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# Cameroons

UNDER BRITISH ROYAL ADMINISTRATION

*Report for the Year*

1958



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*Cover illustration :*  
*Pupils of the N.A. School, Buea, display their prizes and trophies*  
*won during a National Day sports meeting.*

# THE CAMEROONS

## under United Kingdom Administration

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

1958

LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1959

### **NOTE**

THE numbers inset in the text refer to the numbers of the questions in the Trusteeship Council's questionnaire. The paragraph numbers of the answers to any question in the questionnaire may be found by consulting the table at the end of the main body of the Report.

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# Foreword

1958 has seen the introduction of important political advances, namely the new constitution agreed in the previous year at the Nigeria Constitutional Conference in London. Further constitutional changes were agreed at the Resumed London Conference in September–October. In the Southern Cameroons the Ministerial system was inaugurated on the 15th May with the appointment of a Premier and four Ministers, each responsible for a Government Department, these five constituting an unofficial majority in the Executive Council. At the same time, the Commissioner's reserved powers were reduced to those of a Regional Governor under the 1954 Constitution, i.e. the Commissioner henceforth was to act mainly on the advice of Executive Council, which thus became the main-spring of policy in the Southern Cameroons. The new electoral Regulations providing for the first time for election to the enlarged House of Assembly by universal adult suffrage were ready in July but it was not practicable to hold the election then because the length and severity of the rainy season in the Southern Cameroons would have impeded the organisation of the election and made it difficult for much of the electorate to get to the polls. The House of Assembly was dissolved on the 23rd December, with the 24th January named as election day.

Preparations were also made for establishing in 1959 the Southern Cameroons House of Chiefs as an advisory body appointed at the discretion of the Commissioner of the Cameroons. These arrangements are to be reviewed by the Secretary of State and the Southern Cameroons Government towards the end of 1959.

In February a resolution was passed in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly calling for the grant of full Regional self-government the following year. Her Majesty's Government agreed that this demand should be placed on the Agenda of the Resumed London Conference. After the Secretary of State had held preliminary discussions with the delegates and advisers from the Southern Cameroons (who comprised, apart from officials, The Hon. Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, M.H.A. (Premier), Mr. Aiyuk, M.H.R., Mr. Ndze, and the Fon of Bum, of the K.N.C.; Mr. Foncha, M.H.A., and Mr. Jua, M.H.A. of the K.N.D.P. and Mr. Kale and the Hon. N. N. Mbile, M.H.A. of the K.P.P.) he stated that the Southern Cameroons should become, at the appropriate time, a Region fully equal in status to the other Regions of Nigeria, thus preparing the people for full self-government and fulfilling one of the basic objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement, without in any way committing the Southern Cameroons to permanent association with Nigeria. On that it would be for the people of the Territory to express their wishes at the right time. The Conference subsequently approved the agreement reached between the Southern Cameroons and United Kingdom representatives that if the newly elected Southern Cameroons Government so requested, the United Kingdom Government would forthwith set about implementing all or any of the changes set out at Attachment A.

The Conference also agreed that on the 15th March, 1959, the Northern Region, in which the representatives of the Northern Cameroons (viz., the Hon. Mallam Abba Habib, Member for Dikwa North in the Regional House of Assembly, and the Hon. Abdullahi Dan Buram Jada, Minister for Northern

Cameroons Affairs) stated they wished their country to remain, should become a self-governing Region within the Federation of Nigeria. The Governor would retain the necessary reserve powers to enable the United Kingdom Government to discharge its obligations in the Northern Cameroons as Administering Authority.

The United Nations Visiting Mission, consisting of Mr. Gerig (U.S.A.) (Chairman), Mr. Salomon (Haiti), Mr. Jaipal (India) and Mr. Thorp (New Zealand), arrived in the Southern Cameroons on the 29th October. It toured the whole of the country, visiting each Divisional Headquarters. In the Northern Cameroons, which the Mission visited from the 8th to the 14th November accompanied by the Commissioner for the Cameroons and by the Minister of Northern Cameroons Affairs, the Mission met the Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons and a complete cross-section of the population. It also had the opportunity to visit Kaduna, the capital of the Northern Region, where it met the Governor, Premier and members of Executive Council. Everywhere the Mission consulted all shades of public opinion on the question in its terms of reference of the method of consultation which should be adopted to allow the people of the Territory to express their wishes concerning their future.

Far-reaching reforms to the legal and judicial system of the Northern Cameroons as part of the Northern Region were approved by the Legislature of the Northern Region in December. The reforms are based on the report of a panel of jurists comprising the Chief Justice of the Sudan (Chairman), the Chairman of the Pakistan Law Commission, the Professor of Oriental Laws of the University of London and three eminent Northern Nigerians, and are designed to give the Region an internationally acceptable system of justice in which minority groups need have no fears. The main feature embodied in the Native Courts (Amendment) Act of December is the introduction of a codified criminal law based on the Sudan codes.

The Native Authorities in Victoria and Nkambe Divisions were reorganised so that the parent Native Authority on the divisional or area level is based on a number of subordinate Native Authorities; election is by secret ballot. The size of the panels of the Victoria Division Native Courts has been reduced to five and judges appointed who are well educated men, widely experienced, with appropriate salaries. In the Northern Cameroons, District and Outer Councils, with elected majorities, have been established by instrument under the Native Authority Law. The Adamawa Outer Council set up in May, to which elections were held the same month, provides for an elected majority, 40 of the 76 elected members coming from districts lying wholly or partly within the Northern Cameroons. A local government instructional team has been sent by the Northern Region Government to advise and instruct Councils in Adamawa where the Native Authority itself has set up a local government supervisory organisation under a native authority councillor. The three small subordinate native authorities of Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu in Benue Trust Territory agreed to federate and the United Hills Subordinate Native Authority was accordingly established in August with a majority of elected members. In the same month the Emir of Dikwa was elected Deputy Speaker of the Northern Region House of Chiefs.

Celebrations in December, organised by a local committee and attended by the High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons and the Prime Minister of

the Federation, marked the centenary of Victoria which was founded in 1858 by the Reverend Alfred Saker, a Baptist Missionary. The participants included a frigate of the Royal Navy flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, two ships from the Nigerian Navy and a detachment of troops from the Queen's Nigeria Regiment including the Regimental Band. Two of the main attractions were the Trade Fair, the first ever to be held in the Southern Cameroons, which was organised by the Southern Cameroons Government, and a unique Arts and Crafts Exhibition comprising a representative selection of Southern Cameroons antiquities and contemporary crafts.

The border was comparatively quiet until in the middle of the year some French Cameroonians used it as a base for unlawful activities in the Mungo and Bamileke regions of the Cameroons under French Administration; stricter police control has restored order and a law-abiding atmosphere. It was also necessary in June to draft extra police into the purely agricultural area around Kom in Wum Division where the women, perturbed by the application of contour farming rules and the increasing incidence of cattle trespass cases and encouraged by certain lawless elements in the community, formed illegal bands to usurp judicial and administrative functions and organised a boycott of the schools. There were no serious incidents, administrative action is being taken to remove the causes of discontent and the boycott on the schools has been lifted.

The financial resources at the disposal of the Southern Cameroons Government have been greatly improved by changes in the financial structure. Following the acceptance of the Interim Report of the Fiscal Commission, the Southern Cameroons was treated after 31st March as a region of the Federation for revenue allocation purposes, and the proportion of import duty due to the Southern Cameroons was assessed more favourably. (When the recommendations of the final Report of the Fiscal Commission, which was accepted by the Resumed London Conference, come into effect on 1st April, 1959, the Southern Cameroons will receive an even greater share of revenue.) These changes, allied to the fact that the economy is flourishing, and that federally allocated revenues have in any case accrued at a higher rate than was anticipated when the Estimates were planned, have produced a situation in which a surplus is expected on the 1958-59 Estimates in contrast to the budget deficit of £212,000. When the budget was passed in March, expenditure was estimated at £1,915,315 and revenue at £1,704,780. Provision was made on the expenditure side for the establishment of a Ministerial system of Government as agreed at the 1957 London Conference. Another important step was the enactment in July of the Finance (Control and Management) Law to improve the control and management of the public finances. A Development Fund has been created for the financing of capital expenditure, and (a change made also in the Northern Region during the year) responsibility for the authorisation of supplementary expenditure has been transferred from the Joint Committee on Finance to the Legislature itself.

It was a particularly good year for the Cameroons Development Corporation. There was a record yield per acre for bananas and the production of palm oil, palm kernels, rubber and cocoa was the highest recorded. Shipment of tea to London was started and the quality was commented on favourably by London Brokers. The shipping division handled the highest recorded volume of exports, due chiefly to the increase in timber exports.



The Chairman of the Visiting Mission laid the foundation stone of the offices of the Southern Cameroons Co-operative Central Finance and Saving Society which was started in July with a loan from the Southern Cameroons Development Agency. The growth of the co-operative movement in the Territory is shown in the continued rise in the number of registered societies. In the Southern Cameroons the figures from 126 in 1957, to 147 with a membership of more than 12,000 and a turnover of £1,650,000, of which exports accounted for £1,500,000. In the Northern Cameroons, there were by the end of the year 16 registered and supervised societies with 1,258 members as compared with 3 and 113 members in 1957. They included a fish sales co-operative on Lake Chad. In Adamawa economic and social surveys have been made to find favourable areas for encouraging the movement. The staff establishment in the Northern Cameroons has been increased.

The Agricultural Department in the Southern Cameroons has had some success with cocoa pest and disease control, the 86 farmers who sprayed their cocoa with fungicide reporting increased production, and also with its campaign to eliminate, by controlling the drying and fermenting of cocoa, the taint of smokiness which has placed Southern Cameroons cocoa at a disadvantage on world markets. In the Northern Cameroons, improvements have been made in the market facilities at a cost of more than £43,000; in rice production, including a scheme in Dikwa Division for growing rice under irrigation; and in cattle routes. Tsetse fly clearance has been intensified. Useful information on cattle mortality is expected from the laboratory being constructed in the Southern Cameroons at Jakiri Livestock Investigation Centre.

Figures for timber exploitation are rising steeply. Revenue from forestry for the first eight months, when nearly 60,000 tons of timber was exported, almost equalled that for the whole of the previous year and in the remaining four months it is estimated that revenue almost doubled again so that the total for the year is likely to be £90,000. Abura forests are now being exploited in the Rio del Rey Estuary. In the Northern Cameroons 109 square miles of forest reserves have been established as well as eucalyptus plantations to meet the shortage of firewood and building poles.

In the Southern Cameroons water supply schemes have been completed at Bali and Kumba Town at a cost of £23,000 each and the Nkambe water supply is almost completed. Schemes have been designed for Mamfe Town and Station at a cost of £41,000 and for Victoria at a cost of £70,000; materials have been assembled for Wum (£25,000) and ordered for Tombel Town (£16,500). In the Northern Cameroons there is now an urban water supply at Mubi, providing 90,000 gallons of water a day; 21 rural water supply teams are operating in Adamawa, while £14,000 was spent on village wells and 56 cement lined wells were dug. Artesian water has been found at Dikwa and it is planned to develop it on a large scale.

Priority is still being given to basic road communications. Various sections of road were brought up to all season standard, notably 12 miles of the Kumba-Mamfe road (of which a further 45 miles were re-sealed with tar), 15 miles of the Mamfe-Cross River Road, 10 miles of the Mesaje-Bissaula Road, all bridges and 2 miles of the Kumba-Tombel Road, the Beli-Jamtari Road and 10 miles of the Mesaje-Bissaula section of the Donga Abonge Road. All but two of the major bridges on this last named 82-mile road which links the Northern and

Southern parts of the Territory were finished. Work was started on the Bama-Maiduguri Road and the 30-mile Jada-Sugu section of the Yola-Bamenda Road at an estimated cost of £650,000 and £250,000 respectively. The Uba-Bama trunk road has been completed within Adamawa Province and as far as Gwoza in Bornu Province.

Seventeen new primary schools were made ready in the Southern Cameroons, and sixty new classrooms were added to Voluntary Agency schools in the Southern Cameroons with the aid of £30,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. In the Southern Cameroons 2,400 children sat the Government First School Leaving Certificate Examination compared with 2,086 in 1957 and 63 Secondary Schools pupils, of whom 87 per cent. were successful, sat the West African School Certificate Examination. Bazza and Mubi are now full grade Teacher Training Centres and the practising school at Mubi has been enlarged. A total of 78 men and 2 women from the Northern Cameroons were taking courses at Teacher Training Centres inside or outside the Territory. An I.C.A. Instructor arrived at the Teacher Training Centre, Kumba, to arrange for manual training classes in 1959. Adult education is expanding: in Bamenda there are now 4,465 adults in 224 classes, the membership of the Women's Cornmill Societies has increased from 3,700 to 5,623, and in Adamawa there are 8,710 pupils in 347 classes, to mention only three developments.

May saw the opening of the Nkambe Hospital which is run jointly by the Nkambe Native Authority and the Roman Catholic Mission under Government supervision. A new out-patient department and maternity ward are being added to the Kumba Hospital, and the Wum Hospital was completed but for the water supply. The Northern Region Government, after reviewing the medical development programme in the Northern Cameroons, increased the sum allocated from £60,000 to £179,000; a new 16-bed ward at the Sudan United Mission Hospital at Gwoza came into operation. An X-ray block and nurses quarters at the Mubi Government Hospital have been completed but for the installation of electricity, a grant has been made to the Roman Catholic Mission for a 12-bed maternity block at the Sugu Native Authority Health Centre, and approval has been given for the construction of two 60-bed hospitals at Bama and Ganye respectively. Grants have also been made for a new Native Authority dispensary at Atsuku and for extensions to the one at Bissaula while Native Authorities have opened a new Health Centre at Tiko and new dispensaries at Widekum and Mbonge. A rural ophthalmic unit under an ophthalmic specialist is working in the Bornu part of the Northern Cameroons, concentrating on trachoma; in the Adamawa mass-vaccination campaign 47,502 persons were vaccinated in the first ten months of the year; a medical field unit continued its anti-yaws campaign in Wum Division. The treatment of lepers in the Northern Cameroons has been stepped up; there are now 4 leprosy segregation villages and 23 leprosy clinics and in December a high-powered leprosy and general health survey was carried out on the remote Mambila Plateau.

New and enlarged Post Offices have been opened at Kumba and Tiko, those at Bama and Mubi are nearly ready, and one has been started at Mamfe. Telephone facilities have been improved at Kumba, Tiko, Buea, Bamenda, Maiduguri and Yola. The Adamawa Native Authority has equipped itself with a radio telephone which will provide a valuable communications link between Yola and Mube and Gembu. A road is nearly finished to the site of the proposed V. H. F. repeater station on Mount Cameroon.

Aerial photographs having been taken over a large area of the Northern Cameroons from Lake Chad to the Southern Cameroons border, ground control is now in train by means of a primary triangulation covering the area south of Yola and mapping is in progress. Two up-to-date maps of the Territory, one physical and the other political, are in the folder inside the back cover to this Report.

# *Report for the Year 1958 to the United Nations on the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration*

## PART I

### Introductory Descriptive Section

#### General description of the Territory

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

2. The Territory is mainly mountainous, with much beautiful scenery. The Cameroons Mountain, an active volcano 13,350-ft. high, dominates the parts of Bota, Victoria and Tiko and the plantations of bananas, cocoa, rubber and palms nearby. Buea, the capital of the Southern Cameroons, lies on its lower slopes, which are mostly covered with dense secondary forest. At the foot of the mountain lie the parts of Victoria and Bota, which are developing into one town with a combined population of 15,000. Further East the part of Tiko, together with the Cameroons Development Corporation camps in the vicinity, has a population of from 15,000 to 20,000. North of the mountain is a wide belt of broken, forested country, containing most of the Territory's cocoa farms, and its largest inland towns, Kumba and Mamfe, neither of which, however, has a population exceeding 12,500. Near the town of Kumba is Lake Barombi, a crater lake of great depth and beauty. For a short time each year, when the Cross River is swollen with the rains, small coastal ships can reach Mamfe from the Nigerian port of Calabar.

3. North again of this forest belt are grassy highlands, covering most of the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions, and some of Southern Adamawa. In these highlands there are peaks rising to over 8,000 feet, and the excellent cattle ranges of the Bamenda and Mambila plateaux. Yet further north, along the Territory's eastern border, in Adamawa, is a long line of broken rocky hills, with a gap on either side of the Benue River. West of the hills is a plain some 1,500 feet above sea-level, partly covered with orchard scrub, typical of much of the Northern Region of Nigeria and the drier parts of tropical Africa. The southern part of this area is sparsely populated and Jada is the only town of any size. North of the Benue, however, in the Northern Adamawa districts, the population is much denser, ranging from 50 to 200 to the square mile, and the important market town of Mubi has a population of 10,000.

4. Country of this type extends to the Dikwa Division, in Bornu Province, but north of the village of Gwoza the hills disappear, and the landscape is flat, mainly sandy, with large patches of black cotton soil. On the shores of Lake Chad, in the extreme north, there are marshes. The biggest town of this area is Bama, headquarters of Dikwa Division. By the town is the Yedsaram River, a

rivulet for much of the year, but a torrent in the rains. The country is baked hard in the dry season but widely flooded during the rains and for some time afterwards, making communication difficult.

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

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

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

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

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

### Ethnic structure

7. The population of the Territory is approximately 1,530,000, and its ethnic composition is highly complex. The distribution of main tribal groups among the various administrative divisions of the Territory is as follows:

#### NORTHERN CAMEROONS

Dikwa Division (Bornu Province):

Kanuri.

Shuwa Arabs, settled and nomadic.

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

Adamawa districts (Adamawa Province):

(i) Northern:

Fulani.

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

(ii) Southern:

Fulani.

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

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

Tigon.

Ndoro.

Kentu.

There are a considerable number of Hausas scattered throughout the Northern Cameroons, mostly in the towns, and a few Fulani in the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area.

## SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

## (i) Victoria Division:

Bakweri (Kpe)	.	.	.	} Bantu-speaking forest peoples.
Balong	.	.	.	
Bamboko	.	.	.	
Isubu (Bimbina)	.	.	.	
Wovea (Bota)	.	.	.	
Bakolle	.	.	.	

## (ii) Kumba Division:

Bafo (Bafaw)	.	.	.	} Bantu-speaking forest peoples.
Bakossi (with related Ninong and Elung)	.	.	.	
Bakundu	.	.	.	
Balue	.	.	.	
Balundu	.	.	.	
Balundu-ba-Diko	.	.	.	
Bamboko	.	.	.	
Barombi	.	.	.	
Bassossi (with Banyu and Ngemingu)	.	.	.	
Ekumbe	.	.	.	
Lower Balong (with Bai sub-tribe)	.	.	.	
Mbonge	.	.	.	
Ngole-Batanga	.	.	.	

Upper Balong (Bafu and Batswi)	.	.	.	A people speaking a Bantoid language similar to Banyang (Mamfe).
Korup	.	.	.	A people speaking a Bantoid language of Cross River type.
Isangele	.	.	.	A composite group of Efik (Nigeria) and Balundu origin.

## (iii) Mamfe Division:

Assumbo	.	.	.	} Forest peoples speaking Bantoid languages of various origins and types.
Bangwa	.	.	.	
Banyang	.	.	.	
Ejagham (Keaka, Obang and Ekwe)	.	.	.	
Mbulu	.	.	.	
Menka	.	.	.	
Mundani	.	.	.	
Takamanda	.	.	.	
Widekum	.	.	.	} A people speaking a Bantu language.
Mbo	.	.	.	



## (iv) Bamenda Division:

Menemo (Meta) . . . . .	}	Mainly grassland peoples speaking Bantoid languages, claiming origin from Widekum (Mamfe).
Moghamo . . . . .		
Ngemba . . . . .		
Ngwo . . . . .		
Ngi . . . . .	}	Grassland peoples of Tikar origin speaking Bantoid languages.
Bafut . . . . .		
Banso . . . . .		
Ndop . . . . .		
Bali . . . . .	.	A grassland people of Chamba (Northern Cameroons) origin, different branches speaking Bantoid and non-Bantu languages.

## (v) Wum Division:

Kom . . . . .	}	Grassland peoples mainly of Tikar origin speaking Bantoid languages.
Bum . . . . .		
Fungom . . . . .		
Aghem (Wum) . . . . .	.	A grassland people of obscure origin but speaking a Bantoid language closely similar to that of Fungom.
Beba-Befang . . . . .	}	Peoples of obscure, possibly Widekum, origin, speaking Bantoid languages.
Esimbi . . . . .		

## (vi) Nkambe Division:

Wiya . . . . .	}	Grassland peoples of Tikar origin speaking Bantoid languages.
War . . . . .		
Tang . . . . .		
Kaka (Mbem) . . . . .		
Mbaw . . . . .	.	A people of mixed Tikar and Mambila (Northern Cameroons) origin speaking Bantoid and non-Bantu languages.
Mfumte . . . . .	.	A people of non-Tikar origin speaking a Bantoid language.
Mbembe . . . . .	}	Peoples of non-Tikar origin speaking non-Bantu languages, partly allied to Jukun.
Nisaje . . . . .		

## (vii) Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions:

Fulani . . . . .	.	A pastoral people of disputed ultimate origin, but most recently from Adamawa.
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## 8. The list of tribes in the above paragraph shows the main groups to be:

- (i) Kanuri.
- (ii) Shuwa Arabs.
- (iii) Fulani.
- (iv) Tikar and Chamba groups.
- (v) A heterogeneous group of other grassland and forest peoples of various origins.

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

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

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

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

(iv) Tikar and Chamba. In the grassland areas of Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions the original population was subjected to a succession of invasions beginning with that of the Tikar who, according to tradition, migrated from the north-east territory which is now under French administration, and were driven southwards under pressure from the Chamba. This invasion was followed early in the nineteenth century by an incursion of Chamba themselves, known as Bali, who were driven southward in their turn by the menace of a Fulani Jihad. They settled in the south of Bamenda to form a third element with the Tikar and aboriginal stocks and the novelty of their gay brightly coloured cloth robes, bows and poisoned arrows and horses was as much a military asset as their organised fighting power. The heterogeneous population was further disrupted by the impact of Fulani slave raids from Banyo and Gashaka. By the end of the nineteenth century the Fulani had devastated the northern areas of the division exterminating or carrying into slavery whole communities. The pagan tribes were broken up by the Fulani; Chamba fought Chamba, and the Fulani groups themselves were in a constant state of feud with one another. Thus there is in the area a mixture of three main stocks and broken remnants of peoples of uncertain origin who took refuge among the more inaccessible hills and valleys. Language gives no sure clue to origin: Bantoid and non-Bantu language of widely different types are spoken by all groups regardless of origin.

(v) Other Groups. Peoples not of the above groups are numerically very important, although in the past they were ultimately of a lower standard. In the north, there are many hill peoples who are only slightly influenced by the Muslim culture of the people in the plains. Little is known of their origin; they presumably moved into the hills to escape the slave raids from the Kanuri and Fulani states on the plains.

9. In the Southern Cameroons the peoples of Widekum origin represent mixed populations which adopted the Tikar and Chamba culture to different extents in different areas. In their home area, the Upper Cross River basin of Mamfe Division, is an ancient zone of refuge occupied by populations of obscure origins. To the south of the river the Ejagham are part of a Nigerian people erroneously known as the Ekoi. The neighbouring Banyang have been strongly influenced both by the Ejagham and the Bantu-speaking peoples to the south. Their language is, of all the multiplex Bantoid languages of the Territory, closest to the Bantu model. The Upper Balong are closely related to the Banyang, and migrations from this area beginning perhaps 150 years ago, established groups of Balong in many parts of Kumba and Victoria Divisions and in the French Territory. All these migrant branches have, however, adopted Bantu languages. During the period of the Balong migration, the pressure of the Bantu Mbo from the Nkongsamba direction on the peoples of Manenguba, brought about the Bafaw, Bassossi and Bakossi migrations. These came into conflict with the Balong and each other, stimulating in turn other movements which produced the present distribution of Bantu-speaking peoples in Kumba Division. The Bakweri and other Bantu tribes of the coast were also finally formed at this period, partly as a result of migration from other areas. There was a Bantu language spoken on the present Bamboko coast, however, as long ago as the late seventeenth century.

10. The many tribes mentioned in the preceding paragraphs speak a bewildering variety of different languages, Bantu, Bantoid and non-Bantu, and there are about a hundred vernaculars. There is no indigenous language remotely approaching a lingua franca for the Territory. English is spoken widely in the Southern Cameroons, and in its "Pidgin" form is almost universally understood there. Fulani (in Adamawa) and Kanuri (in Bornu) are understood over sizeable areas and Jukum (in northern parts of Wum and Nkambe), Bali (in part of Bamenda) and Duala (in parts of Victoria and Kumba) over very limited areas. Hausa is also generally understood in the larger centres of population.

### Religion and social customs

11. The indigenous religions of the Territory are many and highly localised. Most combine belief in a "High God" with magico-medical cults and with some belief in the power of the dead over the living. These religions are now considerably affected by the spread of Islam (professed by the Fulani and Kanuri) and of Christianity (widespread over the Southern Cameroons). The fear of witchcraft and the belief that it may be acquired by heredity, purchase or accident are common.

12. The Muslims of the North have a tribal organisation recognising an important central authority such as the Emir of Dikwa and the Lamido of Adamawa. Sometimes this organisation spreads to adjoining areas; the semi-Bantu hill pagan communities of the Adamawa district, for instance, are bound together in the organisation of the Emirate of Adamawa.

13. In the Southern Cameroons, the forest peoples can be distinguished from those of the grasslands in this respect. Thus the Tikar and Chamba and those influenced by them have well-developed chieftaincies, some like that of Nsaw, for example, worthy of the title of kingdoms. Even where Chieftaincies are restricted to one village, as is common in Fungom or Ndap, the chief is subject

to taboos and commands a greater degree of respect than a village elder. In the forest, chieftaincy is generally much more informal and is usually restricted to the village, in which a village-head has informal precedence among a group of lineage heads. In many areas, however, the law-enforcing bodies were various associations, sometimes inaccurately known as "secret societies". This did not necessarily imply rule by a minority since membership of the leading men's society was often virtually obligatory to all males of the village. The executive aspects of such an association arose naturally from this. It was possible in some areas to be a member of a large number of different associations, some being merely dancing groups, and social status was to a considerable degree determined by association membership. Although the chief development of these associations occurred in the part of the forest areas close to the Cross River peoples of Eastern Nigeria, their importance was considerable even among the grassland chiefdoms, where the Chief often found it necessary to keep control of the leading men's association to consolidate his power. In some areas where he did not achieve this, the Chief's influence is correspondingly weaker. Association dances with their symbolic masked figures are characteristic of the Southern Cameroons and their convivial aspects are still preserved, even in those many areas where their ritual and executive functions have largely withered away.

14. It is impossible to generalise concerning most aspects of the social structure of so many peoples. Briefly, the kinship unit is usually the lineage; patrilineal institutions are probably the most common, but matrilineal and double unilineal systems, for example, are also found.

#### **Movements of population and their consequences**

Q. 3 15. There is considerable movement of the population between the Territory and Nigeria, and between the Territory and the French Cameroons, usually with the object of seeking better farmland or grazing areas, or of general petty trading.

16. The movement from the Northern Region to the grassland divisions of Bamenda, Nkambe and Wum for cattle grazing continues to increase. The main reasons for this migration of Fulani cattle owners are the better pastures to be found in the Southern Cameroons, the lower rate of "jangali" tax and the improving veterinary activities of the Native Authorities. The influx has led to a number of disputes between farmers and graziers and relations between the two are unfortunately deteriorating. There is a lack of demarcating boundaries in some areas and a general need for the revision of all the existing ones. Moreover, the Fulani are now showing a tendency to settle which is, on the whole, not welcome to the indigenous inhabitants. The authorities concerned are alive to the problem and are employing an experienced officer to take charge of a Land Utilisation Committee to investigate and allocate land in full consultation with technical officers and the parties concerned.

17. The prospect of steady well-paid employment on the plantations attracts many of the young men from the grassland Divisions to Victoria and Kumba Divisions, where there is a labour force of approximately 26,000. Some 24,500 are employed on the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation, Elders and Fyffes, Pamol Limited and Cadbury and Fry, while the remainder are employed by the three timber companies operating in the Territory. It is common for the young men to leave their homes in about April and return for a few

months around Christmas. Measures to employ local labour, such as the introduction of widespread coffee growing, are being taken to check this migration. In the Bamenda area a labour force of approximately 350 is employed by the Ndu Tea Estate and the Coffee Estate at Santa although some of the employees of the latter are drawn from the Cameroons under French Administration.

18. The regular traffic with the Cameroons under French Administration is mainly from the British side for trading purposes and to a very small extent in search of dry season grazing areas. However, during the past three years, there has been an influx of French Cameroonians who have crossed the border to British Territory for political reasons. Their impact is felt mainly at the border divisions of Kumba and Bamenda. They are not numerous but they constitute an articulate group whose presence gives rise to some anxiety. Since no documentation is required it is almost impossible to check undesirable immigrants.

19. In the Northern Cameroons no appreciable change in the population of the plains took place, but the steady movement of people down from the hills mentioned in previous Reports continued. In particular, the progress of the Uba-Bama road continued to attract people to settle close to it. Large numbers are working on the road and there is more money than ever before in circulation. The Gwoza Resettlement Scheme now has over 160 settlers with their families. They have already attained a much higher standard of living than their relations in the hills and it is hoped that some momentum has been gathered. There are signs of a desire on the part of the primitive Koma people in the Verre hills to settle in the nearby plain.

20. In order to maintain the fertility of the soil mixed farming continues to be extended near the hills, especially in Mubi and Gwoza Districts. This should alleviate the land problem once the better farmland in the plains is filled.

21. In the very remote and backward areas of Tigon, Kentu and Ndoro it has been observed that the development of roads has promoted the growing of cash crops not previously attempted owing to the distance from markets. The growing of rice for export has increased considerably but the introduction of cotton as a cash crop has met with little success. There has been some increase in the number of Fulani cattle in the area, particularly in Ndoro. The villages of Ayaboro, Gidan Isa, Tetua, Nyido and Kufai in Benue Trust Territory have moved from the hills or the bush to the vicinity of the Donga-Abong or Takum-Bissaula roads.

## History

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. In 1843 Baptist missionaries, among them the Reverend Alfred Saker, arrived from Jamaica to evangelise the liberated slave community at Fernando Po and in the same year Mr. John Beecroft, who had arrived there in 1829 for the first time as Superintendent of Works, was made Governor by the Spaniards. In 1849 he was also appointed British Consul and Agent for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, “to regulate the legal trade between the ports of Benin, Brass, New and Old Calabar, Bonny, Bimbria and the Cameroons”. By 1844 a permanent establishment had been set up on the mainland by the Baptist Mission at Bimbria. In 1858 Commander Don Carlos Chacon, accompanied by a number of priests, catechists and Sisters of Charity, arrived and announced his appointment as Governor of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco, and, in contradiction of an earlier proclamation, proclaimed that “no other religious profession is tolerated or allowed but that made by the missionaries of the aforesaid Catholic religion”.

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



On this the Reverend Alfred Saker, accompanied by some of his congregation of liberated slaves, left Fernando Po and settled on the mainland opposite. There he bought a strip of coast land, some twelve miles long, which included Ambas Bay, from the Bakweri and Isubu Chiefs, and called the settlement Victoria, after the Queen of England.

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

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

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

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

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

32. The last decade of the century saw the arrival of representatives of England, France and Germany, all of whom were actively seeking to extend their spheres of influence in the area. The Royal Niger Company, penetrating the area by the river Benue had established trading posts in the territory as early

as 1889. When the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria was established in 1900, the Lamido Zubeiru, a fanatical Moslem and as such bitterly antagonistic to all Europeans as unbelievers, refused to abate his slave-raiding activities, and a British military expedition under Colonel Morland was sent against Yola in 1901. The town was taken, but the Emir escaped with a few fanatical followers and attacked the Germans at Garua in March, 1902. He was defeated and fled north to Marua, where a devoted band of 400 followers was mown down in a further engagement with the Germans. Zubeiru was rushed from the field of battle, a fugitive, and was killed with his retinue by the Lala pagans near Song shortly afterwards.

33. In 1902 Zubeiru's brother, Bobo Amadu, was installed as Emir by the British, and the British and German spheres of influence in this region were determined by the Conventions of 1902 and 1907 and the international boundary delimited by the Commissions of 1903 and 1909. This boundary, cutting across tribal and Emirate boundaries, caused continual trouble which required patrols by both Powers. In 1909, Bobo Amadu, disgusted by the loss of the greater part of his father's kingdom, became intractable and was deposed. The present Lamido, Aliyu Mustafa, was appointed in 1953.

34. *The Emirate of Dikwa.* The present Emirate of Dikwa is a small portion of the ancient Empire of Bornu. The capital of that kingdom was for many years N'Gazargamu on the River Komodugu Yobe, 200 miles north-west of the present Dikwa division. The rulers were Kanuri, who began in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to penetrate into the present area of Bornu from Kanem in the Central Sudan.

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

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

37. In 1893 a ruthless and bloodthirsty adventurer called Rabeh arrived in Bornu from the Sudan, conquered the country and ruled it for seven years. Rabeh was a foster son of Zubeir Pasha, the slave hunter, who was imprisoned

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

38. The French then restored the El Kanemi dynasty at Dikwa but Abubakr Garbai, whom they had recognised at Shehu, left Dikwa to become Shehu of British Bornu. The French on this appointed as Shehu of Dikwa a cousin of his named Umar. When later Dikwa became part of the German sphere of influence in the region, another scion of the same house, Sheikh Umar Sanda Mandarama, was installed as the Shehu of Dikwa which was also known as German Bornu. In 1914 the British invaded Dikwa and the Shehu immediately surrendered to them. In 1922 on the assumption of the British Mandate for the Cameroons, Dikwa became a separate division of the Bornu Province of Nigeria with Shehu Umar, son of the Kiari killed by Rabeh, as Shehu of Dikwa. Umar in 1937 became Shehu of Bornu. Mustafa Ibn Kiari El Kanemi, his brother, was selected to rule over Dikwa and took the title of Emir, leaving that of Shehu to the head of the family. Mustafa died in 1950 and was succeeded by Amir Bakar, District Head of Bama and eldest son of the Shehu of Bornu. He resigned in 1954 having proved unacceptable to his Council and his people and was succeeded by the present Emir Alhaji Umar Ibn Ibrahim el Kanemi.

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

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

41. French forces, with a Belgian contingent from the Congo, invaded the Cameroons from French Equatorial Africa, and gradually pushed forward from

the south-east and south towards Yaounde, which had become the headquarters of the German forces. Finally in 1916, the main German force, being almost surrounded by the converging advance of the Allied troops, retreated southwards into the Spanish territory of Rio Muni where they were interned, and the isolated garrison of Mora in the north then surrendered.

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

43. By Article 119 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany signed at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over the Cameroons and the Powers agreed that the Governments of France and Great Britain should make a joint recommendation to the League of Nations as to the future of the Territory. The Governments then made a joint recommendation that a mandate to administer, in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, that part of the Cameroons lying to the west of the line agreed upon in the declaration of the 10th July, 1919, should be conferred upon His Britannic Majesty. The terms of the mandate were defined by the Council of the League of Nations in a document conferring the mandate dated the 20th July, 1922.

44. After the Second World War the Trusteeship Agreement of 1946, between the Trusteeship Council and the United Kingdom as Administering Authority, replaced the League of Nations Mandate. Since the Agreement came into force four Visiting Missions from the Trusteeship Council have visited the Territory in 1949, 1952, 1955 and 1958.

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

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

1954, a Southern Cameroons Government was established separate from the Government of the Eastern Region of Nigeria. As proposed by its representatives, the Northern Cameroons continues to be administered as part of the Northern Region. It sends five elected members from Trust Territory constituencies to the Northern Regional House of Assembly and two members to the House of Chiefs. Four elected members also go to the Federal House of Representatives.

## PART II

# Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

### Basis of administration

Q. 5 46. The basis of the administration of the Territory in international law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York on the 13th December, 1946. The basis of administration in domestic constitutional law was, until the 30th September, 1954, the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951. This was superseded on the 1st October, 1954, by the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, which created the Federation of Nigeria, consisting of the Federal Territory of Lagos, the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons. The status of the Southern Cameroons as a part of the Federation is more fully described in Part V, Chapter 2.

### Status of the inhabitants

Q. 6 47. The indigenous inhabitants are British Protected Persons. As such,  
Q. 7 they enjoy the same guarantee as regards protection of their persons and property as do the people of British Colonies, protectorates and other dependencies. Under the British Nationality Act, 1948, residence in any protectorate or trust territory counts as qualifying residence for citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, by virtue of which British nationality is now acquired. British protected persons in the Cameroons may therefore, if they wish, apply for naturalisation as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

### Status of immigrants

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

## PART III

# International and Regional Organisations

### Co-operation with the United Nations and Specialised Agencies

Q. 8 49. The Administering Authority provides the United Nations with a  
Q. 9 full report on the Territory each year, based on the questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council. A Special Representative attends meetings of the Trusteeship Council, in order to clarify any doubtful points and answer written or oral questions. The Administering Authority collaborates closely with the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations, whose assistance has in the main been confined to the spheres of medicine and public health.

50. The Federation of Nigeria was represented at the first session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, held in Addis Ababa in 1958. The Southern Cameroons Government was unable to accept the invitation to nominate a delegate to attend. A Northern Region representative was to have been included in the Federal Delegation but he had to withdraw for personal reasons at the last moment.

51. Applications were approved by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board for experts on animal production and disease control and adult literacy; the former arrived in the Territory in the course of the year.

52. Dr. Van der Hoff, a World Health Organisation Medical Officer, continued to participate in the Southern Cameroons Medical Field Unit as a Team Leader of the anti-yaws campaign. This allowed the Government Medical Officer to be replaced in the team by a Field Unit Superintendent who assumed administrative control of the unit.

53. F.A.O. provided the services of a meat transportation expert to advise the Southern Cameroons Government on the possibility of developing a meat industry in the grassland areas of the country. A plant for the manufacture of dried butter-milk and dried skim-milk has been set up at Vom with the aid of F.A.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. This important food supplement is issued free to nursing mothers and children attending Government and Mission Hospitals and Welfare Centres throughout the Northern Cameroons. U.N.I.C.E.F. also continued the free supply of Dapsone for leprosy treatment in the Northern Cameroons, some 1,250,000 tablets being distributed during the year. A land-rover supplied by U.N.I.C.E.F. for the Assistant Leprosy Control Officer stationed at Maiduguri is frequently in use in Dikwa Division of the Northern Cameroons to inspect the numerous leprosy clinics there. U.N.I.C.E.F. provides the drugs for the anti-yaws campaign undertaken by the Southern Cameroons Medical Field Unit and also Dapsone for the treatment of leprosy. Two new landrovers were received during the year and the U.N.I.C.E.F. Senior Medical Officer in the Federation, Dr. Fraisse, visited the Southern Cameroons at frequent intervals.

54. U.N.E.S.C.O. is providing the Southern Cameroons with a specialist in Adult Literacy whose report will form the basis for the future programme in this field.



**Co-operation with other international bodies**

55. Amongst the applications submitted by the Federal Government to the Development Loan Fund of the I.C.A. (International Co-operation Administration of the United States of America) was one for substantial financial assistance towards the cost of the reconstruction and improvement of the Victoria-Bamenda road. Mr. Sheldon Cole, the I.C.A. Manual Training Officer, arrived in the Southern Cameroons in June to organise a two-year manual training course for teachers at the Government Teacher Training Centre at Kumba, and started work on the syllabuses and schemes of work for the first course to be enrolled in January, 1959. Arrangements have been completed for a Cameroonian Handicraft Instructor to go to the United States under the auspices of the I.C.A. to finish his technical training.

56. The Federation participates in the activities of the C.C.T.A. (Council for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara), the C.S.A. (Scientific Council for Africa south of the Sahara) and F.A.M.A. (Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa south of the Sahara), from which technical information and literature are freely available.

57. A worker from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association is attached to the Mamfeyem Leprosy Settlement.

**Co-operation with other West African Territories**

Q. 10 58. There are a number of inter-territorial research institutions covering the British West African Territories, namely, the West African Council for Medical Research, the West African Cocoa Research Institute, the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research, the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research, the West African Building Research Institute, the West African Maize Rust Research Unit, the West African Rice Research Unit, the West African Timber Borer Research Unit and the West African Stored Products Research Unit.

59. Officials in the Trust Territory work in close co-operation with officials in the adjacent French Trust Territory. Relations are good at all levels and co-operation has been smooth and effective. There have been numerous informal meetings in all sectors of the Territory both between members of the administration and officers of the technical services. There is regular contact between the British Administration in Buea and the French Department of External Affairs at Yaounde. The British Consul at Douala provides valuable liaison services between the two Territories. The Consulate is now connected with the Office of the Commissioner of the Cameroons, Buea, by radio telephone.

60. Monthly meetings held alternately at Buea and Duala have been arranged between the Southern Cameroons Police Department and the French Sureté Générale. These are proving valuable both in establishing mutual confidence and in the field of criminal investigation. There has been close contact between Mr. E. Ardener, Senior Research Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, in Buea, and M. René Gouellain, his opposite number in the Institut des Recherches Scientifiques de Cameroun, Yaounde, in order to co-ordinate studies and exchange information on mutual problems.

61. The Lamidos of Marua, Mindif and Bogo in the French Cameroons visited Bama in February and in November the Emir of Dikwa and his Council attended the celebrations at Fort Foureau commemorating the defeat by the



French of the slave raider Rabeh in 1900. As in previous years, there has been close administrative contact with the French Administration Authorities in Adamawa Province, particularly in the Mubi area where the all-season road link makes a day visit by car an easy matter for most months of the year. The same pattern of co-operation has marked the dealings between the District Heads along both sides of the international boundary. Again, this is particularly noticeable in the Mubi area where the neighbouring members of the Assemblée Nationale du Cameroun are frequently to be seen on friendly visits.

62. There are no administrative or Customs formalities or hindrances along the British side of the international boundary.

#### **Association with neighbouring territories**

**Q. 11** 63. In accordance with Article 5(a) of the Trusteeship Agreement the administration of the Trust Territory is integrated with that of the adjoining territory of Nigeria, and forms part of the Federation of Nigeria. The Northern Cameroons is administered as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria; and the Southern Cameroons is administered under the authority of the Governor-General. The system of government is described in detail in Part V.

## PART IV

# Internal Peace and Security :

## Maintenance of Law and Order

### Police strength and dispositions

Q. 12 64. The Nigeria Police Force is available to enforce law and order in the Territory. The use and operational control of the Force is vested in the Inspector-General of Police. Details of the Nigerian Police in the Cameroons are shown in the tables on pages 24 and 25.

65. The authorised establishment of the Nigeria Police stationed in the Southern Cameroons was increased from 421 to 428 on the 1st April, and the strength was increased from 398 to 410 by the 31st December. The Force is commanded by an Assistant Commissioner of Police at Buea, who is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police in Lagos and is under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, Federal Territory, Lagos. In the day-to-day disposition and operational control of the Police, including its tactical disposition in the Southern Cameroons, the Assistant Commissioner carries out the requirements of the Southern Cameroons Government subject to the overriding authority of the High Commissioner of the Cameroons.

66. Responsibility for keeping law and order in the Northern Cameroons is very largely shouldered by the Police of Adamawa, Dikwa, and Wukari Native Authorities. Members of these Forces serving in Trust Territory consist of one Chief of Police, 6 Sergeants, 20 Corporals and 194 Constables, a total of 221.

67. There are two Nigeria Police detachments in the Northern Cameroons, at Gwoza and Mubi, under the command of the Assistant Superintendents of Police, Maiduguri and Yola, respectively, who are responsible to the Commissioner of Police, Kaduna. The Gwoza detachment was transferred from Adamawa Province to Bornu Province control on the 1st April.

68. On 31st December, the following officers from the Southern Cameroons were serving in Nigeria:

7 Superior Police Officers (6 in the Northern Region, 1 in the Eastern Region).

12 Inspectors, including one Assistant Chief Officer Grade II, Fire Brigade.

13 N.C.Os., including one Assistant Station Keeper, Fire Brigade.

13 Constables.

25 Recruits in training at the Southern Police College, Ikeja.

15 Constables on a Refresher Course at Enugu.

69. Five officers from the Northern Cameroons were attending courses elsewhere in the Federation.

## 70. The approximate cost of the Police in 1958 was:

Northern Cameroons	.	.	.	Nigeria Police, £4,282.
				Native Authority Police, £31,163.
Southern Cameroons	.	.	.	£92,624.

**Tribal Composition**

**Q. 12** 71. The composition of the Nigeria Police serving in the Cameroons is given below as at the 31st December, 1958. Superior Police Officers and Inspectors in the Southern Cameroons are not included in this analysis; there were eleven Superior Police Officers, two Yorubas, one Eastern Ijaw and the remainder expatriates, while of the thirteen Inspectors, seven were Cameroonians, two Yorubas, one Bini, one Urhobo, one Itsekiri and one Eastern Ijaw.

Northern Cameroons	.	.	.	1 Cameroonian (a Mubi).
Gwoza and Mubi	.	.	.	32 Nigerians (4 Fulani, 3 Bachama, 7 Hausa, 2 Igela, 4 Kanuri, 2 Yoruba North, 2 Idoma, 1 Babur, 1 Tiu, 6 other Northern tribes).
Southern Cameroons				71 Cameroonians.
Victoria, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda, Nkambe, Wum, Buea.				11 Nigerians (6 Ibo, 23 Yoruba, 1 Effik, 1 Ekoi, 1 Urhobo).

The tribal composition of the Southern Cameroonians was as follows:

Southern Cameroons—General	.	.	.	.	.	59
Bamenda—Bali	.	.	.	.	.	37
Bamenda—Bafut	.	.	.	.	.	24
Bamenda—Bikom	.	.	.	.	.	25
Bamenda—Banso	.	.	.	.	.	21
Bamenda—Widikum	.	.	.	.	.	37
Bamenda—Ndop	.	.	.	.	.	30
Bamenda—Neungli	.	.	.	.	.	14
Victoria—Bakweri	.	.	.	.	.	18
Victoria—Balong	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kumba—Bakossi	.	.	.	.	.	7
Kumba—Bakundu	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kumba—Bafaw	.	.	.	.	.	1
Mamfe—Bangwa	.	.	.	.	.	11
Mamfe—Bayang	.	.	.	.	.	38
French—General	.	.	.	.	.	12
French—Bamum	.	.	.	.	.	2
French—Yaounde	.	.	.	.	.	7
French—Bangante	.	.	.	.	.	6

**Recruitment**

72. All recruiting for the Southern Cameroons is local and applicants must be natives of the Trust Territory. Recruitment for service in the Northern Cameroons is not thus restricted but is open to all native Northerners who possess the required qualifications. Qualifications required for the Nigeria Police are:

Education . . . . .	Minimum Standard VI.
Age . . . . .	Minimum 19 years. Maximum 25 years.
Height . . . . .	Minimum 5 ft. 6 ins.
Chest Measurement (expanded) . . . . .	Minimum 34 ins.

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

**Conditions of service**

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

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

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

Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent:

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

Senior Superintendent: £1,620.

Assistant Commissioner: £2,040.

75. On enlistment, a Constable contracts to serve for an initial period of 3 years, at the end of which time, if he is in every way suitable and he so desires, he may be re-engaged for further periods of 6 years up to 21 years service or until he reaches the age of 45 years whichever is the shorter. Upon reaching this period of service or age he may, if he is exceptionally fit, both physically and professionally, be permitted to serve beyond it.

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

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

78. All ranks are equipped with khaki shorts, flannel shirts, boots, puttees, leather equipment, blankets and batons. They are trained in law, general Police duties, drill and musketry. Although they do not carry arms when on normal duty, they are trained in the use of the .303 S.M.C.E. rifle. Training is also given in unarmed combat, crowd control and riot drill.

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

<i>Salary per annum</i>	<i>Leave per annum</i>
Not exceeding £198 . . . . .	15 days
Over £198 and up to £325 . . . . .	30 days
Exceeding £325 . . . . .	45 days

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

80. Disturbance allowance to cover incidental expenses on transfer at the rate of 1/60th of annual basic salary is payable to every member of the Force who is not provided with free accommodation.

81. For Native Authority Police in the Northern Cameroons, uniforms and in some cases quarters, are provided free and salaries are according to the following scales:

	£	£	£	£	£
Grade P.E. . . . .	171	180	189		
Grade P.F. . . . .	144	150	156	162	
Grade P.G. . . . .	126	132	138		
Grade P.H. . . . .	102	108	114		
Grade P.J. . . . .	84	90	96		
Grade P.K. . . . .	66	72	78		
Grade P.L. . . . .	42	45	48	54	60

The grading of Chiefs of Police and consequently of lower ranks, varies according to the size of the force. The Chief of Police Adamawa is grade P.B. and that of Dikwa P.E.

### Building

82. Two Senior Staff quarters were completed and allocated to the Police at Buea. A lock-up was erected at Nkambe and at Bamenda four quarters and boys' quarters for the Superintendent of Police's house were built. Eight quarters were constructed at Tiko, four at Mamfe and four at Victoria, where a Police Station, a garage, one block of three Inspectors' quarters and a petrol and oil store were also completed.

83. Financial provision was made for a new barracks at Gwoza but it was not possible to start construction.

### Disturbances during the year

Q.13 84. One constable was killed during tax disturbances at Esimbi, Wum Division, on 16th March.

85. In June, an unsettled state of affairs developed in the Kom area of Wum Division. The women there, whose economy is entirely agricultural, were disturbed by the application of contour-farming rules, the object of which they did not properly understand. Banded in a society known as Anlu, they tried to assume judicial and administrative functions within the area. Following the arrest of a number of their leaders, approximately 2,000 Anlu women walked to Bamenda—some travelling a distance of 60 miles—to protest. They were, however, persuaded to disperse and returned without incident. Administrative action has been taken to remove the causes of their discontent and the agitation has died down.

86. The banning of the Union des Populations du Cameroun and its satellite organisations in 1957 was followed by several months of comparative tranquility in the border area. Half way through 1958, however, the activities of French Cameroonian terrorists increased in intensity in the Mungo and Bamileke Regions of the Cameroons under French Administration and it was found that many of the terrorists were using the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration as a base for illegal activities on the other side of the border. A permanent police post has now been set up in the Tombel area and the greater degree of police surveillance has served to re-establish the rule of law and to restore the morale of law-abiding persons, which was becoming seriously impaired by the atmosphere of fear created by the activities of the terrorists.

87. There have been a few minor disturbances in Gwoza District of Dikwa Emirate, with eleven deaths. They were completely without political significance, originating in the beer parties for which Gwoza is notorious and which this year went on much longer than usual due to the late onset of the rains. The disturbances were dealt with quickly and the offenders were punished by the Emir of Dikwa's Court.

**THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE**  
**STRENGTH MAINTAINED IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS**

*Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Cameroons*  
*Senior Superintendent of Police, Buea*  
*Superintendent of Police, Victoria*  
*Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bamenda*  
*Assistant Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, Southern Cameroons*  
*Vehicle Inspection Officer, Mamfe*  
*Vehicle Inspection Officer, Victoria*

<i>Victoria Detachment</i>	<i>Tiko Detachment</i>	<i>Buea H.Q.</i>	<i>Kumba Detachment</i>	<i>Buea Detachment</i>	<i>Bamenda Detachment</i>	<i>Mamfe Detachment</i>	<i>Nkambe Detachment</i>	<i>Wum Detachment</i>
4 Sub-Inspectors	1 Inspector		1 Inspector Grade II 2 Sub-Inspectors	1 Inspector Grade III	1 Sub-Inspector	1 Sub-Inspector		
1 Sergeant-Major								
2 Sergeants	1 Sergeant			2 Sergeants	2 Sergeants	1 Sergeant		
5 Corporals	3 Corporals	1 Corporal	4 Corporals	5 Corporals	4 Corporals	2 Corporals	1 Corporal	1 Corporal
9 Lance-Corporals	3 Lance-Corporals	3 Lance-Corporals	3 Lance-Corporals	5 Lance-Corporals	7 Lance-Corporals	4 Lance-Corporals		
84 Other Ranks	33 Other Ranks	9 Other Ranks	34 Other Ranks	46 Other Ranks	39 Other Ranks	28 Other Ranks	8 Other Ranks	7 Other Ranks

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

2 Inspectors, Grade II (Clerical), 1 Corporal (Clerical), 4 Lance Corporals (Clerical), 3 First Class Constables (Clerical), and 1 Sergeant,  
 1 Corporal, 1 Lance-Corporal, and 16 Other ranks (Force Signals Branch).

**THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE**  
**STRENGTH MAINTAINED IN THE NORTHERN CAMEROONS**

*Assistant Superintendent of Police, Yola*  
*Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gwoza*

<i>Grade or Status</i>	<i>No. of Officers</i>	
	<i>Gwoza</i>	<i>Mubi</i>
Sergeant . . . . .	1	—
Corporal . . . . .	—	1
Lance Corporal . . . . .	1	1
1st Class Constable . . . . .	4	7
2nd Class Constable . . . . .	2	2
3rd Class Constable . . . . .	12	2
	20	13

NOTE.—There are no personnel of the Clerical Duties Branch or Forces Signal Branch.



## PART V

# Political Advancement

### CHAPTER 1. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

#### The Constitution

**Q. 14** 88. Since the Trust Territory is administered as an integral part of the Federation of Nigeria, the structure of government, in its legislative, administrative and judicial aspects, is determined by the constitution of Nigeria. The present constitution came into operation on the 1st October, 1954 and is contained in the Nigeria (Constitution) Orders in Council 1954 to 1958 and the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Orders in Council 1954 to 1958.

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

90. The Southern Cameroons has an Executive Council presided over by the Commissioner of the Cameroons, who is appointed by the High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons, and a House of Assembly almost wholly elected by popular vote. During the year registration under the new Electoral Regulations was carried out on the basis of universal adult franchise and new elections were fixed for the 24th January.

91. The constitution provides for a High Court for the Northern Region and a High Court for the Southern Cameroons. Appeals lie from each of these to the Federal Supreme Court.

#### Policy of the Administering Authority

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

**Relationship with the Administering Authority**

Q. 15 93. The main features of the relationship between the Territory (as integrated with the Federation of Nigeria) and the Administering Authority are as follows:

- (a) The Governor-General of the Federation and Governors of the Regions hold office by virtue of Commissions from Her Majesty the Queen (who, under Article 2 of the Trusteeship Agreement, is the Administering Authority). They are required to carry out any instructions they may receive from Her Majesty, and they have the special powers referred to in paragraphs 100 and 103 below.
- (b) Since Nigeria is not a sovereign state, its external relations are the direct responsibility of the United Kingdom Government except insofar as the United Kingdom Government may entrust such relations to the Government of the Federation.
- (c) The constitution is contained in Orders made by Her Majesty-in-Council. The Queen retains the right to make Orders and Parliament the right to legislate for the affairs of Nigeria. Her Majesty also retains the right to disallow any law passed by a Nigerian Legislature, but this power is rarely exercised and has been allowed to lapse (except in a few specified categories of legislation) altogether in the case of the Eastern and Western Regions.

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

Q. 17, 18 & 20 94. Executive powers are divided between the various Governments of the Federation of Nigeria in the same way as legislative powers. The executive authority of the Federation extends to all matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws; that of the Northern Region and the Southern Cameroons to the matters with respect to which their Legislatures have power to make laws.

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

96. The Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1958, which came into operation on 1st April, 1958, constitutes the office of High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons and provides that for the time being the person holding the office of Governor-General shall hold the office of High Commissioner.

97. The Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Orders in Council, 1954 to 1958, also constitute the office of Deputy Governor-General and contain provisions for the succession to the government, the creation of a

Privy Council for the Federation, the creation of offices (including those of Commissioner of the Cameroons and Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons), powers of pardon, custody and use of the Public Seals of the Federation and of the Southern Cameroons; it is also declared that all offices, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of Nigeria "shall be obedient, aiding and assisting unto the Governor-General".

### The Federal Government

98. Under the Constitution Orders in Council, the Council of Ministers is the principal instrument of policy for Nigeria in matters to which the executive authority of the Federation extends. Since the 30th August, 1957, the Council of Ministers has consisted of:

- (a) the Governor-General, who is President;
- (b) not less than eleven members styled Ministers, of whom one is styled the Prime Minister.

Provision exists for the appointment of a temporary member of the Council when a Member is ill or absent from Nigeria.

99. The Constitution Orders in Council require the Governor-General to appoint to be Prime Minister the member of the House of Representatives who appears to him to be best able to command a majority in that House and who is willing to be appointed. The other Ministers are appointed from among the members of the House of Representatives and at least one Minister must be appointed from among the Representative Members of that House who were elected in the Southern Cameroons. In appointing the Ministers, the Governor-General must act in accordance with the recommendations of the Prime Minister. The Royal Instructions given to the Governor-General state that the Governor-General shall not dismiss the Prime Minister unless it appears that he no longer commands a majority in the House of Representatives. They also require the Governor-General to consult with the Council of Ministers except in certain specified matters, the chief of which are the exercise of any of his powers which concern the administration of justice, the remission of penalties, the appointment or dismissal of public officers, external affairs, aliens (including naturalization, deportation and immigration) and the armed forces of the Crown. The Governor-General need not however consult the Council when, in his judgment, the matter is too unimportant or too urgent, or for some other reason harm would result. The Instructions also detail the steps to be taken (including an immediate report to Her Majesty through a Secretary of State) when in certain cases the Governor-General is authorized to act otherwise than in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Instructions outline procedure for the enactment of laws and assent to Bills, the constitution of the Privy Council, tenure of offices and the power of pardon. Responsibility for any matter to which the executive authority of the Federal Government extends may be assigned to any Minister by the Governor-General, who must act in accordance with the recommendations of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General retains and may not assign responsibility for external relations, defence and control of the police. Responsibility for legal matters, including legal proceedings, must remain vested in the Attorney-General of the Federation.

100. The Constitution Order in Council confers on the Governor-General reserved legislative and executive powers. These were not used in 1958.

101. When the members of the new Council of Ministers were appointed on the 31st August, 1957, by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Victor Esemingsong Mukete, Representative Member for Kumba, was again appointed to be Minister without Portfolio; during 1958, he was appointed Minister of Research and Information.

### The Northern Region Government

102. The Executive Council of the Northern Region consists of the following members:

- (a) The Governor, who is President.
- (b) One *ex-officio* member, the Attorney-General of the Region.
- (c) Twenty members appointed from the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. One of these is styled Premier of the Region and the remaining nineteen are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Premier.

103. The Governor of the Northern Region has Royal Instructions similar to those issued to the Governor-General empowering him in certain circumstances to act contrary to the advice of, or not to consult, the Executive Council. He has also reserved executive and legislative powers; these were not used in 1958.

104. The Northern Cameroons is represented on the Executive Council by two members, Malam Abba Habib, now Minister of Trade and Industry, who was born in Dikwa Emirate and was appointed the first Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs, and Malam Abdullahi Dan Buram Jada, who was born in Adamawa Trust Territory and has been Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs since the 1st September, 1957. Malam Abdullahi Dan Buram Jada is now the Chairman of the Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons which was formed in April, 1955. This body was appointed to advise the Executive Council of the Northern Region on the particular needs of the Northern Cameroons and to make recommendations to the Council. It has the duty of keeping the Government informed of Northern Cameroons opinion on Regional legislation and through its Chairman makes known to the Executive Council its views on proposed legislation or draws attention to the need for new legislation. In matters which are a Federal responsibility the Committee may ask the Regional Government to make representations to the Federal Government. Committee members who are also members of the Federal House of Representatives are able to state the opinion of the Northern Cameroons on particular issues in the House of Representatives. The Committee continues to be a formal Committee of the Executive Council of the Northern Region.

105. The members of the Consultative Committee are as follows:

*Chairman:* Hon. Abdullahi Dan Buram Jada (Member of the House of Assembly and Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs and for Animal Health and Forestry).

*Members:*

The Emir of Dikwa	}	Members of the House of Chiefs.
The Lamido of Adamawa		
Malam Hayatu Jere	}	Members of the House of Representatives.
Malam Kalia Monguno		
Malam Mormoni Bazza		
Malam Abubakar		
Gurumpawo		

*Members—contd.*

Galadima Boyi, M.B.E.	}	Members of the House of Assembly.
Malam Idirisu Tafida		
Malam Ibrahim Demsa		
Dan Iya		
Malam Tanko Yusufu	}	Special Members.
Malam Tobi Yafafa		
Malam Kumu Baissa		
Malam Bako Garkuwa		
Malam Ardo Mallum		
Malam Wakili Zubeiru		

106. Three meetings of the Committee were held during the year, in March, August and November, the United Nations Visiting Mission attending the third. The Northern Cameroons was represented at the Resumed Constitutional Conference in September–October by the Hon. Abba Habib and the Hon. Abdullahi Dan Buram Jada.

### **The Commissioner of the Cameroons**

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

### **The Southern Cameroons Government**

108. The Southern Cameroons is directly administered by the Commissioner of the Cameroons, who is responsible to and subject to the direction of the Governor-General. The Commissioner is advised by the Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons which is established under the Constitution Order in Council. This consists of:

- (a) the Commissioner of the Cameroons who is President;
- (b) three *ex-officio* Members, namely the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Legal Secretary and the Financial and Development Secretary; and
- (c) five Ministers, of whom one is the Premier, who are appointed by the High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons from among the members of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons.

109. The Commissioner is bound to consult the Executive Council in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of all other powers conferred on him (unless otherwise directed by the High Commissioner of the Cameroons or by the law) except in matters which he considers to be too unimportant to require advice or too urgent or likely to be prejudicial to Government interest.

110. With the inauguration of the system of Ministerial Government in May, portfolios were assigned to Executive Council members who now control the

Government Departments provided for in the Southern Cameroons Estimates. At the end of 1958 the Council was composed as follows:

*President*

Mr. J. O. Field—Commissioner of the Cameroons.

*Ex-Officio Members*

Mr. J. S. Dudding—Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons.

Mr. A. W. E. Wheeler—Legal Secretary.

Mr. A. D. H. Paterson, M.B.E.—Financial Secretary.

*Ministers*

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E.—Premier and Minister of Local Government, Land and Survey;

Mr. V. T. Lainjo—Minister of Social Services;

Mr. F. N. Ajebe-Sone—Minister of Natural Resources;

Mr. N. N. Mbile—Minister of Works and Transport;

Rev. S. Ando Seh—Minister of State.

111. There was no election during the year, but registration for an election took place from 1st February to 31st March under the new Electoral Regulations. The House of Assembly was dissolved on 23rd December, and 24th January, 1959, was fixed as the date of the elections to the new House.

112. A House of Chiefs composed of some twenty members appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons is to be set up early in 1959. This is to be a purely advisory body.

**The Administrative and Departmental staff**

113. Officers serving in the Southern Cameroons are members of the Federal Public Service and are appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion and normally on the advice of the Public Service Commission; officers in the Northern Cameroons are members of the Northern Region Public Service, and are similarly appointed by the Governor of the Region. They are the main agents for putting policy into effect.

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

115. District Officers generally have from nine to twenty years' experience.



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

### (b) Legislatures

#### The Federal Legislature

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

(a) A Speaker;

(b) 184 Representative Members elected—

(i) 92 from the Northern Region (including 4 representing Trust Territory constituencies);

(ii) 42 from the Eastern Region;

(iii) 42 from the Western Region;

(iv) 6 from the Southern Cameroons;

(v) 2 from Lagos; and

(c) not more than 6 Special Members, appointed by the Governor-General to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Constituency Delimitation Commission, there will henceforth be seven constituencies wholly in Northern Trust Territory.

#### The Northern Region Legislature

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

119. The Northern House of Chiefs is composed of:

(a) All first-class Chiefs.

(b) 47 other Chiefs.

(c) Those members of the Executive Council of the Northern Region who are members of the Northern House of Assembly.

(d) An Adviser on Muslim law.

120. The Members of the Northern House of Assembly are:

(a) 1 Official Member (the Attorney-General).

(b) 131 Elected Members.

(c) Not more than 5 Special Members appointed by the Governor to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented.

It was agreed at the Nigeria Constitutional Conference in 1957 that when the Northern Region became self-governing the number of elected members in the House of Assembly should be increased from 131 to 170. Five members of the Northern House of Assembly are elected by Trust Territory constituencies and one by a constituency partly in Trust Territory. One member of the House of Chiefs comes from the Trust Territory and the Emirate of another lies partly in the Territory.

### The Southern Cameroons Legislature

121. The Legislature of the Southern Cameroons consists of the Governor-General, whose assent is required to legislation, and the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons. The members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly in 1958 were:

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

### Powers and Procedure

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

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

123. Procedure in the Legislative Houses is governed by Standing Orders. Any member may introduce a bill, propose a motion or present a petition, but, except on the recommendation of the Governor-General, the Governor or the Commissioner of the Cameroons, as the case may be, the House may not proceed upon it if in the Speaker's or President's opinion it seeks to dispose of or charge any public revenue or funds, or to impose or increase any tax or impose or increase any charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund or other public fund. Nor may the House proceed without the Governor-General's or Governor's or High Commissioner's consent upon any bill, motion or petition the effect of which would be to alter the conditions of service of a public officer, or which would adversely affect a public officer's dependents. Financial legislation is originated and sponsored in the House by the Council of Ministers or Executive Council.



## Membership

124. The Cameroonian members of the relevant Legislative Houses in 1958 were as follows:

### *House of Representatives*

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

### *Northern House of Chiefs*

- The Emir of Dikwa (elected Deputy Speaker in August).
- The Lamido of Adamawa.

### *Northern House of Assembly*

- Abba M. Habib (Northern Peoples' Congress, Dikwa North), Minister of Trade and Industry.
- Galadima Boyi, M.B.E. (Northern Peoples' Congress, Dikwa South).
- Malam Idirisu Tafida (Northern Peoples' Congress, Adamawa Trust Territory North).
- Malam Ibrahim Demsa Dan Iya (Northern Peoples' Congress, Adamawa Trust Territory South).
- Malam Abdullahi Dan Buram Jada (Northern Peoples' Congress, Adamawa Southern Trust Territory), Minister of Animal Health and Forestry and for Northern Cameroons Affairs.
- Malam Tanko Yusufu (Northern Peoples' Congress, Wukari), Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Industry.

### *Southern Cameroons House of Assembly:*

#### *Official Members*

- The Commissioner of the Cameroons—Mr. J. O. Field.
- The Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons—Mr. J. S. Dudding.
- The Legal Secretary—Mr. A. W. E. Wheeler.
- The Financial and Development Secretary—Mr. A. D. H. Paterson, M.B.E.

#### *Elected Members*

- Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E. (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria North).
- Mr. P. N. Motomby-Woleta (Kamerun Peoples' Party, Victoria South).
- Mr. F. N. Ajebe-Sone (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba East).
- Mr. N. N. Mbile (Kamerun Peoples' Party, Kumba West).
- Mr. S. A. Arrey (Kamerun National Congress, Mamfe North-West).

*Elected Members—contd.*

- Mr. A. Fonge (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Mamfe South-East).  
 Mr. S. T. Muna (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Bamenda West).  
 Mr. J. N. Foncha (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Bamenda Central).  
 Mr. V. T. Lainjo (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda East).  
 Mr. A. N. Jua (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Wum South).  
 Mr. P. Mua (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Wum North).  
 Mr. P. N. Nsakwa (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Nkambe South-West).  
 Rev. S. Ando Seh (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe North East).

*Native Authority Members*

- Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E. (Independent, Victoria).  
 Chief J. Mokambe (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba).  
 Mr. T. Lekunzie (Kamerun National Congress, Mamfe).  
 Mr. H. D. Tankoh (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Bamenda).  
 Mr. J. E. Kum (Kamerun National Congress, Wum).  
 Chief W. Mformi (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe).

*Special Members*

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

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

126. The remuneration of members of Legislative Houses is as follows:

	£
Members of the House of Representatives . . . . .	800
Federal Prime Minister . . . . .	5,000
Federal Minister . . . . .	3,000
Federal Parliamentary Secretary . . . . .	1,500
Members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly . . . . .	660
Premier of the Southern Cameroons . . . . .	2,500
Minister of State, Southern Cameroons . . . . .	1,800
Other Ministers of the Southern Cameroons . . . . .	2,200
Member of Northern Regional House of Assembly . . . . .	800
Premier of the Northern Region . . . . .	4,000
Northern Region Minister with portfolio . . . . .	3,000
Northern Region Minister of State . . . . .	2,500
Northern Region Minister without portfolio . . . . .	1,650
Northern Region Parliamentary Secretary . . . . .	1,500

*Sessions in 1958*

127. The House of Representatives held three meetings. The first of these was the Budget meeting held from the 18th February to the 17th March. During the meeting 27 Ordinances were passed and these included the Central Bank of Nigeria Ordinance which made provision for the establishment of the Central Bank of Nigeria which would—

- (i) issue legal tender currency in the Federation;
- (ii) maintain external reserves in order to safeguard the international value of that currency;

(iii) promote monetary stability and a sound financial structure in the Federation; and

(iv) act as banker and financial adviser to the Federal Government.

The House also passed a Resolution distributing the proceeds of German Enemy Property to the various Governments of the Federation. Under the terms of the Resolution the Southern Cameroons Government was paid the sum of £178,000, while the sum of £53,000 out of a total sum of £231,000 paid to the Northern Region Government was to be applied separately to the benefit of the people of the Northern Cameroons.

128. The House met again from the 30th July to the 9th August and passed 12 Ordinances including the Customs and Excise Management Ordinance which provided a new and up-to-date machinery for the collection of Customs and Excise duty. The third and last Meeting of the House for the year was held in November when a further 21 Ordinances were passed.

129. During the year the Northern Regional Legislature met in February, July and December, and passed twenty-eight Laws. The following is the list:

- (1) The Education (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (2) The Control of Travel Agencies Law, 1958.
- (3) The Adaptation of Legislation Law, 1958.
- (4) The Liquor (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (5) The Native Authority (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (6) The Northern Region 1958-59 Appropriation Law, 1958.
- (7) The Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (8) The Pensions Ordinance (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (9) The Pensions (Northern Region New Officers) (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (10) The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Northern Region) (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (11) The Loans Law, 1958.
- (12) The Control and Management of Public Finances Law, 1958.
- (13) The Northern Region 1958-59 Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1958.
- (14) The Supplementary Appropriation (1956-57) Law, 1958.
- (15) The Northern Regional Marketing Board (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (16) The Slaughter Stock (Control and Taxation) (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (17) The Special Officers (Salaries) Law, 1958.
- (18) The Officers of the Legislative Houses (Salaries) Law, 1958.
- (19) The 1958-59 Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2) Law, 1958.
- (20) The Riot Damage Law, 1958.
- (21) The Audit Law, 1958.
- (22) The Local Borrowings (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (23) The Goldsmiths Law, 1958.
- (24) The Assessment and Rating (Public Utility Corporation) Law, 1958.
- (25) The Children and Young Persons Law, 1958.
- (26) The Northern Regional Marketing Board (Amendment No. 2) Law, 1958.
- (27) The Northern Region High Court (Amendment) Law, 1958.
- (28) The Native Courts (Amendment) Law, 1958.

The last-named was a law of major importance, providing for the right of a non-Moslem defendant to opt out of trial by a Moslem Court and vice versa.

130. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly met twice, in March and August, the former meeting being mainly occupied with the Budget for the Territory for the financial year 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959. The following laws were passed:

- S.C. Law 1/1958 Direct Taxation (Amendment) Law, 1958.  
 2/1958 Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Law, 1958.  
 3/1958 Southern Cameroons High Court (Amendment) Law, 1958.  
 4/1958 Illiterates Protection Law, 1958.  
 5/1958 1958-1959 Southern Cameroons Appropriation Law, 1958.  
 6/1958 Cocoa (Control of Preparation) Law, 1958.  
 7/1958 Supplementary Appropriation (1956-1957) Law, 1958.  
 8/1958 Southern Cameroons Development Agency (Amendment) Law, 1958.  
 9/1958 Cocoa (Control of Preparation) (Amendment) Law, 1958.  
 10/1958 Audit Law, 1958.  
 11/1958 Supplementary Appropriation (1958-1959) Law, 1958.  
 12/1958 Finance (Control and Management) Law, 1958.

131. Although the Ministerial system was introduced it was not possible to hold elections to the enlarged House of Assembly during the year. The new Electoral Regulations, which for the first time provide for election by universal adult suffrage, were ready in July. It was, however, decided that it would be impracticable to hold an election in that month because the rainy season in the Southern Cameroons is so severe and prolonged that, apart from the difficulties of organizing the election, the voters themselves would in many instances have found it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get to the poll. The House of Assembly was dissolved on 23rd December, and 24th January, 1959, was appointed as the day for the elections.

132. The language used in the three Legislative Houses is English, with Hausa as an alternative in the Northern Legislature. The proceedings are published.

### CHAPTER 3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### General Description

Q. 21 133. Local government in the Territory is the responsibility of Native Authorities, who receive guidance and advice from Administrative and Departmental officers. Generally speaking where there is a strong tribal consciousness or a long tradition of political organisation the Native Authorities are the traditional executive authority, but where there is no natural authority possessing executive power over a wider area than the village the Native Authority system is a new creation rather than an adaptation of native machinery.

134. The following is a list of the existing Native Authorities in the Territory including the Southern Cameroons subordinate Native Authorities:

1. BORNU PROVINCE, BAMA DIVISION.  
The Emir of Dikwa in Council.
2. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.  
The Lamido of Adamawa in Council.

3. BENUE PROVINCE, WUKARI DIVISION, TIGON-NDORO-KENTU AREA.  
United Hills Council.
4. BAMENDA DIVISION.  
Bali Council.  
Bamenda Tikari Council.  
Bamenda Widikum Council.
5. WUM DIVISION.  
Wum Divisional Council.
6. NKAMBE DIVISION.  
Nkambe Divisional Council.  
Kaka Subordinate Council.  
Mbaw Subordinate Council.  
Mbembe Subordinate Council.  
Mfumte Subordinate Council.  
Misaje Subordinate Council.  
Wimbu Subordinate Council.
7. MAMFE DIVISION.  
Assumbo Council.  
Bangwa Council.  
Banyang-Mbo Council.  
Ejagham Council.  
Mamfe Town and Area Council  
Mundari Council.  
Mbulu Federal Council.  
Menka Council.  
Takamanda Council.  
Widikum Council.
8. KUMBA DIVISION.  
Southern Area Council.  
Bai-Dieka Group Council.  
Bassossi Group Council.  
Bambuko Clan Council.  
Northern Bakundo Council.  
Bafaw-Balong Group Council.  
Isangele Group Council.  
Balue Clan Council.  
Kumba Town Council.  
Mbonge Group Council.  
Eastern Area Council.  
North-Western Area Council.  
South-Western Area Council.
9. VICTORIA DIVISION.  
Victoria Divisional Council.  
Bakolle Subordinate Council.  
Bakweri Subordinate Council.  
Balong Subordinate Council.  
Tiko Area Subordinate Council.  
Victoria Area Subordinate Council.

### **Southern Cameroons Organisation**

135. In the Southern Cameroons, the business of local government is carried on by the Native Authorities established by the Commissioner of the Cameroons in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 3 and 5 of the Native Authority Ordinance (Chapter 140 of the Laws of Nigeria).

136. The constitution of each Native Authority is closely related to the social structure and political development of the people over whom its authority extends, and constant consultation between the Government and local committees ensures that such constitutions are modified and adapted to meet the changing times as and when necessary.

137. Since Native Authorities are founded on traditional institutions, the limits of their jurisdiction usually coincide with tribal or clan boundaries. However, where financial viability necessitates the establishment of Native Authorities with jurisdiction over groups of tribes and clans, subordinate Native Authorities, through which the needs and loyalties of the smaller units may continue to find free expression, may be created. Such subordinate Native Authorities may be established either by the Commissioner of the Cameroons or, with his prior approval, by any Native Authority he himself has established. Subordinate Native Authorities created by the Commissioner of the Cameroons are, unless he specifically directs otherwise, given the right to exercise all the powers conferred upon Native Authorities by the Native Authority Ordinance or any other Ordinance. When established by Native Authorities, Subordinate Native Authorities may exercise only such powers as are vested in them by the establishing Native Authority.

138. In Victoria Division, where the population is mainly composed of migrant plantation labourers, where the influence of European ideas and institutions has been longest felt and most widely diffused, and where the indigenous political organisation was essentially democratic and conciliar, representation on the Native Authorities is determined according to tribal population; members are elected by secret ballot and the qualifications for voters are such as to enfranchise all resident taxpayers and all taxpayers who were born in, or whose fathers were born in, the Division. In other areas where the indigenous political organisation is similar to that in Victoria Division, but where European influence is less strong and where the problem of a large stranger problem does not exist, Native Authorities are generally composed of representatives from all villages in the area, elected either by customary methods or by vote of taxpayers. Again, in areas such as the Bamenda grasslands, where the traditional political organisation centres upon a Chief or a Chief-in-Council, the constitutions of Native Authorities provide for ex-officio representation of traditional rulers in councils otherwise elected.

139. For purposes of local government, the Southern Cameroons is divided into six administrative divisions under District Officers with Headquarters at Bamenda, Wum, Nkambe, Mamfe, Kumba, and Victoria. The District Officers in charge of Divisions are directly responsible to the Government at Buea. For a time, out of deference to the expressed wishes of the people of Bamenda, a Resident on special duties continued to be posted to the old provincial headquarters of Bamenda, but this post was abolished in May. Within the Division local administration is carried on by Native Authorities consisting of democratically elected councils which are served by permanent staffs. The Native

Authorities collect Direct Tax and "Jangali" (cattle tax), provide a Native Court system, maintain schools, provide subsidiary medical and health services, supplement the activities of the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Services, and provide and maintain public highways feeding the main Government system of trunk roads.

140. The financial organisation of the Native Authorities is determined principally by the capacity of the various Authorities to raise the funds necessary to run an administration of their own. Only six of them, viz. Bali, Bamenda Tikari, Bamenda Widikum, Nkambe Divisional, Victoria Divisional and Wum Divisional, have their own treasuries and administrations. In both Kumba and Mamfe Divisions the funds of the Native Authorities are held in a joint treasury and are administered by a Joint Committee on which each Native Authority is represented.

141. Native Authorities, or the Joint Committees representing them, prepare annual estimates of revenue and expenditure which must be scrutinised and approved by the Commissioner of the Cameroons before any expenditure takes place. The two principal sources of Native Authority revenue are direct tax and the fines and fees from Native Courts.

142. The qualifications required for members of Native Authorities vary from area to area as do the constitutions of the Native Authorities themselves, but however appointed, members may be removed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons if guilty of misdemeanours or ineptitude.

143. The staff of Native Authorities enjoy uniform conditions of service which are embodied in staff rules issued by the Commissioner of the Cameroons. Generally speaking, Native Authorities may employ, discipline and dismiss their own staff, subject to the provisions of these rules, without reference to any external authorities.

### **Northern Cameroons Organisation**

144. In the Northern Cameroons local government institutions are regulated by the Northern Region Native Authority Law, 1954 (No. 4 of 1954) and similar powers of appointment are exercised by the Governor of the Northern Region under Section 6 of this Law. The existing Native Authorities were built up after careful inquiry in each case into the basis of traditional authority. Where Chiefs in Council, or Chiefs and Councils form the recognized authority they have become the Native Authority. Where the hereditary principle did not operate, the representatives of the extended families or groups were formed into councils in such a manner as the people desired and given statutory powers as Native Authorities. Native Authorities and Native Courts take cognizance of local law and custom, but do not interfere with them except in so far as law and custom are repugnant to natural justice, morality, and humanity, or conflict with the provisions of any Ordinance.

145. Existing forms of local government range from the hierarchic, which is commonest in the north, to the conciliar, which is more prevalent near the coast, but these forms merge into one another, and there is a constant tendency for the extremes to disappear; any attempt to classify and enumerate would therefore be misleading. Inasmuch as the Native Authority Ordinance and the Northern Region Native Authority Law set out the functions and prescribe the duties of local government bodies, they define their relationship with the central



territorial government and with the legislatures. The qualifications required of the members are that they should be acceptable to the people over whom the Native Authority has jurisdiction, but power exists to remove a member, and this power is exercised in cases of misconduct or ineptitude. Since local government is founded on traditional institutions the jurisdiction of local government bodies usually conforms to tribal or similar divisions. Amalgamation occurs where it is the wish of the people concerned, and is calculated to promote efficiency.

146. Apart from the Native Authority in Council, the main instrument of local government in the Northern Cameroons is the District Council. This is constituted by instrument, with a majority of its members elected by statutory electoral regulations published, as is the instrument, in the Gazette. To enable the Council effectively to exercise its functions it is given grants from the Native Authority on the basis of a certain proportion of the money paid by each taxpayer in the district. In addition a proportion of local revenue such as licence fees collected in the district is allocated to the budget of the District Council, which prepares annually its own estimates of revenue and expenditure. Once these estimates have been approved by the Native Authority, the responsibility for the proper expenditure of funds lies with the local council. Town Councils with statutory functions and sources of revenue similar to those of the District Council are being set up in the large towns.

147. The Local Government Wing of the Institute of Administration, Zaria, gives a series of courses in their respective duties to local government officials at all levels. Demonstration teams from the Institute, in charge of an administrative officer, visit the Northern Cameroons during the year in the course of their regular tours; they give courses of instruction in all aspects of local government, such as the composition and administration of District and Town Councils, the preparation of their budgets, the conduct of Council meetings and the planning of works to be carried out by the Council.

148. Apart from the power to establish subordinate Native Authorities, the principal powers conferred on Native Authorities by the Native Authority Ordinance are four:

- (1) power to issue Orders;
- (2) power to make Rules;
- (3) power to order destitute strangers to leave their areas; and
- (4) power to declare native law and custom, and to recommend the modification of native law and custom to the Commissioner of the Cameroons.

149. The duties imposed upon Native Authorities by the Ordinance are as follows:

- (a) to maintain order and good government in the area over which their authority extends;
- (b) to prevent the commission of crime within their areas; if necessary, by arresting any person subject to their jurisdiction who appears likely to commit an offence;
- (c) to arrest any person subject to their jurisdiction who has committed an offence;



- (d) to seize and detain any property in their area which is known to have been stolen; and,
- (e) to apply their funds to the administration, development and welfare of the area over which their authority extends and to the welfare of the inhabitants thereof.

### **Powers of Local Authorities in the Southern Cameroons**

150. A Native Authority in the Southern Cameroons may issue orders to be obeyed by all persons within its area and subject to its jurisdiction for all or any of the following purposes:

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

151. When issuing orders Native Authorities may specify penalties for breaches thereof, but where no penalty is specified any person who contravenes or fails to obey an order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £25, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

152. Native Authorities and Subordinate Native Authorities may, with the approval of the Commissioner of the Cameroons and, in the case of the latter, with the approval of the Native Authority to which they are subordinate, make rules:

- (i) for the regulating, controlling or promoting any trade or industry and regulating the carrying on of any offensive trade;
- (ii) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, distillation, sale, transport, distribution, supply, possession and consumption of native liquor;
- (iii) for the purpose of exterminating or preventing the spread of tsetse fly;
- (iv) prohibiting or regulating the removal from any place of African antique works of art and generally for the protection and preservation thereof;
- (v) prohibiting or regulating the capture, killing or sale of fish or any specified kind or kinds of fish;
- (vi) (a) prohibiting cruelty to animals or specified acts of cruelty to animals, and  
(b) authorising the detention for treatment of any animal suffering from the effect of cruelty;
- (vii) prohibiting any act or conduct which in the opinion of the native authority might cause a riot or a disturbance or a breach of the peace;
- (viii) preventing the pollution of the water in any stream, water-course or water-hole, and preventing the obstruction of any stream or water-course;
- (ix) preventing the spread of infectious or contagious disease, whether of human beings or animals, and for the care of the sick;
- (x) requiring persons to report the presence within the area of its authority of any person who has committed an offence for which he may be arrested without a warrant or for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, or of any property stolen or believed to have been stolen within or without the area of its authority;
- (xi) declaring any area specified in any such rules to be a public burial ground, requiring the burial of all persons who die within the jurisdiction of the native authority making the rules in such burial ground, requiring the burial of a dead body within a specified period after death, and imposing on any person named in the rules the duty of causing any dead body to be buried;
- (xii) regulating animal traffic along highways;
- (xiii) (a) requiring bicycles and vehicles other than motor vehicles to be licensed, authorising the exaction of fees for licences issued in respect of bicycles and such vehicles, and  
(b) specifying the equipment with which bicycles and such other vehicles must be fitted, and generally for regulating and controlling the riding of bicycles and the use of such other vehicles, and  
(c) generally for all purposes incidental to sub-paragraph (a) and (b);

- (xiv) requiring people to carry lamps during such hours and within such places, or areas as may be specified in the rules;
- (xv) prohibiting or regulating the hawking of wares, or the erection of stalls on or near any street;
- (xvi) declaring any land to be an open space and the purpose for which such space is to be used or occupied and regulating such use or occupation;
- (xvii) (a) for the prevention of fires, and
  - (b) providing for the establishment of fire brigades, and
  - (c) prescribing the duties of the members of such brigades, and
  - (d) generally in connexion with any matters relating to the extinguishing of fires and to the custody and use of appliances provided for such purposes;
- (xviii) (a) for the licensing of buildings or other places for the performance of stage plays or the display of cinematograph films, and
  - (b) prescribing the building materials thereof and the mode of building, seating accommodation, entrances, exits and all other matters appertaining to the same, and
  - (c) prescribing against overcrowding and for the control and prevention of fire, and
  - (d) prescribing for the maintenance of good order therein and for the entry and inspection during any performance or display or at any time by any police officer or person authorised so to do;
- (xix) (a) for the appointment, management and control of pounds, and
  - (b) prescribing the powers and duties of pound masters, and
  - (c) for the seizing and impounding of stray animals, the recovery of expenses incurred in connexion therewith, and
  - (d) for the sale of impounded animals and the disposal of the proceeds of any sale;
- (xx) (a) regulating the repairing, improving, stopping or diverting of streets, water-courses or drains, preventing obstructions thereto, and the mode of objection to the stopping or diverting thereof, and
  - (b) regulating the construction of new streets, water-courses or street drains and building lines, and
  - (c) regulating the cutting, uprooting, topping, injuring or destroying any tree growing in any street, and
  - (d) regulating traffic in any street;
- (xxi) with regard to public services provided by the native authority in any capacity and for the imposition of general or other rates in respect of the same;
- (xxii) providing for the fencing of land or any particular land and for the maintenance and repair of such fences;
- (xxiii) (a) providing for the demolition of dangerous buildings, and
  - (b) enabling some person or persons to carry out such demolition at the expense of the owner in default of the owner so doing, to remove and sell the materials of any building so demolished, and
  - (c) regulating the procedure by which such expenses may be recovered.
- (xxiv) prohibiting, restricting and regulating the keeping of livestock of any description and for the prevention of and payment of compensation for damage done by straying animals;

(xxv) relating to the use and alienation whether upon devolution by will or otherwise of any description whatever of interests in land within the area of jurisdiction of the native authority and without derogation from the generality of these provisions specially in respect of any or all of the following matters:

- (a) the control of any or all powers of alienation of land or of any interest therein to strangers or to persons other than strangers;
- (b) the control and use of communal land and of family land either generally or specifically and with special reference to the cultivation thereof and the type of crops which may be grown thereon;
- (c) the control of mortgaging with special reference to the approval of the mortgagee and the use to which the land may be put when mortgaged;
- (d) making the purchaser at any sale, whether such sale is by order of any court whatsoever or not, subject to the approval of the native authority or of a specified individual or individuals and providing, in the case of a sale by a court, that the land shall again be sold if the vendor is not approved under the rules;
- (e) for the recording or filing of documents relating to the alienation of land or interest therein;
- (f) for the control either generally or specifically of the size or extent of communal land or family land over which any individual or group of persons may exercise rights or be permitted to exercise rights; and
- (g) the regulating of the allocation of communal land or family land and specifying the person or persons who may allocate such communal land subject to such special or general directions as the native authority may require.

(xxvi) providing for—

- (a) the control of the siting of advertisements and of hoardings or other structure designed for the display of advertisements;
- (b) the removal of any advertisement the siting of which does not conform to any rule made under sub-paragraph (a); and
- (c) applying the provisions of paragraph (xxiii) to any hoarding or other structure designed or used for the display of advertisements which is so sited as to conduce to the danger of road-users or other members of the public.

(xxvii) specifying fees or charges in respect of any matter or act for which provision is made in any rule; and

- (xxviii) (a) imposing as penalties for the breach of any rule, a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both such fine and imprisonment;
- (b) providing for the service of notice upon any person who has committed or is committing an offence against or breach of native authority rules, requiring such person to take such action in relation to the offence or breach as may be specified in the notice and in default of compliance with such notice enabling the native authority concerned itself to take the necessary action and recover the expenses of so doing and for regulating the procedure therefor;

- (c) providing for the disposal whether by way of forfeiture or otherwise of any property, article or thing in respect of which an offence has been committed or which has been used for the commission of an offence.

(xxix) for the imposition of a rate (to be known as an Education Rate) the proceeds whereof shall be paid to the Native Authority, provided that where under the provisions of Section 26 of the Education Ordinance, 1948, a Local Education Authority has been established for the area of jurisdiction of the Native Authority, the imposition of such rate and the expenditure of the proceeds thereof shall be subject to the approval of such Local Education Authority.

153. A Native Authority may require any stranger subject to its jurisdiction to produce reasonable proof that he is able, by his own legitimate labour, to maintain himself and his dependants; if he fails to do so, the Native Authority may order him to leave its area. Any person against whom such an order is made may appeal therefrom to a court presided over by a magistrate, but if the order is confirmed, failure to comply with its provisions constitutes an offence punishable by a fine of £25 or six months imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment.

154. A Native Authority may, and when the Commissioner of the Cameroons so requires, shall, record in writing what, in its opinion, is the native law and custom relating to any subject in any part of the area under its jurisdiction. It may also recommend to the Commissioner of the Cameroons that any native law or custom should be modified. If the Commissioner of the Cameroons agrees that a declaration made by a Native Authority records the particular native law and custom accurately or that any modification of a native law or custom recommended by a Native Authority is desirable, he may direct that such declaration, or such modification, shall become native law and custom for the area concerned.

155. Whenever he considers it expedient, the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons may require a Native Authority to issue an order and, if it fails to do so, he may issue the order himself. Conversely, if in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons an order is not conducive to order and good government he may require the Native Authority to revoke it or may revoke it himself. The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, revoke any rule made by a Native Authority.

156. A number of Ordinances other than the Native Authority Ordinance confer powers of various kinds on Native Authorities in the Southern Cameroons. From these, the powers most commonly invoked are:

<i>Power invoked</i>	<i>Ordinance conferring the power</i>
To require the registration of births and deaths.	Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance (Cap. 21).
To require the licensing of dogs.	Dog's Ordinance (Cap. 56).
To constitute forest reserves.	Forestry Ordinance (Cap. 75).
To establish markets.	Markets Ordinance (Cap. 127).
To make rules regarding matters relating to public health.	Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 183).

157. As for the persons over whom the powers of a Native Authority may be exercised, the Native Authority Ordinance provides that all powers of a Native Authority may be exercised over all natives residing or being within the area of its jurisdiction. "Native" in this context is defined as "any native of Nigeria who is ordinarily subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court." However, the Commissioner of the Cameroons is empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of State to extend the jurisdiction of Native Authorities to persons other than natives and to direct that all or any of the powers vested in Native Authorities by the Native Authority Ordinance or by any other Ordinance, shall not be exercised over such natives or classes of natives as he may designate. In exercise of these powers, the Commissioner of the Cameroons has directed that every Native Authority in the Southern Cameroons shall exercise the powers vested in it "over all persons who have taken up permanent residence within the area of (its) jurisdiction . . . and whose general mode of life is that of the general native community". It should be noted that no direction of the Commissioner of the Cameroons which extends the jurisdiction of Native Authorities over persons or classes of persons not previously subject to them, may come into effect without the consent of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, signified by resolution.

#### **Bamenda Division**

158. Local Government in Bamenda Division is divided between three statutory Native Authorities, Bamenda Tikari, Bamenda Widikum and Bali. These are based on tribal affiliations and suitable representation is given to minority groups. The control of each Native Authority is vested in a Council which meets quarterly and, except in the case of Bali, conducts its business through the committee system. In Bamenda Tikari and Bamenda Widikum the day to day conduct of affairs is delegated to Executive Committees which meet monthly to make decisions on general administration, particularly on the expenditure of funds within the framework of the estimates and the discipline and control of staff. Other committees are appointed for special services or purposes. Meetings are attended regularly by the District Officer in an advisory capacity and by Government Departmental Officers as required for technical and professional advice. The constitution of the Bali Native Authority Council has not changed since its secret ballot elections of 1956.

159. To achieve a closer integration and co-operation between the Native Authorities, a complete re-organisation is now under consideration, on the lines of the English local government system, with one Divisional Native Authority and subordinate Native Authorities based on the clan areas which would be elected by secret ballot and give representation of both the traditional and special elements.

160. The financial position of each Native Authority is generally sound, the main source of revenue being the General and "Jangali" taxes. Special attention has been paid to increasing the yield from Schedule II taxation of the higher income groups, generally traders, transport owners, salary earners and coffee farmers, on assessments progressing from  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  in the pound. A new system of General tax assessment was introduced whereby the Village Heads and their Councils were responsible for assessing all taxable persons in their area, including Schedule II taxpayers. With a few exceptions this system has proved successful and has resulted in both fairer assessments and a higher yield. Women generally are not required to pay tax.



161. Throughout the Division prosperity is steadily increasing, due largely to improved communications—350 miles of road have been constructed by community effort within the last five years. With a growing demand for goods of all varieties and an expansion of the markets there has been a spectacular increase in the production of cash crops, mainly coffee, although not at the expense of the subsistence crops. The increased revenues of the Native Authorities are used for the development of services, particularly roads, markets, dispensaries and water supplies.

### Wum Division

162. The Wum Divisional Native Authority covers the whole Division. There are no subordinate Native Authorities but each Clan has a Council composed of traditional and elected members which acts as an Electoral College for the Native Authority and also advises on matters within its area.

163. The financial position of the Native Authority was relatively stable, the main sources of revenue being flat rate tax paid by all adult males (which has remained at 20s.), Schedule II tax, “jangali” (which now accounts for some 40 per cent. of the Native Authority’s total revenue) and the education rate. All the proceeds from the last-named are devoted to the reduction of school fees payable in Junior Primary classes in the Division. The major part of the available funds are devoted to development work in the Division on which the people themselves are very keen. They are willing to co-operate to the extent of providing free unskilled labour and their requests for financial assistance for community development far outstrip the funds at present available.

### Nkambe Division

164. In Nkambe Division, there is one statutory Native Authority, the Nkambe Divisional Native Authority, to which six Subordinate Native Authorities elect representatives. The main committee set up by it is a Finance and General Purposes Committee which meets at least once a month. Special Committees meet as and when required. The Divisional Native Authority itself meets at least once every three months to hear the reports of its committees, to ratify decisions and to pass any rules or orders it may deem necessary.

165. The financial position of the Native Authority remained sound, but with increasing demands for more services tax rates were raised. This increase may be seen from the following rates approved by the Native Authority:

1956–57	1957–58	1958–59
14s.	16s.	20s.

166. Throughout the Division prosperity has increased with the slow but steady development of the road system, of which the ever-growing numbers of lorries to be seen at markets is a sure indication. This prosperity is reflected in the increased demand upon the Native Authority for roads, markets, water supplies and dispensaries, services which it is increasingly able to provide. In addition, recognising the importance of cattle to the Division (there are some 60,000 head of cattle, from which the Native Authority receives about £141,500 a year in “jangali”) the Native Authority has agreed to introduce a scheme for mass free inoculation of cattle against the more prevalent diseases, and to provide funds for the establishment of local development projects specially designed to benefit the grazing area.

### **Mamfe Division**

167. In Mamfe Division there are ten Native Authorities, based on tribal affiliations, and a Divisional Joint Committee, the members of which are elected from the Native Authorities. The Joint Committee, which meets every three months, is the executive body and, with the District Officer as adviser, assists in the framing of a single set of estimates and exercises control over all the native administration staff. The Native Authorities pass rules (health rules, building rules and education rating rules are amongst those passed recently), discuss matters which may eventually be raised by their members on the Joint Committee and are normally consulted by the District Officer on matters which require the sounding of local opinion.

168. Four of the ten Native Authorities have been reorganised during the last four years and are wholly representative. The reorganisation of the remaining Native Authorities, in most of which the chiefs still sit alone as of right, will be undertaken as soon as possible. Most of the Native Authorities, even the reorganised ones, have a preponderance of illiterates. By contrast, most of the members of the Joint Committee are literate and several have shown themselves fully capable of handling the problems of modern local government.

169. Tax rates in the different Native Authorities vary from 30s. to 23s. and there are 3,630 individuals in the Division who pay Schedule II tax instead of the flat rate.

### **Kumba Division**

170. The Joint Committee had its term of office extended for three months until June. Between June and the end of the year fresh elections were held with the results that there was a quorum of eight of the thirteen Kumba Native Authorities represented on the new body. The remaining five Native Authorities had not held their elections by the end of the year. By not putting forward nominees for election, four of these hoped to hasten the Administration in its efforts to find a solution to the problem of establishing a central Native Authority for Kumba Town and the surrounding areas with increased representation for the minority group of local customary landholder; the fifth Native Authority was simply apathetic. The Kumba Town Native Authority offices are complete and will be opened on 1st April, 1959. The lack of trained staff for what should be fast-expanding services continues to be an almost insuperable obstacle to progress.

171. The present taxation policy tends towards increasing the sphere of individual assessment rather than attempting large increases in flat rate tax. It is now generally accepted throughout the Division that women earning wages or in receipt of income from other sources should be assessed for income tax.

### **Victoria Division**

172. Early in 1958 the Native Authority system in Victoria Division was completely reorganised. There is now one council, the Victoria Divisional Council, for the whole of the Division. It has five subordinate councils with authority in the five main centres of population and surrounding areas, i.e., Victoria Area, Tiko Area, Bakweri, Balong and Bakolle Councils. The Victoria Divisional Council met for the first time in October and since then the system has been operating with increasing efficiency.



173. Before the reforms were introduced, careful thought was given to the proposed composition of the various councils, especially to the proportional representation of natives and strangers. The decision to allow a majority of the seats on each subordinate council to go to natives, while guaranteeing strong minority representation to strangers, was finally accepted without adverse criticism. In addition, in areas where plantations have been established, provision was made for the plantation workers to elect their own representatives. Members were duly elected to the subordinate councils by secret ballot. Every taxpayer in the Division was entitled to vote and, on the whole, this right was exercised intelligently, and responsible persons were elected. When the subordinate councils had been formed, the members of each chose from among their own number their representatives on the Victoria Divisional Council. Two members of the traditional ruling elements of Victoria Division were appointed President and Vice-President of the Divisional Council by the Commissioner of the Cameroons. It is too early to say how successful these reorganisations have been in practice, but, with experience, the members ought to be able to carry out their duties satisfactorily.

174. There has been no further increase in the flat rate of tax which remains at 25s. per taxpayer in the village areas and 30s. per taxpayer in the plantation areas. Any further increase will depend on the more efficient assessment of individuals who pay income tax; the numbers still under-assessed are becoming fewer year by year with the gradual increase in efficiency of the tax organisation at the disposal of the Council.

### **Powers of Local Authorities in the Northern Cameroons**

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

- (1) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the cutting or destruction of trees growing on communal or native lands;
- (2) requiring and regulating the planting, tending, protection and preservation of trees or plantations of trees (including amenity trees) on communal or native lands or in towns or villages;
- (3) for the purpose of controlling, preventing and destroying any plant or insect which may be harmful to crops;
- (4) requiring the cultivation of land for the production of crops and for regulating and controlling the processing, sale, delivery and marketing of crops;
- (5) regulating and controlling whether by prohibition or otherwise the borrowing and lending of money or money's worth secured either wholly or in part on standing crops;
- (6) (a) prohibiting cruelty to animals or specified acts of cruelty to animals; and  
(b) authorising the detention for treatment, or destruction without compensation to the owner, of any animal suffering from the effects of cruelty and the recovery of the expenses of treatment or of destruction;

- (7) prohibiting, restricting and regulating the keeping of livestock of any description and for the prevention of and payment of compensation for damage done by straying animals;
- (8) providing for the protection and prevention of the premature slaughter of animals, livestock or any species thereof;
- (9) regulating and controlling communal hunting;
- (10) (a) for the appointment, management and control of pounds;  
(b) prescribing the powers and duties of pound masters;  
(c) for the seizing and impounding of stray animals, and the recovery of expenses incurred in connection therewith; and  
(d) for the sale of impounded animals and the disposal of the proceeds of any sale;
- (11) prohibiting or regulating the capture, killing or sale of fish or any specified kind or kinds of fish;
- (12) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the movement in or through the area of its authority of livestock of any description;
- (13) (a) providing for the demolition of dangerous buildings;  
(b) enabling some person or persons to carry out such demolition at the expense of the owner in default of the owner so doing, to remove and sell the materials of any buildings so demolished; and  
(c) regulating the procedure by which such expenses may be recovered;
- (14) (a) the control of the siting of advertisements and of hoardings or other structures designed for the display of advertisements;  
(b) the removal of any advertisement the siting of which does not conform to any rule made under sub-paragraph (a); and  
(c) applying the provisions of paragraph (13) to any hoardings or other structure designed or used for the display of advertisements which is so sited as to conduce to the danger of road-users or other members of the public;
- (15) prohibiting or regulating the making of borrow pits or excavations;
- (16) regulating and controlling the movement of children and young females from or within the area of the native authority;
- (17) regulating child betrothals within the area of its authority and prescribing safeguards to be taken—
  - (a) when the child betrothed leaves the place in which her parents or guardians reside but does not leave the area of authority of the native authority making the rule;
  - (b) when the child betrothed leaves the area of authority of the native authority making the rule;
- (18) (a) requiring persons who have been or may become enrolled as pupils in any native authority school or any other school in the Northern Region which has been approved for the purpose of rules under this paragraph by the Local Education Committee established under Section 25 of the Education Ordinance, 1952, or under Section 24 of the Education Law, 1956, to attend at such school in accordance with the directions of the headmaster or head teacher thereof during the period for which such pupils have engaged for

themselves or through their parents or consequent upon rules made under the provision of sub-paragraph (b) herein to attend such school;

- (b) empowering heads of administrative sub-areas to select suitable children from among those in their sub-area and to require them to become enrolled as pupils in specified native authority schools for such period they may think fit in each particular case;
  - (c) requiring the parents of persons to whom the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) or (b) herein apply to ensure that the provisions of any rules made under the provisions of the said sub-paragraphs (a) or (b) are complied with;
- (19) making provision for the election of members to councils other than native authority councils, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power) the following matters, that is to say—
- (a) the qualifications and disqualifications of electors;
  - (b) the registration of electors;
  - (c) the ascertainment of the qualifications of persons who submit themselves for election;
  - (d) the holding of elections, direct or indirect;
  - (e) the establishment of electoral areas (by whatever name called) for the purpose of returning members to the councils;
  - (f) the determination of any question which may arise as to the right of any person to be or remain a member of a council or to take part in any election;
  - (g) the disqualification of any person for membership of a council;
  - (h) the co-option of members to a council and the appointment of *ex-officio* members;
- (20) (a) for the prevention of fires;
- (b) providing for the establishment of fire brigades;
  - (c) prescribing the duties of the members of such brigades; and
  - (d) generally in connection with any matters relating to the extinguishing of fires and to the custody and use of appliances provided for such purposes;
- (21) relating to the use and alienation whether upon devolution by will or otherwise of any description whatever of interests in land within the area of jurisdiction of the native authority and without derogation from the generality of these provisions specially in respect of any or all of the following matters:
- (a) the control of any or all powers of alienation of land or of any interest therein to strangers or to persons other than strangers;
  - (b) the control and use of communal land and of family land either generally or specifically and with special reference to the cultivation thereof and the type of crops which may be grown thereon;
  - (c) the control of mortgaging with special reference to the approval of the mortgagee and the use to which the land may be put when mortgaged;

- (d) making the purchaser at any sale, whether such sale is by order of any court whatsoever or not, subject to the approval of the native authority or of a specified individual or individuals and providing, in the case of a sale by a court, that the land shall again be sold if the purchaser is not approved under the rules;
- (e) for the recording or filing of documents relating to the alienation of land or any interest therein;
- (f) for the control either generally or specifically of the size or extent of communal land or family land over which any individual or group of persons may exercise rights or be permitted to exercise rights, and
- (g) the regulating of the allocation of communal land or family land and specifying the person or persons who may allocate such communal land subject to such special or general directions as the native authority may require.

In this paragraph—

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

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

- (22) (a) prohibiting farming on land within a stated distance of, or in areas which are, badly eroded areas, areas reclaimed or treated with anti-erosion measures or areas the farming of which is likely to cause erosion or is unsuitable save with the permission of the native authority concerned;
- (b) prohibiting, restricting, controlling or regulating the grazing of stock on areas or land the subject of sub-paragraph (a);
- (c) controlling and regulating the treatment of land and methods of farming in order to prevent erosion and particularly with regard to the erection and maintenance of walls and fences, the making and maintenance of drains, trenches, gullies or similar works, the clearance of undergrowth, bushes or trees, the planting and maintenance of windbreaks and the building and maintenance of terraces; and
- (d) the appointment of overseers of farms and areas;
- (23) providing for the fencing of land or any particular land and for the maintenance and repair of such fences;
- (24) prohibiting, regulating or prescribing such matters or things as may be deemed necessary or advisable in the interest of the public health;
- (25) preventing the spread of infectious or contagious disease, whether of human beings or animals, and for the care of the sick;
- (26) for the purpose of exterminating or preventing the spread of Tsetse Fly;
- (27) providing for—
  - (a) the maintenance of public latrines, urinals, dustbins and manure and nightsoil depots in a sanitary condition;

- (b) surface scavenging, and the removal and disposal of nightsoil and of other refuse;
  - (c) the cleansing of streets;
  - (d) the provision and proper construction of rubbish receptacles on private premises;
  - (e) the erection and construction, demolition, re-erection and reconstruction, conversion and reconversion, alteration, repair, sanitation and ventilation of public and private buildings;
  - (f) the prevention of overcrowding in premises or rooms either in respect of human beings or animals, including the designation of an officer to fix (subject to a right of appeal by any person affected to the native authority) the maximum number of human beings or animals which may occupy any particular premises or room;
- (28) for preventing in any place where an infectious disease exists, the holding of public meetings or the performance of native customs likely to tend to the dissemination of such infectious disease;
  - (29) for the destruction of rats, mice and other kinds of vermin, and of fleas, bugs, or any other such parasites as it may be deemed advisable to destroy and for rendering houses rat-proof;
  - (30) providing for the regulation and sanitary maintenance of factories, workshops, breweries and places of public instruction, recreation or assembly;
  - (31) providing for the regulation of bakehouses, dairies, aerated water manufacturing, eating houses and food-preparing or food-preserving establishments;
  - (32) regulating laundries or wash-houses;
  - (33) regulating the admission into any town or part of a town of cattle or other animals;
  - (34) providing for the construction, position and proper sanitary maintenance of all places where animals are kept, and the methods to be adopted in cleansing and disinfecting places which have been occupied by any animal suffering from a contagious or infectious disease;
  - (35) licensing slaughter-houses and regulating the slaughter of animals intended for the food of man, and the management and use of slaughter-houses;
  - (36) providing for the inspection of such animals;
  - (37) regulating the preparation and sale of meat;
  - (38) preventing unnecessary pain or suffering before or in the process of slaughtering animals, and prescribing the methods of slaughtering;
  - (39) prescribing charges for the use of slaughter-houses, and fees for inspections and licences;
  - (40) declaring any area specified in any such rules to be a public burial ground, requiring the burial of all persons who die within the jurisdiction of the native authority making the rules in such burial ground, requiring the burial of a dead body within a specified period after death, and imposing on any person named in the rules the duty of causing the dead body to be buried;

- (41) preventing the pollution of water in any stream, water-course or water-hole, and preventing the obstruction of any stream or water-course;
- (42) prohibiting or regulating the sinking of wells and providing for the closing of wells;
- (43) prohibiting any act or conduct which in the opinion of the native authority might cause a riot or a disturbance or a breach of the peace;
- (44) providing for the peace, good order and welfare of the persons within the area of its authority;
- (45) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the migration of natives from or to the area of its authority;
- (46) (a) requiring the marriage, birth or death of any person subject to its jurisdiction to be reported to it or to such person as it may direct;  
(b) providing for the registration of births and deaths occurring amongst natives in any area in which such births and deaths are not registrable under the Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance and for the imposition of fees in respect of such registration; and  
(c) appointing registration offices and registrars for the purposes of any such registration;
- (47) (a) for the licensing of buildings or other places for the performance of stage plays or the display of cinematograph films;  
(b) prescribing the building materials thereof and the mode of building, seating accommodation, entrances, exits and all other matters appertaining to the same;  
(c) prescribing against overcrowding and for the control and prevention of fire; and  
(d) prescribing for the maintenance of good order therein and for the entry and inspection during any performance or display or at any time by any police officer or person authorized so to do;
- (48) (a) requiring bicycles and vehicles other than motor vehicles to be licensed, authorising the exaction of fees for licences issued in respect of bicycles and such vehicles;  
(b) specifying the equipment with which bicycles and such other vehicles must be fitted, and generally for regulating and controlling the riding of bicycles and the use of such other vehicles; and  
(c) generally for all purposes incidental to sub-paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (49) for the making of rates;
- (50) (a) regulating the repairing, improving, stopping or diverting of streets, water-courses or drains, preventing obstructions thereto and prescribing the mode of objection to the stopping or diverting thereof;  
(b) regulating the construction of new streets, water-courses or street drains and building lines;  
(c) regulating the cutting, uprooting, topping, injuring or destroying of any tree growing in any street;  
(d) requiring and regulating the planting, tending, protection and preservation of trees in streets; and  
(e) regulating traffic in any street;

- (51) regulating animal traffic along highways;
- (52) protecting vegetation along any road or path;
- (53) declaring any land to be an open space and the purposes for which such space is to be used or occupied and regulating such use or occupation;
- (54) for the regulating, controlling or promoting of trade or industry and regulating the carrying on of any offensive trade;
- (55) prohibiting or regulating the hawking of wares, or the erection of stalls on or near any street;
- (56) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, distillation, sale, transport, distribution, supply, possession and consumption of native liquor;
- (57) prohibiting or regulating the removal from any place of African antique works of art and generally for the protection and preservation thereof;
- (58) governing the establishment and administration of schemes of rural development or settlement;
- (59) with regard to public services provided by the native authority in any capacity;
- (60) prescribing the duties of any person employed in connection with any of the purposes of rules made under this section;
- (61) specifying fees or charges in respect of any matter or act for which provision is made in any rule;
- (62) (a) imposing as penalties for the breach of any rule, a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both such fine and imprisonment;
- (b) providing for the service of notice upon any person who has committed or is committing an offence against or breach of any rules made under the provisions of this section requiring such person to take such action in relation to the offence or breach as may be specified in the notice and in default of compliance with such notice enabling the native authority concerned itself to take the necessary action and recover the expenses of so doing and for regulating the procedure therefor;
- (c) providing for the disposal whether by way of forfeiture or otherwise of any property, article or thing in respect of which an offence has been committed or which has been used for the commission of an offence:

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

Provided that no native authority may make any rules under the provisions of this section which by express enactment purport to regulate or by implication have the effect of regulating the use and alienation of any land which is for the time being included in any of the categories of land specified in the Proviso to Section 3 of the Regional Legislatures (Legislative Powers) Ordinance, 1953;

- (63) (1) for or in relation to any market established under this Law or established before the commencement of this Law a native authority,



subject to the approval of the Governor, may make rules for any of the following purposes—

- (a) for regulating the use of markets and market buildings, and for keeping order, preventing obstructions, and maintaining cleanliness therein or in the approaches thereto;
  - (b) prescribing the goods which may be sold in any market;
  - (c) prohibiting the sale of any specified kind of goods within any specified area except in a market established under this Law;
  - (d) for regulating stallages, rents, tolls, fees and dues and the collection thereof;
  - (e) for fixing the days and the hours during each day on which a market may be held and for preventing the sale and purchase of goods in the markets on any days or at any hours except those fixed;
  - (f) prescribing the charges which may be made for the carriage by land or water of goods to or from the market within the limits named in the rules;
  - (g) prescribing the weights, scales and measures to be used in the sale of any particular produce and regulating the use thereof;
  - (h) for the examination of produce or articles of food;
  - (i) for controlling the sale of native liquor;
  - (j) for fixing the maximum price which may be demanded for the sale by retail of any article of food in a market;
  - (k) for regulating the duties and conduct of inspectors and other persons appointed for the purposes of this Law.
- (2) Any rule made under this section may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with such penalty not exceeding a fine of five pounds or imprisonment for one month as the native authority may think fit.

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

- (1) prohibiting, restricting or regulating gambling;
- (2) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the carrying and possession of weapons;
- (3) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the burning of grass or bush, and the use of fire or lights in any manner likely to ignite any grass or bush in contravention of any law or regulation;
- (4) prohibiting, restricting, controlling or regulating noise in public places (whether the noise emanates from a public place or emanates from a private place and can be heard in a public place) including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers) the following matters:



## (a) prohibiting, restricting, controlling or regulating—

- (i) the sounding of horns or other similar appliances fitted to vehicles other than motor vehicles;
- (ii) the playing of gramophones, phonographs, musical boxes, automatic musical instruments, wireless loudspeakers or any other form of mechanical reproduction of sound;
- (iii) the use of loudspeakers, loudhailers, megaphones and all forms of public address equipment whether mechanical or otherwise;
- (iv) singing, shouting, drumming and the playing of instruments of all kinds;

## (b) the licensing of any persons, buildings, places, vehicles or instruments in connection with any of the matters mentioned in paragraph (a) and the grant of permits to any persons in respect of the same;

- (5) prohibiting the hindrance or interruption of the free passage of any person transporting goods or produce along any path or road leading to any town or village;
- (6) requiring people to carry lamps during such hours and within such places or areas as may be specified in the rules;
- (7) prohibiting, restricting, controlling or regulating the dressing of ore;
- (7A) requiring any native to cultivate land to such extent and with such crops as will secure an adequate supply of food for the support of such native and of those dependent on him;
- (8) requiring persons to report the presence within the area of its authority of any person who has committed an offence for which he may be arrested without a warrant or for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, or of any property stolen or believed to have been stolen within or without the area of its authority;
- (9) prohibiting, restricting or regulating or requiring to be done any matter or thing which the native authority, by virtue of any native law or custom for the time being in force and not repugnant to morality or justice, has power to prohibit, restrict, regulate or require to be done;
- (10) specifying fees or charges to be paid in respect of any matter or act for which provision is made in any Order.

177. The District Council exercises certain delegated functions and provides multifarious public services within its area, of which the following are typical:

- (i) reading rooms and libraries;
- (ii) parks, gardens and open spaces;
- (iii) markets and slaughter houses which are declared by the Native Authority to be the responsibility of the Council;
- (iv) motor parks;
- (v) lodging houses;
- (vi) the entertainment of official guests;
- (vii) roads and drains which are declared by the Native Authority to be the responsibility of the Council;
- (viii) footpaths, footbridges and ferries;

- (ix) buildings which are declared by the Native Authority to be the responsibility of the Council;
- (x) water supplies;
- (xi) the fencing of animal tracks;
- (xii) grazing grounds;
- (xiii) animal pounds;
- (xiv) tsetse control;
- (xv) dams and ponds;
- (xvi) arrangement for the attendance of pupils at Junior Primary Schools;
- (xvii) School meals at Junior Primary Schools;
- (xviii) town and village planning and improvement;
- (xix) village medical dressing stations;
- (xx) feeding of pauper patients;
- (xxi) leprosy clinics;
- (xxii) sanitary services;
- (xxiii) cemeteries and burial of paupers;
- (xxiv) pest control;
- (xxv) distribution of planting material, fertilizers and planting protection products;
- (xxvi) forestry and fruit tree nurseries;
- (xxvii) amenity planting;
- (xxviii) maintenance and protection of communal forestry areas;

### **Adamawa Emirate**

178. The Native Authority for the Adamawa Emirate, of which the Trust Territory within the Adamawa Province forms part, is the Lamido-in-Council which is composed of four ex-officio members, eight Administrative Councillors nominated by the Native Authority, responsible for one or more Native Authority Departments and six elected Councillors elected in accordance with Regulation made under Section 6 of the Native Authority Law, 1954.

179. The Outer Council of the Native Authority, which is an advisory body consisting of thirty-eight ex-officio, thirty-five nominated and seventy-six elected members, elected in accordance with Rules made under Section 37 of the Native Authority Law, meets twice a year. Its comments and advice on Emirate affairs are all considered by the Native Authority Council and the proposals it puts forward are increasingly accepted by the Native Authority.

180. The financial powers of the Native Authority are wide and it has almost complete control of its own affairs. Modernisation of office methods and accounting systems and the training of staff by Administrative Officers continued.

181. At a lower level local government rests in the hands of twenty-eight District Administrations. A District Headman is responsible for each District; he may be an hereditary territorial chief, or a career administrator appointed by the Native Authority. Each District Headman is responsible to the Native Authority for the administration of his district. He has as assistants subordinate members of various departments and a District Council to advise him. Affairs affecting particular Districts are being referred to the Councils more and more

by the Native Authority for the Council's opinion. The financial powers of more competent District Councils are being increased by granting to them authority to retain locally collected fees if they wish to do so.

182. All District Councils have been formally established under the Native Authority Law, 1954, with electoral Rules which provide for an elected majority. These Instruments and the Electoral Rules have been published in the Northern Regional Gazette. A Town Council for Mubi Town has similarly been established by instrument, with electoral regulations providing for an elected majority. Approval has also been given for a Town Council at Jada to be established in the same way.

### **Dikwa Division**

183. Trust Territory in Bornu Province consists of the whole of Dikwa Division with its headquarters at Bama, where the Native authority is the Emir of Dikwa in Council. As a result of recent reorganisations, the Council now consists of one *ex-officio*, nine nominated and three elected members, elected one each by and from the Dikwa Outer Council, Gwoza District Council and Bama Town Council. M. Abba Habib, the Minister of Trade and Industry in the Northern Region Government, is a member of the Council.

184. The Outer Council has as its chairman a member of the Native Authority. It consists of the eight District Heads, twenty-six members of the District Councils, two members of the Bama Town Council and six members nominated by the Native Authority to represent special interests.

185. District Councils consist of the Village Heads from the District, members elected by the Village Councils in a proportion of approximately one to every 2,000 people, and three members elected by the Council to represent special interests. District Councils elect the members of the Outer Council, assess the wealthier taxpayers, approve expenditure of not more than £20 from district funds (larger sums require the consent of the Native Authority), put forward proposals for the development of the District, and help to ensure that Native Authority Rules and Orders are observed. The Gwoza District Council has been formally established under the Native Authority Law, 1954, with gazetted Electoral Rules and an elected majority. A Town Council for Bama has been established by instrument and with electoral regulations providing for an elected majority. It controls limited funds.

186. Village Councils are presided over by the Village Heads and consist of members elected in a proportion of approximately one to every 300 people. They recommend to the Native Authority, through the District Councils, who should be appointed Village Heads and are generally responsible for assessing tax-payers. They submit proposals to the District Councils for improvements in the villages, and are responsible for seeing that Native Authority Orders and Rules are carried out at village level.

### **Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu Area—Wukari Division**

187. That part of the territory which lies within the Wukari Division of Benue Province, the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area, has federated to form the United Hills Subordinate Native Authority which comprises one of the four units of the Wukari Federation Native Authority. It is composed of 16 village heads and 22 elected members.

## CHAPTER 4. CIVIL SERVICE

188. The constitution provides for independent public services for the Federation and the three Regions. In the Southern Cameroons the public service is staffed by members of the Federal Public Service in respect of which the power to make appointments to offices (including appointments on promotion and transfer) and to dismiss and to exercise disciplinary control is vested in the Governor-General, who has delegated some of his powers to the Commissioner of the Cameroons. In the Northern part of the Trust Territory the public service is staffed by members of the Public Service of the Northern Region and powers similar to those of the Governor-General are vested in the Governor of the Northern Region in respect of that service. The Order in Council makes provision for both a Federal and Regional Public Service Commission to advise the Governor-General and Governor respectively, on matters relating to appointment, dismissal or disciplinary control.

189. The policy of the Federal and Regional Governments is to recruit their services overseas as little as is consistent with efficiency, and to transfer back to the Trust Territory those natives of the Territory already in the public service who are serving elsewhere in the Federation of Nigeria. (A table showing the origin of members of the public services working in the Territory is contained in the statistical appendices, Table 12). The Northern Region Government is proceeding with the Northernisation of the Administrative and Departmental staffs as rapidly as is practicable. Administrative officers are trained both at the Institute of Administration at Zaria and in the United Kingdom, and candidates for professional posts largely in the latter country. Up to the end of the year a total of 40 Administrative Officers indigenous to the Northern Region had been appointed. Expatriates and Nigerians are only appointed for service in the Southern Cameroons, whether in Southern Cameroons Government or Federal Government departments, when no qualified Cameroonians are available. In Southern Cameroons Government departments, there are now 21 Cameroonian senior staff out of a total of 112 and 649 Cameroonian junior established staff out of a total of 853.

190. The aim is to fit the inhabitants of the country for administrative responsibility. Every grade in the service is open to inhabitants of the territory, if they possess the necessary qualifications and qualities of character. Methods of recruitment and training vary according to the branch and grade; for instance, as far as Administrative Officers and the Police Force are concerned, they are as already outlined in paragraph 114 and Part IV.

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

192. The number of indigenous inhabitants of the Territory technically qualified to hold senior posts is small, but gradually increasing.

## CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE

### The Federation

193. The qualifications of electors for the House of Representatives, as laid down in Regulation 4 of the Elections (House of Representatives) Regulations, 1958, are as follows:

“Subject to the provisions of regulations 5 and 19, every person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector and if so registered to vote at an election who on the qualifying date is ordinarily resident in Nigeria and is a British subject or British protected person of the age of 21 years or upwards and if ordinarily resident in the Northern Region is a male.”

194. The Resumed Nigeria Constitutional Conference in September-  
Q. 23 October recommended that qualifications for voters for elections to the Regional Houses of Assembly should in future be the same as for the Federal House of Representatives. So far as possible regional legislation should follow Federal legislation, since this would facilitate the administration of electoral procedure. The Conference also agreed that the register of voters prepared for Federal elections should be available for those Regions which desired to use it for Regional elections.

195. A General Election to the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly was held on the 15th March, 1957. With the introduction of a Ministerial system of government and new Electoral Regulations which were approved by the Governor-General on the 24th December, 1957, and were introduced to give effect to the changes in the composition of the House of Assembly and other recommendations agreed upon at the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in June, 1957, another election was inevitable. It was eventually decided to hold this after the lengthy and heavy rainy season in order that electors should not be deterred from casting their votes. The House was dissolved on 23rd December and the polling date for the new elections fixed for 24th January, 1959. Registration took place between 1st February and 31st March.

196. The new Regulations have divided the Southern Cameroons into twenty-six constituencies, each of which is to return one Elected Member to the House of Assembly. The first register of the persons entitled to vote in each constituency, which, in order to facilitate registration, is sub-divided into a number of registration areas, was compiled in 1958. This register will be revised annually, the “qualifying date” henceforth being the 1st of May of the year in which the revision of the register begins. Claims for registration have to be submitted on written forms to the registration officer of the area in which the claimant is resident, or if the claimant is a Southern Cameroonian and so prefers, of the registration area in which he was born.

197. A person is qualified to be an elector and to vote at an election in a constituency if he or she is of the age of 21 years or upwards and either:

(a) is a British subject or a British protected person and is either:

(i) a native of the Southern Cameroons, or

(ii) has been ordinarily resident in the Southern Cameroons for a continuous period of not less than 12 months before the qualifying date, or

(b) has been ordinarily resident in the Southern Cameroons for a continuous period of ten years before the qualifying date.

A person may not be registered as an elector or vote at an election who:

- (a) is, by virtue of his own act, under any acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign Power or State; or
- (b) has been sentenced by a court in any part of Her Majesty's dominion to death, or to imprisonment (by whatever name called) for a term exceeding six months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced or such other punishment as may by competent authority have been substituted therefor, or received a free pardon: or
- (c) is, under any law in force in any part of Nigeria, adjudged to be a lunatic or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind; or
- (d) is for the time being disqualified in accordance with Part VII of the Regulations or any other enactment relating to corrupt practices at elections.

198. The provisions of the regulations relating to the qualification of electors make it possible for persons other than natives of the Southern Cameroons to qualify as electors. For example, French Cameroonians who have been resident in the Territory for 10 years are qualified to be registered. Nigerian or other British subjects or British Protected Persons resident in the Territory for one year preceding the qualifying date and are twenty-one years of age or upwards are also qualified to be registered.

199. A person is qualified to be elected as a Member of the House of Assembly if he is a British subject or British protected person, registered as an elector and over the age of twenty-one provided he is not disqualified for any of the causes set out in the Regulations.

200. Candidates, when they submit their names for nomination, must declare their choice of symbols for the purpose of contested elections or provide a true photograph, so that a replica of one or the other, depending upon the choice exercised, may be affixed to the ballot boxes concerned in each polling booth within the constituency for which the candidate seeks election. Each candidate is required to deposit the sum of £25 with his nomination which is returnable if he is successful or obtains not less than one-fifth of the total number of votes cast. Voting at an election is by secret ballot, each person registered as an elector in the register of voters being qualified to vote.

201. With the elections to be held in January, 1959, the Ministerial system of government will be finally formalised. Apart from the twenty-six Elected Members of the House of Assembly, there will be three official members and two special members appointed by the High Commissioner to cater for interests or communities not adequately represented in the House; these five will take no part in debates of a political nature. The six Native Authority members who have previously held seats will no longer sit in the House of Assembly.

### Northern Cameroons

202. A person is entitled to be an elector and to vote in elections for the Northern House of Assembly, who,

- (1) on the qualifying date, is—
  - (a) a male British subject; or
  - (b) a male British protected person; or
  - (c) a male native foreigner,

of the age of twenty-one years or upwards; and



(2) has during the period of twelve months immediately preceding the qualifying date paid tax anywhere in Nigeria or was not liable to pay tax in that period by reason of being exempted; and

(3) (a) has been resident—

(i) in the case of a male British subject or a male British protected person for a continuous period of at least twelve months; and

(ii) in the case of a male native foreigner for a continuous period of at least five years immediately preceding the qualifying date in the urban electoral district or in the rural electoral district in which the registration area or the primary electoral area (as the case may be) is situate and is resident in such district or area on such date; or

(b) is a native of the urban electoral district or the registration area or the primary electoral area as the case may be.

There are provisions for direct elections by secret ballot in the urban registration areas subject to registration on the electoral rolls and for indirect elections in the rural areas by a two or three stage system of electoral colleges, the final stage being by secret ballot.

## CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Q. 24 203. In the Northern Cameroons there are branches of the three leading political parties, the Northern Peoples' Congress, the Northern Elements Progressive Union and the United Middle Belt Congress. The last named party is in alliance with the Government party in the Western Region of Nigeria, the Action Group, which is giving it considerable financial and legal assistance. The active supporters of all these parties are not numerous and most of them are concentrated in the larger centres, but party officials are now touring frequently in motor transport and this has enabled their influence to spread to the remoter parts of the area.

204. The people of the Southern Cameroons are more politically conscious. Nearly every clan has its "Improvement Union", consisting of young literate men who aim to encourage a progressive outlook in the local Native Authority Council. The three main political parties are the Kamerun National Congress, the Kamerun Peoples' Party, and the Kamerun National Democratic Party. The two first named parties have a working alliance and aim at independence within the Federation of Nigeria. The Kamerun National Democratic Party aims at secession from the Federation of Nigeria and temporary continuance of United Kingdom trusteeship while the future of the Territory is being worked out, including the possibility of union on a Federal basis with the French Cameroons. The only other organised political party is that known as the O.K. (One Kamerun) Party, which desires union with the French Cameroons. This party emerged shortly after the proscription of the Union des Populations du Cameroun in the British Cameroons in 1957 and appears to be similar in aims and internal structure to the banned party.

205. In 1958, the Kamerun National Congress remained the majority party in the House of Assembly and continued in alliance with the Kamerun Peoples' Party. At the end of the year, after taking into account defections since the elections in 1957, the state of the parties was as follows:

Kamerun National Congress.	.	.	Elected Members	6
			Native Authority Members	4
Kamerun Peoples' Party	.	.	Elected Members	2
			Native Authority Member	1
Independent	.	.	Native Authority Member	1

In addition, there were two special members representing women's and commercial interests and three official members.

## CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

### The judicial structure

Q. 25. 206. The Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, provided for  
Q. 26. the regionalisation of the Judiciary. It provides for High Courts for each of the Regions, a High Court of Lagos and a High Court of the Southern Cameroons and establishes a Federal Supreme Court as the court of appeal from High Courts. The Northern Region High Court has jurisdiction in the Northern Cameroons. The West African Court of Appeal ceased to have appellate jurisdiction, appeals from the Federal Supreme Court lying direct to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In addition each Region, Lagos and the Southern Cameroons have their own organisation of Magistrates' Courts subordinate to the High Courts. These provisions of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council were implemented towards the end of 1955. On the 3rd November and the 1st December, 1955 respectively, the Government of the Northern Region established the High Court and the Magistrates' Courts of the Region, with jurisdiction in the Northern Cameroons. The new Courts with jurisdiction in the Southern Cameroons were established on the 31st December, 1955.

207. The Southern Cameroons High Court is a superior court of record and, subject to the limits imposed by the Constitution Order and the Southern Cameroons High Court Law, 1955, exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities, other than admiralty jurisdiction, vested in or capable of being exercised by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England. Except in so far as the Governor-General may by order otherwise direct, and except in suits transferred to the High Court under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance, the High Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in any suit which raises any issue as to the title to land or as to the title to any interest in land which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court, nor in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition of property on death. Subject to the provisions of any written law, the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application which were in force in England on 1st January, 1900, are in force within the jurisdiction of the Court. The High Court has a duty to observe, and to enforce the observance of, every existing



native law and custom, provided such law or custom is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, nor incompatible with any law in force. Such laws and customs are deemed applicable in matters where the parties are natives, and also in matters between natives and non-natives where it appears that substantial injustice would be done to either party by a strict adherence to the rules of English law. No party is entitled to claim the benefit of any native law or custom, if it appears either from express contract, or from the nature of the transaction, that such party agreed that his obligations in connection with such transaction should be regulated exclusively by English Law, or that such transaction is a transaction unknown to native law and custom. The High Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from decisions of Magistrates' Courts in civil and criminal causes and matters, and also appeals from native courts where prescribed by law.

208. The Chief Justice, who is President, and the Judges of the Southern Cameroons High Court are appointed by the Governor-General by Instrument under the Public Seal in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from Her Majesty, and they hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. No person shall be appointed a Judge of the Court unless he is or has been a judge of a court having unlimited jurisdiction in civil or criminal matters in some part of Her Majesty's dominions; or he is qualified to practise as an advocate in such a court, and he has been qualified for not less than ten years to practise as an advocate or a solicitor in such a court. These provisions relating to the appointment and qualifications of the judges of the High Courts of the Regions. Lagos and the Southern Cameroons are set out in the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, which also provides that for the time being the Chief Justice and judges of the High Court of Lagos should be the Chief Justice and judges of the Southern Cameroons High Court.

209. During the year the Southern Cameroons High Court sat twice at Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe, and once at Kumba.

210. The High Court of the Northern Region has jurisdiction in the Northern Cameroons. This court is a superior court of record and subject to the limits imposed by the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council 1954 and the Northern Region High Court Law 1955, exercises all jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England. The nature and scope of its jurisdiction is the same as that of the Southern Cameroons High Court which has already been described. The High Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear and to determine appeals from decisions of magistrates' courts, the Moslem Court of Appeal, native courts of appeal and native courts. Briefly, appeals to the High Court now lie as follows:

- (a) From non-Moslem native courts to native courts of appeal specially constituted to hear appeals by native law and custom and thence to the High Court of the Region.
- (b) From Moslem courts—
  - (i) To a Moslem native court of appeal, thence to the Moslem Court of Appeal and thence to the High Court, in all cases to the determination of which it is lawful and appropriate that the principles of Moslem law shall be applied to the exclusion of the principles of any other system of law other

than the provisions of legislation relating to the Moslem Court of Appeal and to native courts and the principles of natural justice, equity and good conscience.

- (ii) To a Moslem native court of appeal, and then to the High Court in all cases not governed by Moslem Law (e.g. where a case before a Moslem court must be decided by the application of native authority rules or orders or Nigerian statute law).

211. The Moslem Court of Appeal Law 1956, which established the Moslem Court of Appeal, provides that Moslem law and procedure are to be followed by the court subject to the rules of natural justice. The Court provides a bridge between the native courts administering Moslem law and the High Court and ensures that there is an appeal court in the system competent to interpret Moslem law. The President of the Court is always assisted by two Assessors and both Presidents and Assessors are selected in rotation from panels appointed by the Governor of the Northern Region. The Northern Cameroons is represented on these panels by a number of respected Moslem jurists, who thus from time to time hear appeals from all parts of the Region. Both the Moslem Court of Appeal Law 1956 and the Northern Regional High Court Law 1956 provide for appeals to the High Court from native courts and from the Moslem Court of Appeal to be heard by a bench of not less than two judges sitting with assessors. These assessors, a number of whom come from the Northern Cameroons, are either experts in Moslem law or persons experienced in the law governing the dispute before the Court. It is further provided that the principles of English law shall be excluded in appeals from native courts, where English law is not applicable, and that substantial justice shall be done without undue regard to technicalities. In this way, Moslem law and native law and custom may prevail over English law where they are the appropriate law governing the case.

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

213. The system just described is once again about to be subjected to considerable change. In 1958, the Government of the Northern Region considered that an expert examination of its legal and judicial system was necessary to meet the changed conditions which would arise after independence and accordingly sent missions to study the legal systems of Libya, the Sudan and Pakistan, all Moslem countries which had faced problems similar to those confronting the Northern Region. The reports of these missions were studied by a panel of jurists, headed by three prominent experts on Moslem law from overseas: the Chief Justice of the Sudan, the Chairman of the Pakistan Law Reform Commission and the Professor of Oriental laws of the University of London. This panel recommended sweeping reforms all of which, except for some minor details, have been accepted by the Regional Government and Legislature. The major effect of these reforms will be that laws based on the Sudan Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure will be introduced as soon as possible as the sole criminal law of the Region enforceable in all classes of court. Moslem law as

such will be limited to Moslem domestic and family matters and such civil cases as are specifically governed by that law. The Moslem Court of Appeal will become the Sharia Court of Appeal with jurisdiction restricted to appeals involving the personal law of Moslems. A new Division of the High Court, to be called the Native Courts Appellate Division, will hear all appeals from native courts in civil and criminal matters. These changes will bring the legal and judicial systems of the Region into line with the systems of the countries visited. It is hoped that, in this way, the fears expressed by minorities and commercial interests will be met and that the Region will be able to train indigenous staff quickly to fill the legal and judicial services with men of experience who command general acceptance.

214. The Federal Supreme Court assumed its functions on the 1st January 1956. An appeal lies to this court from all final judgments and decisions of the High Courts of the Regions, Lagos and the Southern Cameroons in respect of a claim for a sum of fifty pounds or upwards. In criminal cases a person convicted in the High Court may appeal to the Federal Supreme Court against his conviction:

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

With the leave of the Court he may also appeal against the sentence passed on his conviction unless the sentence is one fixed by law. An appeal lies to His Majesty in Council in civil matters from judgments of the Federal Supreme Court subject to the provisions of the Nigeria (Appeal to Privy Council) Order 1955.

### Magistrates' Courts

215. Under the Magistrates' Courts (Southern Cameroons) Law, 1955, the Governor-General has power to appoint Chief Magistrates and Magistrates of the First, Second and Third Grades. Every Magistrate so appointed has jurisdiction throughout the Southern Cameroons, but may be assigned to any specified district or transferred from one district to another by the Chief Justice. It is usual for Chief Magistrates and Magistrates of the First Grade, which are full time appointments in the Judicial Department, to be qualified to practice as advocates. Administrative Officers are, however, often appointed Magistrates of the Second and Third Grades for areas not readily accessible to First Grade Magistrates or for which First Grade Magistrates are not available.

216. The Chief Magistrate is in administrative charge of the Magistrates' Courts in the Southern Cameroons and is responsible for seeing that they function expeditiously. His jurisdiction extends to all civil suits where the debt or the amount of damages claimed does not exceed £500, and to all suits between landlord and tenant for possession of any lands or houses where the annual value or rent does not exceed £500. In criminal cases he has jurisdiction when the sentence does not exceed 5 years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding £500, or both if the law permits.

217. Magistrates of the First, Second and Third Grades have, with certain provisos, jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases similar in all respects to that of the Chief Magistrate, save that:

- (i) in civil cases such jurisdiction, in cases where the subject matter in dispute is capable of being estimated at a money value, shall be limited to cases in which such subject matter does not exceed in amount or value £200 in the case of a Magistrate of the First Grade, £100 in the case of a magistrate of the Second Grade and £25 in the case of a magistrate of the Third Grade, and
- (ii) in criminal cases the maximum fine and the maximum period of imprisonment shall not exceed £200 and two years in the case of a magistrate of the First Grade, £100 and 1 year in the case of a magistrate of the Second Grade and £25 and 3 months in the case of a magistrate of the Third Grade.

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

219. A Chief Magistrate is stationed at Buea and there are Magistrates of the First Grade at Bamenda and at Victoria.

220. There is no differentiation of race or sex in the Magistrates' Courts. The official language of the Courts is English. Witnesses and defendants may, and often do, give their evidence in African dialects which are translated into English by interpreters. So far as possible regular members of the Courts' staffs act as interpreters, but there is a great diversity of languages in the Territory and a Court may swear any suitable person as an interpreter.

221. The Governor of the Northern Region has power to appoint any fit person to be a Magistrate. The Northern Cameroons comes within the Jos Magisterial District and is visited at regular intervals by the Chief Magistrate who has, with certain provisos, full jurisdiction for the summary trial and determination of cases where any person is charged with an offence which is punishable by a fine not exceeding £500 or by imprisonment not exceeding five years or by both. Administrative Officers who have passed a language test in a local language and an examination in Nigerian law are usually appointed as magistrates of the second and third grade for those areas not readily accessible to first grade magistrates. Very little litigation does in fact come before the magistrates and over 90 per cent. of the cases arising in the Northern Cameroons are dealt with at first instance by native courts.

### **Native Courts, Southern Cameroons**

222. In the case of the Southern Cameroons, the law relating to native courts is embodied in the Native Courts Ordinance (Chapter 142 of the Laws of Nigeria), and that relating to Customary Courts in the Southern Cameroons Customary Courts Law (No. 9 of 1956). Although this latter law has not yet been brought into effect, its influence is felt throughout since the existing native courts have been reorganised wherever circumstances allow along the lines laid out in the law, in anticipation of its introduction.

223. The Native Courts Ordinance confers on the Commissioner of the Cameroons the power to divide native courts into grades and to prescribe the jurisdiction to be exercised in each grade. There are at present two grades of court in the Southern Cameroons, "C" and "D", the jurisdiction of which is set out below:

## GRADE C

- (i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damage do not exceed £25.
- (ii) In the Southern Cameroons such jurisdiction in cases concerning land or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in cases relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in cases in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial cases other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal cases which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for six months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for twelve months, twelve strokes, or a fine of £10, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

## GRADE D

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

224. The main changes in the existing court structure laid down in the Customary Courts Law are as follows:

- (a) "native courts" to be renamed "customary courts";
- (b) the bench of a customary court to be limited to five members;
- (c) there are to be three grades of court "A", "B", and "C" with the powers listed below:

## GRADE A—

1. Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed two hundred pounds.
2. Such jurisdiction in cases and matters concerning the ownership, possession or occupation of land as may be stated in the warrant or annexure thereto.
3. Full jurisdiction in all cases and matters relating to the succession of property and administration of estates under the native law and custom and in cases and matters in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial cases other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in Section I of the Criminal Code (Cap. 42).

4. Criminal cases which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for one year, six strokes, or a fine of fifty pounds or the equivalent by native law and custom.

#### GRADE B—

1. Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed one hundred pounds.
2. Such jurisdiction in cases and matters concerning the ownership, possession or occupation of land as may be stated in the warrant or annexure thereto.
3. Full jurisdiction in cases and matters relating to the succession to property and administration of estates under native law and custom and in cases and matters in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial cases other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in Section I of the Criminal Code (Cap. 42).
4. Criminal cases which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for six months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for twelve months, six strokes, or a fine of thirty pounds, or the equivalent by native law and custom.

#### GRADE C—

1. Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed fifty pounds.
2. Such jurisdiction in cases and matters concerning the ownership, possession or occupation of land as may be stated in the warrant or annexure thereto.
3. Full jurisdiction in cases and matters relating to the succession to property and administration of estates under native law and custom and in cases and matters in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial cases other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in Section I of the Criminal Code (Cap. 42).
4. Criminal cases which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for three months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock, by imprisonment for six months, six strokes or a fine of fifteen pounds, or the equivalent by native law and custom.

(d) The system of reviews is to be abolished but Administrative Officers will still have access to Customary Courts and may, in cases where there is an apparent miscarriage of justice, or an obvious error needs to be corrected, order a matter to be transferred to the appropriate Appeal Court, which Court is empowered to deal with the matter as an appeal. The Administrative Officer may also transfer cases from one Customary Court to another Customary Court, to a Magistrate's Court or to the High Court.

(e) The system of appeals introduces entirely new provisions which are considered suitable to the special conditions obtaining in the Southern Cameroons. The High Commissioner of the Cameroons is empowered to appoint Appeal Officers to hear appeals from Customary Courts, the number to be appointed depending on the needs of the territory. Appeals can be made from Customary Courts to Appeal Officers in all cases other than land cases. In land cases an appeal will lie to the Administrative Officer.

(f) An appeal from the decision of an Appeal Officer lies to a Magistrate in certain cases and from the decision of a District Officer in all land cases. Further appeals may be made from the Magistrate's Court to the High Court to the Federal Supreme Court.

225. No native court of either grade may try the following offences:

Homicide.

Treason.

Sedition.

Counterfeiting.

Trial by ordeal.

Slave dealing.

Child stealing.

Judicial corruption.

Fraudulent false accounting.

Obtaining goods by false pretences.

Offences against the public revenue of the Government of Nigeria.

Offences relating to the Posts and Telegraphs or to the Railway.

Official corruption.

Official secrets.

Defilement of girls.

Procuration.

Rape.

Defamation (documentary).

Forgery.

Corrupt practices.

Conspiracy.

Knowingly making an untrue statement before a court unless that court considers that the offence can be adequately punished by not more than three months imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding the maximum fine which the court is empowered to inflict.

Cases in which there is an issue as to whether or not a party to the case has practised witchcraft or juju.

226. The Ordinance empowers native courts to exercise jurisdiction over all persons who "have ordinarily been subject to the jurisdiction of native tribunals". The Commissioner of the Cameroons may, however, direct either that some or all of the powers of native courts shall not be exercised over any natives or classes of natives, or, that persons or classes of persons not normally subject to the jurisdiction of native courts shall be subject to a particular native court or class of native courts; direction of this kind may only be put into effect when the consent of the House of Assembly, signified by resolution, has been obtained. Only one such direction has been made. This extends the jurisdiction of native



courts to all natives of Nigeria and all native foreigners who, though not normally subject to the authority of native tribunals, nevertheless agree to accept their jurisdiction.

227. The Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons may, subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of the Cameroons, establish such native courts as he considers necessary and may appoint thereto such persons as he thinks fit. Such appointments are held at the pleasure of the Deputy Commissioner who may dismiss or suspend any member who appears to have abused his power, to be unworthy, or to be incapable of exercising it justly, or "for other sufficient reason".

228. The Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons may appoint permanent Presidents and vice-Presidents from among the members of native court benches but seldom does so. Normally the members of a bench elect their own president for each session. Benches are kept as small as local sentiment and tribal feeling will allow, five members, of whom three shall form a quorum, being considered the most suitable number.

229. The Ordinance provides that all Administrative Officers shall have access at all times to native courts and at the request of either party to a case, or on their own initiative, may review the proceedings of the court and make any judgment that the court itself could have made. In addition, the Ordinance gives a right of appeal from the Native Court to an Administrative Officer, from him to the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, and, finally, to the Commissioner of the Cameroons.

230. In Victoria Division the native courts have already been reorganised in anticipation of the introduction of the Customary Courts Law being upgraded from Grade D to Grade C native courts. Their members have been reduced to five and their powers increased to a maximum of £50 in civil cases and £10 in criminal cases.

### **Native Courts, Northern Cameroons**

231. Before reviewing the native courts system as it exists in the Northern Cameroons, it is necessary to refer briefly to the changes which have been made in the Judicial System in recent years and their general effect upon the native courts of the Northern Region. These changes have integrated the native courts into the Judicial System by altering the channels of appeal so that they now lie to the High Court. The creation of the High Court of the Northern Region and the Federal Supreme Court have already been described in paragraph 206. To accord with these changes and the recommendations of the Brooke Commission's Report on Native Courts, the Native Courts Law and the Moslem Court of Appeal Law were passed in 1956 and, more recently under the High Court Rules of 1957, as amended in 1958, the procedure by which appeals can be made from native courts (both of first instance and appeal) and the Moslem Court of Appeal to the High Court has been established.

232. An attempt has been made to regulate in detail the procedure in native courts by the making of the Native Courts Rules, 1957, which deal with every aspect of these Courts' work. The Moslem Court of Appeal Rules, 1957, provide for the selection and qualification of the Alkalai and Assessors who comprise the Appeal Court and the procedure by which appeals to this Court may be made. It is provided that in this Court Moslem law and procedure will be followed



subject to the rules of natural justice, a proviso which applies generally to the Native Court system. Similarly all native courts established under the Native Court Law 1956 are bound not to apply any native law or custom or part thereof which is repugnant to natural justice, equity or good conscience or incompatible with any written law for the time being in force.

233. Under the Native Courts Law 1956, native courts in the Northern Region are established by Residents of Provinces as they think fit, subject to the confirmation of the Regional Governor. These courts are graded according to the powers which they are authorised to exercise. All native courts are prohibited by legislation from hearing certain classes of cases, e.g. treason, sedition, trial by ordeal. Subject to exceptions of this kind a Grade A court exercises unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction over persons who are subject to their jurisdiction save that no sentence of death may be carried out without the sanction of the Governor. "A" Limited courts are analogous to Grade "A" courts with the exception that they have no jurisdiction to hear homicide cases. "B", "C" and "D" grade courts all have unlimited powers in suits relating to the custody of children under native law and custom or in matrimonial causes between persons married under native law and custom or connected with such unions other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in Section 1 of the Nigeria Criminal Code. A "B" Grade court has jurisdiction in civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £200; and also in matters of succession to property and administration of estates under native law and custom where the value of the estate does not exceed £500; and, finally, in matters concerning the ownership, possession or occupation of land where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £500. In the same three types of causes, "C" and "D" courts are limited to suits valued at not more than £100 and £50 respectively. In criminal causes, a "B" court may inflict a punishment of 3 years' imprisonment or fine of up to £150; a "C" court imprisonment for eighteen months or a fine of £30; and a "D" court, imprisonment for nine months or a fine. Native courts of all Grades have power to award a sentence of whipping for all offences, the sentence being limited to six strokes for a first offence and twelve strokes for each subsequent offence. Residents may also establish a native court as a native court of appeal under the Native Courts Law, 1956. Thus the Court of a Chief Alkali administering Moslem law is usually designated as a native court of appeal for the junior alkalis' courts in an Emirate and the Emir's Court, administering local law and custom, is usually the court of appeal from any tribal or customary courts in the Emirate.

234. There are two Grade A courts exercising jurisdiction in the Northern Cameroons, those of the Lamido of Adamawa and the Emir of Dikwa; in addition both exercise appellate functions and may hear land cases. The court of the Chief Alkali of Dikwa has similar powers but is classified as Grade A Limited since it may not hear homicide cases.

235. The number of lower courts with jurisdiction in the area are:

	Adamawa	Benue (Wukari)	Bornu (Dikwa)
Grade B (Appeal) . . . . .	2	1	—
Grade B . . . . .	3	—	—
Grade C . . . . .	3	—	9
Grade D . . . . .	17	3	—

236. In order to assist the function, already mentioned, of the Moslem Court of Appeal as a bridge between the Native Court System and the High Court across which the decisions of the superior court may progressively influence the lower courts in a liberalising direction, translations into Hausa are made of selected judgments of the High Court, when sitting as an appeal court, and supplied to the courts concerned. A survey is now being made of which non-Moslem Courts would benefit by a study of the Law Reports.

237. In December, the Northern Region Legislature approved the policy of the Government in adopting the reforms proposed by the Panel of Jurists mentioned earlier and passed the Native Courts (Amendment) Law 1958. This gives legal effect to a recommendation of the Minorities Commission, which was endorsed by the panel of jurists as suitable for an "interim" period whilst native courts were learning the new technique of administering the criminal codes. The new law provides that a non-Moslem defendant or accused person may opt out of trial by a Moslem Native Court and that a Moslem will have similar rights before a non-Moslem Native Court. In the case of a person exercising his option, power is given to a Resident to order that the case be heard by the High Court, a court of a magistrate or another suitable native court. By this measure, the Government hopes that confidence in the native court system will grow and that the minorities' fears will be reduced.

### Fees and Penalties

238. Fees in respect of the High Courts of the Southern Cameroons and the Northern Region are still governed by the rules made under the Supreme Court Ordinance. These rules are set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Supreme Court (Civil Procedure) Rules, 1948, and remain in force until such time as new rules are made by the respective Chief Justices under the provisions of the Southern Cameroons and Northern Region High Court Laws. Similarly fees in the Magistrates' Courts of the Southern Cameroons are governed by the rules made under the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance and the Magistrates' Courts Appeals Ordinance until such time as new rules are made by the Chief Justice under the provisions of the Magistrates' Court (Southern Cameroons) Law. The second schedule to the Magistrates' Court (Northern Region) Rules, 1955, sets out the fees in Magistrates' Courts and fees for appeals from a Magistrate's Court in that Region. Native Court fees are prescribed in the court warrants. There are no special arrangements for legal aid to needy persons but fees of court may be waived or remitted by a judge on grounds of poverty. With respect to proceedings in the Southern Cameroons High Court, the Chief Justice of the Southern Cameroons High Court with the approval of the Governor-General in April, 1957, ordered that the fees prescribed in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Supreme Court (Civil Procedure) Rules, 1948, should be increased by the addition of two-fifths thereof. With respect to proceedings in the Magistrates' Court of the Southern Cameroons, the Chief Justice of the Southern Cameroons High Court, with the approval of the Governor-General in April, 1957, ordered that certain specific increases should be made to the fees prescribed in the Schedule to the Magistrates' Courts Rules made under the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance.

239. As regards penalties, the law does not distinguish between different sections of the population. The criminal law generally is set forth in the Nigerian Criminal Code, but many other Ordinances carry

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

240. Hanging is the recognised penalty for murder, although the Governor-General (and the Governor in respect of the Northern Region) not infrequently exercises his power of reprieve in appropriate cases. In all capital cases he consults his Privy Council. Executions take place inside a prison, on up-to-date enclosed gallows. There is provision in the law for corporal punishment. It is administered on enclosed premises, after medical examination, with a light cane, and no more than twelve strokes are allowed. In the Southern Cameroons, only juveniles may be sentenced to corporal punishment and such sentence may only be carried out when confirmed by a District Officer. In practice, as Native Court Statistics show, the power is almost never used.

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

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

243. The Probation of Offenders' Law which was enacted in the Northern Region provides for the application of the probation system by all Magistrates' Courts. Provision is made for conferring on individual Native Courts the powers granted by this progressive legislation, but this cannot be put into effect until

Probation Officers are available to exercise the necessary supervision. Adamawa Native Authority has recently appointed its own Social Welfare Officer, but powers have not yet been sought for any Native Courts in the Northern Cameroons to apply the Probation system.

## CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

Q. 28 244. Chapter 7 deals with the Territory's legal, as well as with its judicial, system. Native law and custom have been neither recorded nor codified; they vary substantially from tribe to tribe, and even within a tribe there is apt to be agreement only on broad principles, partly because law and custom are changing with contemporary circumstances. In the Southern Cameroons a Native Authority may, and if the Commissioner of the Cameroons requires, must record in writing what in its opinion native law and custom is on any point within its jurisdiction, and if the Commissioner of the Cameroons is satisfied that such a declaration is correct, it becomes effective within the jurisdiction of the Native Authority which made it. Similarly a Native Authority may recommend to the Commissioner of the Cameroons that native law and custom should be amended within its jurisdiction, and the Commissioner of the Cameroons approves the amendment if he is satisfied that it is expedient, not repugnant to justice, equity, or good conscience, and not in conflict with any ordinance. In the Northern Cameroons, Native Authorities may take similar action to record native law and custom under Section 48 of the Native Authority Law 1954, and the Governor may direct a declaration made to be native law and custom in force in the area concerned, if he is satisfied that the declaration is a correct record of the native law and custom of the area, and that there is nothing in its content repugnant to justice, equity, and good conscience.

## PART VI

# Economic Advancement

## SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

### CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE

#### Budgetary System in the Southern Cameroons

Q. 29, 30 245. With effect from the 1st October, 1954, when the Southern Cameroons was separated from the Eastern Region, an independent Budget was instituted for the services of the Southern Cameroons. The Legislature of the Southern Cameroons is empowered to raise revenue from those sources open to a Regional Legislature on a basis exactly similar to that pertaining in the Eastern, Western and Northern Regions of the Federation. It considers an annual Appropriation Bill which, when passed, requires the assent of the Governor-General of the Federation in his capacity as High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons.

246. For the first quarter, the Southern Cameroons Budget had as its main source of revenue a statutory grant contained in the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954. Section 163 laid down the special procedure for Federal Revenue Allocation for the Southern Cameroons. The principles to which it was designed to give effect were that the net revenue derived by the Federation from the Trust Territory should be devoted to the Trust Territory and that since it then appeared that the Southern Cameroons could not pay its way as a separate Region without financial assistance from other parts of Nigeria, a special grant is needed. In calculating the amount of Federal revenue attributable to the Southern Cameroons, the following basis was used:

- (a) The population of the Southern Cameroons was estimated at 2·4 per cent. of that of the Federation, and accordingly the import duties on motor spirit and tobacco attributable to the Southern Cameroons was 2·4 per cent. of the total for the Federation.
- (b) 1 per cent. of revenue from import duties other than those on tobacco and motor spirit was deemed to be attributable to the Southern Cameroons.

247. The level of the constitutional grant did not, however, in itself provide sufficiently stable revenues for the Southern Cameroons Government, and as Federal Government expenditure in the Southern Cameroons increased, so the level of the constitutional grant decreased. The sums available for those services of Government for which the Southern Cameroons Legislature was solely responsible proved insufficient to provide services at a level appropriate to the country's needs. Accordingly the Federal Government, by means of a Resolution passed by the Federal House of Representatives in April, 1955, agreed that if in respect of any financial year the sum payable under Section 163 of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, to the Government of the Southern Cameroons together with any share of the profit actually paid by the

Cameroons Development Corporation to the Government of the Southern Cameroons in the course of the same year, amounted to less than £580,000, the Government of the Federation of Nigeria would advance the difference. This resolution covered the three financial years, 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58. Advances were subject to the payment of interest by the Southern Cameroons Government. In view, however, of the poor financial situation in which the country found itself, it was necessary to seek a moratorium on interest payments both in respect of advances under the Resolution and also the £300,000 working capital advance.

248. Following the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in May and June, 1957, a Fiscal Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Jeremy Raisman. By its terms of reference it was required to review the system of revenue allocation for the Southern Cameroons and to report to the resumed Conference. The Commission presented its Preliminary Report in December, 1957, and recommended that with effect from the 1st April, 1958, this system of special grant should be abandoned and the Southern Cameroons should be treated for the purposes of revenue allocation as if it were a separate Region of the Federation. Further, more accurate information was then available as to the percentage of imports other than motor spirit and tobacco consumed in the Southern Cameroons, the Federal Government Statistician reporting that the figure lay between  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and 3 per cent., probably between 2 per cent. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Commission decided that the proportion might fairly be put at 2 per cent. and accordingly recommended that the amount of this not inconsiderable source of revenue attributable to the Southern Cameroons should be doubled.

249. The Preliminary Report of the Fiscal Commission was adopted and the Estimates of the Southern Cameroons for the year 1958-59 were framed accordingly. The territory was treated for purposes of revenue allocation as a Region, by which it was entitled to receive:

- (i) 100 per cent. of the import duty on motor spirit distributed for consumption in the territory.
- (ii) 50 per cent. of the import duty on tobacco, in proportion to the estimated distribution for consumption in the territory.
- (iii) 1 per cent. of all other import duties (the other 1 per cent. of such revenue attributable to the Southern Cameroons being retained by the Federal Government in accordance with the general principles applicable to all Regions).
- (iv) 50 per cent. of all excise duties, in proportion to the estimated distribution for consumption.
- (v) 50 per cent. of all export duties, in proportion to the amount of duty deemed attributable to produce from the territory.
- (vi) 100 per cent., after allowing for the cost of collection, of the personal income tax levied on non-Africans resident in the territory.
- (vii) All mining royalties levied and collected in the territory by the Federal Government.
- (viii) Mining rents and fees for small craft licences collected in the territory.



250. The Final Report of the Fiscal Commission was presented in June and adopted by the Resumed Constitutional Conference in London in October. Nearly all the recommendations come into effect on the 1st April, 1959. The Southern Cameroons will continue to be treated as a Region for allocation purposes, but under the new system will receive a greater share of revenue than heretofore and itself be specifically empowered to impose sales taxes on produce, hides and skins, and motor fuel, and personal income tax on non-Africans. Of allocated revenues the Southern Cameroons will receive 100 per cent. of export duties on produce, hides and skins, attributable to the territory, and 100 per cent. of import duties on motor fuel and of both import and excise duties on tobacco distributed for consumption in the territory. In addition for the Federation as a whole there is to be a "distributable pool" consisting of 30 per cent. of general import revenue (i.e. of import duties except those on motor fuel, tobacco and liquor) and 30 per cent. of the revenue from mining and mineral royalties and rents; the Southern Cameroons will receive 5 per cent. of this pool. The Fiscal Commission forecast that on the basis of the new revenue allocation system the territory would stand to gain considerably in recurrent revenue.

251. The Report further recommended that the amount of the advance paid by the Federal Government to the Government of the Southern Cameroons in supplement to the constitutional grants and accrued interest thereon should be written off. The Federal Government has also agreed to convert the £300,000 working capital advance to the Southern Cameroons Government into a grant and to waive the outstanding interest due to the Federal Government on the working capital.

252. The other principal sources of ordinary internal revenue are the Government capitation share of the direct taxes collected by the Native Administrations, the sales taxes on export crops, the miscellaneous earnings of the departments of the Southern Cameroons Government, and local fees and licences.

253. The Southern Cameroons Government also receives a share of the profits of the Cameroons Development Corporation. For the year 1957-58 the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons Government was credited with the sum of £15,117 in respect of profits for the trading year 1956. For 1958-59 the profits of £38,100 were paid into the Development Fund (see paragraph 259 below).

254. The Southern Cameroons receives generous assistance from the United Kingdom Government in the form of grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. For the period 1955-60 the sum of £2,253,767 has now been made available from this source. These funds are being spent on a comprehensive programme of development covering roads, education, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, medical and health services, water supplies and community development. Under the terms of the approved schemes the territory is required to assume gradually the recurrent cost of each scheme taking over 25 per cent. in the second year and a further 25 per cent. in each successive year until the scheme is fully supported from local funds. However, because of the financial difficulties which the territory has encountered, the United Kingdom Government has agreed that the recurrent part of the schemes should continue to attract 100 per cent. grants for the financial years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The Southern Cameroons will assume 25 per cent. of recurrent costs during the year 1959-60. Grants for capital expenditure are now credited to the Development Fund and the estimated receipts for the year 1958-59 total £518,000.

255. Details of the approved schemes being carried out are as follows:

1. *Development of Feeder Roads.* £914,745. This includes £250,000 for the Kumba-Tombel road (22 miles) and £475,000 for the Kumba-Mbonge Road (30 miles and including a major bridge across the Meme River). Both are being carried out under contract.
2. *Development of Medical and Health Services.* Capital £111,000, Recurrent £32,000, total £143,000. The recurrent expenditure is for maintenance grants to the Mission-run Leper settlements at Manyemen and Mbingo and the capital grants include the construction of a Government Hospital at Wum (£40,000), extensions to the Kumba General Hospital (£29,250) and £15,350 for the Leper Settlements.
3. *Development of Education.* Capital £188,350. Recurrent £144,269, total £332,619. The capital expenditure includes a number of projects such as Primary Schools (£68,000), Girls Secondary School, Okoyong, (£25,000), and lesser sums for the improvement of buildings at Boys Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges. Additional funds were made available during 1958 for the provision of buildings for a post school certificate course at St. Joseph's College, Sasse, and for the supply of electric lighting plant at Teacher Training Colleges. Recurrent expenditure is confined to meeting the running costs of Ombe River Trade Training Centre, built from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds during the previous Development programme.
4. *Forestry Development.* Capital £31,923. Recurrent £26,489, total £58,412. Capital expenditure is mainly directed to the Rehabilitation of Forest Reserves, while recurrent expenditure has been provided for the employment of extra staff.
5. *Development of Agriculture and Fisheries.* Capital £149,862, Recurrent £71,913, total £221,775. The capital sum has been directed principally towards the provision of adequate buildings at the Agricultural Department Farm, Barombi Kang and elsewhere and to development of this farm. The sum for recurrent expenditure has made possible the employment of additional staff.
6. *Development of Veterinary Services.* Capital £49,323, Recurrent £22,197, total £71,520. The sums for recurrent expenditure have been made available for the employment of additional staff and the capital sum for the provision of a number of buildings, including a laboratory and offices and quarters for the headquarters staff and for equipment and vehicles. The sum of £8,552 is devoted to the improvement of meat supplies to the coastal towns.
7. *Development of Water Supplies.* The sum of £102,500 has been made available towards the cost of providing a pipe-borne water supply for Kumba, Tombel, Wum, Tiko and Mamfe and for the sinking of wells in villages off the beaten track. A further allocation of £36,000 has been received during the course of the year towards the cost of replacing the old and antiquated system supplying Victoria.
8. *Community Development.* £30,000. The sum of £90,000 has been set aside by the Southern Cameroons Government for the encouragement of Community Development in rural areas (details are to be found elsewhere in this report); one third of the money spent is re-imbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.



256. The cost to the Federal Government of making provision for the pensions of officers serving in the Southern Cameroons is included in the calculation of Federal Government expenditure in the Southern Cameroons. This has been determined as 25 per cent. of the Southern Cameroons expenditure on pensionable staff emoluments.

257. The approved estimates for the financial year ending on 31st March, 1958, provided for an excess of recurrent revenue over recurrent expenditure of £11,610 and capital expenditure which exceeded capital revenue by £52,100. The estimated budget deficit for the year was thus £40,490. In fact, the deficit turned out to be only £28,592, thus reducing the General Revenue Balance which stood at £324,169 at 1st April, 1957, to £295,577 at 1st April, 1958. This Balance includes the £300,000 working capital advanced to the territory by the Federal Government in 1954.

258. At the Budget Meeting of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, held in March, provision was made for an estimated expenditure of £1,915,315 and an estimated revenue of £1,704,780 which would lead to a budget deficit of £210,535. Total expenditure on capital account in the budget was estimated at £636,350 of which £425,700 was to come from United Kingdom grants in respect of the approved Development and Welfare Schemes. Two major changes were reflected in the 1958-59 Estimates. Provision was made on the expenditure side for the establishment of a Ministerial system of Government in accordance with the decisions of the London Conference the previous year and, for the purposes of revenue allocation, the Southern Cameroons was treated as a Region. In view of the magnitude of the budget deficit for the year 1958-59, the High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons found it necessary to direct that no increase in recurrent expenditure could be authorised unless and until the Southern Cameroons could balance its budget. Accordingly £107,950 of the provision made was reserved in the General Warrant. The financial position of the territory improved steadily as the year progressed, owing to the buoyancy of local revenues and the fact that Federally allocated revenues have accrued at a higher rate than was originally expected. It has therefore been possible to free all sums reserved and it is now expected the financial year will close with a surplus of recurrent revenue over recurrent expenditure to the order of £70,000.

259. A notable feature of the year was the coming into force of the Finance (Control and Management) Law. This provides, *inter alia*, for the establishment of the following:

- (i) A Development Fund from which all expenditure on capital works will in future be provided. A contribution of £15,000 from the General Revenue Balance (to be known in future as the Consolidated Revenue Fund) was made during the year and, in addition, the Fund was credited with the sum of £200,000 as the Southern Cameroons share of ex-enemy assets. Cameroons Development Corporation profits are now paid direct to the fund and in 1958 these amounted to £38,100.
- (ii) A Reserve Fund, to provide a reserve for use in major emergency.
- (iii) A Water Supply Renewals Fund, to provide for the replacement of plant and equipment for water supplies.
- (iv) A Southern Cameroons Scholarship Fund, to provide for the grant of scholarships to natives of the Southern Cameroons.

260. The same law replaced the former system of authorising supplementary expenditure on the authority of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, with the more appropriate procedure (see paragraph 269 below) whereby all supplementary expenditure must be authorised by the Legislature in a Supplementary Appropriation Bill. A Contingencies Fund has been set up, with an initial payment from the Joint Consolidated Revenue Fund of £15,000. The Financial Secretary is empowered to make available moneys therefrom to meet urgent expenditure not provided for in the Appropriation Law of the current year.

261. The First Supplementary Appropriation Law for the year was passed by the Legislature in July. It provided for recurrent expenditure of £16,040 of which £1,650 was reimbursable under the Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes and capital expenditure of £99,846, of which all but £14,000 was Colonial Development and Welfare expenditure or revotes from the previous year.

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

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

264. Native Administration estimates are drafted for each treasury by the Native Administration, assisted to a greater or lesser degree by the District Officer. In Victoria, responsibility for framing the estimates is now vested in a Finance Committee appointed by the Divisional Native Authority, and in other parts of the Southern Cameroons Committees of the Native Authorities are playing an increasing part in their compilation. Formerly payments were always made by the Native Administration Treasurer on vouchers certified by him and countersigned by the District Officer, but in Victoria and Bamenda it is no longer

found necessary for the District Officer to sign them. The draft estimates are then sent to the Secretary of the Premier, within whose portfolio this subject now lies and, after scrutiny, formal approval is given by the Commissioner of the Cameroons. Expenditure shown on vouchers is brought into account under each head and item in a vote service ledger and entered daily in a cash book which is balanced monthly.

265. Revenue is similarly brought to account on vouchers in the revenue ledger and cash book. Receipts are issued for all revenue. Native Court fees and fines are received by the clerk of the Native Court, who keeps his own cash book and issues individual receipts to the payers. The cash book is checked each month by the treasurer, who gives the court clerk a receipt for the total. Other revenue, such as forestry fees, market fees and dog licence fees, is similarly checked monthly with the counterfoils and cash books. The Native Administration Treasurer is in general control of accounting procedure subject to the supervision of the District Officer. The accounts of the Native Administration are subject to examination by officers of the Audit Department. These are now made more frequently than formerly and in each case a comprehensive audit report is submitted to the District Officer concerned. It has thus been possible to reduce the amount of supervision formerly given by District Officers.

### **Budgetary System in the Northern Region**

266. No separate budget is prepared for the Northern Cameroons, since it is administered as an integral part of the Northern Region. During the year the Region's revenue continued to be governed by the revenue allocation arrangements resulting from the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954. Under these arrangements the Region itself had the power to fix the rates of, and collect some 30 per cent. of its total revenue. The balance came from the statutory Regional shares of Federal revenue already described in the case of the Southern Cameroons, except that in respect of import duties other than those on motor spirit and tobacco the proportion paid to the Northern Region is 15 per cent. (20 per cent. to the West and 14½ per cent. to the East). Until the 31st March, 1958 (after which date the Southern Cameroons was treated for the purposes of revenue allocation as if it were a Region), the percentages were of net revenue after the deduction of revenue attributable to the Southern Cameroons.

267. The 1958/59 Budget can be summarised as follows:

#### *A. RECURRENT ESTIMATES*

##### *(a) Recurrent Revenue Estimates, 1958-59*

	£	£ millions	Percentage of Total
1. Imports . . . . .	4,999,750	5.0	37
2. Sundry Local Revenues . . . . .	2,867,355	2.9	21.5
3. Exports . . . . .	2,426,000	2.4	17.8
4. Direct Taxes . . . . .	1,515,000	1.5	11.1
5. Mining . . . . .	984,050	1.0	7.4
6. Excise . . . . .	679,000	0.7	5.2
	<hr/> £13,471,155 <hr/>	<hr/> 13.5 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

*(b) Recurrent Expenditure Estimates, 1958-59*

	£	£ millions	Percentage of Total
1. Social Services . . . . .	4,941,180	4.9	37.3
2. Ministry of Works: Staff, Main- tenance Works and Services . . . . .	2,116,970	2.1	15.9
3. Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,954,240	1.95	14.7
4. Natural Resources . . . . .	2,015,130	2.0	15.1
5. General Administration . . . . .	1,862,415	1.85	13.9
6. Executive and Legislative . . . . .	261,510	0.3	2.3
7. Works Extraordinary . . . . .	96,200	0.1	0.8
	<hr/> £13,247,645 <hr/>	<hr/> 13.2 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

*B. CAPITAL ESTIMATES**(a) Capital Revenue Estimates, 1958-59*

	£	£ millions	Percentage of Total
1. Reserves . . . . .	1,000,000	2.0	27.7
2. Grants . . . . .	1,506,953	1.5	20.8
3. Loans . . . . .	3,500,000	3.5	48.5
4. Reimbursements . . . . .	213,660	0.2	2.7
5. Revenue Account . . . . .	10	—	—
6. Miscellaneous . . . . .	25,000	—	0.3
	<hr/> £7,245,623 <hr/>	<hr/> 7.2 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

*(b) Capital Expenditure Estimates, 1958-59*

	£	£ millions	Percentage of Total
1. Buildings . . . . .	2,815,120	2.8	34.4
2. Roads . . . . .	2,477,435	2.5	30.3
3. Other Capital Expenditure . . . . .	1,488,085	1.5	18.2
4. Water . . . . .	1,189,925	1.2	14.5
5. Other Public Works . . . . .	198,740	0.2	2.4
6. Loan Expenditure . . . . .	10,000	—	0.2
	<hr/> £8,179,305 <hr/>	<hr/> 8.2 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

268. The Northern Region Budget is prepared in the following manner. About nine months before the opening of a new financial year on the 1st April, the Ministry of Finance issues an instruction to all Ministries indicating the Government's financial position and policy and calling for Ministries' draft expenditure proposals for the following year together with their estimates of the revenue they think it likely will be collected. These figures are collected and examined in the Ministry of Finance, scrutinised by a Committee of Executive

Council and finally submitted to the Regional Legislative Houses in February or March. The Estimates of Ministries are thus recognised as the embodiment of Government policy.

269. In accordance with Section 77 of the Nigerian (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1958, which made a number of changes in the procedure whereby Government appropriates money, the Northern Region passed the Control and Management of Public Finances Law, 1958 (No. 7 of 1958). Under the new system, the control the Legislature exercises over expenditure is considerably strengthened, the major changes being:

- (a) The Legislature, as before, is asked to pass the Annual Estimates but any further expenditure necessary in the course of the year must also be covered by Supplementary Estimates passed by the full Legislature. Under the former system, further expenditure was authorised by a Standing Committee of the Legislature. This meant that the Legislature did not directly authorise the expenditure, though it became aware of it at a later date when the Committee's reports were tabled in the Legislature and followed by a Supplementary Appropriation Bill covering the actual additional amounts expended;
- (b) A consolidated Revenue Fund was established with effect from the 1st April into which all revenue will be paid, save that allocated by Law for specific purposes;
- (c) No money can be withdrawn from this Fund save on the authority of a Warrant under the hand of the Governor or Minister of Finance;
- (d) The Minister of Finance is empowered to authorise the release of up to £½ million by Special Warrant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund where it is imperative in the public interest to permit urgent unforeseen expenditure for which it is impracticable to seek the immediate approval of the Legislature and where Government can reasonably expect that the Legislature would approve the expenditure if consulted. Such expenditure is reported to the Legislature at the first opportunity.

270. When the Annual Estimates are presented to the Legislature, the debate on the Ministry of Finance's Budget Address precedes the second Reading of the Appropriation Bill itself. This debate gives members of the Legislature an opportunity of commenting on all points of principle affecting the public services, whether administrative, executive, financial or economic. Thereafter the Bill is considered in detail in a committee of the whole House known as the Committee of Supply. Each Minister is responsible for speaking on heads of the estimates within his portfolio, and for supplying such information as may be required by members. The report of the Committee of Supply is submitted to the House, and the Bill as amended in Committee is then read a third time. A joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, the Public Accounts Committee, meets regularly with the principal duties of examining accounts laid before the Legislature and reporting on them and reporting as necessary on the adequacy of the system of control of Public funds and stores currently in force. Its procedures are in close conformity with the practice obtaining in the United Kingdom.

271. Native Administration estimates are drafted by the Native Authorities. The District Officer is given advice and guidance if this is requested but many Native Authorities now draft their estimates without assistance. The draft is then

sent to the Minister for Local Government, through the Resident, for approval. Responsibility for the framing of the estimates is vested in the Finance Committee appointed by the Native Authorities. Payments are made by the Native Administration Treasurer on vouchers certified by him and countersigned by the Native Administration Official responsible for the expenditure. Expenditure shown on vouchers is brought to account under each head and item in a vote service ledger and entered daily in a cash book.

272. Revenue is similarly brought to account on vouchers in the revenue ledger and cash book. Revenue collectors issue receipts for all revenue collected, and keep the necessary records, which include a cash book. In the cash book are recorded the particulars of the money received, and the receipts issued. The cash book is checked each month by the Treasurer, who gives the revenue collector a receipt for any revenue received from him. The Native Administration Treasurer is in general control of accounting procedure. A Provincial Supervisor of Accounts and Stores, where available, is mainly responsible for the detailed checking of all the Native Administration Accounts and Stores. Financial and Accounting procedure are governed by Financial Memoranda and instructions issued from time to time by the Regional Government.

### Public Debt

Q. 33, 34. 273. The Government of the Southern Cameroons has raised no loan funds outside Nigeria nor has it raised any internal loan.

274. The Northern Region Government arranged the purchase of securities worth £2½ million from the Northern Region Marketing Board in 1958, the purchase price being payable on an annuity basis over 20 years at 3 per cent. interest. The proceeds from these securities were paid into the Capital Development Fund, from which all capital development projects, including those in the Northern Cameroons, are financed. A similar transfer of securities worth £2½ million was arranged late in 1957. As no separate budget is prepared for the Northern Cameroons, its liability in respect of this debt cannot be separately computed.

275. Both Governments receive a share of the United Kingdom assistance given to the Federation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

## CHAPTER 2. TAXATION

### Direct Taxation

276. Direct taxes are levied under two Ordinances—the Direct Taxation Ordinance (Cap. 54, Laws of Nigeria) and the Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 92). Natives of the Trust Territory, in common with natives of Nigeria other than in the Township of Lagos, pay tax under the former Ordinance; the Income Tax Ordinance applies to all persons not subject to tax under the Direct Taxation Ordinance and includes non-natives, bodies of persons and companies. The fundamental distinction between the two Ordinances is that the Income Tax Ordinance aims at individual assessments based on written returns of income, while the basis of tax imposed under the Direct Taxation Ordinance is an enquiry by Administrative Officers into the wealth of each community and an assessment of tax based on a percentage of estimated annual income. There is, however, in the Southern Cameroons a growing movement



towards bringing taxation under the Direct Tax Ordinance more into line with the principles of income taxation, and the number of individual assessments made under Sections 4 and 8 of the Direct Taxation Ordinance is increasing, especially in the comparatively wealthy areas of the Victoria and Kumba Divisions. Assessments are carried out either by Tax Assessment Committees of the Native Authorities or by Native Authority Assessment Clerks. The rates of taxation for individual assessments are set out in the statistical appendices.

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

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

279. In the parts of the Trust Territory administered with the Northern Region the principle of the tax system in most general use is that of a locally distributed income tax. The unit of assessment is the village. Administrative Officers prepare from time to time detailed assessment reports based on a close investigation of selected areas in respect of the average yield per acre cultivated, market price of produce, annual value of livestock and earning capacity of tradesmen and craftsmen. A total income for the unit is computed from these statistics and a certain percentage (not exceeding 10 per cent.) is fixed as the total tax payable by a unit. The village head is informed of the total tax assessment of his area, and apportions it in consultation with his council in accordance with the ability to pay of individual taxpayers. In some backward areas where the village headman is not equal to the responsible task of apportioning a total between

individual taxpayers, and where the differences in individual wealth are small, the total tax assessment of the village is divided by the number of taxpayers and what is, in effect, a poll tax is paid by every taxpayer.

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

281. Of the sum payable as direct tax by each taxpayer an amount is fixed by law as a capitation payment to the revenues of either the Southern Cameroons or the Northern Region of Nigeria. In the latter, the rate of this payment in 1958 was 5s. per adult male and 10 per cent. of Jangali. The balance of the tax collected is paid to the revenues of the Native Authority which collects on behalf of the Government. The rates of tax paid by the inhabitants of the Northern Cameroons vary according to the wealth of the people in the various Districts and can conveniently be shown as follows:

	1957-58	1958-59
Dikwa Emirate from . . . . .	21s. 6d.-29s. 0d.	22s. 0d.-30s. 0d.
Adamawa Emirate from . . . . .	25s. 10d.-31s. 6d.	29s. 0d.-35s. 0d.
United Hills Native Authority (Benue Trust Territory) . . . . .	22s. 0d.	29s. 0d.-32s. 0d.

A uniform rate of 5s. per head of cattle has been collected for Jangali during the past 3 years.

282. There is a growing realisation in the Southern Cameroons that if the Native Authorities are to provide the services which the people demand of them tax rates must be increased. These services are described in detail in paragraphs 149-156; they include the operation of Native Courts, construction and maintenance of Native Authority roads and buildings, the provision of a number of primary schools, dispensary and health services, and, in conjunction with Government, elementary agricultural, forestry and veterinary services. The rates are no longer fixed by Administrative Officers; Native Authority Councils, sitting with their District Officer as adviser, recommend to the Commissioner the rates they consider appropriate for the communities they represent. It will be seen from the following table that the rates were increased in almost every area during the year:

Division		Native Authority		Rates	
				1957-58	1958-59
Bamenda .	Bali . . . . .			20s.	25s.
	South Eastern Federation . . . . .			20s.	20s.
	South Western Federation . . . . .			20s.	21s.
Kumba .	Rates for different parts of the division varying from . . . . .			15s.-17s.	20s.
	Plantation employees only . . . . .				25s.



Division	Native Authority	Rates	
		1957-58	1958-59
Mamfe	Rates for different parts of the division varying from . . . . . (An increase of 5s. on each case except Mamfe town which is increased by 9s.)	18s.-21s.	23s.-30s.
Nkambe	All areas . . . . .	16s.	20s.
Victoria	Plantation employees . . . . .	25s.	36s.
	Others . . . . .	20s.	30s.
Wum	All areas . . . . .	20s.	20s.

Plantation employees pay tax at a higher rate because they are provided with a number of amenities including free housing and free medical facilities. "Jangali" is levied at the rate of 5s. per head of cattle. The tax is collected by the Native Authorities (except P.A.Y.E. tax; see below) and paid into Native Authority Treasuries. Of the sum collected by Native Authorities as direct tax, including jangali, 12½ per cent. is payable to the Southern Cameroons Government.

283. In the Victoria and Kumba Division of the Southern Cameroons as many people as possible have been brought into a system known as Pay as You Earn (P.A.Y.E.), under which the employer makes monthly deductions at source from the employees' earnings. This system applies to Native Administration and Government Staff and employees of the major trading firms, the Cameroons Development Corporation, other plantation companies, and the timber firms.

284. The Nigerian Federal Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for the administration of the Income Tax Ordinance, under which persons defined as "non-natives," deriving their incomes from, or receiving their incomes in, the Cameroons are subject to income tax. The Board administers the taxation affairs both of individual "non-natives" resident in the Cameroons, and of companies which have their headquarters in the Cameroons or otherwise operate there. The headquarters of the Board are in Lagos; there is no branch office in the Cameroons.

285. The rates of tax are as follows:

(a) Individuals

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

(b) Companies and the Cameroons Development Corporation

At a standard rate of 9s. 0d. in the £ on total income up to 31st March 1958, and 8s. 0d. in the £ thereafter.

286. Tax may be paid in two equal instalments as a general rule. Arrangements have been made, however, whereby certain employees may pay their tax in monthly instalments by the use of monthly bankers orders; similar arrangements have been extended to the employees of the Cameroons Development

Corporation. It is a criminal offence to default in the payment of income tax. Any person who has failed to agree with the Federal Board of Inland Revenue as to the amount at which he is liable to be assessed may appeal against the assessment to an independent body of Appeal Commissioners. Where the tax payable in accordance with a decision of the Appeal Commissioners does not exceed £100 that decision is final but in other cases there is a further right of appeal to the appropriate High Court and thence to the Nigerian Federal Supreme Court.

287. The principles governing allowances exemptions, and deductions are set out in detail in the Income Tax Ordinance. There are Double Income Tax Conventions with the United Kingdom, Ghana, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, New Zealand, Canada, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and Section 32 of the Income Tax Ordinance provides relief of this kind in respect of income from British dependent territories where no such Conventions have been made. There are no special provisions for foreign companies.

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

The Cameroons Development Corporation

The United Africa Co. Ltd.

John Holt & Company (Liverpool) Ltd.

Pamol Limited.

Barclays Bank D.C. & O.

Elders & Fyffes Ltd. (Likomba Plantation).

Messrs. Cadbury and Fry (Cameroons).

West African Airways Corporation (Nigeria) Ltd.

Texas Petroleum Company.

Electricity Corporation of Nigeria.

Southern Cameroons Development Agency.

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

### Indirect Taxation

Q. 36 290. Indirect taxation consists mainly of Customs import duties and  
 Q. 37 excise duties which are set out in the Schedules to the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 48 of the Laws of Nigeria). The rates of excise duty were changed as from the 24th February, 1956 (*Legal Notice 18 of 1956*). There are excise duties of 2s. 9d. a gallon on beer (other than native liquor) brewed in Nigeria, of a specific gravity of 1055 degrees and so on in proportion to any difference in specific gravity. On cigarettes the duty is 30 per cent. of the selling price where the weight of 1,000 cigarettes does not exceed 2 lb., 40 per cent. where the weight of 1,000 cigarettes exceeds 2 lb. but does not exceed 2½ lb. and 50 per cent. where the weight of 1,000 cigarettes exceeds 2½ lb. There have been no changes in the principle import and excise duties during 1958.

291. In addition, there is an assortment of licences, of which the following is a list:

### *Arms Licence*

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

### *Penalty.*

Up to £100 or 6 months' imprisonment or both on summary conviction.  
Minor amendments were made in the Southern Cameroons in 1958 to the above fees as follows:

For a licence to bear .22 rifles . . . . .	1	10	0
All rifles of greater calibre than .22 . . . . .	2	0	0
Revolvers and pistols . . . . .	3	0	0
All other arms . . . . .	1	0	0
For a licence to keep a repair shop . . . . .	5	0	0

### *Game Licence*

#### *Fees.*

Resident non-native licence . . . . .	2	10	0
Visitor's licence . . . . .	10	0	0
Fortnightly licence . . . . .	10	0	
Bird licence . . . . .	5	0	

### *Penalty.*

Up to £100 fine or six months' imprisonment.

### *Goldsmith's Licence*

*Fees:* £1 on the issue of a first licence and 1s. 0d. in respect of renewal.

*Penalty:* Fine of £100 or imprisonment for one year or both.

### *Gold Dealer's Licence*

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

*Penalty:* Fine not exceeding £1,000 or two years imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment. On a second or any subsequent conviction a fine not exceeding £2,000 or five years' imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment.

### *Petroleum Storage Licence*

The rates for these licences in the Northern Cameroons have recently been amended by the Petroleum (Northern Region) (Storage) Regulations, 1958 and are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Exceeding 90 gallons but not exceeding 200 gallons of dangerous petroleum . . . . .	1	0	0
Exceeding 200 gallons but not exceeding 5,000 gallons of any type of petroleum . . . . .	5	0	0
Exceeding 5,000 gallons, for each 5,000 gallons or part thereof . . . . .	5	0	0

The rates in the Southern Cameroons were increased substantially during 1958 and are as follows:

(a) *Non-Dangerous Petroleum*

	£	s.	d.
(1) Exceeding 200 gallons but not exceeding 500 gallons .	10	0	
(2) Exceeding 500 gallons but not exceeding 5,000 gallons	5	0	0
(3) Exceeding 5,000 gallons, for each 5,000 gallons or part thereof; Provided that no licence fee shall exceed £200 . . . . .	5	0	0

(b) *Dangerous Petroleum*

(4) Not exceeding 200 gallons but exceeding			
(i) 40 gallons if kept in tins or other small containers not capable of containing more than 40 gallons; or			
(ii) 88 gallons if kept in drums, such drums not capable of containing more than 44 gallons each; or			
(iii) 128 gallons if kept otherwise . . . . .	1	0	0
(5) Exceeding 200 gallons but not exceeding 5,000 gallons	5	0	0
(6) Exceeding 5,000 gallons, for each 5,000 gallons or part thereof: Provided that no licence fee shall exceed £5,000 . . . . .	100	0	0

(c) *Petroleum both Dangerous and non-Dangerous*

(7) Not exceeding 200 gallons in all, but of which dangerous petroleum exceeds 128 gallons . . . . .	1	0	0
(8) Exceeding 200 gallons in all but not exceeding 5,000 gallons . . . . .	5	0	0
(9) Exceeding 5,000 gallons in all, for each 5,000 gallons or part thereof: Provided no licence fee shall exceed £5,000 . . . . .	100	0	0

*Liquor Licence*

The rates for these licences in the Southern Cameroons are as follows:

	<i>Fees to be paid for Licences</i>		
	£	s.	d.
1. Store liquor licence . . . . .	50	0	0
2. Tavern licence . . . . .	50	0	0
3. Wine and Beer on licence . . . . .	15	0	0
4. Wine and Beer off licence . . . . .	10	0	0

*Liquor Licence—continued**Fees to be paid  
for Licences*

	£	s.	d.
5. General wholesale liquor licence . . . . .	125	0	0
6. General retail liquor licence . . . . .	50	0	0
7. Hotel liquor licence . . . . .	50	0	0
8. Club . . . . .	20	0	0
(a) Proprietary club . . . . .	50	0	0
(b) Members' club . . . . .	20	0	0
9. Native club liquor licence . . . . .	6	0	0
10. Temporary liquor licence—for each day or part thereof . . . . .	2	0	0

*Fees to be paid for Transfers and Removal:*

For the transfer or removal of a Licence:

(a) Licences, 2, 5, 6 and 7 above . . . . .	2	0	0
(b) Other Licences . . . . .	1	0	0

*Fees for permit to introduce liquor into a prohibited area:*

For each permit . . . . .	1	0	
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*Fees charged on application for Licences and Renewal of Licences:*

For each application . . . . .	5	0	
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*Penalty: £100 fine or £500 for second offence.*

In the Northern Cameroons they are as follows:

*Fees to be paid for Licences**Class of Licence*

	£	s.	d.
1. Store liquor licence . . . . .	30	0	0
2. Tavern licence . . . . .	50	0	0
3. Wine and beer on licence . . . . .	10	0	0
4. Wine and beer off licence . . . . .	5	0	0
5. General wholesale liquor licence:			
(a) when the premises are situated in a township of the first class . . . . .	70	0	0
(b) when the premises are situated in a township of the second class . . . . .	50	0	0
(c) when the premises are situated elsewhere . . . . .	30	0	0
6. General retail liquor licence:			
(a) when the premises are situated in a township of the first class . . . . .	100	0	0
(b) when the premises are situated in a township of the second class . . . . .	60	0	0
(c) when the premises are situated elsewhere . . . . .	30	0	0
7. Hotel liquor licence . . . . .	50	0	0
8. Club:			
(a) Proprietary club . . . . .	50	0	0
(b) Members' club . . . . .	10	0	0
9. Native club liquor licence . . . . .	6	0	0
10. Railway station liquor licence . . . . .	30	0	0

*Liquor Licence—continued**Fees to be paid  
for Licences*

	£	s.	d.
11. Railway restaurant car liquor licence . . . . .	20	0	0
12. Temporary liquor licence for each day or part of a day . . . . .	2	0	0

*Fees to be paid for Transfers and Removals.*

For the transfer or removal of a licence:

(a) Licences 2, 5, 6, and 7 above . . . . .	2	0	0
(b) Other licences . . . . .	1	0	0

*Fee for permit to introduce liquor into a prohibited area.*

For each permit . . . . .	1	0	0
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*Fees charged on application for licences and renewals of licences.*

For each application . . . . .	1	0	0
For acceptance of application not made in good time under Section 31, Proviso (i) . . . . .	5	0	0

*Wireless Licence*

£ s. d.

*Fees:*

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

*Penalty:*

£50 and possible confiscation of equipment.

*Motor Vehicle Licence*

The rates are now as follows (they include an increase in the Southern Cameroons in 1958):

<i>Description of vehicles</i>	<i>Net Weight Not</i>		<i>Annual Rate</i>		
	<i>Exceeding</i>	<i>Exceeding</i>			
	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	£	s.	d.
Motor cycle (with or without side car) . . . . .	—	—	2	10	0
Motor vehicles other than Commercial vehicles, etc. . . . .	—	12	5	10	0
	12	17	9	10	0
	17	22	13	10	0
	22	27	17	10	0
	27	32	21	10	0
	32 and over, gross weight		26	0	0

<i>Motor Vehicle Licence—continued</i> <i>Description of vehicles</i>	<i>Net Weight</i>		<i>Annual Rate</i>		
	<i>Exceeding</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Not</i> <i>Exceeding</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commercial vehicles other than Hackney carriages . . . . .	—	30	20	0	0
	30	40	25	0	0
	40	50	30	0	0
	50	60	39	0	0
	60	70	40	0	0
	70	80	45	0	0
	80	90	50	0	0
	90	100	55	0	0
	100	160	60	0	0
	160 and over, net weight		65	0	0
Trailers . . . . .	—	10	2	0	0
	10	20	3	10	0
	20	30	5	0	0
	30	40	7	10	0
	40	50	10	0	0
	50	60	12	10	0
	60	70	15	0	0
	70	80	17	10	0
	80	90	20	0	0
	90	100	25	0	0
	100	160	30	0	0
	160 and over		45	0	0
Special Trade Licence . . . . .			10	0	0
Hackney and Stage Carriages licensed to carry:					
(a) not more than five persons (including the driver) . . . . .			5	15	0
(b) more than five persons but not more than fifteen persons (including driver and conductor) . . . . .			11	10	0
(c) more than fifteen persons (including driver and conductor) . . . . .			23	0	0
Omnibuses . . . . .			11	10	0

The following fees were also increased in the Southern Cameroons in 1958:

<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Nature of Fee</i>	<i>Present Fee</i>		<i>New Fee</i>	
		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4 (2)	Registration of new vehicle . . . . .	5	0	20	0
6 (2)	Ascertainment of weight . . . . .	2	6	5	0
21 (1)	Replacement of licence . . . . .	2	6	10	0
31 (5)	Commercial vehicle examination . . . . .	10	0	20	0
51 (1)	Driver's badge . . . . .	5	0	10	0
52 (1)	Conductor's badge . . . . .	1	0	5	0

292. Export duties are also important. The rates are as follows:

BANANAS—the count bunch—1s. 6d. (A “count bunch” of bananas means a stalk bearing nine or more hands of bananas; a stalk bearing fewer hands is counted as a fraction.)



DRIED BANANAS—the ten pounds—2d.

COCOA BEANS.—10 per cent. *ad valorem* when the value, calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations, does not exceed £150 per ton, with an additional one-tenth of one per cent. for every £ or part of a £ by which the value, calculated as aforesaid, exceeds £150 per ton, provided that the amount of duty chargeable shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the value, calculated as aforesaid.

PALM OIL. *Edible and Technical*.—As for cocoa, but for “£150 per ton”, substitute “£75 per ton” and “£65 per ton” respectively.

RUBBER. *Raw or Crepe*.—10 per cent. *ad valorem* on the value calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations: provided that—

- (a) no duty shall be chargeable when the value, calculated as aforesaid, is less than 18d. per lb.; and
- (b) the amount of the duty chargeable shall not exceed and shall where appropriate be reduced by the excess of the value per lb., calculated as aforesaid, over 18d. per lb.

#### TIMBER.

	Export Duty	Tariff	
		Stumpage Rate	Rate per Hoppus cu. ft.
		s. d.	d.
Obeche . . . . .	Exported in log form— 3d. per cu. ft. Exported as sawn timber (but not including ply- wood) not exceeding 6-in. in thickness or as Veneers—2d. per cu. ft.	100 0	4
Sapele-wood . . . . .		150 0	6
(related species) . . . . .		140 0	5
African Mahogany . . . . .		150 0	6
Iroko . . . . .		150 0	6
Afara . . . . .		40 0	2
African Walnut . . . . .		150 0	6
Cuarea . . . . .		70 0	3
Abura . . . . .		25 0	2
Opepe . . . . .		100 0	4
Mansonia . . . . .		40 0	4
Ilomba (carra-board) . . . . .		—	2

All other timbers, sawn (including veneers but not including plywood) or log—1d. per cu. ft. Curls—the curl 5s.

(The tariff is slightly higher in the case of timber felled in Forest Reserves to allow for the fact that the Exploiting Companies do not make any payment to the owners. The stumpage rate on African mahogany, for example, is 180s. instead of 150s.)

293. Customs Regulation 103A reads:

(1) For the purpose of assessing duty *ad valorem* in the case of exported produce, other than rubber, the value of such produce shall—

- (a) in the case of produce exported by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board, the Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board, the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board or the Nigeria Cotton

Marketing Board, be deemed to be the price received for the produce by the Board concerned from the Nigeria Produce Company Limited, and

- (b) in the case of produce exported by any person other than one of the said Boards, be deemed to be the f.o.b. selling price of similar produce on the day of exportation as ascertained by the Comptroller.

- (2) For the purpose of assessing duty *ad valorem* in the case of rubber exported by any person, the value shall be deemed to be the buyers' Spot price of No. 1 Ribbed Smoked Sheet quoted on the London Rubber Exchange.

294. A Produce Sales Tax at the rate of £1 per ton for groundnuts and one tenth of a penny per lb. for seed cotton has been applied for some time on purchases made in the Northern Region. In the Southern Cameroons Produce Sales taxes are payable at the following rates:

Cocoa . . . . .	£4 per ton.
Palm Oil . . . . .	£4 per ton.
Palm Kernels . . . . .	£2 per ton.
Robusta Coffee . . . . .	1d. per lb.
Arabica Coffee . . . . .	2d. per lb.

295. Native Administrations exact no communal labour. Apart from the taxation described above, Native Authorities, with the approval of the Commissioner of the Cameroons and the Governor of the Northern Region respectively can charge forestry fees; fees for the use of market stalls, lorry parks, slaughter slabs and animal pounds; fees for the licensing of dogs, bicycles and hand-carts, eating houses, bakeries and establishments for the sale of native liquor; dispensary, maternity, cemetery and conservancy fees; fees for the registration of births and deaths; and permit fees to travellers proceeding to French territory. The yield from some of these is appreciable and the rules in themselves help to strengthen local government councils and enable them to provide increased services to the community.

## SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

### Currency

296. The currency in circulation is a West African currency issued by Q. 38, 41 the West African Currency Board in London on behalf of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It consists of notes of 100-shilling, 20-shilling and 10-shilling denominations; copper alloy coins of denominations florin, shilling, and sixpence; nickel coins of threepence and bronze coins of denomination penny, halfpenny and tenth-penny. Notes, alloy coins and nickel threepences are legal tender up to any amount; bronze pence, halfpence and tenth-pence are legal tender up to one shilling. The currency is inter-changeable with sterling at par (subject to remittance charges). Currency is issued to the Bank of West Africa or Barclays Bank D.C.O. as required, against payment to the West African Currency Board in London or against deposit of currency of equivalent value with the agents of the West African Currency Board in one of the Territories.

297. The amount in circulation as at 30th June, 1958 was £99·54 million (consisting of 65·2 per cent. notes and 34·8 per cent. coins) compared with £106·90 million on 30th June 1957 (consisting of 66·3 per cent. notes and 33·7 per cent. coins).

298. The backing of the currency consists of investments and cash holdings of the West African Currency Board. As at 30th June 1958 the balance in the Currency Reserve Fund stood at £117,346,162 against a net circulation of £99,541,587.

299. The West African Currency Board is the sole issuing authority in the Territory and is represented by a currency officer in Nigeria. The laws and regulations covering the issue and circulation of the currency are Nigerian Ordinance No. 11 of 1916 and the West African Coinage Order of 1938.

### Banks

300. Barclays Bank D.C.O. has branch offices at Bamenda, Kumba, Mamfe and Victoria with agencies at Buea and Tiko. During 1958 a branch of the Bank of West Africa was opened in Victoria. A Post Office Savings Bank, organized on lines similar to those of the corresponding institution in the United Kingdom, operates throughout the Federation of Nigeria. Within the Territory Post Office Savings Bank facilities are provided at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Mamfe and Bamenda Post offices.

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

302. Until 31st August, interest at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum was paid on all accounts up to a maximum of £2,000 and at the following rates for higher sums:

On that portion of an account in excess of	
£2,000 but not exceeding £10,000 . . . . .	2 per cent. per annum.
On that portion of an account in excess of	
£10,000 but not exceeding £30,000 . . . . .	1 per cent. per annum.
On that portion of an account exceeding	
£30,000 . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

On the 1st September a new flat rate of interest of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was introduced upon deposits up to £30,000. No interest is payable on deposits above that figure. This new flat rate of interest replaced the previous scale of interest rates.

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

### Exchange Control

304. The following currency exchange transactions are prohibited  
Q. 39, 40 under the Ordinance except with the permission of the Minister of Finance of the Federation of Nigeria:

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

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

## SECTION 3 : ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

### CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

**Q. 42** 306. The Territory depends for its economic wellbeing on its agriculture. All the basic foods required for the maintenance of the population are produced within the Territory itself, in addition to the export crops which enable it to purchase manufactured goods and processed foods from abroad. The other major activity in the economic sphere is the development of communications. These two fields of economic activity will be dealt with at length later in this report.

307. The Territory's main exports are bananas, rubber, cocoa, timber, hides and skins, oil palm produce, groundnuts, coffee, tea and cotton. The production of export crops is largely in the hands of a small group of companies, statutory corporations and co-operative societies, the most important of which is the Cameroons Development Corporation. All the palm oil, and the bulk of the palm kernels and rubber, come from plantations belonging to either the Cameroons Development Corporation, Pamol Limited (a subsidiary of the Unilever Group) or Elders and Fyffes, Limited; the bananas are produced by the Cameroons Development Corporation, Elders and Fyffes and a group of co-operative societies; timber is extracted by a consortium of three companies: Kamerun Limited, Brandler and Rylke and the Coast Timber Company; and the remaining crops are produced by peasant farmers and organisations such as the Southern Cameroons Development Agency, Messrs. Estates and Agencies, Limited, and Cadbury and Fry.

308. The export of palm kernels and cocoa from the Southern Cameroons is controlled by the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board whose aim is to stabilise the prices paid to producers of these crops from year to year. All other crops are exported either by the producers themselves, or by commercial houses.

309. The import trade is mainly run by the United Africa Company and John Holts Limited. These firms import goods in bulk and sell to African middle men to distribute to retailers and petty traders.

310. Cotton production continues to grow in the Northern area, the amount exported in the 1957-58 season showing a sharp increase over that in previous years. An increasing tonnage of groundnuts is also being exported. There is a flourishing and valuable local export trade in beef cattle from Dikwa and the Mambila Plateau to the Eastern Region of Nigeria while the planting of arabica coffee is being fostered in the latter area. There is also a not inconsiderable local export of dried fish from Wulgo on Lake Chad, largely to the Eastern Region.

311. The statistical appendix shows how the various exports which go through Cameroons ports compare in quantity and in value, but no separate figures are obtainable for those which go through Nigerian ports.

312. The two ports serving the Southern Cameroons are Bota, situated in the fine natural anchorage of Amba Bay, and Tiko lying further south up a tidal estuary. During the rainy season the bulk of heavy freight and motor spirit destined for the Northern Districts is carried by launch up the Cross River.

313. Fundamental to development in the Cameroons are road communications. Natural communication difficulties, especially in the Southern Cameroons, have yet to be minimised by an adequate road system. Consulting engineers have been employed by the Federal Government to survey the road from Takum in the Northern Cameroons via Bissaula towards Nkambe in the Southern Cameroons. The Donga-Along Regional road has continued to make progress. The Federal road being driven towards Takum from Yola has now reached the Donga River. Stretches it is hoped will form part of the projected Federal Yola-Bamenda road are being worked upon, the Jamtari to Sorti road is nearly finished, work has started upon the road between Jada and Sugu, and the road up the escarpment to the Mambila Plateau was recently surveyed by consulting engineers. North of Yola the Uba-Bama road is complete throughout its length in Adamawa Province and is all-season as far as Gwoza in Bornu Province on the way towards Bama. Contractors have started work on the road from Bama to Maiduguri. During the rainy season the main road link between the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Southern Cameroons from Kumba to Mamfe is cut and journeys usually have to be made via the French Cameroons. The Public Works Department is now engaged in constructional work from both ends of the road, and it is hoped to make it passable in all seasons by 1960. Work is also in hand on the main exit roads from the Southern Cameroons and both the Tombel road leading to the French Cameroons and the Ikom road to Nigeria are now virtually all-weather roads.

314. A comprehensive economic survey of Nigeria and the Cameroons is being undertaken under the auspices of the Office of the Prime Minister of the Federation.

Q. 43 315. A report on the national income of Nigeria, made in 1951 by Dr. A. R. Prest and Mr. I. G. Stewart, put the national income of Nigeria, including the Cameroons, at £600 million or roughly £20 a head.

Q. 44 316. A Southern Cameroons Chamber of Commerce has been established with headquarters in Victoria.

## CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING

317. The fostering of basic development continues to be the aim of economic policy. Development is encouraged mainly by raising the general standard of living, by improving communications, particularly roads, and by regulating the marketing of the principal crops, such as cocoa and palm produce, through the agency of the Marketing Boards. Private enterprise and capital investment from internal or external sources are welcomed.

318. The Cameroons has derived benefit directly and indirectly from the increased pace of development both within the Territory itself and throughout the rest of the Federation. The Federal Economic Programme 1955-60 has been extended, with the approval of the House of Representatives, from 1960 to the end of the fiscal year 1961-62 and the total capital cost envisaged for the whole period has been increased from £91m to some £116 million. The Economic Programme gained momentum during the year and it is now clear that, for the future, finance rather than executive capacity will be the factor limiting expansion. Expenditure for the fiscal year 1958-59 is estimated to be £26 million against a total of £23 million for the period 1955-58.

319. The Mission sent to Nigeria in 1955 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, recommended that a planning body should be set up in which the Governments of the Federation and of the Regions could meet to discuss the economic problems common to each. As a result of this recommendation a National Economic Council was established in October, 1955, composed of Ministers and officials from the Governments of the Federation and having the Governor-General as its Chairman. The principal business undertaken by the Council is the co-ordination of the economic policies of member governments and it forms the principal piece of machinery in the Federation for the discussion of matters of economic significance. Two meetings were held in Lagos during the year under the Chairmanship of the Governor-General at both of which the Southern Cameroons and the Northern Region were represented, the Southern Cameroons by one unofficial member of the Executive Council and the Financial Secretary and the Northern Region by the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Works, Trade and Industry and Health.

320. It was felt that machinery for the joint planning of economic policies should also be created and, in September, a Joint Planning Committee of the National Economic Council, with the Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria as Chairman, was set up at the official level to prepare a statement of the fundamental objectives of economic planning, and to assist the governments of the Federation to frame their economic policies so that they might achieve these objectives as swiftly and economically as possible. The Southern Cameroons was represented at meetings by the Financial Secretary and the Northern Region by the Permanent Secretaries, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Trade and Industry.

321. Discussions on various aspects of industrial development have been a significant feature of the proceedings of both the National Economic Council and the Joint Planning Committee.

322. Co-ordination between Governments of Nigeria in the field of agricultural, forestry, fisheries and veterinary research is facilitated through the Council of Natural Resources. The Southern Cameroons and the Northern Region were represented at the meeting held in 1958.



323. The Southern Cameroons has its own economic planning body—known as the Southern Cameroons Economic Advisory Panel—to advise Executive Council on matters affecting economic development. The Panel is composed entirely of unofficials and its secretarial services are provided by the Premier's Office. The Members of the Panel are as follows: Mr. P. M. Motomby-Woleta, M.H.A. (Chairman), Mr. S. T. A. Torimiro, Mr. A. A. Geh, Mr. H. R. Cleaver, Mr. H. McCartney, Mr. J. K. Dibonge, Dr. A. B. Gwan-Nulla, Mr. K. A. De Bohn.

324. The Southern Cameroons Five-Year Development Programme is described in paragraphs 254–255.

325. The policy on economic development in the Northern part of the Trust Territory is fully integrated with that of the rest of the Northern Region. The Northern Cameroons partakes of the financial assistance granted to the Region by the United Kingdom Government under Colonial Welfare and Development Acts. Development plans are formulated in close consultation with local authorities in which the indigenous population plays a full part. The plans are then presented to the Regional Legislature in which representatives of the Northern Cameroons have ample opportunity to criticise them and amendments may be made accordingly. The 1955–60 Development Programme has recently been revised.

### CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

Q. 47 326. There are no figures of investment in the Territory. The Administering Authority provides aid by means of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The Federal Government of Nigeria provides indirect assistance by:

- (a) granting relief from taxation to infant industries under the Industrial Development (Income Tax Relief) Ordinance and Industrial Development (Import Duty Relief) Ordinance;
- (b) granting relief from taxation on Capital Development as a whole (Income Tax Ordinance);
- (c) readiness to impose protective duties to assist nascent industries where the situation warrants.

327. The Premier of the Southern Cameroons Government issued a statement of policy during the course of the year which made special reference to foreign investment. He said, *inter alia*, “we will continue to encourage Africans and non-Africans with capital to participate fully in the economic development of our country and shall ensure legitimate protection and liberal terms”.

### CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Q. 48 328. The Administering Authority makes no distinction in economic matters between its own nationals and those of other countries which belong to the United Nations; this applies to corporations also. The question of individuals or corporations from countries which are not members of the United Nations has not arisen.



## CHAPTER 5. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

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

## SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

### CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

#### Northern Region Development Corporation

330. During 1958 the agency concerned with the economic development of the Northern part of the Trust Territory (in addition to Government departments) was the Northern Region Development Corporation, constituted under Northern Regional Law No. 14 of 1955, which replaced the Northern Region Production Development and Northern Region Development (Loans) Boards.
- Q. 50**

331. The Northern Region Development Corporation consists of not less than thirteen and not more than fifteen members of whom:

- (a) one is the Chairman appointed for a period of five years by the Governor-in-Council;
- (b) one is appointed by the Minister of Finance;
- (c) one is appointed by the Minister of Trade and Industry;
- (d) one is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture;
- (e) one is appointed by the Minister of Works;
- (f) two are elected (or special) members of the Northern House of Assembly duly appointed by that House;
- (g) two are Chiefs who are members of the Northern House of Chiefs duly appointed by that House;
- (h) not less than four and not more than six are appointed by the Minister with the prior approval of the Governor-in-Council.

332. The Premier of the Northern Region has been charged under Section 119 of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, with responsibility for the Development Corporation.

333. It is the duty of the Development Corporation to formulate schemes for all or any of the following purposes:

- (a) The economic benefit or prosperity of—
  - (i) producers; or
  - (ii) areas of production;
- (b) the direct investment of the funds of the Corporation in agricultural and industrial projects in the Northern Region;

- (c) the encouragement of agricultural and industrial development within the Northern Region, including the promotion of co-operative activities and the provision of technical and managerial advice to entrepreneurs in the Region;
- (d) the training of Northern Nigerians for the purpose of carrying out or furthering schemes proposed under this section;
- (e) the preliminary investigation of any schemes within the provisions of (a), (b), and (c) above.

334. The Corporation may also make loans to any person for schemes or projects designed to further the economic development of the Region and, in particular, the development of agricultural, industrial or commercial enterprises in the Region. An initial sum of £500,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

335. The financial resources of the Corporation are the monies taken over on 1st January, 1956, from its predecessors, the Northern Regional Production Development Board and the Northern Regional Development (Loans) Board. Further finance may be received from sources such as:

- (i) loans or grants received from the Northern Regional Marketing Board and
- (ii) loans or grants received from the Government of the Northern Region.

336. The Corporation issued to the Adamawa Native Authority a loan of £20,000 for the first phase of the reconstruction of Mubi Market, one of the largest in the Northern Cameroons, and a further loan of £2,500 making a total of £15,000 for the reconstruction of Jada Market. Of the grant of £30,000 made to the Authority in 1951 towards the cost of reconstructing to all-season standard the important Mubi-Burha road, a total of £23,110 had been claimed and paid up to the end of the year. Small loans to individuals, totalling £3,450, for the purchase of sewing machines and corn-mills, were also made.

#### **Promoters of Economic Activity in the Southern Cameroons**

337. In May a Ministry of Natural Resources was established, and it assumed responsibility for Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operative and Forestry Services, the main economic contributors to prosperity in the Southern Cameroons. While the most important of these is still agriculture, development in the spheres of veterinary services, co-operation and forestry is playing an increasing part in the country's growth.

338. The Headquarters of the Agricultural Department is at Buea. There is an 800-acre experimental farm at Barombi Kang near Kumba where trials on crops suited to the Tropical Forest zone are carried out. In the Bamenda Highlands, the Experimental Station at Bambui, which has been temporarily closed down due to lack of funds and staff, should shortly re-open for trials with arabica coffee and for pasture research work. A Coffee Adviser has been appointed and is touring to advise on the economic development of this increasingly important cash crop.

339. Plantation development (mainly banana, rubber and palm oil) is largely in the hands of the following:

- (i) The Southern Cameroons Development Agency which operates a coffee estate near Bamenda.

- (ii) The Cameroons Development Corporation which administers some 57,000 acres of land taken over from German interests after the Second World War.
- (iii) Commercial interests. Messrs. Elders & Fyffes and the United Africa Company with its subsidiary Pamol Ltd. own considerable plantations. Cadbury & Fry have opened a new 1,000 acre cocoa estate at Ikiliwindi, near Kumba, and a new-comer, Estates & Agencies Limited, has established a tea estate in Nkambe Division where production is expected to start in 1961.
- (iv) Co-operatives. There has been a considerable influx of Africans into the plantation and agricultural export business, particularly through the flourishing Co-operative Movement, which now has over 13,000 members. It shows an annual turnover in excess of £1,500,000 and has established itself as the main agricultural exporter in the Territory.

340. The Southern part of the Territory is still largely covered by high forest and a flourishing timber industry has been established. The three firms operating are:

Kamerun Limited  
 Brandler and Rylke (Cameroons) Limited  
 Coast Timber (Cameroons) Limited.

During 1958 the revenue accruing to the Southern Cameroons was over £70,000.

341. Economically the function of the Veterinary Department, which has its Headquarters at Bamenda, in the centre of the grasslands, is to develop and improve the quantity and quality of meat for consumption both within and without the Territory. With the help of an expert from F.A.O. a chilled meat exporting scheme is in course of development.

342. Commercially the principal firms operating in the Territory are the United Africa Company Limited and Messrs. John Holts (Liverpool) Limited. In addition to these trading companies the principal produce buyers are the various co-operative enterprises and Messrs. Cadbury & Fry (Cameroons) Limited.

### **Southern Cameroons Development Agency**

343. The Southern Cameroons Development Agency, established by Southern Cameroons Law No. 11 of 1956, has two principal functions—

1. to make loans to private persons for schemes or projects designed to further the economic development of the Territory; and
2. to formulate schemes for all or any of the following purposes:
  - (a) the economic benefit or prosperity of producers, or areas of production;
  - (b) the direct investment of its funds in agricultural and industrial projects;
  - (c) the encouragement of agricultural and industrial development;
  - (d) the training of natives of the Southern Cameroons; and
  - (e) the preliminary investigation of any schemes within the foregoing provisions.

344. To assist the Agency in dealing with loans to individuals, Loans Boards have been, or are to be, established in each Division of the Territory. These

boards will examine and investigate all applications for loans made by private persons and will report on their suitability to the Development Agency. Four such boards have already been established.

345. At 31st March, the Agency had outstanding loans to the value of £75,000, the bulk of which had been made to co-operative organisations in the country. Since then, the Board has agreed to make a further loan of £50,000 to the Central Co-operative Finance and Savings Society, and has invested £10,000 in projects connected with the extraction of timber.

346. Among the assets which the Board received from its predecessor, the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board, was the large coffee estate at Santa, near Bamenda. This estate now operates the largest coffee processing factory in the Federation of Nigeria and the Agency has earmarked £85,000 for further investment in the estate during the period 1958-61.

347. The Agency makes an annual grant of £2,000 to the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board in fulfilment of its obligation to contribute towards the training of natives of the Southern Cameroons and has also undertaken to make three annual grants of £13,000 to the Southern Cameroons Government towards the cost of administering and improving the cocoa industry; the second of the grants was paid during the year.

348. The Chairman of the Board, appointed by the Governor-General, is a Cameroonian.

### **Cameroons Development Corporation**

349. At the outbreak of the Second World War, a number of German companies and individuals were operating extensive plantations in the Cameroons, and the Tiko Wharf was operated by a German company. More than 250,000 acres were owned by Germans, much of which was under cultivation as banana plantations. Under the Trade with the Enemy (Control of Property) Order, 1939, all enemy interests were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property; he supervised and managed the plantations during the war. In 1946, the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance empowered the Governor of Nigeria to purchase the land and lease it to the Cameroons Development Corporation to be developed for the benefit of the people of the Cameroons.

350. The Cameroons Development Corporation itself was established by Ordinance (Chapter 25 of the Laws of Nigeria 1948, Vol. I) on the 1st January, 1947. The members of the Corporation were appointed by the Governor and consisted of a Chairman, and not more than eight nor less than five members with power to hold land, to enter into contracts, to borrow or invest money and to employ staff. Following the establishment of the Government of the Southern Cameroons, it became desirable to provide for official representation in the management of the Corporation.

351. The Cameroons Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1955, enabled the Financial Secretary of the Southern Cameroons to be an ex-officio member of the Corporation. The Law also provided that the Corporation's profits should not as hitherto, be allocated to Native Authorities in the Southern Cameroons, but should be paid into the General Revenue of the Southern Cameroons.

352. The purchase price of the land was approximately £850,000. It was leased to the Corporation for 60 years—renewable for an equivalent term at the

Corporation's option. The sum of £850 is being repaid by the Corporation to the Government of Nigeria over a period of 35 years, together with interest at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum.

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

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

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

355. Details of the Corporation's work during the year may be found in the Corporation's Report and Account for 1958 in the folder at the end of this Report. 2,611 acres were planted, only 260 of which represented replanting. Production of rubber, palm oil and cocoa is gaining momentum and the figures 2,243, 3,501 and 275 tons respectively, set up new records. The crop of palm kernels at 1,690 tons, was the highest since 1955. In spite of heavier wind storm damage than in the previous year, the banana yield per acre was the best yet and the tonnage shipped, 53,831 tons, second only to the figure for 1953. Sigatoka disease was kept under control by aerial and ground spraying, while Panama Disease resistant varieties of bananas are now being planted on a commercial scale. Tea production was resumed and some of the tea processed at the Toka Tea Factory was shipped to London. Improvements have been made to the Tiko Crepe Factory and the Bota and Ekona Oil Mills.

356. The Corporation paid out £1,216,000 to labour in wages and overtime and £501,500 to Government in taxation, rent and profits, the amount of the profits being £38,028.

### Marketing Boards: General

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

358. The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board and the Northern Regional Marketing Board are charged with the duty of securing the most favourable arrangements for the purchase and evacuation of produce intended for export

and, through allocations of funds to the Southern Cameroons Development Agency and the Northern Region Development Corporation respectively, of developing the producing industries for the benefit and prosperity of the producers and the areas of production. Of their specific powers, the most important are those which authorise the Boards to control and fix the prices to be paid to producers of produce intended for export at any place within the territory over which they have jurisdiction, and to support and stabilise the price of produce from time to time in accordance with such policy as the Boards may determine.

359. The Boards receive advice from the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited on a variety of matters (notably price fixing and price stabilisation) and may themselves refer any matter to it. They are, however, fully independent bodies and they are not compelled to accept the advice which may be offered to them.

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

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

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

363. In the Southern Cameroons, and in each Region of Nigeria, licensed buying agents' committees have been formed, and these are frequently consulted by the executive of the Board on matters of common concern. For example, the



committees are given the opportunity of stating annually, for each commodity, their views and recommendations on the producer prices which should be fixed for the following season, and buying allowances and transport differentials are invariably agreed with representatives of the committees before publication.

364. The operators of the plantations which produce all the palm oil, most of the palm kernels and a small proportion of the cocoa exported from the Southern Cameroons, do not, of course, perform the same functions as licensed buying agents (notably they do not purchase produce from indigenous producers, but themselves carry out the work of harvesting and preparation) and they are designated by the Board as "licensed suppliers". The Marketing Board's policy is to take over produce emanating from the plantations of licensed suppliers on the same terms as those for produce purchased from licensed buying agents.

365. The Marketing Boards give the indigenous population every encouragement to take part in the produce trade. The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board gives an annual bank guarantee on behalf of the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited, which is a body of producers organised into Co-operative Societies and appointed as a licensed buying agent of the Board. The guarantee is made to assist the organisation in financing its cocoa purchases, and for the 1957-58 season it amounted to £90,000. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited also became a licensed buying agent for palm kernels under the 1957 Marketing Scheme.

366. The licensed buying agents and licensed suppliers of the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board are at present as follows:

Cadbury and Fry (Cameroons).  
 Cameroons Development Corporation.  
 Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited.  
 John Holt & Co. (Liverpool), Limited.  
 Pamol Limited.  
 The United Africa Company of Nigeria Limited.

367. The following firms operate in the Northern Cameroons as licensed buying agents of the Northern Regional Marketing Board:

Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale.  
 John Holt & Co. (Liverpool), Limited.  
 A. J. Karouni Limited.  
 A. G. Leventis and Company Limited.  
 Paterson, Zochonis & Company, Limited.  
 Société Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain.  
 The United Africa Company of Nigeria Limited.

### **Southern Cameroons Marketing Board**

368. The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board controls the export of all palm produce and cocoa produced in the country. The actual inspection and grading of produce is done for the Board by the Federal Produce Inspection Service which forms part of the Department of Marketing and Exports.

369. The High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons appoints one member representing the Department of Marketing and Exports to the Board



the remaining appointments are made by the Commissioner of the Cameroons. The membership was as follows:

- Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E. (Chairman).
- Mr. H. P. Elder (Deputy Chairman).
- The Director of Marketing and Exports.
- Mr. N. M. Bebe.
- Mr. J. K. Dibonge.
- Mr. K. Achahn de Bohn.
- Chief T. Kima.

370. The Board is charged with assisting the economic development of the crop producing areas of the Southern Cameroons and to this end it has allocated a considerable part of its reserve funds to development projects. In the three years 1956-58 a grant of £100,000 annually will be made to the Southern Cameroons Development Agency to assist that body to carry out the responsibilities laid upon it by the law. The Marketing Board has also made separate allocations to specific development works and has contributed £301,400 as its provisional share of a total loan of £14 million to be made by the Nigerian Regional Marketing Boards to the Federal Government's Development Loan Programme.

#### Co-operatives: Southern Cameroons

371. The principles of Co-operation have a wide appeal in the Southern Cameroons and, aided by a small Government Department, the Movement has become an integral part of the country's economic pattern.

372. At the end of the year, the number of registered societies stood at 147 while 10 more were in the process of being formed. Membership was estimated to be between 13,000 and 14,000. The return for produce sold through societies was £1,513,000 and services were provided in transport and the supply of marketing and agricultural requisites to the value of £120,000.

373. All but 8 societies were members of the inter-related producers' marketing organisations, the two functional "apex" societies of which were the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited, a Southern Cameroons Marketing Board licensed buying agent, which, in addition to its cocoa and palm kernel marketing commitments, acted as the central agent for the sale of coffee, and the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Limited, which handled the export of bananas. These two societies have established the Cameroons Co-operative Engineering and Transport Union Limited to provide central services for the evacuation of produce and the maintenance of processing machinery. A fleet of 50 load-carrying vehicles has been built up. In July the Central Co-operative Finance and Savings Society Limited was registered, the main purpose being to make full use of funds available within the Movement and thus reduce dependence on outside finance.

374. Superimposed upon all the societies so far mentioned is the policy-making body for the movement, the Co-operative Union of the Southern Cameroons. Its other functions include the audit of the accounts of the societies within the movement and the collection and analysis of statistics to secure better production and more efficient marketing organisation.

375. With 1,650 tons of cocoa, the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited became the leading licensed Buying Agent during the year with over 30 per cent. of local purchases. This compared with 27 per cent. during the previous year. The secondary Unions and their societies in the Kumba and Tombel areas improved their positions considerably while, for the first time, cocoa was graded under co-operative mark at Mbonge. In the interests of production and quality, the organisation assumed responsibility for importing and distributing, either on credit through societies or by cash sales, chemicals and equipment to control black pod sporangia amongst cocoa. The value of these agricultural requisites was £16,500. In addition, £8,000 of the original grant from the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board for spraying was, with the approval of the Southern Cameroons Development Agency, the Board's successor, utilized for the construction of 35 large cocoa drying ovens for primary societies.

376. Five hundred and sixteen tons (48 per cent.) of the Arabica and four hundred and twenty-three tons (50 per cent.) of the Robusta coffee crops were marketed through co-operative societies with the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters as the central agent. A policy was adopted whereby stocks were disposed of either through local commercial houses or by direct export, whichever promised the better returns to producers. The expansion of the Movement in Bamenda, the Arabica producing area, was rapid, membership increasing from 1,850 to 2,750 and produce handled from 185 tons to 516 tons for the year. Trading surpluses were sufficient to cover the cost of £8,000 of providing a new and considerably enlarged curing and grading factory with a through-put capacity of 15 tons a day. Six small hulling units were owned by societies in the Robusta producing areas of Bakossi, the produce being refined in the central factory at Kumba. Trading was successful and members enjoyed patronage bonuses of up to 2d. a lb.

377. Drawing the bulk of purchases from newly formed societies in the Widekum area of Mamfe Division, the Co-operative share of palm kernel marketing rose from 100 to 500 tons. It is hoped that this good start will be the basis of planned development of a palm produce industry in this area of dense palms.

378. The banana apex society handled a total of 1,350,000 stems valued at £900,000, against 930,000 stems in 1957 and 440,000 in 1956. Increases in production have again shown signs of levelling off on account of diseases and inefficient land usage. To combat this, the society under the terms of the marketing agreement with its shipping and selling agents, Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited, asked for an agriculturist to set up extension and demonstration services. The working capital of the society stood at £101,000 as at 31st March, when £56,400 net surplus was declared.

379. In the past, a major part of the financial needs of the Movement has been provided by the Southern Cameroons Development Agency and its predecessor the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board. However, during 1958, of the loans of £49,500 for capital development, £20,000 was repaid, £15,000 coming from internal sources and £5,000 from a proportion of the grants of £35,000 made for the spraying of cocoa which after being paid was found to be surplus to requirements. The loan of £30,000 for short-term agricultural credit was fully utilized and a £5,000 deposit free of interest for three

years was taken up to float the Central Co-operative Finance and Savings Society Limited. Internally the stability of the Movement was strengthened; at 31st March, share capital and reserves stood at £70,700 and £80,000 respectively and, of the aggregate net surplus of £116,000, £55,000 was retained in Societies.

380. The compulsory deposit scheme adopted by banana farmers continued to operate and by the end of the year, the fund, made up of 2s. in the £1 deducted from net proceeds payable to farmers, amounted to £76,000. In November and December the distribution of building materials ordered by societies started under the conditions of the rules whereby a member can convert his first year's savings for the purchase of such goods. It is estimated that up to £15,000 will have been withdrawn in this manner. Four salary-earners thrift societies operated with total savings of £6,000. Voluntary savings in Societies were recorded in the Bamenda area, and the inaugural General Meeting of the central financing society expressed a wish that a territory-wide savings scheme should be established.

381. Assisted by the £30,000 loan from the Southern Cameroons Development Agency, £41,400 was employed in extending short-term agricultural credit through marketing societies. The average loan was £14, the interest to borrowing members being 10 per cent. Three independent thrift and credit societies operated with 60 members and a turnover of £160. Their scope is limited in areas where the produce marketing organisations are strong.

382. The responsibility for the development and supervision of the Co-operative Movement lay with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under powers vested in him by the Southern Cameroons Co-operative Societies Law 1955 and the regulations made under the law which came into effect in October, 1957. Powers under the law include registration, inspection, audit and the settlement of internal disputes, and liquidation, while the Regulations cover such matters as applications for registration, conduct and convening of meetings of societies, loans, credit limits, presentation of annual accounts and disposal of funds on liquidation.

### **Co-operatives: Northern Cameroons**

383. Development of Co-operative Societies in the Northern Cameroons is not the sole responsibility of any one officer. Societies in Dikwa Division are supervised by the Assistant Registrar stationed at Maiduguri, and those in the portion of Trust Territory administered as part of Adamawa Province are supervised by the Assistant Registrar stationed at Yola. In Adamawa Province there has as yet been little development, as it has only recently been possible to post an Assistant Registrar to that area and his first task has been to carry out an economic survey. Four Inspectors are on whole time duty in the Northern Cameroons.

384. There are now 16 registered societies in the Northern Cameroons, 13 having been registered in 1958. One of these is a Thrift and Loan Society and two are Consumers' societies. The remainder are Credit and Marketing societies, which, as the name implies, have two purposes. The first is to provide short-term credit facilities for the members, and the second is to enable them to market their produce through their society to the best advantage. Generally, it is agricultural produce which is handled in this way, but at Wulgo on Lake Chad a society has

been formed to market the members' fish. The total membership of all societies in the Northern Cameroons is 1,258, and their combined working capital is £2,520.

385. The Government of the Northern Region has recognised that, in the early stages of co-operation, societies will not have adequate funds at their disposal to supply the short-term credit needs of their members. Arrangements have accordingly been made with a commercial Bank whereby societies can, with the approval of the Minister of Social Welfare and Co-operatives, obtain overdrafts which are guaranteed by Government. Similarly, they are able to obtain further overdrafts in order to purchase their members' produce when it is brought to the Headquarters of the society. This facility is available to all credit and marketing societies in the Northern Cameroons.

386. Statistics of these Societies are given below:

No.	Name	Type of Society	Mem- bership	Seasonal Loans	Pur- chasing Ad- vances
				£	£
1.	Gulak . . .	Credit and Marketing.	174	—	1,000
2.	Uba . . .	Credit and Marketing.	123	—	900
3.	Wulgo . . .	Credit and Marketing.	80	—	400
4.	Micika . . .	Credit and Marketing.	151	—	1,000
5.	Bama . . .	Credit and Marketing.	140	1,140	400
6.	Gulumba . . .	Credit and Marketing.	100	—	300
7.	Dikwa . . .	Credit and Marketing.	70	—	300
8.	Guduf . . .	Credit and Marketing.	29	—	250
9.	Gwoza . . .	Credit and Marketing.	50	400	350
10.	Bulango . . .	Credit and Marketing.	52	—	300
11.	Kashimri . . .	Credit and Marketing.	50	—	300
12.	Ngure Soye . . .	Credit and Marketing.	51	—	300
13.	Kote . . .	Credit and Marketing.	60	—	300
14.	Ngala . . .	Consumer . . .	21	—	—
15.	Gwoya . . .	Consumer . . .	51	—	—
16.	Dikwa N.A. . .	Staff Thrift and Loan.	54	—	—

## CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

### Structure of commercial life

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

388. The indigenous people still purchase imported commodities from expatriate trading houses, in preference to direct importation. The commercial

firms sell imported goods in bulk to middlemen, who act as distributors to petty traders. These middlemen are also the agents of the firms in buying produce for export. In the past three years expatriate companies have invested more money in the erection of bigger and more imposing commercial and industrial buildings and have played a great part in recent commercial expansion in the Bamenda area which was hitherto very poorly served.

389. In some areas buying is done by co-operative unions, of which in 1958 there were 105 Societies operating with a membership of 12,000 and an annual turnover of £2,000,000.

390. There are also many prosperous native traders dealing in cattle, native salt, cloth, kola-nuts and ornaments. They obtain these in bulk, often from far afield and sell their stock to smaller middlemen or itinerant retailers who sell to the public. The native traders, large and small, form the link between the firms and village markets and are a very important feature of the commercial life of the country.

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

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

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

394. The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board is specifically charged with the duty of securing the most favourable arrangements for the purchase and evacuation to port-of-shipment of produce intended for export and, through the Southern Cameroons Development Agency, for promoting the development of

the producing industries and the benefit and prosperity of the producers and the areas of production. The Co-operative Societies and the Cameroons Development Corporation market their bananas under an agreement with Elders & Fyffes, which firm acts as sales agent, and sells in the United Kingdom market. The Corporation sells its rubber on the London market in the ordinary way.

395. The Southern Cameroons forests produce a quality of timber second to none in West Africa and timber has in the last three years come into prominence as a major export of the Territory. The rapid expansion of logging operations by the three timber firms operating in the area has been one of the most striking features of the development of the economy since 1955. From a tonnage of 1,475 in 1955, timber exports rose steeply to 6,207 tons in 1956, 37,284 in 1957, and an estimated 72,000 in 1958.

### **Import and Export Control**

396. Details of import and export duties are set out in the schedules to the Customs Ordinance. Import and export control by means of licensing is administered by the Federal Department of Commerce and Industries. The Department also provides a trade advisory service. Applications for specific licences are made to the Department's offices in Lagos or Port Harcourt. Officers attached to the Port Harcourt Office tour the Cameroons and give advice to traders; plans are in hand for a departmental office to be opened either in Victoria or Kumba.

397. Restrictions remained on imports of commodities from the American account countries, with the exception of flour which was placed on open general licence. Importations from Japan were liberalised and all commodities, with the exception of corrugated iron sheets and textiles, were placed on open general licence. Sugar imports from countries adhering to the International Sugar Agreement were also placed on open general licence.

398. The export of cocoa, groundnuts and their products, palm products and cotton is controlled by the Marketing Boards. With few exceptions—notably tobacco and cigarettes, rubber, minerals and mineral ore—all indigenous produce may be exported under open general licence to any country. There are no licensing fees and no direct subsidies. Imports from or exports to the metropolitan country receive no preferential treatment as such.

### **Marketing Arrangements—General**

399. Since the overseas trade of the Federation of Nigeria is the responsibility of the Federal Government, all produce handled by the Marketing Boards is taken over by a central organisation for shipment and overseas sale. This arrangement, combined with the legal provisions for common grades and standards of quality, allows produce from all parts of the Federation to be marketed overseas as produce of Nigeria and not as produce of a particular region. Under competitive market conditions, this arrangement is of great value from a selling point of view.

400. Until the 30th September the central organisation responsible for the shipment and overseas sale of Marketing Board produce was the Nigeria Central Marketing Board, established by Ordinance on 18th February, 1955. Following decisions reached at the Nigeria Constitutional Conference of 1957–58, the Central Board was abolished on 30th September and its responsibilities for



shipping and selling produce overseas were taken over by a new Company registered in Nigeria and called the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited. The share capital of this Company is entirely owned by the Marketing Boards and, under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. P. Ojukwu, O.B.E., its Board of Directors consists of two representatives each from the Western Region Marketing Board, the Northern and Eastern Regional Marketing Boards, and one representative from the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board. (The last-named is Mr. J. K. Dibonge.)

401. As sales of Marketing Board produce are made on overseas markets, the Company distributes the proceeds in appropriate proportions among the Regional Boards concerned. Deductions are made to cover the cost of export duty, harbour dues and shipping charges, and a flat sum is levied on each ton of produce to cover the operational expenses of the Company.

402. The Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited, like the Central Marketing Board before it, governs its general sales policy by normal commercial considerations and seeks the most favourable markets for Nigerian produce in any part of the world. The most important markets are the United Kingdom and Western Europe and, in the case of cocoa, the United States as well. In recent years, however, the relative importance of markets in other parts of the world has been growing and during the year there were important sales of oilseeds in Central and South America, Japan and Eastern Europe.

403. In 1957, as in previous years, a large part of Nigeria's exports of oils and oilseeds were sold under the terms of bulk selling contracts with the major industrial users in the United Kingdom. Under these agreements, the f.o.b. prices for shipments in any calendar month were based directly on the agreed average of world market prices during the previous month. On the initiative of the buyers, these contracts were terminated on 31st December, 1957, and since that time all exports of Marketing Board oils and oilseeds as well as cocoa and cotton lint have been sold on the open world market under individual shipment contracts. The major users who were parties to the bulk contracts have continued to buy Nigerian produce under the new arrangements and so the change has not entailed any major alteration in the pattern of sales.

### Prices in 1957-58

404. The average selling prices per ton f.o.b. obtained for Cameroons crops during the 1957-58 season (and the 1958 marketing year in the case of oil palm produce), compared with the preceding year, are as follows:

	Current year			Previous year		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cocoa . . . . .	279	18	4	174	12	5
Groundnuts . . . . .	52	15	3	67	17	2
Palm Kernels . . . . .	46	3	8	44	1	11
Palm Oil (basis 5 per cent. F.F.A.) . . . . .	74	16	1	86	7	2
Cotton Lint (basis N.A.I.) . . . . .	224	0	0	254	3	0
Cotton Seed . . . . .	18	3	7	25	0	10

(NOTE: The figures for the current year are not yet finalised.)



## Cocoa

405. Unlike other cocoa growing areas in Nigeria and in West Africa in general, the Territory enjoyed normal weather for the ripening and harvesting of the cocoa crop in the 1957-58 season. Total production amounted to 5,079 tons which was 15 per cent. more than in 1956-57 and heavier than in any previous year with the exception of 1955-56. Making due allowances for variations in weather conditions, the general trend of purchases in recent years shows that the productive capacity of the cocoa growing areas is increasing satisfactorily. Improved tree stock, more effective control of pests and diseases, and better husbandry in general, are all combining to produce bigger yields.

406. In the past, the quality of Cameroons cocoa has been impaired by a tendency to "smokiness". Producers often dried their fermented beans over open wood fires in such a way that the beans acquired a distinctive smoky flavour. Consequently the reputation of the crop in overseas markets was seriously damaged and, when supplies from other origins were plentiful, buyers refused to deal in Cameroons cocoa unless they were allowed a substantial discount. On all shipments of the 1955-56 season crop these discounts averaged as much as £12 18s. 0d. per ton and quality claims against particular shipments represented an average of a further £6 per ton. Meanwhile, the Cameroons Government, the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board and the Federal Produce Inspection Service were initiating an intensive campaign of action and propaganda within the growing areas to promote correct drying methods and so eliminate the risk of smoky taint. The basic work of this campaign has fallen mainly upon the staff of the Agricultural Department who have organised the construction of new drying ovens and the improvement of old ones at numerous village centres. Meanwhile the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board and the Federal Produce Inspection Service have closely controlled and supervised the marketing of cocoa at all stages in order to detect any parcels of smoky cocoa and trace their origin.

407. As a result of this concerted campaign, the production of smoky cocoa has been successfully eliminated. Since 1956-57 season, no evidence of smokiness has been found in cocoa on shipment and there have been no complaints or claims for smokiness on outturn at overseas destinations. The cocoa market is highly selective and it will inevitably take time to persuade buyers to accept Cameroons cocoa again at the full world market price; nevertheless important progress has already been made towards this end and, in recent months, the selling price discount has been reduced to £5 per ton.

408. During the 1956-57 season, the Board's producer price for cocoa was £150 per ton for Grade I and £135 per ton for Grade II. World production in 1956-57 was at a record level and far exceeded demand. Selling prices were consequently very low for most of the season and during the financial year 1956-57 the Board had to withdraw a total of £95,593 from its reserves in order to maintain its guaranteed producer prices. However, before the opening of the 1957-58 season, the world market had absorbed the abnormally large production of the previous year and, in anticipation of less plentiful supplies in 1957-58, market prices had begun to rise. Meanwhile world consumption had been increasing for some time and there was a reasonable hope of a sustained improvement in selling prices.

409. In these circumstances, the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board decided that it should maintain its producer prices unchanged and so, for the

1957-58 buying season which opened 23rd August, 1957, the naked ex-scale port of shipment prices were again guaranteed at £150 per ton for Grade I and £135 per ton for Grade II. At the opening of the season, buying allowances to licensed buying agents were fixed, under the terms of a three-year agreement, at £12 19s. 11d. per ton for Grade I and £12 10s. 10d. per ton for Grade II; similar allowances were fixed for licensed suppliers.

410. When forward sales of the 1957-58 season main crop were begun in September, 1957, the market price was approximately £230 per ton f.o.b. It was already becoming apparent that the West African crops would be relatively small in the year ahead and the fear of a serious world shortage of supplies caused sharp and erratic increases in market quotations in the following weeks. Towards the end of 1957, it was clear that current world production was much below the average of recent years and cocoa was traded at f.o.b. prices around £300 per ton. From that time, competition for limited supplies sustained prices at high levels until mid-1958 when almost all stocks available for near shipment had been sold. Making allowance for the selling price discounts referred to in paragraph 406, the average f.o.b. price of all Cameroons cocoa shipments in 1957-58 season was approximately £280 per ton. This figure was £105 higher than the average recorded for the previous crop.

411. The Southern Cameroons was especially fortunate in having a large crop to sell in this season of short supplies and high prices, and the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board's cocoa trading account for the year ended 30th September, 1958, shows a trading surplus of £289,043. In the two previous seasons, 1955-56 and 1956-57, the Board had supported producer prices for cocoa by drawing on its cocoa division reserves to a total of £387,018 with the result that the reserves at 30th September stood at the low level of £286,708. The trading results of the 1957-58 season, therefore, doubled the Board's cocoa price stabilisation reserve at a time when such reinforcement was seriously needed.

412. The 1958-59 cocoa season opened on 22nd August. Because of favourable trading prospects, and the improvement in the Board's financial position, the guaranteed producer price for cocoa was increased to £175 per ton for Grade I, and £160 for Grade II. Early sales of the 1958-59 crop in August and September fetched an average f.o.b. price of £315 per ton and although demand subsequently weakened significantly, the average for all main crop sales up to the end of the year was still as high as £300 per ton.

### Groundnuts

413. Purchases of groundnuts in the 1957-58 season amounted to 7,918 tons, which represented 2·5 per cent. of a record total Nigerian crop. This compared with 14,134 tons in the previous season. The principal groundnut-producing areas of the Territory are in Bornu and Adamawa Provinces where there are eight buying stations gazetted under the Northern Regional Marketing Board's groundnut marketing schemes, seven of which are in Trust Territory. Three, Bama, Gulumba and Gwoza, operate under the Kano Area Marketing Scheme, and the remaining five, Mubi, Sorau, Wuro Bokki (outside the Territory), Jada and Michika under the Rivers Area Marketing Scheme. In the 1957-58 season, the basic port price for Kano Area Standard Grade Groundnuts was £42 10s. 9d. per ton. The minimum buying station producer price is determined by deducting

from the basic port price the appropriate rail and road freight rates and ancillary charges. During the season the prices paid per ton for standard grade groundnuts under the Kano Area Marketing Scheme were £27 11s. 6d. at Bama and £25 0s. 3d. at Gulumba and Gwoza. In addition, a premium of £5 per ton was paid for all groundnuts graded and classified as "special grade" which included nearly all those sold at Bama. In the Rivers Area, where all the groundnuts are purchased as Special Grade, the following prices were paid: £32 0s. 0d. at Mubi and Michika, £34 0s. 0d. at Sorau, £35 0s. 0d. at Jada and £36 0s. 0d. at Wuro Bokki.

414. Under the Rivers Area Marketing Scheme groundnuts are evacuated to port by road and rail and under the Kano Area scheme by road and river transport down the Benue and Niger Rivers.

415. Throughout the Northern Region, the general quality of groundnuts for export has improved rapidly in the past three years following the introduction of a "Special Grade" groundnut Marketing Scheme and the wide spread use of hand decorticating machines. Groundnuts produced in most of the Cameroons territory have always enjoyed a good reputation for quality, especially in Adamawa Province, and the standard of purchases at Cameroons buying stations is normally well above the minimum requirement for Special Grade.

416. The world market for groundnuts remained in a seriously depressed condition throughout 1958 and the average f.o.b. selling price of the 1957-58 crop, at £52 15s. 2d. per ton, was more than £15 per ton lower than the average for the previous season. Consequently the Northern Regional Marketing Board was obliged to draw heavily on its reserve funds to maintain its guaranteed producer prices.

### **Palm Kernels**

417. Purchases of palm kernels for export in the 1958 marketing year amounted provisionally to 5,018 tons which is 11 per cent. more than in the previous year. The 1958 total consisted of 3,019 tons from plantations and 1,999 tons purchased by the Board's licensed buying agents from non-plantation producers. From 1954 to 1957 non-plantation production for export had declined rapidly although the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board maintained its producer price. In 1958, however, this trend was arrested and non-plantation purchases were actually 23·8 per cent. greater than in 1957. This gives reason to hope that as road conditions are improved and evacuation costs are reduced, production will continue to increase.

418. In the later months of 1957, the world market value of palm kernels was stable and there was nothing to suggest a radical change in the market prospects for 1958. Under its 1958 Marketing Scheme, the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board therefore announced its basis port of shipment producer price unchanged at £32 per ton. The buying allowance fixed by the Board in agreement with its licensed buying agents was £6 18s. 0d. per ton.

419. Overseas selling prices remained fairly steady during the earlier part of 1958 and then improved to a remarkable extent. The reason was a shortage of copra supplies from the Far East which caused manufacturers to turn to palm kernels and compete keenly for available supplies. In the first quarter of the year, f.o.b. prices averaged a little under £45 per ton but in November they had reached

a peak point of £61 1s. 10d. The average f.o.b. price of sales for shipment in the whole of 1958 was £46 3s. 8d. and at this level the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board approximately covered its total marketing costs.

### Palm Oil

420. All palm oil exported from the Southern Cameroons was high quality edible oil produced on plantations and purchased from the Board's licensed suppliers. Total purchases for export during 1958 amounted provisionally to 6,228 tons and were 8·5 per cent. more than the total for 1957.

421. When the Board met to fix its producer price for 1958, it was agreed that world market prospects did not warrant any change from the existing producer price and so the naked ex-scale bulk oil plant price was maintained at £54 per ton. In addition, as an incentive to the production of oil of the highest quality, licensed suppliers received a graduated premium payment, based on the free fatty acid content of their oil on arrival at the Bulk Oil Plants. From the opening of the season an allowance of £8 1s. 8d. per ton was paid to licensed suppliers for marketing services undertaken up to the point of shipment.

422. In the early months of 1958, the selling price of edible palm oil remained close to £78 per ton f.o.b. but towards the middle of the year sales were sharply affected by the general depression in the oil and oilseeds markets. From July most selling contracts were made at f.o.b. prices around £71 per ton and the average f.o.b. price for all shipments made during the year 1958 was £74 16s 1d. per ton. In addition to this basic price the Board received premiums for high outturn quality. The Board's accounts up to 30th September show a trading surplus of £14,355 during the financial year.

### Seed Cotton

423. In the 1957-58 season, seed cotton markets were maintained at Bama and Gwoza, and a total of 972 tons was purchased under the cotton marketing scheme of the Northern Regional Marketing Board.

424. Production is still in the development stage but the tonnage of purchases has greatly increased in recent years, from 547 tons in 1956-57, 542 tons in 1955-56 and 166 tons in 1954-55. The tonnage of each grade purchased at all markets in the Cameroons over the past three seasons are as follows:

				1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
<i>Grade</i>				<i>Season</i>	<i>Season</i>	<i>Season</i>
				<i>tons</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>tons</i>
N.A. I	.	.	.	720	273	81
N.A. II	.	.	.	194	247	341
N.A. III	.	.	.	58	27	120
Total				972	547	542

425. The two cotton markets evacuated to Misau ginnery.

426. As in the case of groundnuts, sales of cotton were made on a difficult world market in 1958. The average f.o.b. price for the crop was approximately 24d. per pound or 3½d. per pound lower than in the previous season and the Northern Regional Marketing Board had to support prices by drawing on its reserves.

427. The flat rate producer prices and buying allowances paid by the Northern Regional Marketing Board in the 1957-58 season were as follows:

	<i>Producer Price</i> <i>Per pound</i> d.	<i>Buying Allowance</i> <i>Per ton</i> £ s. d.
Grade N.A. I . .	5.9	8 8 4
Grade N.A. II . .	5.4	8 2 0
Grade N.A. III . .	4.9	7 15 11

The "buying allowance" is a standard payment paid to licensed buying agents on each ton of produce which they purchase and handle on behalf of the Board. Its size is determined each season in accordance with principles set out in a three-year agreement between the Board and the Buying Agents' Committee; it is calculated to cover the normal necessary expenses which a licensed buying agent incurs and to allow him an agreed element of remuneration.

### **Incidence of Produce Sales Tax**

428. The rates of Produce Sales Tax levied on sales of produce to the Marketing Boards are given in paragraph 294. The Marketing Boards are required by law to collect this tax by making deductions at the prescribed rates from the producer prices and remitting the amounts to the Treasury of the Northern Region or the Southern Cameroons as appropriate. To derive the actual net prices payable to producers of the produce concerned it is therefore necessary to deduct the applicable rates of tax from the Marketing Board prices given in the preceding paragraphs.

## **CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE**

### **(a) Land tenure**

#### **Local law and custom**

Q. 55, 56, 429. The laws and customs affecting land tenure are not uniform.

57. In Dikwa Division, briefly, it may be said that three forms of land tenure are prevalent: under the first, the most primitive and prevalent among the aboriginal inhabitants, property in land is vested in the chief of the clan community as trustee; under the second, all land is regarded as vested in the Emir, and rights of occupancy at the discretion of the Emir are recognised; under the third, which applies almost always to particular types of soil, while the sovereign title of the Emir is recognised, the fruits of labour spent in improving the land are secured to the occupier. In Bamenda, in the chieftainship areas, native custom holds that the Fon (or clan head) disposes of all land within the clan area, but subject to good behaviour every member of the clan is secure in the enjoyment of a share of the area.

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

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

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

### **Land and Native Rights Ordinance**

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

433. Any native or native community lawfully using and occupying land in accordance with native law and custom enjoys a right of occupancy protected by the Ordinance. No rent is paid in respect of such rights. In the case of all other persons, no title is valid which has not been conferred by the Governor-General or Governor, who is empowered to grant rights of occupancy for



definite or indefinite terms, to impose conditions, and to charge a rent. The Ordinance as amended by the Land and Native Rights (Amendment No. 2) Law 1956 lays down limits of 5,000 acres for grants of land for agricultural purpose and 12,500 acres for grazing purposes; and it confers on the Governor-General or Governor power to fix compensation payable by the holder for damage done to native interests in the exercise of the rights granted to him. It enables the Governor-General or Governor to revise the rents from time to time, and reserves the power to revoke a grant in the event of breach by the holder of the terms and conditions of his title or if the land is required for public purposes. In the latter event compensation is paid to the holder. Amendments to the Ordinance made in 1956 provided for alternative methods of payment of compensation under the main Ordinance and resolved doubts regarding the jurisdiction of courts in disputes affecting land subject to the Ordinance. Provision was also made for penalties for illegal alienations.

434. The grant of a right of occupancy under the Ordinance is now the only method whereby non-natives may acquire a legal interest in land, but there are in addition certain areas to which an absolute title was granted by the German Administration before the 1914 war. These titles, after proof, were recognised as conferring rights similar to English freehold under English law and may in general be transferred absolutely or on lease without restriction. The bulk of these have been re-acquired by the Governor-General or Governor, declared native lands, and leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation for operation and development in the interest of the inhabitants of the Territory as a whole.

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

436. There is as yet in practice no system of registration of customary title to land, but regulations made under section 27 of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance and contained in the Third Schedule thereto, make provision for the registration of dealings in land between natives, and it is hoped to set up land registries in each Native Authority area to carry out such registrations so that some knowledge of, and control over, these transactions may be obtained. Registration of instruments concerning statutory title to land is obligatory. Transfer of title, whether right of occupancy, freehold or leasehold, is in the case of non-natives by written instrument following the form of English law and



conferring similar rights. Control over disposition of rights of occupancy is assured by a provision that no dealings in or under such titles shall be valid without the prior consent of the Governor-General or Governor.

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

### **The Plantations**

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

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

440. In accordance with Proclamation No. 25 of 1920, made under a Commission empowering the Governor of Nigeria to administer such parts of Kamerun as were in British occupation, the estates were vested in the Public Custodian. Finally a decision was taken to sell the property, rights and interests belonging to German nationals in the British sphere of the Cameroons by auction and to charge the proceeds to the reparations account payable by Germany in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. At an auction held in October, 1922, ex-enemy nationals were not allowed to bid, and, perhaps because of a certain lack of clarity as to security of title and of uncertainty as to the future of the mandate, very few of the lots were sold. At a subsequent auction held in November, 1924, the stipulation was withdrawn and all the estates still unsold were re-purchased by their former German owners with the assistance of the German Government.

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

### **The Cameroons Development Corporation**

442. This decision was implemented by the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance enacted in 1946, which authorised the purchase of the estates by the Governor and declared that all such lands purchased should be deemed to be

native lands. The Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance enacted in the same year provided for the establishment of a Corporation to operate on a commercial basis, the surplus profit of its undertakings to be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the British Cameroons in such manner as the Governor should decide. The annual reports on the Corporation's work are forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council.

### **Land in non-indigenous ownership**

443. The total area of the Territory is 34,081 square miles. Of this some 12 square miles are held by Government, and some 450 square miles are held by the Cameroons Development Corporation, trading companies, missions and non-indigenous inhabitants. All remaining lands are native lands. The Cameroons Development Corporation's holdings now amount to some 380 square miles. It has surrendered certain of the more remote plantations and several plots occupied by Mission schools and Native Authority buildings. Trading companies have holdings in the region of 96 square miles, about half of it freehold, and individuals, all British, have six square miles. Missions have in the region of 12 square miles, one-third freehold.

444. Forty-one applications by non-natives for certificates of occupancy were received during the year. They were mainly for small plots, but included applications for two plots at Bafia and Bavenga by Messrs. Elders and Fyffes for areas of over 4,000 acres apiece and by the same company for 5,000 acres of land at Bekondo, near Kumba. The former applications were approved and the company is now in active occupation having already established banana nurseries and labour camps. Messrs. Pamol Limited also received formal approval to occupy 4,000 acres of land at Lobe for which they applied in 1957.

445. In the Northern Cameroons a site was set aside for a hospital at Gamye, in Sugu District, Southern Adamawa.

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

### **Problems in respect of land tenure**

447. Local problems of erosion, poverty of soil, and inadequate communications occur throughout the Territory. The chief counter to erosion is contouring, which farmers are taught and encouraged to practise. In this connection an important step forward was achieved during 1953 when the largest Native Authority in the Bamenda area decided to adopt compulsory rules regarding contour farming; since then all the native authorities of the same area, which covers 6,930 square miles, have passed soil conservation rules which require farmers to cultivate along the contour, to form grassed embankments between the plots and not to farm adjacent to rivers and streams. The rules are being

enforced progressively as farming communities become familiar with the prescribed methods. There has been a heartening response, particularly in the Bani area, where the improved methods have resulted in increased production, particularly of the maize crop.

448. In the Northern Cameroons the Soil Conservation programme at Mubi, the centre of the most populous area in Northern Adamawa, has been extended. A combination of methods—graded terraces, contour ridging, water meadows, planting of hedges and the expansion of mixed farming—are being employed. The work undertaken in terracing and stream diversions has successfully withstood the wet season.

449. The Mengen Mbo people have shown little enthusiasm for planned development and are content to continue as peasant farmers by cultivating individual crops and siting their dwellings in their own plots rather than on a planned, communal basis. The plans for a model village and co-operative farming await a response.

450. The Bakweri Land Committee has been agitating for a number of years for the vesting of the former German plantations now administered by the Cameroons Development Corporation in the Bakweri tribe. The supporting claim, that the Bakweri were short of farming land, was investigated in 1948; Government concluded that the claim was exaggerated but nevertheless drew up a plan for the resettlement of Bakweri on excised plantation land. The plan was, however, rejected by the Bakweri Land Committee and has since been in abeyance.

451. An assessment by the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research puts the problem in its proper perspective. At bottom, it is not a difference of opinion about land usage but an early manifestation of the nationalist political movement that resulted in the constitutional changes between 1953 and 1958. At the time the Land Committee began its agitation, the future of the ex-German plantations might have been regarded as a matter only recently in doubt. It is a fact that the peak of agitation occurred in the first years following the establishment of the Cameroons Development Corporation. But it is significant that as time went on the energies of the leaders of the Bakweri Land Committee were afforded more effective outlets in Nigerian and Southern Cameroons politics and in the Co-operative movement. It is now questionable whether the Land Committee has been a continuing entity for several years, although it can presumably be reconstituted at any time. In a sense the subsidiary political aims of the movement have been achieved and to a certain extent the economic aims are being satisfied by other means.

452. While it may be doubted whether at the time of the Land Committee agitation there was any significant shortage of land for the then predominantly subsistence agriculture of the Bakweri, the situation has begun to change with the growth of the Co-operative Movement. The increased valuation of land due to the needs of banana farming has led to stronger competition for plots, and sociological enquiries indicate a recent tendency to ignore the indigenous land tenure system. In a sense, with the influx of migrants during the last half century, this is no new phenomenon. Now, however, there is an important difference. Whereas formerly the indigenous tenure system tended to be overridden by migrants where they could do so by force of numbers, but was generally observed among the Bakweri themselves and between Bakweri and migrants in areas where it was still strong, now some Bakweri are ignoring their customary system.

The chief change is in the increase in numbers of supposed outright sales of land, which have no validity in indigenous tenure and are illegal under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. During 1958, as the Institute puts it, "the status of outright sale in native custom was confused and the overriding right of village and lineage to veto land transactions was being put to test in several areas". Thus, in so far as there is a "Bakweri Land Problem", it lies in the need for a rationalisation of indigenous land tenure to keep pace with the rapid economic expansion of recent years.

### (b) Survey

453. The Southern Cameroons has its own Survey staff, some of whom are seconded from the Federal Survey Department stationed at Buea and Bamenda. During 1958 the Land Department was amalgamated with the Survey Department to form a new composite Land and Survey Department. Despite the shortage of trained field staff, which seriously restricted output, 85 surveys were completed during the year. This total included 39 surveys in connection with land registration and 26 for Government purposes, mainly to regularise and record the holdings of the Federal Government in the Southern Cameroons. In addition, 6 surveys in connection with land disputes and 5 for layouts, including an extension to the residential layout in Buea, were completed. There were 9 surveys for mapping purposes which included contour surveys of the waterfall area in the Ndu Tea Estate and new residential layouts in Bota and Buea. Progress was made on new large-scale maps of Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe.

454. The mapping of the Southern Cameroons by aerial survey continues. The work is being undertaken by the Directorate of Overseas Survey of the United Kingdom. The ground party consists of a team of three surveyors. Good progress was made during the year on the reconnaissance and observation of the primary chain triangulation. The party also covered much of the Bamenda area with secondary triangulation points which will eventually provide control for mapping from the air photographs.

455. Attempts to obtain aerial photographs were still hindered by adverse weather conditions: dense cloud cover in the wet season and a haze caused by the harmattan in the dry season. The air survey plane now operates from Calabar and Enugu.

456. Surveyors of the Northern Region carry out the work required in the Northern Cameroons. Aerial photographs have been taken over large areas of country from Lake Chad down to the Southern Cameroons border; one contract not yet completed is for over £30,000. Before maps can be made from the aerial photographs, control must be surveyed on the ground and for the last two years touring surveyors with very large survey parties (costing some £8,000 each to maintain for each observing season) have been engaged on primary triangulation from Yola to Gembu, joining across the River Kari with the primary triangulation in the Southern Cameroons. Despite prolonged delays due to bad weather the primary triangulation observation was completed from the vicinity of Yola to the Bamenda boundary, and a start was made on the ground control for mapping on and around the Verre and Alantika Hills. It is hoped that the first maps covering an area of 5,000 sq. miles to be produced using this ground control and the aerial photographs, will be those covering an area of the Trust Territory north of latitude 8° North, that is the area north of the Rivers Njuman and Taraba.

457. Aerial photographs from the Survey Division have been used by the following Ministries:

Ministry of Works—for road location, bridge building etc. on the Jada-Sugu road, the Michika-Mubi road, the Bama-Gwoza road and the new road to open up the Mambila Plateau from Beli to Serti.

Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Agriculture.

Ministry of Animal Health and Forestry.

458. Cadastral surveys have been carried out in Mubi, Sugu, Serti, Gulak, Gwoza and Bama.

### (c) Agricultural products

#### Northern Cameroons

##### The Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu district

Q. 58 459. In the part of the Territory administered with the Benue Province, farmers are not much concerned with cash crops; they do, however, cultivate some oil palms, and produce a little paste rubber. The nursery which was established by the Native Authority for the cultivation of Oil Palm seedlings has been enlarged to accommodate cocoa, kola and coffee cultivation. For their own consumption and for sale in local markets the people grow maize, guinea corn, and cassava, cassava in the uplands, near the villages, the other two crops in the valleys. Rice has been introduced in the recent years and is gaining in popularity.

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

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

462. Large numbers of oil palms grow wild in the "kurmis". They are being used for oil production and for tapping. The oil palms are preserved by the locals but receive very little attention.

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

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

465. A one-acre trial plot of kola was planted in the vicinity of Baissa and it is intended to interplant this with coffee in the coming year. Sites for oil palms and cocoa have been surveyed in this area as a precursor to establishing trial plots.

## Adamawa

466. In Northern Adamawa, most of the land is very hilly and mountainous and the bulk of the people are primitive. In these areas, in places, all the agriculture is carried out on terraces and erosion is not a problem. In other parts, due to the more settled and peaceful conditions in the territory, people are now not bothering to keep up their terraces and have moved on to less steep slopes which have been farmed without terraces. In these areas erosion is a problem. The people know that terraces will cure it, but they know they can move into other places if their present area deteriorates too much. To try and combat this, the Agricultural Department has established demonstration areas in several places, and will mark out the contours for people who wish it done. The demonstration areas have checked erosion well, but there is still little real demand from the local people to follow up this work. In the lowland area of Northern Adamawa the use of cattle for ploughing has been demonstrated for several years, and people have been set up with a cattle drawn plough on a loan scheme by the Native Authority.

467. Throughout this area it has been demonstrated that results can be obtained from a dressing of superphosphate at 56 lb. per acre. In Mubi District the distribution of superphosphate more than doubled in the period 1956-58, over 11,500 40 lb. bags being distributed in 1958. This superphosphate is mainly being supplied to the groundnut crop, but its application to other crops is becoming more widespread.

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

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

470. In the area of the Mambila Plateau the people are mainly primitive pagans and Fulani cattle owners. The valley bottoms are mainly farmed and the slopes grazed. Farming is subsistence and concentrates on food crops. Cattle are the wealth of the plateau. Work on Arabica coffee introduced into the area from Bamenda in 1953 by the Agricultural Department continues. Nursery methods and techniques have been improved with the result that more and better seedlings were available to the farmer. Over 17,000 seedlings were issued free during the planting season and more than 72,000 were growing in the five nurseries for next year. There are now approximately 80 acres planted out, in various age groups, but none of it is yet in full bearing. Communications will present a difficulty for orderly marketing.



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

### Dikwa Emirate

472. In the south of the Dikwa Emirate, the pagans cultivate their land most intensively and make great use of manure. In the South, where the pagans are concentrated on and near the hills, a very intensive system of agriculture involving rotation of crops, soil conservation measures and manuring with farm-yard manure, has been evolved. All crops, with the exception of sweet potatoes, are planted and cultivated on the flat. The hand hoe is the principal implement used for cultivation of all crops. Most families own sheep and goats and a large number also have at least one cow with off-spring. In the central area, where most of the Kanuri and Gamargu people are settled, millet is the main staple grain crop. Other crops cultivated include guinea corn, groundnuts and beans. Cotton production has more than doubled over the past two years and two cotton buying markets have been established in the area. Manuring is not a common practice in this area, due to abundance of land which has made shifting cultivation a common practice. The inhabitants here own large numbers of cattle, sheep and goats.

473. An ecological survey has been carried out in Gashaka district and large scale mechanised excavation of reservoirs is being undertaken in Dikwa Emirate. This programme will go far towards settling the problem of water supplies in the northern half of the Emirate, and enable an increase of the crop area and cattle population.

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

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



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

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

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

479. Since the principal implement for cultivation is the hand hoe, the efficiency of agriculture in Dikwa Division is bound to be low as in the rest of Northern Nigeria. However, efforts are being made to improve the situation in the Southern and Central areas by introducing improved methods of cultivation through the use of ox-drawn ploughs, and applications of farmyard manure and artificial fertilisers. Improved types of crops successfully introduced to these areas include cotton, rice, cassava, and various kinds of exotic fruit trees such as citrus, mangoes, guava, pawpaws. On the other hand, in the North, improvement can only come through large scale water control projects worked out by irrigation experts to cover the wide areas of the "Firki".

480. The depredations of the Quelea Bird (Sudan Dioch) have been investigated and arrangements have been made for the inauguration of a campaign at the beginning of 1959 to attempt to rid the area of this pest.

481. The expansion of the acreage under groundnuts and cotton is particularly noticeable in Dikwa Division. In the case of cotton 972 tons were purchased in 1957-58 against 492 in 1955-56. This alone represents an income of approximately £56,000 to the farmers in Dikwa Division.

482. Mechanical equipment has arrived in Dikwa Division for the construction of terraces, called firki bunds, necessary to impound water, which is essential for the growing of the later guinea corn crop, Masakwa. Other equipment is being made available for a mechanical rice scheme at Gajibo.

483. A preliminary investigation into the possibilities of irrigation has been undertaken in the Gamboru river basin.

484. A soil and tsetse survey of the Sumbulim Plain is contemplated and Dikwa Native Authority has applied to the Northern Region Development Corporation for a grant of £6,000 to be used mainly on wells and access roads.

485. The Gwoza Resettlement scheme is now gathering momentum. By 1958 180 families had settled from the hills compared with 84 by 1957, a significant annual increase. It is clear that the settlers are beginning to enjoy a visibly higher standard of living than that of their brothers in the hills. All settlers are in the areas allotted to their clans and they are gradually forming themselves into a community. They grow various varieties of guinea corn with groundnuts as a cash crop and an interest is beginning to be shown in cotton. Rice is also being tried in suitable areas and ploughing with axes has been started. A groundnut buying point was opened at Liminkara. 15 wells have been dug by two well teams operating the settlement areas. Thirty miles of bush roads have been

made to open up the area, and work on roads and the finding of water—not an easy task—is under way in the Sumbulim Plain further north, where expansion depends on the proving of adequate water supplies.

### General

486. There have been no significant changes of acreage devoted to the various crops. There have, however, been increases under cotton (probably at the expense of groundnuts) and orchard and market gardening as a result of the Agricultural Department's providing cotton seed, superior budded fruit trees and vegetable seeds. Once again, large numbers of guavas, improved mangoes and citrus were distributed, mainly in the Bama, Dikwa and Mubi areas.

### Southern Cameroons

487. Throughout the Southern Cameroons a system of shifting cultivation is practised in the cultivation of the major food crops, viz., cocoyams, plantains, cassava, groundnuts and maize. Owing to the low population density (about 46 to the square mile), poor communications and generally fertile soil, there is little pressure on land suitable for food cultivation and the length of time land is allowed to lie fallow may be anything up to twenty or thirty years depending upon the locality although six or seven years is the usual period.

488. The major export crops grown by smallholders are all tree crops occupying the ground for comparatively long periods, of which the most important are cocoa, arabica and robusta coffee and bananas. These cash crops are usually grown in close association with food crops. Land is cleared for food farming and cropped for three or four years while at the same time arabica coffee in the Bamenda highlands, or cocoa or robusta coffee in the forest areas, is planted as seed among the food crops. When the land is exhausted, the farmer clears fresh areas and repeats the process leaving the coffee or cocoa to grow on; in this way quite large areas of rather indifferently grown tree crops are planted.

489. In the Bamenda highlands the chief food crops are maize, cocoyams, groundnuts and cassava. The chief cash crop is arabica coffee, the production of which is steadily growing and has now reached 1,000 tons per annum. In addition there is a small export of between 50 and 100 tons of castor seed.

490. In the southern areas, less maize and groundnuts are grown as plantains form a large part of the diet. The principal cash crops here are cocoa (5,000 tons), robusta coffee (1,000 tons) and bananas. The growth of co-operative banana marketing in recent years has been phenomenal; starting in 1952, an organisation has been built up which in 1958 produced and sold nearly one and a half million stems.

491. Oil palms grow wild everywhere in suitable areas. There is a large local trade in palm oil and kernels are sold for export.

492. Two experimental stations, one at Barombi Kang, near Kumba, to deal with problems in the wet tropical forest zone, and one (temporarily closed) at Bambui, near Bamenda, for the higher altitude grasslands, are managed by the Agriculture Department of the Southern Cameroons. The object of these stations is to introduce and test new varieties of food and export crops, to build up stocks of suitable plants for issue to farmers and to investigate improved methods of cultivation and disease and pest control. Plots are sited throughout the area for the demonstration of improved techniques and large stocks of plants for a variety of crops are made available to farmers at a number of nurseries.

493. Soil conservation measures have been introduced and are being enforced in the highland areas where soil erosion is still a serious problem; these measures will eventually be applied to the whole of the Southern Cameroons. No crops that are new to the country have been introduced to farmers but a number of these are now undergoing trials on the Southern Cameroons Agricultural Departments experimental stations. The Department plans to encourage the production of rubber by smallholders in suitable areas. The first step towards this has been the planting of nurseries for the supply of improved seedlings to farmers. Rubber is already grown on a large scale by plantation companies. Rice and coffee farmers have been assisted by the provision of mechanical facilities for processing their crops; cocoa farmers have also been greatly helped by the provision of simple cocoa drying apparatus. A scheme for the mechanical cultivation of maize in the highland areas is to start in 1959 and this will be associated with a scheme for the bulk drying, disinfestation and storage of smallholders' maize.

### Food restrictions

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

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

### (d) Water Resources

496. During the two dry seasons 1956-57 and 1957-58 a total of 25 "tapkis" (surface water reservoirs) were dug in Dikwa Division. Of these, three were unsuccessful and had to be abandoned as the excavation went through the impermeable layer of black clay to sandy soil. These artificial reservoirs have proved a useful addition to the local water supplies and cattle and population have moved to their vicinity. The most significant event of the year has been the success of the programme for the development of artesian water supplies in the Chad Basin. Drilling rigs are operated by the Ministry of Works, Northern Region, and by contractors, under the supervision of a geologist. A borehole drilled to 870 feet in Dikwa Town in November produced a free surface flow of 1,800 gallons per hour. Work has started on a programme for sinking boreholes at approximately 10 mile intervals on the Dikwa-Ngala, Dikwa-Kala and Dikwa-Bama roads to ascertain the extent of this field of artesian water which, if proved, will be of the greatest importance to the area. A water supply for Bama Hospital is being installed and investigations are being made for an urban water supply for Bama Town from the sub-artesian water which exists in this area. In addition, 56 cement-lined wells were sunk during the year. There are 21 well-sinking crews operating in the Northern Cameroons in charge of three Inspectors of Works and one Driller, Rural Water Supplies.

## CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

## Existing Stock

Q. 62 497. Livestock in the Territory consists of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs, horses and donkeys. The cattle in the Northern Cameroons are mainly White Fulani with some Adamaa wand Red Longhorn. In the Southern Cameroons they are mainly Red Longhorn, Adamawa and a few low grade Montbelliard Crosses. The sheep are of mixed type and the goats are cross-bred, while the poultry and pigs are of very varied types. All are of low productivity compared with well known improved breeds. However, they are hardy and well adapted to local diseases and indigenous animal husbandry.

498. Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry of improved breeds have been tested by the Veterinary and Agricultural Departments and found satisfactory, but their numbers are at present so small that they cannot yet significantly influence the general quality of the livestock. Attention is being paid to the susceptibility to disease of stock imported in order to improve local breeds, and a search is being made for improved exotic animals whose disease resistance is similar to the local stock and which have shown their economic value in other areas with similar climates. As these improved breeds and their crosses multiply and spread, so will the overall quality of the livestock improve.

499. Sheep and goats run free in villages, except in the planting season, and breeding is indiscriminate. Surplus animals provide a considerable proportion of the meat eaten locally and useful revenue to the owners, who are usually local villagers in the case of goats, and villagers and Fulani in the case of sheep.

500. Domestic poultry, mainly chickens, are owned in small numbers by all sections of the community.

501. The cattle are almost exclusively owned by Fulani, except for a few West African Shorthorn in the Northern hill villages and in the forest country of the south. A recent development is the keeping of a few Zebus by Mambila tribesmen. In the Bamenda area of the Southern Cameroons coffee farming is spreading rapidly and some cattle are now being kept primarily for the purpose of producing manure. Whilst at the present time there is no shortage of grazing, the steady spread of high altitude coffee farming and the introduction of tea plantations is likely to reduce the area of good grazing land in the Bamenda area. On the Bamenda plateau there is a marked seasonal migration between the high altitude wet season grazings and the lower dry season grazings. The cattle population consists of 350,000 in the Northern Cameroons of which 170,000 are kept on the very productive Mambila plateau, and 200,000 in the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions.

502. The extension of agriculture into grazing land has caused soil eroded areas to appear in new areas of Bamenda. On the Mambila plateau, overstocking has been a problem but this has been tackled with some success by using lower areas close to the plateau and the nearby Filinga plateau. It is in relation to these areas that tsetse surveys are so important. Other measures used include the establishment of Kikuyu grass and stylosanthes and improved distribution of the herds which are now kept in smaller units.

503. The efficiency of the livestock industry is high, by African standards, and the local breeds well adapted to their surroundings. The Mambila cattle alone produce close on twenty thousand trade cattle worth at least £300,000 per annum and this represents one of the most efficient industries in the Territory. Cattle

owners dispose of barren females, surplus bulls and bullocks to meet the needs of money for tax, cloth, salt and corn. Some are slaughtered locally but most are exported to the Eastern Region of Nigeria. There is also a small trade in breeding female stock.

### **Veterinary activities—Southern Cameroons**

504. The Southern Cameroons Veterinary Department demonstrates the close rotation of grazing at the Livestock Investigation Centre, Jakiri, but this is unsuited to the nomadic Fulani cattle owners who do not own land. Furthermore, in the dry season close rotational grazing is difficult to apply because the grass makes little or no growth and supplementary feeding is necessary unless the cattle are given a large area to range over. Methods of fodder conservation (such as haymaking and ensilage) demonstrated by the Veterinary Department are also unsuited to the nomadic Fulani who abhor manual labour. The Fulani cattle owners prefer to take their cattle down to the low dry-season grazing areas while there is plenty of grass, rather than strive to keep them in good condition during the dry season in the higher wet-season grazing areas. If they are to stay in the Bamenda area the Fulani cattle owners will in the foreseeable future be forced by circumstances beyond their control to become less nomadic and to practise the art of using one area for grazing all the year round. Natives of the Bamenda area are interesting themselves in cattle to an increasing degree. Some own a few animals in Fulani herds, others keep herds in the same way as the nomadic Fulani, whilst others are starting to keep cattle as a part of mixed farming and as a source of manure for their coffee.

505. The Department is hoping to stabilise a new cattle breed of approximately three-quarters Adamawa Gudali blood and one-quarter Montbelliard. An experiment has been begun to test the improvement in quality and weight gains of Gudali cattle by hormonal implantation. Inter-breeding of the hybrids has produced a fairly uniform type which is heavier and of better beef conformation than the pure Adamawa, equally hardy and gives a significantly better milk yield. The North Country Cheviot sheep imported in 1953 have proved a success; although the original pure bred stock has nearly died out, a considerable number of three-quarter-bred and half-bred Cheviot sheep are left and are thriving, producing sheep of over 120 lb. body weight and of excellent carcase quantity. A meat expert from the F.A.O. arrived in 1958 to advise the Department on the handling and transportation of meat.

506. The Veterinary Department is responsible for the control of disease and for promoting improvements in the preparation of hides and skins. During the year a large number of cattle received blackquarter vaccine. Gamatox was widely used to control ecto-parasite, whilst phenothiazine and other anthelmintics were also in great demand and helped to improve the general health of livestock. Cattle were inoculated against Blackquarter and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia. A cattle spray race erected at the Livestock Investigation Centre, Jakiri, has proved as effective as a cattle dip in controlling ecto-parasites, being much quicker, safer and more economical to use. The use of cattle spray races appears on initial trials to be the answer to the control of Streptothricosis, a disease which costs the Southern Cameroons thousands of pounds every year. Experiments are being carried out to discover the maximum period which can be allowed between dippings.

507. Hides and skins drying frames were constructed and several people in this trade have been instructed in the correct method of handling hides and skins. Exporters of these products have commented favourably on the quality of hides.

508. The widespread practice of setting the grassland on fire at the beginning of the dry season to facilitate hunting has a detrimental effect on the quality of grass in subsequent years. Attempts are being made to prove the unwisdom of this practice.

509. Testing of cattle for tuberculosis continues, and apart from an interference phenomenon giving a non-specific reaction the incidence of tuberculosis found at slaughter slabs in cattle is high.

510. Five new cattle crushes were constructed by the Veterinary Department during the year. There are now seven control posts. The former aid in inoculation and treatment work and the latter help to prevent the spread of disease by controlling the movement of cattle.

511. A new laboratory was built at the Jakiri Livestock Investigation Centre. Plans have been prepared for a clinic at Buea. Experiments with new drugs against streptothricosis are being carried out. The survey of helminth burdens of cattle is still continuing.

#### **Veterinary activities—Northern Cameroons**

512. In the Northern Cameroons, the Veterinary divisions are responsible for control of disease, for improvements in the preparation of hides and skins, for improving and regulating the cattle trade and for carrying out tsetse surveys and eradication. In addition they have assisted the Ministry of Agriculture in redistributing cattle and in other measures aimed at minimising deterioration of the grazing.

513. The major diseases of Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia and Anthrax have not appeared in the Northern Cameroons in the last year. The cattle are not immunised against Rinderpest in Mambila since natural barriers help to isolate the area. Elsewhere the cattle are immunised annually to limit outbreaks which enter the area from time to time.

514. Large numbers of cattle are immunised annually against Blackquarter. Mass treatments are given wherever required for animals suffering from trypanosomiasis, coccidiosis and skin diseases. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats and horses are treated regularly for control of internal and external parasites.

515. During 1958 a complete survey of all the trade routes in the Trust Territory in Southern Adamawa was carried out. All the tracks have been clearly demarcated and numerous river crossings improved. Shelters were built for the herdsmen at a number of points.

516. A Tsetse survey was carried out in the region between the Mambila and Filinga Plateaux. A more detailed knowledge of tsetse distribution in this region, which comprises the headwaters of the Campan, Gashaka and Kan rivers, was essential to find out whether an economical eradication scheme would be formulated to:

- (a) Provide a fly free route between these two important cattle grazing grounds; and
- (b) Provide a fairly safe dry season grazing area on the plateaux foothills.



The tsetse fly *G. palpalis* is very widespread and is found in almost every stream, while *G. tachinoides* and *G. longipalpis* are present to a lesser extent. The heavy density of the riverain vegetation and the wide distribution of tsetse mean that any eradication scheme embarked upon would have to be an ambitious one in order to ensure success. Following on the success achieved in 1957 in the lower reaches of the Mayo Ine (outside the Cameroons boundary) when *G. tachinoides* was almost completely eliminated by clearing of vegetation in the dry season survival foci, the scheme was extended into the Cameroons during 1958 but with the substitution of eradication by the spraying of vegetation with residual insecticide for the clearing technique.

517. The tributaries Mayo Mbulo and Mayo Kalaye were sprayed with diel-drin insecticide using the fogging method and 60 square miles of flood plain well cleared of tsetse. A reinvasion by fly of one part of the cleared area during the following wet season will be dealt with at the start of next season's operations. This flood plain is a much favoured grazing area containing many resident herds and has an influx of immigrating cattle during the dry season. It has a history of trypanosomiasis which, at times, assumes epidemic proportions, forcing the resident herds to leave the region for years at a time. Although it is yet early to assess results, favourable reports are already being received from herds owners, and it is proposed to extend this eradication scheme to cover the whole of the River Ine system.

## CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

518. Research into the problems and possibilities of sea fishing on the  
Q. 63 coasts of the Southern Cameroons is carried out by the Federal Fisheries Service, which operates from Lagos. Investigations with motor operated trawlers between the Rio del Rey estuary and Batoke, show that bonga (*Ethmalosa*, a type of shad) and sawa (*Sardinella*, a type of herring) are both abundant in season. Near Victoria recent investigations have established the presence of croaker (one of the *Otolithus* species).

519. A commercial fishing enterprise which uses a motor powered trawler based on Bota has recently been started by an experienced expatriate; all the catch is sold locally. This is the first commercial fishing venture in the area and it is understood to be proving very successful.

520. The Southern Cameroons Department of Agriculture has an establishment for two junior fisheries assistants to work on inland fishponds. There is a small number of inland fishponds, owned and operated by private individuals, particularly in the northern areas. Several missionary organisations in Bamenda Province were given information and advice on fish-farming. Most of the many rivers and lakes are underfished.

521. At Wulgo, on Lake Chad, in the extreme north of the Territory, the inhabitants engaged in fishing for a variety of species and there is a sizeable local export of dried fish to the southern parts of Nigeria.

## CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

### Description

522. The Northern Cameroons lies wholly within the Savannah Zone  
Q. 64, 65 which is characterized by a continuous grass cover amongst which stand scattered trees usually of small size and twisted habit due to the



fires which annually sweep through the grass. In the southern half of this area there occur scattered small areas of forest outliers which produce trees of timber size, but the bulk of the requirements of the people, in the form of building poles and fuel, come from the savannah woodlands. These woodlands also make a large contribution to the local economy as the source of a wide range of minor products and as grazing lands. The forest outliers which contain a certain amount of valuable timber are too scattered and inaccessible to be of economic importance at the present time, but with the extension of communications they will have their part to play in development.

523. The largest forests of the Southern Cameroons are in Kumba and Mamfe Divisions, but in the comparatively small area of Victoria Division, where agricultural development has been most extensive, there still remain some of the richest forests in West Africa, remarkable for their stands of Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), often grouped together. The forests contain most of the popular West African export species such as Sapelewood, Utile Mahogany, Khaya Mahogany, Iroko, *Mansonia*, *Gedunhor*, Ebony, *Guarea* and some African Walnut. Most of the well-known construction timbers such as Camwood, Ironwood, Ekhime, Makore, D'jave Idipbo, White Afara, Ayan, Okan, Afzelia, *Sasswood* and *Ilanka* are also to be found here. Abura is abundant in the fresh water swamps of the Mungo River and Rio-del-Rey estuaries.

524. The rest of the country is generally quite well wooded but in parts, such as the Bamenda highlands, timber is very scarce. The woodlands provide fuel and building poles, the forests timber for bridging and other heavy construction, and for export. In addition some trees have medicinal properties, some, like the calabash, provide utensils, and the raphia palm affords roofing material. In the Victoria and Kumba Divisions many houses are walled with planks from the *pycnanthus kombo*, a soft wood, locally called karraboard. Canoes are made from hollowed-out trunks, and tough, light wood is required for paddles. The long canes from climbing palms make hammock bridges, while other forest plants yield basket withies, fibres for matting, and resins, gums, and spices.

525. Because of the improvident farming methods already described there is little if any forest in the Territory more than a century old. Timber exports began under German rule, one of the most highly valued being ebony from the Mamfe Division, which was taken down the Cross River by canoe to Calabar. In the Southern Cameroons the area of forest reserves has been decreased from 2,312 square miles to 2,297 square miles through the excision and re-survey or two forest reserves when amendments were made to the boundaries. This area will be increased by some 30 square miles of high forest in Victoria Division when the final legal constitution of a proposed Native Authority Reserve has been completed in 1959. The Forest Department and Administration have striven hard to reserve this area in order to preserve a valuable national asset and one which will be managed on a sustained yield basis to provide permanent supplies of forest produce. At the end of 1958, the forest estate comprised 13.85 per cent. of the total land area of the Southern Cameroons. The area of regenerated forest and plantations is being further increased.

### Forest laws

526. The basic forest legislation is the Forestry Ordinance (Chapter 75 of the Laws of Nigeria 1948) with amendments. The Forestry Ordinance, which applies throughout the Territory, is in the main an empowering Ordinance: it empowers

the Governor of the Northern Region and the Commissioner of the Cameroons (formerly in each case the Governor-General) to constitute forest reserves and to approve forest legislation affecting the constitution and control of forest reserves and protected forests, and it empowers Native Authorities, in the Northern Cameroons with the Resident's approval, to declare Communal Forestry Areas and to make Regulations or Rules.

527. The Forestry Ordinance requires that before the constitution of the forest reserve, there shall be a thorough inquiry by a suitable officer into all the rights which the native owners may exercise in the reserve when finally constituted. These rights usually include rights of hunting, fishing, collection of dead wood for fuel, leaves, and grass for thatching, fruits and honey. In fact they include all the customary practices which the native owners have been used to enjoying except those practices such as clearing the forest for farming and taking of timber which would totally stultify the purpose of preservation.

528. The Northern Cameroons Native Authorities have adopted the standard form of Northern Provinces Native Authorities Forestry Rules made under the Forestry Ordinance. These rules apply to unreserved lands and provide for the protection of certain species of trees and require the that farmer, in clearing his farm in the traditional manner, shall leave therein specially declared tree species.

529. In the Southern Cameroons, the main purpose of the Amendments to the Forestry Regulations which have been enacted is to prevent indiscriminate competition for timber resources in Kumba and Victoria Divisions and to set up a system of enumeration surveys which will supply the information upon which timber licences may subsequently be granted. Further amendments have been enacted to regulate the assessment on payment of compensation for crops damaged by licensees during exploitation operations in communal forests. The power to constitute Native Authority forest reserves and to approve forest legislation, previously the prerogative of the High Commissioner of the Cameroons, is now vested in the Commissioner of the Cameroons. The Forestry Regulations apply to all forest reserves and to land outside forest reserves in Kumba and Victoria Divisions only. The position in the remaining area of communal forest in Bamenda Division and in Mamfe Division is kept under review.

530. Apart from forest reserves and the estates of the Cameroons Development Corporation, the entire divisions of Kumba and Victoria have been declared licence areas where the Commissioner of the Cameroons may now only grant licences subject to such terms as he may determine.

### **Forest administration**

531. Forestry activities in the Northern Cameroons are the responsibility of the Province Forest Officers for Dikwa, Adamawa and Wukari Divisions, who are stationed in Maiduguri, Yola, and Makurdi respectively. The main task of the forest staff is the setting aside of an adequate forest estate. Until this work is further advanced, it will not be possible to devote time to the preparation of management plans.

532. The chief duty of the Forest Department in the Southern Cameroons is to acquire, protect and manage the forest estates. These are patrolled and their boundaries adequately maintained. In addition to this, the Department is responsible for controlling all commercial timber operations and for the general implementation of Government's forest policy.

**Forest policy**

533. In Dikwa Division, there are as yet no constituted forest reserves but one proposed reserve covering 63 square miles has been approved and demarcated while another of 21 square miles has received preliminary approval; in addition there are 32 Communal Forest Areas totalling 36 square miles. In the Northern Cameroons part of Adamawa Division, there are four constituted forest reserves with a total area of 109 square miles and 49 Communal Forest Areas covering 16 square miles. One of the forest reserves contains an extensive area of high forest which is a valuable potential source of sawn timber. No forest reserves or Communal Forest Areas have as yet been created in the area administered as part of Wukari Division but an aerial reconnaissance has been undertaken as a preliminary to detailed examination on the ground.

534. There are a number of minor plantation trials, covering 31 acres, in Dikwa Division. High priority is being given to a project to establish Eucalyptus plantations on the Mambila Plateau where the shortage of firewood and building poles is acute.

535. In the Southern Cameroons, Government forest policy, while acknowledging that agriculture takes precedence over forestry, recognises the fact that a minimum area of permanent forest is essential to the country's social and economic interests and that the area once established should be inviolate. There is still considerable local opposition to reservation but every effort is being made to constitute the remaining valuable accessible forest areas as part of the permanent forest estate. This will be managed on a sustained yield basis, in order primarily to satisfy the peoples' requirements of forest produce, and after that to raise the maximum possible revenue.

536. The people of the grasslands are coming to realise the benefits of a steady supply of forest produce, and in Bamenda Division there has been a remarkable swing of public opinion in favour of Forestry. Here land has been devoted for reservation and new plantations of exotic species are being established for the production of fuel and poles. The total area of established plantations in Bamenda is now 2,320 acres, and it is hoped that further and more accessible areas will be constituted as reserves for the establishment of plantations for the growth of timber to sawmill sizes. The policy of encouraging private farmers and villagers to plant trees for fuel has been successful so that now where there is little demand for firewood from the established Native Authority plantations, they will be managed for the production of timber.

537. A small timber plantation in which economic species have been planted in combination with controlled farming of food crops by the local inhabitants, has been set up in one Native Authority Forest Reserve in Mamfe Division, while in Kumba Division timber plantations with interplanting of bananas are being established in conjunction with the local farmers and under the control of the village Co-operative Societies.

**Exploitation**

Q. 66 538. Firewood is the most common domestic requirement throughout the Territory and almost any kind of wood which is conveniently available is used. Most of it comes from the clearing areas in the course of normal farming activity.

539. In the Southern Cameroons at present there are three major timber companies. They have been granted exclusive licences to exploit some 1,083 square miles of unreserved forest in Kumba and Victoria Divisions. The licences have been issued jointly to the K.C.B. organisation, a combination of Messrs. Kamerun Limited, Coast Timber Company (Cameroons) Limited and Brandler and Rylke (Cameroons) Limited. This merger is only in respect of major road building, enumeration work and, to some extent, the purchase of equipment. As each company has its own exploitation, haulage and marketing organisation, the trade is competitive.

540. Within the licence areas, the forest is divided into 80 acre blocks which are enumerated. Each month, one of the firms, in rotation, is given first choice of the numbered blocks, thereby ensuring an equitable division of the forest. Most of the export logs are extracted via the main road to the port of Tiko, though in the rainy season small quantities are floated down Mungo River to Tiko. The beach facilities at Tiko are extremely limited and development of other beaches would be costly, so that as the exploiting firms move north into Kumba Division they may decide to send their logs via the French railway or even from Mbonge on the West Coast. At the port, the logs are measured by Forest Guards in order to assess Forestry fees and Customs dues. (Half of the former accrues to Government and half to the Native Authority owners of the forest).

541. In fulfilment of a Concession Agreement, a sawmill has been erected at Njoke by Kamerun Limited. It is as yet small, having a nominal capacity of 100,000 cu. ft. per annum, but the results of the first year's working have proved so satisfactory that it is proposed to increase its output considerably. Some constructional timber has been sold locally and there is no doubt that, with the building development which is taking place in the country, there is a bright future for the trade. Small quantities of wooden sleepers have also been supplied to the Nigerian Railways. The only other sawmill in the country is run by the Cameroons Development Corporation at Tiko. This does not run to capacity, its output being utilised mainly for the Corporation's own building development.

542. The exploitation of Abura in the Rio-del-Rey estuary began in June. Logs are felled and floated through the creeks to Calabar by African contractors who then sell the logs to Messrs. Brandler and Rylke Limited. Owing to the difficulties of control in this type of terrain, trees are sold standing. First reports show that Abura of excellent quality grows in the area and it is confidently expected that this trade will expand.

543. It is estimated that the present licence areas will occupy the K.C.B. group for at least ten years. While the areas given out to the first comers in the field comprise the most accessible forests no form of monopoly has been created in the timber trade as there are vast areas of uncommitted forests which will become available for exploitation as the Kumba-Mamfe and Mamfe-Ikom roads are developed over the next few years. The keys to expansion of the trade are improved communications and a more extensive utilisation of the timbers to be found in the northern forests. There is no doubt that the timber industry will play an increasingly vital part in economic progress.

544. The Tariffs for fees and royalties on the major export species were revised and increased as from 1st November with a consequential considerable rise in revenue in the Southern Cameroons. The estimated total revenue from

es felled in concession and timber licence areas during the year was over 50,000. The trade employs some 1,300 workers many of whom are being trained in the specialised skills which modern exploitation with its complicated machinery requires. In the course of operations, excellent all-weather roads are being built into inaccessible and undeveloped areas.

545. As yet in the Northern Cameroons the occasion has not arisen for concessions for the development of timber or other forest industries. Other than occasional felling of timber trees for conversion by pitsawing for purely local consumption, there is no organised exploitation of the forest estate. For one thing, communication difficulties would impede exports. It is in the domestic utilisation of the minor forest products that the forests play their most important part. The uses to which various minor forest products are put are too numerous to mention individually but they include such uses as fruits and leaves for food-stuffs, spices, medicines, thatches, honey, beeswax, fish-poisons, wrapping leaves, cord, gums, resins, fibres for mat-making, sponges, basket-withies, bamboos, oil nuts and chewsticks. As soon as the minor product i.e. rubber, cocoa or the products of the oil palm become the subject of cultivation, e.g. in plantations, it is regarded as an agricultural crop rather than a forest product.

## CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

Q. 67, 68, 546. There are no known mineral resources of commercial value in the Territory. Section 3 of the Minerals Ordinance vests all minerals in the Crown. Legislation consists of the Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 134 of the Laws of Nigeria), the Minerals Regulations (No. 4 of 1946), the Minerals Oils Ordinance (Chapter 135 of the Laws of Nigeria), the Minerals Oils (Safety Regulations) (No. 5 of 1952), the Tin (Export from Nigeria) Ordinance (Chapter 214 of the Laws of Nigeria), the Tin (Production and Export Restriction) Ordinance (Chapter 215 of the Laws of Nigeria), the Explosives Ordinance (Chapter 69 of the Laws of Nigeria) and the Explosives Regulations (No. 6 of 1946).

547. The Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Ltd., has been granted an Oil Prospecting Licence which covers part of the South West Cameroons and an Oil Exploration Licence which covers part of the Southern Cameroons. This company has prepared topographic maps and has carried out a reconnaissance surface geological survey of part of the area. Seismic observations have been made in the extreme south-western part of the Southern Cameroons, near the border with Nigeria.

## CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

### Existing industries

Q. 70-73 548. Although the Ombe River Trade Centre can be expected to show results in due course, at the moment the only manufacturing industry is the processing of palm oil, rubber, coffee and tea, most of which is owned by the Cameroons Development Corporation. For example, the capacity of the mill for palms at Bota was doubled during the year to 12 tons per hour. The plant at the Ekonia mill has been renovated with a consequential increase in production. A new mill with a 150 ton storage tank has been

built and brought into production at Idenau and plant to extend it started to arrive in December. The Tiko saw mill was improved. In the last three years new crepe rubber factories have been brought into operation at Tiko and Mukonje and a new sheet rubber factory at Meanja.

549. A slipway was built during the year by the C.D.C. at Small Beach, Tiko, for the maintenance and rebuilding of launches and lighters.

### **Local handicrafts**

550. Local handicrafts are a cottage industry, on a small scale, at which families work in the dry season (they farm during the rains); they do not use paid help, but will take on learners. The local handicrafts include spinning and weaving locally-grown cotton, indigo dyeing (using the local indigo), the making of clothes and ornaments, tanning and dyeing of local skins and working them up into harness, shoes, cushions and other useful or ornamental objects, and working local iron ore or scrap into hoes, bits, swords and knives. The Higi and Fali and the tribes of Bamenda cast imported brass and copper into small ornaments; others make iron arrow heads and various types of utilitarian pottery, and make mats from grasses and raffia. The products of these crafts are almost all absorbed locally.

### **Encouragement of industry**

551. The provisions of the Industrial Development (Income Tax Relief) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1958), which supersedes the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance (No. 10 of 1952) are applicable to the Territory. This Ordinance is designed to encourage the establishment or expansion of industries in the Federation of Nigeria by the award of Pioneer Certificates to suitable companies in industries approved as pioneer industries, which entitles them to a tax free "holiday" during their early years of operation. It differs from the old Ordinance in that the relief offered is more generous, and the conditions for obtaining relief are less onerous and more flexible.

552. The provisions of the Industrial Development (Import Duty Relief) Ordinance (No. 27 of 1957) are also applicable to the Territory. This Ordinance is designed to assist the establishment of local industries by the repayment, for a limited period, of import duty, in whole or in part, on imported raw materials, thus enabling the local industry to manufacture and market their products under the most favourable conditions whilst building up the business and establishing the product on the local market.

553. Under the provisions of the Industrial Loans (Lagos and Federation) Ordinance, 1956, loans of between £10,000 and £50,000 for any one project may be granted to individuals or companies for industrial development by the Federal Loans Board. None has yet been made in respect of the Territory.

554. As there are no exploitable industrial minerals, such as cassiterite, columbite or lead in the Northern Cameroons, and no sources of coal or cheap hydro electric power, it is not possible to develop heavy industries in the area. The cottage industries profit from the provincial crafts schools at Maiduguri and Numan and the craft class at the Teacher Training Centre, Numbi, and their products are being exported in increasing quantities.



### The Tourist Industry

555. Tourism received an impetus with the opening during 1956 of a new Government-sponsored hotel at Buea. Large numbers of people have been coming to spend their leave in the Southern Cameroons. Many beautiful parts of the Territory are still difficult of access, but this limitation is being gradually removed by improvements in the road system. For those who make the journey from Nigeria, or elsewhere, beauty spots such as Amba Bay, the Cameroon Mountain, the Crater Lake of Barombi near Kumba, and the Bamenda Highlands provide as attractive scenery as is to be found anywhere in Africa.

556. When the road over the Mambila Plateau from Yola to Ndu and Bamenda is built, it will be possible to consider a tourist trade on the Plateau, which would be ideal.

### Fuel and Power

557. The only fuel produced in the Territory is wood.

558. During the year the extensive modifications to the weir at the Njoke River Power Station for the installation of the second 750 kw. hydro-electric set were completed, together with the alterations to the inlet channels to the water turbine plant. Hydro electric investigations were continued in the Ombe Gorge area and a firm of Consulting Engineers carried out preliminary investigations on the Sanje, Messingili and Becongolle rivers in the Idenau area. It was decided by the Electricity Corporation to set aside funds to the extent of £100,000 for the construction of a 33 kV transmission line from the Njoke Power Station to Kumba and the initial reticulation of that township. It was also decided to provide a rural scheme in a village to be agreed.

## CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

### Posts and Telegraphs

Q. 75, 76 559. In the Southern Cameroons there are six Departmental Post  
77 Offices giving full postal facilities. They are at Victoria, Kumba, Tiko, Mamfe, Buea and Bamenda. New Post Offices were built to replace old buildings at Tiko and Kumba during the year. A new Post Office and Area Headquarters at Buea and new Post Office at Mamfe are shortly to be built. In the Northern Cameroons the newly built Departmental Post Offices and staff quarters at Bama and Mubi will shortly be open for traffic and will replace the existing Postal Agencies. There is also a weekly service from Kano to Tiko via Enugu.

560. Throughout the Territory there are 25 Postal Agencies in rural areas at Bafut, Muyuka, Bai, Ndop, Bakebe, Ndu, Bali, Njinikom, Batibo, Nkambe, Mayemen, Nsaw, Mbakwa Supe, Nyasoso, Mbengwi, Sante, Mbonge, Tombel, Muea, and Wum, in the Southern Cameroons, and at Bama, Gembu, Gwoza, Jada, Mubi and Madagali, the last-named a new one, in the Northern Cameroons. These Agencies sell postage stamps, receive and despatch ordinary and registered mail, and transact postal order business. They are in the charge of local people who usually have other occupations as well. The Agencies serve a community need where full Departmental Post Office facilities are not yet warranted.

561. There is a daily mail service Buea-Tiko-Victoria operated by the Southern Cameroons Department of Posts and Telegraphs. In addition, a thrice weekly service Victoria-Kumba-Mamfe-Bamenda is operated on contract for



the Department by the Cameroons Co-operative Engineering and Transport Union Limited. An internal airmail service between Lagos and Tiko operates on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday (except Bamenda which has at present only a local exchange) in both directions. There is a once-weekly contract Motor Mail Service between Yola Post Office and Mubi provided by the Northern Region Posts and Telegraphs Department, a twice-weekly service between Maiduguri Post Office and Gwoza and Bama provided by the Native Authority, and a once-weekly runner service between Yola and Gembu.

562. There are public telephone exchanges at Victoria, Tiko, Buea, Bamenda and Kumba. Telephone trunks between the exchanges is by overhead open wire lines with superimposed telegraph circuits. Four hundred telephones are in operation. There are public call offices at Victoria, Tiko, Buea and Kumba. Telephone rental charges are £4 per quarter for direct exchange lines. Extension telephones are charged according to distance from the main instrument. Local calls are charged at 3d. Untimed Trunk call rates are: 10–20 miles, 9d.; 20–40 miles, 1s. 6d.; 40–80 miles, 3s. for three minutes.

563. In the Northern Cameroons there are no telecommunication facilities at present, but it is intended to establish call-office telephone communication between Yola and Mubi and between Maiduguri and Gwoza and Bama in the near future, by means of H.F. radio.

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

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

Telegraph charges for destinations within the Territory are 12 words for 2s. (minimum), and 2d. for each additional word.

565. Radio telephone equipment ordered by the Adamawa Native Authority for use between Yola-Mubi and Yola-Gembu, both of which latter towns are in Trust Territory, has arrived and awaits installation.

566. To meet the urgent need of connecting the telephone trunk network of the Southern Cameroons to that of Nigeria, a V.H.F. multi-channel system is being established. This system will link Buea with Calabar, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. Good progress has been made in the building of 13 miles of road, overhead power lines and underground telephone cables required for this project, although work was interrupted earlier in the year than had been anticipated by the start of the rains. The bulk of the equipment is already available and the remainder is on order; equipment has already been installed at the stations in Nigeria which will connect with the Cameroons network. The road, which is a major emergency project, is expected to reach the mountain site of the V.H.F. repeater station (approximately 8,500 feet up the Cameroons mountain) by April, 1959.

567. The Northern Region Provincial Headquarters of Yola and Maiduguri adjacent to Trust Territory, are now connected with the Regional Capital at Kaduna by H.F. telephone.

568. It is proposed, in co-operation with the French Administration, to install a V.H.F. Radio Trunk between Buea and Douala.

569. All telecommunications systems, with the exception of some licenced plantation internal systems, are owned and operated by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

### Civil Aviation

570. An Air Service operates on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday between Lagos and Tiko via Enugu, and connects alternately with Calabar or Port Harcourt and Calabar. They are operated by the Nigerian Airways Corporation using D.C.3s and De Havilland Herons respectively.

571. The fares are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
From Tiko to Calabar . . . . .	5	8	0
From Tiko to Enugu . . . . .	11	4	0
From Tiko to Frankfurt . . . . .	164	3	0
From Tiko to Kano . . . . .	29	10	0
From Tiko to Lagos . . . . .	24	1	0
From Tiko to London . . . . .	167	19	0
From Tiko to Port Harcourt . . . . .	9	19	0
From Tiko to Rome . . . . .	153	3	0

572. There is a bi-weekly air service linking Kano with Yola and Maiduguri. From Kano several airlines operate regular services to all parts of the world. In addition, the Northern Region Communications Flight operates frequent light aircraft flights on demand for official purposes, to Mubi and Beli serving Adamawa Trust Territory, and to Wukari and Takum, which are adjacent to Benue Trust Territory.

573. The following Airstrips have been constructed by Crop Culture (Aerial), Ltd., in the Southern Cameroons: Bota, Idenan, Ekoni, Lobe, Mbonge, Mukonye, N'Dian and Tombel. These Airstrips are used by Crop Culture (Aerial), Ltd., light aircraft.

### Broadcasting

574. There is an account of broadcasting facilities in Part VII, Chapter 2.

### Meteorological Services

575. There are synoptic reporting meteorological stations at Tiko, Mamfe and Bamenda, and climatological stations at Barombi Kars, Santa, Bambui, Jakiri, Ntem Mubi, Ekona, Idenau, Nbonge, Meanja, Tole, Tombel, Bazza, Bota and Molyko. The number of rainfall stations is 98. Reports from the three synoptic stations are included in the collective meteorological Broadcasts from Kano and Ikeja. Summarised data from all stations is published regularly in the Nigerian Monthly and annual periodic publications.

### Railways

576. There are no railways, apart from the narrow gauge plantation tracks in the Territory.

### Sea and river transport

577. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes maintain a steamship service between Tiko and the United Kingdom for bananas, mail, and first class passengers. The ships run at four- or five-day intervals. These ships also carry deck passengers from

Tiko to San Carlos, Fernando Po, at a cost of £1 0s. 6d. per passenger. Ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd., Palm Line, Ltd., and Guinea Gulf Line, Ltd., regularly visit Victoria. The Cabin class fare to Lagos is just over £12 and to Calabar nearly £5; deck passages cost 57s. 3d. to Lagos and 42s. to Calabar.

578. Launches may be hired from the Cameroons Development Corporation for the use of passengers travelling between Tiko and Duala.

579. At Victoria there is anchorage for large vessels in Ambas Bay with lighterage for cargo and passengers. There is a 200-ft. lighter pier at Bota with one 7-ton crane, one 5-ton crane and two 3-ton cranes. The wharf was widened by the Cameroons Development Corporation in 1949. The wharf at Tiko is capable of dealing with vessels of up to 500 feet in length and drawing up to 20 ft. 6 in. Tonnage of shipping entering the Port of Tiko continued to increase and timber shipments have now reached the level of 10,000 tons a month. Banana shipments remain steady at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million stems a year. At Rio del Rey there is a river anchorage with a maximum draught of 21-ft. spring and 20-ft. neap tides. The Meme River is navigable up river from Rio Del Rey by shallow craft throughout the year. The Mungo River is navigable up river from Tiko to Tombel by shallow draft craft during the high river season only. The Cross River from Mamfe to Calabar is navigable at the height of the rains by small paddle steamers or coasters, and by 4-ton lighters for the greater part of the rest of the year, except during February and March when cargoes have to be loaded into canoes to pass the rapids eight miles below Mamfe. The River Benue is an important communication artery for the Northern part of the Territory.

### Roads—Southern Cameroons

580. "A" trunk roads, which form the main artery fretwork of the Territory and for which the Federal Government is responsible, run in the Southern Cameroons from Victoria and Bota wharf through Kumba to Mamfe; from the Eastern Regional Boundary to Mamfe, thence to Bamenda and Misaje (beyond Nkambe); along the Bamenda Ring Road East; and from Bamenda to Santa and the frontiers of the Cameroons under French Administration. The Federal Government has an extensive programme for 1955–62. The estimate includes £1,200,000 for the Victoria–Kumba–Bamenda road and £480,000 for the Takum–Bissaula–Misaje road which will join the Southern and Northern Cameroons.

581. Work on the "A" trunk road projects began in 1952 and permanent bridging is now in existence from Victoria through Bamenda to Santa and the French Frontier. In addition, bridges on the Bamenda to Misaje road (the Ring Road East) are being replaced and three permanent bridges were being constructed during 1958. There is a bituminous surface on the road from Victoria through Kumba and 14 miles beyond towards Mamfe. The re-scaling of this surface to Mambanda,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Kumba, was finished. Reconstruction of the Kumba–Mamfe road continued and a further 12 miles were completed except for tarring. Tenders for the reconstruction of a further 40 miles of this road were called for during 1958, but no contractors could be interested at a reasonable price. Consequently, the Public Works Department is doing the work by direct labour and is continuing from the south end with one construction unit at the same time as working on the north end of the road at Bakebe, 91 miles from Kumba. The two construction units started moving towards one another during 1958 and it is intended that they should between them reconstruct a further 30 miles of road during the dry season.

582. Reconstruction of the Mamfe–Cross River road (45 miles), which started at the end of 1956, continued in 1958 and a further 15 miles of all weather standard road had been constructed by the end of the year. The first 17 miles from Mamfe are tarred and a further 11 miles are reconstructed with a gravel surface. Work started up again in December, and a further distance of 15 miles will be rebuilt during the dry season. A generous grant of £141,150 towards the cost of the project made by the International Co-operation Administration will be spent before the end of 1958–59 and local funds will be used to complete the work.

583. The Trunk road “A” from Mamfe to Bamenda consists of 12 miles of tarred surface from Mamfe to Badshu Akagbe and 84 miles of all-season gravel surface. A mechanical road maintenance unit continued to work on this road to bring it up to an all-season standard. There was no difficulty in keeping the road open during the rains.

584. The Misaje–Bissaula–Takum road of which the Southern Cameroons end was started at Misaje in 1956 reached Dumbo village, a distance of 10 miles. This work was by direct labour and although construction has not continued, a survey and design of the road beyond is now being made.

585. The Southern Cameroons Government is responsible for the main feeder roads (designated trunk roads “B”) which connect the port of Tiko and the important crop-growing areas with the arterial road system. The development programme contains three major trunk road “B” projects. They are:

- (i) Kumba–Tombel (20 miles).
- (ii) Kumba–Mbonge (30 miles).
- (iii) Bakebe–Frontier (41 miles).

All these projects are being sustained with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The reconstruction of the bridges on the Kumba–Tombel road was completed and a further contract for the rebuilding of the road to all-weather gravel standard was let, bringing the total cost of the project to £250,000. Two miles of this work was done. The Kumba–Mbonge road is to be rebuilt with a gravel surface to an all-season standard. The survey and design were done by a firm of consulting engineers who are now supervising the construction by contract. Work started at the end of 1958 and it is estimated that 14 miles will be completed during 1959. The total cost of the project is £550,000. Topographical and soil surveys are being made by consulting engineers for a new road proposed to join Bakebe to Fontem and the French Frontier. These same engineers are to prepare a contract for the work which will include reinforced concrete bridges and culverts. Their field work is now nearly complete and the cost of the survey is estimated at £43,000.

586. The Bamenda ring road, a trunk road “B” which runs through Wum to Misaje, is now motorable throughout its length during all seasons. The Public Works Department continues with the task of replacing, with direct labour, temporary bridges with permanent structures. Three bridges were in hand.

### Roads—Northern Cameroons

587. The Yola–Takum section of the link between the Northern and Southern Cameroons is being driven southwards from Yola, giving access, not only like the Donga–Along road which it crosses, to Trust Territory in Benue

Province but also, from Beli via the new Regional road Beli-Jamtari, to Serti and the Mambila Plateau in Adamawa Province. It is now complete for its whole length in Adamawa Province except for the Taraba Bridge at Beli which should be finished during the winter. In Benue Province it is all-season as far as the Donga River; there remains a bridge over the Donga to be built and the formation from the Donga River to Takum to be completed, about a year's work.

588. From Takum a road is projected by the Federal Government to Nkambe in the Southern Cameroons via Bissaula, Komine, Dumbo and Misaje. The Misaje-Dumbo section is complete and consulting engineers have now resurveyed the Bissaula-Dumbo section which is to connect with the Pilot Road from Takum.

589. The Regional road from Donga to Abong, crossing the Yola-Takum road at Sabon Gida and including the Ndaforo Bridge, is complete except for the Isa Bridge and some culverts close to Abong.

590. In Southern Adamawa Province from Beli there runs the completed Regional road to Jamtari and from Jamtari a road is being driven to Serti and is nearly complete. Further south, consulting engineers have completed a survey of the Mambila escarpment on behalf of the Regional Government. Work is now starting between Jada and Sugu in continuation of the road to Jada from Yola via Mayo Faram. These three stretches would form part of the projected Federal Yola-Bamenda road which is to be built when funds are available.

591. The part of the Uba-Bama road in Adamawa Province has been completed and Adamawa Native Authority have made a useful road link from Mubi eastwards to Burha, whither the French Authorities have recently driven a road.

592. The Adamawa Native Authority has also completed a survey for a proposed all-season road from Mubi to Jalingo Maiha at an estimate cost of £35,000. Application will be made to the Northern Region Development Corporation for a 75 per cent. grant.

593. In Bornu Province the Uba-Bama road is complete as far as Gwoza and work is proceeding fast between Gwoza and Bama. The Bama-Maiduguri road, after survey by consulting engineers, has been given out to contract and contractors have started work.

594. It now seems likely that the Federal Government will decide to keep the Maiduguri-Dikwa-Gambaru road as the link with Form Lamy.

## CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

Q. 78 595. The following is a list of Public Works completed, undertaken or planned in the Trust Territory during 1958:

### (A) Federal Public Works in the Northern Cameroons

#### (a) Completed

##### *Adamawa Province:*

Uba-Bama road and bridge construction—Laterite Surface for 24 miles.

Jamtari-Serti road and bridge construction—Laterite Surface for 15 miles and Formation and Drainage for 17½ miles.

(b) *In progress**Adamawa Province:*

- Post Office and Quarters, Mubi.
- Uba-Bama road and bridge construction.
- Jamtari-Serti road and bridge construction.

*Benue Province*

- Yola-Takum road (Benue Section) (serving Trust Territory).
- Takum-Bissaula-Dumbo (Southern Cameroons) road (Benue Section).

*Bornu Province*

- Junior Service Quarters, Bama.
- Uba-Bama road (Bornu Section).
- Bama-Maiduguri road (serving Trust Territory).

(c) *Projected**Bornu Province*

- Police Station and Barracks, Gwoza.
- Museum, Dikwa.

(B) **Northern Cameroons Public Works (Northern Region and Native Authority)**(a) *Completed**Adamawa Province**Buildings*

- Rest House, Mubi.
- 4 Senior Staff quarters, Mubi.
- 2-Classroom block at Serti Junior Primary School.
- 2-Classroom block at Yelwa Junior Primary School.
- 2-Classroom block at Sorau Junior Primary School.
- Education Office at Jada.
- Medical and Health Office and Store at Mubi.
- Outpatients accommodation at Micika and Madagali Dispensaries.
- Extension of Jada Dispensary.
- Kennels at Mubi Veterinary Centre.
- Enlargement of Mubi Police Charge Office.
- District Office and Court at Toundou.
- District Office and Court at Yelwa.
- District Office and Court at Karlahi.
- District Office and Court at Serti.
- Guest House at Jada.
- Gembu District Office and Sub-Treasury.
- Mubi Community Centre.

*Roads*

- Beli-Jamtari—30 miles.
- Mambila escarpment survey.
- Station roads, Mubi.

*Water*

- Mubi Water Supply.

*Benue Province**Buildings*

Along Junior Primary School—two blocks.

*Bornu Province**Buildings*

Post Office, Bama.

Bama Market.

Banki Market.

Kala School.

Kala Dispensary.

Soye Dressing Post.

Prison Corn Store.

Bama Police Control Post.

Gamboru Police Control Post.

Re-roofing of Bama Junior Primary School.

*Water*

19 Tapkis excavated

Rural Water Supply Programme.

*(b) In Progress**Adamawa Province**Buildings*

Extension to Rest House, Mubi.

Demonstration School, Teachers Training Centre, Mubi.

Agricultural Office and Store, Mubi.

Mosque, Teachers' Training Centre, Mubi.

Sub-Treasury, Mubi.

Installation of electricity at Mubi Hospital.

X-ray Block at Mubi Hospital.

Two Junior Service Quarters for the Ministry of Agriculture at Mubi.

Two Junior Service Quarters for the Ministry of Health at Mubi.

2-Classroom block at Mubi II Junior Primary School.

Senior Primary School at Gembu.

Reconstruction of Mayo Ndag Dispensary.

Veterinary Centre at Jada.

Extension of Police Barracks at Mubi.

Extension of Jada Prison.

Assembly Hall at Jada.

Works sub-store at Mubi.

Reconstruction of Mubi Motor Park.

Reconstruction of Jada Market.

*Roads*

Taraba Bridge, Beli.

*Water*

Rural Water Supply Wells Programme.

*Benue Province**Buildings*

Atsuku Dispensary.

Bissaula Maternity Clinic.

Bissaula School.



*Roads*

Donga-Abong—80 miles.

*Bornu Province**Buildings*

Junior Primary Schools at Soye, Kote and Gwoza.

Child Welfare Clinic at Bama.

Gamboru Market.

Gulumba Court and Office.

*Water*

Ordinary and artesian wells (Rural Water Supply Programme).

*(c) Projected**Adamawa Province**Buildings*

60 bed Hospital at Ganye.

Workshop block at the Mubi Teacher Training Centre.

Extension of Mubi Rest House.

Reconstruction of Mubi Market.

*Benue Province**Buildings*

New Hospital, Wukari } both serving Trust Territory.  
Post Office, Wukari }

Abong Senior Primary School.

Bissaula Junior Primary—Second block.

Akwanwe Dispensary.

N. A. Office and Council Chamber for United Hills Native Authority.

United Hills Chiefs' Rest House.

Slaughter Slabs in local Markets.

*Bornu Province**Buildings*

60 bed Extension, Bama Hospital.

House for Agricultural Officer, Bama.

Extension to New Works Yard.

Extension of Gulumba Junior Primary School.

Boarding Compound at Gulumba School.

Veterinary Sub-Centres at Kala and Wulgo.

Cattle Crush at Jilbe and Bulongu.

Adult Literacy Office and Bookshop.

New Central Offices and Town Hall, Bama.

Rest Houses at Gulumba and Ngala.

*Water*

Bama Urban Water Supply.

**(C) Federal Public Works in the Southern Cameroons***(a) Completed*

Customs House and Junior Service Quarters, Edih-Njoh.

Customs House and Junior Service Quarters, Mbonzie.

Junior Service Quarters for Police, Tiko.

Junior Service Quarters for Police, Bota.

Senior Service Housing (4 houses), Buea.

Senior Service Housing (2 Houses), Bota.

Bolifamba-Kumba road resealing—50 miles.

Kumba-Mamfe road reconstruction and tarring—12 miles reconstruction work.

Mamfe-Cross River road reconstruction and tarring—8 miles reconstruction work.

Dumbo-Misaje road and bridge construction—10½ miles.

Reconstruction of 2 bridges on Bamenda-Banso Road.

*(b) In Progress*

Improvements to Station, Customs House, Junior Staff Quarters, Road Barriers, Approach Road and Garages, Santa.

Telephone Exchange, Kumba.

Post Office and Quarters, Mamfe.

Junior Service Quarters, Buea.

Federal Office Block, Buea.

Police Other Ranks Quarters, Bamenda.

Senior Service Quarters (1 house), Bamenda.

Water Guard Barracks, Kumba.

Improvements to Catering arrangements, Aerodrome Terminal Buildings, Tiko.

Kumba-Mamfe road reconstruction and tarring.

Mamfe-Cross River road reconstruction and tarring.

Reconstruction, 2 Bridges on Bansara-Mamfe Road.

Reconstruction, 2 Bridges on Bamenda Ring Road East.

*(c) Projected*

Museum, Bamenda.

Airport Terminal Building, Tiko.

Labour Office, Kumba.

Labour Office, Victoria.

Telephone Exchange, Victoria.

Telephone Exchange, Tiko.

Posts and Telegraphs Sorting Office, Tiko.

Posts and Telegraphs Workshops, Buea.

Senior Service Quarters (1 house), Mamfe.

Senior Service Quarters (1 house), Tiko.

Police Office, Assistant Superintendent Vehicle Inspection Officer, Mamfe.

Water Supply to Police Barracks, Bamenda.

Senior Service Quarters (5 houses), Buea.

Senior Service Quarter (8 houses), Victoria (Bota).

Senior Service Quarters (1 house), Mamfe.

Senior Service Quarters (2 houses), Kumba.

Two Super Chalets, Buea.

Dumbo-Bissaula (Northern Cameroons) road and bridge construction.

**(D) Southern Cameroons Public Works**

*(a) Completed*

Victoria Catering Rest House Improvements.

Extension to Water Supply, Buea.

*(b) In Progress*

6 Senior Staff Houses, Buea.  
 Ministerial Block, Buea.  
 10 blocks of Junior Staff Houses, Buea.  
 Laboratory, Jakiri.  
 Kumba Hospital extension to outpatients and maternity blocks.  
 2 Senior Staff Houses, Victoria.  
 Water Supply to Nkambe Town.  
 Water Supply to Kumba Station.

*(c) Projected*

2 Senior Staff Houses, Buea.  
 Servants Houses, Buea.  
 Commissioner's Lodge, Buea.  
 Clerical Training School, Bamenda.  
 Extension to Bamenda Town Water Supply.  
 New Victoria Water Supply.

**(E) Schedule of Non-Federal Works in the Southern Cameroons, the cost of which is reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds**

*(a) Completed*

New Hospital, Wum.  
 Agriculture and Veterinary Office, Buea.  
 Senior Staff Quarters for Education, Bambui.  
 New Water Supply for Farm at Jakiri.  
 Reconstruction of remaining bridges on Kumba-Tombel road.  
 Construction of Ngie and Ngaw Roads, Bamenda.

*(b) In Progress*

Trunk Roads "B".  
 Kumba-Tombel Road Construction.  
 Kumba-Mbonge Road and Bridges Construction.  
 Bakebe-Frontier Road Survey and Design.  
 Bridge over Bali River, Ossing-Feitok Road.  
 Junior Staff Quarters for Agriculture and Fisheries, Buea.  
 New Water Supply for Barombi Kang Farm.  
 New Outpatient Block, Kumba Hospital.  
 New Maternity Block, Kumba Hospital.  
 Junior Staff Quarters for Medical and Health Services, Kumba.  
 Wum Water Supply.  
 Tiko-Likomba Water Supply.

*(c) Projected*

Tombel Water Supply.  
 Mamfe Water Supply.  
 Bamenda Water Supply extension (part).  
 New Victoria Water Supply (part).

## PART VII

# Social Advancement

### CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

#### Northern Cameroons

596. The people of the Northern Cameroons may be broadly divided  
Q. 79 between Moslems, mainly living in the plains, and those adhering to indigenous religions, mostly living in the hills. The Moslems are knit together in tribal organisations recognising an important central authority such as the Emir of Dikwa and the Lamido of Adamawa. The tribes adhering to indigenous religions have not enjoyed a unifying element such as Islam and, although they exhibit a striking similarity of language, customs, social organisation and religious beliefs, each clan asserts that it is separate and independent.

597. This social and religious cleavage between the Moslems and those professing indigenous religions is, with the constant encouragement of the Administration and more frequent contact through improved communications, tending to disappear, and will continue to do so as more people obtain the benefits of education and a less parochial outlook. As education spreads among the animist hill dwellers and settled conditions give them greater opportunities of visiting and learning from other people, their outlook is broadening and more and more groups and individuals are descending from the hills to the plains to make openings for themselves.

598. The social unit is the kindred. Patrilineal institutions are the rule although matrilineal systems are found. Some of the tribes appear to be in a transitional state, in which patrilineal customs are taking the place of an earlier matrilineal system.

599. Moslems and those professing indigenous religions stand equal in the eyes of the law. An increasing number of district or kindred group courts, administering the local native law and custom, are being set up, with entirely beneficial results to the more backward communities, who thereby gain confidence in the management of their own affairs.

#### Southern Cameroons

600. In the Southern Cameroons, the principal indigenous grouping is the tribe, a term which however lacks exact definition. In the grasslands the political unit (the Chieftaincy) sometimes covered the boundaries of the tribe, although this was not necessarily so. Even where, as was most usual, the political unit was no bigger than the village, the tribe often shared a common set of social institutions, a common name and a common language. As recent sociological studies show, these criteria did not necessarily coincide. Different branches of the Balong and Bali, for example, speak languages of different linguistic families and only well-attested tradition provides the evidence of former writing. The vagueness of the tribe as a social unit except where it coincided with the political unit, led to the effective social groupings being based on the principles of kinship

(the lineage), locality (the village) and association (the "secret societies"). The secret societies have often cut across tribal boundaries and still provide a harmless basis for dancing and conviviality in much of the region. A new basis for association has been provided by Christianity. This has not led to any general cleavage between Christians and Pagans within the lineage or tribe, although membership between the different sects tends sometimes to embitter ancient cleavages. The principles of kinship and locality and a revived tribal sense still remain important emotional determinants in the political party system at constituency level, although the major parties have largely succeeded in reducing these influences at territorial level.

### Non-governmental organisations

Q. 80 601. The Missions are exceedingly active in the social sphere, and inhabitants of the Territory form the bulk of their staff. In the Southern Cameroons village, town and tribal union are common. They are usually formed on the initiative of the younger, relatively well-educated men, but the older generation has considerable influence in them. They concern themselves with every aspect of life, from individual and communal problems to country-wide political questions, and they now represent one of the well-established outlets for public opinion. In addition to these unions, social and sporting clubs are encouraged by the Government, the Cameroons Development Corporation and the large commercial firms; Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are also active, and played a useful role during the Victoria Centenary Celebrations in December.

## CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

### Restrictions on personal freedom

Q. 81 602. In securing human rights and fundamental freedoms for the people of the Territory the Administering Authority is guided by the terms of Article 76 (c) of the Charter and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular the Administering Authority aims at the protection of these freedoms which it has been taught by its own history to regard as precious, and to which it attaches particular importance in the world today. These freedoms are freedom of expression, freedom of religion and freedom from arbitrary arrest. (The answers to later questions will deal with the press and with religion.)

603. The whole population is subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of persons and property. In no instance during the year was it found necessary in the interests of public order to impose restrictions on the personal freedom of any of the inhabitants of the Southern Cameroons. The laws governing the powers of arrest are set out in Sections 3 to 30 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. These sections specify persons who may be arrested by a police officer without a warrant, conditions of arrest by private persons, the form of warrants of arrest to be issued on a complaint on oath and conditions of release on bail.

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

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

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

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

## Slavery

607. There is neither slavery nor any kindred practice in the Territory.

**Q. 82** Any person convicted of slave trading is liable to be imprisoned for 14 years, but there was no case of this kind during the year, nor indeed has there been for many years.

**Declaration of Human Rights**

- Q. 83 608. There were no important judicial or administrative decisions concerning human rights during the year. The Declaration of Human Rights has appeared in pamphlets issued by the Public Relations Department; it is freely quoted and discussed by study groups and kindred organisations.

**The right to petition**

- Q. 84 609. The exercise of the right to petition may be, and is, freely exercised by all members of the community in the Territory. The rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, including Rules 76 to 93 on the subject of petitions, were published as Nigeria Gazette Extraordinary, No. 50, of 2nd September, 1947.

**Pornographic and subversive literature**

- Q. 85 610. The Customs authorities may confiscate any pornographic literature, and to deal in it is an offence under the Criminal Code. The Government has power to prohibit the circulation of literature on security grounds, but did not use it during the year. During 1955 an Order in Council was published prohibiting the import of certain subversive publications.

**The Press**

- Q. 86 611. The principal newspapers circulating in the Territory are:

<i>Paper</i>	<i>Where Published</i>	<i>Proprietors</i>
<i>Daily</i>		
Daily Times . . .	Lagos . . .	} Nigerian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. West African Pilot, Ltd. Amalgamated Press of Nigeria Associated Newspapers of Nigeria, Ltd.
Sunday Times . . .	Lagos . . .	
West African Pilot . . .	Lagos . . .	
Daily Service . . .	Lagos . . .	
Eastern Sentinel . . .	Enugu . . .	

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

613. Although none of these newspapers is owned or operated by inhabitants of the Cameroons, many of them have representatives in the Territory whose duties include the stimulation of sales and the transmission of news items. The columns of Nigerian newspapers are of course open to Cameroons readers wishing to express their views. A Cameroons edition consisting of a middle double-spread is published by one leading newspaper as often as news items warrant. A Cameroonian is Western Regional Editor of this newspaper and frequently acts as National Editor.

614. Provided that he does not offend against the laws of libel and sedition, the editor of any of these newspapers may publish what he pleases and comment freely on it. The Newspapers Ordinance provides for the signing of a bond by the proprietor, printer and publisher of a newspaper in the sum of £250 to ensure that any claim for libel will be met and forbids any criminal prosecution for libel without the consent of the Attorney General. The signatory of the bond is not required to put up this £250 in cash, but simply to produce persons who will



undertake that if he is obliged to pay £250 in a libel suit, that £250 will be forthcoming. All the newspapers which circulate in the Cameroons publish reports on current developments of local and international significance. They receive some material on international events from the United Kingdom Information Office in Lagos, from agencies and the Federal and Northern Region Information Services, and local news items from the Southern Cameroons Information Service which was established early in 1956.

### The Cinema

615. During 1958, mobile cinema vans belonging to the Northern Region Information Service made regular visits to Trust Territory villages in the Provinces of Adamawa, Bornu and Benue. The programmes include items of topical and local interest made by the Northern Information Service as well as world features. A new film entitled "Held in Trust" showing the activities of Government and Native Authorities in the Northern Cameroons was shown to the Visiting Mission in November. This cinema service for the rural areas is greatly appreciated. Mobile cinema vans operated by the Federal Information Service pay occasional visits to the Territory and show educational films on a variety of subjects, including many concerned with local problems, particularly with health and agriculture. They have tended to come less frequently to the Southern Cameroons since it attained Regional status, but the Federal Information Service Film Unit was at hand to film the Victoria Centenary Celebrations and the Bamenda Agricultural Show. There is a commercial cinema at Victoria, while the Cameroons Development Corporation arranges frequent performances for its staff, providing some of the film itself and borrowing some from the Federal Information Service and other sources, and lends its cinema unit to public hire for a small fee.

### Broadcasting

616. The only broadcasting facilities are those of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, which operates *inter alia* three Regional programmes. The North Regional Programme, broadcast from Kaduna, is easily received in the Northern Trust Territory, as is the East Regional Programme in the Southern Cameroons. The National Programme is received throughout the Territory.

617. The National Programme, as the name suggests, is designed to appeal to listeners throughout Nigeria, while the Regional programmes, particularly that of the Northern Region, have a more local and sectional appeal. For this reason much of the National Programme is broadcast in English, although the news can be heard in Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba and there are frequent talks and magazine programmes in these vernaculars. Programmes of Nigerian music are popular; a recording of the local songs and dances of Benue Trust Territory was broadcast with great success. By contrast the bulk of the North Regional programmes are broadcast in Hausa, the lingua franca of the North; but both Kanuri and Fulfulde, the languages most widely spoken in the Northern Trust Territory, are used for news broadcasts.

618. The National Programme has devoted increasing attention to the Southern Cameroons. During 1958 the small programme and engineering unit, established at West Farm House, Buea, in 1957, has recorded two weekly programmes on tape for transmission over the National Programme, and has provided regular news despatches for inclusion in the National News bulletins.

The material provided by the unit has proved widely popular in the Cameroons, as well as bringing the Territory to the regular notice of Nigerian listeners. At the end of the year the National Programme carried full reports of the campaigns for the Southern Cameroons elections of January, 1959.

### Freedom of religion

- Q. 87 619. Full freedom of conscience and free exercise of religious worship and instruction exist throughout the Territory.

### Missions

- Q. 88 620. The leading missions are:  
 The Roman Catholic Mission.  
 The Cameroons Baptist Mission.  
 The Basel Mission (The Presbyterian Church in the Cameroons).  
 The Sudan United Mission.  
 The Church of the Brethren Mission.

621. Missions are not permitted, for reasons relating to the maintenance of public order, to operate within the "Unsettled Districts" of the Territory. In 1957, three of the four "Unsettled Districts" in the Northern Cameroons and a portion of the fourth "Unsettled District" were derestricted and it is now possible for Missions to operate in the derestricted areas wherever there is a demand for their help and services from the local inhabitants. A certificate of occupancy for a mission station in Gwoza District has been granted to the Basel Mission. Otherwise Missions may operate wherever their activities are welcome to the inhabitants, save that in Moslem areas, when they are granted land, there is a clause by which they undertake not to preach in public places or to carry out house-to-house visiting among Moslems for missionary propaganda, except on the invitation of householders. All approved mission schools and teachers' training centres may receive a grant-in-aid from the Government in accordance with the regulations.

622. The Roman Catholic Mission in the Southern Cameroons has a total of 103 missionaries. There are 30 Headstations with resident Fathers, 325 Churches, and 237 schools with an enrolment of 22,150 children. Two secondary schools are run by the Mission, one at Sasse for boys and one at Okoyong for girls, while there are Teacher Training Centres for men at Bambui and Bonjongo and one for women at Kumba. The Mission also manages one General Hospital, four Maternity Hospitals, four dispensaries and two orphanages. The Mission has 79,675 adherents and 12,120 catechumens in the area. The Roman Catholic Mission in the Northern Cameroons has a total of 12 Missionaries including three Sisters staffing five stations at Sugu, Mapeo, Bazza, Gulak and Mincella. All the staff are of Irish nationality. The Mission has 15 Junior Primary Schools, two Senior Primary Schools (at Bazza and Mapeo) and one Teacher Training Centre (at Bazza). During the year the Mission received grants from the Regional Government totalling £4,785 for capital expenditure, and £9,053 to assist in recurrent costs. The Mission supervises the Health Centre built at Sugu by the Adamawa Native Administration which gives the Mission a yearly grant of £1,000 towards running expenses. The sisters who are in charge of the Health Centre also run a small Leprosarium. The Mission has 2,155 baptised, and approximately 2,500 other, adherents within the area. It runs 22 classes for Religious Instruction.

623. The Cameroons Baptist Mission has 66 missionaries in the Territory, of whom 54 are in the Southern Cameroons, where the Mission runs the Cameroons Protestant College, Bali, one of the two boys' secondary schools in the country, a Teacher Training Centre at Soppo and 66 primary schools which, during 1958, had an enrolment of over 6,000 children. Two missionaries are stationed at Warwar in the Mambila District of the Northern Cameroons. A junior primary school of four classes has been established at Mbamga. The Mission has 22,839 adherents in the Territory, including some 500 in the Northern Cameroons.

624. In November, 1957, the Basel Mission granted independence to the Church, which is now called the Presbyterian Church in the Cameroons. The work is done by 455 un-ordained African Church workers and by 50 ordained ministers of whom 15 are Europeans. The Basel Mission is still responsible for its primary schools, colleges, the leprosy settlement at Manyemen and other centres of medical work as well as the bookshops and printing press, as these are not yet under the control of the General Synod of the Presbyterian Church. In 1958 there were 122 schools with a roll of 18,586 pupils. The Mission has 61,150 registered adherents and 5,969 catechumens.

625. The Sudan United Mission has three Danish and one Canadian missionaries stationed at two centres in the Chamba area of the Northern Cameroons, Gurum and Dashen. The Mission has Junior Primary Schools at Dashen, Gurum and Pola (also in the Chamba area) and at Pakka in the Northern area (Maiha District) which is supervised from Pella, a Mission centre outside the Territory. All these schools receive yearly maintenance grants from the Regional Government. The Mission operates dispensaries at Gurum and Dashen, each receiving a grant of £100 from the Regional Government, and a Leprosy Segregation Village at Gurum where both in-patients and out-patients receive treatment. Companies of the Boys Brigade at Dashen, Gurum and Pola have a total enrolment of approximately 150 boys. There is a Catechists' school at Dashen with 22 students and there are 69 classes for Religious Instruction. The field work of the Mission is conducted by the Lutheran Church of Christ in the Sudan. The Mission operates two stations in Dikwa Emirate, at Bama and at Gwoza, staffed by a British doctor and his wife who is a trained nurse. There is a small maternity home at Gwoza and the hospital at Gwoza has had a 16-bed extension built during the year with a Government grant. This Mission also operates a Dispensary and Leprosy clinic and a Junior Primary School at Baissa in Benue Trust Territory.

626. The Church of the Brethren Mission now has three stations within the Northern Cameroons at Gulak, Mbororo and Mubi, staffed by a total of five American missionaries. It operates five Junior Primary Schools, at Bazza, Brishishiwa, Gulak, Mbororo and Villigwa, for which the Regional Government gave capital grants of £500 and recurrent grants of £1,313. A number of Northern Cameroonian pupils attend the Mission Senior Primary School at Lassa and Junior Primary School at Uba, both of which lie just outside the Territory. The Mission runs Dispensaries and Leprosy Clinics at Gulak and Mbororo as well as a Leprosy Segregation Village at Kwalia. The Regional Government made a maintenance grant of £100 for the Dispensary at Gulak. The Mission Hospital at Lassa and Leprosarium and Hospital at Garkida (also outside the Territory) give treatment to many patients from the Northern Cameroons.

627. The 1958 figures of missionaries operating in the Territory, and mission adherents (not including catechumens) are as follows:

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Part of the Territory</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Adherents</i>
Roman Catholic	Southern Cameroons	2 57 18 16 10	Austrian Dutch British Italian Irish	79,675
Cameroons Baptist	Adamawa	12	Irish	
	Southern Cameroons	47	American	
		1	British	
Basel (Presbyterian Church of the Cameroons)	Adamawa	8	Canadian	21,019
	Southern Cameroons	2	American	
		48	Swiss	1,760
		5	British	
Sudan United	Adamawa	3	French	61,150
		2	New Zealand	
		3	Danish	
		1	Canadian	
Church of the Brethren	Dikwa Emirate	2	British	70
	Benue Province	2	American	1,400
	Adamawa	5	American	2,632

628. Indigenous religions, Islam and Christianity are safeguarded by Sections 204 and 206 of the Criminal Code, which forbid insults to religion or the disturbing of religious worship. A mission which transgressed the bounds of correct behaviour would find itself in conflict with the Native Authority. Indigenous religions are controlled by Sections 207 to 213 of the Criminal Code, which prohibit trials by ordeal and specify offences in relation to witchcraft, juju and charms. The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, prohibit the worship or invocation of any juju which appears to him to involve or tend towards the commission of any crime or breach of peace, or to the spread of any infectious or contagious disease. It has not been found necessary to prohibit the invocation of any juju. No new indigenous religious movements have arisen.

#### Adoption of Children

Q. 89 629. The law does not provide for adopting children. The family is still so closely knit that when a child's parent or guardian dies there is always somebody with the inescapable duty of looking after it, and willing to do so. Again, if a man has more children than he can afford, his family will help him. Ill-treatment of children is virtually unknown, and would outrage public opinion. In the Victoria Division, partly because of the European custom of granting gratuities to dependents of a deceased worker rather than to the next-of-kin, it has been observed that there is now a tendency in part of the divisions for children of a deceased man to be looked after by the wife rather than by the family of the deceased in such cases. Among strangers living in Victoria Division there has also been a tendency for marriages to be contracted under the Marriage Ordinance rather than by native law and custom. This gives the status of women greater protection. The total number of persons married under the Marriage Ordinance is however still very small.

## Immigrants

630. All police officers of gazetted rank are Assistant Immigration Officers, responsible to the Principal Immigration Officer in Lagos, who, in his turn, is responsible to the Federal Government. It is impossible to say how many immigrants came into the Territory in 1958 because movement to and from Nigeria is entirely unrestricted and, as far as Africans are concerned, there are few restrictions on movements across the frontiers with neighbouring French administered territory. In frontier zones movements of the inhabitants is entirely unrestricted and they may attend markets and go about their farming activities without hindrance. No obstacle is placed in the way of persons from French administered territory who wish to settle in British administered territory and there is a regular annual movement of this kind. A cheap and easily available document known as a Travel Certificate can be obtained in either British or French territory and is accepted by both administrations. It is issued in lieu of a passport and has validity throughout French and British West Africa, French Equatorial Africa and also the Sudan. The Federation of Nigeria is not a party to the International Convention on the Status of Refugees.

## CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

### General

631. The status of women in the Territory, as in most of Africa, differs in many respects from that in the West and many other parts of the world. Though there are no legal restrictions on the occupations women may take up, in fact the great majority of them spend their lives in looking after their homes and children and in work on the land. Husband and wife work for a common end and make decisions in their respective fields of activity. The wife has the chief responsibility for looking after the home, for the care and discipline of children and for the growing of crops and food. The husband's job is to render assistance in heavier farm work and provide necessities such as clothes, tools, oil, salt and medicine.

632. Women in many systems of customary law in the Territory would appear at first sight to be legal and political minors, for whom, at different times in their lives, their fathers, husbands, or brothers are socially responsible. However, in practice, exclusion from land-ownership is the only fairly common legal disability and even this is not universal. Moreover, although office is traditionally reserved for males, women can exert direct political influence as a corporate group through their societies and associations and in certain tribes as individuals, for example, the Queen Mother of Wum; in parts of the grasslands, for example Esu in Fungom, the installation of the chief is inaugurated by a ritual "washing" by the women. The status of indigenous women has been under-rated in the past, principally because the men, in accordance with a tradition deriving from warfare, take a leading role in the external relations of the village or tribe.

633. Another misleading factor in the assessment of the status of women is the accepted custom of polygamy. This is not an indication of a low valuation of women, but is rooted partly in the customs controlling sexual intercourse during the long suckling period of an infant, and partly in economic factors. Traditionally polygamy in a household confers a higher status on both husband

and wives. Like many other traditional values, those concerning polygamy are now being transformed by changing conditions of life and the institution is generally in decline. It would be impossible to abolish it without disrupting the whole social system and such a step would be both unnecessary and an outrage to public opinion. The Administering Authority subscribes to the views on the subject expressed by the 1949 Visiting Mission in its report, and policy is framed accordingly.

### Standing before the law

Q. 92 643. A woman may sue and be sued in the courts as though she were a man, and a married woman is in this respect in the same position as a single woman. The status of single women has never been essentially different from that of men in any branch of the law of property. A married woman is now capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of by will or otherwise any real or personal property as if she were a single woman and any earnings and property acquired by her are her separate property. This is the result under English law, which applies, in this matter of a series of Married Women's Property Acts, the last of which was passed in 1882. Similarly, under the law administered in the High and Magistrates' Courts, a husband is liable for debts contracted, for contracts entered into, and wrongs done by his wife before marriage to the extent of any property he acquired from her by reason of the marriage. A husband is liable for the contracts of his wife for necessities suitable for her condition of life, as she is presumed to be his agent. A wife is not liable for the contracts of her husband nor the husband for those of his wife otherwise than as referred to above. Local law and custom vary, but generally speaking they do not make husband and wife responsible for one another's debts.

### Public Office

Q. 93 635. Under the new Southern Cameroons Electoral Regulations which were approved in December, 1957, and are described in Part V, Chapter 5, women are granted the right to vote and to stand as candidates for election without the taxation qualifications which were formerly required. A woman sits in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly as a Special Member to represent the interests of women. The recently appointed Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board has one woman member who possesses equal authority and responsibilities with the male members of the Board. In the reformed councils of Victoria Division each council will have nominated women councillors to represent women's interests on the council and one woman has been appointed a court member on the Tiko Council. Native Authorities continue to employ an increasing number of midwives, female teachers and some female clerical staff.

636. The political parties operative in the Northern Cameroons now have a small number of women adherents, who so far have not taken a particularly active part in party affairs.

### Economic position

Q. 94, 95 637. Where the people are not Moslems the women grow most of the food, and what they grow is looked upon as their property; the men are traders, but not in food unless it is to be taken far afield; they hunt and cultivate cash crops. Among Moslems only a few lower class women do



farm work; they grow a little rice, guinea corn, beniseed or groundnuts. The women's handicrafts among Moslems and pagan alike are chiefly cotton spinning, weaving broad cloth and making pots. In the Southern Cameroons there is a trend towards an increasing independence for women which has the encouragement of Government.

638. In professional activities there is an increasing number of women entering Government, Native Administrations or Commercial firms as nurses, clerks, teachers and telephone operators. There are now three post-primary institutions for women in the Southern Cameroons, one Grade III Teacher Training College, one Grade II Teacher Training College, and one Secondary School. There are 222 female teachers at present teaching in schools. Five female Cameroonian nursing sisters and 55 female nurses and midwives are serving in hospitals. A number of women hold clerical positions in the public service and in commercial concerns. There are 12,788 girls attending schools in the Southern Cameroons. Women employed in the salaried professions have conditions of service identical with those of their male counterparts.

### Education and Training

639. The parts of this report which deal with education, labour, and public health describe numerous measures designed to give women a place in the community akin to that which they occupy in more developed countries. The Roman Catholic Mission in the Southern Cameroons has both a Grade III and a Grade II Teachers' Training Centre for women at Kumba, and a secondary school for girls at Mamfe. There are also a number of domestic science centres attached to the larger schools throughout the Territory. At the Mubi Teacher Training Centre there is a class under a Woman Education Officer for students' wives, one of the objects being that when their husbands leave the Centre the wives should teach others what they have learned. A similar system operates at the Southern Cameroons Institute of Agriculture at Bambui where teachers attending the Rural Science Course are accompanied by their wives who, in addition to attending homecraft classes at the Domestic Science Centre, assist their husbands on the individual farm plots and thus acquire some knowledge of modern agricultural techniques.

640. Prejudice against the education of girls and women dies hard. Of nowhere is this more true than the Northern Cameroons, where there are only 35 more girls in school than in 1957 and only two more women in training as teachers than there were in 1957. There are Provincial Girls' Schools at Yola and Maiduguri and a Womens' Training Centre at Maiduguri; the former school has a high proportion of pupils from the Northern Cameroons and it is an encouraging sign that many of them wish to proceed for further training, with marked preferences for teaching and medical work. There is a two-year House-craft Course at Sugu run by the R.C.M. Sister; the girls, mostly from Bazza and Mapeo, Sapeo and Sugu areas, come in straight from the hill pagan villages, without having previously attended any kind of school, to learn simple cookery, babycraft, health and hygiene, and local crafts. At the end of their two years they can qualify for a Housecraft Certificate or, if they can read a little, a Certificate of Merit. The girls usually marry at once on returning to their villages and they make excellent housewives.



641. In the Southern Cameroons there are now eight primary schools for girls and the girls' secondary Schools at Okoyong in Mamfe Division enrolled a further class in 1958. Enrolment figures indicate that the prejudice against the education of girls is being rapidly overcome. One Mission has reported the significant fact that enrolment of girls in the highest primary class has increased by 66 per cent. during the past  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, which points to the fact that parents are now prepared to keep girls at school for at least the full primary course. Adult education classes for women are firmly established in the Bamenda area and in the South. The appointment of a Cameroons woman Education Officer with a Domestic Science qualification has given an impetus to this subject and it is expected that with the organisation of a series of local courses will build up a more widespread interest in domestic science. Two women scholarship holders returned to the Southern Cameroons in 1958, one with a Diploma in Social Science and the other in Domestic Science. There are now six women receiving training outside Nigeria, two in domestic science, two in nursing, and two studying for education diplomas.

### Marriage

Q.96 642. The validity of a marriage in customary law is generally evidenced by the acceptance of money\*, presents, labour service or some other obligation by the parents and kinsfolk of the bride from the suitor or (now less often) his kin. This transaction is regarded as resulting in the transfer of the bride from her own group to that of her husband, and in some areas it is still customary that when her husband dies she remains in his group and becomes the wife of some other member of it of her own choosing. In some of the northern areas of the Territory this obligation is considered to be cancelled after the woman has given birth to one or two children. She is then at liberty to return to her own family and choose her own mate. Any children that she may bear thereafter belong to her and her family. So long as a woman remains with her husband's family it is their duty to maintain her. If there is a person outside the family sufficiently anxious to marry a widow as to be prepared to refund the money no difficulty is usually placed in his way. In some areas this custom of "widow inheritance" is fast breaking down. A recent survey among the Bakweri shows that only 2.7 per cent. of extant conjugal unions are a result of widow inheritance.

643. The custom of bride wealth does not extend to Moslems among whom inheritance follows Mohammedan law and wives inherit shares in their husband's property. In the pagan areas of the Northern Cameroons a suitor will begin to pay bride wealth on a child but she will remain in her own family until she has reached puberty, paying occasional visits to her future husband's compound where her behaviour is assessed by his relatives and she has an opportunity of estimating his character. Should she express marked dislike of her betrothed neither the parents nor the proposed husband are likely to be too insistent about the marriage. Her refusal to accept the husband chosen for her by her parents will be unpopular, however, as it involves them in a refund of the

\* The English word "dowry" is inaccurately used in West Africa for the money payments; the word correctly refers, on the contrary, to money or goods brought by a bride to a husband. Anthropological usage nowadays prefers "bride-wealth" although an older term "bride-price" is common in official use. This is an impression commonly gained but quite erroneous.

money received and for this reason a certain amount of moral pressure will be brought to bear upon her to accept the existing arrangement. The fact, however, that the parents are aware that they will be compelled to refund the bride wealth if their daughter deserts her husband after marriage has a steadying effect on their choice, and they realise that parental control over grown-up girls is no longer strong enough to ensure the permanence of an ill-assorted marriage. Every tribe, whether its traditional institutions have been affected by Western ideas or not, must be given credit for delicacy of feeling about such matters and for natural affection between parents and children.

644. In Moslem areas the law only permits coercion into marriage by a parent in the case of a girl who has never been married. Marriage is a civil contract between the two families and although custom permits a parent to cause the marriage ceremony to be performed, annulment is in all cases possible before consummation and many Moslem parents, notably among the Fulani, would not force on a daughter a union which was distasteful, recognising that she would not long remain faithful in such circumstances. Though physical coercion may be resorted to in very rare instances, anxiety lest a girl should run away to seek a less permanent form of union generally restricts coercion to moral suasion, and such discomforts as result from acute parental disapproval.

645. Native Courts will always make an order for an adult woman to return to her family or husband, but no court to-day would endeavour to enforce such an order, and if it were disobeyed would substitute for it an order for payment of bride price or the equivalent. The latter order would be made against the male responsible for the woman's breach of custom, not against the woman herself. Administrative Officers exercise constant supervision of all native court cases and invariably hold that an adult woman is bound only by such agreement as she herself has voluntarily made.

646. It is terminologically inaccurate to say that child marriage exists or ever has existed. It is child betrothal which is traditionally permitted by native law and custom over most of the Territory as in much of Africa. In no case does such a betrothal involve completion of all transactions essential to a customary marriage; consummation is not permitted until the bride is physically mature and in many tribes the right of the bride's mother to determine the time is jealously guarded. The custom of child betrothal is now defunct over most of the forest divisions of the Southern Cameroons. In the grasslands it is subject to the pressures of increasing school attendance among girls and the absence of fiancés for long periods when working away from home; the frequent weakening and repudiation of child betrothals has made them correspondingly less popular. The custom seems to be more deeply seated in the Northern part of the Territory.

647. In spite of the obvious difficulties of introducing legislation concerning the marriage customs of a large section of the population, the Nigerian Government introduced a Bill in 1950 which, *inter alia*, would have made it a criminal offence for a man to have carnal knowledge of a wife under 15 years of age. These clauses of the Bill aroused strong opposition, mainly among Moslem Chiefs and representatives, and were deferred. This opposition seems to have been due to resentment against intervention in a matter thought to be adequately safeguarded by custom and the fear that an arbitrary age-limit in a society where ages are only vaguely known would invite malicious accusations.

648. At its August session in 1956 the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly considered the question of marriage and the payment of bride price. It passed a resolution deploring the rise that had occurred in bride price since the war and recommended that legislation fixing the rates of bride price should be introduced. The legislation should also provide for the compulsory registration of marriage. An approach has been made to the Native Authorities who, because of the wide diversity of marriage customs throughout the Territory, are considered the best medium for the introduction of legislation of this nature. The response from many of them, particularly in the Bamenda area, indicates that they are also alive to the problem.

### Fertility and Marriage Stability

649. An exhaustive survey of fertility and marriage stability in Victoria Division has been undertaken by the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research under the direction of Mr. E. Ardener, Senior Research Fellow in Anthropology. The Southern Cameroons Government is awaiting with interest the receipt of the full report of this survey; in the meantime it has received and is studying a summary of the findings, which shows the position to be as follows. There are twice as many males as females in the area, apparently due to the presence of a disproportionate number of migrants unaccompanied by their women folk. There does not seem to be any overall shortage of women in the Bakweri tribe, although from some of the villages there is a drain of women into the larger centres for concubinary unions with migrants. On average there are something over three times as many migrants as natives in the Division. The fertility of Bakweri women is low. "There has been a fairly clear decline from the fertility level of the oldest women and in the last 30 years it has been below that necessary for the replacement of the population. It is possible that fertility has recently risen just above replacement, although it is not certain that the data can bear this interpretation. It may be noted that, even at the highest levels computed from our data, fertility is low by many African standards. The Gross Reproduction rate of the Ashanti of Ghana is calculated by Fortes to be about 3.0 (that of the Bakweri being about 2.0), and the Net Reproduction Rate about 2.0 (that of the Bakweri being about 1.0). Again, a maternity ratio of 6.23 live births per woman living through the child-bearing period is reported for the Ashanti, and ratios of about 6.0 for the Tallensi of Ghana and the Yao of Nyasaland. The comparable Bakweri figure is only 4.5. The slump in Bakweri fertility in the last decades also shows itself in the figures for sterility in different age-groups. An average of 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. of married women in Great Britain are usually considered to be involuntarily 'childless'. 8.7 per cent. of Bakweri women over 50 years of age were never pregnant, rising to 15.7 per cent. of those in the 35-39 years' age-group. It is most improbable that, in the remaining part of the reproductive period, this age-group could reduce its sterility rate to that of the oldest generation. It remains to be seen whether the possibility of a slight recent rise in fertility will be confirmed. . . . Marriages are indeed unstable: 63 per cent. of all legitimate unions *completed* in the sample, and 40 per cent. of those *ever contracted* had ended in divorce. There was also a divorce frequency in the sample of 683 per thousand women. This does not take into account separations which had not resulted in the repayment of bride-wealth. In addition, one in every six women was in an illegitimate union—about equally divided between concubinage and prostitution. It was notable that the peaks of the incidence of concubinage, prostitution, divorces

and childlessness tended broadly to coincide among women aged 30–34 years—that is, among women who reached puberty in the years about 1939. 26 per cent. of this group were in illegitimate unions and 11 per cent. in prostitution alone. This concentration of factors does strengthen the frequent suggestion that low fertility has been closely associated with promiscuity and instability of marriage.”

## CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

### Opportunities of employment

Q. 98 650. The great bulk of the Territory's population consists of farmers and herdsmen. Of the wage earners, the Cameroons Development Corporation employs a considerable proportion, in the Southern Cameroons 19,174 out of a total of 36,790. The total in the Northern Cameroons is estimated to be 8,000. These totals include those employed in Government, Local Government and commerce and industry.

651. There has been a considerable increase in opportunities for employment in the Southern Cameroons in the past few years. Towards the end of 1957 Messrs. Brandler and Rylke and the Coast Timber Company started logging operations in partnership with Messrs. Kamerun, Ltd. and the timber industry alone now offers employment to nearly 2,000 workers. A considerable labour force will be required on the large acreage of land acquired at Ikiliwindi in the Kumba area by Messrs. Cadbury, Ltd. who intend to grow cocoa in addition to their normal business of marketing it. Opportunities are also being created by the extension of civil engineering operations. Messrs. Strabag (Nigeria), Ltd. are engaged in extensive road construction and two building firms, E. M. Micheletti and Sons (Nigeria), Ltd. and Fkeller, Ltd., have recently opened branches in the Cameroons.

652. There is no unemployment of persons normally following a wage earning way of life. With the increasing number of industries, the demand for skilled workers is increasing and is likely to exceed the supply of the present training establishments. There is no need for an unskilled man to be idle if he genuinely seeks wage earning employment: indeed, there is a shortage of unskilled labour in certain areas, especially where the extension of co-operative marketing arrangements for cash crops such as bananas and cocoa have induced a number of wage earners to give up their jobs in order to work for themselves on small-holdings.

653. An increasing number of women are taking up light employment of an agricultural nature, and for this the main centre at the moment is the Tole Tea Estate. This Estate is the property of the Cameroons Development Corporation and employs some 70–80 women on light weeding, pruning and plucking, at the rate of 2s. 9d. per day.

654. There is no recruitment of labour within the Territory for employment outside it, nor any recruitment from without for work inside it. There is little movement of labour to places outside the Territory. The workers who come from outside the Territory from the French Cameroons and the Eastern Region of Nigeria do so on their own initiative. They take up the same kinds of employment, under the same conditions, as workers from inside the Territory, and receive the same protection under the law. If they care to bring their families to join them, at their own expense, they may do so; they may send money home, if they wish, subject to restrictions on the export of currency explained elsewhere in this Report, and if they choose they may settle permanently in the Territory.

655. There is naturally an irregular movement of clerical officers and employees on transfer to and from Nigerian Federal Departments. Free transport facilities are provided for these workers and their families on both leave and transfer; Nigerian Government employees normally do between 12-24 months tour of residential service after which vacation leave is granted. Usually the officers do not establish permanent domicile in the Territory.

656. A research team from the Nigerian (formerly West African) Institute of Social and Economic Research has made a study of labour supply to the plantations in the Southern Cameroons and the effects of migration on the areas of supply. This study showed that at no time has the Southern Cameroons ever supplied all the labour for the plantations, or more than 70 per cent. of it. Formerly this deficiency was largely made up by labour from the French Cameroons, but in recent years this has been progressively replaced by labour from Nigeria. It was noted that migration within the Southern Cameroons tends to be uneven and that the more thinly populated Divisions of Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe and Wum send a disproportionate number of migrants to the coastal plantations. Migration to the plantations appears to be less when the employment, trading and agricultural opportunities in the rural areas are greater. It seems that the plantations are not sufficiently attractive to compete with other activities or outlets in the most populated ones. It is possible, therefore, that as development takes place in the hinterland, a decline in migration from some areas may occur. It was noted that in the Southern Cameroons, as elsewhere, migration is not caused simply by economic motives. For instance over-population seems not to cause migration. The main reason for moving seems to be the draw of distant rather than home employment, though there are also sociological reasons for preferring to leave one's home area. The team conducted detailed studies within two labour-supplying tribes, one in Wum Division and one Mamfe Division. They reported that, while in neither community was the indigenous social structure under intolerable strain, migration to plantation work alone, unaided by other factors, had had only a limited effect on raising standards of life in the rural areas. The team recommended that, in view of the limited labour resources within the Territory and the expansion of development in the hinterland, the supply of labour should be kept under review by the Labour Department, and that efforts should be made to collect more regular and reliable data on migration.

### **Compulsory labour**

657. Forced labour is prohibited throughout the Territory. Provision Q. 98, 99 still exists under the Labour Code Ordinance for the Governor-

General to authorise the exaction of labour from any one in the event of war, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, flood or fire, or in the event of any such calamity being threatened, or in any other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the population. Labour legislation in this respect is in conformity with the requirements of the Forced Labour Convention.

### **Indebtedness**

658. No cases of indebtedness have been recorded during the period under review.

## International Labour Conventions

659. The implementation of International Labour Conventions and Q. 99 Recommendations is within the purview of the Federal Government.

Consultation with Regional Governments and the Government of the Southern Cameroons is dealt with through periodical meetings of Ministers responsible for labour matters. On the Federal Labour Advisory Council which has been set up by the Federal Minister of Labour to advise him on proposed legislation and on the revision of existing labour legislation, the Southern Cameroons is represented by an employer and a worker, and the Northern Region by three employers and two workers.

660. The extent of the application of the Conventions of the International Labour Organisation to the Territory is shown at Attachment C.

## Labour legislation

661. The following Labour Laws apply in the Territory:

Q. 100 The Trades Unions Ordinance (No. 44 of 1938).

Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry Ordinance) (No. 32 of 1941).

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941).

The Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945).

The Factories Ordinance (No. 35 of 1955).

The Wages Boards Ordinance (No. 5 of 1957).

The last two Ordinances are comparatively new. Briefly, the Factories Ordinance makes provision for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in factories and other places. The application of the Wages Boards Ordinance is described in subsequent paragraphs. No order under the Ordinance is as yet applicable to the Territory.

## System of negotiation

662. Trade disputes are settled either amicably between the management and employers' unions, or, when this method has failed, by the intervention of the Department of Labour in accordance with the processes laid down in the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance No. 32 of 1941. Most of the disputes which occurred during the year were resolved through the method of direct negotiation between management and workers. It was, however, necessary for the Southern Cameroons Department of Labour to intervene in one dispute between workers and management. The Cameroons Development Corporation Workers Union notified a dispute on 16th June and the Senior Labour Officer, Buea, was appointed to act as conciliator. During the protracted negotiation that followed no stoppage of work occurred and agreement was finally reached on all the points in dispute (see paragraph 705 below).

663. In the Southern Cameroons, the six Divisional Wage Committees met during the year and submitted their reports to the Territorial Wages Committee which met in June. The only Committee to recommend a wage increase was that of Mamfe, which recommended an upgrading of one penny for Mamfe Division. After full consideration of each divisional committee's report, the Territorial Committee rejected the Mamfe Committee's recommendation for a wage increase. It was argued that an increase had been awarded in 1957 and that information available on the cost of living did not justify a further rise.



664. The rates paid to daily-rated labour employed by the Government of the Northern Region are fixed by Government after considering the recommendations of Provincial Wage Boards, which include representatives of both employers and daily-rated workers.

### Remuneration

665. The present wage rates paid by the Federal and Cameroons Governments for general labour and special labour grades are set out in the following tables:

#### SOUTHERN CAMEROONS GOVERNMENT RATES FOR DAILY-RATED LABOUR

(With effect from 1st July, 1957, in Mamfe and 1st April, 1956, in other Divisions)

									s.	d.	s.	d.
Victoria—												
General Labour Grade	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	3	2
Special Labour, Grade III	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	3	3
Special Labour, Grade II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	4	2
Special Labour, Grade I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	5	5
Kumba—												
General Labour Grade	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	2	11
Special Labour, Grade III	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	3	0
Special Labour, Grade II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	9
Special Labour, Grade I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0	5	0
Bamenda, Wum, and Nkambe—												
General Labour Grade	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	2	4
Special Labour, Grade III	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	5
Special Labour, Grade II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	3	5
Special Labour, Grade I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	4	8
Mamfe—												
General Labour Grade	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	9
Special Labour, Grade III	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	2	10
Special Labour, Grade II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	7
Special Labour, Grade I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	10	4	10

#### NORTHERN REGION GOVERNMENT RATES FOR DAILY-RATED LABOUR

Adamawa Province—

(With effect from 1st October, 1957)

				s.	d.	s.	d.
General Labour Grade	.	.	.	2	4	2	8 by annual increments of 1d.
Special Labour, Grade III	.	.	.	2	5	2	9 by annual increments of 1d.
Special Labour, Grade II	.	.	.	3	9	4	3 by annual increments of 2d.
Special Labour, Grade I	.	.	.	4	7	5	7 by annual increments of 3d.

Benue and Bornu Provinces—

(With effect from 1st July and 1st October respectively)

				s.	d.	s.	d.
General Labour	.	.	.	2	8	3	0 by annual increments of 1d.
Special Labour, Grade III	.	.	.	2	9	3	1 by annual increments of 1d.
Special Labour, Grade II	.	.	.	4	0	4	6 by annual increments of 2d.
Special Labour, Grade I	.	.	.	4	9	5	9 by annual increments of 3d.



666. The wages paid to daily-rated labour by the Cameroons Development Corporation, Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited and Pamol Limited are as follows:

	s.	d.	
General Labour . . . . .	3	1	with 1d. increment every 2 years to a maximum of 3s. 5d.
Special Labour, Grade III . . . . .	3	2	with 1d. increment every 2 years to a maximum of 3s. 6d.
Special Labour, Grade II . . . . .	4	0	with increments at 2-yearly intervals to 4s. 2d., 4s. 5d. and 4s. 7d.
Special Labour, Grade I . . . . .	5	1	with increments at 2-yearly intervals to 5s. 5d., 5s. 8d. and 6s. 0d.
Artisan, Class III . . . . .	7	4	with annual increments of 6d. to 11s. 4d.
Artisan Class . . . . .	10	4	with annual increments of 6d. to 11s. 4d.

667. Rations are not provided but goods are sold to workers at lower prices in shops which are maintained by their employers. These shops are run as far as possible on a non-profit-making basis and provide a wide variety of goods such as essential foodstuffs, clothing, kerosene and palm oil. No alcoholic drinks are sold in them.

668. Payment of wages and salaries is made in legal tender and no payment in any other form has come to notice. Under Chapter II of the Labour Code Ordinance any contract of service which provides for the remuneration of a worker in any form other than that in legal tender is illegal, null and void.

669. The Wages Board which came into effect with Ordinance No. 5 of 1957, replaced the Labour Advisory Boards. It deals with the fixing of minimum wages and conditions for industries in which wages and conditions are low and where there are no effective arrangements for their regulation. As yet no wages board has been appointed in respect of any industry in the Territory.

670. Wages are fixed or varied either through joint negotiation or by collective agreement following trade disputes.

671. There has been no noticeable change in the level of wages and salaries. For permanent Government staff there has been no increase since the introduction of the approved recommendations of the Gorsuch Salaries Commission.

672. There is no discrimination in employment and remuneration on account of race, sex, nationality, religion or tribal association, or for any other reason.

### Hours of Work, Holidays and Recreation Facilities

673. The normal working hour week in Government establishments is 44 hours for all industrial workers, including labourers, and 34 for clerks. Industrial workers do 8 hours a day from Monday to Friday and 4 hours on Saturday. Clerks work 6 hours a day from Monday to Friday and 4 hours on Saturday. Overtime is paid for any additional hours worked by industrial workers.

674. Hours of work of employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation are:

Mondays to Fridays . . . . .	6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays . . . . .	6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

The total normal working hour week is 45 for Industrial workers and 36½ for clerks employed in Head Offices. Any hours worked in excess are paid for at overtime rates.

675. The following leave arrangements are applicable to employees of the Cameroon Development Corporation:

Monthly Rated Staff (not in Junior Service)	30 days every two years.
Junior Service Staff with salary up to £200 per annum	60 days every two years.
Junior Service Staff with salary above £200 per annum	84 days every two years.
Intermediate Service with salaries up to £321 per annum	60 days every two years.
Intermediate Service with salaries above £321 per annum	84 days every two years.
Artisans, Classes II and III	12 days per annum.
Special and General Labour	8 days per annum.

Leave transport allowances varying from £6 to £13 are paid to all employees of the Corporation.

676. Generous leave facilities are also afforded to the employees of commercial undertakings and Government. Leave rates in commercial establishments vary from 7 to 14 days per annum while Government employees enjoy 7 to 45 days leave per annum. Leave transport facilities to employees' homes are also provided by Government according to scales laid down in General Orders.

677. Recreational facilities are provided throughout the plantations run by the Cameroons Development Corporation. They include football fields, recreational halls and clubs. Table and lawn tennis are becoming popular. The Corporation organises football leagues, inter-area boxing tournaments and tribal dances. Inter-area amateur athletics competitions culminating in the annual Southern Cameroons meeting on the Corporation's main recreation ground at Bota are promoted by the Southern Cameroons Amateur Athletic Association. The Corporation's mobile cinema unit gives regular shows and is very popular. During the year it has been used to show technical films to personnel in the Medical Department. Fuller details of the recreational facilities provided by the Corporation may be found in the Corporation's Report.

### Pensions

678. Contributory Pension or Provident Fund schemes are maintained by the Cameroons Development Corporation, United Africa Company and Elders and Fyffes. Employees' contributions vary from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 15 per cent., whilst employers contribute from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. Statutory pension regulations are applicable to Government servants.

### Housing

679. A great many houses are being built for workers in the Territory, most of them of a very high standard. The Cameroons Development Corporation houses some 80 per cent. of its labour force, and both in the camps and in the more permanent buildings in townships a reasonable standard of hygiene is maintained. Both Governments have intensified their housing programmes to cope with staff increases and in Buea Messrs. Michelletti have a large contract for junior and senior staff quarters.

### Medical provision

680. Workers in the plantation enjoy medical facilities provided by their employers. For example the C.D.C. Hospital in Tiko caters for plantation workers. In other areas arrangements are made with Government hospitals in Victoria and other places for the treatment of workers and their families.

681. There is usually a medical examination before engagement in the case of junior service staff and above in Government service.

682. Chapter IV, Part II of the Labour Code Ordinance requires that every worker shall be medically examined at the expense of the employer before he enters into any written contract. There is at present no provision for medical examination on completion of employment. (A written contract, in this context, is one which—

- (a) is made for a period of or exceeding six months; or
- (b) stipulates conditions of employment which differ materially from those customary in the district of employment for similar work; or
- (c) is to be performed outside
  - (i) a division of any province, or
  - (ii) an area of twenty-five miles radius of the place of engagement or the place of abode of the worker; or
- (d) is a contract for employment outside Nigeria.)

### Safety measures and workmen's compensation

683. Following the Factories Ordinance, 1955, there has been a steady improvement in implementing adequate safety precautions. It has been noted that many employers are becoming more safety minded, sometimes remedying deficiencies themselves before the Factory Inspector brings them to notice.

684. Every precaution has been taken to provide safe working conditions in the plantations. New machinery is adequately guarded and where necessary safety devices are provided for plant. The Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Pamol Ltd. provide medical facilities for their employees. There are four hospitals with maternity facilities, fourteen dispensaries and a number of first aid posts spread over the plantations to cater for injuries and for the general health of workers and their families. Dispensaries on outlying areas have been converted into auxiliary hospitals which serve as collecting stations where the more serious cases are treated before being passed on to the main hospitals. There are well equipped mobile units under the supervision of trained medical personnel. Anti-mosquito campaigns are carried out in the swampy areas. All these improvements have combined to check the occurrence of frequent fevers and minor ailments.

685. Provision exists under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 234 of the Laws of Nigeria) for compensation for injuries suffered by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. In fatal cases, compensation is payable to dependants of deceased workmen. The Ordinance also provides for periodical payments in cases of temporary incapacity. No legislation has been made expressly with regard to rehabilitation of workmen, other than disabled ex-servicemen.

### Employment of women and children

686. Chapter IX of the Labour Code Ordinance covers the employment of women. This law contains restrictions regarding the place of employment of women on night work or underground. Part II of Chapter IX covers maternity protection to women, and provides, inter alia, for absence from work, payment of wages during absence to the extent of twenty-five per cent. after six months' continuous employment, and prohibition of serving a notice of dismissal during absence. The Commissioner of Labour may by order specify such contracts as may be concluded by women either generally or in respect of any particular undertaking or group of undertakings, or in respect of any particular type or types of employment.

687. Chapter X deals with the employment of children and young persons. Under this chapter, a "child" is a person under twelve years old, a "juvenile" is a person under sixteen, but over twelve, and a "young person" is a person under eighteen. Child labour is prohibited and the employment of a juvenile under the age of fifteen in any industrial undertaking is prohibited also. Juveniles may only be employed on a daily wage and on a day-to-day basis, and must return each night to the residence of their parent or guardian, or other person approved by the parent or guardian. The contract must be in writing and no juvenile may be employed—

- (a) to work underground,
- (b) on machine work, or
- (c) on any statutory public holiday.

688. The maximum time during which a juvenile may be employed is eight working hours in any one day, and no person may continue to employ a juvenile against the wishes of the parent or guardian. No young person may be employed during the night except that those over sixteen may be employed in specific industrial undertakings, or in cases of emergency which could not have been controlled or foreseen.

689. Women in the minority who are in employment are mainly engaged in agriculture.

### Recruitment and movement of labour

690. Chapter V of the Labour Code Ordinance covers recruitment of labour for employment both within and without Nigeria, and conforms as closely as possible to the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers' Convention, No. 50 of 1936. The chapter on written contracts is linked with contracts for the recruitment of labour. The law prohibits recruiting save under licence and lays down the procedure under which any person may recruit for work within Nigeria. Provisions are made for the suspension or withdrawal of licences, records, age of recruitment, advance of wages, families of recruited workers, medical examination, measures for acclimatisation and adaption, expenses of the journey to the place of employment, and repatriation of recruited workers and their families. Under the special provisions relating to recruiting for employment in Nigeria in Part III of this Chapter, no native recruit may be employed until he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he has been recruited, and until an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the

recruit understands and agrees to the terms of employment offered and has not been subjected to illegal pressure or recruited by misrepresentation or mistake and that all the requirements of the law have been complied with.

691. Special provision relating to recruiting for employment outside Nigeria is made under Part IV of Chapter V of the Ordinance. No native may leave Nigeria under contract to serve as a worker unless he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he was engaged, and an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the provisions of the law have been complied with. Every contract must include terms of engagement, remuneration, and rest period, particulars of clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, fuel and housing accommodation to be furnished at the expense of the employer, free medical attention and transport and particulars as to the procedure in case of death, desertion or other casualty to the worker. Provisions are also made in regard to the duration of the contract, medical examination before engagement, and attestation of the contract by an authorised labour officer.

692. Provisions are made for contracts of apprenticeship of persons over twelve and under sixteen years of age, where such persons have relatives, and where they have none, contracts of apprenticeship of persons over sixteen, and for attestation of such contracts by an authorised labour officer. Every apprentice must be medically examined before employment, every contract must include terms of remuneration and sick pay, and in cases where the apprentice is unable to return to his home at the conclusion of each day, the contract must ensure that the apprentice is supplied with food, clothing, accommodation and medical attention. There is no legislation on industrial homework.

693. There is no legislation restricting the movement of workers within the Territory, or requiring them to possess labour passes or workbooks. Chapter VIII of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with contracts of apprenticeship and conforms with the Apprenticeship Recommendations of 1939, made at the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference.

### **Training Schemes**

694. Most employees acquire their skills while working in a trade. Training facilities are provided at the Southern Cameroons Government Trade Centre, Ombe, and at the Federal Government Trade Centre and Technical Institute, Lagos (see paragraphs 912-918).

### **The Labour Department**

695. The Southern Cameroons Department of Labour is responsible for the uniform enforcement of labour legislation. This primary duty is performed through visits to factories and work-places by officers of the Department. During the year, one Senior Labour Officer and two Assistant Labour Inspectors were stationed at Buea. It is envisaged that during the next financial year sub-offices will be opened at Victoria and Kumba, thus enabling closer and more detailed attention to be given to the areas concerned.

696. The cost of transport for these officers is met by the Federal Government.

697. The Northern Cameroons comes within the area covered by the Labour Officer, Jos, and Labour Officer, Kano. As the country is predominantly agricultural and the farming is done by small units of self-employed farmers tilling

their own plots of land, there are very few, if any, occasions for labour inspection. Occasional visits of observation are however paid by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour in charge of the Northern Region as a whole.

### Trade Unions

698. The establishment and activities of trade unions are still governed  
**Q. 103** by the Trades Union Ordinance, 1938, which provides amongst other things for:

- (a) the right of association of workmen and workmen, or workmen and masters, the primary purposes of which are the regulation of industrial relations;
- (b) peaceful picketing and prevention of intimidation;
- (c) removal of liability for interfering with another person's business;
- (d) prohibitions of actions in tort against trade unions.

699. During the latter part of 1958, three new "bodies" of workers in the Southern Cameroons were attempting to organise themselves for registration and recognition. These were at Estates and Agencies Tea Estate, Ndu, Pamol Limited, Lobe Estate and Masons and Carpenters employed in Nkambe Division.

700. Likomba Plantation Workers' Union found itself in difficulties when the Registrar of Trade Unions took legal action against the Executive of the Union for not rendering annual accounts in respect of the Union's finances. The result of this action is not yet known, but the fact has emerged that members of this Union are failing to give the requisite financial support in that Union dues appear to be very much in arrears. It looks, therefore, as if a certain amount of reorganisation will be necessary if this Union is to function satisfactorily.

701. The Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union has been fairly active. During the latter part of the year, a Mr. John Emmanuel, understood to be the Assistant General Secretary of the Trade Unions of the Federation of Malaya, visited the Cameroons. His main concern has apparently been to reorganise the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union with the possibility of arranging its affiliation with other plantation Unions.

702. In the Northern Cameroons there is only a branch of the Northern Civil Service Union at Mubi.

703. There is a list, in Attachment D to this Report, of trade unions in the Territory, showing their numerical strength, where they operate, and their affiliations outside the Territory. The number and membership of trade unions in the Southern Cameroons have fallen compared with previous years; the local people have lost interest in the branches of Nigerian unions and, for example, the teachers and the public utility technical and general workers, are now attempting to form their own unions.

### Trade Disputes

704. During 1958, 23 trade disputes involving the loss of 9,561 man-  
**Q. 104** days were recorded in the Southern Cameroons. All were settled either by the normal intervention of the Labour Department or by the concerted efforts of the union officials and managements, with the exception of the dispute between management and the Workers' Union of the Cameroons Development Corporation.

705. This dispute arose on the 16th June. The Commissioner of Labour appointed the Senior Labour Officer, Buea, as conciliator under the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance. At issue were demands by the Workers' Union for:

- (a) Annual holidays for daily-rated workers;
- (b) holiday travel allowances;
- (c) up-grading of lighter boys; and
- (d) allowances for watchmen.

The conciliation proceedings were successful in that full agreement between the parties was achieved. Details of the agreement are as follows:

*Leave: Daily-rated Employees*

It is AGREED that as from the 1st July, 1958, leave for daily-rated employees shall be as follows:

*Artisans Classes II and III:*

12 days leave with 11 days pay after each completed year of continuous service.

*Special and General Labour:*

8 days leave with 7 days pay after each completed year of continuous service. After 5 years continuous service they shall be granted 11 days leave with 10 days pay for each consecutive year of continuous service.

*Leave Allowances*

It is AGREED that for all those members of the Monthly and Junior Service staff whose leave falls due after 1st July, 1958, the following leave allowances will apply:

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Monthly Paid</i>	<i>Junior Service with salaries up to and including £200 per annum</i>	<i>Junior Service with salaries above £200 per annum</i>
Victoria Division . . . }	£	£	£
Kumba Division . . . }	6	8	10
French Cameroons . . . }			
Mamfe Division . . .	7	10	12
Bamenda Division and Nigeria .	8	11	13

**Labour Offences**

**Q. 105** 706. No proceedings for offences against labour laws were instituted during 1958.



## CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Q. 106- 707. There is no insurance or assistance for the unemployed in the Territory. When a man leaves paid employment, if he has nothing more profitable to do, he goes and works on his family's land. No family would think of neglecting its aged, disabled, or epileptic members, and a widow who feels she is not getting her rights is quick to assert them in the Native Court; but she seldom has to do so. In traditional society, for practical purposes, there is no such thing as an orphan, because somebody in the family is always both bound and ready to represent the father; that a child might be abandoned is inconceivable to the ordinary inhabitant of the Cameroons, and those who are handicapped are treated with special solicitude. As might be expected in the circumstances, juvenile delinquency is extremely rare. Rules to restrict travel of unaccompanied juveniles have been made under the Native Authority Law, 1954, by two Native Authorities with areas lying within the Trust Territory of the Northern Cameroons. Dikwa Native Authority made such rules in April, 1956, and Adamawa Native Authority in May, 1957.

708. A Ministry of Social Services was created in the Southern Cameroons in May and there has been a significant growth in awareness of social problems and responsibilities. The prevalent social field of prostitution in the artificial societies created by the plantation system has received much attention in Native Authority Councils, in the District Officers' Conference and in Executive Council, as well as in the Ministry. Government is also considering the problems, allied to it and likewise arising out of a changed behaviour pattern, of divorce and laxity in marriage, problems which are increasing as civilisation makes its impact upon the less developed areas of the Southern Cameroons and the traditional code of ethics is weakened. The provisions of the Workers Compensation Ordinance now applied throughout the country help to improve the conditions of organised labour. The orphanage at Shisong in Bamenda Division, operated by the Roman Catholic Mission with help from the Native Authority, continues its valuable work in caring for destitute children. Government has established a Subventions Fund to be utilised, at the discretion of the Financial Secretary in consultation with the Minister of Social Services, for grants or loans to deserving causes, including Sports and Social Clubs, welfare institutions and youth organisations.

## CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

## Surveys

Q. 109 709. No comprehensive surveys of the Federation's National Income  
Q. 110 has been published since the Prest-Stewart Inquiry relating to the year 1950-51. A new comprehensive survey, covering the year 1957-58, is, however, in hand and the Economic Survey of Nigeria (see paragraph 314) will incorporate an assessment of the National Income in 1956-57.

## Foodstuffs

710. There is no longer any significant difference from the point of view of diet between the plantations and the rest of the Territory, although workers on the plantations have the advantages of good shopping facilities and a steady regular income. The improvement in communications has been reflected in

marketing facilities and prices in markets near plantations approximate to those in the larger central markets. The twenty workers' shops run by the C.D.C. supply goods at identical prices on all the plantations and thus help to keep local market prices steady.

711. A man can keep himself in health on 1s. 6d. a day for food; but it is not possible to express the average family's budget in terms of cash. Prisoners thrive on a diet costing 1s. 10d. per day at Buea compared with 1s. 4d. at Bamenda, Mamfe and Kumba. Long-term first offender prisoners selected for transfer to the Open Prison at Upper Farm, Buea, are given one-third or a ration extra, as they are called upon to work longer hours and more strenuously than the normal prisoner. A student's daily diet at the Ombe Trade Centre, Victoria Division, with a calorific value of 2,500 units, costs 2s. 3d. per day.

712. Prices tend to be higher in Victoria Division than in other parts of the Territory due to the existence of a large immigrant population.

713. Generally speaking, the local people, however well-to-do, prefer their own food which they have been eating for generations to imported food. Many, however, have acquired tastes for European foodstuffs such as bread, butter, bacon, kippers, sardines and tinned herrings.

### Clothing

714. There is a wide variety of dress in the Territory as a whole, from the flowing robes of the Muslim North to the colourful "Bali" type dress of the Bamenda area; European dress is general in the south. There is nakedness in certain parts of the grasslands, mainly amongst women, but changes in public opinion and in the standard of living have become such that the sight of a naked person is becoming steadily rarer. The Nigerian type of national dress, usually a loose-fitting below-the-knee length gown in colourful hues or plain white, has not made much headway amongst indigenous Cameroonians. In the forest areas, national dress generally consists of a waist to ankle "wrapper" possibly worn with a European shirt. Many employed persons whether salaried or wage-earning although wearing European dress in the course of their work, revert to national dress in their leisure hours. The ordinary dress of a labourer at work consists of a pair of drill shorts, a cotton singlet, and sandals, commonly made out of motor tyres. An overseer will probably be wearing a hat, a shirt instead of a singlet, stockings, and boots. Clerks wear shirts and ties, trousers, socks, and shoes. Women wear cloths or dresses, varying in style and quality with the occasion, handkerchiefs or hats, and on the whole they are more apt than men to go barefooted, presumably from dislike of high heels. The use of footwear is becoming more common. Increasing prosperity is bringing about a continuing improvement in the clothing standards of the people.

## CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

### (a) General: Organisation

#### Legislation

Q.111 715. The following enactments in 1958 affected the Northern Cameroons:

- (1) The Declaration of Infectious Disease (Poliomyelitis) Notice, 1958.
- (2) The Wukari Federation N.A. (Markets) Rules, 1958.

The former made poliomyelitis a notifiable infectious disease; the latter regulated the conduct of certain markets in the area of the Wukari Federation, including those of Baissa and Bissaula in the Benue Trust Territory.

716. The inordinately complex Southern Cameroons Hospital Fees Regulations have been redrafted; the new simplified form which it is hoped to introduce in 1959 is designed to be easily intelligible to the clerks and to lessen the time spent by Medical Officers on administration.

717. Southern Cameroons Native Authorities made rules regulating Markets, Domestic Animals, Public Health, Building, Eating Houses and Food Preparing and Preserving Premises, Licensing of Dogs, Registration of Births and Deaths and the Sale of Liquor. The following rules came into effect during the year:

Market (Slaughter) Rules (Bani Native Authority)

Public Health Rules (Menka Native Authority)

Control of Bakehouses etc. Rules (Victoria Native Authority)

Building Rules (Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority).

Two new markets, the Likomba Market and the Victoria Beach Market, were at last actually established in Victoria Division.

### Government medical services

718. In the Northern Region, the Medical Department was integrated with the Ministry of Health, with effect from the 15th November, 1957, the Minister of Health assuming direct executive responsibility for health services. His control is exercised through a lay Permanent Secretary who in turn controls, with the advice of a professional officer, the adviser on Health, a number of professional Heads of Divisions. There are five Divisions: 3 Medical Divisions, each under a Principal Medical Officer, namely the Curative Services Division responsible for hospital services, the Urban Health Division responsible for environmental health and the Endemic Diseases Division responsible for the control of the major endemic diseases of the Region—malaria, yaws, leprosy and sleeping sickness; a Dental Division under a Principal Dental Officer; and a Chemistry Division under a Government Chemist, responsible for the examination of water supplies and the Regions' analytical services.

719. Peripherally, the unit of administration is the Medical Area, each of which comprises one or more political administrative divisions with their component Native Administrations, and is presided over by a Government Medical Officer, based on a Government Hospital. The Medical Areas are in turn grouped together into Medical Divisions, one for every two Provinces, which are in charge of Senior Medical Officers. The organization may be illustrated by the following table:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Medical Division</i>	<i>Medical Area</i>	<i>Component Native Administrations</i>
Bornu . . . . .	Yola	Bama	Dikwa N.A.
Adamawa . . . . .			
Northern Territory . . . . .	Yola	Mubi	Adamawa N.A.
Southern Territory . . . . .	Yola	Yola	Adamawa N.A.
Benue . . . . .	Makurdi	Wukari	Wukari, Federation United Hills N.A.

720. The Government Medical Officers at Bama, Mubi, Yola and Wukari are also the Medical Officers of Health for their areas and have a general responsibility for all that affects the "public health" within their boundaries. This involves close liaison with the local Native Administration which broadly speaking, is entrusted with responsibility for the static rural health services: dispensaries and maternity, welfare and leprosy clinics. In order to carry out their responsibilities the Native Administrations employ a considerable number of medical auxiliaries, dispensary attendants, midwives, health inspectors, etc. The work of these auxiliaries is supervised by the Government Medical Officer, but their disciplinary control remains with the Native Authority. The apportionment of duties between Government and the Native Administration is governed by the policy laid down by the Government of Nigeria in 1947: Government is responsible for the hospital services, the control of epidemic and endemic disease, sanitation in townships and Government stations, the training of staff and the supervision of all branches of the services, while the Native Administrations are responsible for dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres, sanitation in rural areas and rural ambulance services, and are expected to co-operate in all Government medical and health activities in their areas. Native Administrations are becoming increasingly active in playing their part.

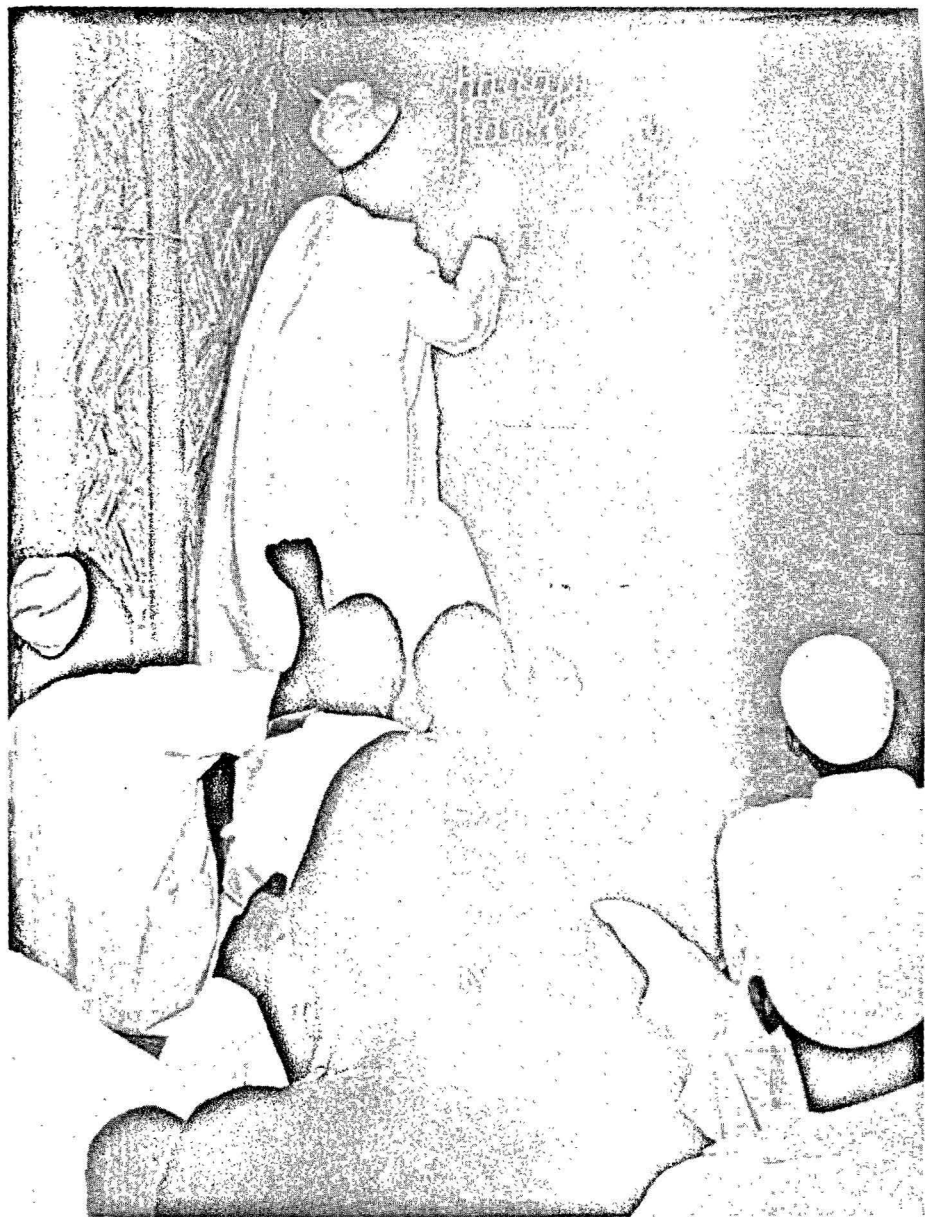
721. With the introduction of a Ministerial form of Government in the Southern Cameroons in May, a Minister and Permanent Secretary were appointed for Social Services and the post of Principal Medical Officer was raised to that of Director.

#### **Non-governmental medical services**

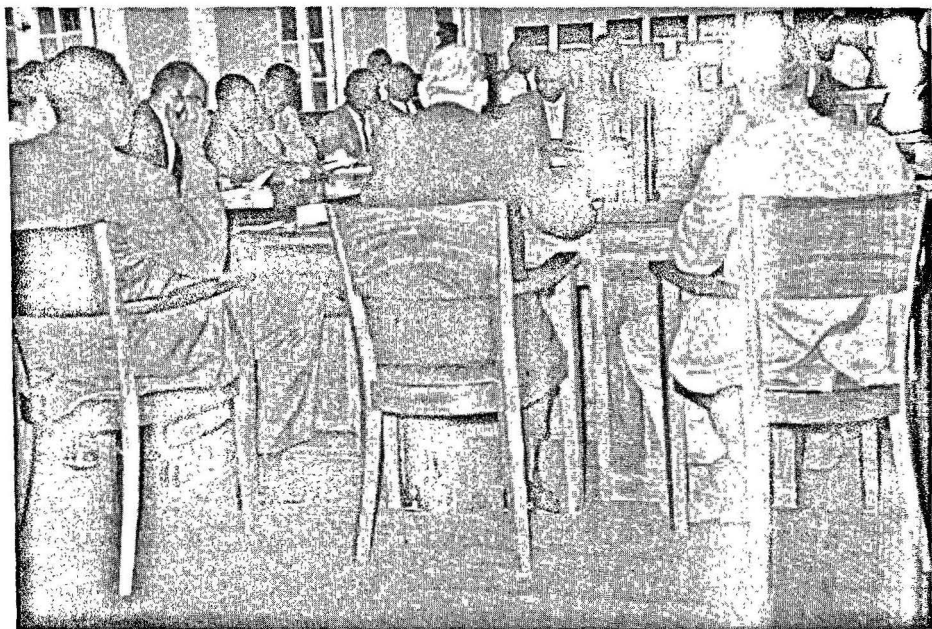
722. There are no private or commercial medical institutions in the Northern Cameroons. The Sudan United Mission has a 32-bed hospital at Gwoza, 4-bed maternity homes at Bama in the Dikwa Emirate and at Gurum in Adamawa Trust Territory, dispensaries at Dashen in Adamawa Trust Territory and Baissa in Benue Trust Territory, Leprosy Segregation Villages at Bama, Gurum and Baissa and leprosy clinics at Bama, Gwoza and Kerawa. The Church of the Brethren Mission has a dispensary at Gulak in Northern Adamawa, a Leprosy Segregation Village at Kwalia, and leprosy clinics at Kwalia and Gulak. The Roman Catholic Mission runs a Rural Health Centre jointly with the Adamawa Native Authority at Sugu in Adamawa Trust Territory. The Cameroons Baptist Mission has a first-aid post at Warwar on the Mambila Plateau. All this medical work is assisted by grants-in-aid from the Regional Government; co-ordination of Mission, Native Authority and Government services is ensured by joint membership of the Provincial Development Committees, the Provincial Leprosy Boards and the Regional Medical Advisory Board.

723. The Cameroons Development Corporation caters for the medical care of its own workers at their Hospital as also do the Pamol Estates. The agreement between Elders and Fyffes and the Cameroons Development Corporation ended on the 30th November and was not renewed. Elders and Fyffes employees now make use of Government facilities, and the company plans to provide a fully staffed sick bay and dispensary at their new plantation near Myuka.

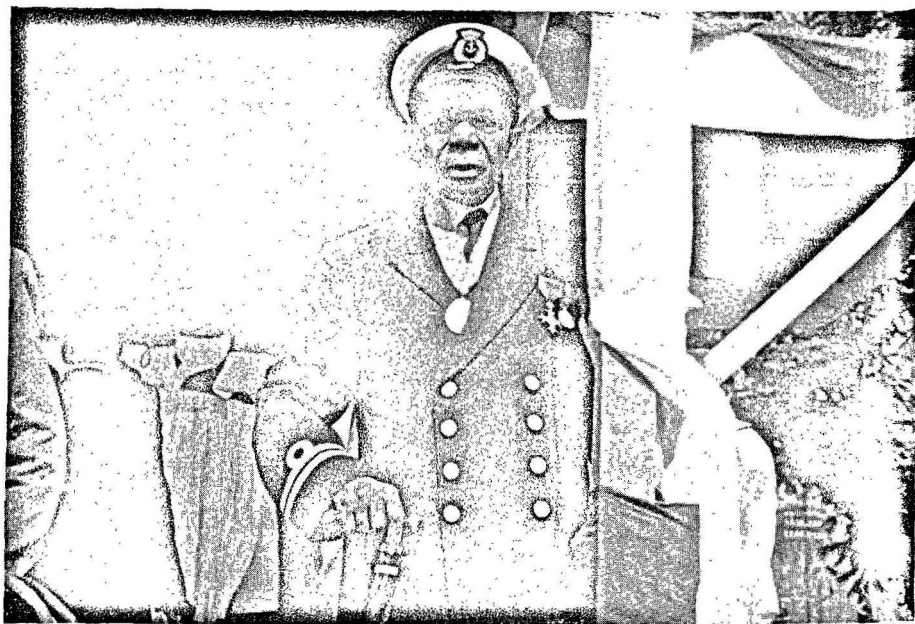
724. The Roman Catholic, Basel and Cameroons Baptist Missions have maternity homes in various parts of the Southern Cameroons and also give general treatment. Leprosy work is directed by the Basel Mission in Mamfe,



*Adult literacy class, Bazza.*

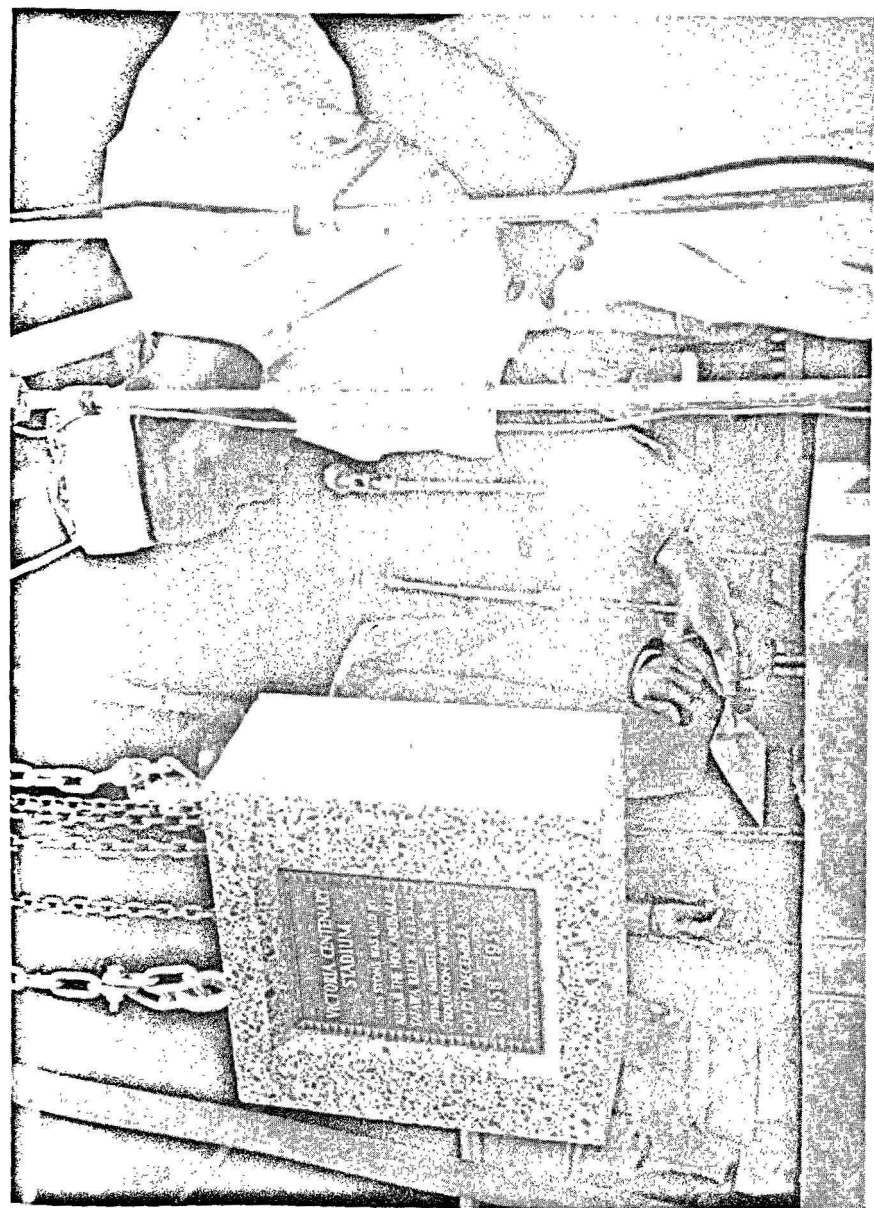


*Members of the Visiting Mission (with backs to camera) conducting an interview in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly in Buea.*



*Chief Manga Williams, O.B.E., who died on the 15th April, 1959, aged 82. Chief Williams was President of the Victoria Divisional Council, and a former legislator in Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons.*



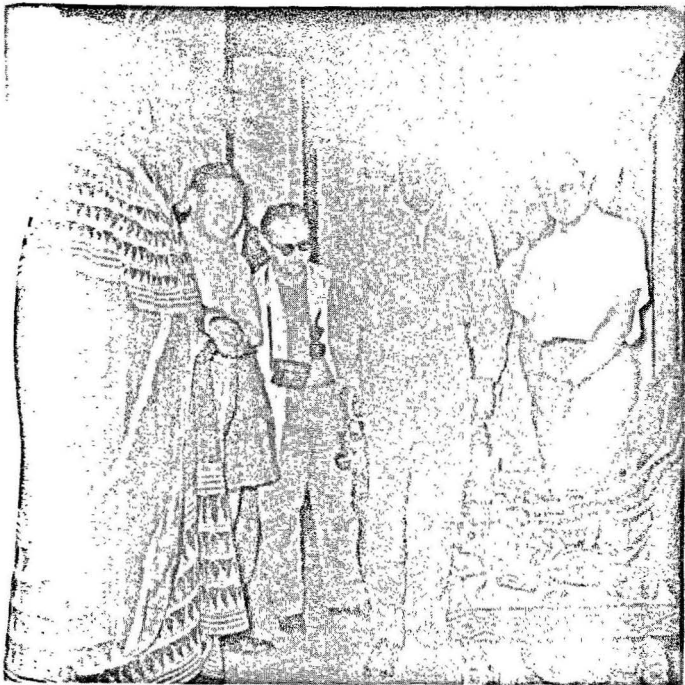


*Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, laying the foundation stone of the Victoria Centenary Stadium during the Victoria Centenary Celebrations in December, 1958.*





*Minister of Northern Cameroons Affairs addresses the Southern Section Adamawa Outer Council at Jada.*



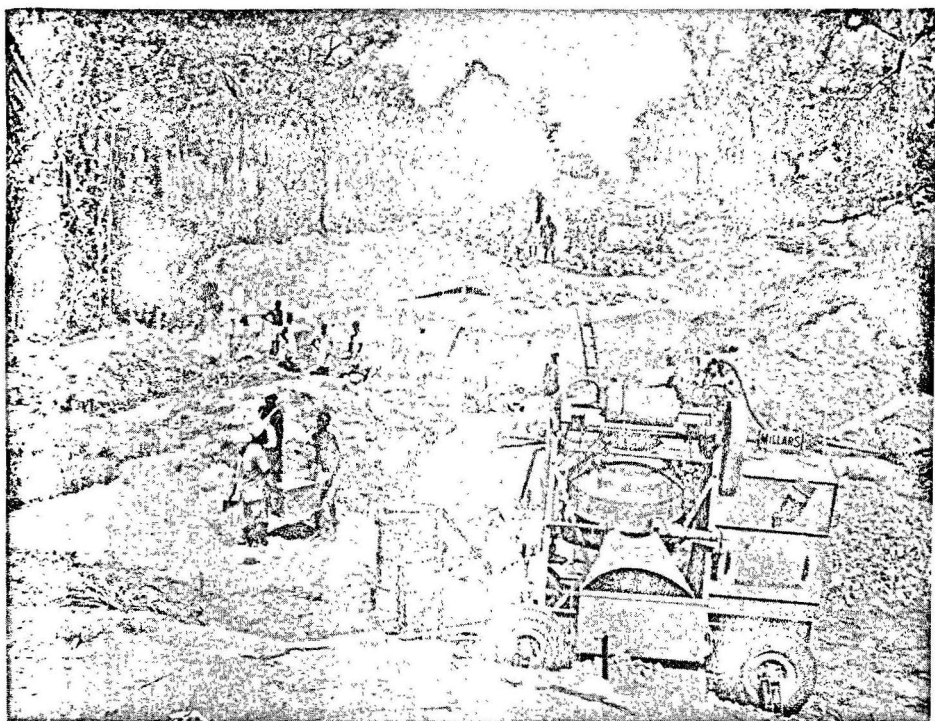
*Members of the  
Visiting Mission  
admiring a carved  
wooden chair in the  
palace of the Fon of  
Bafut (standing on the  
extreme left).*



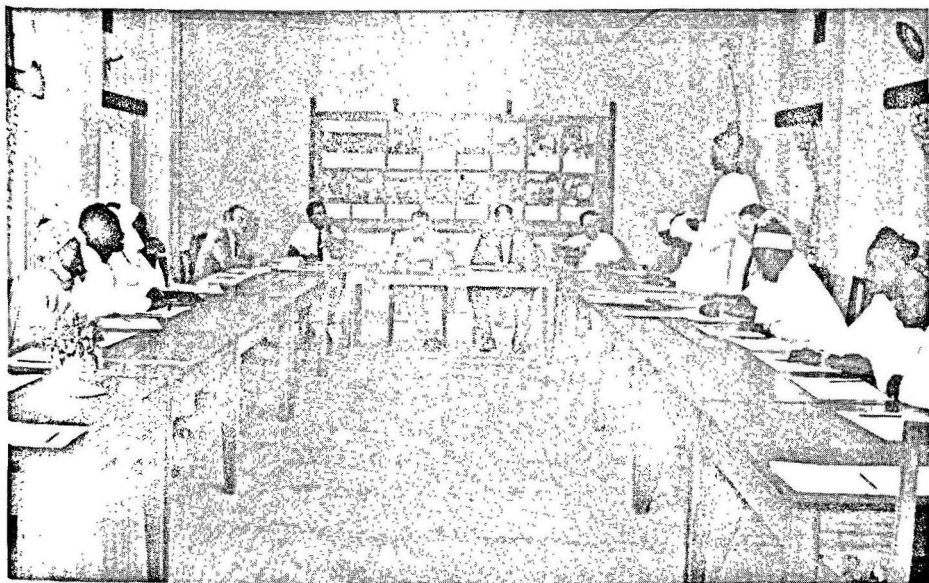
*New Bridge on Uba-Bama Road.*



*Government Health Sister at Jada Dispensary.*

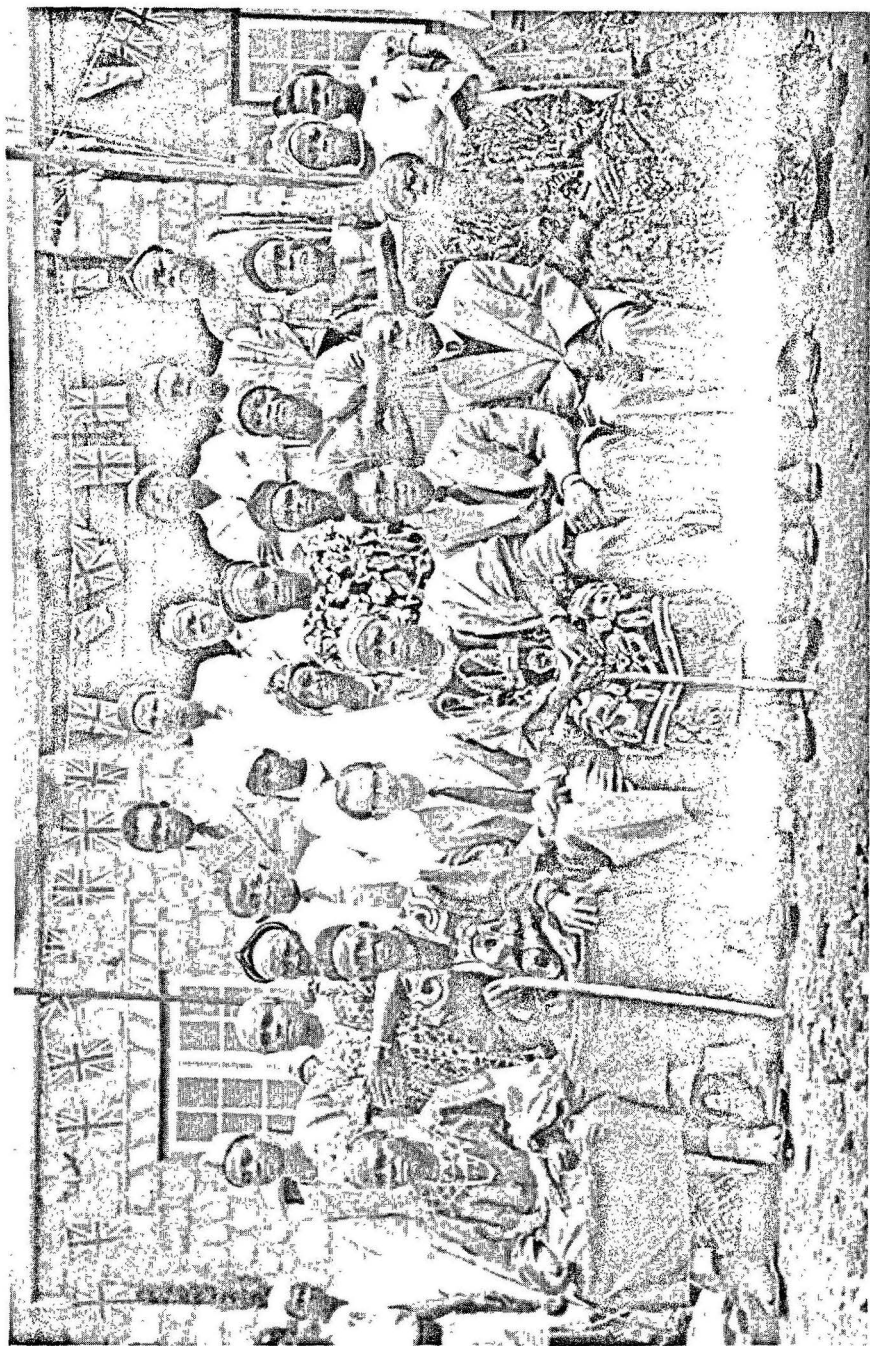


*Culvert construction, Jamtari-Serti Road.*

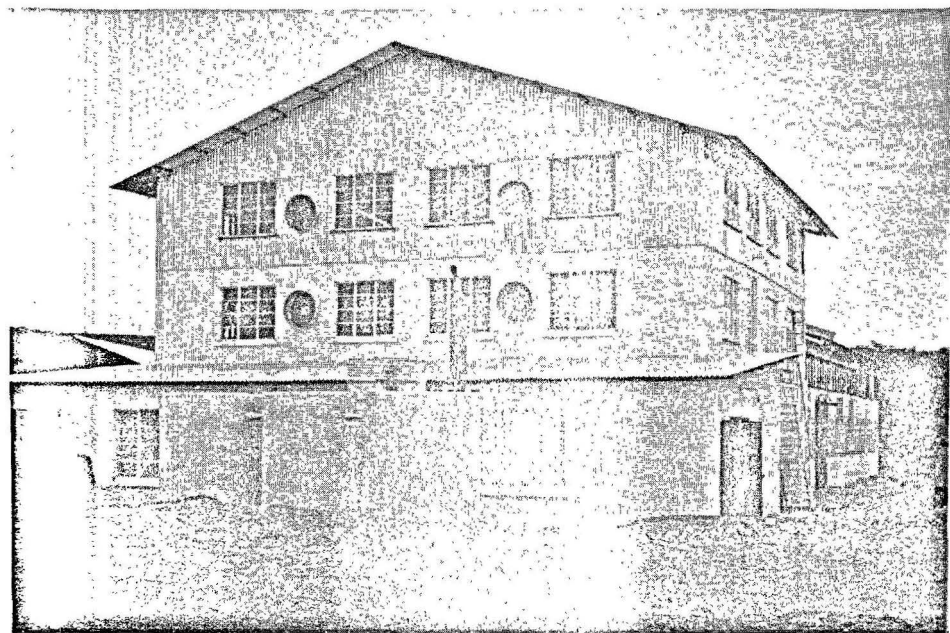


*1958 United Nations Visiting Mission meeting the Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons, Mubi.*

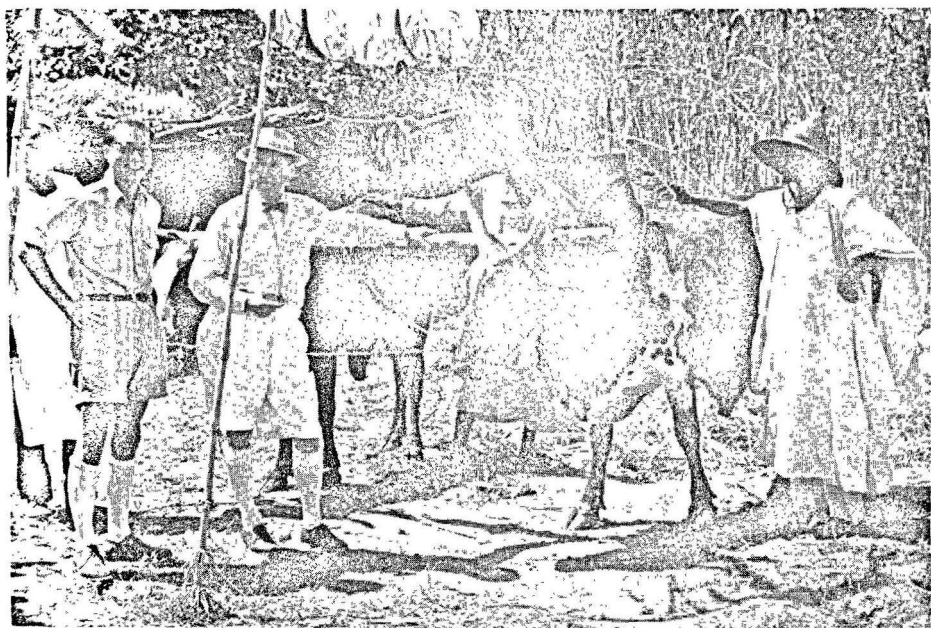




*After he was appointed the first Premier of the Southern Cameroons in May, 1958, Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E., toured the territory to explain the new Ministerial system of government. Here he is seen (sitting third from right) with a Native Authority Council in Bamenda.*



*Tea is now being produced in the Tea Factory in Tole which was completed in March, 1958.*



*Chairman of Visiting Mission inspecting mixed farmers ploughing area, Gwoza Resettlement Scheme.*



*A typical village in the Bamenda grassland.*



(Acknowledgement to Central Office of Information.)

*Bark being stripped from mahogany at a timber camp near Victoria.*





(Acknowledgements to Central Office of Information.)

*Workmen spraying the trunk of an Obeche tree with Gammaxene to protect it against timber-boring insects.*



*Anti-erosion works at Mubi.*



Kumba and Victoria Divisions, and by the Cameroons Baptist Mission in Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions. The Joint Roman Catholic Mission and Native Administration Hospital at Nkambe was opened to patients on the 1st March. It has 32 beds, a maternity ward and an outpatients' clinic. The Mission is responsible for providing the staff (which comprises a European doctor, matron and Grade I midwife and six African nurses) and for administering the Hospital. The Native Administration gives a grant of £1,500 per annum. There is an ambulance which makes regular visits to the outlying Dispensaries to bring in the sick. A small fee is charged for medical attention.

### International co-operation

725. There is a regular interchange of visits between representatives of the Medical authorities in the British and French Trust Territories and from neighbouring French territories. With them and with the neighbouring Spanish territories also there is a regular exchange of reports on infectious diseases.

726. All vessels entering Cameroons ports and aircraft using Tiko airport comply with the International Sanitary Regulations. All relevant international health agreements are observed.

### Local participation

727. The inhabitants of the Territory participate in the work of the health department through the Native Authorities, Cameroons Native Administration representatives sit on the Provincial Development Committees, and on the Northern Regional Advisory Board.

### Expenditure

728. Appendix IV, Table 27 shows the relationship between Government expenditure on public health and Government expenditure generally. Table 30 gives Native Administration expenditure and Table 80 gives total expenditure on health services broken down among the Regional or Southern Cameroons Government, Native Administration and Missions. Missions receive grants in aid from the Government towards their medical work.

### (b) Medical facilities

#### Northern Cameroons

729. The following were the medical institutions at 31st December (see also Table 74):

#### (a) *General Hospitals* 2

Gwoza (Sudan United Mission)—32 beds

Mubi (Government)—48 beds

#### (b) *Rural Health Centres* 1

Bama (Government)—12 beds

#### (c) *Maternity Homes* 3

Bama (Sudan United Mission)—4 beds

Gurum (Sudan United Mission)—4 beds

Sugu (Native Authority)—4 beds

#### (d) *Dispensaries* 32

*N.A. 18**(a) Dikwa Emirate—9*

Ashigashiya  
Dikwa  
Gulumba  
Gumsu  
Gowza  
Kala  
Kumshe  
Ngala  
Wulgo

*(b) Adamawa N.A.*

*Northern Territory—3*  
Madagali  
Maiha (Mayo Nguli)  
Micika

*(c) Adamawa N.A.*

*Southern Territory—5*  
Gembu  
Jada  
Mayo-Ndaga  
Serti  
Toungo

*(d) Wukari Federation—1*

*United Hills N.A.*  
Bissaula

*(e) Leprosy Segregation Villages 4**Bornu*

Dikwa Emirate . . . Bama . . . S.U.M.

*Adamawa*

*Northern Territory* . . . Kwalie . . . C.B.M.  
*Southern Territory* . . . Gurum . . . S.U.M.

*Benue*

*United Hills N.A.* . . . Baissa . . . S.U.M.

*(f) Leprosy Clinics 23**Bornu*

*Dikwa Emirate—7* . . . Bama . . . S.U.M.  
Dikwa . . . N.A.  
Gulumba . . . N.A.  
Gumsu . . . N.A.  
Gwoza . . . S.U.M.  
Kerawa . . . S.U.M.  
Kumshe . . . N.A.

*Mission 4**(a) Dikwa Emirate Nil**(b) Adamawa N.A.*

*Northern Territory* Gulak  
(C.B.M.)

*(c) Adamawa N.A.*

*Southern Territory*  
Dashen (S.U.M.)  
Gurum (S.U.M.)

*(d) Wukari Federation**United Hills N.A.*

Baissa (S.U.M.)

*Adamawa**Northern Territory—5*

Gulak	.	.	.	C.B.M.
Kwalia	.	.	.	C.B.M.
Madagali	.	.	.	N.A.
Mayo Nguli	.	.	.	(Maiha) N.A.
Mubi	.	.	.	N.A.

*Southern Territory—9*

Gembu	.	.	.	N.A.
Gurum	.	.	.	S.U.M.
Jada	.	.	.	N.A.
Mapeo	.	.	.	N.A.
Mayo Ndaga	.	.	.	N.A.
Mbamga	.	.	.	N.A.
Serti	.	.	.	N.A.
Sugu	.	.	.	R.C.M.
Toungo	.	.	.	N.A.

*Benue**United Hills N.A.—2*

Baissa	.	.	.	S.U.M.
Sabon Gida	.	.	.	S.U.M.

730. Mention should also be made of a number of medical institutions which although not themselves in Trust Territory are sufficiently close to make an appreciable contribution to the medical services available to the people of the Northern Cameroons. Thus, the Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital at Lassa, Northern Adamawa (54 beds) draws 50 per cent., and the Government Hospital at Yola (134 beds) 10 per cent. of its patients from Trust Territory, while the Government Hospitals at Maiduguri (184 beds) and Wukari (28 beds) also treat numbers of Trust Territory patients. The new Sudan United Mission (Christian Reformed Church) Hospital at Takum (32 beds)—opened by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health on 12th November—will much improve the medical facilities available to the people of Benue Trust Territory. The total number of Trust Territory patients treated by these hospitals in 1958 was 593 in-patients and 18,703 out-patients.

731. Towards the end of the year the progress of medical development was reviewed. Out of the £80,000 approved by the Legislature for expenditure in the Northern Cameroons, it was originally intended to build a 16-bed ward at Bama and a small country-type hospital in Southern Adamawa but these plans have been superseded. The other original projects have remained: they comprise a 16-bed ward at the S.U.M. Mission Gwoza, a 12-bed maternity ward at the N.A./R.C.M. Health Centre, Sugu; X-ray block and nurses quarters at Mubi Government Hospital; and a new Native Authority Dispensary and extensions to an existing Native Authority Dispensary in Benue Trust Territory. The first mentioned is now in full operation; the remainder are under construction, some being virtually completed. In addition, the Northern Region Government, with the help of a grant from C.D. and W. funds, has approved the expansion of Bama Health Centre into a fully equipped 60-bed hospital costing £65,000 and the building of a new 60-bed hospital at Ganye in Southern Adamawa costing £86,500; work on both projects is to be completed by the

30th September, 1960. The total allocation for medical development in the Northern Cameroons has thus been increased to £179,000. When completed, the area will be served by four hospitals with a total capacity of 200 beds, or about 1 bed per 3,500 persons. This does not include beds in Maternity Homes.

732. A detachment of No. 2 Medical Field Unit, which is based on Maiduguri, was stationed at Bama during the year to staff the Rural Health Centre and assist the Dikwa Native Administration to supervise the dispensaries and rural health services. The detachment, known as the Bama Rural Health Unit, consisted of 1 Medical Officer, 1 Inspector and 5 Assistants. With the aid of members of the Unit, three vaccination teams were formed which in the last six months of the year successfully vaccinated 44,528 people. Other work included an onchocerciasis survey in the Gwoza District, a tuberculin survey in the Gulumba and Bama areas, and a survey of the health of school-children in 14 schools in the Emirate during which 1,030 children were examined and treated. The Unit also assisted in a serological survey made by members of the staff of the Department of Bacteriology of University College, Ibadan, and in a malaria survey made by the Government's Malariologist.

733. In the south of the area, teams from Nos. 1 and 6 Medical Field Units, engaged in the W.H.O.-sponsored yaws campaign, entered the Benue Trust Territory at the end of November and began an Initial Treatment Survey (I.T.S.). The teams engaged are "polyvalent" teams, that is, they have attached to them personnel from the Sleeping Sickness and Leprosy Sections of the Ministry of Health who take advantage of the full attendance of the local population at the yaws treatment centres, to pick out and treat cases of leprosy and sleeping sickness.

734. The Benue Trust Territory lies close to one of the two main endemic foci of sleeping sickness in the Northern Region, and it is therefore gratifying that preliminary reports from one of the three constituent districts, Kentu District, give an incidence of sleeping sickness of only 0.35 per cent. (14 cases in 3,967 people examined).

735. All the facilities described are available to all sections of the community. Both Government and Mission hospitals are equipped to deal with all the common diseases and medical emergencies occurring in their neighbourhood. Complicated cases requiring laboratory investigation or specialist advice can be sent to the Government hospitals at Kano, Kaduna and Jos at Government expense where these services are available.

### **Southern Cameroons**

736. In the Southern Cameroons there are Government hospitals at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. The Victoria General Hospital has two annexes: a Senior Service Hospital (Albert Nursing Home) at Victoria and a Sick Bay at Buea. On the completion of the water supply and nurses' quarters, the new 102-bedded Hospital at Bamenda was brought into use on 5th April 1956. A General Hospital is run at Bansa by the Cameroons Baptist Mission and in Nkambe Division there is a combined Native Administration and Roman Catholic Hospital. The Cameroons Development Corporation has hospitals, auxiliary hospitals and dressing stations in the Tiko, Ekona, Bota and Mukonje areas and the United Africa Company have hospitals at N'Dian, Lobe and Bai. Rural Dispensaries are maintained by Native Authorities: they are in the charge of a Dispensary Attendant and under the supervision of the Area Medical Officer.

737. A malaria control unit is maintained by the Cameroons Development Corporation to control the breeding of *Simulium damnosum*. As yet, no really satisfactory method to keep a concentration of insecticide in the fast flowing streams has been devised.

738. The Leper Settlements at Mbingo and Manyemen continue to expand and to open rural clinics.

739. The W.H.O.-U.N.I.C.E.F. Medical Field Unit has completed its work in Bamenda Province and has begun in Mamfe Division. In Bamenda 185,785 people were seen and 15,176 cases of yaws were diagnosed; resurveys covering 12,000 people twice yearly have been arranged.

## Research

Q. 118 740. The Federal Government is responsible for medical research.

741. There are no medical research institutions in the Northern Cameroons but, as already described, an applied research project in the shape of a serological survey was carried out in the Dikwa Emirate by members of the Department of Bacteriology of University College, Ibadan, at the beginning of the year. Blood samples were taken from 201 Kanuri, 214 Shuwa Arabs and 207 Gwoza pagans, and were tested for antibodies against (1) *Brucella Melitensis* and *abortus*, (2) *Rickettsiae*, and (3) the *Salmonella* group. Results showed that in the Kanuri and Shuwa Arabs, brucellosis, tick-borne typhus and Q. Fever are all endemic, and that about 10 per cent. had suffered from recent *Salmonella* infection. Of the Gwoza hill pagans, however, only about 1 in 5 showed evidence of recent infection with brucellosis, but about 1 in 3 had suffered from tick typhus and 1 in 7 from Q. fever and about 1 in 10 had been infected with an organism of the *Salmonella* group. None of these diseases, except *Salmonellosis*, had previously been recognized clinically in the Northern Cameroons.

742. The main energies of the Helminthiasis Research Unit which is established at Kumba have continued to be directed towards the investigation of loiasis. A full and detailed study of the epidemiology of this disease has been made over the past years with special emphasis on the complex inter-relationships of the definitive host, the vector and the parasite; the unravelling of these complexities has been regarded as an essential pre-requisite for the successful control of this and other insect-borne diseases. Work continued on these lines, but knowledge has now reached a point where it is thought justifiable on scientific grounds to initiate pilot schemes to control the vector *Chrysops* and to attempt by other means to prevent the transmission of the disease.

743. The Unit also continued research on onchocerciasis. A number of human volunteers who were infected with this disease were treated with the new drug TWSb, obtained from Dr. Friedheim. The follow-up is not yet complete, but it appears that this drug has a considerable effect on the parasites in the skin. Some experiments have also been carried out on the factors influencing the level on the human body at which *Simulium* bites. Studies on the third filarial disease in the area, namely *acanthocheilonemiasis*, were directed in particular to discovering which species of *Culicoides* act as vectors.

## Maternity and child welfare

Q. 119 744. The Government Health Sisters stationed at Maiduguri, Yola and Mubi held regular ante-natal and child welfare clinics at Bama, Madagali, Michika, Mayo Nguli and Jada in the Northern Cameroons.



During the year a full-time Health Sister was posted to Mubi to open clinics in Northern Adamawa thereby giving the Health Sister at Yola more time to visit the Southern area. A difficulty has been to ensure continuity during the absence on leave of the Health Sister, there being no cadre of trained auxiliaries to carry on the work. A training school for Community Nurses has therefore been established in Kaduna, which will open its doors early in 1959. It will give Grade II Midwives a year's course in domiciliary midwifery and health visiting. Rapid progress cannot, however, be expected until the drive on women's education begins to bear fruit, and more educated girls become available for training.

745. Within the Northern Cameroons, medical attention in childbirth is available at the S.U.M. Hospital at Gwoza, the Government Hospital at Mubi, the R.C.M. Rural Health Centre at Sugu and the four maternity homes run by the S.U.M. In 1958 these institutions between them delivered about 400 women. Large numbers of village midwives are needed and as a first step towards providing them Grade II Midwives Training Schools have been approved at Maiduguri and Yola Hospitals, but it will be some years before educated girls are available for training in anything like the numbers required.

746. The maternity and child welfare unit maintains its mobile service in Victoria Division. It is in the charge of a Nursing Sister, fully trained not only as a nurse but as a midwife and Health Visitor. With the assistance of two midwives she carries out school inspections and holds clinics in areas where there are none permanently established. At many rural centres there are now resident midwives. All government and mission hospitals in the Southern Cameroons provide maternity and child welfare facilities and there are also child welfare clinics attached to the lying-in wards under the control of the Native Authorities.

747. Midwifery is a "designated profession", i.e., a profession in regard to which enactments of the Federal legislature take precedence over those of the Regions and the Southern Cameroons, with the result that the training and qualifications of midwives and the practice of midwifery are still regulated throughout the Federation by the Midwives Board and by Rules made under the Midwives Ordinance (Laws of Nigeria, 1948, Cap. 132). Midwives have to be registered, and for that purpose they must hold certificates granted by the Board which the Ordinance set up, or certificates issued by the Director of Medical Services before the Ordinance came into force (in 1931); or they must have qualified in other countries. A woman who pretends to be a registered midwife is liable to be fined £5, and a registered midwife must give the Board notice of her intention to practise. She must also inform the Board if she changes her professional address. She is not by law authorised to practise medicine or surgery, outside a midwife's ordinary duties, and she may not grant any medical certificate, or any certificate of death or still-birth; nor may she take charge of cases of abnormality or disease in parturition. These general restrictions apart, she is subject to the Midwives Rules and to the Midwifery Board.

748. There is no organised school medical service. In the Northern Cameroons school children are inspected from time to time in their schools by Medical Officers and Health Sisters on tour. In the Southern Cameroons school children are given free treatment and from time to time have lectures from Health Staff on tour; arrangements have been made to carry out a tuberculosis test on all children in order that all children who require it may be vaccinated with B.C.G.

### Payment of fees

749. Medical facilities in Government hospitals are free to all inhabitants of the Trust Territory. In the Northern Cameroons when food is provided by the hospital a charge is made for maintenance which varies with the income of the patient from 9d. to 15s. a day, except that the charge can be waived by the Medical Officer in necessitous cases, and does not apply to certain categories of patient (e.g. school children) or of disease (e.g. pulmonary tuberculosis). No charges are made at Native Authority dispensaries, but fees are charged at Mission hospitals or dispensaries on a scale which varies from Mission to Mission. By regulations made under the Hospital Fees Ordinance in-patients of hospitals in the Southern Cameroons are charged maintenance fees for accommodation.

### Medical qualifications

750. The professions of medicine, dentistry, nursing and pharmacy have been declared "designated professions" under the terms of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, and so continue to be regulated throughout the Federation by the relevant Nigerian Ordinances, viz., the Medical Practitioner and Dentists Ordinance (Cap. 130), the Registration of Nurses Ordinance (Cap. 196) and the Pharmacy Ordinance (Cap. 169).

751. The holder of any diploma recognised by the Medical Registrar as a guarantee of the requisite knowledge and skill may practise medicine or dentistry. Pharmacists must be licensed by the Nigerian Pharmacy Board after examination, or satisfy the Board that they have sufficient skill and knowledge, or have qualified as chemists and druggists in the United Kingdom.

752. Nurses must pass the final examination of the Nursing Council of Nigeria or, if they were trained elsewhere, have received training and passed examinations which, in the opinion of the Council, were of the standard prescribed by the Registration of Nurses Ordinance.

753. Unqualified practitioners are allowed to carry on their trade, if they do not infringe the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, the Criminal Code, or the Pharmacy Ordinance which, apart from the dangerous acts in general, specifically forbids the administration of noxious drugs. These practitioners are partly herbalists and partly professed magicians, and the territorial government views them with reserve in either capacity; many achieve a measure of success by knowledge of herbs, and by faith healing. Their influence and the extent of their activity depend largely on communications; where a village is cut off so that the people are ignorant, and frightened of the outside world, unqualified practitioners can and do impose on them easily; in any event, a sick person's relatives have not much choice, when to get the patient to hospital alive would be virtually impossible. As communications improve irregular practice declines, but there is always a tendency to resort to it in chronic disease, when proper medical treatment is having no easily perceptible results.

### Medical personnel

754. The problem of the strength of the medical staff and its distribution is again one of communications; until they improve, every qualified person can serve only the relatively small number of the Territory's inhabitants to whom he or she is accessible, or whom that person can reach, with adequate professional resources.

755. The Northern Cameroons continues to depend upon overseas recruitment to provide most of the doctors, nursing sisters and other supervisory personnel which it needs. The number of Northern Nigerian doctors, State Registered Nurses, Health Superintendents and other senior officers is growing slowly, but it does not yet include any native of the Northern Cameroons. The chief problem is one of education.

### (c) Environmental sanitation

#### Disposal of waste

756. In the few larger towns, where sanitation is controlled by government and native authority sanitary staff, the disposal of human and animal excreta is by shallow trench, Otway pits, and, in a few places, septic tanks. In rural areas there is little or no control, but where Moslem culture prevails there are deep pit latrines. Public latrines are provided in the larger towns, and sometimes in the larger villages. The streets of towns are adequately drained; villages, however, have little or no drainage, though there are water channels to prevent flooding of houses in some cases. In larger towns and villages there are incinerators for rubbish. Elementary sanitation is taught in schools, and it is the staff's duty to see that school premises provide object lessons. Public latrines exist in a number of markets, and in the Bamenda Division all the principal markets have salga latrines.

#### Water supplies

757. In the Northern Cameroons, as elsewhere in the Northern Region, water supplies are the responsibility of the Water Division of the Ministry of Works.

##### (a) Urban

At Mubi a chlorinated pipe-borne water supply derived from a caisson in the River Yedseram and distributed to stand-pipes in the native town, was brought into operation during the year. At Bama, where a piped supply is also planned, exploratory boreholes were sunk.

##### (b) Rural

At Dikwa a borehole produced a fully artesian supply of pure water, yielding 1,800 gallons an hour. It is believed to have tapped the vast underground water reservoir exploratory drilling has shown to exist around the periphery of Lake Chad, the exploitation of which may well change the face of this part of Africa. The Ministry of Works' well-digging teams were everywhere active, completing 17 wells in the Dikwa Emirate and 45 in other parts of the Northern Cameroons. There are now few populous villages however remote (except on the Mambila Plateau which is plentifully watered by perennial streams) which do not boast a "Government well".

758. There has been a marked increase in the number of pipe-borne water supplies in the Southern Cameroons. In 1955, Victoria, Buea and Bamenda were the only centres with piped supplies but now Tiko, Kumba, Bali, Jakiri and Nkambe have them also. Supplies for Mamfe, Tombel and Wum are also projected. As Victoria, Buea and Kumba water supplies are the only ones that can be examined regularly, it is proposed to have all new supplies treated chemically. Apart from septic tanks in Senior Service quarters there is no water-borne sewage disposal.

**Food**

759. In a few towns where qualified health staff is available, all food sold to the public is supervised by sanitary inspectors who carry out inspection of markets and foodstalls. All meat slaughtered in slaughter-houses is inspected for signs of disease, and meat found unfit for human consumption is disposed of by burning. In the case of tinned food, the commercial firms co-operate with the health authorities, and where goods are found unfit for human consumption they are destroyed.

**Stagnant pools**

760. In the large village stagnant pools are either drained and filled in or oiled. Measures are taken to eliminate the breeding places of mosquitoes by oiling and drainage, and to control flies by the proper disposal of excrement and refuse and residual spraying with D.D.T. compounds.

**(d) Prevalence of diseases****Morbidity**

- Q. 127 761. The principal causes of illness in hospitals in the Northern Cameroons in 1958 were:

	<i>In-patient Cases</i>	<i>Out-patient Cases</i>
1. Malaria . . . . .	91	3,239
2. Tropical ulcer . . . . .	53	3,140
3. Rheumatism . . . . .	—	2,209
4. Venereal disease . . . . .	—	1,851
5. Infections of the eye . . . . .	—	948
6. Infections of the skin . . . . .	64	900

- Q. 127 762. The principal causes of sickness in Southern Cameroons Government Hospitals in 1958 were:

	<i>In-patient Cases</i>	<i>Out-patient Cases</i>
Tuberculosis . . . . .	123	91
Dysentery . . . . .	300	811
Malaria . . . . .	1,153	4,792
Helminthic infestation . . . . .	210	5,278
Diseases of the eye and ear . . . . .	103	1,825
Bronchitis . . . . .	328	4,050
Pneumonia . . . . .	808	451
Enteritis and diarrhoea . . . . .	322	2,156
Hernia . . . . .	858	686
Abortion . . . . .	225	142
Diseases of the skin and collular tissues . . . . .	816	7,859
Accidental injuries . . . . .	847	5,030
Worm infestation . . . . .	464	4,536
Chronic rheumatism and gout . . . . .	260	4,289

763. Malaria is hyperendemic; the malignant tertian form predominates but the quartan type is not uncommon. Intestinal helminthiasis, dysenteries, yaws,

ulcers, scabies, venereal disease, schistosomiasis, hookworms, and leprosy are all common. There is sporadic sleeping sickness and at intervals there are epidemics of smallpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, pneumonia and measles.

### Mortality

**Q. 128** 764. The principal causes of death in hospitals in the Northern Cameroons in 1958 were:

*Total Deaths* 106

*In-patient  
Cases*

1. Bacillary dysentery . . . . .	11
2. Chronic anaemia . . . . .	11
3. Pneumonia . . . . .	7
4. Amoebiasis . . . . .	7
5. Tuberculosis . . . . .	6
6. Chronic neparitis . . . . .	5

**Q. 128** 765. Principal causes of mortality in the Southern Cameroons are:

Malaria

Pneumonia and bronchitis

Dysentery

Gastro-enteritis (in children).

**Q. 129** 766. The registration of births and deaths has not yet been introduced anywhere in the Northern Cameroons, and the only reliable morbidity and mortality figures are those obtained from hospitals and from sample morbidity surveys. Epidemic intelligence depends on reports sent in by rural health workers, through Native Authority or Government administrative channels. Its speed and accuracy have improved greatly in recent years, particularly in respect of the major infectious diseases such as smallpox and cerebro-spinal meningitis, but notification of the less fatal infectious diseases still leaves much to be desired.

**Q. 129** 767. In the Southern Cameroons, certain Native Authorities have passed regulations requiring the registration of births and deaths in their areas, but due to the lack of medical coverage it is impossible to say which illnesses cause the greatest number of deaths. Malaria and respiratory infections are common causes of death; so are nutritional anaemias among adults in the northern parts of the country, inanition diarrhoea among infants, and measles and smallpox among children. Health and epidemiological statistics are unsatisfactory but there are no means of improving them in the country's present stage of development, although the Medical Field Units' activities will build up a body of information as time goes on.

### (e) Preventive Measures

#### Northern Cameroons

**Q. 130** 768. Vaccination against smallpox has been energetically pursued throughout the last five years, both by Native Administration Health Inspectors and Vaccinators operating from static field posts, and by mobile mass vaccination teams organised by the Medical Field Unit organisation and by the Government Medical Officers in their Medical Areas. The lymph used is a lanolinised sheep lymph prepared by the Federal Laboratory Service at Yaba

Lagos. One of the obstacles to complete success has been the difficulty of preserving the potency of the lymph under field conditions in remote rural areas. Recently, however, the Federal Laboratory Service has produced a dried small-pox vaccine, prepared by Collier's method, which retains its potency for long periods under such conditions. Successful field trials of this vaccine were carried out by the Bama Rural Health Unit in Dikwa during the year. In 1958 177,693 vaccinations were carried out in the Northern Cameroons.

769. No clinically recognisable outbreak of yellow fever has occurred in the Northern Cameroons for many years, and mass inoculation against yellow fever has not therefore been attempted, but Maiduguri, Yola and Makurdi General Hospitals have been designated by the Federal Government as centres for the yellow fever vaccination of travellers in accordance with International Sanitary Regulations.

770. Inoculation against rabies, using a Semple-type vaccine prepared by the Federal Laboratory Service, is available at all Government and Mission hospitals, and the prophylactic inoculation of dogs with a Flury-type vaccine, prepared by the Federal Department of Veterinary Research at Vom, is available at the Veterinary Centres at Yola and Maiduguri.

771. Wherever Government or Native Authority health staff are posted, the normal routine measures of mosquito control—the clearing and oiling of streams, the drainage of swamps and pools, etc.—are put into effect but no mass control campaign has yet been attempted in the Northern Cameroons. During the year, however, the Dikwa Native Authority expressed a wish to finance a pilot control scheme in Bama Town. Preliminary entomological and malario-metric surveys were made by officers of the Regional Government's Malaria Section, and a detailed scheme was worked out for submission to Dikwa Native Authority.

772. In the Northern parts of Dikwa Emirate, trachoma is rife and causes much disability and blindness. To combat this a specially formed Rural Ophthalmic Team composed of an Ophthalmologist, a Rural Health Superintendent qualified in Ophthalmic Nursing, and two locally-trained Ophthalmic Nurses, with a fully equipped mobile operating theatre, commenced work in the area in November, surveying the villages and organising treatment.

773. At the end of the year there were approximately 4,700 patients under treatment at the 23 leprosy clinics listed in paragraph 729 above. It is Government policy to concentrate on the multiplication of treatment centres, rather than on the provision of facilities for segregation, a policy recently endorsed by the 7th International Congress on leprology held at Tokyo from the 12th to the 19th November. A medical team visited the Mambila Plateau in Southern Adamawa in December, holding clinics in many villages, and making leprosy surveys; 167 new cases were seen and two new leprosy clinics were established. Later in the month the Government Leprosy Specialist visited Mapeo, a village at the foot of the Atlantika Hills and found a very high incidence of leprosy, over 25 per cent. of the children examined being infected. A clinic was established and arrangements were made for a systematic survey of this remote area.

774. Treatment for tuberculosis is available at all hospitals in the Northern Cameroons. Tuberculosis clinics, giving ambulatory treatment, were opened at Bama and Gulumba in Dikwa Emirate, under the supervision of the Medical Officer, Bama. At the end of the year the number of patients on the register at



Bama was 81 and at Gulumba 3. Tuberculin surveys were carried out at three villages around Bama and in the schools and prison there and showed that about 10 per cent. of children of school age, and about 50 per cent. of the adults, are positive reactors.

775. Venereal disease is rife throughout the Northern Cameroons from Dikwa Emirate to the Mambila Plateau. Thus the nine Native Authority Dispensaries in Dikwa Emirate treated a total of 900 cases of gonorrhoea, and 2,200 cases of syphilis during the year. The Bama Rural Health Unit treated 421 cases of gonorrhoea, 316 cases of syphilis, 28 cases of soft core, 17 cases of lymphogranuloma inguinale and 10 cases of granuloma venereum. In the survey carried out by the Ibadan Workers in the Dikwa Emirate referred to previously, about 1 in 5 of the population was found to have positive Kahns. Except among the Gwoza hill people, who are known to harbour yaws, no positive reaction was found below the age of 15, suggesting strongly that the bulk of infection is acquired venereally. Treatment is available at Government and Mission hospitals and many Native Authority dispensaries, but social conditions in both Moslem and pagan communities are not favourable for a mass treatment campaign.

776. Bilharziasis and guinea worm are common in the Dikwa Emirate, and onchocerciasis occurs widely in the mountainous districts of both Adamawa and Benue Trust Territories, especially along the valley of the Taraba River, and on the Mambila Plateau. Intestinal worms and dysentery are common everywhere. With the exception of onchocerciasis, all these diseases are the result of insanitary housing and faulty habits, and their eradication will depend largely on increasing prosperity and the spread of education.

### Southern Cameroons

777. Vaccinations are a regular feature of all Medical and Health work in the Southern Cameroons, although in remote areas the coverage is small. Medical Field Unit workers have found a very high proportion (up to 95 per cent.) of the inaccessible population showing no evidence of vaccination. The average number of vaccinations against smallpox is 159,673 per annum. Bamenda General Hospital is now a recognised centre for inoculation against Yellow Fever under the International Sanitary Regulations. Anti-rabies injections are available at all hospitals. General routine measures such as spraying, drainage and filling of barrow pits are carried out to prevent mosquito breeding.

778. The Leprosy Service continues to expand with the opening of rural clinics. At Mbingo Leper Settlement there were 532 admissions and 196 patients discharged leaving 1,355 under treatment at the end of the year, while at Maryemen Leper Settlement there were 130 admissions, 96 patients discharged and 467 under treatment. Six hundred and five people were treated at the out-patient clinics.

### (f) Training

Q. 131 779. Provisions for training the inhabitants within and outside the Territory, with the conditions of admission, are as follows:

*Registered Physicians.*—The General Certificate of Education at the Advanced Level or its equivalent plus six years at the University College, Ibadan, or at medical schools overseas, leading to a degree or diploma registrable in the Federation of Nigeria.



*Assistant Medical Officers.*—West African School Certificate plus five years at Kano Medical School. (No further students are to be admitted and the school is to be closed when the present students have completed their training.)

*Dentists.*—The General Certificate of Education at the Advanced Level plus five years at a Dental School overseas, leading to a qualification registrable in Nigeria.

*Nurses with Senior Training (Nursing Sister or Nursing Superintendents).*—West African School Certificate plus 3½ years training at the School of Nursing, University College Hospital, Ibadan (girls only) or at a School of Nursing in the United Kingdom (both sexes) leading to the S.R.N. (State Registered Nurse).

All Government Nursing Sisters are required to qualify in midwifery as well as nursing. For a S.R.N. the training is one year at University College Hospital, Ibadan, or in the United Kingdom, leading to the S.C.M. (State Certified Midwife).

#### *Certificated Nurses*

*Northern Region.*—A full Elementary Education plus six months at a Government or Mission Preliminary Training School followed by three years at a recognised Government or Mission Training Hospital, leading to the N.R.N. (Nigeria Registered Nurse).

*Southern Cameroons.*—Middle IV educational certificate plus one year at the Cameroons Development Corporation Preliminary Training School at Tiko, or General Certificate of Education plus six months at the Preliminary Training Course in Lagos, followed in both cases by three years as a Probationer Nurse at the General Hospital, Victoria, leading to the N.R.N.

*Midwives with Senior Training,* see *Nurses with Senior Training.*

*Certificated Midwives.*—There are two grades. Grade I, who are registered to practise throughout the Federation, and Grade II, who may practise only in designated areas. Details are:—

*Grade I.*—A Standard VI pass plus 2½ years (18 months for an N.R.N.) at the Grade I Midwives Training School at Kaduna (no facilities are available in the Southern Cameroons), leading to Grade I Certificate of the Nigerian Midwives Board.

*Grade II.*—Standard VI pass, plus one year at one of the numerous approved Government N.A. and Mission hospitals in the Northern Region, or plus two years at the Roman Catholic Maternity Hospital at Shisong or the Cameroons Baptist Hospital at Bansa in the Southern Cameroons, leading to Grade II registration by the Nigerian Midwives Board.

*Health Inspectors.*—West African School Certificate or its equivalent plus three years training at the Kano School of Hygiene in the Northern Region or at the Aba School of Hygiene, the Health Auxiliary Training School, Ibadan or the Lagos Town Council Training Centre in case of the Southern Cameroons. The Public Health Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health (West African Board) is required for promotion to Senior posts and may be taken at any time after qualification.

*Northern Region (Native Administration) Health Inspectors and Health Assistants.*—Standard VI pass followed by three years at the Kano School of Hygiene.

*Laboratory Technologists or Superintendents.*—West African School Certificate with special credits plus three years training at a laboratory in Nigeria (Lagos or University College Hospital, Ibadan) recognised by the U.K. Institute of Medical Laboratory Technicians, plus a further two years either at University College Hospital, Ibadan, or in the United Kingdom, leading to the A.I.M.L.T. (Associateship of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technicians).

*Laboratory Technicians.*—West African School Certificate plus three years training at a laboratory in Nigeria.

*Radiographer.*—West African School Certificate with special credits plus three years at a School of Radiography in the United Kingdom leading to the M.S.R. (Membership of the Society of Radiographers).

*X-ray Technicians.*—West African School Certificate plus six months at the School of Radiography, Lagos, followed by three years probation under a qualified Radiographer at an approved hospital in Nigeria.

*Pharmacist.*—West African School Certificate with four credits followed by four years at the Department of Pharmacy of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology at Ibadan, or the General Certificate of Education at the Advanced Level plus three years at the School of Pharmacy at Yaba, leading to the Chemists and Druggists Diploma of the Nigerian Pharmacy Board.

*Northern Region Certificated Dispenser.*—Approved Secondary School Education plus three years at the Zaria School of Pharmacy leading to the Dispensers' Certificate of the Nigerian Pharmacy Board.

*Physiotherapist.*—West African School Certificate with special credits plus three years in an approved School of Physiotherapy in the United Kingdom leading to the M.S.C.P. (Membership of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy).

*Physiotherapy Technicians.*—West African School Certificate with three years at the School of Physiotherapy, Royal Igbobi Hospital, Lagos.

*Native Administration Dispensary Attendant, Medical Field Unit Assistant, Sleeping Sickness Assistant, Southern Cameroons Native Administration Leprosy Inspectors, Southern Cameroons Native Administration Sanitary Overseers.*—Standard VI pass plus two years at the Medical Auxiliaries Training School, Kaduna, or eighteen months followed by six months in a Government Hospital.

*Note.*—This is a new procedure. For most of the Attendants etc. now serving in the Territory, the training comprised only twelve months at a Government Hospital in the Cameroons; these older men are now being sent for a six months refresher course at Kaduna.

*Community Nurse*

*Northern Region.*—Grade II Midwife plus one year at Community Nurses Training School, Kaduna.

*Southern Cameroons.*—As for Grade II Midwife.

## (g) Health Education

780. Health education forms an important part of the curriculum at all Government Teacher Training Institutions in the Northern Region, and is systematically taught at all Native Administration and Mission schools in the Northern Cameroons. Formal and informal instruction in infant care and in simple domestic hygiene both at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and in the homes of the people is an important part of the work of Health Sisters. Organised instruction is supplemented by talks given to schools, Native Authority Councils, householders and the general public by touring Medical Officers and Health Superintendents and by Administrative Officers. The large attendances at the yaws treatment centres in Benue Trust Territory provide an excellent opportunity for talks on health subjects, which are given by the staff of the Medical Field Units concerned.

781. Medical Officers, Health Superintendents and Health Sisters on tour and Medical Field Unit staff during their operations in various areas discuss health matters with village and district heads and others as do visiting Administrative Officers. All Government and Native Authority Schools have hygiene as a subject in their curriculum, and inspecting health staff give advice and instruction. Sanitary Inspectors and Field Unit Assistants endeavour by propaganda to improve existing conditions and enforce the adoption of sanitary measures considered suitable to the prevailing circumstances. Progress is slow, owing largely to apathy and illiteracy, but the response to Health Weeks in various parts of the country during the past few years has been encouraging.

## (h) Nutrition

## Northern Cameroons

782. In the Dikwa Emirate the traditional diet is an excellent one, based on sorghum and containing good amounts (for Africa) of milk, meat and fish. Wild fruit (*Balanites* and *Zizyphus*) and some green vegetables (mainly okra) are used, but the diet is deficient in vitamins A and C. Children and nursing mothers sometimes suffer from night blindness, gingivitis and rough skin, and an occasional case of xerophthalmia is seen. In an effort to correct these deficiencies great progress has been made with the issue of fruit trees to householders in the Province. Many hundreds of thousands of citrus, guavas and budded mangoes have been issued, and they are being tended satisfactorily. Government has also encouraged the cultivation of green vegetables and carrots and the latter are becoming popular. In Northern Adamawa the staple diet tends to be deficient in riboflavin and essential amino-acids as well as Vitamins A and C, and angular stomatitis is not uncommonly seen. In Southern Adamawa, apart from the Mambila Plateau, the same nutrients are deficient with the exception of Vitamin A. On the Mambila Plateau and in Benue Trust Territory, cattle abound, and the nutrition of the people is exceptionally good.

783. The food values of the staple food crops of the Northern Trust Territory are:

	<i>Staple</i>		<i>Protein Content</i>		<i>Intake of</i>
	<i>Cross</i>	<i>Calories</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Fruit and</i> <i>Vegetables</i>
<i>Borne</i>					
Dikwa Emirate .	Sorghum	3,000	Plentiful	Very good	Low

	<i>Staple Cross</i>	<i>Calories</i>	<i>Protein Content Quantity</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Intake of Fruit and Vegetables</i>
<i>Adamawa</i>					
Northern Territory	Sorghum and millet	2,900	Plentiful	Fair	Low
Southern Territory	{ Sorghum Millet Roots }	2,500	Plentiful	Fair	Moderate
Mambila Plateau	{ Sorghum Roots Meat Millet }	3,000	Plentiful	Very good	Low
<i>Benue</i>					
United Hills N.A.	{ Sorghum Roots Meat Milk }	3,000	Plentiful	Very good	Low

784. In 1958 the Federal Government's Adviser on Nutrition re-assessed the north-east Bornu diet against the calorie and protein requirements recently suggested by F.A.O. He found that the average adult male diet provided 3,000 calories or 116 per cent. of the suggested requirement, while the adult females' diet supplied 2,650 calories, 143 per cent. of the requirement. These high percentage figures were due to the fact that the average man and woman in the Dilwa-Wulgo area were much more active than the "reference" man and woman upon whose requirements the F.A.O. figures are based. It is satisfactory to know that food is easily available to supply their energy requirements. As in most parts of Nigeria children 4 and 12 years of age receive only 87 per cent. of the food needed to supply their energy requirements and this problem is being pursued by the Regional Ministries of Education and Health. The diet supplied approximately two and a half times the "safe practical allowance" of protein suggested by F.A.O. as the requirements of men, women and children, a very satisfactory state of affairs.

785. Nutritional policy throughout the Northern Region is co-ordinated by the Northern Region Nutrition Advisory Committee on which are represented all the various Ministries concerned: Health, Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, Education, Trade and Industry, Information and Finance. The chief aims are (1) to improve food storage and distribution, (2) to correct local deficiencies by encouraging the farmers to grow particular foodstuffs, e.g. leafy crops and green vegetables, and (3) to correct by education and propaganda two harmful customs which are prevalent throughout Nigeria, namely the failure to give children an adequate share of the family diet and the tendency to sell too large a proportion of foodstuffs for cash at harvest time.

756. Food supplements in the form of dried butter milk and dried skim milk, produced by the plant set up with the aid of F.A.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. at Vom, are issued free to nursing mothers and children attending Government and Mission Hospitals and Welfare Centres throughout the Northern Cameroons. A factory has been set up by the Ministry of Trade and Industry at Zaria to produce guinea cornflour, to be used in the proportion of 3 parts to 1 of dried

skimmed milk to form a supplement derived largely from local foodstuffs which will supply in acceptable form exactly those nutrients which are most commonly deficient in peasant diets throughout Nigeria.

### Southern Cameroons

787. In the Southern Cameroons there is little or no serious malnutrition of the sort that causes beri-beri, scurvy, and pellagra, but vitamin deficiencies are common, particularly as regards vitamins A and B. The diet consists mainly of cocoyams and plantains, with palm oil in small quantities, groundnuts, and maize and sweet yams in season. Meat generally is eaten once or twice a week at the most, and then only in small quantities. It is difficult to induce farmers in the southern part of the country not to rely on cocoyams as a main food crop; the food value of the cocoyam is low but it is very easy to grow.

## CHAPTER 8. NARCOTIC DRUGS

Q. 136, 788. The import, export, external trade in, manufacture, sale and use of opium, coca leaves, Indian hemp, prepared opium, tincture of Indian hemp, cocaine, morphine and morphine derivatives, are regulated by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 12 of 1935). The disposal of poisons, restrictions on the sale of poisons and control of patent and proprietary medicines are regulated by the Pharmacy Ordinance (No. 56 of 1945).

789. The population of the Territory is not addicted to the use of narcotics. With the exception of small quantities administered in hospitals (over the supply of which strict control is maintained) no opium, marijuana, or other dangerous drugs were consumed in the Territory during the year, and no measures have been taken to regulate traffic in them. The Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd January, 1912, and subsequent connected agreements, were applied to the Territory on the 20th July, 1922; the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with a Protocol signed at Geneva on the 19th February, 1925, was applied on the 17th February, 1926, and the Convention limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on the 24th September, 1931, was applied to the Territory on the 17th February, 1937.

## CHAPTER 9. DRUGS

Q. 139 790. The Pharmacy Ordinance governs the manufacture, production, sale, export, import, labelling, and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

## CHAPTER 10. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

### Legislation

Q. 140 791. The sale of imported alcoholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 114). The whole of the Northern Cameroons remains a "prohibited area", that is an area in which imported intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, and in which the sale of spirits to, and the possession of spirits by, natives is prohibited.

792. During 1956, the Governor-General made an Order, at the request of the Southern Cameroons Executive Council, removing the Divisions of Bamenda, Nkambe, Wum, and Mamfe from the schedule of prohibited areas. These Divisions are now, together with the Kumba and Victoria Divisions, "licensed

areas", that is, areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence. Applications for licences to sell liquor are dealt with by two Liquor Licensing Boards. The first, which sits in Bamenda deals with applications from the Mamfe, Bamenda, Nkambe and Wum Divisions. The second, which sits in Victoria, deals with applications from Victoria and Kumba Divisions. The membership of the Boards is as follows:

*Northern Board:* The Administrative Officer in charge of Bamenda Division.  
The Fon of Bafut.  
Father Nabben R.C.M. Bamenda  
Mrs. Regina Songwa, Mankon.  
Mr. S. A. D. Akpey, Mamfe.  
The Chairman of Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority.  
The Rev. J. Kangsen, Wum.  
Mr. James Lumba, Nkambe.

*Southern Board:* The Secretary to the Premier.  
The Principal Collector of Customs, Bota.  
The Administrative Secretary to the Kumba Native Authority.  
Mr. K. W. Reed, John Holt and Co. Ltd., Victoria.  
Mr. L. N. Makaka Williams.  
Rev. Trub, Basel Mission, Kumba.  
Mr. Joseph Ngu, Kumba.  
Mr. Luthy, Basel Mission, Victoria.

793. In 1957, at the request of the Southern Cameroons Executive Council, the Governor-General made regulations under the Liquor Ordinance amending the fees payable under the Liquor Regulations for Licences to sell and store liquor. These are set out in paragraph 186(6). Rules to control the sale of native liquor, which includes palm wine and any kind of fermented liquor usually made by the indigenous inhabitants of Nigeria or the adjacent territories, operate in the Victoria Division, the Bamenda South-Western Native Authority and Bali Native Authority areas. The rules require sellers of native liquor to be licensed to protect consumers from adulterated liquor, and regulate the conduct of licensed premises. Native liquor is controlled in the Northern Cameroons by rules made by the Native Authorities concerned under the Native Authority Law, 1954. Such rules are enforced in all towns and large villages but it is not practicable to control brewing of native beer in backward and rural pagan areas.

## Imports

### 794. *Nigerian Imports of Selected Items through Cameroons ports, 1958*

<i>Commodity description</i>	<i>Quantity (liq. gal.)</i>	<i>Value (£)</i>
Ale, beer, stout and porter . . . . .	220,906	110,230
Cider and perry, etc. . . . .	199	226
Brandy . . . . .	397	1,612
Gin . . . . .	1,630	2,323
Rum . . . . .	17	31
Whisky . . . . .	3,793	8,924
Wine, still . . . . .	851	1,869
Wine, sparkling . . . . .	294	1,214

795. There are no licensed distilleries or breweries in the Territory. No figures are available of the quantity of liquor consumed.

### Import Duties

Q. 141 796. The import duties on liquor were increased with effect from 24th February, 1956 (Legal Notice No. 17 of 1956) and are now as follows:

1. <i>Alcohol:</i>		£	s.	d.
(1) Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, bitters and liquors . . . . .	the gallon . . . . .	5	0	0
(2) Other distilled potable alcoholic beverages, including spirits of wine and pure alcohol but not including medicinal preparations . . . . .	the gallon . . . . . or <i>ad valorem</i> 75 per centum whichever is the higher.	5	0	0
(3) Perfumed . . . . .	the gallon . . . . . or <i>ad valorem</i> 75 per centum whichever is the higher.	5	0	0
(4) Medicinal preparations, not particularly exempted under Part III of the Customs Tariff, which contain 10 per cent. or more by volume of ethyl alcohol, naphtha or methyl alcohol (methanol), purified so as to be potable . . . . .	the gallon . . . . . or <i>ad valorem</i> 75 per centum, whichever is the higher.	5	0	0

N.B.—Sub-items (1) and (2) include only liquids which contain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. or more by volume of ethyl alcohol, naphtha or methyl so as to be potable.

Sub-item (3) includes any perfumed liquid containing alcohol of any kind

2. Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry, Porter and Stout . . . . .	the gallon . . . . .	0	4	0
3. Wine:				
(1) Sparkling . . . . .	the gallon . . . . .	3	12	6
(2) Still . . . . .	the gallon . . . . .	1	4	0

797. Under Section 33 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 48), as amended, no liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed wine, and no liquor containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout. All liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol, all liquor other than wine containing more than 10 per cent. of



pure alcohol, and all liquor other than wine, ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout containing more than 1 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed spirits. There is an excise duty of 2s. 9d. a gallon on beer brewed in Nigeria of an original gravity of 1,055 degrees, and the duty varies with the specific gravity. Under item 15 of the Second Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition Regulations and Restrictions of Imports) Order in Council, spirits in casks or drums may not be imported except under licence from the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, subject to the payment of 2s. 4d. per liquid gallon for every one per cent. of pure alcohol in excess of 43 per cent. or such other fee as the Governor-General shall from time to time determine.

## CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

### Legislation

798. The main legislation as regards town and country planning is the  
**Q. 142** Town and Country Planning Ordinance. Of lesser importance are the Building Laws Regulating Ordinance and rules passed from time to time by Native Authorities under the Public Health Ordinance.

### Types of housing

799. Rural housing throughout the Territory is still purely traditional, and often primitive. In the urban areas it is being gradually modified, though traditional designs and materials predominate. On the plantations conditions vary. In some, good brick and tile houses, with proper sanitary, cooking, and washing facilities have been built for plantation employees, and the intention is to improve the remainder as early as possible. These latter are of traditional design and materials. The programme will cost several million pounds. The small houses in the northern areas of the Territory are generally round, built of mud or stone (in the hills), with thatched roofs, and surrounded by a compound wall of mud, stone or grass mats. Each wife has a separate hut and there are huts for the master of the house, his sons, a kitchen, and smaller houses for hens or domestic animals.

800. Household equipment matches the type of building. The ordinary village farmer has very little: a fire between stones on the floor (the smoke helps to make palm leaf roofs waterproof, and keeps insects away), a ledge of earth against the wall on which to spread sleeping mats, a few rough wooden stools, earthenware pots and calabashes, and raffia bags; a wooden chair or two, perhaps, and wooden boxes, for clothing and other belongings. Clerks, schoolmasters, plantation overseers, and people of similar social status usually have wooden chairs and tables, iron bedsteads, cushions with covers, curtains, tablecloths, floor mats, cutlery, and crockery; and there is a market among all classes for enamel utensils.

### Work in progress

801. Progress in the new lay-out at Mankon, Bamenda, continued to be held up during the year, because of difficulty in implementing the arrangements for the control of land included in the layout. The proper functioning of the new Settlement Areas awaits the enactment of regulations under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance to legalise their operation. As the economic tempo increases, so the need for proper planning in the main towns is becoming increasingly

urgent. Although the traditional landowners were prepared to waive their rights of occupancy, they were divided over how control over the land was to be exercised, the majority of them demanding more than a proportionate share of the seats on the new council to be set up to administer the new layout. The Bamenda South-Western Federation, under whose jurisdiction the new layout lies, did, however, pass special building rules recommended by the medical authorities to regulate the siting, construction and design of buildings. These rules will enable the allocation of plots and orderly building to take place while the final question of control is being negotiated. The Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority Council has at last agreed to the proper planning of Mamfe town, for which the need has increased enormously in the last few years with the growth of the town, due to its favourable position—on the junction of the three main roads in the Southern Cameroons and near to the Cross River. A previous attempt to plan the town was frustrated by the opposition of the traditional landowner, who was reluctant to relinquish his valuable monopoly of plot allocation. Arrangements have been made for the complete survey of the town and steps are being taken to set up a Planning Authority.

802. The Native Authority expended several thousand pounds during the year in improving the older sections of Newtown, Victoria, and Motombolombo, Tiko. New planned layouts for parts of Victoria have been designed by the Department of Land and Survey, as have residential areas for Bota, Buea, Kumba and Mamfe. Four Native Authority Surveyors are now available for elementary survey work, chiefly for land disputes and pegging out small layouts.

803. The Adamawa Native Authority has set out a new District Headquarters for the combined Gurumpawo and Yebbi Districts at Gangalarani. The Native Authority gives assistance for village planning in the form of grants to District Councils, but lack of suitably qualified technical staff to carry out survey work has nullified the success of most newly-planned settlement. The large urban centres of Mubi and Jada both need re-planning, but little can be achieved until the towns can be carefully surveyed. In Dikwa, a layout plan of the town of Bama was prepared by the Town Planning authorities in Kaduna following a visit to the town in 1957.

## CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

804. Prostitution is almost non-existent in the greater part of the  
Q.143 Territory, but gives some cause for concern in certain areas where special conditions encourage it. The most notable of these is Victoria Division, in which there are numbers of immigrant workers unaccompanied by women folk. A special study of this problem showed that 15 per cent. of the conjugal unions of Bakweri women were illegitimate by customary law, being about equally divided between periods of concubinage and true prostitution. Prostitutes tend to gather in *kpacha* (corn-beer) houses and the immigrant or "stranger" quarters attached to the Bakweri settlements. The informality of the system—its shading-off into successive concubinage and rapid divorce and re-marriage, and the participation in it of so many women from time to time—make the problem more complex than in a highly organised and integrated society.

805. Facilities for treating venereal diseases are readily available at all hospitals.

## CHAPTER 13. PENAL ORGANISATION

### Incidence of Crime

806. Crime in the Territory is seldom of a complicated nature. Offences against property, mainly petty thefts, are the most common. During the year the police in the Southern Cameroons investigated a total of 4,651 cases which were brought to their notice.

### Prisons in the Southern Cameroons

Q. 145- 807. In the Southern Cameroons there are four prisons maintained by  
148. the Federal Government, at Buea, Bamenda, Mamfe and Kumba. The first mentioned receives all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence; the others only receive persons with sentences of less than two years. The Director of Prisons is ultimately responsible for the administration of all prisons in the Territory, but immediate responsibility in the Southern Cameroons rests with the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Prisons stationed at Buea and Bamenda respectively for all prisons except Mamfe. That is still controlled by an Administrative Officer with the assistance of a Chief or Senior Warder who supervises the routine work and maintains discipline.

808. Regular inspection of the prisons is carried out by the Superintendent of Prisons, Buea, to whom the power of Assistant Director of Prisons has been delegated, while the Director of Prisons visits them as often as possible. The prisons are also visited regularly by the Statutory visiting Committees consisting mainly of non-officials and they have the right of direct approach to the Federal Minister of Internal Affairs if the prison regulations are not duly observed or if abuses come to light.

809. Male recruits to the Prisons Service must be at least 5 feet 7 inches in height, and have at least a Standard VI certificate of education or other trade qualification. The female staff must be similarly qualified except that the minimum height is 5 feet 2 inches. The pay is equivalent to that of the Police. Recruits spend four months at the Prison Service Training School in Enugu, where they learn prison administration in all the aspects which will affect them in the discharge of their duties. Whilst in training those recruits who show aptitude for clerical work are enabled to undergo further special training on clerical duties. Warder staff are engaged in the first instance on an agreement for six years, at the end of which time, subject to satisfactory service and conduct, a warder may re-engage for continuous service up to the age of 45 years. Upon reaching this age, a warder may, with the approval of the Director of Prisons, continue in the Service in the same manner in all respects as if his term of service were unexpired, except that he may claim his discharge, or be discharged at six months' notice.

810. Normally a warder works for eight hours, and his duties are mainly supervisory. Free quarters for warders and wardresses are provided, but where this is not possible an allowance is paid in lieu.

811. Senior posts of Assistant Superintendents and above can be filled by promotion of men in junior posts of outstanding ability or by recruitment as Cadet Assistant Superintendent of Prisons. The minimum educational qualification for appointment as a Cadet is the General Certificate of Education at advanced level in two subjects and at the ordinary level in English. The training period is three years and those who successfully complete their training will be

eligible for confirmation as Assistant Superintendents. Out of a total strength of 45 Senior Officers in the Federal Prison Department there are at present 24 Nigerian and 1 Cameroonian Officers. These figures do not include 12 Cadet Assistant Superintendents of Prisons, none of whom comes from the Cameroons.

812. At the Buea Dairy Farms, selected prisoners are housed and employed under "Open Prison" conditions. The objects in acquiring the farms from the Cameroons Development Corporation were to provide further accommodation for prisoners in the Cameroons, thus relieving overcrowding; to give Cameroons prisoners in particular a constructive agricultural training; and to provide prisoners with employment that is both useful and revenue-earning. Since its inauguration in January, 1957, the "Open Prison" scheme has been justified by the results.

813. The farms are under the management of a Superintendent of Prisons. The total number of cattle grazing on these farms at the end of the year was 300. The average number of cows in milk during December was 60, the average daily yield being 1.12 gallons. The total milk production for the month was 1,639 gallons and 31.52 cwt. of vegetables were grown. Coffee in some quantity and of good quality was grown at Bamenda Prison, where a small piggery is also being maintained. A profit of £1,200 is shown in the Buea Farms Trading Account for the nine months period ending 31st December.

814. The accommodation at the Lower Farm, Buea, has been increased by the completion of one large permanent cell to house a further 22 prisoners. The number of men there is now 87. Another cell of the same dimensions is at present under construction.

815. At Buea Prison itself a new kitchen of modern design has been completed. A small hospital has been built and a number of cells renovated during the year. Work was started on two new warders' quarters at the end of the year.

816. Building work by the Department has improved the facilities in the Bamenda, Mamfe and Kumba Prisons. Work completed included two new quarters for warders at Kumba, a new kitchen at Mamfe and at Bamenda, a new model kitchen, a tools store and an extended property store. Work in progress includes 3 staff quarters, a departmental rest house at Bamenda, a gate lodge, a reception ward, a waiting and visitors room and an office block at Mamfe and kitchens for staff quarters at Kumba. All buildings are of permanent materials.

### **Prisons in the Northern Cameroons**

817. The Prisons operated at Yola and Jimeta by the Adamawa Native Authority cater for many prisoners from the Northern Cameroons. Within the Trust Territory itself the Adamawa Native Authority has 3 small prisons at Mubi, Jada and Gembu, with capacities of 90, 25 and 20 prisoners respectively. None accommodates prisoners with sentences exceeding 6 months, who are sent to Yola or Jimeta. The staff of these three prisons consists of 1 Sergeant, 3 Corporals, 2 Lance Corporals and 30 Warders.

818. At Mubi, Jada and Gembu, persons in custody awaiting trial are accommodated in the prisons; in all other District Headquarters there are lockups which are supervised by the District Head with Native Authority Police stationed in the District acting as Warders as required.

819. There is no separate section in these prisons for the custody of juvenile offenders. They are normally kept during the period of awaiting trial in separate cells and are transferred to Yola or Jimeta if they are sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment.

820. There are two Native Authority prisons in Dikwa: the main prison at Bama with a staff of 46 and an average population of 300, and a subsidiary prison at Gwoza with a staff of 9 and an average population of 70. In addition, there are five district lockups. Sentences which can be served at Gwoza are limited to 18 months. Prison sentences of any length can be served at Bama.

### Legislation

821. Prison administration is governed by the Prisons Ordinance. There has been no new prisons legislation during recent years.

### Treatment of Prisoners

822. Most prisoners are sentenced to "hard labour", but the term has almost no literal significance; they are employed on cutting grass, carrying firewood and water, building, etc. The increase in the senior Staff establishment in the Southern Cameroons and, in particular, the taking over of the Dairy Farms at Buea has materially enlarged the scope for vocational training. At Bamenda, prisoners are now employed cultivating a small coffee plantation and a market garden. There is also a piggery and the Prison Industries, notably basket work, mat and rope making, have been extended. At Kumba also, a small area of coffee has been planted. One of the main occupations of all prisoners through the year has been on the Prison Departmental Building Programme; improvements and extensions have been carried out at all prisons including new warders' quarters at Buea and Bamenda.

823. The ordinary working day is 6½ hours, and less than five on Saturdays. On Sundays there are only essential domestic duties within the prison. Most of the work is outside, but never for private employers. Warders go with the gangs, and are responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners and the supervision of their work. After two years of a sentence a prisoner earns two shillings a month, half to spend on luxuries, in the shape of food or tobacco, half to save until he is discharged.

824. Prisoners live mainly in association cells, with at least 360 cubic feet of space each. Each prisoner on admission is issued with three blankets and prison uniform. Prisoners now sleep on vono beds. Male and female prisoners are segregated from one another, and first offender prisoners from recidivists. Unconvicted prisoners are kept apart from convicted ones. Female prisoners are supervised by wardresses and they work chiefly on the preparation of food for the daily meals. The very few long sentence prisoners are taught sewing and handicrafts. Prisoners of unsound mind may be detained at Kumba or transferred to asylums in the Eastern Region.

825. Whipping as a punishment is used only for mutiny, incitement to mutiny, and assault on prison officers. Any prisoner with a sentence of one month or over may have up to a third of it remitted for good behaviour, and for bad behaviour is liable to forfeit all or part of this privilege; that is by far the most common sanction. Others are reduced rations and solitary confinement. Violent prisoners, and those likely to try to escape, are put in leg irons, not as a punishment, but as a precaution.

826. Prisoners are regularly visited by the Medical Officers and prisoners who are seriously ill are removed to the nearest General Hospital until such time as they can be treated in prison, when they are returned to complete their sentence. The health of the prisoners was generally good and most of them put on weight. Sanitary annexes are attached to cell blocks, and the night soil is disposed of in pits. The prisons at Buea and Bamenda have piped water. Prisoners bathe daily after work and wash their clothes once a week. They are allowed to receive and to write letters regularly but this privilege is withdrawn for bad conduct. Libraries are maintained in the prisons and devotional books are available to all literate prisoners. At Bamenda, educated prisoners are encouraged to teach the illiterate ones and, in Buea, women prisoners are taught handicrafts and allowed to attend adult education classes. A prison teacher has been appointed at Buea prison and classes are held each evening in the Open Prison and less frequently in the convict prison. Lock-up at the Open Prison is at 6.0 p.m.; after working hours, prisoners may play indoor or outdoor games. The wards have electric lighting and reading or study may continue after lock-up till a later hour. Religious services are held in all prisons by Ministers of the various denominations.

#### After care

827. Officers in charge of prisons have funds at their disposal to assist destitute prisoners on discharge. The latter are repatriated to their homes or places of conviction at Government expense, and they are given a few shillings to tide them over until they reach their destination. The amounts vary, but a long term prisoner may be given substantial pecuniary aid on discharge or the tools of the trade he learned in the prison.

#### Imprisonment outside the Territory

828. Prisoners are not sent outside the Territory for confinement, except that suitable long term prisoners are occasionally transferred to a Nigerian convict prison for training in trade. Prisoners in the Southern Cameroons with sentences of two years or more are all sent to Buea.

#### Juveniles

829. No juveniles were sent to prison during the year; they may be sent to the Approved School at Enugu, or the Borstal Section of the prison at Port Harcourt, both of which are outside the Territory. In either establishment they got a general education, and some knowledge of a trade. At Maiduguri there is an excellent reformatory to which boys from the Northern Trust Territory can be sent.

830. There are no Probation Officers in the Territory. When a boy is discharged from the Approved School or the Borstal Institution the District Officer of the Division keeps an eye on him, and gives him what help he can. The term "juvenile delinquent" is used here to denote any boy or girl who has committed a criminal offence; very few of them do, and there is no special legislation for them, nor are there special courts.



## PART VIII

# Educational Advancement

### CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

#### Legislation

831. The educational system of the Territory follows the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1952, which has been amended to allow for the setting up of Regional Boards of Education in addition to a Board for the Southern Cameroons under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education, Southern Cameroons.

832. The Ordinance deals with the establishment, conditions, and functions of Boards; the registration of teachers, the establishment of new schools and the power to withhold consent to open new schools, the power to close schools, the establishment of local education authorities and local education committees, the grant of loans for building purposes, and the various regulations which the Governor-General may make on the recommendation of the Federal Boards, and the Boards of Lagos and the Southern Cameroons, and the Regional Governors on the recommendations of the Regional Boards.

833. The Grant-in-Aid Regulations prescribe the manner in which the Governor of a Region may, with the advice of the Regional Director, make grants-in-aid to any school or Teachers' Training Institution or in furtherance of educational purposes in the Region to any Voluntary Agency approved by the Inspector-General, or to a local authority. The Education (General) Regulations, 1952, prescribe the functions of Supervisors and Visiting Teachers, the power of a Regional Director to refuse to accept a Proprietor or Manager of a School, the duty of a Manager as to books and records, attendance periods, categories of teachers and conditions for their enrolment, and requirement as to the removal of names from the register of teachers, the staffing, accommodation, records, returns, hours of attendance, medium of instruction, and curriculum of schools.

834. Table 1 and other Tables of Schedule A of the Ordinance have been revised under the Education (Grant-in-Aid) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation, 1952, published as Regulations made under the Education Ordinance, 1952, No. 1 of 1953, in the Nigeria Gazette No. 2 of 2nd January, 1953, Regulations No. 7 of 1953, published in the Nigeria Gazette of the 19th February, 1953, laid down salary scales for vocational teachers, and under Regulations No. 13 of 1953, published in the Gazette of the 16th April, a loan fund was established to help voluntary agencies build new schools or teacher training institutions or enlarge existing ones. Table 1 of Schedule A of the Ordinance has been further revised by the new salary scale for teachers which became effective on the 1st of October, 1954. These are set out in the answer to Question 173.

835. By the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954, made under the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council 1954, the Education Ordinance was amended so that powers previously vested in the Inspector-General of Education and the Central Board of Education for Nigeria devolved upon the Director of Education



for the Northern Region so far as the northern part of the Territory is concerned and upon a Chief Education Officer and newly created Board of Education for the Southern Cameroons, which was removed from the administrative supervision of the Director of Education of the Eastern Region.

836. The Education Ordinance was applied to the Southern Cameroons as if it were a Region and references to a Regional Director were declared to mean, in such application, the Chief Education Officer for the Southern Cameroons. With the introduction of the Ministerial System of Government in the Southern Cameroons in May 1958, the title of Chief Education Officer was changed to Director of Education.

837. As far as the Northern Cameroons is concerned, the educational system of the Northern Region is now controlled by the Education Law of 1956. The amendment to this Law in late 1957 to bring into operation the new Ministerial Headquarters organisation that formed a part of the constitutional development of that year, did not entail any changes in the Provinces and thus the Law as it affected the Northern Cameroons remained unchanged. Its provisions and scope are similar in most respects to those of the Education Ordinance which applies to the Southern Cameroons.

### Education Policy

838. The main objectives of education policy are as follows:

- (i) to provide a junior primary course (six years in the Southern Cameroons, four years in the Northern) for all children and a further senior primary course (two years in the Southern Cameroons, three years in the Northern) for those who wish to attend and can benefit from it.
- (ii) to give an opportunity for the able child to go from a senior primary to a secondary school, and thence to a training institution or other institution for post-secondary studies.
- (iii) to extend literacy amongst the adult population.

Furthermore, the educational system is designed to provide technical instruction in farming, gardening and local crafts.

839. It is important to remember that all educational planning is dependent on the amount of public support that is forthcoming and the supply of teachers and money; in addition, in many parts of the Cameroons there are difficulties of transport, with all that that means in terms of construction and, later, supervision.

### Plans

#### (a) Northern Cameroons

840. The Northern Cameroons Ministry of Education plan covering the next five or six years for reaching these objectives includes the following:

##### (A) Primary Education

In Adamawa and Bornu Trust Territory population is scattered and a four-class school can be filled only with difficulty; to remedy this it is intended to build two-class schools (which will be more extravagant in teachers).

(i) In Adamawa it is hoped to build new schools at the following places:

(a) Junior Primary

By Native Authorities: Sukur, Sorau, Mubi II, Garta, N'Guroje, Kabri, Dorofi, Kojoli, Gangleremi.

By Voluntary Agencies: Mubi (2), T.T.C. Practising School at Bazza.

(b) Senior Primary

By Native Authorities: Mubi, Gembu, Toungo.

By Voluntary Agencies: M'Bororo Arna, Gulak, Garum, M'Banga, Sugu (Boys), Sugu (Girls).

During 1959, Junior Primary Schools will be built at Yelwa, Nguroje and Sorau and a Senior Primary School at Gembu. In addition, Pilot Schools will be opened early in 1959 at Garta and Sukur.

(ii) In Bornu and Benue (where the atmosphere is not yet as receptive as in Adamawa) it is hoped to build new schools at the following places:

(a) Bornu

Early in 1959, Native Authorities propose to open two new two-class Junior Primary Schools at Kote and Soye, to upgrade the Gwoza Junior Primary School to Senior Primary status, and to extend the other Junior Primary School at Gwoza from a two-class to a four-class establishment.

The following proposals have been made for the 1959-64 development period:

Extension of Junior Primary Schools at Dikwa and Gulumba to four-class schools;

Extension of Kumshe and Mallam Jaja Junior Primary schools;

Erection of two new Junior Primary schools.

(b) Benue

The Wukari Federation Native Authority plan to start a Junior Primary School at Bissaula in 1959. The Sudan United Mission plan to increase the school at Baissa to four classes in 1959 and also to open new Junior Primary schools at Asha and Tukura in 1960.

*(B) Secondary Education*

The Provincial Secondary School at Yola moved a further step forward in January when the top class became Secondary IV. Plans are in hand to double-stream this school in 1960. Already new staff houses are under construction and a survey has been made of the new buildings that will be required. From Bauchi Provincial Secondary School, at which until 1956 boys from the Northern Cameroons had perforce to complete their secondary education, eight such sat their School Certificate Examination at the end of 1958. At the beginning of the year, one boy from the Northern Cameroons went to Government College, Zaria and another to Government College, Keffi. In the Provincial Secondary School, Maiduguri there were eight boys from the Northern Cameroons. In Benue, it is likely that the R.C.M. Secondary School at Aliade will be double-streamed before

long. It has not yet been decided whether to do the same for the Native Authority's Provincial Secondary School at Katsina Ala. Plans are now under consideration for a manifold expansion of Teacher Training Centres, both Government and Voluntary Agencies.

(C) *Adult Literacy*

During the year a new Grants-in-Aid system was introduced which has already begun to achieve its main objective of raising the standards of literacy classes. A particular difficulty surrounds this work in an area such as the Northern Cameroons where many of the population are nomads. Expansion depends largely on the extent to which public opinion realises the value of what is being offered.

(D) *Technical Education*

In 1959 it is hoped to start the building of a Craft School at Numan, in Adamawa Province, which will be attended by suitable ex-primary school boys, including some from the Northern Cameroons. At artisan level, the Bukuru Trade Centre, where there are 11 different trade courses, accepts boys from the Northern Cameroons but the remoteness of many of their homes and gaps in the field of primary education have led to not many being attracted so far.

(b) *Southern Cameroons*

841. In the Southern Cameroons education policy is being implemented by:

- (i) The continued development of primary school buildings by means of grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.
- (ii) The provision of additional facilities for the training of teachers in order to meet the expected increased demand for teachers in the next few years.
- (iii) The expansion of secondary education for both boys and girls. The Girls' Secondary School enrolled its third class in January, 1958, and the Southern Cameroons Protestant College also double-streamed its first class during the year.
- (iv) The extension of facilities for technical and rural education.
- (v) The provision of post-School Certificate classes to enable Southern Cameroons students to obtain direct entry into University College, Ibadan.

842. Increased grants of approximately £335,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for the educational development programme in the Southern Cameroons have been approved, of which £250,000 has so far been spent.

843. The arrival of the I.C.A. Manual Training Adviser has made it possible to start on the policy of increasing provision for the teaching of handicrafts at primary level. The Southern Cameroons continues to send candidates for higher technical training to the Technical Institute, Yaba, and it has also now agreed that the Technical Institute will accept selected Southern Cameroons artisans for training as Technical Instructors.

## Participation of the Inhabitants

844. The inhabitants of the Territory take part in formulating education policy through the elected members of the legislatures, through the Boards of Education, as members of the Boards of Governors and Advisory Boards of the Secondary Schools and Teacher Training colleges and institutions and, at a lower level through Local and Divisional Education Committees, Parent-Teacher Associations, and Parents' Committees. The local people are further identified with educational activities through their membership of Mission Education Committees and local village school committees.

845. No local Education Committees in the Territory have executive powers but their advisory powers cover the opening and closing of schools and the fixing of fees, and their opinions carry great weight (see paragraphs 850 and 853). The Southern Cameroons Board of Education includes members of the Education Department, representatives of the Voluntary Agencies operating in the Territory, representatives of Native Authority Education Committees, members for girls' education, and members from the Union of Teachers. Steady progress is being made, and local Education Committees are becoming increasingly familiar with local education problems and more competent to advise on them.

## Education Administration

### (a) *Southern Cameroons*

846. The Education Department in the Southern Cameroons is under the control of the Chief Education Officer at Buea with overall supervision by the Chief Federal Adviser on education in Nigeria. The Ministry of Education for the Northern Region is responsible for the part of the Cameroons situated in that Region. The close liaison with the Federal Advisory Service has been continued; this constitutes the most effective method of ensuring that educational standards are maintained.

847. Education Officers, whose duties are mainly concerned with administration and inspection, are stationed at Bamenda and Buea. All schools are inspected by Education Officers and by supervising and visiting teachers who maintain close contact with Mission Supervisors and Managers. Each of the three Secondary schools in the southern part of the Territory is administered by a Board of Governors, of which Education and Administration Officers and representatives of the local community are members as well as representatives of the Mission which runs the school.

848. The Southern Cameroons Board of Education met once in 1958. The composition of this Board is as follows:

- (a) The Director of Education of the Southern Cameroons;
- (b) An adviser appointed by the Chief Federal Adviser on Education;
- (c) The Woman Education Officer of the Southern Cameroons;
- (d) The Principal of the Government Teacher Training Centre, Kumba;
- (e) The Principal of the Government Trade Training Centre, Ombe;
- (f) The Principal of the Institute of Agriculture, Bambui;
- (g) One representative appointed by the Cameroons Development Corporation;
- (h) One representative appointed by the Roman Catholic Mission;
- (i) One representative appointed by the Basel Mission;
- (j) One representative appointed by the Cameroons Baptist Mission;

- (k) The Principal of Saint Joseph's College, Sasse;
- (l) The Principal of the Southern Cameroons Protestant College, Bali;
- (m) The Principal of Queen of the Rosary Girls' Secondary School;
- (n) One African representative from each Divisional Education Committee appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons on the recommendation of Divisional Education Committees;
- (o) One teacher appointed by the Nigerian Union of Teachers;
- (p) One woman appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons;
- (q) One representative of the proprietors of private schools appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons.

849. The Advisory Committee on Technical Education and Industrial Training is charged with the duty of advising the Southern Cameroons Government on the development and training including commercial training required to meet industrial and commercial needs. The composition of this Committee is as follows:

- (a) The Principal, Government Trade Training Centre, Ombe;
- (b) The Federal Adviser on Technical Education;
- (c) The Director of Public Works, Southern Cameroons;
- (d) The Labour Officer;
- (e) A representative of Southern Cameroons Trade Unions;
- (f) A representative of the Cameroons Development Corporation;
- (g) A representative of Messrs. Elders and Fyffes;
- (h) A representative of the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria.

850. All Divisions in the southern part of the Territory have Divisional Education Committees which meet regularly. The chief duty of the committees is to supervise the growth and spread of education. All applications to open new schools and for the development of Junior Primary schools into Senior Primary schools must be approved by the committee before the Education Department will grant its approval. In this way friction between the various agencies is reduced to a minimum, and there is planned development. In addition, the committee discuss and advise on all aspects of education, such as adult education, domestic science, education rating and fees.

*(b) Northern Cameroons*

851. Education in the Northern Cameroons, as elsewhere in the Northern Region, is the ultimate responsibility of the Minister of Education, whose chief executive is his Permanent Secretary. Beneath him are the various heads of the professional divisions of the Ministry each of whom deals with his own branches of education in the Northern Cameroons. The field staff of the Ministry consists of Provincial Education Officers at Yola, Maiduguri and Makurdi, with in some cases a second officer to assist. In each of the three Provinces there is a Superintendent of Education whose particular responsibility is Adult Education. In addition, there are Ministry staff in the Teacher Training Centres, the Secondary Schools, and the Girls' Schools that serve the area. The Provincial Education Officer has an overall responsibility for education in his area, and the particular duty of inspecting and supervising Primary Schools, whether owned by Native Authorities or Voluntary Agencies (Missions).

852. A function of Native Authorities is Primary Education. In the larger Emirates in the area (Adamawa and Dikwa) there is a Councillor responsible to the Emir in Council for education and he normally has a Schools Manager as executive head beneath him; beneath him, in turn, come Visiting Teachers, who form the Native Authority's inspectorate staff. In the small Benue Trust Territory a similar pattern exists, but on a much smaller scale. Where Voluntary Agencies operate, administration is usually the duty of the Mission Council concerned, with authority delegated to Supervisors and Managers.

853. There is no part of the area which does not lie within the sphere of influence of a Local Education Committee. These Committees, on which all interested parties are represented, have the particular function, enjoined by law, of recommending whether or not applications to open new schools should be approved. At the institutional level—either Teacher Training Centres or Secondary Schools—there are Boards of Governors for Voluntary Agency institutions and Advisory Boards for Government or Native Authority institutions. In both cases the boards meet at least once a year, and their advice carries considerable weight.

### *(c) Supervision*

854. Besides supervision and inspection by officers of both the Federal and local Departments or Ministries of Education, voluntary agencies participate in the supervision of schools, through their supervisors, managers, supervising teachers and visiting teachers; Native Administrations also participate. Every approved supervisor is required to render an annual report to the Ministry of Education in the Northern Cameroons, or the Chief Education Officer in the Southern Cameroons, on the educational work of the years. The Manager of a school is required to visit the school at least once every six months, to see that the books and records prescribed by the Education Regulations are properly kept, and record the result of his visit in the log book.

## **Progress made**

### *(a) Southern Cameroons*

855. In the Southern Cameroons there has been a marked increase in  
**Q. 152** the demand for educational facilities in the urban and more developed areas and there are signs that the policy of making generous capital grants for primary school buildings is having the desired effect in the more remote districts.

856. The financing of the primary system continues to present a formidable problem and places a severe strain on the limited resources available to Government. This can only be relieved by an increase in the rates of "assumed local contribution", but in considering such a measure, it is necessary to give due weight to the probable effect of any such upward revision on school enrolment.

857. Through the grant-in-aid vote, Government continues to bear the major share of the financial responsibility for education. At the same time, it continues to encourage the local financing of primary education by the levying of education rates. The ultimate aim of this policy is that the entire cost of primary education should be covered by the combined proceeds of the local rates and Government grants-in-aid.

588. The breakdown on the rating system in Wum Division in 1957 had serious results. The re-introduction of full fees in 1958 led to the closing of a number of schools and those which continued to function did so with a greatly reduced enrolment. However, new rates were accepted in the course of the year and present indications are that the former position will be restored during 1959. The modified system introduced in Nkambe Division has so far proved successful as have the new schemes recently introduced in Mamfe Division.

*(b) Northern Cameroons*

859. 4,878 children were in Junior Primary schools in the Northern Cameroons of which 36 were run by Native Authorities and 26 by Voluntary Agencies. In Dikwa the proportion of girls to boys is comparatively high (50 per cent.) but the average overall was only 26 per cent. and in Benue it was as low as 12 per cent. There were 448 children from the Northern Cameroons attending Senior Primary Schools; of these 353 were in schools in the area, and 95 in schools outside it. The overall proportion of girls to boys was 13·7 per cent. There are now 62 Junior Primary schools in the area, and five Senior Primary schools.

**Non-Government schools**

*(a) Southern Cameroons*

860. The establishment and operation of non-government schools in Q. 153. the Southern Cameroons is governed by the provisions of the Education Ordinance. The opening of schools is dealt with under section 19 of the Ordinance. Schools are operated by the Government, the Native Administrations and the Voluntary Agencies (including the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes). There is one private school.

861. Government schools are financed directly by the Government. The proprietors of all other schools are responsible for the finance of their own schools, and the Native Administrations and Approved Voluntary Agencies are assisted by Government grants-in-aid if their schools reach a certain standard of staffing and efficiency. The conditions under which the Government finances schools are set out in the Grant-in-Aid Regulations (Schedule A of the Education Ordinance). The actual amount of grant payable is calculated by deducting the "assumed local contribution" (a figure which represents the expected income from fees and varies in different areas according to the ability of the community to pay) from the "recognised expenses" of a school, this latter figure being made up of the total salary bill together with an allowance for other expenses.

*(b) Northern Cameroons*

862. In the Northern Cameroons the control and grant-aiding of non-government schools is governed by the provisions of the Education Law 1956. During the year the grants-in-aid section of the Law was amended by the abolition of the "assumed local contribution" in rural areas; the effect of this was to increase the Government grant to approved schools, with the intention that the expenditure so saved by the proprietor should be used to improve the equipment of existing schools and to help towards opening new ones.

863. Local Education Committees discuss and recommend the opening of any proposed school, whether Native Authority or Mission. The agency concerned then submits an application to the Ministry through the Provincial Education



Officer who adds his recommendations. Permission to open can be given only by the Chief Education Officer (General); if he wishes to refuse he must first obtain the consent of the Adviser. Generally, after the school has operated for two years it may be approved for a grant-in-aid. There is a growing and deliberate tendency to pay grants in respect of trained teachers in unassisted schools.

### Non-discrimination

- Q. 154. 864. All schools are open to children irrespective of race, colour or  
155. creed. It is a regulation that one of the subjects in the curriculum shall be religious instruction, but that children whose parents or guardians do not wish them to receive religious instruction shall be given other tuition during the periods assigned to that subject.

### Knowledge of the United Nations

865. The Administration distributes information about the United Nations. In the Southern Cameroons the Public Relations Department also distributes papers and magazines direct as well as through the Education Department, while in the Northern Cameroons the Information Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs distributes information, papers and magazines. Children are taught the history and principles of the United Nations, and are required, in the examination at the end of the primary course, to answer questions on the implications of trusteeship. Visual aid methods are valuable. The presence of the United Nations Visiting Mission naturally stimulated all this activity and made the facts more vivid, as did also the making locally by the Northern Region Government of a film on the Northern Cameroons.

### Compulsory education and fees

#### (a) Southern Cameroons

866. There is no compulsory education. The Cameroons Development Corporation has continued to charge fees at the Government rate and the level of enrolment has been well maintained. In 1958, 1,537 children were receiving instruction in the ten schools run by the Corporation and 480 in the four former Corporation schools now owned and managed by the Missions. The Cameroonian who had been sent by the Cameroons Development Corporation to the United Kingdom for training as a schools supervisor, returned during the year and took up his duties as schools manager. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes have made no change in their educational policy and continue to provide free education for the children of their employees, but two schools were closed during the year owing to the fact that certain unproductive plantations were abandoned and the labour camps evacuated. The enrolment figure for the three schools operated by this firm dropped accordingly to 317 in 1958. In no case is any distinction made for this purpose between boys and girls.

867. In the Southern Cameroons all Missions charge school fees which vary to some extent from area to area, but the general pattern has not changed appreciably since 1956. Normal fee charges a year are as follows:

Area	Class	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bamenda . . . .	Infants I and II . . . .			18	0
	Standards I and II . . . .			25	0
	Standards III and IV . . . .	35	0-40		0
	Standards V and VI . . . .	45	0-60		0

Area	Class	s.	d.	s.	d.
Mamfe	Infants I and II			20	0
	Standards I and II			25	0
	Standards III and IV			35	0
	Standards V and VI			45	0
Kumba	Infants I and II			22	6
	Standards I and II			27	6
	Standards III and IV	38	0-40	0	0
	Standards V and VI	50	0-60	0	0
Victoria	Infants I and II			24	0
	Standards I and II			30	0
	Standards III and IV			42	6
	Standards V and VI			60	0

In rating areas fees are much lower and vary with the amount of the rate. Fees at St. Joseph's Secondary School were £21 a year for board, £6 a year for tuition, and £3 a year book fee. In Bamenda the charge at the Southern Cameroons Protestant College is £14 a year for board, £8 a year for tuition, and £1 a year for games equipment. Fees at the Queen of the Rosary Girls' Secondary School are £21 a year for board and £9 a year for tuition.

#### (b) Northern Cameroons

868. There is no compulsory education except that in Adamawa and Dikwa Emirates, under a Native Authority order, a parent or guardian may be prosecuted if a child enrolled in a school fails to attend. Native Authority schools do not charge fees; in some cases Mission schools do.

#### Girls' education

869. In the Southern Cameroons local law and custom does not restrict girls' education, and in 1958 for the first time, one Voluntary Agency reports that in some classes in mixed schools the girls outnumbered the boys. There are no differences between the education of girls and that of boys, except that the girls often take Domestic Science instead of Rural Science, and usually do needlework and local women's crafts in place of the crafts normally pursued by boys. In nearly all schools boys and girls are taught together in all classes.

870. In the Northern Cameroons there was one Woman Education Officer on provincial duties (in Bornu Province). Her work, and the fact that the Provincial Education Officer in Adamawa during the year was a woman, have done something to break down the resistance to female education, but there is still a long way to go.

871. Encouragement is given to the education of girls by the existence of Provincial Girls' Schools in Maiduguri and Yola. These lie outside Trust Territory, but accept girls from all schools in it. They provide teaching under expatriate supervision to senior primary standard, thus making possible the entry of girls from the Territory's schools into the Women's Training Centres or the Secondary School at Ilorin. Much is also done for girls and women in adult classes run by the voluntary agencies. The activities of the Roman Catholic Mission's residential Housecraft Centre at Sugu, the Church of the Brethren Mission in the villages round Lassa and the Sudan United Mission in Dashen and Gurum are especially noteworthy.

## Scholarships

872. The Southern Cameroons Government grants scholarships to deserving boys and girls to attend secondary schools in the Cameroons, and Government and approved Mission secondary schools in Nigeria. Additional scholarships to secondary schools are provided by Native Authorities and by the Education Department from the Foot Scholarship Fund. A total of 58 secondary school awards were made during 1958 of which 16 went to girls and forty-two to boys. Government made 22 awards for higher education, 5 for studies in the United Kingdom and 17 for studies in Nigerian Institutions. A further 22 scholarships were awarded from other sources—eight by the Federal Government, seven by members of the United Nations (India and U.S.A.), two by the Cameroons Development Corporation and five by Native Administrations.

873. The Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board has the following membership:

The Director of Education;

A representative of the Cameroons Development Corporation;

Four members of the general public who have identified themselves with the cause of education and of whom one is at present Chairman of the Board.

The activities of the Board are financed from two main sources, the Government and the Cameroons Development Corporation. Since the formation of the Board in 1956, the Corporation has contributed an annual grant of £5,000 while Government has made an annual grant which has increased from £17,200 in 1955–56 to £21,050 in the year 1957–58. During the year an additional grant of £2,000 was made by the Southern Cameroons Development Agency.

874. No suitably qualified young man or woman from the Northern Cameroons has been refused a scholarship for higher education by the Northern Region Scholarship Board; the smallness of the number of awards is due solely to the paucity of candidates. No scholarships were awarded during the year, leaving the total so far six. Details of existing scholarships are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Details of Course</i>	<i>Begins</i>	<i>Ends</i>
<i>Adamawa Trust Territory</i>			
Iya Abubakar Belel	Postgraduate studies in Mathematics at Cambridge following First Class Honours	1958	1960
Abba Kura Mubi	Nursing in England	1956	1960
Baba Mubi	Nursing in England	1956	1960
Bamanga M. Tukur	G.C.E.(A) plus Degree (not yet placed)	1958	1964
<i>Bornu Trust Territory</i>			
Abba Ibrahim Bashir	Arabic Teachers Course in Sudan	1958	1960
Baba Duna	Banking in England	1957	1960

## School transport

875. No organised school transport system is possible owing to the nature of the terrain. In certain cases, where schoolchildren live too far away from school to walk, they are boarded with relatives in the town or in dormitories attached to

the larger schools. In Adamawa Province this problem of sparse population and difficult terrain was tackled on a small scale in a fresh way: several new junior primary schools were established on a smaller, two teacher, basis thus providing twice the number of schools over a given area.

### Buildings and equipment

876. The primary schools in the towns are usually built in permanent materials with brick or concrete walls, concrete floors and corrugated iron roofs. In the country the schools are chiefly built of local materials, such as mud or stone, with mat or grass roofs. Most Native Administration schools and many Voluntary Agency primary schools have at least one permanent building. Equipment varies from the minimum requirements of blackboards, easel, benches, teachers' tables and chairs, to individual desks, varied apparatus, wall charts and sliding blackboards. All assisted schools receive a small grant for equipment and kindred purposes.

877. The payment of Primary school building grants from Development Fund sources has been of great assistance to Voluntary Agencies in the Southern Cameroons and in the past three years a total of 128 new permanent classrooms have been constructed. The Teachers' Training Centres, secondary schools and technical trade centres are built in permanent materials and well equipped.

878. Nowadays almost all schools in the Northern Cameroons, both Native Authority and Mission, are built in permanent materials; the initial cost is high—and in remote and hilly areas the physical difficulties of carrying items like cement are enormous—but the ultimate saving in maintenance costs is great. Equipment varies in quality and quantity but is everywhere adequate even though in some places it may not be lavish. A total of £26,970 was paid out in grants for all types of school and institution.

879. The following table shows the school building programme in the Southern Cameroons. Only buildings in permanent materials are included.

#### A. BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN 1958

##### *Cameroons Baptist Missions*

Mutengene	.	.	.	.	.	4 classrooms.
Centenary School, Victoria	.	.	.	.	.	4 classrooms.
Bamenda	.	.	.	.	.	4 classrooms.
Oku	.	.	.	.	.	4 classrooms.
Soppo Elementary Training Centre	.	.	.	.	.	Dining hall.

##### *Roman Catholic Mission*

Bota	.	.	.	.	.	3 classrooms.
Mbetta	.	.	.	.	.	4 classrooms.
Bangem	.	.	.	.	.	4 classrooms.
Mamfe	.	.	.	.	.	4 classrooms.
Victoria	.	.	.	.	.	4 classrooms.
Kembong	.	.	.	.	.	4 classrooms.
Njinikom Girls' School	.	.	.	.	.	10 classrooms, office and domestic science room.
Balimumbat	.	.	.	.	.	4 classrooms.
Jakiri	.	.	.	.	.	2 classrooms.
Bambui Training Centre	.	.	.	.	.	New bathrooms.
Tatum Training Centre	.	.	.	.	.	Classroom block and dormitory.

*Basel Mission*

Ossing . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Mbonge . . . . .	6 classrooms.
Mbakwa-Supe . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Ndom . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Elementary Training Centre, Batibo . . . . .	Water supply for Principal's house.

*Bamenda Native Administration*

Bali . . . . .	4 classrooms.
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*Mamfe Native Administration*

Tali . . . . .	4 classrooms.
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*Kumba Native Administration*

Kombone . . . . .	4 classrooms.
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*Victoria Native Administration*

Tiko . . . . .	4 classrooms.
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**B. BUILDINGS IN PROGRESS IN 1958***Cameroons Baptist Mission*

Centenary School, Victoria . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Kumba . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Lus . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Wowo . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Mutengene . . . . .	4 classrooms.

*Roman Catholic Mission*

Balimumbat . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Mankon . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Bagangu . . . . .	2 classrooms.
Djohnin . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Tatum Training Centre . . . . .	Dining hall and Tutor's quarters.
Bambui Practising School . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Fontem . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Buea . . . . .	4 classrooms.
Bota . . . . .	2 classrooms.

*Mamfe Native Administration*

Fontem . . . . .	4 classrooms.
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*Victoria Native Administration*

Buea . . . . .	4 classrooms.
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*Wum Native Administration*

Baba-Befang . . . . .	4 classrooms.
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880. The following table shows the Public Works (Federal, Northern Region and Native Authority) school building programme in the Northern Cameroons.

**A. BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN 1958**

Serti Junior Primary School two-classroom block.  
 Yelwa Junior Primary School two-classroom block.  
 Sorau Junior Primary School two-classroom block.  
 Abong Junior Primary School two blocks.  
 Kala School.  
 Bama Junior Primary School re-roofing.

**B. BUILDINGS IN PROGRESS IN 1958**

Teachers Training Demonstration School, Adamawa Province.  
 Mubi II Junior School, two-classroom block.  
 Genbu Senior Primary School.  
 Bissaula School.  
 Soye Junior Primary School.  
 Kote Junior Primary School.  
 Gwoza Junior Primary School.

**Text Books***(a) Southern Cameroons*

881. In the Southern Cameroons it is the duty of the Manager of a  
 Q. 159. school to see that text books and record and exercise books are available. The Manager or children can buy from the local bookshops, or order from bookshops in Nigeria or the United Kingdom. The Basel Mission has bookshops at Victoria, Kumba, Buea and Bamenda. Three smaller bookshops in upcountry Mission compounds supply the needs of the local Mission communities, but are not widely patronised by the general public. There are standing arrangements for the free distribution to senior primary schools of the Nigerian "Childrens' Own Paper". Publications such as "Today", "Child Education", and "Pictorial Education" are supplied to Government Schools, and the Woman Education Officer arranges for sewing and illustrated knitting booklets to be forwarded to the Domestic Science Centres. Among teachers the quarterly magazine "Nigeria" and "The Nigerian Teacher" find ready sales. Text books are in English, though there are a few readers available in Duala and Bali. The Government primary schools maintain small libraries, as do a few other schools, but most schools are limited to a few reference books for the teachers and a few supplementary readers for the Standard VI children.

882. There are now community libraries in Bamenda, Mamfe, Kumba and Victoria. To all intents and purposes the reading habit as known in Europe does not exist; children and teachers generally read only those books which they consider will be of direct value to them on their studies. In an attempt to encourage the reading habit in school children Government made in 1958 a library grant to all approved Standard VI schools.

*(b) Northern Cameroons*

883. In the Northern Cameroons school readers in Hausa, Fulani and Kanuri are published. Reading-rooms in bigger towns such as Jada and Mubi have quite a number of books which are in regular demand. Some reading-rooms are equipped with battery wireless sets. Yola Provincial Secondary School and Mubi Training Centre have good libraries.

**Youth organisations***(a) Southern Cameroons*

884. The Scout Movement in the Southern Cameroons continues to  
 Q. 160. expand. Seventeen new troops were formed during the year, and there are now 1,675 Scouts and Cubs in the Territory. Local Associations have been formed for the areas of Victoria, Tiko, Bamenda, Bakweri, Kumba and Mamfe; it is proposed to split the Tiko Association into two, one for Tiko and Ombe, and the other for Buea and Soppo. A well stocked Scout shop is operating at Ombe. A keen interest in Scouting has been developed at Teacher Training Centres and Secondary Schools, and the movement is spreading into the more remote areas and becoming established at new centres. The Scouts of the Territory took part in various events during the Victoria Centenary Celebrations at the end of the year, and were also prominent in the Commonwealth Youth Sunday Parades and on Southern Cameroons National Day. The Girl Guide Movement in the Southern Cameroons reports a year of steady progress. The Local Associations at Kumba, Buea and Victoria have been strengthened,

and a Regional Council established. There are now 12 Guide Companies and a further six Companies have been formed and are awaiting inspection, bringing the strength of the movement to 328 Guides and Brownies.

885. The Red Cross Movement in the Southern Cameroons, although small, is keen and enterprising. There are two groups, one at Bota-Victoria, and the other at Kumba. The former has two fully trained detachments, and two new detachments are in the process of formation at Moliwe and Buea. Classes in First Aid are held throughout the year, and members are examined by the Medical Officer of the Cameroons Development Corporation. During the year, uniforms were obtained for the first time, and members paraded during the Victoria Centenary Celebrations. The Red Cross has sponsored the training of a blind man at the Nigeria Farmcraft Centre for the Blind, and has been instrumental in assisting another to undergo the same training.

886. The Boys Brigade Movement in the Southern Cameroons is operated under the auspices of the Cameroons Baptist Convention. There are four Companies: at Victoria, Kumba, Ndu and Belo. Uniforms for the members of the Organisation have recently become available, and are being distributed. In the Northern Cameroons, likewise, some of the Missions have organised Companies of the Boys Brigade.

#### *(b) Northern Cameroons*

887. Generally speaking, youth organisations in the Western sense have not yet appeared in the Northern Cameroons and the traditional age grades still play a large part in the upbringing of every child.

## CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

### Organisation and Policy

#### *(a) Southern Cameroons*

Q. 161, 888. The general pattern of the primary education system remains as  
162. in previous years, Junior Primary Schools consist of an Infant section of two classes (Infants I and II) and a Junior Primary Section of two classes (Standards I and II). The Senior Primary Schools are of four classes (Standards III to VI). The vernacular schools mentioned in previous reports have now disappeared.

889. The aim of the junior primary course is to provide a basis of permanent literacy for those who complete the course and who make an effort to keep up their reading after they have left school. Those who complete the 8-year course, that is Standard VI pupils, receive a First School Leaving Certificate which is accepted as the minimum qualification for most salaried posts by employers such as the Government, trading firms and Missions, as well as the stepping stone to secondary and technical education. This Certificate examination is set by the Education Department and marked by representative committees of all Educational Agencies under the supervision of the Department.

890. Two-thousand one hundred and forty six pupils sat the Government First School Leaving Certificate Examination in November, 1958; of these only 36 per cent. passed as opposed to 50 per cent. in the previous year.



*(b) Northern Cameroons*

891. The Junior Primary Course lasts 4 years and the Senior Primary 3 years. There are 62 Junior Primary and 5 Senior Primary schools in the country itself, and there are other schools, including the Provincial Girls' Schools at Yola and Maiduguri, which lie outside Trust Territory but take pupils from it.

**Curriculum**

*(a) Southern Cameroons*

892. The curriculum of all schools includes physical training and Q.163. organised games, the latter being based upon African songs and dances. Rural Science with an emphasis on the practical side is taught in all schools, and teachers are expected to follow the crop rotation suitable for the area in which the schools are situated. Junior Primary children look after the flower beds, and vegetable gardens are often developed, which in the more populous areas have been run at a small profit. Senior Primary Departments are encouraged to introduce economic crops—coffee in Bamenda, cocoa and bananas in the Southern area. Farm Produce and Handicraft competitions are a feature of the annual Bamenda Agricultural Show and the Schools Handicraft and Farm Produce Show at Victoria.

893. Government now runs eight Domestic Science Centres in the Southern Cameroons. These are supervised by Women Education Officers from Buea and Bamenda. The Centre attached to the Institute of Agriculture at Bambui caters not only for girls from the local school but also for the wives of teachers attending the rural science course at the Institute. Handwork is done in all schools and it is proposed to introduce metalwork and woodwork classes as soon as the necessary teachers can be produced under the I.C.A. training programme.

*(b) Northern Cameroons*

894. The Northern Region Syllabus laid down by the Minister is followed by both Mission and Native Authority Schools in the north of the Territory. There is a basic four years Junior Primary Course from the age of 6 or 7 followed by a Senior Primary Course of three years. The Junior Primary Course aims at providing basic literacy in the dominant vernacular or English. In addition, fundamental arithmetic, geography, history and religion are taught. In the Senior Primary school these subjects are carried a step further. In all primary schools physical education and farming also form part of the curriculum. At the end of the Senior Preliminary course children may go to secondary education, to Crafts Schools, to further training, or to employment at the lower levels.

895. During the year the vexed problem of the medium of instruction and the teaching of English was examined. In consequence in early 1959 all Teacher Training Centres (including those situated in and also those serving Trust Territory) will be using English as the medium of instruction, a requisite to the wider teaching of English in schools. It was also decided that when there was no "dominant vernacular" (Hausa or Yoruba) English should be the language of instruction from the beginning provided that the staff of the school were competent to carry out this policy. By the end of 1958, English was being taught at the following levels in Junior Primary schools in the Northern Cameroons:

At Junior Primary I level	.	.	.	1 school
At Junior Primary II level	.	.	.	17 schools
At Junior Primary III level	.	.	.	27 schools

## Attendance

896. Children enter the Junior Primary School, into Infants I, normally from five to six years old, and into the Senior Primary school, in Standard III, at nine or ten. In the less developed areas the age range is still wider than it should be and the upper classes contain a number of mature boys and girls. However, the problem is fast disappearing and it is now unusual to find many over-age children in the junior primary classes.

897. Although in the last three years there has been a marked development of interest in education there is still a good deal of apathy in the more remote and undeveloped areas. Poor attendance is caused chiefly by lack of interest and enthusiasm for education and also by the desire to have the boys for work on the farms, especially during planting and harvest, or for fishing, and the girls for work in the house or on the farm and for looking after the babies, are further factors. The disparity in attendance in primary schools is caused chiefly by the difference in attitude of the local committees towards education. In urban and more accessible areas there is much more enthusiasm for education, and town schools are usually full.

898. The figures of enrolment are given in the Tables at the end of the Report. It should be borne in mind that these figures are to a certain extent misleading, as there is much truancy in the Northern Cameroons.

## CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

### General

Q. 165, 899. The Territory has three secondary schools, two for boys and one  
166. for girls, all in the Southern Cameroons. St. Joseph's College, Sasse, near Buea, is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission. There are five classes; boys enter Class I, stay for five years and leave in Class V. This school now has a double-stream throughout. The Southern Cameroons Protestant College in the Bamenda area is run jointly by the Basel and Baptist Missions and provides a 5-year course leading, as in the case of St. Joseph's College, to the West African School Certificate Examination. The first double class was enrolled at the school in 1958. A further 27 girls were admitted into the Preparatory Class of Queen of the Rosary College near Mambe, in January, bringing the enrolment figure up to 78. Like the boys' schools this College will provide a course leading to the West African School Certificate Examination. The aim, both for boys and girls, is to provide an education which, while complete in itself, will fit students to become responsible citizens and provide the groundwork for further training.

900. In the Northern Cameroons boys have access by competitive examination to the Provincial Secondary Schools at Maiduguri, Yola and Katsina-Ala and to the Government Colleges at Keffi and Zaria. There are at present 39 boys from Trust Territory receiving secondary education at these schools. Girls have access to Queen Elizabeth's School, Ilorin, and to the two Roman Catholic Secondary Schools, Queen of Apostles College, Kakuri and St. Louis College, Bompai, Kano.

## Curriculum

901. The curriculum for secondary schools is laid down in Appendix E of the Regulations (No. 17 of 1952). In Secondary Class V boys take the West African School Certificate Examination with emphasis on English (language and literature), Mathematics, Science, History and Geography.

902. The course provides opportunities for entering the higher professions and for further training, but does not provide occupational training in the narrow sense of the word. The medium of instruction is English, and no indigenous language is used. French and Latin are taught. Girls follow a similar curriculum except that in place of Science they study Biology and Domestic Science. Provision has also been made for the study of commercial subjects in order to afford the girls wider opportunities of employment and to offer a greater selection of subjects to meet individual abilities and interests.

903. In the Northern Region boys take the West African School Certificate in Secondary VI but the course is to be shortened to five years with a consequent greater output of School Certificate holders. The attaining of a good School Certificate leads, almost automatically, to the award of a scholarship for higher education. In all Secondary Schools the language of instruction is English and plans are afoot to strengthen the teaching of Science, which is essential in the current stage of development.

## Attendance

904. There are always a large number of applicants for admission to both boys Colleges in the Southern Cameroons, but entrance examination results reveal that many are below standard academically and there is difficulty in obtaining sufficient boys of the right type who are young enough to commence a 5-year course. It is now becoming possible to insist upon the ideal admission age of twelve or thirteen. In the bottom class the average age is in fact thirteen, but older boys enrolled in previous years are still in attendance with the result that in the top class, where most students are aged seventeen or eighteen, there are a number of students who are twenty or twenty-one years old.

905. In 1958 there were 267 boys on the roll at St. Joseph's College, Sasse, and 171 at the Southern Cameroons Protestant College, Bali, Bamenda. Thirty-seven boys completed their course in 1958 at St. Joseph's and 26 at the Southern Cameroons Protestant College.

906. In the Northern Cameroons there is virtually no truancy in the Secondary Schools serving Trust Territory; by and large, pupils work hard and appreciate the opportunities before them. The age of entry to Secondary Schools is now seldom more than 13, which is a satisfactory development and a great improvement on the situation that existed a few years ago.

## CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

907. There are no higher educational establishments within the Territory. Men and women from the Cameroons may enter the University College at Ibadan, or Universities overseas, as well as courses provided at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science, and Technology at

Ibadan, Enugu and Zaria in the same way as students from Nigeria. The University College at Ibadan, and all the Universities in the United Kingdom, charge fees which vary with the university and the subjects studied. Monetary regulations do not, in practice, make any difference as to whether a student can go abroad. The Universities in the United Kingdom between them cover all fields and they are equipped for basic research. At Ibadan, where teaching is in English, there are faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Agriculture and an Institute of Education; research is directed particularly into fields which concern Nigeria and the Cameroons.

908. The Northern Region's first First Class Honours graduate emerged in 1958; he comes from Adamawa Trust Territory. His scholarship has been extended and he is now in England doing post-graduate work.

909. During 1958 twenty-four Southern Cameroons Government students were attending institutions of higher education overseas. Twenty-one of these were studying in the United Kingdom, one was in America and two were in Ghana. Eight other students were attending University College, Ibadan, and twenty-one were taking post-secondary courses at the various branches of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.

910. The Cameroons Development Corporation continues to assist the children of members or its staff to receive higher education. Apart from the annual grant of £5,000 that the Corporation makes to the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board, direct awards are also made for professional and technical training. Altogether 62 awards have been made to Corporation employees and 47 non-employees have been sent for teacher training.

911. Twenty-seven students are undergoing post-secondary courses on scholarships awarded by the Federal Government, twelve are studying in India and America on United Nations awards, and five have received scholarships from Native Administrations.

## CHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER SCHOOLS

### Technical Education

912. The Southern Cameroons Government Trade Centre at Ombe River, Victoria, constitutes a properly organised large scale centre in the Territory for training apprentice tradesmen. The object behind the setting up of this centre, which is a fully residential institution, is to produce highly skilled tradesmen and artisans under as near as possible industrial conditions. For this purpose the workshops are equipped on modern lines and work is carried out on a production basis. Instructors are well qualified, mostly experienced craftsmen recruited from the United Kingdom. The aim of each course is to give a sound practical training together with the allied theory, the emphasis being placed on apprenticeship rather than studentship.

913. Candidates seeking admission must have completed the primary school course and must be in possession of a primary school leaving certificate; they have to pass the trade centre entrance examination and satisfy the Principal as to their suitability and physical condition. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

914. The courses offered at the centre and the length of the training period are as follows:

	<i>Years</i>
Fitter-Machinists . . . . .	5
Motor Mechanics . . . . .	4½
Blacksmiths and Welders . . . . .	4
Sheetmetal workers . . . . .	4
Electricians . . . . .	3½
Cabinet Makers . . . . .	5
Carpenters and Joiners . . . . .	4½
Wood Machinists . . . . .	4
Bricklayers and Masons . . . . .	3½
Painters and Decorators . . . . .	3

915. The following successfully completed their courses in 1958:

<i>Trade</i>	<i>Date Completed</i>	<i>Number Completed</i>
Fitter-Machinists . . . . .	31. 5.1958	15
Cabinet Makers . . . . .	30. 6.1958	13
Motor Mechanics . . . . .	30.11.1958	15
Sheetmetal Workers . . . . .	30. 6.1958	17
Painters and Decorators. . . . .	30. 9.1958	12
		<hr/> 72 <hr/>

916. The number of apprentices in training at the 31st December was 153, distributed as follows:

Fitter-Machinists . . . . .	24
Cabinet-Makers . . . . .	9
Carpenters and Joiners . . . . .	18
Motor Mechanics . . . . .	5
Blacksmiths and Welders . . . . .	14
Sheetmetal Workers . . . . .	18
Bricklayers and Masons . . . . .	20
Painters and Decorators. . . . .	12
Wood-Machinists . . . . .	13
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 153 <hr/>

917. There are no technical education institutions in the Northern Cameroons but boys and girls from the area attend institutions elsewhere in the Region. There were at the end of the year eight pupils from Trust Territory receiving technical education in the Region. In addition, there were eight boys at the Maiduguri Craft School (10 per cent. of the total).

918. Facilities for training in industrial techniques are available at the Trade Centre and Technical Institute in the Federal Territory of Lagos.

#### Other Schools

919. The Southern Cameroons Government continues to run eight Domestic Science Centres under the supervision of the Women Education Officers stationed at Bamenda and Buea. In addition to the normal homecraft instruction

given to schoolgirls, all centres run courses for adult women. Attendance is in most cases unfortunately limited to the more educated women such as the wives of clerks and teachers.

920. During the year the Government Rural Education Centre at Bambui was converted into an Institute of Agriculture and re-organised to provide agricultural training not only for Government Departments, but also for the employees of commercial firms operating in the Territory. In addition to the specialist course for teachers of Rural Science, a new course for Agricultural Field Overseers and Forest Guards was enrolled in August, and in the new year a further course will be instituted to teach modern agricultural techniques to practising farmers. The ultimate aim is to concentrate all agricultural instruction in the Southern Cameroons at the Institute of Agriculture.

921. In the Northern Cameroons, handwork is done at the Teacher Training Centre at Nubi, and boys in the Provincial Secondary Schools at Yola and Maiduguri receive training in handicrafts in well-equipped workshops.

## CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS

### Qualifications

922. Teachers are registered as certificated, vocational or uncertificated under the Education Ordinance. The Professional qualifications of both expatriate and indigenous teachers may be:

- (a) University degrees;
- (b) Teaching Diplomas and Ministry of Education Certificates;
- (c) Froebel qualifications;
- (d) Ministry of Education Domestic Science Certificates.

The professional qualifications of non-graduate indigenous teachers are:

- (a) Diplomas of Higher College, Yaba;
- (b) Teachers' Senior Certificates: Grade One;
- (c) Teachers' Certificate: Grade Two;
- (d) Teachers' Certificate: Grade Three;
- (e) Vernacular Teachers' Certificates;
- (f) First School Leaving Certificate;
- (g) Various qualifications for vernacular teachers including attendance at short courses of instruction.

923. A register of teachers is maintained in the office of the Director of Education, Southern Cameroons. This contains the names and classifications of all persons authorised to teach in any school in the Southern Cameroons, none being allowed to teach unless his name has been placed on the register and is still on it. Employers who contravene this section of the Education Ordinance are penalised.

924. Teacher training curricula include not only theoretical subjects, which aim first at giving the teacher a more general education and widening his background, and secondly at training him professionally in teaching methods, but also practical work. The qualifying examinations for the Teachers' Certificates include two parts, one practical and the other theoretical; the practical part

consists of teaching, handwork, and farmwork tests, and physical training. The teaching language either is English or, in the case of the Northern Cameroons, will be English by early 1959.

925. The School Managers are responsible for supplying their teachers with professional reading material. Teachers learn to make teaching apparatus and visual aids while in training, and the apparatus then made is taken out to their schools, where they are supplied, when necessary, with material for making further apparatus.

### Recruitment and training

926. In the Southern Cameroons, in 1958, 182 probationer teachers were enrolled in the four Preliminary Training Centres and 44 women and 297 men were receiving professional training in the Grade III Training Colleges. Of these, 150 completed their courses at the end of the year. The Government Grade II Centre at Kumba had an enrolment of 97 and of these 47 sat the Grade II examination in November. At the Women's Grade II College at Fiango 15 teachers were receiving training.

927. Students for training colleges are usually recruited from the ranks of serving untrained teachers: they are selected in the first place on the employer's recommendation and a final selection is made by the training college on the results of a competitive Entrance Examination. The number of teachers entering colleges from secondary schools is small.

928. Probationer teachers are recruited mainly from those who have had a full primary education in an approved school and have obtained the First School Leaving Certificate. After a minimum probationary period of 2 years they are eligible for registration as uncertificated teachers. At the end of the 2 years' probation the more promising are selected for professional training. This normally involves a year in a Preliminary Training Centre followed by a 2-year course at an Elementary Training Centre studying for the Teachers' Elementary Certificate. After at least one and usually two further years' teaching, the best of the Elementary Certificated teachers are selected for a further 2 years' Higher Elementary Course culminating in the Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate examination. Teachers who pass the latter examination are considered competent to teach Standards V and VI.

929. A 2-year manual training course for teachers is being instituted at the Government Teacher Training Centre at Kumba. The organiser is the I.C.A. Manual Training Adviser who arrived in the Territory in June. The first course will be enrolled in January 1959. Capital expenditure on the scheme was completed except for three subsidiary workshops which will be erected in 1959 in time for the first students to use them for their training in practical teaching. When the Cameroonian Handicraft Instructor who is to finish his technical training in the United States under the auspices of the I.C.A. returns to the Southern Cameroons, there will be two trained indigenous officers capable of running the Manual Training Scheme.

930. Now that adequate facilities exist within the Southern Cameroons for both Grade II and Grade III training, it is no longer necessary for teachers to seek enrolment in colleges in Nigeria. There are six teacher training colleges in the Southern Cameroons; a double-stream Roman Catholic Elementary



Training Centre at Bambui; a Basel Mission Elementary Training Centre at Batibo; a Roman Catholic Girls' Elementary Training Centre at Fiango; a Baptist Mission Elementary Training Centre at Soppo; and a second Roman Catholic Elementary Training Centre at Bonjongo.

931. The Government Grade II Training Centre at Kumba takes teachers from all Agencies, from the Native Administrations, and from the Government. It is concerned entirely with the further training of selected trained teachers for work in Senior Primary Schools including running annual refresher courses for trained teachers. The Roman Catholic Training Centre at Fiango trains women teachers for both Senior and Junior Primary classes. The other four Mission Training Centres are mens' colleges providing a two year elementary course to train the students for work in Junior Primary Schools. The total output of trained teachers for 1958 was about 210.

932. In 1958, another Rural Science Course for Teachers was held at the Institute of Agriculture, Bambui.

933. In the Northern part of the Territory, Mubi Teacher Training Centre produces Grade III teachers, ex-Senior Primary VII boys, who do a 3-year course at a Teacher Training Centre and are qualified to teach English. Grade II teachers—either boys from Secondary School or Grade III teachers with several years experience—do a 2-year course at a Higher Teacher Training Centre and are qualified to teach in Senior Primary Schools. Grade I teachers are those who have completed 5 years' satisfactory teaching after obtaining their Grade II certificates and have either completed a special course recognised by the Minister (e.g., Rural Science) or obtained passes in the General Certificate of Education at advanced level in not less than two subjects. At the end of the year there were 80 young men and women from the Northern Cameroons undergoing teacher training.

934. There are now three Grade III Teacher Training Centres at Bazza, Mubi and Numan, the first two in Trust Territory, which take Northern Cameroons students. In 1956–58, 83 Grade IV teachers attended Bridge Courses, the successful completion of which upgraded them to Grade III teachers. The supply of Grade III teachers should in future make it unnecessary to employ any untrained teachers except those of exceptional worth or in areas where no outsider can speak the local language. These are encouraging signs of progress, but there is a disturbing shortage of Grade II teachers in training, and too many are referred in one or more subjects on completion of their training. By 1960, however, the new Grade III teachers, after two years' experience, will be able to take the entrance examination to the Grade II course.

## Salaries

Q. 173. 935. As a result of the Gorsuch Salary Revision and the subsequent report of the Grading Teams and Reviewing Body for the Federal Public Service, salary scales for Southern Cameroons Government teachers are as follows:

	£
Ungraded Teacher . . . . .	90–192
Teachers, Grade III . . . . .	150–270
Teachers, Grade II . . . . .	207–408
Teachers, Grade I . . . . .	294–612
Supervising Teacher . . . . .	564–714

936. The salary scales for Voluntary Agency Teachers in the Southern Cameroons are as follows:

	£
Probationer Teacher, St. VI . . . . .	48
Probationer Teacher, Sec. IV . . . . .	70
Uncertificated Teachers . . . . .	66-138
Uncertificated Teachers, Sec. VI . . . . .	156-162
Uncertificated Teachers, Special . . . . .	120-192
Uncertificated Teachers, Higher School Certificate . . . . .	192-324
Uncertificated Teachers, Intermediate . . . . .	192-324
Elementary Certificated Teachers . . . . .	120-228
Higher Elementary Certificated Teachers . . . . .	156-384
Senior Certificated Teachers . . . . .	276-576
Yaba Diploma . . . . .	306-660
Graduates . . . . .	530-800

*N.B.*—Teachers in the last three categories who are chosen for specially responsible posts in secondary education, teacher training, or the supervision and administration of primary education, may be promoted to the scale £600-£1,380.

937. The Northern Region has a separate salary structure. The most important scales affecting schools in the Northern Cameroons are as follows:

	£
Uncertified Teachers . . . . .	78-150
Teachers with Grade IV Certificate . . . . .	96-150
Teachers with Grade III Certificate . . . . .	138-276
Teachers with Grade II Certificate . . . . .	189-408

## CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

### Adult education

Q. 174, 938. The precise extent of illiteracy, i.e., the inability to read or write any language, is unknown. Arrangements have been made to secure the services of a U.N.E.S.C.O. expert to make a survey of the problem of illiteracy and advise on the most effective means of combating it.

939. In the Southern Cameroons, headmasters of schools continued to supervise adult classes in Victoria Division, but once again the main activity was centred around the work of the Adult Education Officer in the Bamenda area, where 2,522 men and 2,126 women were receiving instruction in 224 classes in 160 centres. The adult literacy course in the Southern Cameroons takes between 18 months and 2 years to complete, and, before obtaining a literacy certificate, the adult with an English vocabulary of some 900 words, will be required to pass tests in reading, dictation, simple arithmetic and general knowledge.

940. In the Northern Cameroons the policy of improving quality rather than increasing numbers was pursued. There were 457 classes in the area, 293 in Adamawa, 147 in Bornu, and 17 in Benue Trust Territory. There was an enrolment of about 11,091 adults, and 4,537 literacy certificates were issued during the year.

941. It is noteworthy that, under the re-arrangement of the Ministry that occurred in late 1957, Adult Education become one of the eight divisions of the Ministry; it is under the direction of a senior officer of Government who is himself a Northern Nigerian who has specialised in this field for many years,

In each of the Provinces of Trust Territory there is a Government officer, known as a Superintendent of Education, whose particular task is the furtherance of Adult Education. Most Native Authorities employ a Supervisor of Adult Education who is directly responsible to the Manager of Native Authority Schools. This Supervisor, who has organisers beneath him, looks after the adult education classes which Native Authorities run, helped by grants in aid from Government. There is generally one organiser per District and he attends to the formation and running of classes, the appointment of instructors and the training of these instructors. There are signs that Adult Education activities are increasingly valued; but this, like women's education, is a field in which public opinion, more than anything else, sets the pace.

942. The activities of the Northern Regional Literature Agency in the Northern Cameroons have continued. Agents for the distribution of the Agency's publications in the Territory are maintained. Each agent is supplied with a box of books and stationery for sale, and once a month Agency Land Rovers visit them to replenish their stocks and to distribute newspapers and periodicals in the local vernaculars. The Cameroons Development Corporation has a library service with 18 boxes, each containing about 50 books, which are interchanged periodically. From the reading room, with its library in the Community Centre at Bamenda, there is a steady flow of travelling book-boxes to Wum and Nkambe Divisions.

943. The lack of leisure for reading and cultural activities is particularly noticeable in the case of women, who, after working in the fields during the hours of daylight, have to grind corn for the evening meal when they return to their homes. With the object of lightening their labours, especially in this latter respect, hand corn mills were purchased by the Southern Cameroons Education Department and Corn Mill Societies were formed in certain villages. The members of these societies (and all women may join) may use the mill on payment of one penny. When the money received from these payments equals the cost of the mill (£15) it becomes the property of the society and another mill is purchased for another village. The concept of a society is quite familiar to the women and it is hoped that one of the chief results of this scheme will be to increase the leisure time of women and that collectively the members of the groups will be able to voice their own opinions about matters on which they are individually very little consulted at present.

944. These Corn Mill Societies have proved both effective and popular and there are now 103 of them with an enrolment of 6,257 women. Three residential courses, at which instruction was given in elementary Domestic Science, were held for the women of Corn Mill Societies during the year. As a result of these courses most of the villages which sent representatives are now making their own soap and bread. The Department has a film strip projector and talks are given to the societies and to the people of the village in general, the talks being related to the present stage of development of the people and being principally devoted to practical subjects such as child welfare, hygiene and farming methods.

### **Man O' War Bay**

945. Man O' War Bay is now well established and the Federal Government, acting through the Ministry of Education, has undertaken full responsibility for it. It offers short term courses of an intensive nature to meet the demand

from all over the Federation of Nigeria for suitable training for the responsibilities of leadership and enlightened citizenship. During the past three years demand has increased to far outstrip the number of places available; this greater scope for selection has resulted in a high standard. Applications are received from Government Departments, Native Administrations and Commercial Firms and also from private individuals willing to pay their own fees. Vacancies are allocated on a Regional basis. Commercial Firms have agreed to pay a fee of £25 for students sponsored by them. A limited number of places have been allocated to firms having extensive interests in West Africa, allowing them to send students from Ghana and Sierra Leone.

946. The programme, although subject to variation, is basically the same for all general courses. It can be divided into four parts—seamanship activities, which include swimming, canoeing, sailing and life-saving; expedition training, involving mountain climbing, hikes and surveys; community development, where the students work on some project of benefit to a community; and finally, moral instruction, which brings in religious observance, lectures and debates. The training is kept as realistic as possible so that any intelligent young man can carry out the techniques shown to him with simple equipment such as he can obtain or make with his friends. The writing of a personal diary enables the student to record his impressions each day and to make a note of information he will find useful in the future.

947. The normal age limit for the courses is 18 to 26 years. The emphasis has been on youth: young headmasters and students at Teacher Training Colleges, clerks, sanitary inspectors, future chiefs, members of local authorities, police Sub-inspectors and Army and Naval Cadets and others likely to bear growing responsibilities in their communities.

948. Experience confirms that short, intensive training can develop in well-chosen candidates a sense of awareness, opening their eyes to what they have in themselves, to what their country's basic social needs are, and to forms of service which they can render in their own communities. A scheme of training that offers no scholarships, no overseas travel, no certificates or promotion, but that on the contrary exacts sweat and service, has a part to play today in encouraging a more enlightened and responsible citizenship.

949. It is now clear that there is need for a more specialised course for students of similar background and education, or for men in line for senior appointments in Government and Commerce. An experiment has been made with three-week "senior" Courses as distinct from the normal four-week Course, in which community development is omitted and concentration made on the development of initiative and shouldering of responsibility. More searching talks, discussions and debates can be undertaken in the "senior" Courses. To these Courses come young African Administrative Officers, Police, Naval and Military Officer Cadets and Management trainees from Commercial undertakings. As these young men are usually already taking part in a departmental training scheme there has often to be an adjustment in the allocation of vacancies in order to accept sometimes up to twenty-four men from one Department. This has led to an increase in the number attending a Course, but it has been found that to have more than eighty students at one time makes too great a demand on the present staff and facilities of the Centre. It has also been necessary to extend the upper age limit on these Courses. This has created no special

difficulties in training, since the older men have been found able to hold their own with the younger ones. With their higher educational background and greater general experience these "senior" students are able to assimilate training techniques more quickly, and it is probable that on their return from the Course to their positions of authority they are likely quickly to show its benefits.

950. Special courses for students from Teacher Training Centres are held during the Christmas Vacation, with an emphasis on the educational value of courses from the teacher's point of view. Every opportunity is given to the student to visit places of interest so that he can pass on first-hand knowledge to his pupils. A successful experiment has been to send two or three members of the staff to a Teacher Training Centre in the Southern Cameroons for one week at a time when the senior students are away on teaching practice and there are only first year students at the Centre. All morning periods except the last three are given over to the Man O' War Bay staff together with all the afternoon periods and the whole of Saturday and Sunday. An intensive physical programme is worked out, culminating in a two-day expedition into the bush. This is rather in the nature of a "shock" course and the results of the experiment have been sufficiently encouraging for it to be continued. It is also hoped to try it in Nigeria. Adventure courses for schoolboys are held during the Easter holidays and each year an Expedition for Secondary Schoolboys is organised. These are usually held in Northern Nigeria but successful ones have taken place in the Eastern Region and the Northern Cameroons. They give the boys an excellent opportunity to see something of other parts of their country and to meet the people of the Region.

951. In response to repeated requests, a course for 24 young women is to be held in January 1959. There was some apprehension as to the reception the idea would receive from the general public, but it has had full support. A qualified staff has been recruited from Queen's College, Lagos. The course has been modified; rural health work will replace the heavy manual community development, and home nursing and gardening the assault course, but as far as possible the normal routine will be carried out, including seamanship, economic surveys and mountain climbing.

952. To obviate the considerable difficulties in getting to Victoria on time for each course candidates are assembled at Enugu, and transported to Man O' War Bay by lorry; similarly, they are returned to Enugu at the end of each course. Sixty candidates have been taken, on an average, for each course but, owing to the increased demand for places, it has been necessary to increase the limit per course to seventy-two. Candidates are medically examined on arrival.

953. The staffing of courses still presents a considerable problem, particularly with the increasing numbers. The general organisation of the Centre with the recruitment of students, the supervision of junior staff, routine administration, and the expansion of the Centre's grounds and buildings, is a formidable task. With the help of the Military Forces, Commercial Firms and Government Departments, it has been possible to obtain temporary officers who come for one course to assist as Group officers. Two young Englishmen have come for one year, under the new scheme "Voluntary Service Overseas", to work as volunteers in their time between leaving school and entering University. It is hoped that in the near future a Nigerian student will work at the Centre under the same conditions. That a number of Europeans and Africans are prepared

to devote their local leave to a course working hard and taking no financial reward is a source of encouragement to the permanent members of the staff and of inspiration to the students.

954. As the activities of the Centre become more widely publicised, the numbers of visitors increases and every Course is certain of having a lecture from an important visitor. A 16mm sound and colour film of the activities of the Centre has been enthusiastically received in Nigeria and in the United Kingdom. A history of the Centre from 1951 to 1958, entitled "Outward Bound to the New Nigeria", has also been published. Permission has been received for an experiment to be made in the follow-up programme of the various Man O' War Bay Clubs to allow their members to take part in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, which offers an interesting and varied programme based on personal endeavour and social service.

### Intellectual and cultural activities

Q. 176. 955. The circumstances of the Territory do not make it easy to promote intellectual and cultural activities. The traditional cultural activity is dancing. Broadcasting arrangements, and the cinema performances provided by the Cameroons Development Corporation, have been described already. A mobile cinema unit, provided by the Federal Information Service, tours the Southern Cameroons as conditions permit. An electric light plant has been installed at the Community Centre in Bamenda so that the main hall can be used at night for social functions and meetings and the reading room for its library facilities. The Community Hall in Victoria has become a popular rendezvous for the pursuit of intellectual and cultural activities. The Northern Information Division arranges visits by mobile cinema vans to the Northern Cameroons and also, like the Southern Cameroons Information Service, the distribution of books, pamphlets, posters, etc., on a wide range of broadly educational topics to reading rooms, libraries, dispensaries, postal agencies and other native administration centres. At Gwoza the community centre built with funds supplied by the Cameroons Development Corporation continues to be popular.

956. The British Council co-operates with the Southern Cameroons Government in providing periodicals and library services to selected educational establishments and the community centres at Bamenda, Victoria and Kumba. The British Council also supplies copies of plays for the Relay Reading Groups at Cultural Centres.

## CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH

### Research

957. The Territory benefits from the research activities of the Federation of Nigeria and of the inter-territorial organisations which operate in and on behalf of Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Gambia. The work undertaken by these organisations covers a wide field of activities, and provides for research into agricultural, industrial, social and medical subjects as well as factors affecting trade and economic development. The West African Council for Medical Research, for example, maintains a research unit at Kumba which is investigating filariasis, a disease which in its different forms is widespread throughout the Territory. The Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic



Research has provided the services of a senior Research Anthropologist, whose work among the Bakweri people has been most valuable. There are also the West African Cocoa Research Institute, the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research, the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research, the West African Building Research Institute, the West African Maize Research Unit, the West African Rice Research Station, the West African Timber Borer Research Unit, and the West African Stored Products Research Unit.

958. In addition, the various Specialised Agencies and bodies of an international or inter-territorial character, described in Part III of this Report, provide assistance, including technical information.

959. Various research services are run by the Northern Region including one for agriculture based at Samaru in Zaria Province.

960. Both Meteorological and Geological research are the responsibility of the Federal Government.

961. At the Headquarters of the Meteorological Department in Lagos the data collected at the numerous recording stations in the Territory is collated and examined.

962. The Geological Survey of Nigeria maintains two geologists for work in Bornu Province and Dikwa Trust Territory. Early in 1959 a programme of geophysical research is intended to be carried out by the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys, London, in collaboration with the Geological Survey of Nigeria. The scheme has been financed by a grant of £18,000 from the Federal Government.

963. The Geological Survey Department of Nigeria opened a branch office in Buea in 1957 and posted a Senior Geologist to the Southern Cameroons. Little is known of the geology of the Southern Cameroons, and the principal task of the department is to undertake the systematic geological mapping of the area which has for so long been delayed by the absence of any reliable topographic information. The Geological Survey Department offers advice to other departments and organisations on the geological aspects of water supply problems and other technical matters, and is also entrusted with the task of investigating any reported mineral occurrences.

964. The Nigerian (formerly West African) Institute of Social and Economic Research has carried out the following studies in the Territory since early 1953:

- (i) An exhaustive study of the labour economics of the Cameroons Development Corporation plantations, with allied subjects, such as trade unions, savings and nutrition of workers. (W. A. Warmington.)
- (ii) Studies of the age structure, and the tribal, educational and religious background of the labour force of the Cameroons Development Corporation, and other social and demographic matters. (Edwin and Shirley Ardener.)
- (iii) A study of the impact of the plantation system on the Bakweri and other indigenous peoples in the main area of plantation development, with special reference to population, agriculture, land tenure and social problems. (Edwin Ardener.)
- (iv) A study of the Banyang of Mamfe Division, with special reference to the effects of labour migration. (M. J. Ruel.)



- (v) A study of the Esu of Wum Division with special reference to the effects of labour migration, together with a survey of the labour supply situation in the Southern Cameroons. (Edwin and Shirley Ardener.)
- (vi) A fertility and marriage stability survey of the Bakweri. (Edwin Ardener assisted by Shirley Ardener.)

The following studies are scheduled:

- (a) An outline grammar of Bakweri. (Edwin Ardener.)
- (b) Survey of Radio listening habits. (Shirley Ardener.)

965. Some of these studies are to be published in a team volume entitled "*Plantation and Village in the Southern Cameroons*". Thanks to the continuity of its activities in the Southern Cameroons, the Institute has been able to build up a body of data and experience on a wide range of social, demographic and economic topics relating to the area. Its advice has been available to the Southern Cameroons Government (who provide it with special facilities), and other policy-making agencies.

966. In the course of the year Dr. Phyllis Kaberry, author of a well-known report on the grasslands region, made a further anthropological study in the Nsaw area of Bamenda Division. In August, Mrs. E. M. Chilver, Director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Oxford, made a visit to examine the Native Authority structure in the Bamenda area, and to confer with Dr. Kaberry and Mr. Ardener. Dr. Agathe Schmidt also made a short study in the Ndop area of Bamenda Division.

967. The following social and economic studies published in English in recent years, refer, wholly or in part, to the Southern Cameroons: "*Women of the Grassfields*" by P. Kaberry (Nsaw Tribe), "*Peoples of the Central Cameroons*" by M. McCulloch, M. Littlewood and I. Dugast (Tikar tribes) and "*Coastal Bantu of the Cameroons*" by Edwin Ardener (Bakweri and neighbouring tribes). Papers published in 1958 include: "Saving and indebtedness among Cameroons plantation workers" (*Africa*, October 1958), by W. A. Warmington; "The Kamerun Idea" (*West Africa*, June 1958), by E. Ardener; "The Wovea Islanders" (*Nigeria*, December 1958), by E. and S. Ardener.

### Indigenous art and culture

968. In the artistic field local crafts such as the manufacture of decorated baskets and mats, poker work, and the weaving of colourful robes and caps continue to flourish and are incorporated in the handiwork classes in schools. In similar fashion local African games and dances are introduced into the schools' physical training periods. The Cameroons Development Corporation Welfare Department has met with great success in the organisation of competitive festivals of tribal dancing. Such festivals are also a regular feature of the annual agricultural show at Bamenda.

969. An Arts and Crafts Exhibition of Southern Cameroons work formed an attractive feature of the Trade Fair held at Bota from 11th to 17th December in conjunction with the Victoria Centenary Celebrations. The centre-piece of the exhibition was a unique and never previously assembled collection of ancient carvings, masks and other works of art, mostly lent for the occasion by private, usually traditional, owners in the area. There was also a display of school handicrafts and of craftsmen at work.

## Antiquities

970. The preservation of ancient monuments and antiquities in the Federation of Nigeria is regulated by an Antiquities Commission established under the provisions of the Antiquities Ordinance; the Northern Region and the Southern Cameroons are represented on the Commission. During the year the body notified its intention of protecting both the Commissioner's Lodge and the Bismarck fountain at Buea, as well as the District Officer's house at Victoria.

971. The Southern Cameroons Government has been concerned by the gradual destruction and dispersal of the wide variety of works of traditional art which were known to exist, particularly in the Bamenda area. The establishment of a small museum at Bamenda for the preservation of such antiquities is under consideration.

972. The Public Archives Ordinance 1957 regulated the preservation of the historical records of the Federation of Nigeria. In the Southern Cameroons a considerable number of the records date back to the German administration, and deal with such matters as land tenure and stranger settlement—problems which in themselves have current significance. The Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research is also interested in the preservation of these records, and with the assistance of its Senior Research Anthropologist in the Southern Cameroons and of an archivist from the Institute, it is hoped to begin systematic filing, registration and micro-filming.

## Flora and Fauna

973. At Victoria the botanical gardens maintained by the Southern Cameroons Department of Agriculture contain a number of extremely rare trees and shrubs. A botanist has been recruited recently; correspondence is being maintained with other botanical establishments throughout the world and an exchange service for seeds and plants has been built up. The gardens are open to all persons at all times free of charge.

974. Revision of the Flora of West Tropical Africa is in progress at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and during the period November 1957 to February 1958, a specialist from Kew made an extensive plant collecting expedition into the hitherto botanically unexplored regions of the Mambila Plateau and the Vogel Massif. He is preparing a report on living plants in the Northern Cameroons and in areas of the Southern Cameroons.

975. An officer from the Federal Forest Research Department has been posted to the Southern Cameroons and will be mainly engaged in silviculture investigations in order to determine what methods should be adopted for the enrichment and improvement of the permanent forest estate. He will also carry out experiments in the planting of exotic species in the grassland areas of the Territory.

976. A Wild Life Preservation Committee has been set up in the Southern Cameroons to discuss and make recommendations on all aspects of wild life preservation, including the revision of the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance and the compilation of lists of protected animals and regulations for controlling their export. No game reserves have been declared in the Southern Cameroons as yet. Fauna in the Northern Cameroons is afforded a measure of protection by the provisions of the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance. Full protection of all species in limited areas by the establishment of Game Reserves has not yet been undertaken.

## Languages

977. As stated in Part I of this report, there is a great variety of languages in the Territory. Comprehensive lists are available in the publications of the International African Institute.

978. The paragraphs on education deal fully with the question of teaching languages. There is no prospect of making one vernacular common to the Territory as a whole. Bali, Duala, Hausa, Fulfulde and Kanuri exist in standardised written form and an outline grammar of Bakweri is being prepared by the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research. It is, however, of interest to note that the proportion of the total population in the Northern Part which understands Hausa is growing almost imperceptibly but rapidly. It is not a dominant language there, however, and this fact has been recognised; the policy on language of instruction in schools, reported in paragraph 895 above, is evidence of this.

## Libraries and literature

979. Libraries are provided at the four community halls at Victoria, Mamfe, Kumba and Bamenda, in social clubs, at district headquarters and, as already explained, at schools and by the Cameroons Development Corporation. All Senior Primary Schools and Teacher Training Centres have good libraries. Most District Headquarters towns have a Reading Room. These rooms are beginning to improve their stocks of books and papers, and are increasingly used. United Nations literature is distributed throughout these reading rooms and to all school libraries.

980. The Southern Cameroons Government maintains its own printing press at Buea to deal with the printing of official publications. The Cameroons Development Corporation has its own printing press. The Basel Mission at Victoria, the Man o' War Training Centre and one private firm in Victoria each have jobbing presses which undertake commercial printing.

## Theatres and cinemas

981. There are no theatres as such in the Territory but a number of local amateur dramatic societies exist which usually give public performances in such places as community halls and school halls. The one commercial cinema at Victoria remained closed during the year because it was unable to fulfil the minimum safety conditions. There is a flourishing amateur dramatic society in Victoria Division.

## PART IX

# Publications

**Q. 187** 982. Volumes containing the legislation enacted in 1958 will be forwarded to the United Nations Library when published.

983. The section on "Social and economic research" in Part VIII, Chapter 8, describes certain books and papers referring to the Territory published during the year. Others included "Victoria, Southern Cameroons 1858-1958" (published by the Victoria Centenary Committee), and "Introducing the Southern Cameroons" (published by the Southern Cameroons Information Service).

# Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Q. 189, 190 984. At the time when this Report was written the 1957 Report had not been examined by the Trusteeship Council. At its 21st Session, however, the Council made certain recommendations in the light of the 1956 Report. The measures taken to implement these and earlier recommendations are described in detail in the previous chapters of this Report. The paragraphs that follow comment on the salient points in the Council's recommendations: at the same time they indicate the progress made in 1958 in political, economic, social and educational fields.

985. The Administering Authority has noted the Council's expression of confidence that all concerned will continue to contribute, particularly in this transitional period, to the achievement by the inhabitants of the objectives envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations as smoothly and harmoniously as possible.

### Political advancement

986. At the Resumed Nigeria Constitutional Conference on London in September to October, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, referring to the 1957 Conference, said that he was authorised by Her Majesty's Government to say that if the new Federal Parliament (following Federal Elections towards the end of 1959) were to pass a Resolution early in 1960 asking for independence Her Majesty's Government would agree to that request and would introduce a Bill in Parliament to enable Nigeria to become a fully independent country on the 1st October, 1960. The Council had taken note at its Twenty-First Session of the statement of the Secretary of State at the 1957 Conference that "there could be no question of obliging the Cameroons to remain part of an independent Nigeria contrary to her own wishes" and that "Before Nigeria becomes independent the people of the North and South sectors of the Cameroons would have to say freely what their wishes were as to their own future". The 1958 United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory (which presented its report in January 1959) was charged to include in its report its views on the method of consultation which should be adopted when the time came for the people of the Territory to express their wishes concerning their future.

987. The Constituency Delimitation Commission established in accordance with a recommendation of the 1957 Nigeria Constitutional Conference, reported to the Governor-General in May. The recommendations, implemented by

Proclamation in July, provide for seven constituencies in the Federal House of Representatives to be allocated to the Northern Trust Territory, viz. four in Adamawa and three in Dikwa, and a further constituency to embrace Benue Trust Territory. This gives the representatives of the Northern Cameroons who sit in the Federal House the duty and opportunity of making the opinions of their constituents known at the centre and of influencing legislation or development programmes (for example Federal Trunk Roads) which affect the Territory.

988. In July and August the Legislative Houses of the Northern Region approved a White Paper tabled by Government containing proposals for the attainment of self-government by the Northern Region on the 15th March, 1959. The Government then submitted the White Paper to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the United Kingdom. After full consideration of the White Paper and of the Secretary of State's comments on it, the resumed Nigeria Constitutional Conference agreed to recommend that constitutional provision should be made for the Northern Region to become self-governing on the 15th March, 1959, in accordance with the pattern established in 1957 for the Eastern and Western Regions but with certain appropriate variations. One of these was that the Governor of the Northern Region should retain general reserve powers in relation to the Northern Cameroons to enable the United Kingdom Government, as the Administering Authority, to ensure the discharge of its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement. The Conference noted that the question of a plebiscite to ascertain the wishes of the people of the Northern and Southern Cameroons as to the future status of the Territory was covered by the terms of reference of the 1958 Visiting Mission.

989. The ministerial system of government for the Southern Cameroons which had been agreed upon at the 1957 London Conference was introduced on 15th May. The existing leader of Government business, Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E., was designated Premier and on his recommendation, a Minister of State and Ministers of Works and Transport, Social Services and Natural Resources were appointed, making a majority of elected members in the Executive Council.

990. Preparations were made in the Southern Cameroons to satisfy the provisions of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954 relating to the establishment of a House of Chiefs and the enlargement of the membership of the House of Assembly. The Commissioner of the Cameroons has held consultations with Chiefs throughout the area with a view to determining the number of members and the method of selection, and it is expected that the House of Chiefs will be instituted early in 1959. Registration for elections to an enlarged House of Assembly took place under the new Electoral Regulations of 1957; polling was arranged for 24th January, 1959.

991. Women now participate fully in political life in the Southern Cameroons. They may vote and stand as candidates for election under the same conditions as men. A woman representative still sits as a Special Member in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly. There are also nominated women councillors in the reformed local government councils of Victoria Division.

### **Local government**

992. Less spectacular is the steady development of local government institutions. Only time and experience can produce educated councillors and highly qualified staff to steer and work the machine of modern local government. In

common with other under-developed countries, the Territory has a sufficiency of neither at present. In the meantime, Native Authorities have to depend on Government staff for assistance in the supervision of their administrative and technical staff. Valuable work has been carried out in the Northern Cameroons in instructing the staff of Native Authorities and the personnel of various local government councils by a series of courses at the Institute of Administration and by touring teams from the Institute which give practical instruction and demonstration in the field. The Victoria Divisional Council, with its Standing Committees, its Administrative Secretary, its extensive services and its large and relatively well-qualified staff, illustrates what can be done by a Native Authority with adequate financial and human resources at its disposal. Similar progress among, for example, the Native Authorities of the Mamfe Oversight, can go no further than the general economic and social development of that area to a level similar to that which already exists in Victoria Division. The local government system is extremely flexible and the structure and organisation of individual Native Authorities can easily be modified and adapted to the changing circumstances of the areas over which their authority extends.

### **Economic progress**

993. The economic development of the Southern Cameroons progresses on two separate but to a certain extent mutually supporting planes, namely peasant cultivation, which provides the foundation for the internal economy, and plantation work, which is the mainstay of the country in world trade. Both are expanding. On the one hand, robusta coffee is increasing, providing a cash crop and the work of the co-operatives is steadily raising the living standard of the people. On the other hand, the production of banana, cocoa and rubber from the plantations is on the increase and the relatively new timber industry is proving to be a strikingly valuable addition to the country's economic strength.

994. In the Northern Cameroons too, the co-operative movement, with the availability of trained staff, has begun to expand in a very promising manner. The total number of societies has increased from 3 to 16 during the year.

995. A heartening development in the vital sphere of Northern Cameroons water supplies is the confirmation of an artesian water basin in Dikwa Division which is now being explored. In addition, a total of 25 tapkis was dug in 1956-57 and 1957-58, of which all but 3 were successful, and the Rural Water Supplies wells programme has been continued, 56 wells being completed.

996. Technical training of Cameroonians continues to be fostered, particularly at the Ombe Trade Centre where one hundred and fifty-three boys were receiving training in 1958.

997. A number of enquiries about the Southern Cameroons have been made by foreign investors. A tea plantation has now been started by the Estates and Agencies Company at Ndu near Bamenda. Messrs. Pamol have increased the size of their plantations by substantial areas during the year under review, and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes also are opening up two new areas for banana plantations.

998. Roads are still a major priority. The Southern Cameroons Government, with assistance from C. D. and W. funds, is completely rebuilding the important inter-territorial link with the French Cameroons through Tombel. Also being rebuilt, with permanent bridges, is the Kumba-Mbonge road which links an



important and productive crop growing region to the main trunk road. The major arterial system of trunk roads "A" is being further improved by the reconstruction of the Kumba-Mamfe and Mamfe-Cross River roads. Likewise in the Northern Region notable progress has been made in the provision of adequate all-season communications to, and within, the Northern Cameroons. The Uba-Bama road is nearing completion and work has started on the Bama-Maiduguri section. The Yola-Bamenda road (Trunk Road A4) is being extended to Sugu and the Jamtari-Serti section is virtually complete; there is a Native Authority dry season road extension to Mayo Selbe at the foot of the Mambila Plateau. All-season access to Serti is now possible via the Yaol-Takum road (Trunk Road A14) with its Regional branch into Trust Territory from Beli to Jamtari, and the Yola-Takum road itself is motorable to Takum, whence it is planned to start the Takum-Bissaula-Komine link with the Southern Cameroons through Benue Trust Territory (Trunk Road A22) in April 1959. The other remote part of Benue Trust Territory has been opened up by the Donga-Abong road, which is practically finished. The total estimated expenditure on Federal Roads in the Northern Cameroons during the period 1955-1962 is £2,039,000 of which £650,000 is to be spent during the financial year 1958-59. The Northern Region Government for its part is spending £263,000.

999. The Cameroons Development Corporation has recorded a year of solid progress. The rate of agricultural development of the long term crops has shown an increase over the previous two years and of the 2,681 acres planted only 225 acres constitute replanting. A programme of intensive cultivation of bananas has resulted in the highest yield per acre ever recorded by the Corporation. Tea from the Tole Estate is on sale locally and shipment to the United Kingdom has begun. Improvements have been made to the Tiko Crepe Factory and the standard of rubber crepe now being produced is high. In anticipation of a rise in production, the capacity and efficiency of the Bota and Ekona Oil Mills have been considerably increased. The Shipping Division handled a greater tonnage of exports than ever before, the main increase coming from timber exports.

1000. The soil conservation programme at Mubi has been extended on the basis of an 8-year plan. Artificial fertilizers are being purchased on an increasing scale. The acreage under export crops, cotton and groundnuts, continues to expand; 972 tons of seed cotton worth £56,000 was purchased in 1957-58, as against 492 tons in 1955-56, while a record crop of 17,000 tons of groundnuts was worth £510,000 to the farmer. Mechanical equipment is being tried for bunding the "firki" soil in Dikwa for the late guinea-corn crop and other equipment is being made available for a mechanised rice scheme at Gajibo. The irrigation possibilities in the Gamboru river basin have been investigated. The Gwoza Resettlement scheme has almost doubled its numbers in one year. Work on Arabica coffee on the Mambila Plateau continues, and trials for economic crops such as kola nuts, oil palms and cocoa are being made in Benue Trust Territory. The cattle trade routes from Adamawa to the south have been surveyed, the numerous demarcated river crossings improved and shelters for herdsmen built. The annual value of export cattle from Mambila alone is estimated at £300,000. Operations against tsetse fly and surveys to prove fly-free grazing zones continue. Priority in forestry is being given to a scheme for establishing eucalyptus plantations on the Mambila Plateau. The Northern Region Development Corporation has made further loans and grants for the rebuilding of markets and roads.

### Social advancement

1001. The up-to-date experiment in rehabilitating prisoners convicted of a first offence at the Buea Open Prison and Farm, which has now been established for two years, is functioning very satisfactorily. While the prisoners have an open air life with varied and interesting occupations, the community benefits from their work.

1002. The studies of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, in particular of migration, labour problems, land tenure and fertility and marriage stability, are proving to be valuable to the administrator as well as revealing.

1003. The courses at Man o' War Bay bring to the Southern Cameroons young people from all over the Federation together with a few from other parts of British West Africa. The Expedition for Secondary School Boys run by Man o' War Bay has been held in the Northern Cameroons as well as in the Eastern Region and in Northern Nigeria.

1004. The number of dispensary and leprosy clinics in the Northern Cameroons have increased. The Sudan United Mission Hospital at Gwoza now has 32 beds and a 12-bed maternity clinic is being built at Sugu. Two 60-bed hospitals costing £162,500 are about to be built. There are campaigns against leprosy and yaws and a Rural Ophthalmic Unit is at present in the area, working particularly on trachoma.

### Educational advancement

1005. Particularly important in the increasing pace of development in education, is the part taken by the local inhabitants of the Territory. They participate in the formulation of educational policy, not only through the legislatures and the Boards of Education, but at a more personal level through the Native Authority and Local Education Committees.

1006. In the Northern Cameroons, five new junior primary schools were opened during the year, while by December, two senior primary schools were on the verge of opening. Figures for enrolment and attendance are everywhere up: in the primary schools, in secondary schools, in Teacher Training and technical training institutions, and, finally, in Adult Education classes. In the Southern Cameroons, primary school building has proceeded with C.D. & W. funds, additional facilities for Teacher Training have been provided, secondary education for boys and girls has been expanded and provision has been made for post-school certificate classes which will enable Southern Cameroonian students to qualify for direct entry to University College, Ibadan.

1007. The education of women is being furthered at both youth and adult levels. Over 1,000 girls are now enrolled at the primary schools in the Northern Cameroons and more girls from the Territory are attending the Provincial Girls' School and Women's Training Centre at Maiduguri and the Provincial Girls' School at Yola which are flourishing. Enrolment figures in the Southern Cameroons indicate a rapid disappearance of prejudice against the education of girls, and parents are now prepared to allow girls to remain at school to complete the whole of their primary course.

## ATTACHMENT A

**Changes which may be made in the Constitution of the Southern Cameroons***(a) The Executive Council*

(1) The Deputy Commissioner should cease to be a member of the Executive Council and the House of Assembly.

(2) The Legal Secretary (or Attorney-General) should continue to be a public officer and to be a member of the Executive Council and the House of Assembly.

(3) At a convenient time after the 1959 budget the post of Financial Secretary should be abolished and instead a Minister of Finance should be appointed.

(4) There should be provision that the number of Ministers, in addition to the Premier, should be not less than 4 nor more than 7. Provision should be made for the appointment in addition of not more than three Parliamentary Secretaries.

(5) The Commissioner should appoint the Premier and should, on his recommendation, appoint other Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries.

(6) The Commissioner should continue to preside over the Executive Council, but this arrangement should be reviewed towards the end of 1959. The legal instruments should be so drawn as to make this possible without further amendment.

*(b) The reserve legislative and executive powers*

These should be directly vested in the Commissioner although there should continue to be provision empowering the Governor-General as High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons to give the Commissioner directions as to the exercise of the powers vested in him. If and when the Southern Cameroons becomes a self-governing Region the position of its constitutional head would be similar to that of the Governors of the existing Regions in an independent Nigeria.

*(c) Assent to legislation*

Subject to the High Commissioners' power to give him directions, the Commissioner should assent to legislation.

*(d) The Judiciary*

One of the judges appointed for the High Courts of Lagos and the Southern Cameroons should be specifically assigned to the Southern Cameroons so that he would spend as much of the year as was necessary in the Southern Cameroons and be available in Lagos only for such time as he was not required in the Southern Cameroons.

*(e) The Public Service*

There should be a separate Public Service for the Southern Cameroons. All Southern Cameroonians serving in the Territory would automatically be transferred to this Service. The remaining officers serving in the Southern Cameroons, both overseas and Nigerian, should remain on the Federal establishment and be seconded to the new Public Service. They should be given the option, if they so wished, of transferring to the new Public Service. All new recruits, whether from overseas, from Nigeria or from the Southern Cameroons itself, would be appointed to the new Public Service. It should thus be possible in the course of the next two years or so, for the Southern Cameroons to build up the nucleus of a separate Public Service, even though it might have to rely in part after that period on officers from outside the Cameroons. It would, of course, be open to any Cameroonian now serving anywhere in Nigeria, either in the Federal or a Regional public service, to apply for transfer to the Cameroons service.

*(f) There should be an Advisory Public Service Commission for the Southern Cameroons, exercising the same functions in relation to the members of the Southern Cameroons Public Service as the Federal Public Service Commission now exercises in relation to the Federal Public Service.*

## ATTACHMENT B

### THE LEGISLATIVE LISTS

#### Part I.—The Exclusive Legislative List

Item

1. Accounts of the Government of the Federation, including audit of those accounts.
3. Archives, other than the public records of the Governments of the former Northern Region, the former Western Region and the former Eastern Region relating to the period between the twenty-third day of January, 1952, and the thirtieth day of September, 1954, and the public records of the Governments of the Regions and the Southern Cameroons.
4. Aviation, including aerodromes, safety of aircraft and ancillary transport and other services.
5. Banks and banking.
6. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
7. Borrowing of monies outside Nigeria for the purposes of the Federation or of any Region or of the Southern Cameroons.
8. Borrowing of monies within Nigeria for the purposes of the Federation.
11. Companies, that is to say, general provisions as to the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of bodies corporate, other than bodies incorporated directly by a law enacted by the Legislature of a Region or of the Southern Cameroons, and other than co-operative societies.
12. Copyright.
13. Currency, coinage and legal tender.
14. Customs and excise duties, including export duties.
15. Defence.
16. Deportation from Nigeria; compulsory removal of persons from a Region to another Region or the Southern Cameroons or Lagos or from the Southern Cameroons to a Region or Lagos or from Lagos to a Region or the Southern Cameroons.
- 16a. Designation of securities in which trust funds may be invested.
- 16b. The establishment and regulation of a Federal authority empowered to administer trusts.
- 16c. The establishment and regulation of a Federal authority empowered to apply for grants of representation in respect of the estates in Nigeria of deceased persons and to administer such estates.
- 16d. The establishment and regulation of a Federal authority empowered to prohibit or restrict the exhibition of cinematograph films in Nigeria in the interests of public safety, public order or public morality.
17. Exchange control.
18. External affairs, that is to say, such external relations (not being relations between the United Kingdom and any Region) as may from time to time be entrusted to the Federation by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.
19. The following higher educational institutions, that is to say:
  - The University College, Ibadan.
  - The University College Teaching Hospital.
  - The Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.
  - The West African Institute of Social and Economic Research.
  - The Pharmacy School, Yaba.
  - The Forest School, Ibadan.
  - The Veterinary School, Vom.
  - The Man O' War Bay Training Centre.

*Item*

20. Immigration into and emigration from Nigeria.
- 20a. Insurance other than insurance undertaken by the Government of a Region or the Southern Cameroons but including any insurance undertaken by the Government of a Region that extends beyond the limits of that Region and any insurance undertaken by the Government of the Southern Cameroons that extends beyond the limits of the Southern Cameroons.
21. Legal proceedings between the Government of the Federation and any other person or authority or between the Governments of Regions or between the Government of a Region and the Government of the Southern Cameroons.
22. Maritime shipping and navigation, including—
  - (a) shipping and navigation on tidal waters;
  - (b) shipping and navigation on the River Niger and its affluents and on such other inland waterway as the Governor-General may by Order declare to be an international waterway or to be an inter-Regional waterway;
  - (c) lighthouses, lightships, beacons and other provisions for the safety of shipping and navigation;
  - (d) such ports as the Governor-General may by Order declare to be Federal Ports (including the constitution and powers of port authorities for Federal Ports).
- 22a. Marriages other than marriages under Moslem law or other customary law; annulment and dissolution of, and other matrimonial cases relating to, marriages other than marriages under Moslem law or other customary law.
23. Meteorology.
24. Mines and minerals, including oilfields and oil mining and geological surveys and natural gas.
25. Museums of the Federation, that is to say—
  - (a) the following existing museums, namely—
    - The Jos Museum.
    - The Oron Museum.
    - The House of Images at Esie.
  - (b) Any museums established by the Government of the Federation.
- 25a. Nationality, including naturalization of aliens and citizenship of Nigeria.
26. Nuclear energy.
27. Passports and visas.
28. Patents, trade marks, designs and merchandise marks.
29. Pensions and gratuities payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the other public funds of the Federation.
30. Police, including bureaux of intelligence and investigation.
31. Posts, telegraphs and telephones, including Post Office Savings Banks.
32. Public debt of the Federation.
33. Public relations of the Federation.
34. Public service of the Federation, including the settlement of disputes between the Federation and officers in the public service of the Federation.
35. Railways, including ancillary transport and other services.
36. Taxes on income and profits, except taxes on the incomes or profits accruing in or derived from, any Region or the Southern Cameroons of Africans resident in any Region or the Southern Cameroons and African communities in any Region of the Southern Cameroons.
37. Trade and commerce among the Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos.
38. Trunk roads, that is to say, the construction, alteration and maintenance of roads declared by the Governor-General by Order to be Federal Trunk Roads.

*Item*

39. Water from sources declared by the Governor-General, by Order, to be sources affecting more than one Region or a Region and the Southern Cameroons, or a Region and Lagos.
40. Weights and measures.
41. Wireless, broadcasting and television other than broadcasting and television provided by the Government of a Region or of the Southern Cameroons; allocation of wavelengths for wireless, broadcasting and television transmission.
42. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, that is incidental to the execution of any power conferred by or under this Order upon the Federal Legislature, the Government of the Federation or any department or officer of that Government.
43. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, with respect to which power to make laws is conferred by this Order upon the Federal Legislature, not being a matter with respect to which power to make laws is also conferred upon the Legislature of a Region or the Southern Cameroons.

## Part II.—The Concurrent Legislative List

2. Antiquities.
3. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
4. Chemical services, including analytical services.
5. Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts.
7. Such drugs and poisons as the Governor-General may, with the consent of the Governor of each Region, by Order designate.
10. Fingerprints, identification and criminal records.
12. Higher education, that is to say, institutions and other bodies offering courses or conducting examinations of a university, technological or of a professional character, other than the institutions referred to in item 19 of the Executive Legislative List.
13. Industrial development.
14. Insurance.
15. Labour, that is to say, conditions of labour, industrial relations, trade unions and welfare of labour.
16. Control of the voluntary movement of persons between Regions or between a Region and the Southern Cameroons or Lagos or between the Southern Cameroons and Lagos.
17. <sup>x</sup> National Monuments, that is to say—
  - (a) monuments in a Region designated by the Governor-General by Order, with the consent of the Governor of that Region, as National Monuments;
  - (b) monuments in the Southern Cameroons designated by the Governor-General by Order as National Monuments.
18. National Parks, that is to say—
  - (a) The control of any area in a Region designated by the Governor-General by Order, with the consent of the Governor of that Region, as a National Park;
  - (b) the control of any area in the Southern Cameroons designated by the Governor-General by Order as a National Park.
- 18a. Police, including bureaux of intelligence and investigation.
19. Prisons and other institutions for the treatment of offenders.

*Item*

20. Professional qualifications in respect of such professions as, and to the extent that, the Governor-General may, with the consent of the Governor of each Region, by Order designate; registration and disciplinary control of members of professions so designated.
21. Promotion of tourist traffic.
22. The maintaining and securing of public safety and public order (but not including defence); the providing, maintaining and securing of such supplies and services as the Governor-General may by Order declare to be essential supplies and services.
23. Quarantine.
24. Registration of business names.
26. Scientific and industrial research.
27. Statistics.
28. Traffic on Federal Trunk Roads.
29. Trigonometrical, cadastral and topographical surveys.
31. Water-power.
32. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, that is incidental to the execution of any power conferred by or under this Order upon the Legislature of a Region or of the Southern Cameroons, the Government of a Region or the Southern Cameroons or any department or officer of that Government.
33. Any matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature is authorised to make laws for a Region or the Southern Cameroons by the Legislature of that Region or the Southern Cameroons, as the case may be, to the extent of the authority conferred by that Legislature.
34. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, with respect to which power to make laws is conferred by this Order upon both the Federal Legislature and the Legislature of a Region or the Southern Cameroons.



## ATTACHMENT C

## APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

## Application to Non-Metropolitan Territories of International Labour Conventions

CONVENTION No. 2—*Unemployment Convention* 1919

Legislative provision has been made for the partial application in the Federation of Nigeria and the provisions of this Convention by virtue of section 230 under Chapter XIV of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, revised 1948.

There is no general provision for the registration of labour and the operation of employment exchanges throughout the country but provision has been made where necessary, in urban areas such as Lagos and in rural areas such as the Plateau, Delta and Cameroons Provinces where there is congregated a large wage earning population engaged in the rubber, mining and timber industries and agriculture.

CONVENTION No. 5—*Minimum Age (Industry) Convention* 1919

This has been revised by Convention No. 59 of 1937, which is applied by Sections 156, 159, 160, 175, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, revised, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 7—*Minimum Age (Sea) Convention* 1920

This has been revised by Convention No. 58, of 1936, which is applied by Part IV, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 (and see under Convention 83).

CONVENTION No. 8—*Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention* 1920

In operation by virtue of order of His Majesty in Council, dated 7th March, 1940, which applied the provision of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Convention) Act, 1925, to ships registered in Nigeria. (Public Notice No. 25 of 1940 refers.)

CONVENTION No. 11—*Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention* 1921

There is no legislation discriminating against agricultural workers in the matter of rights of association. The Convention can accordingly be regarded as applying to the Territory.

CONVENTION No. 12—*Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention* 1921

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950, extended the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1941, to all agricultural workers in the service of employers employing not less than ten workers. Previously the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applied only to those agricultural workers employed on plantations or estates maintained for the purpose of growing cocoa, bananas, citrus fruits, palm produce, rubber and other produce and on which not less than twenty-five persons are employed.

There is no discrimination in principle between agricultural and other workers.

CONVENTION No. 15—*Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention* 1921

Applied by Sections 170, 171, 172, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 16—*Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention* 1921

Applied by Sections 46, 81, 170 and 173, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

**CONVENTION No. 17—*Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention 1925.***

Applied by the following legislation:

- (i) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.
- (ii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950.
- (iii) Workmen's Compensation Rules, No. 4 of 1942.
- (iv) Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) No. 2 of 1942.
- (v) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 1 of 1948.
- (vi) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules No. 1 of 1951.
- (vii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 25 of 1957.

Seamen and fishermen are not excluded. Agricultural workers are also covered in the case of an undertaking normally employing not less than ten workmen.

**CONVENTION No. 19—*Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention 1925.***

Applied by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, the Workmen's Compensation (Employment) Order in Council, No. 31 of 1941, as amended by Order in Council No. 4 of 1942. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for equality of treatment irrespective of nationality.

**CONVENTION No. 22—*Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention 1926***

No vessels coming within the definition in Article I are registered in the Federation of Nigeria. The Territory is not therefore affected for the present.

**CONVENTIONS Nos. 24 and 25—*Sickness Insurance (Industry and Agriculture) Convention 1927***

- (a) For workers in industry and commerce.
- (b) For agricultural workers.

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Federation of Nigeria in its present stage of development.

**CONVENTION No. 26—*Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention 1928***

This is now applied by the Wages Board Ordinance No. 5 of 1957. It has not been necessary, so far, to apply the provisions of this Chapter to the Territory.

**CONVENTION No. 29—*Forced Labour Convention 1930***

Applied by Part II of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 as amended and Order in Council No. 35 of 1947.

**CONVENTION No. 32—*Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1932 (Revised 1932)***

Applied as far as practicable in existing circumstances by the following:

- (i) The Ports Ordinance, Cap. 173.
- (ii) The Shipping and Navigation Ordinance, Cap. 206.
- (iii) The Docks (Safety of Labour) Regulations 1958, made under Sections 54 and 60 of the Factories Ordinance, 1955.
- (iv) The Petroleum Regulations No. 27, made under the Petroleum Ordinance, Cap. 168.
- (v) The Explosives Regulations No. 6, made under the Explosives Ordinance, Cap. 69.
- (vi) The Piers Regulations No. 7, made under the Piers Ordinance, Cap. 170.

**CONVENTIONS Nos. 35 and 36—*Old Age Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) Conventions 1933***

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Federation of Nigeria in its present stage of development.

**CONVENTIONS Nos. 37 and 38—*Invalidity Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) Conventions 1933***

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Federation of Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 39 and 40—*Survivors Insurance (Industry etc.) and (Agriculture) Conventions, 1933*

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Federation of Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 42—*Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934*

Under Section 28D of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950 the Governor in Council may by order extend the provisions of the Ordinance to incapacity or death certified as caused by any disease specified in such order and compensation shall be payable as if any disease so specified was a personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of employment.

CONVENTION No. 43—*Sheet Glass Works Convention, 1934*

Not applied. There are no sheet glass works in the Federation of Nigeria.

CONVENTION No. 44—*Unemployment Provisions Convention, 1934*

It is not practicable to apply this convention to the Federation of Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 45—*Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935*

Applied by Sections 151–153, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 50—*Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936*

Applied by Sections 60–107, Chapter V, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 56—*Sickness Insurance (Sea) Convention 1936*

Sea-going vessels are at present not registrable in the Federation of Nigeria and the application of this convention in full is not at the moment necessary. Seamen as workers are, however, covered by the sick leave provision under section 35 (3) of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 and disability payments provision under section 9 of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance Cap. 234.

CONVENTION No. 63—*Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work Convention 1938*

Under the provisions of the Statistics Ordinance No. 44 of 1957 the Federal Government Statistician is entrusted with the duty of collecting, compiling, analysing and publishing statistical information relating to commercial, industrial, agricultural, mining, social, economic and general activities. Up to the present, the Statistics Department, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Labour, collects and produces statistics relating to employment and earnings but although these have been reasonably complete for Government establishments, public corporations and boards they have been less so far Local Government bodies and commercial firms.

Much of the detailed statistical information required under the convention is not practicable in the present stage of economic development of the Federation of Nigeria.

CONVENTION No. 64—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939*

Applied by Sections 27–59, Chapters III–IV, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 65—*Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939*

There is no legislation in the Federation of Nigeria permitting any form of penal sanction merely for breaches of contract. The provisions of Chapter XV of the Labour Code Ordinance, however, empower the Court to direct the payment of such sum as it finds due by one party to the other, and to award costs or damages; to direct fulfilment of the contract or to rescind it in such respect as may be desirable. The principle aimed at is ease of redress for both parties and avoidance of undue expense. The Convention may therefore be regarded as applying.

CONVENTION No. 81—*Labour Inspection Convention 1947*

Applied by Sections 4, 5 and 247 of the Labour Code Ordinance (Cap. 99); and 5, 12, 19, 42, 43, 44, 56, 58, 68, 69, 70, 75, 76, and 83 of the Factories Ordinance No. 53 of 1955.

CONVENTION No. 82—*Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention*, 1947

The Administering Authority provides a large measure of assistance, both financial and technical, under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Acts for the Territory's economic and social advancement. Local government bodies throughout the Territory provide and administer essential social services in urban and rural areas. The local government bodies function under the Native Authority Ordinance and the people of the Territory are well represented in the Federal legislature and the legislatures of the Northern Region and the Southern Cameroons.

The interest of workers is protected under the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, and the rights of association and collective bargaining are safeguarded without discrimination by the Trade Unions Ordinance and Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Caps. 218 and 219 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 83—*Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention*, 1947

Even though this convention is not yet in force, provision exists in local legislation on many of the points covered as shown hereunder:

(i) *Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised)*, 1937

Covered by the following sections of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:

Sections 156 and 159; sections 160 and 175 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950, and section 178.

(ii) *Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised)*, 1936

Covered by the following Section of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:

Section 170; section 171 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950; and section 174 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(iii) *Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention*, 1921

Covered by the following Sections of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:

Sections 170, 171 and 172; and section 174 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(iv) *Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention*, 1946

No such detailed provisions as this convention requires have been made in local legislation, but some general and less elaborate provision exists in the Labour Code Ordinance under the following Sections:

Sections 46, 81, 89, 95, 96 and 173.

(v) *Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention*, 1921

Covered by the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance: Sections 46, 81, 170 and 173.

(vi) *Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention*, 1919

Covered by the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance: Sections 156, 167, and 169; and Section 168 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(vii) *Maternity Protection Convention*, 1919

Provision has been made to a large extent under the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:

Sections 143, 145, 146 and 147.

(viii) *Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised)*, 1934

Provision has been made under the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:

Sections 143, 148, 149 and 150.

(ix) *Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935*

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:  
Sections 151, 152 and 153.

(x) *Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925*

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, as amended by Ordinance No. 23 of 1950 does not discriminate against non-natives.

(xi) *Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925.*

Covered by the following series of legislation:

- (i) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria.
- (ii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950.
- (iii) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 4 of 1942.
- (iv) Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) No. 2 of 1942.
- (v) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 1 of 1948.
- (vi) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules No. 1 of 1951.
- (vii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 25 of 1957.

Seamen and fishermen are not excluded, and the above legislation also covers agricultural workers employed by undertaking with a staff of not less than ten.

(xii) *Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929.*

No provision has been made in local legislation, and it is unlikely that it will be necessary to apply this Convention for some time since no sea-going vessels are owned or registered in the Territory.

(xiii) *Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921*

No general provision has been made, but the Governor in Council has power under Section 209 of the Labour Code Ordinance to make orders in respect of general conditions of employment, which would include a weekly rest, after considering recommendations made by a Labour Advisory Board. No such order has, however, been made for the Territory.

Where a person is recruited for work outside the Federation of Nigeria, he shall become entitled to one work-free day to each week of service under Section 96 of the Labour Code Ordinance.

CONVENTION No. 84—*Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947*

Covered by the Trade Unions Ordinance, Cap. 218 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948 and Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Cap. 219 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 85—*Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947*

Applied by

- (i) Section 5 of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948 (as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950).
- (ii) The Wages Board Ordinance No. 5 of 1957. It has not yet been necessary to apply this to the Territory.

CONVENTION No. 86—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1947*

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria,  
Sections 27, 48 and 94.

**CONVENTION No. 88—*Employment Service Convention*, 1948**

Applied by sections 225 and 230 of the Labour Code Ordinance. There is no general provision for the registration of labour and the operation of employment exchanges throughout the country but the section of the law mentioned above allow for their establishment where necessary; and this has been done in urban areas where there is congregated a large wage earning population engaged in the rubber, mining and timber industries and agriculture.

**CONVENTION No. 94—*Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention*, 1949**

There is no legislation but the convention is applied by an administrative regulation ("Fair Wages Clause"—Appendix to The Chief Secretary to the Government's Circular No. 57 of 1946) which embodies its requirements.

**CONVENTION No. 95—*Protection of Wages Convention*, 1949**

Applied by sections 2, 15, 16, 17, 17A, 20, 22, 23, 26, 31, 35, 43, 44, 44A, 51 and 247 of the Labour Code Ordinance (Cap. 99); 23 and 19 of the Wages Board Ordinance (No. 5 of 1957); and 75 of the Factories Ordinance (No. 33 of 1955).

ATTACHMENT D  
LIST OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE TERRITORY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Numerical Strength</i>	<i>Area of Activity</i>	<i>Affiliations within or without the Territory</i>
Cameroons Development Corporation Workers Union.	10,000	Southern Cameroons (Victoria and Kumba Divisions).	(a) International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (b) All Nigeria Trade Union Federation.
Likomba Plantation Workers Union . . .	900	Victoria Division (Likomba and Tiko).	(a) International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (b) All Nigeria Trade Union Federation.
Posts and Telegraphs Engineering Workers' Union	100	Southern Cameroons . . .	Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Engineering Workers' Union—Nigeria.
Union of Postal Workers . . . . .	80	Southern Cameroons . . .	Branch of Union of Postal Workers of Nigeria.
Medical and Health Department Workers' Union	50	Southern Cameroons . . .	Branch of Medical and Health Department Workers' Union of Nigeria.
Nigerian Nurses' Association . . . . .	25	Victoria . . . . .	Branch of Nigerian Union of Nurses—Nigeria.
Customs and Excise African Staff Association .	45	Southern Cameroons . . .	Branch of Customs and Excise African Staff Association—Nigeria.
Cameroons Union of Native Authority Staff .	400	Southern Cameroons . . .	
Electricity Corporation of Nigeria Technical Workers' Union.	200	Southern Cameroons . . .	Branch of Electricity Corporation of Nigeria Technical Workers' Union—Nigeria.
Holts African Workers' Union . . . . .	30	Southern Cameroons . . .	Branch of Holts African Staff Union—Nigeria.
Cameroons Motor Transport Union . . . .	100	Southern Cameroons . . .	—
Northern Civil Service Union . . . . .	50	Northern Cameroons . . .	Branch of Northern Civil Service Union, Northern Region.



# ATTACHMENT E

## LIST OF TREATIES APPLICABLE TO THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA\*

### Part I: Multilateral Treaties

NOTE.—Although certain of the multilateral Conventions listed below are not shown as applying directly to the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, it should be borne in mind that the Administering Authority is under an obligation by virtue of Article 7 of the Trusteeship Agreement of 13th December, 1946, to apply in the Territory the provisions of any international conventions and recommendations already existing or thereafter drawn up by the United Nations or by the specialised agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter which may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and which would conduce to the achievement of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System.

<i>Instrument and title</i>	<i>Place and date of signature</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>	<i>Nigeria Col.</i>	<i>Nigeria Prot.</i>	<i>Published</i>
Convention Protection of Submarine Cables	Paris 14. 3.1884	—	by United Kingdom signature	United Kingdom	State Papers 75, p. 356
Convention Copyright	Berne 9. 9.1886	—	by United Kingdom signature	United Kingdom	State Papers 77, p. 22
Declaration Submarine Cables	Paris 1.12.1886 and 23. 3.1887	—	by United Kingdom signature	United Kingdom signature	State Papers 77, p. 1140
Protocol to Submarine Cables Convention	Paris 7. 7.1887	—	by United Kingdom signature	United Kingdom signature	State Papers 78, p. 13
Additional Act to Copyright Convention of 1886	Paris 4. 5.1896	—	by United Kingdom ratification 9. 9.1897	United Kingdom ratification 9. 9.1897	Treaty Series 14/1897—C. 8681
Agreement Suppression of White Slave Traffic	Paris 18. 5.1904	—	—	1906	24/1905—Cd. 2689
Convention Wireless Telegraphy	Berlin 3.11.1906	—	by United Kingdom ratification 30. 6.1908	United Kingdom ratification 30. 6.1908	8/1909—Cd. 4559
Convention Copyright	Berlin 13.11.1908	—	—	1. 7.1912	19/1912—Cd. 6324
Convention White Phosphorus in Matches	Berne 26. 9.1906	—	—	14. 1.1910	Treaty Series 4/1909—Cd. 4530

Convention Night Work for Women	Berne 26. 9.1906	—	—	14. 1.1910	21/1910—Cd. 5221
Agreement Suppression of Obscene Publications	Paris 4. 5.1910	—	3. 1.1913	11/1911—Cd. 5657	
Convention Salvage at Sea	Brussels 23. 9.1910	—	1. 2.1913	4/1913—Cd. 6677	
Convention Collisions of Vessels	Brussels 23. 9.1910	—	1. 2.1913	4/1913—Cd. 6677	
Convention Opium Traffic	The Hague 23. 1.1912	—	17.12.1912	17/1921—Cd. 1520	
Convention Wireless Telegraphy	London 5. 7.1912	—	by United Kingdom ratification, 2.6.1913	10/1913—Cd. 6873	
Convention Freedom of Transit	Barcelona 20. 4.1921	by United Kingdom ratification, 2.8.1922	27/1923—Cd. 1992		
Convention Navigable Waterways of International Concern with additional Protocol	Barcelona 20. 4.1921	by United Kingdom ratification, 2.8.1922	28/1923—Cd. 1993		
Declaration Right to Flag of States without Sea Coast	Barcelona 20. 4.1921	by United Kingdom ratification, 2.8.1922	29/1923—Cd. 1994		
Convention Obscene Publications	Geneva 12. 9.1923	—	3 . 11 . 1926	—	Treaty Series 1/1926—Cd. 2575
Convention International Régime of Railways	Geneva 9.12.1923	—	22 . 9 . 1925	—	23/1925—Cd. 2418
Convention International Régime of Maritime Ports	Geneva 9.12.1923	—	22 . 9 . 1925	—	24/1925—Cd. 2419
Convention Transmission of Electric Power	Geneva 9.12.1923	—	22 . 9 . 1925	—	25/1925—Cmd. 2420
Convention Hydraulic Power	Geneva 9.12.1923	—	22 . 9 . 1925	—	26/1925—Cmd. 2421
Convention Bills of Lading	Brussels 25. 8.1924	2. 6.1931	—	—	17/1931—Cmd. 3806

\* *N.B.*—This list may not be in every respect complete. The question whether the treaties with the Baltic States are still in force is in dispute.

## Part I: Multilateral Treaties—continued

<i>Instrument and title</i>	<i>Place and date of signature</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>	<i>Nigeria Col.</i>	<i>Nigeria Prot.</i>	<i>Published</i>
Convention International Circulation of Motor Traffic	Paris 24. 4.1926— 30. 6.1927	—	— 14 . 3 . 1936	—	11/1930—Cmd. 3510
Convention Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol	Geneva 19. 2.1925	by United Kingdom signature			27/1928—Cmd. 3244
Protocol Prohibition of Bacteriological Warfare	Geneva 17. 6.1925	by United Kingdom signature			24/1930—Cmd. 3604
Convention Modifying International Sanitary Convention	Paris 21. 6.1926	—	— 9 . 10 . 1928	—	22/1928—Cmd. 3207
Convention Slavery	Geneva 25. 9.1926	by United Kingdom signature			Treaty Series 16/1927—Cmd. 2910
Convention Limitation of Exhibitions	Paris 22.11.1928	—	— 15 . 12 . 1950	—	9/1931—Cmd. 3776
Convention Copyright (revising Conventions of 1908 and 1886)	Rome 2. 6.1928	—	— 1 . 10 . 1931	—	12/1932—Cmd. 4057
Convention Rules of International Aerial Transport	Warsaw 12.10.1929	—	— 3 . 12 . 1934	—	11/1933—Cmd. 4284
Convention Conflict of Nationality Laws	The Hague 12. 4.1930	by United Kingdom signature			33/1937—Cmd. 5553
Convention Military obligations in certain cases of dual nationality	The Hague 12. 4.1930	by United Kingdom signature			22/1937—Cmd. 5460
Protocol A certain case of Statelessness	The Hague 12. 4.1930	by United Kingdom signature			31/1937—Cmd. 5552
Convention (I.L.O.-29) concerning forced or compulsory labour	Geneva 28. 6.1930	—	— 12 . 6 . 1931	—	Cmd. 3693
Convention Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles	Geneva 30. 3.1931	—	— 11 . 3 . 1936	—	Treaty Series 4/1933—Cmd. 4246

Convention Narcotic Drugs	Geneva 13. 7. 1931	—	—	18 . 5 . 1936	—	31/1933—Cmd. 4413
Convention Sanitary Control of Aerial Navigation	The Hague 12. 4. 1933	—	—	1 . 8 . 1935	—	19/1935—Cmd. 4938
Convention Protection of Fauna and Flora in Africa	London 8.11.1933	by United Kingdom signature				27/1936—Cmd. 5280
Agreement dispensing with consular visas on bills of Health	Paris 22.12.1934	—	—	31 . 8 . 1938	—	12/1935—Cmd. 4869
Convention International Status of Refugees	Geneva 28.10.1933	—	—	30 . 5 . 1940	—	4/1937—Cmd. 5347
Convention Broadcasting in the cause of Peace	Geneva 23. 9. 1936	—	—	14 . 7 . 1939	—	29/1938—Cmd. 5714
Convention Régime of the Straits	Montreux 20. 7. 1936	by United Kingdom signature				30/1937—Cmd. 5551
Convention (I.L.O.-50) Regulation of certain systems of recruiting workers	Geneva 21. 6. 1936	by United Kingdom ratification 22. 5. 1939				Cmd. 5305
Convention Status of Refugees coming from Germany	Geneva 10. 2. 1938	—	—	30 . 5 . 1940	—	Treaty Series 8/1939—Cmd. 5929
Protocol Status of Refugees coming from Germany	Geneva 14. 9. 1939	—	—	30 . 5 . 1940	—	20/1940—Cmd. 6222
Convention (I.L.O.-64) Written contracts of employment	Geneva 27. 6. 1939	by Order-in-Council 25. 1. 1944				Cmd. 6407
Convention (I.L.O.-65) Penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment	Geneva 27. 6. 1939	by Order-in-Council 25. 1. 1944				Cmd. 6407
Convention Sanitary Protocol prolonging above	Washington 5-15. 1. 1945 Washington 29. 4. 1946	—	—	21 . 2 . 1945	—	58/1946—Cmd. 6989 41/1946—Cmd. 6943
Convention Sanitary Control of Aerial Navigation Protocol prolonging above	Washington 5-15. 1. 1945 Washington 23. 4. 1946	—	—	21 . 2 . 1945	—	64/1946—Cmd. 6999 42/1946—Cmd. 6944

## Part I : Multilateral Treaties—continued

<i>Instrument and title</i>	<i>Place and date of signature</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>	<i>Nigeria Col.</i>	<i>Nigeria Prot.</i>	<i>Published</i>
Agreement International Monetary Fund	Washington 27.12.1945	by United Kingdom signature			21/1946—Cmd. 6885
Agreement International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Washington 27.12.1945	by United Kingdom signature			Treaty Series 21/1946—Cmd. 6885
Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organisation	Quebec 16.10.1945	United Kingdom acceptance	9. 1.1945		47/1946—Cmd. 6955
Agreement Reparations from Germany	Paris 14. 1.1946	by United Kingdom signature			56/1947—Cmd. 7173
General Convention Privileges and Immunities of United Nations	London 13. 2.1946	United Kingdom Accession	17. 9.1946		10/1950—Cmd. 7891
Agreement German owned patents	London 27. 7.1946	— — — 19 . 5 . 1947	— — —		15/1948—Cmd. 7359
Agreement Travel documents for Refugees. (Nigeria is not a full party to this Agreement but she has agreed to recognise documents issued by other States.)	London 15.10.1946	— — — 28 . 2 . 1948	— — —		3/1947—Cmd. 7033
Agreement Trusteeship (Cameroons)	New York 13.12.1946	by United Kingdom signature	— — —		20/1947—Cmd. 7082
Convention (I.L.O.-81) Organisation of Labour Inspectors in Industry and Commerce	Geneva 11. 7.1947	— — — 22 . 3 . 1958	— — —		Cmd. 7437
Convention Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted by U.N. General Assembly 21.11.1947	by United Kingdom Accession 16. 8.1949; Annexes I, II, III, IV, VII, X 17.12.1954; Annexes VIII, IX, XI 22. 9.1955; Annex VII (Revised Text) 30. 9.1957; Annex VII (Second Revised Text)			U.N. No. 3/1949— Cmd. 7673
Convention World Meteorological Organisation	Washington 11.10.1947	— — — 14 . 12 . 1948	— — —		36/1950—Cmd. 7989

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Geneva 30.10.1947	—	—	28 . 6 . 1948	—	—	Cmd. 7258
Protocol Drugs	Paris 19.11.1948	—	—	19 . 11 . 1948	—	—	4/1950—Cmd. 7874
Protocol modifying 1928 Exhibitions Convention	Paris 10. 5.1948	—	—	15 . 12 . 1950	—	—	57/1951—Cmd. 8311
Convention (I.L.O.—87) Freedom of Association and Protection of Right to Organise	San Francisco 9. 7.1948	—	—	19 . 6 . 1958	—	—	Cmd. 9638
Convention (I.L.O.—94) Labour Clauses in Public Contracts	Geneva 29. 6.1949	—	—	22 . 3 . 1958	—	—	Cmd. 7852
Convention (I.L.O.—95) Protection of Wages	Geneva 1. 7.1949	—	—	22 . 3 . 1958	—	—	Cmd. 7852
Convention (I.L.O.—97) Migration for Employment	Geneva 1. 7.1949	—	—	16 . 12 . 1958	—	—	Cmd. 7852
Convention (I.L.O.—98) Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise, etc.	Geneva 1. 7.1949	—	—	19 . 6 . 1958	—	—	Cmd. 7852
Agreement Import of Educational Scientific and Cultural Materials	Lake Success 22.11.1950	—	—	11 . 3 . 1954	—	—	42/1954—Cmd. 9185
Convention Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome 4.11.1950	—	—	23 . 10 . 1953	—	—	71/1953—Cmd. 8969
Sanitary Regulations (W.H.O.)	Geneva 28. 5.1951	Applies to all three Territories					Cmd. 8394
Convention African Migratory Locust	Paris 15. 5.1952	by United Kingdom signature					29/1957—Cmd. 128
Convention Telecommunications (Associate Member)	Buenos Aires 22.12.1953	—	—	29 . 12 . 1953	—	—	36/1958—Cmd. 520
Convention Importation of Commercial Samples	Geneva 7.11.1952	—	—	7 . 3 . 1957	—	—	81/1955—Cmd. 9185

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<i>Instrument and title</i>	<i>Place and date of signature</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>	<i>Nigeria Col.</i>	<i>Nigeria Prot.</i>	<i>Published</i>
Agreement Sugar	London 1.10.1953	— — — 30 . 3 . 1954	— — —	— — —	28/1956—Cmd. 9815
Agreement Technical co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara	London 18. 1.1954	by United Kingdom signature			3/1959—Cmd. 612
Convention Temporary Importation of Private Motor Vehicles	New York 4. 6.1954	— — — 14 . 1 . 1958	— — —	— — —	1/1959—Cmd. 602
Agreement setting up an International Tin Council	London 1. 3.1954	by United Kingdom ratification, 15.1.1954			50/1956—Cmd. 12
Convention Phyto Sanitary in Africa	London 29. 7.1954	by United Kingdom signature			31/1956—Cmd. 9834
Protocol amending the Sugar Agreement of 1953	London 1-15.12.1956	— — — 15 . 1 . 1957	— — —	— — —	43/1958—Cmd. 557
Resolution amending the Tin Agreement of 1954	London 18.10.1956	by United Kingdom ratification, 22.7.1957			42/1958—Cmd. 556
Supplementary Convention Slavery	Geneva 7. 9.1956	— — — 1 . 7 . 1958	— — —	— — —	59/1957—Cmd. 527
International Sugar Agreement	London 4.12.1958	— — — 29 . 12 . 1958	— — —	— — —	—
Convention Postal	Ottawa 3.10.1957	by United Kingdom signature			Cmd. 576
Agreement Insured Letters and Boxes	Ottawa 3.10.1957	by United Kingdom signature			Cmd. 586
Agreement Parcel Post	Ottawa 3.10.1957	by United Kingdom signature			Cmd. 586
Protocol terminating Brussels Drug Agreement	Geneva 20. 5.1952	— — — 24 . 2 . 1959	— — —	— — —	49/1956—Cmd. 2
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	Brussels 5.7.1890	by United Kingdom signature			HB p. 754



Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to Protection in Literary and Artistic Works	Berne 20. 3.1914	by United Kingdom signature	T.S. 11/1914 Cd. 7613
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa, with Protocol	St. Germain-en-Laye 10. 9.1919	by United Kingdom signature	T.S. 19/1919 Cmd. 478
Convention revising General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885 and General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.1890	St. Germain-en-Laye 10. 9.1919	by United Kingdom signature	T.S. 18/1919 Cmd. 477
Convention relating to Simplification of Customs Formalities	Geneva 3.11.23	by United Kingdom signature	T.S. 16/1925 Cmd. 2347
Convention on International Civil Aviation	Chicago 7.12.1944	by United Kingdom signature	T.S. 8/1953 Cmd. 8742
General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	London 13. 2.46	by United Kingdom accession 17. 9.1946	T.S. 10/1950 Cmd. 7891
Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted by United Nations General Assembly 21.11.47	by United Kingdom accession 16. 8.49	U.N. No. 3 1949 Cmd. 7673

## Part II: Bilateral Treaties

<i>Instrument and title</i>	<i>Place and date of signature</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>	<i>Nigeria Col.</i>	<i>Nigeria Prot.</i>	<i>Published</i>
<b>Albania</b>					
Exchange of Notes	Durazzo	—	26 . 10 .	1926	—
Commerce and Navigation Treaty	10. 6.1925 Tirana	by United Kingdom signature			Treaty Series 47/1925—Cmd. 2522 20/1927—Cmd. 2920
Extradition	22. 7.1926				
<b>Argentina</b>					
Treaty	Buenos Aires 2. 2.1825	by United Kingdom signature			*HB p. 15
Commerce	Buenos Aires	—	by United Kingdom signature	18.10.1909	2/1894—C 7260
Extradition	22. 5.1899				
<b>Austria</b>					
Convention	London	—	1 . 4 .	1932	—
Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial matters	31. 3.1931				4/1932—Cmd. 4007

\* HB = Handbook of Commercial Treaties 1931.

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<i>Instrument and title</i>	<i>Place and date of signature</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>	<i>Nigeria Col.</i>	<i>Nigeria Prot.</i>	<i>Published</i>
<b>Belgium</b>					
Convention Joint Stock Companies Treaty Extradition	London 3.11.1862 Brussels 29.10.1901	by United Kingdom signature 1. 8.1928	by United Kingdom signature 8. 8.1923	8. 8.1923	HB p. 34 7/1902
Exchange of Notes Provisional commercial agreement Convention Extradition	Brussels 27. 7.1898 London 5. 3.1907	— 5. 1.1899 1. 8.1928	by United Kingdom signature 8. 8.1923	— 8. 8.1923	11/1898—C. 9050 16/1907—Cmd. 358
Convention Extradition	London 3. 3.1911	1. 8.1928	by United Kingdom signature 8. 8.1923	8. 8.1923	21/1911—Cmd. 5807
Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial matters	London 21. 6.1922	— 23 . 8 . 1925	signature —	—	13/192—Cmd. 2069
Supplementary Convention Legal Proceedings	Brussels 4.11.1932	— 27 . 6 . 1935	—	—	18/1934—Cmd. 4639
Extradition Extending agreements of 1901, 1907, 1911 to Belgian Congo and British Protectorates. Extended to Ruanda-Urundi, 1. 8.28	London 8.12.23	—	—	by United Kingdom signature	Treaty Series 1/1924 Cmd. 2026
<b>Bolivia</b>					
Treaty Extradition	Lima 22. 2.1892	18. 2.1928	by United Kingdom signature	16. 6.1911	10/1899—C. 9239
Treaty Commerce	La Paz 1. 1.1911	—	22. 4.1913	—	17/1912—Cd. 6267
<b>Brazil</b>					
Agreement Merchant Seamen Deserters Exchange of Notes Commercial Relations	Rio de Janeiro 30. 7.1888 London 10. 8.1936	by United Kingdom signature most favoured nation treatment on terms of reciprocity	—	—	HB p. 51 23/1936—Cmd. 5267
<b>Chile</b>					
Treaty Extradition	Santiago 26. 1.1897	13. 1.1928	by United Kingdom signature	12.10.1909	12/1898

China Convention Chinese labour in colonies and protectorates Treaty Chinese Customs Tariff Treaty relinquishing extra territorial rights	London 13. 5.1904 Nanking 20.12.1928 Chunking 11. 1.1943	by United Kingdom signature by United Kingdom signature by United Kingdom signature	7/1904—Cd. 2246 10/1929—Cmd. 2319 2/1943—Cmd. 6456
	London 16. 2.1866 Bogota 27.10.1888 Bogota 30.12.1938	by United Kingdom signature 5.12.1930 by United Kingdom signature 5.12.1930	HB p. 118 S.P. Vol. 79 p. 12 13/1939—Cmd. 5958
	San Jos, 27.11.1849 Guatemala 5. 3.1898	by United Kingdom signature by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 126 HB p. 130
Cuba Treaty Extradition	Havana 3.10.1904	12.12.1931 by United Kingdom signature 12.12.1931	15/1905—Cd. 2530
Czechoslovakia Treaty Commerce and Navigation Treaty Extradition Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters Exchange of Notes Customs Duty on Printed Matter Supplementary Convention Legal Proceedings	London 14. 7.1923 London 11.11.1924 London 11.11.1924 Prague 1. 2.1926 Prague 15. 2.1935	— — — 5 . 6 . 1925 — — 15. 7.1927 by United Kingdom signature — — 17 . 2 . 1927 — — by United Kingdom signature — — 1 . 2 . 1937 — —	35/1924—Cmd. 2254 31/1926—Cmd. 2279 6/1926—Cmd. 2637 5/1926—Cmd. 2625 30/1935—Cmd. 4980
Denmark Treaty Peace and Commerce Treaty Peace and Commerce	Whitehall 13. 2.1660-1 Copenhagen 11. 7.1690	by United Kingdom signature by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 146 HB p. 151

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<i>Instrument and title</i>	<i>Place and date of signature</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>	<i>Nigeria Col.</i>	<i>Nigeria Prot.</i>	<i>Published</i>
<b>Denmark—continued</b>					
Treaty	Kiel				HB p. 159
Peace	14. 1.1814	by United Kingdom signature			
Declaration	Copenhagen	by United Kingdom signature			HB p. 165
Protection of Trade Marks	28.11.1879				
Agreement	London	by United Kingdom signature			HB p. 166
Merchant Seamen Deserters	21. 6.1881				
Agreement	London	by United Kingdom signature			HB p. 167
Relief of Distressed Seamen	25. 7.1883				
Treaty	Copenhagen	20. 9.1909	by United Kingdom signature	10. 2.1928	State Papers, Vol. 63, p. 5
Extradition	31. 3.1873				
Exchange of Notes	Copenhagen	by United Kingdom signature			35/1925—Cmd. 2503
British Subjects, etc., in Eastern Greenland	23.4/4.6.1925				
Convention	London	— 27 . 3 . 1934	—	—	18/1933—Cmd. 4334
Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	29.11.1932				
Convention	Copenhagen	by United Kingdom signature			8/1936—Cmd. 5172
Extradition	15.10.1935				
Agreement	London	by United Kingdom signature			15/1937—Cmd. 5441
Load Line Certificates	24. 3.1937				
Convention	London	— 1 . 4 . 1954	—	—	{ 47/1950—Cmd. 8023 34/1955—Cmd. 9468
Double Taxation	27. 3.1950				
<b>Ecuador</b>					
Treaty	Quito	9. 1.1928	by United Kingdom signature	3. 1.1910	State Papers, Vol. 72, p. 137
Extradition	20. 9.1880				
Convention	Quito	by United Kingdom signature			3/1894—C. 7261
Trade Marks	26. 8.1892				
Supplementary Convention	Quito	by United Kingdom signature			52/1937—Cmd. 5614
Extradition	4. 6.1934				
<b>Egypt</b>					
Exchange of Notes	Cairo	— 11 . 6 . 1930	—	—	31/1930—Cmd. 3662
Commercial Modus Vivendi	5-7. 6.1930				
Agreement	Cairo	by United Kingdom signature			35/1959—Cmd.
British Property in Egypt	28. 2.1959				Treaty Series
Tonnage measurement of ships	London	by United Kingdom signature			19/1939—Cmd. 5994
	20. 2.39				



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<i>France—continued</i>					
Convention Concerning Newfoundland and West Africa	London 8. 4.1904	by United Kingdom signature			5/1905—Cmd. 2383
Convention Frontiers in West Africa	London 29. 5.1906	by United Kingdom signature			14/1906—Cmd. 3158
Agreement Frontiers in West Africa	Paris 17.5/1.7.1911	by United Kingdom signature			1/1912—Cmd. 6103
Convention Extradition	Paris 17.10.1908	13.11.1923	by United Kingdom signature	19. 4.1910	34/1909—Cmd. 4965
Agreement Money Orders	London 22. 9.1915	—	by United Kingdom signature		11/1915—Cmd. 8103
Agreement Nigeria/Dahomey Frontier	Lagos 20. 7.1912	—	by United Kingdom signature		5/1914—Cmd. 7278
Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	London 2. 2.1922	—	27 . 1 . 1924	—	5/1922—Cmd. 1661
Exchange of Notes Cameroons' Boundary	London 9. 1.1931	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	34/1931—Cmd. 3936
Supplementary Convention Legal Proceedings	Paris 15. 4.1936	—	22 . 9 . 1947	—	12/1940—Cmd. 6206
Convention Abolition of Capitulations	London 29. 7.1937	by United Kingdom signature			8/1938—Cmd. 5646
Exchange of Notes Abolition of Consular Visas on Bills of Health	Paris 8.10.1939	—	by United Kingdom signature		9/1940—Cmd. 6157
Agreement War Damage Compensation	London 3.12.1946	—	10 . 12 . 1954	—	60/1946
Exchange of Notes Extending above	Paris 6.10.1954	—	10 . 12 . 1954	—	71/1954—Cmd. 9550
Convention Consular	Paris 31.12.1951	by United Kingdom signature			4/1959—Cmd. 617
<i>German Federal Republic</i>					
Exchange of Notes Load Line certificates	Berlin 7. 6.1935	by United Kingdom signature			32/1935—Cmd. 4982
Convention Consular	Bonn 30. 7.1956	by United Kingdom signature			2/1959

Greece Convention Joint Stock Companies Treaty Extradition Tonnage measurement certificates Agreement Treaty Commerce and Navigation Exchange of Notes Consular Fees on certificates of origin Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters Convention Consular	Athens 4. 8.1888 Athens 24. 9.1910 London 30.11.1926 London 16. 7.1926 London 21. 6.1929 London 27. 2.1936 Athens 17. 4.1953	by United Kingdom signature 19. 4.1912 by United Kingdom signature by United Kingdom signature — 22 . 9 . 1927 — by United Kingdom signature — 19 . 1 . 1939 — by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 323 6/1912—Cmd. 6074 1/1927—Cmd. 2789 2/1927—Cmd. 2790 20/1929—Cmd. 3369 5/1938—Cmd. 5643 38/1958—Cmd. 525
	Guatemala Convention Trade Marks Treaty Extradition Additional Protocol Extradition	Guatemala 20. 7.1898 Guatemala 4. 7.1885 Guatemala 30. 5.1914 Port-au-Prince 7.12.1874	HB p. 349 State Papers Vol. 76 p. 72 12/1914—Cmd. 7625
	Hayti Treaty Extradition	13. 1.1928 by United Kingdom signature 8. 9.1909	State Papers Vol. 65 p. 44
	Hungary Treaty Extradition Declaration Extradition Treaty Commerce and Navigation Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters Treaty Extradition	Vienna 3.12.1873 London 26. 6.1901 London 23. 7.1926 Budapest 25. 9.1935 Budapest 18. 8.1936	14. 1.1911 13/1902—Cmd. 1076 23/1927—Cmd. 2933 11/1936—Cmd. 5190 32/1937—Cmd. 5550



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<i>Instrument and title</i>	<i>Place and date of signature</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>	<i>Nigeria Col.</i>	<i>Nigeria Prot.</i>	<i>Published</i>
<b>Iceland</b>					
For Treaties prior to December 1, 1918, see Denmark.					
Agreement Arbitration	London 22. 3.1937	by United Kingdom signature			2/1937—Cmd. 5448
Treaty	Copenhagen 31. 3.1873	— 25 . 11 . 1937	—	—	Cmd. 779
Extradition Supplementary Convention Extradition	London 25.10.1938	by United Kingdom signature			40/1939—Cmd. 6083
<b>Iran (Persia)</b>					
Treaty	Paris	by United Kingdom signature			HB p. 507
Peace	4. 3.1857				
Exchange of Notes	Tehran	by United Kingdom signature			74/1954—Cmd. 9354
Payments with Scheduled Territories	25.10.1954				
<b>Iraq</b>					
Treaty	Baghdad	by United Kingdom signature			13/1933—Cmd. 4317
Extradition	2. 5.1932				
Convention	Baghdad	— 26 . 3 . 1938	—	—	8/1937—Cmd. 5369
Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	25. 7.1935				
<b>Italy</b>					
Treaty	Rome	—	by United Kingdom signature	27.11.1911	State Papers Vol. 63 p. 19
Extradition	5. 2.1873				
Declaration	Rome	—	by United Kingdom signature	27.11.1911	
Rectifying error in above	7. 5.1873				
Agreement	London	by United Kingdom signature			HB p. 368
Relief of distressed seamen	8. 6.1880				
Exchange of Notes	Rome	— 25 . 8 . 1930	—	—	21/1929—Cmd. 3385
Passenger Ship Certificates	25. 1.1929				
Convention	London	— 25 . 8 . 1932	—	—	17/1932—Cmd. 4105
Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	17.12.1930				
Agreement	London	—	16 . 3 . 1948	—	31/1947—Cmd. 7118
Italian owned assets in the United Kingdom	17. 4.1947				

<b>Italy</b> Exchange of Notes Dangerous Goods in Aircraft Convention Consular	Rome 24.10.1951 Rome 1. 6.1954	by United Kingdom signature by United Kingdom signature	101/1951—Cmd. 8913 Italy No. 1 /1954—Cmd. 9193
<b>Japan</b> Exchange of Notes Tonnage measurement of Merchant Ships	London 30.11.1922	by United Kingdom signature	1/1923—Cmd. 1806
<b>Latvia</b> Treaty Commerce and Navigation Agreement Tonnage Measurement Certificates Agreement Commerce and Navigation	London 22.6.1923 London 24. 6.1927 17. 7.1934	m.f.n. 11. 7.1924 by United Kingdom signature by United Kingdom signature	30/1923—Cmd. 1995 17/1927—Cmd. 2911 35/1934—Cmd. 4753
<b>Liberia</b> Treaty Friendship and Commerce Treaty Extradition	London 21.11.1848 London 16.12.1892	by United Kingdom signature 16.10.1928 by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 412 6/1844—C. 7306
<b>Lithuania</b> Exchange of Notes Commerce and Navigation Exchange of Notes Commercial Relations Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	Kovno 6. 5.1922 London 28.11/ 10.12.1929 Kovno 24. 4.1934	— — 24 . 4 . 1923 — — by United Kingdom signature — — 29 . 6 . 1937 — —	9/1922—Cmd. 1711 1/1930—Cmd. 3462 14/1936—Cmd. 5197
<b>Luxembourg</b> Treaty Extradition Convention Extradition Convention Extradition Exchange of Notes War Damage Compensation	Paris 24.11.1880 Luxembourg 23. 1.1937 Luxembourg 29. 5.1939 Luxembourg 18. 6.1954	28. 1.1928 by United Kingdom signature by United Kingdom signature by United Kingdom signature by United Kingdom signature	State Papers Vol. 71 p. 48 46/1938—Cmd. 5811 59/1951—Cmd. 8321 45/1954—Cmd. 9209

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<i>Instrument and title</i>	<i>Place and date of signature</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>	<i>Nigeria Col.</i>	<i>Nigeria Prot.</i>	<i>Published</i>
<b>Mexico</b>					
Treaty Extradition	Mexico City 7. 9.1886	—	by United Kingdom signature	—	
Convention Consular	Mexico City 20. 3.1954	by United Kingdom signature			9/1959—Cmd. 633
<b>Monaco</b>					
Treaty Extradition	Paris 17.12.1891	—	by United Kingdom signature		
Convention Extradition	Paris 27.11.1930	by United Kingdom signature			29/1931—Cmd. 3908
<b>Morocco</b>					
General Treaty	Tangier 9.12.1856	by United Kingdom signature			HB p. 422
Treaty Commerce and Navigation	Tangier 9.12.1856	by United Kingdom signature			HB p. 33
<b>Muscat</b>					
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation	Muscat 20.12.51	by United Kingdom signature but not extended under Art. 15			Treaty Series 44/1952—Cmd. 8633
<b>Netherlands</b>					
Convention Consuls in the Colonies	The Hague 6. 3.1856	by United Kingdom signature			HB p. 458
Treaty Extradition	London 26. 9.1898	27. 1.1928 by United Kingdom signature	17. 8.1914		1/1899—C. 9089
Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	London 31. 5.1932	— 23 . 5 . 1934	—		24/1933—Cmd. 4387
Agreement Load Line Certificates	London 7.11.1935	by United Kingdom signature			39/1935—Cmd. 5023
Exchange of Notes Trade and Commerce	London 18.12.1935	by United Kingdom signature			1/1936—Cmd. 5061
<b>Nicaragua</b>					
Treaty Commerce and Navigation	Managua 28. 7.1905	—	12. 7.1907		12/1906—Cd. 3156
Treaty Extradition	Managua 19. 4.1905	12. 1.1928	by United Kingdom signature	11.11.1909	7/1906—Cd. 3001

Norway	Convention Commerce and Navigation Agreement	London 18. 3.1826	by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 479
	Relief of Distressed Seamen Exchange of Notes Concerning above	London 12. 7.1881	by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 487
	Treaty Extradition	Christiania 1907/1908	by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 490
		Stockholm 26. 6.1873	13.12.1929 by United Kingdom signature	State Papers Vol. 63 p. 175
	Agreement Extradition	Christiania 18. 2.1907	13.12.1927 by United Kingdom signature	19/1907—Cmd. 3606
	Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	London 30. 1.1931	— — — 14 . 11 . 1931 — —	35/1931—Cmd. 3934
	Agreement Load Line Certificates	London 18.11.1936	by United Kingdom signature	32/1936—Cmd. 5336
	Convention Consular	Oslo 22. 2.1951	by United Kingdom signature	55/1958—Cmd. 590
	Convention Avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion	London 2. 5.1951	— — — 1 . 4 . 1955 — —	85/1951—Cmd. 8367
	Exchange of Notes Extending the above to overseas territories	Oslo 18. 5.1955	— — — 1. 4 . 1955 — —	98/1955—Cmd. 9624
Panama	Treaty Extradition	Panama 25. 8.1906	24. 1.1928 by United Kingdom signature	25/1907—Cmd. 3648
			11. 9.1909	
Paraguay	Treaty Extradition	Ascuncion 12. 9.1908	16. 1.1928 by United Kingdom signature	19/1911—Cmd. 5737
			16. 7.1913	
Peru	Treaty Friendship, Commerce and Navigation (arts. 3-6 terminated)	London 10. 4.1850	by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 531
	Treaty Extradition	Lima 26. 1.1904	16. 1.1928 by United Kingdom signature	13/1907—Cmd. 3498

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<b>Poland</b>					
Treaty Commerce and Navigation	Warsaw 26.11.1923	—	— 22 . 1 . 1925	—	26/1924—Cmd. 2219
Treaty Extradition	Warsaw 11. 1.1932	by United Kingdom	signature		10/1934—Cmd. 4552
Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	Warsaw 26. 8.1931	—	— 3 . 5 . 1933	—	16/1932—Cmd. 4104
Convention Recognition of Tonnage Measurement Certificates	Warsaw 16. 4.1934	by United Kingdom	signature		13/1935—Cmd. 4875
Agreement Trade and Commerce	London 27. 2.1935	by United Kingdom	signature (m.f.n.)		33/1935—Cmd. 4934
Exchange of Notes Compensation for British Interests	Warsaw 24. 1.1948	by United Kingdom	signature		23/1948—Cmd. 7403
<b>Portugal</b>					
Declaration Protection of Trade Marks	London 6. 1.1880	by United Kingdom	signature		HB p. 544
Treaty Extradition	Lisbon 17.10.1892	23. 6.1934	by United Kingdom signature	10. 1.1921	} 7/1894—Cmd. 7307
Protocol Extradition	Lisbon 30.11.1892	23. 6.1934	by United Kingdom signature m. f. n.	10. 1.1921	
Treaty Commerce and Navigation	Lisbon 12. 8.1914	by United Kingdom	signature		6/1916—Cmd. 8402
Agreement Tonnage Measurement Certificates	London 20. 5.1926	by United Kingdom	signature		15/1926—Cmd. 2670
Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	London 9. 7.1931	23. 6.1934	by United Kingdom signature		13/1932—Cmd. 4070
Exchange of Notes Flag discrimination in Portuguese ports	Lisbon 14.10.1933	by United Kingdom	signature		37/1933—Cmd. 4444
Exchange of Notes Documents of identity for aircraft personnel	Lisbon 8. 1.1940	by United Kingdom	signature		15/1940—Cmd. 6209
Agreement Air Services traversing British and Portuguese territories	Lisbon 6.12.1945	by United Kingdom	signature		36/1946—Cmd. 6929

<b>Romania</b> Convention False indication of origin on goods Treaty and Protocol Extradition	Bucharest 1. 4.1893 Bucharest 21. 3.1893	by United Kingdom signature 12. 1.1929	by United Kingdom signature 22. 9.1909	HB p. 575 14/1894—Cmd. 7357 38/1931—Cmd. 3945
Treaty Commerce and Navigation	London 6. 8.1930			
<b>El Salvador</b> Treaty Extradition	Paris 23. 6.1881	8. 8.1930	11.11.1909	State Papers Vol. 72 p. 13
<b>San Marino</b> Treaty Extradition	Florence 16.10.1899	19. 7.1934	13. 1.1910	9/1900—Cmd. 40 11/1934—Cmd. 4567
<b>Soviet Union</b> Agreement Temporary Commercial	London 16. 2.1934	m. f. n.		
<b>Spain</b> Declaration Protection of Trade Marks Treaty Extradition	London 14.12.1875 London 4. 6.1878	by United Kingdom signature 13. 2.1928	29. 8.1910	HB p. 622 State Papers Vol. 69 p. 6
Declaration Joint Stock Companies Declaration Extradition	Madrid 29. 1.1883 Madrid 19. 2.1889	by United Kingdom signature 13. 2.1928	29. 8.1910	HB p. 623 State Papers Vol. 81 p. 28
Treaty Commerce and Navigation Agreement Taxation of Companies Convention	Madrid 31.10.1922 Madrid 27. 6.1924 London 5. 4.1927	— 1 . 12 . 1928 — 11 . 7 . 1931 — 1 . 12 . 1928	— — —	21/1924—Cmd. 2188 25/1924—Cmd. 2212 13/1927—Cmd. 2855
Supplementary to Commerce and Navigation Treaty of 1922 Exchange of Notes Interpretation of Anglo-Spanish Commercial Treaty	Madrid 6. 2.1928	by United Kingdom signature		10/1928—Cmd. 3074

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<b>Spain—continued</b>					
Exchange of Notes Concerning Anglo-Spanish Commercial Treaty Convention	Madrid 31. 5.1928 London 27. 6.1929	—	by United Kingdom signature	—	28/1928—Cmd. 3247 18/1930—Cmd. 3549
Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters Exchange of Notes	London 26. 5.1932	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	23/1932—Cmd. 4136
Recognition of Load Line Certificates					
<b>Sweden</b>					
Treaty Peace and Commerce	Uppsala 11. 4.1654 Westminster 17. 7.1656	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	HB p. 644 HB p. 649
Treaty Commerce	Whitehall 21.10.1661	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	HB p. 652
Treaty Peace and Commerce	Stockholm 5. 2.1776	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	HB p. 657
Convention Commerce and Alliance	London 18. 3.1826	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	HB p. 479
Convention Commerce and Navigation Agreement	London 12. 7.1881	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	HB p. 487
Relief of Distressed Seamen	Stockholm 28.11.1907	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	HB p. 665
Exchange of Notes concerning above		—	3 . 9 . 1931	—	10/1931—Cmd. 3777
Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	London 28. 8.1930	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	9/1936—Cmd. 5180
Agreement Load Line Certificates	London 30. 4.1936	—	—	—	63/1949—Cmd. 7800
Convention Prevention of fiscal evasion and avoidance of double taxation	London 30. 3.1949	—	—	—	13/1954—Cmd. 9070
Exchange of Notes extending above to Colonial territories	Stockholm 18.12.1953	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	70/1954—Cmd. 9340
Convention Consular	Stockholm 14. 3.52	—	—	—	—



Switzerland Treaty Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establish- ment	Berne 6. 9.1855	by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 667
Declaration	Berne 6.11.1880	by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 670
Treaty Protection of Trade Marks	Berne 26.11.1880	by United Kingdom signature	State Papers Vol. 11 p. 54
Extradition	London 29. 6.1904	19. 9.1909 by United Kingdom signature 23. 8.1909	16/1905—Cd. 2532
Convention Extradition	Berne 19.12.1934 London 3.12.1937	19. 9.1929 by United Kingdom signature 23. 8.1909	29/1935—Cmd. 4975
Convention Extradition	Berne 17. 5.1938	— 17 . 5 . 1940 — —	16/1939—Cmd. 5973
Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters		by United Kingdom signature	65/1938—Cmd. 5857
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Documents of identity for aircraft personnel			
Thailand Treaty Extradition	Bangkok 4. 3.1911	27. 2.1928 by United Kingdom signature 10. 2.1912	23/1911—Cd. 5861
Treaty Commerce and Navigation	Bangkok 23.12.1937	— 8 . 12 . 1938 — —	33/1938—Cmd. 5731
Turkey Treaty Commerce and Navigation	Ankara 1. 3.1930	— 3 . 9 . 1930 — —	40/1930—Cmd. 3695
Convention Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	Ankara 28.11.1931	— 14 . 12 . 1933 — —	14/1933—Cmd. 4318
United States of America Declaration	London 24.10.1877	by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 709
Protection of Trade Marks	Washington 2. 3.1899	— 20. 3.1907	17/1900—Cd. 356
Convention Disposal of Real and Personal Property			

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<b>United States of America—continued</b>					
Convention Rights of U.S. Nationals in the Cameroons	London 10. 2.1925	by United Kingdom signature	—	—	23/1926—Cmd. 2730
Treaty Extradition	London 22.12.1931	by United Kingdom signature			18/1935—Cmd. 4928
Exchange of Notes Air Pilots' Licences	Washington 28. 3/	by United Kingdom signature			36/1935—Cmd. 5007
Agreement Trade	Washington 5. 4.1935	by United Kingdom signature			3/1940—Cmd. 6158
Agreement Financial	Washington 17.11.1938	—	15 . 12 .	1945 —	53/1946—Cmd. 6968
Joint Memorandum and Agreements— Lend Lease, Reciprocal Aid, Surplus War Property and Claims	Washington 6.12.1945	by United Kingdom signature			13/1946—Cmd. 6813
Agreement Economic Co-operation	London 6. 7.1948	by United Kingdom signature			41/1948—Cmd. 7469
Agreement Settlement of Claims under Agreement of 27. 3.1946	Washington 12. 7.1948	by United Kingdom signature			63/1948—Cmd. 7515
Agreement Educational Commission in U.K. "Fulbright Agreement"	London 22. 9.1948	—	18 . 4 .	1949 —	69/1948—Cmd. 7527
Exchange of Notes Economic Co-operation	Washington 3. 1.1950	—	26 . 4 .	1950 —	32/1950—Cmd. 7961
Exchange of Notes Economic Co-operation	London 25. 5.1951	—	10 . 8 .	1951 —	48/1951—Cmd. 8275
Convention Consular	Washington 6. 6.1951	by United Kingdom signature			37/1958—Cmd. 524
Exchange of Notes Economic Co-operation	London 8. 1.1952	—	8 . 1 .	1952 —	9/1952—Cmd. 8486
Exchange of Notes Economic Co-operation	London 25. 2.1953	—	29 . 7 .	1953 —	19/1953—Cmd. 8790

United Nations Basic Agreement Technical Assistance to Dependent Territories Agreement W.H.O. Assistance to Dependent Territories Agreement UNICEF Aid for Dependent Territories Agreement UNESCO Aid to Dependent Territories	New York 25. 6.1951	by United Kingdom signature	82/1951—Cmd. 8361
	Geneva 7. 2.1952	by United Kingdom signature	Cmd. 8649
	London 7.10.1953	by United Kingdom signature	75/1953—Cmd. 8981
	Paris 9. 8.1956	by United Kingdom signature	46/1956—Cmd. 9873
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Uruguay Treaty Extradition	Montevideo 26. 3.1884	—	State Papers Vol. 75 p. 18
	Montevideo 20. 3.1891	by United Kingdom signature	4/1892—C.
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Venezuela Treaty Commerce and Navigation Convention	Bogotá 18. 4.1825	by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 724
	London 29.10.1834	by United Kingdom signature	HB p. 728
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Yugoslavia Treaty Extradition	Belgrade 6.12.1900	1.11.1928 by United Kingdom signature	8/1901—Cd. 797
	London 12. 5.1927	— 4 . 4 . 1928 —	6/1928—Cmd. 3065
	London 27. 2.1936	— 20 . 11 . 1938 —	28/1937—Cmd. 5542
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Yemen Treaty Friendship and Mutual Co-operation	San'a 11. 2.1934	by United Kingdom signature	34/1934—Cmd. 4752

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## STATISTICAL APPENDICES

### STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

#### Introductory Note

The sole statistical organisation covering the Territory is the Nigeria Federal Office of Statistics which came into being in the latter part of 1947. The work, organisation and programme of the Office are set out in its *Annual Report* for the year 1955-56. The branch of the Office in the Northern Region is, to some extent, concerned with statistics relating to the Territory.

The economy of most of the Territory is still a backward one and the work of Government, although wide in its scope, has to be carried out with a much smaller staff and less resources than may be found in more developed areas. The compilation of statistics in such circumstances is a task of considerable difficulty. Consequently there are in the statistics many gaps, most of which refer to categories which are not appropriate in the present state of development of the Territory.

The tables in these appendices are mainly on the same lines as those in recent years.

## CONVERSION FACTORS

## SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

.. = Not available

— = Nil or negligible

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BRITISH UNITS AND  
THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS

## LENGTH

1 inch	=	2.540 centimetres
12 inches = 1 foot	=	.3048 metre
3 feet = 1 yard	=	.9144 metre
1,760 yards = 1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres

## AREA

1 sq. ft.	=	.09290 sq. metre
9 sq. ft. = 1 sq. yd.	=	.8361 sq. metre
4,840 sq. yards = 1 acre	=	.4047 hectare
640 acres = 1 sq. mile	=	2.590 sq. kilometres

## VOLUME

1 cubic foot	=	.02832 cubic metre
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## CAPACITY

1 pint	=	.5682 litre
8 pints = 1 Imperial gallon	=	4.546 litres

## WEIGHT

1 Troy ounce	=	31.10 grammes
1 avoirdupois ounce	=	28.35 grammes
16 avoirdupois ounces = 1 pound (lb)	=	.4536 kilogramme
112 lbs. = 1 hundredweight	=	50.80 kilogrammes
20 hundredweights = 1 ton or long ton	=	1.016 tonnes

## MONEY

12 pence (12d.)	=	1 shilling (1/- or 1s.)
20 shillings	=	1 pound sterling (£)
1 pound sterling	=	2.80 U.S. dollars (\$2.80).

## APPENDIX I. POPULATION

### Introductory Note

The fullest and most reliable demographic particulars yet obtained in the Cameroons Trust Territory are contained in the 1952 population census figures for the Northern Areas and the 1953 census figures for the Southern Areas. The population figures given in the following tables, except the 1921 and 1931 census figures in Table 1, are all actual 1952-53 Census figures. Reliable detailed estimates for subsequent years are not available. Overall estimates, however, have been made of the population of the Northern and Southern areas at mid-1958 and are given in the footnote to Table 1.

The population data for the Southern Cameroons is given in respect of the old Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces, since in 1953 the Southern Cameroons had not been divided into the present six administrative districts.

No scheme for the registration of births and deaths exists and the number of births and deaths is unknown. No general survey of mortality and fertility has yet been undertaken in the Trust Territory; but fertility and mortality in infancy and childhood are among the questions now included in the brief surveys carried out by the Medical Field Units. In the absence of reliable records and information, even a general comment on overall fertility and mortality trends could be most misleading.

There is no special system of recording or regulating migration across the frontier. In the Northern Cameroons, subject to compliance with routine Veterinary regulations well-known to the people, the Fulani are free to move with their herds across the frontier from French Territory. No figures of these movements are recorded.

TABLE 1. CENSUS POPULATIONS OF THE TRUST TERRITORY, 1921-53

Area	1921	1931	1952-53 (a)
TOTAL . . . .	561,000	797,000	1,440,000
Northern Areas . . . .	262,000	422,000	687,100
Southern Areas . . . .	299,000	375,000	752,700

## NOTE :

(a) The Census was taken in mid-1952 in the Northern areas and mid-1953 in the Southern areas. The figures exclude non-African population of about 1,000.

The mid-1958 total population of the Trust Territory has been estimated at 1,600,000 (North 774,000, South 826,000).

TABLE 2. AFRICAN POPULATION, BY AREA, 1952-53, DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN

Area	Total	Adults		Children
		Males	Females	
SOUTHERN AREAS (1953) . . . .	752,700	222,900	223,500	306,400
NORTHERN AREAS (1952) . . . .	687,100	175,500	209,500	302,100
SOUTHERN AREAS :				
Bamenda Province . . . .	429,000	105,900	132,300	190,800
Cameroons Province . . . .	323,700	117,000	91,100	115,600
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN :				
Adamawa Province . . . .	409,100	101,100	122,700	185,400
Benue Province . . . .	12,800	3,400	3,700	5,700
Bornu Province . . . .	265,200	71,100	83,100	111,000
Bamenda Province:				
Bamenda District . . . .	264,800	65,500	81,400	117,800
Nkambe District . . . .	84,600	21,100	24,600	39,000
Wum District . . . .	79,700	19,400	26,300	24,000
Cameroons Province :				
Kumba Division . . . .	137,800	48,600	38,200	51,000
Mamfe Division . . . .	100,400	26,000	32,600	41,800
Victoria Division . . . .	85,500	42,400	20,300	22,800
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN :				
Adamawa Province :				
Cubanawa District . . . .	66,800	15,200	19,300	32,300
Madagali District . . . .	55,000	11,900	14,600	28,600
Mambila District . . . .	36,800	12,800	10,300	13,700
Mubi District . . . .	84,000	22,200	29,100	32,700
Nassarawa District . . . .	55,000	10,400	14,800	29,900
Other Districts . . . .	111,600	28,700	34,700	48,200
Benue Province :				
All Districts . . . .	12,800	3,400	3,700	5,700
Bornu Province :				
Dikwa Division . . . .	265,200	71,100	83,000	111,000

NOTE : Owing to rounding, figures do not always add to totals.



**TABLE 3. DENSITY OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION  
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952**

Province and District	Area (square miles)	Census population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
TOTAL—NORTHERN AREAS	17,570	687,100	39
Within Adamawa Province	10,970	409,100	40
Belel District	110	4,500	40
Cubana District	320	66,800	210
Gashaka District	3,990	10,700	3
Gurupawa District	210	17,000	80
Holma District	190	9,400	50
Madagali District	360	55,000	150
Maila District	170	13,200	80
Mambila District	1,330	36,800	30
Mubi District	430	84,000	200
Nassarawa District	860	55,000	60
Toungo District	2,060	14,400	7
Tsugu District	410	19,500	50
Oba District	60	5,600	100
Verre District	290	2,800	9
Yebbi District	70	6,100	90
Zummo District	110	7,500	70
Within Benue Province	1,390	12,800	10
Kentu District	660	3,400	5
Ndoro District	240	3,800	16
Tigon District	490	5,600	11
Within Bornu Province	5,210	265,200	50
Bama District	810	45,200	60
Gajibo District	170	11,900	70
Gulumba District	1,030	28,700	30
Gumsu District	630	16,400	30
Gwoza District	990	75,800	80
Ngala District	580	19,900	40
Ran Kala Balge District	720	36,300	50
Woloji District	280	31,000	110

**TABLE 4. DENSITY OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION  
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953**

Province and District	Area (square miles)	Census population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
TOTAL—SOUTHERN AREAS	16,580	752,700	45
Bamenda Province	6,930	429,000	67
Bamenda District	2,890	264,800	95
Nkambe District	1,710	84,600	49
Wum District	2,330	79,700	34
Cameroons Province	9,650	323,700	34
Kumba Division	4,160	137,800	33
Mamfe Division	4,320	100,400	23
Victoria Division	1,170	85,500	73

**TABLE 5A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX  
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952**

<i>Area and Sex</i>	<i>Total All Ages</i>	<i>Ages—in years</i>				
		<i>Under 2</i>	<i>2-6</i>	<i>7-14</i>	<i>15-49</i>	<i>50 and over</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	687,100	90,500	122,700	88,900	315,100	70,000
Males	331,800	46,000	64,000	46,400	142,700	32,800
Females	355,300	44,600	58,700	42,500	172,400	37,100
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>						
Within Adamawa Province:						
<b>TOTAL</b>	409,100	56,300	74,600	54,500	182,200	41,600
Cubanawa District	66,800	10,600	12,800	8,800	28,100	6,400
Madagali District	55,000	9,400	11,700	7,500	19,800	6,600
Mambila District	36,800	3,700	5,300	4,700	20,700	2,400
Mubi District	84,000	10,600	12,500	9,600	42,800	8,400
Nassarawa District	55,000	9,700	11,600	8,600	20,200	5,000
Other Districts	111,600	12,300	20,500	15,500	50,300	13,000
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	12,800	1,400	2,800	1,600	6,300	800
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	265,200	32,900	45,300	32,800	126,600	27,500
<b>MALE POPULATION</b>						
Within Adamawa Province:						
<b>TOTAL</b>	196,700	28,200	38,600	28,900	81,100	20,000
Cubanawa District	31,500	5,300	6,600	4,500	12,000	3,100
Madagali District	26,300	4,800	5,800	3,800	8,800	3,100
Mambila District	20,100	1,800	2,800	2,700	11,400	1,400
Mubi District	39,100	5,200	6,700	5,100	18,300	3,900
Nassarawa District	26,000	5,000	6,000	4,600	8,100	2,300
Other Districts	53,700	6,000	10,700	8,300	22,500	6,200
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,200	700	1,400	800	3,000	300
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	128,900	17,100	24,000	16,700	58,600	12,500
<b>FEMALE POPULATION</b>						
Within Adamawa Province:						
<b>TOTAL</b>	212,400	28,000	36,000	25,700	101,100	21,600
Cubanawa District	35,200	5,300	6,300	4,300	16,100	3,200
Madagali District	28,700	4,600	5,800	3,700	11,100	3,500
Mambila District	16,600	1,900	2,500	2,000	9,300	1,000
Mubi District	44,800	5,400	5,900	4,500	24,600	4,500
Nassarawa District	29,100	4,700	5,700	3,900	12,100	2,700
Other Districts	57,900	6,300	9,800	7,200	27,800	6,800
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,600	700	1,400	800	3,300	500
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	136,300	15,800	21,300	16,100	68,100	15,000

TABLE 5B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX  
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Area and Sex	Total All Ages	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL . . . . .	752,700	69,400	118,900	118,000	412,800	33,600
Males . . . . .	383,900	33,900	59,800	67,300	207,600	15,300
Females . . . . .	368,800	35,500	59,100	50,700	205,200	18,300
TOTAL POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL . . . . .	429,000	43,600	76,100	71,100	217,200	21,000
Bamenda District . . . . .	264,800	28,200	45,500	44,100	132,600	14,300
Nkambe District . . . . .	84,600	8,200	16,800	14,100	43,300	2,300
Wum District . . . . .	79,700	7,200	13,800	12,900	41,400	4,400
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL . . . . .	323,700	25,800	42,900	46,900	195,500	12,600
Kumba Division . . . . .	137,800	10,800	18,200	21,900	81,700	5,100
Mamfe Division . . . . .	100,400	10,700	16,300	14,800	53,400	5,200
Victoria Division . . . . .	85,500	4,300	8,300	10,200	60,400	2,300
MALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL . . . . .	203,800	21,400	37,700	38,800	96,600	9,400
Bamenda District . . . . .	126,200	13,900	22,600	24,200	59,100	6,400
Nkambe District . . . . .	41,000	4,000	8,400	7,600	20,100	1,000
Wum District . . . . .	36,700	3,500	6,700	7,000	17,400	2,000
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL . . . . .	180,100	12,500	22,100	28,500	111,000	5,900
Kumba Division . . . . .	76,700	5,200	9,400	13,500	46,100	2,500
Mamfe Division . . . . .	47,800	5,200	8,200	8,400	23,900	2,100
Victoria Division . . . . .	55,600	2,100	4,500	6,600	41,100	1,300
FEMALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL . . . . .	225,200	22,200	38,400	32,300	120,700	11,700
Bamenda District . . . . .	138,600	14,300	22,900	19,900	73,500	8,000
Nkambe District . . . . .	43,600	4,200	8,400	6,400	23,300	1,300
Wum District . . . . .	43,000	3,700	7,100	5,900	23,900	2,400
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL . . . . .	143,600	13,300	20,700	18,400	84,500	6,600
Kumba Division . . . . .	61,100	5,600	8,900	8,400	35,700	2,500
Mamfe Division . . . . .	52,600	5,500	8,100	6,400	29,500	3,100
Victoria Division . . . . .	29,900	2,200	3,800	3,600	19,300	1,000

NOTE : Owing to rounding, items do not always add to totals.

TABLE 6A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY LITERACY  
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area	Total Population aged 7 and over	Literate				Illiterate
		Total	Roman Script		Arabic Script only	
			Schooled to Elementary IV	Others		
TOTAL . . .	485,300	17,000	1,800	2,500	12,600	468,200
Within Adamawa Province	289,600	13,100	1,400	2,200	9,600	276,400
Within Benue Province . .	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province . .	187,100	3,800	400	300	3,100	183,300
Within Adamawa Province:						
Cubanawa District . . .	43,300	700	100	300	200	42,700
Madagali District . . .	33,900	1,100	200	200	700	32,800
Mambila District . . .	27,800	800	100	100	400	27,200
Mubi District . . .	60,800	2,900	400	500	1,900	58,000
Nassarawa District . . .	33,700	1,600	100	200	1,300	32,100
Other districts . . .	90,100	6,500	500	900	5,100	83,600
Within Benue Province:						
All districts . . .	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province:						
Ashiga District . . .	20,500	200	—	—	200	20,300
Bama District . . .	33,500	1,000	100	100	900	32,500
Gajibo District . . .	8,500	400	100	—	300	8,100
Gulumba District . . .	21,200	900	—	—	800	20,300
Gumsu District . . .	11,600	200	—	—	100	11,400
Gwoza District . . .	18,300	200	100	—	100	18,100
Ngula District . . .	15,100	200	—	100	100	14,900
Rann-Kala Balge District	26,600	100	—	—	100	26,500
Woloje District . . .	23,200	500	—	—	400	22,700
Other districts . . .	8,600	100	—	—	100	8,500

TABLE 6B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

TOTAL . . .	564,400	57,000	36,900	20,100	—	507,400
Bamenda Province . . .	309,300	17,900	11,000	6,900	—	291,400
Cameroons Province . . .	255,100	39,100	25,900	13,200	—	216,600
Bamenda Province:						
Bamenda District . . .	191,065	14,009	8,478	5,531	—	177,056
Nkambe District . . .	59,648	2,492	1,418	1,074	—	57,156
Wum District . . .	58,609	1,363	1,067	296	—	57,246
Cameroons Province:						
Kumba Division . . .	108,668	16,923	10,317	6,606	—	91,745
Mamfe Division . . .	73,449	5,300	3,661	1,639	—	68,149
Victoria Division . . .	72,935	16,859	11,883	4,976	—	56,076

NOTE.—Owing to rounding, items do not always add to totals.

TABLE 7A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX  
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area and Sex	Total	Occupational Category				
		Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen—males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical—males only	All others (male & female)
NORTHERN AREAS						
TOTAL . . . . .	687,100	336,800	13,300	5,700	2,500	328,800
Males . . . . .	331,900	155,200	4,900	5,700	2,500	163,600
Females . . . . .	355,200	181,600	8,400	—	—	165,200
TOTAL POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total . . . . .	409,100	195,000	11,300	3,700	1,500	197,600
Cubanawa District . . . . .	66,700	32,700	1,100	300	300	32,300
Madagali District . . . . .	55,000	24,800	—	100	100	30,000
Mambila District . . . . .	36,800	19,500	3,000	200	200	13,000
Mubi District . . . . .	84,000	42,100	1,400	1,100	400	39,000
Nassarawa District . . . . .	55,000	19,600	1,200	300	100	33,800
Other Districts . . . . .	111,600	56,300	4,600	1,700	400	48,600
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts . . . . .	12,800	6,400	—	—	—	6,400
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division . . . . .	265,200	135,400	2,000	2,000	1,000	124,800
MALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total . . . . .	196,800	88,500	3,800	3,700	1,500	99,300
Cubanawa District . . . . .	31,500	14,400	200	300	300	16,300
Madagali District . . . . .	26,300	11,100	—	100	100	15,000
Mambila District . . . . .	20,100	11,400	1,600	200	200	6,700
Mubi District . . . . .	39,200	17,600	400	1,100	400	19,700
Nassarawa District . . . . .	26,000	8,000	200	300	100	17,400
Other Districts . . . . .	53,700	26,000	1,400	1,700	400	24,200
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts . . . . .	6,200	3,000	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division . . . . .	128,900	63,700	1,100	2,000	1,000	61,100
FEMALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total . . . . .	212,300	106,500	7,500	—	—	98,300
Cubanawa District . . . . .	35,200	18,300	900	—	—	16,000
Madagali District . . . . .	28,700	13,700	—	—	—	15,000
Mambila District . . . . .	16,700	8,100	1,400	—	—	7,200
Mubi District . . . . .	44,800	24,500	1,000	—	—	19,300
Nassarawa District . . . . .	29,000	11,600	1,000	—	—	16,400
Other Districts . . . . .	57,900	30,000	3,200	—	—	24,400
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts . . . . .	6,600	3,400	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division . . . . .	136,300	71,700	900	—	—	63,700

NOTE: Females engaged on Crafts and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with "others".

**TABLE 7B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX**  
**SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953**

Area and Sex	Total	Occupational Category				
		Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen —males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical —males only	All others (male & female)
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>752,700</b>	<b>323,600</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>378,500</b>
<b>Males . . . . .</b>	<b>384,000</b>	<b>129,400</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>209,500</b>
<b>Females . . . . .</b>	<b>368,700</b>	<b>194,200</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>169,000</b>
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>						
Bamenda Province . . . . .	429,100	183,600	18,100	6,800	2,800	217,800
Bamenda District . . . . .	264,800	110,800	12,600	4,200	2,100	135,100
Nkambe District . . . . .	84,700	34,500	3,400	1,100	500	45,200
Wum District . . . . .	79,600	38,300	2,100	1,500	300	37,400
Cameroons Province . . . . .	323,600	140,000	14,000	4,700	4,200	160,700
Kumba Division . . . . .	137,700	71,500	5,900	1,300	1,300	57,700
Mamfe Division . . . . .	100,400	46,700	2,800	600	800	49,500
Victoria Division . . . . .	85,500	21,800	5,300	2,800	2,100	53,500
<b>MALE POPULATION</b>						
Bamenda Province . . . . .	203,900	62,300	16,000	6,800	2,800	116,000
Bamenda District . . . . .	126,200	37,300	11,100	4,200	2,100	71,500
Nkambe District . . . . .	41,100	11,800	3,000	1,100	500	24,700
Wum District . . . . .	36,600	13,200	1,900	1,500	300	19,700
Cameroons Province . . . . .	180,100	67,100	10,600	4,700	4,200	93,500
Kumba Division . . . . .	76,700	37,700	4,700	1,300	1,300	31,700
Mamfe Division . . . . .	47,800	17,700	2,300	600	800	26,400
Victoria Division . . . . .	55,600	11,700	3,600	2,800	2,100	35,400
<b>FEMALE POPULATION</b>						
Bamenda Province . . . . .	225,200	121,300	2,100	—	—	101,800
Bamenda District . . . . .	138,600	73,500	1,500	—	—	63,600
Nkambe District . . . . .	43,600	22,700	400	—	—	20,500
Wum District . . . . .	43,000	25,100	200	—	—	17,700
Cameroons Province . . . . .	143,500	72,900	3,400	—	—	67,200
Kumba Division . . . . .	61,000	33,800	1,200	—	—	26,000
Mamfe Division . . . . .	52,600	29,000	500	—	—	23,100
Victoria Division . . . . .	29,900	10,100	1,700	—	—	18,100

**NOTE:**

Females engaged in Crafts, and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with "Others".

TABLE 8A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY TRIBE  
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Tribe	Total	Trust Territory within		
		Adamawa	Benue	Bornu
TOTAL . . . . .	687,100	409,100	12,800	265,200
Fulani . . . . .	62,200	55,800	100	6,300
Hausa . . . . .	8,200	7,500	—	700
Ibo . . . . .	200	—	—	—
Kanuri . . . . .	122,900	4,800	—	118,100
Tiv . . . . .	200	100	—	100
Yoruba . . . . .	100	100	—	—
Shuwa Arab . . . . .	52,300	(a)	(a)	52,300
Other Northern . . . . .	425,500	334,400	12,600	78,500
Other Nigerian . . . . .	9,300	5,800	100	3,400
Not specified . . . . .	5,000	—	—	5,000
Non-Nigerian . . . . .	1,200	400	—	800

TABLE 8B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Tribe	Total	Cameroons Province	Bamenda Province
TOTAL . . . . .	752,700	323,700	429,000
Fulani . . . . .	10,200	300	9,900
Hausa . . . . .	4,600	1,100	3,500
Ibo . . . . .	25,800	25,200	600
Kanuri . . . . .	7,700	100	7,600
Tiv . . . . .	1,700	1,700	—
Yoruba . . . . .	900	900	—
Bamenda Tribes . . . . .	402,200	(b)	402,200
Cameroons Tribes . . . . .	264,700	260,400	4,300
Edo . . . . .	400	100	300
Ibibio . . . . .	10,300	10,300	—
Ijaw . . . . .	5,800	5,800	—
Other Nigerian . . . . .	16,800	16,300	500
Non-Nigerian . . . . .	1,600	1,400	200

NOTES:

(a) In Adamawa and Benue Provinces, Shuwa Arabs were not separately distinguished from other Northern Tribes.

(b) In Cameroons Province members of Bamenda Tribes were not separately distinguished.



TABLE 9A. NON-INDIGENOUS<sup>1</sup> POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY, 1958,  
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN—  
NORTHERN CAMEROONS

Nationality	Total	Adults		Children
		Males	Females	
TOTAL . . .	145	56	41	48
Aden Arab . . .	29	8	7	14
American . . .	19	5	6	8
British . . .	59	29	15	15
Canadian . . .	3	1	2	—
Danish . . .	13	3	5	5
Dutch . . .	14	8	4	2
Lebanese . . .	4	1	1	2
Maltese . . .	4	1	1	2

TABLE 9B. NON-INDIGENOUS<sup>1</sup> POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, 1958,  
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN—  
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Nationality	Total	Adults		Children
		Males	Females	
TOTAL . . .	997	446	297	254
Aden Arab . . .	1	1	—	—
American . . .	63	13	21	29
Austrian . . .	6	2	4	—
British . . .	727	333	211	183
Canadian . . .	5	1	3	1
Ceylonese . . .	3	1	1	1
Danish . . .	5	5	—	—
Dutch . . .	80	53	11	16
French . . .	5	1	2	2
German . . .	7	4	3	—
Hungarian . . .	2	1	1	—
Irish . . .	21	12	7	2
Italian . . .	16	2	14	—
New Zealander . . .	5	2	1	2
South African . . .	3	1	1	1
Swiss . . .	48	14	17	17

NOTE: <sup>1</sup>. Non-indigenous means Non-African.

**TABLE 10. NON-INDIGENOUS<sup>1</sup> POPULATION BY NATIONALITY  
TRUST TERRITORY, 1954 TO 1958**

<i>Nationality</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>797</b>
Aden Arab	30	13	12	6	4
American	82	87	63	39	67
Australian	—	2	1	4	2
Austrian	6	2	—	1	—
British	786	741	675	566	598
Canadian	8	4	1	5	4
Ceylonese	3	—	—	—	—
Danish	18	4	9	6	5
Dutch	94	71	73	60	53
French	5	3	3	1	1
German	7	5	—	—	—
Hungarian	2	—	—	—	—
Irish	21	31	22	12	12
Italian	16	13	12	12	6
Lebanese	4	1	1	1	—
Maltese	4	—	—	2	1
New Zealander	5	—	7	6	—
South African	3	1	—	1	1
Swiss	48	82	56	56	43

NOTE: <sup>1</sup>. Non-indigenous means Non-African.

## APPENDIX II

### ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

**TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1958**

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
<b>SUMMARY—ALL DEPARTMENTS</b>				
Total Staff in Trust Territory . . .	9,742(154)	7,025(118)	2,549(19)	168(17)
North . . . . .	2,558(6)	1,864	672(5)	22(1)
South . . . . .	7,184(148)	5,161(118)	1,877(14)	146(16)
<b>ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	61(3)	38(3)	22	1
North . . . . .	—	—	—	—
South . . . . .	61(3)	38(3)	22	1
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	353(13)	272(7)	51	30(6)
North (a) . . . . .	18	8	6	4
South . . . . .	335(13)	264(7)	45	26(6)
<b>AGRICULTURAL AND COCOA SURVEY</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	497(1)	390(1)	97	10
North . . . . .	7	—	4	3
South . . . . .	490(1)	390(1)	93	7
<b>AUDIT</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	14	8	3	3
North . . . . .	1	—	—	1
South . . . . .	13	8	3	2
<b>AVIATION</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	11	—	11	—
North . . . . .	—	—	—	—
South . . . . .	11	—	11	—
<b>CO-OPERATIVE</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	33(1)	26(1)	3	4
North . . . . .	1	—	1	—
South . . . . .	32(1)	26(1)	2	4
<b>CUSTOMS AND EXCISE</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	174	81	92	1
North . . . . .	—	—	—	—
South . . . . .	174	81	92	1
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	388(59)	300(50)	48(4)	40(5)
North . . . . .	14(1)	2	8	4(1)
South . . . . .	374(58)	298(50)	40(4)	36(4)

NOTES: Figures show the total staff. When any of the staff are women, their numbers are shown in brackets.

(a) 1957 figures used for Bornu.

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1958 (continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroon-ians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
<b>FORESTRY</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	58	44	9	5
North . . . . .	<u>58</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
South . . . . .	58	44	9	5
<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	5	4	—	1
North . . . . .	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>
South . . . . .	5	4	—	1
<b>INFORMATION SERVICE</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	5(1)	5(1)	—	—
North . . . . .	<u>5(1)</u>	<u>5(1)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
South . . . . .	5(1)	5(1)	—	—
<b>JUDICIAL</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	27	15	11	1
North . . . . .	<u>27</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>
South . . . . .	27	15	11	1
<b>LABOUR</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	14(1)	6	7(1)	1
North . . . . .	<u>14(1)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7(1)</u>	<u>1</u>
South . . . . .	14(1)	6	7(1)	1
<b>LAND</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	—	—	—	—
North . . . . .	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
South (a) . . . . .	—	—	—	—
<b>LEGAL</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	4	2	1	1
North . . . . .	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
South . . . . .	4	2	1	1
<b>MARKETING AND EXPORTS</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	27	14	12	1
North . . . . .	<u>27</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>
South . . . . .	27	14	12	1
<b>MEDICAL</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	303(55)	179(38)	109(13)	15(4)
North . . . . .	<u>49(5)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>37(5)</u>	<u>2</u>
South . . . . .	254(50)	169(38)	72(8)	13(4)
<b>METEOROLOGICAL</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	11	6	5	—
North . . . . .	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>
South . . . . .	11	6	5	—

NOTE: (a) Land Department personnel are included in Survey Department.

**TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1958** *(continued)*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroon-ians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
<b>POLICE</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	435(2)	368	59	8(2)
North . . . . .	33	1	32	—
South . . . . .	402(2)	367	27	8(2)
<b>POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	202(1)	132(1)	62	8
North . . . . .	—	—	—	—
South . . . . .	202(1)	132(1)	62	8
<b>PRINTING AND STATIONERY</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	14	5	9	—
North . . . . .	—	—	—	—
South . . . . .	14	5	9	—
<b>PRISONS</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	153(7)	147(7)	4	2
North . . . . .	—	—	—	—
South . . . . .	153(7)	147(7)	4	2
<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	6,669(8)	4,813(7)	1,830(1)	26
North . . . . .	2,341	1,841	494	6
South . . . . .	4,328(8)	2,972(7)	1,336(1)	20
<b>SURVEY</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	204(2)	99(2)	100	5
North . . . . .	88	—	87	1
South (a) . . . . .	116(2)	99(2)	13	4
<b>VETERINARY</b>				
Total Trust Territory . . .	80	71	4	5
North . . . . .	6	2	3	1
South . . . . .	74	69	1	4

NOTE: (a) Figures shown are for Land and Survey Department.

TABLE 12. TOTAL GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY DEPARTMENTS, AND BY ORIGIN, 1954-1958

<i>Department or Origin</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total . . . . .	9,742(154)	9,331(94)	6,705(67)	6,400(34)	1,445(60) (a)
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>					
Accountant-General . . . . .	61(3)	62(2)	50	47(1)	18
Administration . . . . .	353(13)	269(2)	243(4)	241	130
Agriculture . . . . .	497(1)	515	551	328	63
Audit . . . . .	14	11	10	10	—
Aviation . . . . .	11	10	7	7	1
Co-operative . . . . .	33(1)	22	21	14	11
Customs and Excise . . . . .	174	173	168	142	124
Education . . . . .	388(59)	186(21)	132(18)	118(20)	75(13)
Forestry . . . . .	58	51	51	39	44
Geological Survey . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—
Information Services . . . . .	5(1)	—	—	—	—
Judicial . . . . .	27	32	26	22	9
Labour . . . . .	14(1)	8(1)	9	7	7
Land . . . . .	—(c)	8	8	6	—
Legal . . . . .	4	3	4	4	—
Marketing and Exports . . . . .	27	31	24	21	18
Medical . . . . .	303(55)	251(42)	264(34)	270(5)	222(41)
Meteorological . . . . .	11	10	10	9	5
Police . . . . .	435(2)	429(2)	366	325	352
Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	202(1)	222(2)	158	171(1)	146(1)
Printing and Stationery . . . . .	14	—	—	—	—
Prison . . . . .	153(7)	136(16)	121(11)	91(7)	81(5)
Public Works (3) . . . . .	6,669(8)	6,711(6)	4,368	4,331	74
Survey . . . . .	204(2)	167	92	93	22
Veterinary . . . . .	80	24	22	104	15
<b>ORIGIN</b>					
Cameroonians . . . . .	7,025(118)	7,330(69)	4,738	4,529	873
Other Africans . . . . .	2,549(19)	1,864(15)	1,834	1,761	494
Non-indigenous (b) . . . . .	168(17)	137(10)	133	110	78

NOTES: 1. Figures show the total staff. Where any of the staff are women their numbers are given in brackets.

2. From 1955 figures include labourers—roughly 4,000 in 1955—not included in 1954; this affects also the overall totals.

(a) Includes 28 employees of Marine Department (now Nigerian Ports Authority).

(b) Non-African officers. Nearly all of these are British.

(c) Land Department personnel in the Southern Cameroons are included in Survey Department.

**TABLE 13. SALARY SCALES OF GOVERNMENT STAFF, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES. THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS APPROXIMATELY THE SALARY SCALES FOR EACH FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY**

<i>Functional Category</i>	<i>Salary Scales</i>
Administrative and Executive . . . . .	Superscales Scale A Scale B Scale C(E) Scale H—higher ranges
Technical—Professional . . . . .	Scale A Scale B Scale C(T) Scale D Scale E } higher ranges Scale N }
Clerical . . . . .	Scale D—lower ranges
Others . . . . .	Scale E—lower ranges Scale F Scale G Scale J Scale H—lower ranges Scale N—lower ranges

**TABLE 14A. GOVERNMENT SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES  
SUPERSCALE POSTS—BASIC SALARIES**

	£		£
Group 1 . . . . .	3,600	Group 5 . . . . .	2,400
Group 2 . . . . .	3,240	Group 5A . . . . .	2,310
Group 2A . . . . .	3,060	Group 6 . . . . .	2,220
Group 3 . . . . .	2,880	Group 7 . . . . .	2,040
Group 4 . . . . .	2,640	Group 8 . . . . .	1,620
Group 4A . . . . .	2,520	Group 9 . . . . .	1,500

NOTE: Groups 1-7 are consolidated and do not attract inducement addition (see Table 14C).



TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES

<i>Scale</i>	<i>Starting Point</i> £	<i>Increments and maxima</i> £
A	624	$\times 36-696 \times 108-804 \times 42-1,140 \times 48-1,380$
Upper Segment	1,188	$\times 48-1,380$
Medical Extension	1,434	$\times 54-1,650$
B 1	600	$\times 30-660 \times 90-750 \times 30-780$
2	816	$\times 36-888 \times 42-972$
3	1,014	$\times 42-1,140$
4	1,188	$\times 48-1,380$
C (Technical)		
Training Grade	288	$\times 27-315 \times 30-345$
1	408	$\times 18-462 \times 24-558$
2	594	$\times 24-642 \times 72-714 \times 30-744$
3	774	$\times 30-864$
4	900	$\times 36-972 \times 42-1,014$
5	1,056	$\times 42-1,140$
6	1,188	$\times 48-1,380$
C (Executive)		
Training Grade	270	$\times 24-318$
1	390	$\times 18-444 \times 24-540$
2	564	$\times 24-612 \times 72-684 \times 30-714$
3	744	$\times 30-834$
4	864	$\times 36-972$
5	1,014	$\times 42-1,140$
6	1,188	$\times 48-1,380$
D 1	150	$\times 6-162 \times 18-180 \times 9-198^*$
2	207	$\times 9-234 \times 12-270^*$
3	282	$\times 12-330 \times 15-375$
3A	294	$\times 12-330 \times 15-390 \times 18-408$
4	390	$\times 18-444 \times 24-492$
5A	516	$\times 24-660 \times 30-690$
5B	540	$\times 24-660 \times 30-720$
Sub-scale	114	$\times 6-132 \times 12-144$
E 1A	90	$\times 6-102 \times 9-120^*$
1B	150	$\times 9-168 \times 27-195 \times 9-213^*$
1C	222	$\times 9-240 \times 12-276$
2	288	$\times 12-300 \times 15-330$
3	288	$\times 12-300 \times 15-375$
4	408	$\times 18-462 \times 24-510$
5	540	$\times 24-660 \times 30-720$
Sub-scale	132	$\times 12-144$
F 1	114	$\times 6-126 \times 12-138 \times 9-156$
2	165	$\times 9-192 \times 12-204^*$
3	216	$\times 12-276$
4	288	$\times 12-300 \times 15-330$

\* Efficiency bar.

TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES (continued)

Scale	Starting Point £	Increments and Maxima £
G 1A†	66	× 6—78
1	90	× 6—102
2	114	× 6—132
3	138	× 6—168
4	174	× 6—192
H 1	90	
2	102	× 6—114
3	126	× 6—138
4	144	× 6—162
5	171	× 9—189
6	198	× 9—225
7	234	× 9—252 × 12—264
8	276	× 12—300 × 15—315
9	276	× 12—300 × 15—345
10	390	× 18—462
11	480	× 24—600
12	630	× 30—720
J 1	66	× 6—78 × 12—90 × 6—102 × 12—114 × 6—138
2	138	× 6—156
3	162	× 6—180
4	195	× 9—222
5	231	× 9—240 × 12—252
6	264	× 12—300 × 15—315
7	330	× 15—375
N 1	150	× 9—168 × 36—204 × 9—240 × 12—300 × 15—315
2	330	× 15—405
3	444	× 18—462 × 24—534*
3A	558	× 24—582 × 30—672
4	570	× 24—618 × 72—690 × 24—714 × 30—864
5	900	× 36—972 × 42—1,014
6	1,056	× 42—1,140
Sub-scale	114	× 6—132

\* Efficiency bar.

† For serving established staff only.

TABLE 14C. INDUCEMENT ADDITION

Salary	Under 700	700—972	973—1,284	1,285 and over
Inducement addition	180	240	270	300(a)

NOTE: (a) Excludes super scales above Grade 8.

TABLE 15A. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955-1958

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Functional category</i>			
		<i>Adminis- trative and executive</i>	<i>Profes- sional and technical</i>	<i>Clerical</i>	<i>Others</i>
Total . . . . . 1958	1,364 (45)	391	715 (45)	70	188
1957	1,301 (24)	391 (a)	664 (24)	69	177
1956	1,237 (16)	400 (b)	612 (16)	76	149 (c)
1955	1,395 (24)	478	584 (18)	83	250 (6)
Administration . . . . . 1958	486	384	—	39	63
1957	481	384	—	38	59
1956	466	382	—	37	47
1955	539 (1)	450	—	44	45 (1)
Agriculture . . . . . 1958	37	—	28	2	7
1957	34	—	26	2	6
1956	25	1	19	1	4
1955	26	—	19	—	7
Education . . . . . 1958	193 (22)	—	186 (22)	1	6
1957	180 (10)	—	173 (10)	1	6
1956	175 (6)	1	168 (6)	1	5
1955	166 (14)	1	149 (9)	1	15 (5)
Forestry . . . . . 1958	22	1	12	—	9
1957	22	1	12	—	9
1956	22	1	12	—	9
1955	23	1	13	—	9
Judicial . . . . . 1958	62	—	22	19	21
1957	62	—	22	19	21
1956	59	9	13	28	9
1955	71	22	12	28	9
Medical and Health . . . . . 1958	120 (22)	1	93 (22)	—	26
1957	92 (13)	1	65 (13)	—	26
1956	88 (8)	1	61 (8)	—	26
1955	84 (7)	1	57 (7)	—	26
Police . . . . . 1958	225	1	218	—	6
1957	217	1	216	—	—
1956	213	1	212	—	—
1955	214	1	213	—	—
Prisons. . . . . 1958	91 (1)	1	89 (1)	1	—
1957	91 (1)	1	89 (1)	1	—
1956	73 (2)	1	71 (2)	1	—
1955	73 (2)	1	71 (2)	1	—

TABLE 15A. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-1958 (continued)

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others
Survey . . . . . 1958	3	—	2	—	1
1957	3	—	2	—	1
1956	3	—	2	—	1
1955	3	—	2	—	1
Treasury . . . . . 1958	15	1	6	5	3
1957	14	1	5	5	3
1956	13	1	3	6	3
1955	12	—	3	7	2
Veterinary . . . . . 1958	42	1	32	—	9
1957	38	1	28	—	9
1956	36	1	26	—	9
1955	34	1	24	—	9
Public Works . . . . . 1958	68	1	27	3	37
1957	67	1	26	3	37
1956	64	1	25	2	36
1955	150	—	21	2	127

NOTES: Numbers of female staff are shown in brackets.

(a) Decrease is due to the reclassification of employees.

(b) Decrease is due to regrouping and consolidation of village areas.

(c) Decrease is due to reclassification of some daily-paid employees included in previous years.

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955-1958

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others
Total . . . . . 1958	1,810	3	365	184	1,258
1957	1,654 (67)	2	389 (65)	182 (2)	1,081
1956	1,261 (56)	1	392 (54)	221 (2)	647
1955	992 (55)	1	374 (45)	150 (1)	467 (9)
Administration . . . . . 1958	48	1	—	30	17
1957	71(a)(1)	1	—	59 (1)	11
1956	24	1	—	14	9
1955	21	—	1	16	4

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS  
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955-1958 (continued)

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others
Agriculture . . .	1958 (c) 25	—	—	—	25
	1957 20	—	—	—	20
	1956 33	—	—	—	33
	1955 4	—	—	—	4
Education . . .	1958 268	—	227	2	39
	1957 227 (38)	—	212 (38)	—	15
	1956 210 (33)	—	188 (31)	22 (2)	—
	1955 233 (40)	—	211 (35)	1	21 (5)
Forestry . . .	1958 91	—	28	4	59
	1957 84	—	21	1	62
	1956 52	—	20	—	32
	1955 21	—	21	—	—
Judicial . . .	1958 (c) 333	—	—	61	272
	1957 (b) 273 (6)	—	1	46	226
	1956 308	—	2	110	196
	1955 325	—	1	67	257
Medical and Health . . .	1958 171	—	61	11	99
	1957 191(28)	—	87 (27)	12 (1)	92
	1956 206 (23)	—	104 (23)	—	102
	1955 104 (15)	—	78 (10)	10 (1)	16 (4)
Survey . . .	1958 (c) 14	—	—	—	14
	1957 8	—	7	—	1
	1956 5	—	3	2	—
	1955 4	—	4	—	—
Treasury . . .	1958 97	1	—	74	22
	1957 (a) 73	1	—	58 (9)	14
	1956 100	—	18	68	14
	1955 74	1	3	52	18
Veterinary . . .	1958 (c) 42	—	24	1	17
	1957 77	—	34	1	42
	1956 56	—	25	1	30
	1955 34	—	28	1	5
Public Works . . .	1958 721	1	25	1	694
	1957 630	—	27	5	598
	1956 267	—	32	4	231
	1955 172	—	27	3	142

NOTE : Numbers of female staff included are shown in brackets.  
(a) An increase in Administration and decrease in Treasury due to reclassification of certain categories of staff from Treasury to Administration.  
(b) Decrease due to closing of certain Native Courts in the course of reorganisation.  
(c) Estimated.

**TOTAL NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY  
WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY BY DEPARTMENTS**

**TABLE 16. TOTAL ALL AREAS, 1955-58**

<i>Department</i>	1958 (a)	1957	1956	1955
Total . . .	3,174	2,955 (91)	2,498 (72)	2,387 (79)
Administration . . .	534	552 (1)	490	560 (1)
Agriculture . . .	62	54	58	30
Education . . .	461	407 (48)	385 (39)	399 (54)
Forestry . . .	113	106	74	44
Judicial . . .	395	335	367	396
Medical and Health . . .	291	283 (41)	294 (31)	188 (22)
Police . . .	225	217	213	214
Prisons . . .	91	91 (1)	73 (2)	73 (2)
Survey . . .	17	11	8	7
Treasury . . .	112	87	113	86
Veterinary . . .	84	115	92	68
Works . . .	789	697	331	322

(a) Partly estimated.

**TABLE 16A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1955-58**

<i>Department</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955
Total . . .	1,364 (45)	1,301 (24)	1,237 (16)	1,395 (24)
Administration . . .	486	481	466	539 (1)
Agriculture . . .	37	34	25	26
Education . . .	193 (22)	180 (10)	175 (6)	166 (14)
Forestry . . .	22	22	22	23
Judicial . . .	62	62	59	71
Medical and Health . . .	120 (22)	92 (13)	88 (8)	84 (7)
Police . . .	225	217	213	214
Prisons . . .	91 (1)	91 (1)	73 (2)	73 (2)
Survey . . .	3	3	3	3
Treasury . . .	15	14	13	12
Veterinary . . .	42	38	36	34
Works . . .	68	67	64	150

NOTE: See Notes under Table 15A.

**TABLE 16B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955-85**

<i>Department</i>	1958 (a)	1957	1956	1955
Total . . .	1,810	1,654 (67)	1,261 (56)	992 (55)
Administration . . .	48	71 (1)	24	21
Agriculture . . .	25	20	33	4
Education . . .	268	227 (38)	210 (33)	233 (40)
Forestry . . .	91	84	52	21
Judicial . . .	333	273	308	325
Medical and Health . . .	171	191 (28)	206 (23)	104 (15)
Police . . .	—	—	—	—
Prisons . . .	—	—	—	—
Survey . . .	14	8	5	4
Treasury . . .	97	73	100	74
Veterinary . . .	42	77	56	34
Works . . .	721	630	267	172

NOTE: Female staff are shown in brackets.

(a) Estimated.

TABLE 17A. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS—NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1958

Departments	Functional Category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other
Administration . . .	{ £162-624; £2,530 A, B }	—	C—J	G—K
Agriculture . . .	—	E—J	G	G, J
Education . . .	—	D, J, K	G	G—K
Forestry . . .	E	F—J	—	K
Judicial . . .	—	{ £400; C—F }	E—J	J, K
Medical and Health . .	D	E—K	G	G, K
Police . . .	PE	PF—PL	—	—
Prisons . . .	PE	PF—PL	G	—
Public Works . . .	D	E—J	F, H	J, K
Survey . . .	—	F, G	—	K
Treasury . . .	£400	C, D	F, G	J, K
Veterinary . . .	C	D—J	—	J, K

NOTE: 1. Salary scales apply to all Native Administrations in the Northern Region.

2. All salary scales refer to the *Grades* as listed in Table 18A.

TABLE 17B. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS : SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1958

Departments	Functional Category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other
Administration . . .	Grades I and II	—	Gr. III and IV	Gr. V
Agriculture . . .	—	Gr. IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V
Education . . .	—	See Part II 18B	—	Gr. V
Forestry . . .	—	Gr. IV	—	Gr. V
Judicial . . .	—	—	Gr. III and IV	Gr. V
Medical and Health . .	—	Gr. II, III, IV	—	Gr. V
Police . . .	—	—	—	—
Prisons . . .	—	—	—	—
Public Works . . .	—	Gr. II, III, IV	Gr. IV	—
Survey . . .	—	Gr. III, IV	—	Gr. V
Treasury . . .	Grades I and II	Gr. III, IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V
Veterinary . . .	—	Gr. IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V

NOTE: Scales referred to are shown in detail in Table 18B.



**TABLE 18A. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES, 1958 :  
NORTHERN CAMEROONS**

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima £</i>	<i>Efficiency Bars £</i>
<b>GENERAL</b>			
Scale A 1 .	624	{ $\times 36-696$ ; $804 \times 42-1,140$ ; $\{ 1,188 \times 48-1,380$	
Scale B 1 .	468	$\times 24-660$	
Grade A .	390	$\times 18-444$ ; $\times 24-492$	
Grade B .	189	$\times 9-234$ ; $\times 12-330$ ; $\times 15-360$	(E 282)
Grade C .	189	$\times 9-234 \times 12-282$	(E 246)
Grade D .	150	$\times 6-162$ ; $180 \times 9-234$ ; $\times 12-258$	(E 162 and 207)
Grade E .	150	$\times 6-162$ ; $180 \times 9-207$	(E 162 and 189)
Grade F .	114	$\times 6-168$	(E 132)
Grade G .	66	$\times 6-78$ ; $90 \times 6-102$ ; $114 \times 6-132$	(E 78 and 102)
Grade H .	66	$\times 6-78$ ; $90 \times 6-102$	(E 78)
Grade J .	42	$\times 3-48 \times 6-78$	(E 60)
Grade K .	30	$\times 3-48 \times 6-60$	
<b>POLICE AND PRISON</b>			
Grade P A .	390	$\times 18-462$	
Grade P B .	276	$\times 12-300 \times 15-345$	
Grade P C .	234	$\times 9-252 \times 12-264$	
Grade P D .	198	$\times 9-225$	
Grade P E .	171	$\times 9-189$	
Grade P F .	144	$\times 6-162$	
Grade P G .	126	$\times 6-138$	
Grade P H .	102	$\times 6-114$	
Grade P J .	84	$\times 6-96$	
Grade P K .	66	$\times 6-78$	
Grade P L .	42	$\times 3-48 \times 6-60$	
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
Scale 8 .	216	{ $\times 9-234$ ; $\times 12-330$ ; $\times 15-360$	
Scale 9 .	189	$\{ 390$ ; $408$	
Scale 10 .	138	$\times 9-192$ ; $\times 12-276$	
Scale 16 .	150	$\times 6-162$ ; $180$ ; $\times 9-198$	
Scale 17 .	138	$\times 9-192$ ; $\times 12-228$	
Scale 19 .	102	$114$ ; $6-114$ ; $156$	
Scale 20 .	78	$90$ ; $\times 6-150$	
Scale 22 .	96	$102$ ; $114 \times 6-150$	
Scale 23/24 .	84	$\times 6-132$	
Scale 25 .	36	$\times 3-48$ ; $\times 6-66$	
Scale 27 .	66	$\times 6-78$ ; $90$ ; $\times 6-150$	
Scale 28 .	39	$42$ ; $6-78$	
Scale 34 .			
Class I .	468	$\times 24-540$	
Class II .	426	$444$ ; $465$ ; $492$	
Class III .	390	$\times 18-444$	

**NOTES :**

1. E equals efficiency bar at £.
2. Scale A 1. £1,188—1,380 equals upper segment.
3. Grades P A and P B apply to police only.
4. Grade E A. The extension £375—£540 applies to Grade I certificated teachers only.

TABLE 18B. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES  
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1958

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima, etc. £</i>	<i>Specific Qualification required</i>
<b>I. GENERAL</b>			
Grade I . . .	390	× 18—444 × 24—492	
Grade II . . .	198	× 9—234 × 12—330 × 15—360	
Grade III . . .	150	× 6—162 × 18—180 × 9—234 × 12—258	
Grade IVB . . .	114	× 6—126 × 12—138 × 9—192 × 12—204	
Grade IVA . . .	108	× 6—168	
Grade IV . . .	66	× 6—102	
Grade VA—V . . .	40	× 4—60 × 6—78	
<b>II. TEACHERS</b>			
<b>Graduates :—</b>			
Table A . . .	530	× 18—800	
Table B . . .	548	× 18—800 × 20—820	Teaching qualification
Table C . . .	624	× 36—696 × 108—804 × 44 —888 × 42—1,140 × 48 —1,380	Voluntary agencies
<b>Trained and Qualified :—</b>			
Table D . . .	306	× 12—330 × 15—360 × 30— 390 × 18—444 × 24—660	Yaba Diploma
Table E . . .	276	× 15—396 × 18—576	U.K. Min. of Education Certificate and Froebel Certificate
Table F . . .	Current Salary	Note (a) . . .	London Professional Cer- tificate (or equal)
Table G . . .	276	× 15—396 × 18—576	Senior Certificate
Table H and I . . .	156	× 12—384 (Note (c))	Higher Elementary Certifi- cate
Table J . . .	120	× 9—228 . . .	Elementary Certificate
<b>With ordinary Schooling :—</b>			
Table L . . .	156	× 6—162 . . .	Secondary VI (or equal)
Table N . . .	56	× 6—138 . . .	Standard VI
Table O . . .	120	× 9—192 . . .	Special Register
<b>Probationary :—</b>			
Table P . . .	48		Standard VI
Table Q . . .	70		Secondary IV or Modern II
Table S . . .	52		Standard VI and Preliminary T.C.

**TABLE 18B. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES**  
**SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1958** (*continued*)

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima, etc. £</i>	<i>Specific Qualification required</i>
<b>TEACHERS</b> ( <i>continued</i> )			
Trained and Certificated :—			
Table S . .	111	×9—192 . . . .	Women (3 years)
Table T . .	165	×9—192 . . . .	School Certificate (and 2 years)
Table U . .	Current Salary	Note (b) . . . .	Elementary Teachers T.C. (2 years)
Table V . .	72	×6—144 . . . .	Standard VI and Preliminary Teachers T.C.
Intermediate Degree or Higher School Certificate (without Teacher Training Course) Table V	192	×12—324 (Note (d)) .	

**NOTES:**

*Abbreviation—T.C. equals Training College.*

(a) (i) Teachers with a Grade II qualification will convert to the Grade I scale, the point of entry being determined by the position in the Grade II scale after the award of five bonus increments.

(ii) Teachers with a Grade I certificate will receive an annual increment while attending the course plus five bonus increments on the successful completion of the course. These five increments will be continued beyond the normal maximum of the scale.

(b) Such a teacher enters that scale for uncertificated teachers which is appropriate for his school leaving certificate at a point three increments up for every two years of training at a Grade III training course and carries the increments above the maximum of that scale.

(c) Two separate scales; starting point for Table I is £192 (Cambridge School Certificate and Grade II Certificate). Women spend two years at starting point.

(d) Halts for two years at initial point of Scale—£192.

## APPENDIX III. JUSTICE

TABLE 19. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1954 TO 1958 AND PENALTIES IMPOSED

Number, sex, disposal or sentence		Total  (a)	Crime or offence charged							
			Criminal offences					Other offences		
			Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases
PERSONS DEALT WITH:										
Total . . . . .	1958	5,119	40	24	908	1,629	1,753	400	13	352
	1957	5,203	25	28	1,422	1,090	951	168	8	1,511
	1956	4,634	14	29	1,284	877	981	91	32	1,326
	1955	2,087	1	1	316	184	734	2	16	833
	1954	2,482	23	22	425	586	568	184	64	610
Females . . . . .	1958	83	—	—	24	16	32	3	—	8
	1957	118	1	1	66	23	9	—	—	18
	1956	148	—	—	66	66	7	2	—	7
	1955	23	—	—	3	1	11	—	—	8
	1954	64	2	1	22	13	10	—	—	16
Males . . . . .	1958	5,036	40	24	884	1,613	1,721	397	13	344
	1957	5,085	24	27	1,356	1,067	942	168	8	1,493
	1956	4,486	14	29	1,218	811	974	89	32	1,319
	1955	2,064	1	1	313	183	723	2	16	825
	1954	2,418	21	21	403	573	558	184	64	594
DISPOSAL OF CASES:										
Discharged . . . . .	1958	1,288	22	10	282	525	279	72	3	95
	1957	1,206	18	17	341	226	322	45	2	235
	1956	1,222	10	10	601	282	121	10	17	171
	1955	269	—	—	45	33	95	—	6	90
	1954	628	10	8	105	182	146	27	16	134
Sent for trial . . . . .	1958	35	18	13	1	3	—	—	—	—
	1957	39	7	11	4	10	6	—	1	—
	1956	38	4	19	15	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	8	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—
	1954	13	3	6	3	—	—	1	—	—
Summary conviction	1958	3,796	6	1	715	1,059	1,420	328	10	257
	1957	3,958	—	—	1,077	854	623	123	5	1,276
	1956	3,374	—	—	668	595	860	81	15	1,155
	1955	1,810	1	—	271	144	639	2	10	743
	1954	1,841	10	8	317	404	422	156	48	476

NOTE: (a) Adults charged in Bamenda Magistrate's Court not included in 1954-55 figures.

**TABLE 19. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1954 TO 1958 AND PENALTIES IMPOSED** (*continued*)

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total	Crime or offence charged							
		Criminal offences					Other offences		
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:									
Imprisonment . 1958	1,572	5	1	359	794	311	30	3	69
1957	1,044	—	—	206	523	136	54	5	120
1956	791	—	—	278	270	141	6	10	86
1955	501	1	—	193	42	154	—	—	111
1954	737	6	5	118	276	242	22	18	50
Whipping . 1958	17	—	—	4	11	2	—	—	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	22	—	—	9	10	3	—	—	—
1955	30	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	14
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine . . 1958	2,122	1	—	321	235	1,107	285	7	166
1957	2,853	—	—	844	302	487	64	—	1,156
1956	2,499	—	—	366	295	709	61	5	1,003
1955	1,240	—	—	68	100	462	2	—	608
1954	951	3	2	159	90	148	126	24	399
Bound over . 1958	85	—	—	31	19	—	13	—	22
1957	61	—	—	27	29	—	5	—	—
1956	62	—	—	15	20	7	14	—	6
1955	39	—	—	10	2	15	—	2	10
1954	153	1	1	40	38	32	8	6	27

TABLE 20. JUVENILES CHARGED BEFORE MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1954 TO 1958

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total  (a)	Crime or offence charged							
		Criminal offences					Other offences		
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases
PERSONS DEALT WITH:									
Total . . . 1958	90	—	—	39	44	7	—	—	—
1957	69	—	—	24	39	—	—	—	6
1956	83	—	—	14	32	13	—	—	24
1955	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7
1954	39	—	—	15	9	7	6	—	2
Females . . . 1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1954	6	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
Males . . . 1958	90	—	—	39	44	7	—	—	—
1957	66	—	—	23	37	—	—	—	6
1956	83	—	—	14	32	13	—	—	24
1955	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7
1954	33	—	—	13	7	6	5	—	2
DISPOSAL OF CASES:									
Discharged . . . 1958	32	—	—	6	21	5	—	—	—
1957	11	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	1
1956	29	—	—	10	5	1	—	—	13
1955	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
1954	21	—	—	10	2	4	5	—	—
Summary conviction									
1958	58	—	—	33	23	2	—	—	—
1957	58	—	—	23	30	—	—	—	5
1956	54	—	—	4	27	12	—	—	11
1955	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
1954	18	—	—	5	7	3	1	—	2
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:									
Imprisonment:— 1954–1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whipping . . . 1958	56	—	—	33	23	—	—	—	—
1957	49	—	—	22	23	—	—	—	4
1956	47	—	—	4	26	7	—	—	10
1955	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
1954	10	—	—	2	4	3	—	—	1
Fine . . . 1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1956	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Bound over . . . 1958	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1957	8	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1
1956	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (a) Juveniles charged in Bamenda Magistrate's Court not included in 1953–55 figures.

TABLE 21. TRUST TERRITORY OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY THE HIGH COURT, 1954 TO 1958

Disposal or Sentence		Total	Crime—or offence				
			Man-slaughter	Homicide	Offences against		Other crimes
					the person	property	
DISPOSAL OF CASES:							
TOTAL DEALT WITH:	1958 .	40	16	12	3	4	5
	1957 .	58	12	19	12	13	2
	1956 .	31	6	8	7	8	2
	1955 .	25	6	3	—	2	14
	1954 .	11	1	1	3	4	2
Acquitted	1958 .	26	14	6	3	—	3
	1957 .	28	4	17	4	3	—
	1956 .	11	2	4	3	1	1
	1955 .	8	3	1	—	—	4
	1954 .	4	—	1	—	2	1
Convicted	1958 .	14	2	6	—	4	2
	1957 .	30	8	2	8	10	2
	1956 .	20	4	4	4	7	1
	1955 .	17	3	2	—	2	10
	1954 .	7	1	—	3	2	1
SENTENCES IMPOSED:							
Death	1958 .	5	—	5	—	—	—
	1957 .	2	—	2	—	—	—
	1956 .	3	—	3	—	—	—
	1955 .	2	—	2	—	—	—
	1954 .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison	1958 .	7	1	1†	—	3	2
	1957 .	20	6	—	8	4	2
	1956 .	14	4	1	2	7	—
	1955 .	14	3	—	—	2	9
	1954 .	7	1	—	3	2	1
Whipping	1958 .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1957* .	3	1	—	2	—	—
	1956 (a) .	1	—	—	1	—	—
	1955 .	1	—	—	—	—	1
	1954 .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine	1958 .	2	1	—	—	1	—
	1957 .	7	1	—	—	6	—
	1956 .	2	—	—	1	—	1
	1955 .	1	—	—	—	—	1
	1954 .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954-1958	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (a) A juvenile tried with an adult.

\* Imprisonment and whipping in respect of two persons form part of the same sentence. In this instance each of these two persons is recorded in the column of imprisonment as well as in the column of whipping.

† The imprisonment under Homicide is for the offence of attempted murder.



TABLE 22. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN TRUST TERRITORY AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1954 TO 1958

<i>Offence or penalty</i>	1958 (a)	1957	1956	1955	1954
<b>OFFENCE:</b>					
Total . . . . .	4,210	12,208	13,132	12,685	9,625
Robbery, burglary, etc. . . . .	1,059	1,182	1,481	1,486	1,357
Theft of livestock or farm produce . . . . .	296	792	856	932	549
Wounding or assault . . . . .	620	1,786	1,929	2,250	1,833
Disturbing the peace . . . . .	23	695	964	1,002	873
Adultery . . . . .	189	572	683	799	391
Witchcraft or juju . . . . .	34	10	29	53	126
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders . . . . .	1,261	3,885	1,920	2,077	2,095
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances . . . . .	82	809	1,493	1,037	313
Other offences . . . . .	646	2,477	3,777	3,049	2,088
<b>PENALTY IMPOSED:</b>					
Total . . . . .	2,888	8,060	10,124	8,590	7,435
<b>Imprisonment:</b>					
Over 1 year . . . . .	96	223	94	322	53
6 to 12 months . . . . .	372	235	393	261	211
1 to 5 months . . . . .	369	1,066	897	1,110	770
Under 1 month . . . . .	205	451	421	446	298
<b>Fine:</b>					
Over £5 . . . . .	205	160	311	370	145
Not over £5 . . . . .	1,539	5,643	7,923	6,056	5,872
Whipping . . . . .	84	61	85	25	32
Other penalties . . . . .	18	221	—	—	54

NOTE:

(a) Figures relate to Northern Cameroons only.

TABLE 23A. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN THE NORTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1958

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>	<i>Adamawa Province</i>	<i>Benue Province</i>	<i>Bornu Province</i>
OFFENCE:			
Total . . . . .	3,045	9	1,156
Robbery, burglary, etc. . . . .	768	6	285
Theft of livestock or farm produce . . . . .	150	—	146
Wounding or assault . . . . .	555	1	64
Disturbing the peace . . . . .	1	2	20
Adultery . . . . .	161	—	28
Witchcraft or juju . . . . .	34	—	—
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders . . . . .	799	—	462
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances . . . . .	—	—	82
Other offences . . . . .	577	—	69
PENALTY IMPOSED:			
Total . . . . .	1,713	9	1,166
Imprisonment:			
Over 1 year . . . . .	30	—	66
6 to 12 months . . . . .	93	2	277
1 to 5 months . . . . .	281	7	81
Under 1 month . . . . .	198	—	7
Fine:			
Over £5 . . . . .	73	—	132
Not over £5 . . . . .	956	—	583
Whipping . . . . .	74	—	10
Other penalties . . . . .	8	—	10

TABLE 23B. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, BY AREAS, 1957

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>	<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>
OFFENCE :		
Total . . . . .	3,628	2,214
Robbery, burglary, etc. . . . .	79	102
Theft of livestock or farm produce . . . . .	77	51
Wounding or assault . . . . .	373	243
Disturbing the peace . . . . .	30	42
Adultery . . . . .	230	26
Witchcraft or juju . . . . .	4	—
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders . . . . .	1,472	1,076
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances . . . . .	778	—
Other Offences . . . . .	585	674
PENALTY IMPOSED :		
Total . . . . .	2,596	1,388
Imprisonment :		
Over 1 year . . . . .	—	—
6 to 12 months . . . . .	—	—
1 to 5 months . . . . .	122	349
Under 1 month . . . . .	78	44
Fine :		
Over £5 . . . . .	—	1
Not over £5 . . . . .	2,175	994
Whipping . . . . .	—	—
Other penalties . . . . .	221	—

NOTE:

1958 figures not available.

## APPENDIX IV

### *Introductory Note*

The financial year 1953-54 is the last year for which estimates are available of total Government expenditure in the whole Trust Territory. The revised estimates are shown for 1953-54 and totals are given for the previous years.

An estimate of the financial position of the Northern Cameroons in relation to the Northern Regions and Federal Governments is no longer made. Careful consideration has shown that it is not possible to produce reliable comprehensive estimates, the main difficulty being that the Northern Cameroons are administered as part of the Northern Region and the boundaries, in all but one case, cut across those of administrative divisions. It is not clear, however, that the combined expenditure of the Federal and Northern Region Governments attributable to the Northern Cameroons is considerably greater than the revenue derived from these areas.

In the Southern Cameroons, on the other hand, revised constitutional arrangements providing a separate Legislature took effect from 1st October, 1954. Consequently from that date the financial position of the Southern Cameroons is shown in the published Estimates passed by the Southern Cameroons Legislature, and a Table has been included summarising the Estimates of the Legislature for the financial year 1958-59. It should be borne in mind that the Southern Cameroons Budget gives no indication of the considerable Federal Government expenditure in the Southern Cameroons, both recurrent and capital. Under the arrangements introduced in 1954, in each financial year the expenditure incurred by the Federal Government in respect of the Southern Cameroons was deducted from the revenue of the Federation for that year attributable to the Southern Cameroons, and the difference, if any, paid by the Federal Government to the Southern Cameroons Government (there was in addition special Federal Government assistance to the Southern Cameroons Government, see paragraphs 247 and 251); but now, from the year 1958-59, the Southern Cameroons receives a straightforward revenue allocation on the same lines as the Regions of the Federation, i.e. without taking into account the cost of Federal Departments serving the Southern Cameroons. Estimated direct recurrent expenditure by the Federal Government on Federal services in respect of the Southern Cameroons for the year 1958-59 is in the region of £620,000. (This figure includes Federal services—Prisons, Police, Customs & Excise, Survey, Labour, Aviation, Meteorological, Marketing & Exports, Land, Public Works, Commerce & Industry, Posts & Telegraphs, Geological Survey, Forestry, Legislature, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Internal Air Transport, Defence, External Affairs—and part of the cost of institutions serving the whole of the Federation, in particular the University College, Ibadan, the University College Teaching Hospital, and the Nigerian College of Technology; it does not include any figure for the W.A.A.C. subsidy for which no information is available or the expenses of the Federal Government in Lagos itself in administering the Southern Cameroons.) In addition, about £500,000 was spent in 1958-59 on the Federal Government Capital Programme

in the Southern Cameroons. On the Federal Government revenue side, it is estimated that for 1958-59 £595,000 will accrue to the Federal Government in respect of the Southern Cameroons over and above that paid back to the Southern Cameroons Government in the Statutory Revenue Allocations.

**TABLE 24. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE  
AND EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST  
TERRITORY, 1944-45 TO 1953-54**

£

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Difference: Surplus or deficit	
			Annual	Cumulated from 1944-45
1953-54 . .	1,999,000	1,927,000	+ 72,000	- 379,000
1952-53 . .	1,995,000	1,824,000	+ 171,000	- 451,000
1951-52 . .	1,402,000	1,388,000	+ 14,000	- 622,000
1950-51 . .	1,145,000	1,061,000	+ 84,000	- 636,000
1949-50 . .	1,045,000	880,000	+ 165,000	- 720,000
1948-49 . .	519,000	647,000	- 128,000	- 885,000
1947-48 . .	301,000	541,000	- 240,000	- 757,000
1946-47 . .	241,000	471,000	- 230,000	- 517,000
1945-46 . .	183,000	332,000	- 149,000	- 287,000
1944-45 . .	167,000	305,000	- 138,000	- 138,000

**TABLE 25. SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE  
TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54**

Source	Revenue	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	Per cent. 100·0
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	1,999,300	
1. Customs and Excise . . . . .	905,100	45·3
2. Direct Taxes . . . . .	388,000	19·4
3. Licences . . . . .	29,400	1·5
4. Mining . . . . .	—	—
5. Fees of Court . . . . .	17,800	0·9
6. Marine . . . . .	4,100	0·2
7. Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	23,000	1·2
8. Water . . . . .	700	—
9. Earnings of Government Departments . . . . .	36,600	1·8
10. Rents . . . . .	8,200	0·4
11. Interest . . . . .	600	—
12. Reimbursements . . . . .	10,300	0·5
13. Miscellaneous . . . . .	18,100	0·9
Total . . . . .	1,441,900	72·1
Colonial Development and Welfare grants . . . . .	131,200	6·6
Cameroons Road Fund . . . . .	426,200	21·3

**TABLE 26. MAIN SOURCES OF NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE  
ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1947-48 TO 1953-54**

Source	£ thousand						
	1953-54	1952-3	1951-2	1950-1	1949-50	1948-9	1947-8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>301</b>
Income Tax on individuals	20	18	12	13	9	7	3
Direct Tax—Government share	18	16	21	17	15	10	21
Companies Tax—including C.D.C.	350	660	493	704	595	197	29
Customs Duties	840	686	495	235	232	193	114
Licences and fees	52	37	56	50	43	39	30
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	131	112	142	54	79	16	66
Cameroons Road Fund	426	307	90	—	—	—	—
Other Revenue (a)	162	159	93	72	72	57	38

NOTE:—

(a) Including Excise duties, Revenue from Government Property, Interest, Fines, Forfeitures and Miscellaneous items.

**TABLE 27A. ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE  
TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54**

Head and Description	Expenditure	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	per cent.
1. Public Debt	27,500	1.4
2. The Governor	2,400	0.1
3. Administration	94,000	4.9
4. Administrator-General	1,300	0.1
5. Agriculture	34,800	1.8
6. Audit	5,300	0.3
7. Aviation	6,600	0.4
8. Chemistry	600	—
9. Commerce and Industries	3,900	0.2
10. Co-operative Societies	6,200	0.3
11. Customs and Excise	31,500	1.6
12. Education	171,100	8.9
13. Electricity	100	—
14. Executive	7,700	0.4
15. Extra-departmental services	6,200	0.3
16. Forestry	18,100	1.0
17. Geological Survey	500	—
18. Inland Revenue	3,000	0.2
19. Judicial	19,100	1.0
20. Labour	6,100	0.3



**TABLE 27A. ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54 (continued)**

Head and Description	Expenditure	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	per cent.
21. Lands . . . . .	2,400	0.1
22. Legal . . . . .	2,400	0.1
23. Legislature . . . . .	9,200	0.5
24. Marine . . . . .	10,000	0.5
25. Marketing and Exports . . . . .	10,300	0.5
26. Medical . . . . .	121,800	6.3
27. Meteorological . . . . .	1,300	0.1
28. Military and Defence . . . . .	66,000	3.4
29. Secretariat . . . . .	14,600	0.8
30. Miscellaneous (a) . . . . .	115,800	6.0
31. Pensions and Gratuities . . . . .	69,800	3.6
32. Police . . . . .	95,200	5.0
33. Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	38,700	2.0
34. Printing and Stationery . . . . .	10,300	0.5
35. Prisons . . . . .	24,500	1.3
36. Public Relations . . . . .	7,300	0.4
37. Public Works . . . . .	23,700	1.2
38. Public Works—Recurrent Works . . . . .	131,100	6.8
39. Public Works—Recurrent Services . . . . .	3,700	0.2
40. Public Works—Extraordinary . . . . .	40,200	2.1
41. Statistics . . . . .	3,000	0.2
42. Subventions . . . . .	39,200	2.0
43. Survey . . . . .	15,900	0.8
44. Treasury . . . . .	10,300	0.5
45. Veterinary . . . . .	16,400	0.9
Total . . . . .	1,329,100	69.0
Development and Welfare . . . . .	131,200	6.8
Appendix I, Expenditure . . . . .	40,700	2.1
Cameroons Road Fund . . . . .	426,200	22.1
Total . . . . .	598,100	31.0
Total Expenditure . . . . .	1,927,200	100.0

(a) Excluding £265,000 to Cameroons Fund.

TABLE 27B. SUMMARY OF BUDGET, 1958-59  
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

## RECURRENT BUDGET, 1958-59

	<i>Approved Estimates (a)</i>		<i>Revised Estimates (b)</i>	
	£	£	£	£
<i>Revenue:—</i>				
Ordinary (Territorial) Revenue	375,535		494,675	
Profits . . . . .	—			
C.D. & W. Grants . . . . .	83,095		79,345	
Federal Revenue Allocation . . . . .	607,950		752,210	
		1,066,580		1,326,230
<i>Expenditure:—</i>				
Personal Emoluments . . . . .	479,620		(c)	
Other Charges . . . . .	785,875		(c)	
Special Expenditure . . . . .	13,470		(c)	
		1,278,965		1,255,945
Estimated Deficit . . . . .		212,385	Estimated Surplus . . . . .	70,285

## CAPITAL BUDGET, 1958-59

<i>Revenue:—</i>			<i>Financed from the Development Fund (d)</i>	
			Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund . . . . .	15,000
C.D. & W. Grants . . . . .	425,700			518,000
Distribution Ex-enemy Assets . . . . .	200,000			200,000
Other Receipts . . . . .	12,500		C.D.C. Profits . . . . .	38,000
		638,200		2,500
				773,500
<i>Expenditure:—</i>				
Public Works Extraordinary . . . . .	187,500			172,000
Other Capital Projects . . . . .	11,150			—
C.D. & W. Projects . . . . .	437,700			530,000
		636,350		702,000
Estimated Surplus . . . . .		1,850	Estimated Balance in Development Fund at end of year . . . . .	71,500

## GENERAL BUDGET SUMMARY, 1958-59

<i>Estimated Revenue:—</i>				
Recurrent Budget . . . . .	1,066,580			1,380,000
Capital Budget . . . . .	638,200		773,500	
		1,704,780		
			<i>Less Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund . . . . .</i>	15,000
				758,500
<i>Estimated Expenditure:—</i>				2,138,500
Recurrent Budget . . . . .	1,278,965			1,255,000
Capital Budget . . . . .	636,350			702,000
		1,915,315		1,957,000
Estimated Deficit . . . . .		210,535	Estimated Surplus . . . . .	181,500
			(1) £125,000 accruing to Consolidated Revenue Fund.	
			(2) £56,500 accruing to the Development Fund.	

## NOTES:

(a) Source: Southern Cameroons Government (Approved) Estimates 1958-59, in which full details have been published.

(b) Source: Southern Cameroons Government (Approved) Estimates 1959-60, where the Memorandum on the Estimates gives revised figures for 1958-59.

(c) Not available.

(d) The establishment of a Development Fund is explained in paragraph 259 of the Report.

TABLE 28. REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY,  
BY SOURCE

TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1954-55 TO 1958-59

	£				
<i>Source</i>	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
TOTAL REVENUE . . .	736,600	681,900	645,000	558,500	506,000
Total Ordinary Revenue . . .	710,000	669,500	611,900	511,400	458,700
General Tax . . . . .	367,800	354,500	310,000	245,000	231,500
Jangali . . . . .	133,100	149,900	145,600	120,600	109,300
Native Courts . . . . .	47,700	44,800	38,300	38,300	33,400
Interest . . . . .	9,400	9,200	5,300	6,100	4,600
Miscellaneous . . . . .	71,900	45,100	44,400	45,300	23,500
Grants . . . . .	80,100	66,000	68,300	56,100	56,400
Special Revenue—Arrears of Tax . . . . .	10,000	4,000	4,400	—	—
Trade and Industry . . . . .	4,500	400	800	1,000	400
Reimbursements and Codified Grants . . . . .	12,100	8,000	27,900	46,100	46,900

NOTE: Figures are partly estimated.

TABLE 29A. NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-55 TO 1958-59

	£				
<i>Source</i>	1958-59 (a)	1957-58 (a)	1956-57 (b)	1955-56 (b)	1954-55 (b)
TOTAL REVENUE . . . . .	361,200	377,200	345,500	320,900	272,500
Total Ordinary Revenue . . . . .	352,600	371,000	335,500	290,300	245,500
General Tax . . . . .	172,200	184,700	159,400	142,700	112,500
Jangali . . . . .	82,500	103,100	98,800	73,000	68,700
Native Courts . . . . .	19,800	17,400	15,600	14,900	12,500
Interest . . . . .	4,900	5,700	4,000	4,600	4,100
Miscellaneous . . . . .	15,400	12,900	10,500	13,700	8,800
Grants . . . . .	57,800	47,200	47,200	41,400	38,900
Trade and Industry . . . . .	4,500	400	800	1,000	400
Grants—Capital Works . . . . .	4,100	5,800	9,200	29,600	26,600

## NOTES:

- All figures are partly estimated, and those for 1957-58 and earlier are revised estimates.
- (a) Figures include 9% of revenue of Wukari Native Treasury in Benue Province, a notional representation on a population basis for Kentu, Ndovo and Tigon.
- (b) These figures exclude a small amount of revenue of Native Authorities in Benue Province which cannot be estimated with any reasonable degree of accuracy.

TABLE 29B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-55 TO 1958-59

£

<i>Source</i>	1958-59 (a)	1957-58 (a)	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
TOTAL REVENUE . . .	375,400	304,700	299,500	237,600	233,500
Total Ordinary Revenue . .	357,400	298,500	276,400	221,100	213,200
General Tax . . . . .	195,600	169,800	150,600	102,300	119,000
Jangali . . . . .	50,600	46,800	46,800	47,600	40,600
Native Courts . . . . .	27,900	27,400	22,700	23,400	20,900
Interest . . . . .	4,500	3,500	1,300	1,500	500
Miscellaneous . . . . .	56,500	32,200	33,900	31,600	14,700
Grants . . . . .	22,300	18,800	21,100	14,700	17,500
Special Revenue—Arrears of Tax . . . . .	10,000	4,000	4,400	—	—
Reimbursements and Codified Grants . . . . .	8,000	2,200	18,700	16,500	20,300

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

TABLE 30. DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE IN TRUST TERRITORY

TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1954-55 TO 1958-59

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1958-59 (a)	1957-58 (a)	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	701,762	625,400	577,600	560,500	475,900
Total Ordinary Expenditure . .	594,687	520,500	465,600	410,800	358,500
Administration . . . . .	77,403	68,400	63,700	53,700	45,300
Agriculture . . . . .	13,742	11,700	10,500	8,600	7,000
District Council Funds . . .	12,000	11,700	9,500	7,700	9,600
Education . . . . .	121,700	100,200	88,500	66,000	60,100
Forestry . . . . .	12,136	10,800	9,300	7,800	7,200
Judicial . . . . .	44,992	41,700	36,400	32,200	31,800
Medical and Health . . . . .	73,176	62,100	48,100	39,500	36,800
Miscellaneous . . . . .	50,165	42,800	42,800	63,400	41,600
Pensions . . . . .	6,715	8,300	6,300	5,200	5,300
Police . . . . .	25,600	21,500	18,800	15,900	14,100
Prisons . . . . .	22,366	21,100	18,600	16,400	15,100
Survey . . . . .	2,941	2,500	1,300	900	1,100
Treasury . . . . .	18,783	18,400	14,800	12,500	10,600
Veterinary . . . . .	17,544	15,700	12,600	10,200	9,600
Works Recurrent . . . . .	95,424	83,600	84,400	70,800	63,300
Recoverable Expenditure . . .	—	—	13,700	14,300	9,800
Trade and Industry . . . . .	4,200	700	900	1,000	400
Works, Extraordinary . . . . .	102,875	104,200	97,400	134,400	107,200

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

**DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE  
IN TRUST TERRITORY**

**TABLE 31A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1954-55 TO 1958-59**

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1958-59(a)	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	329,000	304,700	298,400	325,100	261,600
Total Ordinary Expenditure . . .	301,800	271,300	248,400	232,400	189,600
Administration . . . . .	46,000	43,600	41,700	38,100	31,800
Agriculture . . . . .	12,300	10,000	8,200	5,600	5,200
District Council Funds . . . . .	12,000	11,700	9,500	7,700	6,500
Education . . . . .	65,400	56,800	48,700	40,200	33,500
Forestry . . . . .	5,100	4,200	4,000	3,200	2,700
Judicial . . . . .	10,000	8,900	8,500	7,500	6,500
Medical and Health . . . . .	26,000	22,100	19,000	16,200	12,100
Miscellaneous . . . . .	20,400	21,700	22,100	36,500	20,900
Pensions . . . . .	2,700	4,800	3,200	3,000	3,500
Police . . . . .	25,600	21,500	18,800	15,900	14,100
Prisons . . . . .	22,300	21,000	18,600	16,300	15,100
Survey . . . . .	800	700	600	500	500
Treasury . . . . .	4,200	3,500	3,500	2,800	2,300
Veterinary . . . . .	8,600	7,100	6,600	5,400	5,200
Works, recurrent . . . . .	40,400	33,700	35,400	33,500	29,700
Recoverable Expenditure . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and Industry . . . . .	4,200	700	900	1,000	400
Works, Extraordinary . . . . .	23,000	32,700	49,100	91,700	71,600

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

**TABLE 31B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-55 TO 1958-59**

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1958-59 (a)	1957-58 (a)	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	372,762	320,700	279,200	235,400	221,200
Total Ordinary Expenditure . . .	292,887	249,200	217,200	178,400	168,900
Administration . . . . .	31,403	24,800	22,000	15,600	13,500
Agriculture . . . . .	1,442	1,700	2,300	3,000	1,800
District Council Funds . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3,100
Education . . . . .	56,300	43,400	39,800	25,800	26,600
Forestry . . . . .	7,036	6,600	5,300	4,600	4,500
Judicial . . . . .	34,992	32,800	27,900	24,700	25,300
Medical and Health . . . . .	47,176	40,000	29,100	23,300	24,700
Miscellaneous . . . . .	29,765	21,100	20,700	26,900	20,700
Pensions . . . . .	4,015	3,500	3,100	2,200	1,800
Police . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons . . . . .	66	100	—	100	—
Survey . . . . .	2,141	1,800	700	400	600
Treasury . . . . .	14,583	14,900	11,300	9,700	8,300
Veterinary . . . . .	8,944	8,600	6,000	4,800	4,400
Works, recurrent . . . . .	55,024	49,900	49,000	37,300	33,600
Recoverable Expenditure . . . . .	—	—	13,700	14,300	9,800
Works, Extraordinary . . . . .	79,875	71,500	48,300	42,700	42,500

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

## APPENDIX V. TAXATION

## Introductory Note

Income tax is payable only by companies and by non-Africans. Company tax is payable on net profits, the rate being 9s. in the £ up to 31st March and 8s. in the £ thereafter. Net profits are computed after deduction of generous allowances for depreciation of assets. New companies earning less than £3,000 a year profit are taxed at lower rates during the first 6 years of operation. In fact there are only a few companies in the Trust Territory.

The individual or personal income-tax on non-Africans is paid:

EITHER

(a) On gross income less reliefs and deductions—on a sliding scale rising from 4½d. in the £ to 15 shillings.

OR

(b) On gross income less deductions—at a flat rate of 4½d. in the £ whichever method yields the greater tax.

The first £200 of a woman's income is absolutely exempt from tax. The details are set out in the Tables.

It is not possible to give a figure of the number of non-Africans who work in the Trust Territory and pay income tax. Taxes are not locally assessed and there is a constant movement into and out of the Territory on postings, transfers, leaves, etc.

The main taxes levied on Africans are a capitation tax on able-bodied adult males and a tax on cattle. The bulk of these taxes is retained by the local authority; only a very small amount is paid over to the Central Government.

The capitation tax is a minimum figure. Persons with substantial cash incomes pay rather more, usually on a sliding-scale. Details of rates and numbers of taxpayers, together with the average and total amounts of tax paid, are given in the Tables.

With effect from 1st January, 1955, a Sales Tax was imposed on certain commodities handled by the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board. The rate of tax and the revenue which accrued from it in 1957/58 (year ended 31st March) were as follows:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Tax</i>	<i>Revenue</i> £
Cocoa	£4 per ton	17,575
Palm Kernels	£2 per ton	9,416
Palm Oil	£4 per ton	22,508
Coffee—Arabica	2d. per lb. }	10,633
Robusta	1d. per lb. }	

The basis of customs duties is that they should yield about 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on exports, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports. Imports exempt from duty include perishable foodstuffs and all forms of milk; medical, and sanitary goods; certain printed matter; scientific apparatus, hand tools, agricultural and industrial equipment; bitumen; packing materials for locally manufactured goods; hand-propelled and road-making vehicles; aviation fuel; and goods for the armed forces. There are no transit duties.

**RATES OF TAX PAYABLE ON CHARGEABLE INCOME**  
**TABLE 32A. INCOME TAX—SLIDING SCALE**

	<i>First</i>	<i>Next</i>									<i>There- after</i>
	£200	£200	£200	£200	£400	£800	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£5,000	
Tax payable on each £ of this	4½d.	9d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 6d.	3s.	4s. 6d.	6s.	7s. 6d.	9s.	11s. 3d.	15s.

**TABLE 32B. INCOME TAX—RELIEFS ALLOWABLE IN COMPUTING CHARGEABLE INCOME**

<i>Category of relief</i>	<i>Amount allowable</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Maintained wife . . . . .	£200	For one wife only.
Maintained children . . . . .	£40	For up to 4 unmarried children under 16—or still full time students, apprentices, etc.
Children maintained and educated outside Nigeria	up to £250	For up to 4 unmarried children—actual expenses in excess of £40.
Dependent relative . . . . .	£100	Relative's annual income not to exceed £150.
Pension and Provident Contributions: Life Assurance Payments up to 10 per cent. of capital value	Actual amount	Limit 1/5th of income or £1,000, whichever is less.

**TABLE 32C. EXAMPLES OF THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE, TO THE NEAREST £, BY SIX CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS**

<i>Income</i>	<i>Single Man</i>	<i>Married Man</i>	<i>Married men with one child</i>		<i>Married men with two children</i>	
			<i>In Nigeria: Child allowance due</i>	<i>Out of Nigeria: Maximum educational allowance due</i>	<i>In Nigeria: Child allowance due</i>	<i>Out of Nigeria: Maximum educational allowance due</i>
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
500	17	9	9	9	9	9
600	23	11	11	11	11	11
700	30	17	15	13	13	13
800	38	23	20	15	18	15
900	53	30	27	17	24	17
1,000	68	38	35	20	32	19
1,250	109	75	69	38	63	23
1,500	165	120	111	75	102	38
1,750	221	176	167	120	158	75
2,000	278	233	224	176	215	120
3,000	578	518	506	443	494	368
4,000	953	878	863	784	848	690
5,000	1,403	1,313	1,295	1,200	1,277	1,088



## TAXATION RATES FOR NATIVE POPULATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 33A. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1958

<i>District</i>	<i>Average Tax paid</i>	<i>Total Tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	£	
Belel . . . . .	35 0	1,528	873
Chamba Nassarawa . . . . .	34 6	16,470	9,548
Chamba Sugu . . . . .	34 6	7,457	4,323
Chamba Yelwa . . . . .	34 6	7,048	4,086
Chubunawa . . . . .	34 6	18,432	10,685
Gashaka . . . . .	32 0	3,853	2,408
Madagali . . . . .	34 0	14,756	8,687
Mambila . . . . .	29 4	17,719	12,098
Maiha . . . . .	35 0	5,980	3,417
Mubi . . . . .	34 11	27,777	15,915
Toungo . . . . .	35 0	4,834	2,762
Uba . . . . .	34 6	14,668	8,503
Verre . . . . .	30 10	9,327	6,040
Zummo . . . . .	35 0	4,398	2,513

TABLE 33B. BENUE PROVINCE, 1958

<i>District</i>	<i>Average Tax paid</i>	<i>Total Tax paid</i>	<i>Number of Taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	£	
Kentu . . . . .	32 3	2,566	1,593 (a)
Ndoro . . . . .	29 1	1,341	922
Tigon . . . . .	29 1	2,186	1,505

NOTE:

(a) Increase due to road-building project.

TABLE 33C. BORNU PROVINCE, 1958

<i>District</i>	<i>Average Tax paid</i>	<i>Total Tax paid</i>	<i>Number of Taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	£	
Bama . . . . .	29 5	18,646	12,676
Gajibo . . . . .	28 4	11,104	7,828
Gumusu . . . . .	27 8	11,732	8,493
Gulumba . . . . .	21 11	18,650	17,030
Gwoza . . . . .	29 8	8,760	5,902
Ngala . . . . .	27 11	11,092	7,939
Rann Kala Bulge . . . . .	28 1	11,331	8,069
Woloje . . . . .			

TABLE 33D. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1957

<i>Division</i>	<i>Average Tax paid</i>	<i>Total Tax paid</i>	<i>Number of Taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	£	
Bamenda . . . . .	16 1	39,770	49,249
Nkambe . . . . .	16 3	15,048	18,460
Wum . . . . .	20 7	16,086	15,634
Kumba . . . . .	21 9	27,500	25,256
Mamfe . . . . .	18 0	18,317	20,384
Victoria . . . . .	28 6	42,807	30,000

## TAX PAYABLE BY THE NATIVE POPULATION—PROGRESSIVE RATES

TABLE 34A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1958

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>	<i>Rate of tax per £</i>
First £72 (£1-72) . . . . .	s. d. 4
Next £327 (£73-400) . . . . .	6
„ £300 (£401-700) . . . . .	1 0
„ £300 (£701-1,000) . . . . .	1 6

TABLE 34B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1958

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>	<i>Rate of tax per £</i>
First £700 (£1-700) . . . . .	s. d. 4½
Next £100 (£701-800) . . . . .	1 0
„ £100 (£801-900) . . . . .	1 3
„ £100 (£901-1,000) . . . . .	1 6
„ £100 (£1,001-1,100) . . . . .	1 9
„ £100 (£1,101-1,200) . . . . .	2 6
„ £100 (£1,201-1,300) . . . . .	3 0
„ £200 (£1,301-1,500) . . . . .	3 6
„ £100 (£1,501-1,600) . . . . .	4 0
„ £400 (£1,601-2,000) . . . . .	4 6
„ £1,000 (£2,001-3,000) . . . . .	5 6
„ £1,000 (£3,001-4,000) . . . . .	6 6
„ £5,000 (£4,001-9,000) . . . . .	7 6
Exceeding £9,000 (£9,001 upwards) . . . . .	10 0

NOTE: The rates in Table 34A are applicable to those areas of Trust Territory lying within Benue Province but, as none of the population receives an ascertainable cash income of more than £72, only the rates in Table 33B apply in practice.

TABLE 35. TAX (JANGALI) PAYABLE ON LONG-HORNED CATTLE, 1958

	<i>Northern areas</i>	<i>Southern areas</i>
Rate of tax per head of cattle . . . . .	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 5 0

NOTE: The total amounts paid appear in the Local Government Revenue Tables (Nos. 28, 29A and 29B).

## APPENDIX VI. MONEY AND BANKING

### Note

Separate monetary statistics are not available, as the same currency was used throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory (and indeed in all British territories throughout West Africa except in the independent Commonwealth State of Ghana).

## APPENDIX VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

### Introductory Note

As the Territory is not separately administered, and much of the internal and external trade is across the common land frontier with Nigeria, it is impossible to compute any estimate of the Trust Territory's balance of payments, or to assess the net movement of currency.

Similarly, there can be no comprehensive statistics of imports and exports; but since the main exports either leave through Trust Territory ports or are officially examined in the area where they are produced, it is possible to assess total production for export, and details are given in subsequent appendices. There has been no census of distribution in the Territory. Figures of the number of trading establishments are, therefore, not available.

**TABLE 36. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS  
TOTAL TRADE, 1950 TO 1958**

£

Year	Imports			Exports including re-exports
	Total	Bullion	Merchandise	
1958 . . .	2,961,563	—	2,961,563	6,923,248
1957 . . .	2,370,380	—	2,370,380	5,351,053
1956 . . .	2,010,692	—	2,010,692	4,237,037
1955 . . .	2,094,293	—	2,094,293	4,041,773
1954 . . .	1,666,076	—	1,666,076	4,912,442
1953 . . .	1,617,800	—	1,617,800	5,571,900
1952 . . .	1,967,100	—	1,967,100	3,943,600
1951 . . .	1,182,700	—	1,182,700	3,553,600
1950 . . .	934,400	—	934,400	2,708,600

**TABLE 37. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY  
PORTS: BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1954 TO 1958**

£ thousand

Commodity Group	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
IMPORTS: TOTAL . . . . .	2,961·6	2,370·4	2,010·7	2,094·3	1,666·1
Food, drink, and tobacco:	486·8	435·9	446·0	329·2	252·4
Food . . . . .	358·5	329·2	292·5	212·5	145·1
Drink . . . . .	127·8	104·5	153·1	115·9	106·7
Tobacco . . . . .	0·5	2·2	0·4	0·8	0·6
Raw materials and mainly unmanu- factured articles . . . . .	64·3	49·5	47·4	25·7	28·5
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles . . . . .	2,410·0	1,884·7	1,517·3	1,739·4	1,385·2
Textiles . . . . .	137·7	133·8	139·8	197·6	135·3
Metal goods . . . . .	1,076·1	799·1	605·6	659·7	657·2
Miscellaneous manufactures . . . . .	1,196·2	951·8	771·9	882·1	592·7
Animals, not for food . . . . .	0·5	0·3	—	—	—
EXPORTS—Domestic Produce: TOTAL	6,913·1	5,351·1	4,236·0	4,026·0	4,826·9
Food, drink, and tobacco . . . . .	5,240·7	4,349·0	3,583·1	3,422·8	4,263·2
Raw materials and mainly unmanu- factured articles . . . . .	1,597·8	963·0	605·3	568·5	563·7
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles . . . . .	74·5	38·8	47·2	34·7	—
Animals, not for food . . . . .	0·1	0·3	0·4	—	—

TABLE 38. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS  
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1954 TO 1958

Values £ thousand

<i>Commodity</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Beer, ale, stout, etc. . . .	110.2	90.7	143.4	106.1	97.2
Salt . . . . .	13.2	11.5	13.2	9.8	8.1
Flour, wheaten . . . . .	42.6	34.0	39.4	41.0	33.3
Cotton piece-goods . . . .	59.2	40.8	46.3	73.2	75.2
Medicines and drugs . . . .	19.8	18.2	15.9	14.7	17.7
Cement . . . . .	85.9	76.7	64.1	89.3	91.5
Paints and colours . . . . .	24.8	16.2	19.0	31.8	11.4
Fertilisers . . . . .	412.2	422.8	296.5	308.0	247.9
Tools, implements and instruments . . . . .	37.8	38.3	33.6	33.2	33.1
Machinery and parts thereof . . . . .	423.5	259.2	151.8	139.4	121.2
Iron and steel manufactures:					
Household utensils of iron and steel . . . . .	13.1	20.7	12.9	22.1	42.6
Building and mining materials . . . . .	50.1	82.3	50.2	34.7	40.6
Railway materials . . . . .	0.7	18.6	24.1	34.5	45.1
Other iron and steel manufactures . . . . .	74.3	83.6	79.3	98.0	114.1
Vehicles:					
Railway locomotives and parts . . . . .	23.6	14.4	17.7	24.7	19.6
Railway wagons and parts . . . . .	9.3	6.7	8.8	3.0	13.0
Private cars . . . . .	36.1	26.8	24.9	40.0	38.5
Commercial vehicles . . . . .	95.7	17.9	12.6	7.6	3.2
Chassis with engines . . . . .	132.7	66.2	68.8	56.3	54.7
Cycles . . . . .	22.0	11.6	34.2	22.9	31.6
Ships and boats . . . . .	3.0	24.0	0.4	0.7	29.6

TABLE 39. EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS: PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1954 TO 1958—VALUE AND QUANTITIES

<i>Commodity</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
<b>COCOA:</b>					
Value, £ thousand . . .	1,344	996	976	934	1,340
Quantity, long tons . . .	4,399	4,582	5,460	3,810	3,609
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(4,471)	(4,657)	(5,549)	(3,872)	(3,667)
<b>FRESH BANANAS:</b>					
Value, £ thousand . . .	3,195	2,799	2,403	2,344	2,863
Quantity, long tons . . .	84,394	77,836	68,601	66,969	81,232
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(85,770)	(79,107)	(69,722)	(68,063)	(82,556)
<b>DRIED BANANAS:</b>					
Value, £ thousand . . .	29	22	25	15	3
Quantity, long tons . . .	219	158	195	128	29
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(223)	(161)	(198)	(130)	(29)
<b>PALM KERNELS:</b>					
Value, £ thousand . . .	78	62	69	89	88
Quantity, long tons . . .	1,707	1,379	1,514	2,000	1,731
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(1,735)	(1,402)	(1,539)	(2,033)	(1,759)
<b>PALM OIL:</b>					
Value, £ thousand . . .	236	261	197	241	174
Quantity, long tons . . .	3,124	3,029	2,360	3,239	2,590
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(3,175)	(3,078)	(2,399)	(3,292)	(2,631)
<b>RUBBER:</b>					
Value, £ thousand . . .	417	313	236	218	285
Quantity, long tons . . .	2,180	1,905	1,644	1,442	1,603
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(2,216)	(1,936)	(1,671)	(1,465)	(1,629)
<b>TIMBER LOGS:</b>					
Value, £ thousand . . .	562	102	20	—	1,080
Quantity, thous. cu. ft. . .	1,756	264	68	—	3,522
<b>TIMBER, SAWN:</b>					
Value, £ thousand . . .	4	1	—	—	20
Quantity, thous. cu. ft. . .	9	3	—	—	45

**TABLE 40. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS**  
**TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,**  
**1954 TO 1958**

£ thousand

<i>Country of origin or destination</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
IMPORTS—Total . . .	2,961·6	2,370·4	2,010·7	2,094·3	1,666·1
Total—British Countries . . .	1,665·2	1,259·4	1,191·4	1,409·6	1,259·5
United Kingdom . . .	1,620·9	1,214·4	1,150·0	1,370·3	1,222·6
Other British Countries . . .	44·3	45·0	41·4	39·3	36·9
Total—Foreign Countries . . .	1,296·4	1,111·0	819·3	684·7	406·6
France . . .	23·9	46·3	1·5	17·8	16·6
French Cameroons . . .	0·9	14·9	—	2·1	0·6
Netherlands . . .	603·1	507·6	318·1	278·0	173·5
Belgium—Luxemburg . . .	69·7	53·0	114·0	82·6	24·2
Germany . . .	89·3(a)	112·1(a)	151·1	81·5	53·2
Italy and Trieste . . .	4·9	3·4	2·7	1·8	2·9
Japan . . .	57·2	47·1	56·5	83·6	35·5
United States of America . . .	249·8	134·9	55·5	54·0	38·9
Other Foreign Countries . . .	197·6	191·7	119·9	83·3	61·2
EXPORTS (including Re-exports)					
Total . . .	6,923·2	5,351·1	4,237·0	4,041·8	4,912·4
United Kingdom . . .	5,301·8	4,749·2	3,693·4	3,722·1	4,339·2
Other British Countries . . .	2·1	54·3	0·5	0·3	0·5
Western Germany . . .	247·1	162·5	8·2	—	—
U.S.A. . .	91·2	23·6	461·7	273·0	568·1
Other Foreign Countries . . .	1,281·0	361·5	73·2	46·4	4·6

NOTE:

(a) This figure relates to Western Germany only.

**TABLE 41. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS**  
**MAIN ITEMS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION, 1958**

<i>Direction of Trade Item and Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Belgium— Luxembourg</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Other Countries</i>
IMPORTS:									
Beer, etc. '000 galls.	220·9	47·7	—	97·7	—	72·2	—	—	3·3
Cement tons	8,454·7	8,405·5	—	—	—	49·2	—	—	—
Fertilisers tons	13,959·2	191·5	—	12,054·8	1,200·0	512·9	—	—	—
Machinery £ sterling	423,456	206,066	353	72,534	—	5,316	—	138,774	413
Ships and boats £ sterling	3,005	2,979	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
EXPORTS:									
Cocoa tons	4,399	2,199	—	2,200	—	—	—	—	—
Bananas (fresh) tons	84,394	82,169	—	594	—	—	—	—	1,631
Rubber tons	2,180	2,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber:									
Logs, '000 cu. ft.	3,522	1,328	—	530	—	838	—	—	826
Sawn, '000 cu. ft.	45	21	—	11	—	1	—	—	12



## APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

### Introductory Note

There are no comprehensive agricultural statistics for the Territory. Information on land use and on estimated agricultural production for a small sample of villages was collected in the course of a sample census. Full details were given in the Report on the sample census of agriculture, 1950-51, published by the Department of Statistics, Lagos, in 1952. On the other hand there are certain crops which are grown mainly or entirely for export—in the Northern Cameroons groundnuts and long-staple cotton, in the Southern Cameroons bananas, palm kernels, cocoa and rubber—and there are statistics for these.

In the Southern Cameroons the plantations operated by non-indigenous companies and the Southern Cameroons Development Corporation account for 390 sq. miles, or 7·8 per cent. of the total land at present under cultivation or fallow. There are no such plantations in the Northern Cameroons. In addition, of the total estimated area of 10,493 sq. miles in the Southern Cameroons which is under forest reserves or uncultivated, about 1,767 sq. miles is either under exploitation or is earmarked for future concessions to non-indigenous companies.

**TABLE 42. ESTIMATED LAND UTILISATION, 1950-51**

Square miles

<i>Land Classification</i>	<i>Total Trust Territory</i>			<i>Provinces</i>				
	<i>All Areas</i>	<i>Northern Areas</i>	<i>Southern Areas</i>	<i>Adam-awa (a)</i>	<i>Benue (a)</i>	<i>Bornu (a)</i>	<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>
AREAS Total	34,081	17,500	16,581	(31,786)	(29,318)	(45,733)	6,932	9,649
Under farm crops	1,108	594	504	(1,318)	(1,757)	(2,110)	362	142
Under tree crops (b)	451	3	448	(2)	(—)	(—)	30	418
Fallow	4,653	594	4,059	(457)	(6,908)	(692)	3,293	766
Forest Reserves	2,159	15	2,144	(11)	(509)	(152)	510	1,634
Non-agricultural	190	71	119	(55)	(271)	(205)	65	54
Grazing	1,253	112	1,141	(—)	(—)	(—)	1,141	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	24,267	16,101	8,166	(29,943)	19,873	42,574	1,531	6,635
PERCENTAGES Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under farm crops	3·2	3·3	3·0	4·2	6·0	4·6	5·2	1·5
Under tree crops	1·3	—	2·7	—	—	—	0·4	4·3
Fallow	13·7	3·3	24·4	1·4	23·6	1·5	47·5	7·9
Forest Reserves	6·3	—	12·8	—	1·7	0·3	7·4	16·9
Non-agricultural	0·6	0·4	0·7	0·2	0·9	0·5	0·9	0·6
Grazing	3·7	0·6	6·9	—	—	—	16·5	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	71·2	92·4	49·5	94·2	67·4	67·8	22·1	68·8

**NOTE:**

Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Tree crops consist of the fruit or sap of the trees; they exclude timber, firewood, bark, wild honey, etc.

TABLE 43. ESTIMATED AREAS UNDER PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51  
Thousand acres

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
ACREAGES Total (d)	909	412	499	(843)	(1,229)	(1,378)	400	97
Rice	9	—	9	(—)	(28)	(—)	—	9
Millet	53	53	—	(69)	(211)	(524)	—	—
Guinea Corn(b)	272	272	—	(512)	(304)	(547)	—	—
Maize(c)	228	27	201	—	(16)	(22)	186	15
Cassava	96	6	90	(26)	(40)	(—)	76	14
Yams	8	—	8	(—)	(314)	(—)	—	8
Cocoyams	84	5	81	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	33
Cow peas	13	13	—	(21)	(46)	(73)	—	—
Okra	2	1	1	(—)	(7)	(—)	—	1
Peppers	1	—	1	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1
Groundnuts	36	32	4	(127)	(41)	(162)	1	3
Other farm crops	107	3	104	(88)	(222)	(50)	91	13
PERCENTAGES(d) Total	100	100	100	(100)	(100)	(100)	100	100
Rice	1.0	—	1.8	(—)	(2.3)	(—)	—	9.3
Millet	5.2	12.8	—	(8.2)	(17.2)	(38.0)	—	—
Guinea Corn	29.9	66.0	—	(60.7)	(24.7)	(33.7)	—	—
Maize	25.2	6.5	40.5	(—)	(1.3)	(1.6)	46.5	15.5
Cassava	10.6	1.5	18.5	(3.1)	(3.3)	(—)	19.0	14.4
Yams	0.9	—	1.7	(—)	(25.5)	(—)	—	8.3
Cocoyams	9.2	1.2	15.9	(—)	(—)	(—)	11.5	54.0
Cow peas	1.4	3.2	—	(2.5)	(3.7)	(5.3)	—	—
Okra	0.2	0.3	0.2	(—)	(0.6)	(—)	—	1.0
Peppers	0.1	—	0.2	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1.0
Groundnuts	3.9	7.8	0.8	(15.1)	(3.3)	(11.8)	0.3	3.1
Other farm products	11.8	0.7	20.4	(10.4)	(18.1)	(3.6)	22.7	5.9

## NOTE:

Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Including masakwa.

(c) Early and late maize.

(d) Some of the totals shown in the above table exceed the figures shown opposite "Land under Farm crops" in Table 42 to the extent of the area planted with second crops.

TABLE 44. ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF CULTIVATORS AND AVERAGE ACREAGE FARMED PER CULTIVATOR, 1950-51

Type of Cultivator or Crop	Totals			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adam- awa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Camer- oons
NUMBERS OF CULTIVATORS Total	268,000	149,000	119,000	(201,000)	(331,000)	(334,000)	78,000	41,000
Total farmers	243,000	149,000	94,000	(201,000)	(331,000)	(334,000)	78,000	16,000
Full-time	201,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-time	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ACREAGE PER CULTIVATOR(b) Total	3.7	2.8	4.2	(4.2)	(5.4)	(4.0)	5.1	2.4
Rice	—	—	—	(—)	(0.1)	(—)	—	0.2
Millet	0.2	0.3	—	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.6)	—	—
Guinea corn(c)	1.1	1.8	—	(2.5)	(0.9)	(1.6)	—	—
Maize(d)	0.9	0.2	1.7	(—)	(—)	(0.1)	2.4	0.4
Cassava	0.4	—	0.8	(0.1)	(0.1)	(—)	1.0	0.3
Yams	—	—	—	(—)	(0.9)	(—)	—	0.2
Cocoyams	0.3	—	0.7	(—)	(—)	(—)	0.6	0.8
Cow peas	—	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	—	—
Okra	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Peppers	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts	0.2	0.2	—	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.5)	—	0.1
Other farm crops	0.4	—	0.9	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.1)	1.1	0.4

## NOTE:

Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Farmers only; excludes plantation workers.

(c) Including masakwa.

(d) Early and late maize.

TABLE 45. ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51

Thousand tons

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
PRODUCTION								
Total—all crop	747	206	541	(420)	(1,733)	(381)	383	158
Rice (paddy)	2	—	2	(—)	(12)	(—)	—	2
Millet (threshed)	15	15	—	(19)	(60)	(113)	—	—
Guinea corn (threshed)(b)	84	84	—	(264)	(103)	(206)	—	—
Maize (shelled)(c)	122	13	109	(—)	(6)	(9)	102	7
Cassava (roots)	318	23	295	(95)	(148)	(—)	235	60
Yams (tubers)	26	—	26	(—)	(1,394)	(—)	—	26
Cocoyams (roots)	113	4	109	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	63
Sweet potatoes (roots)	23	23	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Cow peas (shelled)	2	2	—	(5)	(5)	(6)	—	—
Okra (fruits)	1	1	—	(—)	(1)	(—)	—	—
Peppers	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Melon (un-shelled seed)	1	1	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts (shelled)	9	9	—	(37)	(4)	(47)	—	—
Bambarra groundnuts (shelled)	31	31	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
YIELDS								
PER ACRE (tons)								
Rice (paddy)	584	—	584	(—)	(945)	(—)	—	—
Millet (threshed)	632	632	—	(602)	(636)	(482)	—	—
Guinea corn (threshed)(b)	693	693	—	(1,156)	(759)	(840)	—	—
Maize (shelled)(c)	1,208	1,080	1,215	(—)	(860)	(972)	1,230	1,087
Cassava (roots)	7,450	8,590	7,351	(8,190)	(8,364)	(—)	6,952	9,929
Yams (tubers)	7,280	—	7,280	(—)	(9,934)	(—)	—	7,053
Cocoyams (roots)	3,045	1,790	3,140	(—)	(—)	(—)	2,200	4,268
Sweet potatoes (roots)	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Cow peas (shelled)	346	346	—	(483)	(241)	(184)	—	—
Okra (fruits)	1,120	2,240	—	(—)	(318)	(—)	—	—
Peppers	100	—	112	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	116
Melon (un-shelled seed)	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts (shelled)	560	601	368	(661)	(242)	(651)	379	231
Bambarra groundnuts	450	450	—	(462)	(465)	(—)	—	—

## NOTE:

Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Including masakwa.

(c) Early and late maize.

**TABLE 46. PRODUCTION OF MARKETING BOARD PRODUCE IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1954-55 TO 1957-58**

	<i>Marketing Year (Calendar Year)</i>	<i>Palm Kernels</i>	<i>Palm Oil</i>	<i>Crop Season</i>	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Ground- nuts</i>	<i>Seed Cotton</i>
		Tons (a)	Tons (a)		Tons (a)	Tons	Tons (b)
Production	1958	5,018	6,228	1957-58	5,079	17,289	970
	1957	4,521	5,828	1956-57	4,385	14,134	547
	1956	4,606	5,457	1955-56	6,624	14,706	542
	1955	4,792	6,288	1954-55	4,167	16,788	166
Producer Value		£	£		£	£	£
	1958*	161,000	336,000	1957-58	757,000	501,000†	52,000†
	1957*	145,000	315,000	1956-57	652,000	350,000†	29,200
	1956	134,000	295,000(c)	1955-56	1,267,000	427,000	28,100
	1955	129,000	416,000	1954-55	811,000	474,000	8,800

NOTES: (a) Produce graded figures for 1955.

(b) Produce purchased figures for 1955.

(c) Excluding high quality premium payments.

\* All figures include Purchase Sales Tax.

† Based on minimum Producer prices at buying station.

## APPENDIX IX. LIVESTOCK

**TABLE 47. LIVESTOCK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953 TO 1958**

Estimated numbers—thousands

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>
Total . . . . . 1958	588
1957	561
1956	590
1955	575
1954	586
1953	485
By provinces, 1957 :	
Southern Cameroons . . . . .	166
Trust Territory within:	
Adamawa . . . . .	238
Benue . . . . .	2
Bornu . . . . .	155
By provinces, 1958 :	
Southern Cameroons . . . . .	196
Trust Territory within:	
Adamawa . . . . .	234
Benue . . . . .	3
Bornu . . . . .	(a)

NOTE: There are also considerable numbers of horses, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

(a) No figure is available for 1958.

TABLE 48. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FROM TRUST TERRITORY,  
1957 AND 1958

<i>Product</i>	1957		1958	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cattle Exported . . . . . Number	53,000	£ 894,000	44,000	£ 734,000
Meat for local consumption:				
Beef . . . . . thousand lb.	2,900	171,000	3,675	228,000

## NOTES:

1. Other livestock products include pork, milk, butter, wool, hair, bones and horns.

2. These figures are rough estimates. Estimated figures for goats have been omitted as they are subject to too wide a margin of error.

## APPENDIX X. FISHERIES

## Note:

Statistics are available only for the Southern Cameroons for the period October to December. Quantity of fish caught: 40,142 lbs. Value: £1,434.

## APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

TABLE 49. AREA OF FORESTS AND FOREST ESTATES IN TRUST  
TERRITORY,<sup>a</sup> 1957 AND 1958

<i>Type of Forest</i>	<i>Area</i>	
	1957	1958
	<i>Sq. miles</i>	<i>Sq. miles</i>
Productive or unproductive forests:		
Total area of productive forests . . . . .	1,581	1,565
Area of productive forests being exploited . . . . .	179	179
Estimated area of unproductive forests . . . . .	731	731
Managed forests:		
Area of forest reserve (a) . . . . .	2,418	2,550
Area of forest under regeneration schemes (b) . . . . .	8	7

## NOTES:

(a) Includes 106 sq. miles in 1957 and 254 sq. miles in 1958 in Northern Cameroons. All other figures relate to Southern Cameroons only.

(b) Actual area regenerated.

**TABLE 50. MERCHANTABLE TIMBER FROM TRUST TERRITORY ESTIMATED VOLUME AND VALUE, 1952-53 TO 1957-58**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>cubic feet</i>	<i>£</i>
1957-58 . . . . .	1,956,150	34,410 (a)
1956-57 . . . . .	833,830	9,400 (a)
1955-56 . . . . .	706,000	34,140
1954-55 . . . . .	514,530	18,050
1953-54 . . . . .	922,000	54,000
1952-53 . . . . .	1,128,000	70,000

**NOTES:**

1. No statistics are available for other forest products.

2. 1955-56 to 1957-58 figures relate to Southern Cameroons only.

(a) Represents fees and royalties on felled trees and sales of forest products. Previous figures calculated on estimated sale values at site.

**APPENDIX XII. MINERAL RESERVES**

There are no known Mineral resources of commercial value, and consequently no mining in the Trust Territory.

**APPENDIX XIII. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION****Note:**

Industry in the sense of heavy industry or factory production does not exist in the territory. Apart from domestic crafts, like weaving, plaiting, leather work, and pottery, and services like transport and distribution, almost the sole industrial activity is the processing of primary-produce for export, making of palm oil and sheet rubber, drying of bananas in remote areas, and tanning hide and skins. These are all merely ancillary to agriculture, and are carried out mainly by and for the large plantations, who also do their own building, mechanical repairs, woodwork, dairy farming, retailing, electricity generation and transport, and operate the main port facilities.

**APPENDIX XIV. CO-OPERATIVES****TABLE 51. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1957 AND 1958**

<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>1957 (a)</i>				<i>1958</i>			
	<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<b>TOTAL .</b>	129	8,457	£ 167,438	£ 1,484,994	157	12,312	£ 341,080	£ 3,052,111
Thrift and Credit	4	76	199	231	3	60	213	153
Thrift and Loan	5	210	6,272	389	5	229	6,887	1,751
Marketing .	106	7,892	31,573	545,041	136	11,721	54,096	1,086,726
Farming (b)	2	32	184	134	—	—	—	—
Secondaries .	12	247	129,210	939,199	13	302	279,884	1,963,481

**NOTES:**

The 1958 figures are as at 31st March, 1958.

(a) These figures do not correspond with the estimate of membership and figures for produce marketed in 1957 given in the Report since the above figures are compiled from annual accounts submitted by 91 Societies as at 31st March, 1957 and by 19 Societies as at 30th September, 1957. 17 Societies formed after 31st March, 1957, did not submit any annual accounts and their figures are therefore not included.

(b) The group farm Societies did not submit annual accounts in 1957 and 1958, but their 1956 figures are shown in 1957.



## APPENDIX XV.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 52. POST OFFICES, MONEY- AND POSTAL-ORDERS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1957 AND 1958

<i>Item</i>	1957	1958
	<i>Number or Value</i>	<i>Number or Value</i>
POST OFFICES:		
TOTAL . . . . .	31	31
Full facilities (a) . . . . .	6	6
Partial facilities . . . . .	25	25
MONEY ORDERS:		
Issued: Number . . . . .	8,420	7,945
Value . . . . . £	145,409	100,804
Paid: Number . . . . .	2,914	4,193
Value . . . . . £	43,318	47,584
POSTAL ORDERS:		
Issued: Number . . . . .	144,150	100,388
Value . . . . . £	104,771	84,736
Paid: Number . . . . .	26,304	45,719
Value . . . . . £	23,657	52,180
SAVINGS BANK:		
Deposits . . . . . £	32,719	67,368
Withdrawals . . . . . £	68,320	69,259

NOTE: (a) Full facilities comprise: Postal, Telegraph, Money- and Postal-Order Services and Savings Bank.

TABLE 53. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1957 AND 1958

<i>Item</i>	1957	1958
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
TELEPHONE SERVICE:		
Number of systems . . . . .	4	4
Mileage of wires—local . . . . .	260	260
Mileage of wires—trunk . . . . .	300	334
Subscribers . . . . .	240	310
Public telephones . . . . .	4	4
TELEGRAPH SERVICE:		
Offices . . . . .	6	6
Inland telegrams . . . . .	149,358	156,743
Foreign telegrams received . . . . .	4,641	4,330
Foreign telegrams despatched . . . . .	5,185	5,758
WIRELESS LICENCES:		
Issued . . . . .	229	448

NOTE:  
Figures refer to Southern Cameroons only.

**TABLE 54A. ROADS IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS  
BY PROVINCE, 1958**

miles

<i>Area</i>	1958			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>All Season</i>	<i>Dry Season</i>	<i>Tarred</i>
<b>TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:</b>				
Adamawa Province . . .	409	144	265	—
Benue Province (a) . . .	37	30	7	—
Bornu Province . . .	381	39	342	—

**NOTES:**

(a) This does not include the Takum-Bissaula-Kamine Road.

The classification of bus routes has little significance in the Northern Cameroons. There are few roads which are not served by some form of passenger-carrying vehicle.

**TABLE 54B. ROADS IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS  
BY TYPE, 1957 AND 1958**

<i>Type</i>	1957	1958
	miles	miles
Native Authority and Community Development Roads .	450	450
Public Works Trunk "A" Roads . . . . .	480	480
Public Works Trunk "B" Roads . . . . .	159	172

**NOTE:**

The classification of bus routes has little significance in the Southern Cameroons. There is no road which is not served by some form of passenger-carrying vehicle.

**TABLE 55. MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS,  
1957 AND 1958**

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	1957	1958
Private vehicles and taxis(a) . . . . .	368	380
Commercial vehicles :		
Lorries, Kitcars, etc.(b) . . . . .	712	731
Trailers . . . . .	65	64
Motor cycles . . . . .	78	87
Tractors(c) . . . . .	48	64

**NOTES:**

(a) "Private" vehicles include all saloon cars, and all private kitcars, station wagons, etc.

(b) "Commercial" vehicles exclude taxis and all "private" vehicles as defined above.

(c) Tractors of all kinds licensed to pass over public roads.

TABLE 56. AIR TRANSPORT IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1956 TO 1958

Year	No. of Airports	Passenger Movements	
		Arrivals	Departures
1956			
TOTAL . . . . .	2	2,156	2,560
Tiko . . . . .	1	2,156	2,560
Mamfe . . . . .	1	—	—
1957			
TOTAL . . . . .	2	3,296	3,259
Tiko . . . . .	1	3,296	3,259
Mamfe . . . . .	1	—	—
1958			
TOTAL . . . . .	2	4,373	4,647
Tiko . . . . .	1	4,373	4,647
Mamfe . . . . .	1	—	—

TABLE 57. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION POINTS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE, 1957 AND 1958

Area	Total	Synoptic reporting stations	Climatological or agricultural stations	Rainfall Stations
1957				
TOTAL . . . . .	113	3	6	104
Southern Cameroons . . . . .	84	3	4	77
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province . . . . .	11	—	1	10
Benue Province . . . . .	2	—	—	2
Bornu Province . . . . .	16	—	1	15
1958				
TOTAL . . . . .	133	3	14	116
Southern Cameroons . . . . .	104	3	14	87
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province . . . . .	11	—	—	11
Benue Province . . . . .	2	—	—	2
Bornu Province . . . . .	16	—	—	16

TABLE 58. SEA-BORNE CARGO LOADED AND UNLOADED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS, 1953 TO 1958

Thousand long tons

Year	Cargo Loaded			Cargo Unloaded		
	Coastwise	Foreign	Total	Coastwise	Foreign	Total
1958 . . . . .	3	223	226	20	60	80
1957 . . . . .	3	136	139	20	35	55
1956 . . . . .	2	88	90	13	33	46
1955 . . . . .	3	79	82	11	38	49
1954 . . . . .	4	96	100	11	31	42
1953 . . . . .	2	99	101	10	26	36

**TABLE 59. NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1958**

<i>Nationality of Vessel</i>	<i>Entered</i>			<i>Cleared</i>		
	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL . . .	298	456	754	322	425	747
British . . .	258	358	616	268	341	609
French . . .	—	44	44	—	44	44
Dutch . . .	5	2	7	4	3	7
German . . .	3	4	7	4	1	5
Norwegian . . .	16	27	43	28	18	46
Spanish . . .	—	6	6	—	6	6
Swedish . . .	2	5	7	2	5	7
U.S.A. . .	1	—	1	1	—	1
Others . . .	13	10	23	15	7	22

**TABLE 60. REGISTERED TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1957 AND 1958**

Thousand net registered tons

<i>Nationality of Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels Entered</i>			<i>Vessels Cleared</i>		
	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL 1957 . . .	278·1	550·7	828·8	282·5	545·5	828·0
1958 . . .	440·9	727·4	1,168·3	373·4	776·4	1,149·8
1957						
British . . .	207·3	469·5	676·8	218·6	454·2	672·8
French . . .	0·3	3·2	3·5	8·0	—	8·0
Dutch . . .	6·2	9·7	15·9	3·4	9·4	12·8
German . . .	9·7	15·9	25·6	10·3	15·3	25·6
Norwegian . . .	30·9	30·5	61·4	29·3	32·1	61·4
Spanish . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish . . .	11·4	8·0	19·4	8·0	11·4	19·4
Others . . .	12·3	13·9	26·2	4·9	23·1	28·0
1958						
British . . .	357·1	653·9	1,011·0	312·8	675·8	988·6
French . . .	0·2	—	0·2	0·2	—	0·2
Dutch . . .	2·8	6·8	9·6	3·5	6·1	9·6
German . . .	6·6	8·1	14·7	2·7	11·2	13·9
Norwegian . . .	42·2	20·3	62·5	33·4	39·5	72·9
Spanish . . .	*	—	*	*	—	*
Swedish . . .	9·7	3·1	12·8	9·7	3·1	12·8
U.S.A. . .	—	3·2	3·2	—	3·2	3·2
Others . . .	22·3	32·0	54·3	11·1	37·5	48·6

\* Less than 50 tons.

**APPENDIX XVI. COST OF LIVING****Introductory Note**

Apart from the plantation in Victoria Division of the Southern Cameroons, the people of the Trust Territory nearly all follow rural occupations and are not employees. In these circumstances consumer Price Indices have only circumscribed relevance to the Trust Territory. The prices given in the following Tables come from different sources. Those for Victoria and Buea are collected by the Department of Labour while those for Bama, Gwoza and Mubi are collected by local authority employees for the administration. The former are known to be fairly reliable.

TABLE 61A. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS  
BAMA, GWOZA AND MUBI, 1955 TO 1958

BANIA, GWOZA AND MUBI, 1955 TO 1958													pence
Foodstuff	Local Unit of quantity and amount priced weight	Bama				Gwoza (d)				Mubi			
		1958	1957	1956	1955	1958	1957	1956	1955	1958	1957	1956	1955 (1)
Millet	• lb.	6.6	3.5	2.8	4.1	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	—	2.7	2.6	2.3
Guinea-corn	• lb.	5.0	3.3	2.7	4.5	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	—	2.0	2.1	1.5
Brown rice	• lb.	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.1	6.4	5.7	3.3	3.7	—	5.6	4.6	5.7
Cassava tubers	• lb.	2.1	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0
Fresh beef: boneless	• lb.	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.6	10.2	8.8	8.0	5.7	12.0	11.3	17.2	8.9
Dried beef	• lb.	13.1	18.6	16.7	11.5	13.6	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried fish	• lb.	10.0	9.9	13.2	19.0	20.0	17.9	13.9	16.1	—	12.0	19.5	12.0
Palm oil (medium)	• lb.	27.5	28.4	22.3	18.4	—	—	—	—	18.0	—	—	—
Groundnut oil (medium)	• lb.	21.1	17.1	18.6	21.2	20.9	15.7	16.8	15.1	23.3	21.0	26.8	21.2
Sour milk	• lb.	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.8	2.7	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.0	—	—
Butter	• lb.	27.7	31.7	26.4	27.0	20.2	—	8.8	11.8	—	—	—	—
Salt	• lb.	8.4	7.8	8.6	8.4	7.9	6.0	4.7	4.8	6.0	5.7	5.1	4.9
Dried pepper (a, b, c)	• lb.	18.3	13.8	15.1	15.7	13.0	15.6	8.6	14.5	19.3	18.0	29.7	23.3
Daddawa balls	• lb.	15.7	15.4	14.7	14.6	—	17.2	11.0	8.2	12.0	12.0	11.3	12.0
Dried kuka leaves	• lb.	13.7	9.5	7.3	9.9	4.1	3.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.9	1.0
Groundnuts—shelled	• lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	4.9	3.6

## NOTES:

1. 1955 prices for Mubi are January–September averages and in 1956 are January–March and July–December averages.  
 2. 1956 prices for Gwoza are January–June and October–December averages, and in 1957 are January–March and July–December averages.

(a) In Bama, the unit of capacity for grain is the large Mudu of about 5½ lb.; this varies with the type and dryness of the grain; the unit of capacity for pepper is the small Mudu, equivalent to about 1 lb.

(b) In Gwoza the unit is the small Mudu, equivalent to about 2½ lb. for grain and 1 lb. for pepper.

(c) In Mubi the unit is the Tasa, equivalent to about 2½ lb. for grain, ¾ lb. for pepper.

TABLE 61B. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS, VICTORIA AND BUEA, 1955 TO 1958

Foodstuff	Unit of quantity and equivalent weight	Victoria				Buea			
		1958	1957	1956 (a)	1955	1958	1957	1956	1955
Beef . . . . .	Pound	29.9	30.0	30.2	24.5	27.0	30.3	18.8	25.1
Fish, dried . . . . .	Pound	26.6	24.3(c)	..(b)	27.7	12.5	9.5	..(b)	33.0
Fish, fresh . . . . .	Pound	18.7	19.7	17.4	19.1(c)	—	—	—	—
Eggs . . . . .	6	32.9	30.6	29.2	31.2	36.1	32.5	30.8	32.1
Farina, cigarette cup = 6 oz.	. . . . .	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
Rice, cigarette cup = 9 oz.	. . . . .	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.7
Beans, cigarette cup = 8 oz.	. . . . .	2.3	2.1	2.1	3.1	3.9	3.0	3.8	3.3
Plantains . . . . .	. . . . .	16.1	13.6	16.3	15.6	13.1	21.3(c)	12.1	14.3
Cocoyam . . . . .	Pound	8.4	5.5	5.4	2.0	2.6	5.4	3.1	2.0
Palm oil, bottle = 24 oz.	. . . . .	12.0	12.9	12.1	12.7	13.9	13.0	12.6	14.7
Tomatoes . . . . .	Pound	7.3	7.0	8.3	11.2	10.5	9.6(f)	8.5	11.4
Greens . . . . .	Pound	2.3	1.9	0.9	3.3	4.9(g)	1.3(f)	1.8	3.9
Okro . . . . .	Pound	2.9	3.0	2.4	5.7	5.1	1.6	2.1	5.3
Melon seeds, cigarette cup = 6 oz.	. . . . .	6.8	5.2	5.0	6.7	8.3	6.8	6.0	8.2
Onions . . . . .	Pound	—	—	—	26.7	10.5(d)	12.4	13.5	18.1
Pepper, cigarette cup = 3 oz.	. . . . .	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.8
Salt, cup . . . . .	9 oz.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.3
Bananas . . . . .	12	3.5	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.8	5.1	4.2
Oranges . . . . .	12	—	9.5	10.1	13.0(e)	12.4(a)	8.8(f)	9.9	12.0
Groundnuts, cigarette cup = 6 oz.	. . . . .	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	5.5

## NOTES:

- (a) Based on only 7 monthly figures.  
 (b) Prices comparable with previous years not available.  
 (c) Based on only 9 monthly figures.  
 (d) Based on only 8 monthly figures.  
 (e) Based on only 1 month.  
 (f) Based on only 5 monthly figures.  
 (g) Based on only 11 monthly figures.

TABLE 62. RETAIL PRICE INDICES IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS SELECTED TOWNS 1955 TO 1958

1953 Average = 100

Year and Quarter				Index of retail prices of local foodstuffs		
				Bama	Gwoza	Mubi
1955	1st quarter	.	.	119	99	93
	2nd quarter	.	.	138	106	93
	3rd quarter	.	.	149	124	97
	4th quarter	.	.	149	113	..
1956	1st quarter	.	.	107	109	87
	2nd quarter	.	.	98	114	—
	3rd quarter	.	.	107	—	153
	4th quarter	.	.	113	137	139
1957	1st quarter	.	.	100	109	97
	2nd quarter	.	.	100	—	101
	3rd quarter	.	.	119	122	97
	4th quarter	.	.	132	136	111
1958	1st quarter	.	.	148	155	115
	2nd quarter	.	.	163	169	116
	3rd quarter	.	.	167	187	120
	4th quarter	.	.	159	148	108

## NOTE:

1. The local foodstuffs are those shown in Table 61A. Index weighting is based on administrative officers' estimates of the supposed diet of unskilled labourers in the Trust Territory. The quality of price collection is sometimes not very good.

## APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR

## Introductory Note

Only a small proportion of the people of the Trust Territory are employed: Central and Local Government, and the plantations, are the only substantial employers. Most of the population possess land and earn their living by cultivating small farms.

Information on Labour Inspections and Labour Offences may be found in the text.

There is no restriction on the movement of Africans from or into the Trust Territory across the frontier; within the Federation of Nigeria anyone may move as he pleases. A substantial number of Africans born outside the Trust Territory now live and work there. Natives of Trust Territory are equally free to seek work and live where they please. No statistics of emigrants and immigrants are available.

The estimated occupational composition of the population is shown in Appendix I, Tables 7A and 7B.

In general, it is not necessary to recruit workers outside the area where they are to work; but one of the banana plantations does so on a small scale—entirely within the Trust Territory.



Plantation workers are given accommodation, and normally have their families with them if they wish.

Owing to a change in the method of collection of employment statistics, the figures given for the Southern Cameroons in Table 63 are in a different form from those for the years prior to 1957. No statistics have been available for employment in the Northern Areas since 1955.

**TABLE 63. RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS—SEPTEMBER, 1958**

<i>Type of Employer</i>	<i>No. of Establishments Reporting</i>	<i>Persons Employed—30th September, 1958</i>			<i>Cash Earnings—September, 1958</i>		
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
					£	£	£
Government (excluding Local Government) .	64	5,950	100	6,050	61,423	1,609	63,032
Local Government .	40	2,987	52	3,039	13,647	490	14,137
Public Corporations .	44	19,054	360	19,414	122,874	1,792	124,666
Other . . . . .	35	8,822	61	8,883	63,592	608	64,200
Total . . . . .	183	36,813	573	37,386	261,536	4,499	266,035

**NOTES :**

1. As employment is to a considerable extent seasonal these figures, relating to 30th September, do not represent the average level of employment throughout the year.

2. Cash Earnings include overtime, bonus payments and acting allowance, but *exclude* specific allowances (such as uniform allowance) and the value of perquisites such as housing or rations.

3. Male employees were reported in the following groups :—

Managerial, administrative and professional staff.

Technical and supervisory staff.

Clerks, shop assistants, etc.

Foremen, chargehands, etc.

Artisans.

Skilled Labourers.

Unskilled Labourers.

Apprentices.

4. No analysis according to the above groups is available at the time of going to press.

5. The above is an analysis of returns received up to 30th April, 1959, and represents about 95 per cent. of the estimated total employment.

**TABLE 64. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY,  
1954 TO 1958** Hours

<i>Area and Industry</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
<b>NORTHERN AREAS:</b>					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa . . . . .	44	44	44	44	44
In Benue . . . . .	44	44	44	44	..
In Bornu . . . . .	44	44	44	44	43
Other Industries—					
In Adamawa . . . . .	44	not	—	—	38-46
In Benue . . . . .	44	appli-	—	—	—
In Bornu . . . . .	44	cable	—	—	38-46
<b>SOUTHERN CAMEROONS:</b>					
Agriculture . . . . .	42	45	45	45	45
Industry, transport and trade	44	42	42	42	42
Domestic and personal service					
(a) . . . . .	50	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products . .	45	45	45	45	45
Public Service . . . . .	38·5	44	44	44	44
Other . . . . .	38·5	45	45	45	45

NOTE: (a) There are no fixed hours of work for domestic and personal service.

**TABLE 65A. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY:  
NORTHERN AREAS, 1954 TO 1958** Shillings

<i>Category, Industry and Area</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
<b>MONTHLY WAGES</b>					
<b>SKILLED WORKERS:</b>					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa . . . . .	195-416	195-416	195-416	193-415	150-220
In Benue . . . . .	195-416	195-416	195-416	193-415	100
In Bornu . . . . .	195-416	195-416	195-416	193-415	—
Other industries—					
In Adamawa . . . . .	} not appli- cable	—	—	—	—
In Benue . . . . .		—	—	—	—
In Bornu . . . . .		—	—	—	—
<b>SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:</b>					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa . . . . .	119-145	119-145	115-141	115-141	72-105
In Benue . . . . .	124-150	119-150	119-145	119-145	70
In Bornu . . . . .	124-150	119-145	115-141	—	75
Other industries—					
In Adamawa . . . . .	} not appli- cable	—	—	—	60-100
In Benue . . . . .		—	—	—	—
In Bornu . . . . .		—	—	—	45-75
<b>UNSKILLED WORKERS:</b>					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa . . . . .	61-69	61-69	54-63	54-65	45
In Benue . . . . .	69-78	61-78	61-69	61-69	45
In Bornu . . . . .	69-78	61-69	54-63	54-65	45
Other industries—					
In Adamawa . . . . .	} not appli- cable	—	—	—	45
In Benue . . . . .		—	—	—	—
In Bornu . . . . .		—	—	—	45

NOTE: No details of housing for employees in the Northern areas are available.

**TABLE 65B. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY:  
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954 TO 1958**

<i>Industry</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
<b>AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES—Shillings</b>					
<b>SKILLED WORKERS:</b>					
Agriculture . . . . .	258	258	258	258	240
Industry, transport and trade	265	265	265	265	228
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	258	258	258	258	210
Public service . . . . .	304	304	304	304	240
Other . . . . .	300	300	300	250	240
<b>SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:</b>					
Agriculture . . . . .	130	130	130	130	119
Industry, transport and trade	112	112	112	122	94
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	84
Timber and forest products .	112	112	112	112	—
Public service . . . . .	130	130	130	115	98
Other . . . . .	150	150	150	115	104
<b>UNSKILLED WORKERS:</b>					
Agriculture . . . . .	80	80	80	78	76
Industry, transport and trade	80	80	80	75	61
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	62	62	62	62	57
Public service . . . . .	67	67	67	67	64
Other . . . . .	75	75	75	68	66
<b>EMPLOYEES HOUSED :</b>	<b>Thousands of employees</b>				
Total . . . . .	22·3	25·6	23·8	22·8	25·3
Agriculture . . . . .	20·8	24·0	22·8	22·1	23·9
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	0·1	0·2	0·4
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	1·0	0·3	0·1	—	—
Public service . . . . .	0·3	0·9	0·7	0·5	1·0
Other . . . . .	0·2	0·4	0·1	—	—

NOTE: 1958 Average Monthly wages of industrial workers in Southern Cameroons are not available. 1957 figures are repeated since there were no significant changes during the year.

TABLE 66. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—  
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954 TO 1958

<i>Industry</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
<b>FATAL ACCIDENTS:</b>					
Total . . . . .	15	16	18	11	15
Agriculture . . . . .	8	7	13	11	10
Industry, transport and trade	—	1	1	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	4	5	—	—	—
Public services . . . . .	3	2	2	—	5
Other . . . . .	—	1	2	—	—
<b>NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS:</b>					
Total . . . . .	261	192	296	419	440
Agriculture . . . . .	229	166	279	394	434
Industry, transport and trade	2	15	2	7	2
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	19	—	—	—	—
Public services . . . . .	11	11	13	15	4
Other . . . . .	—	—	2	3	—
<b>PERSONS COMPENSATED:</b>					
Total . . . . .	212	123	94	181	..
Agriculture . . . . .	200	112	88	180	..
Industry, transport and trade	1	8	1	1	..
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	..
Timber and forest products .	6	1	—	—	..
Public services . . . . .	5	2	4	—	—
Other . . . . .	—	—	1	—	..

TABLE 67. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN TRUST  
TERRITORY, 1954 TO 1958

<i>Industry</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
<b>NUMBER OF UNIONS:</b>					
Total . . . . .	12	17	17	15	11
Agriculture . . . . .	2	2	2	2	7
Industry, transport and trade	2	5	2	2	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public services . . . . .	8	8	7	7	4
Other . . . . .	—	2	6	4	—
<b>MEMBERSHIP:</b>					
Total . . . . .	11,980	21,981	21,820(a)	27,900	40,840
Agriculture . . . . .	10,900	18,700	18,920	24,640	39,940
Industry, transport and trade	130	311	50	80	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public services . . . . .	950	1,670	1,510	2,040	900
Other . . . . .	—	1,300	1,340	1,140	—

NOTE: 1. These unions are in the Southern Areas of the Trust Territory.

(a) Decrease due to redundancies declared by Cameroons Development Corporation. Men affected were mainly absorbed in employment not covered by Trade Unions.

**TABLE 68. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN TRUST TERRITORY—  
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954 TO 1958**

<i>Industry</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
<b>STRIKES:</b>					
Total . . . . .	15	8	7	9	5
Agriculture . . . . .	15	5	6	6	5
Industry, transport and trade	—	3	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public service . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—
Other . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—
<b>WORKERS INVOLVED:</b>					
Total . . . . .	2,691	898	2,300	20,032	4,703
Agriculture . . . . .	2,691	725	2,240	18,451	4,703
Industry, transport and trade	—	173	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public service . . . . .	—	—	60	225	—
Other industries . . . . .	—	—	—	1,356	—
<b>MAN-DAYS LOST:</b>					
Total . . . . .	8,458	1,314	4,876	87,251	23,515
Agriculture . . . . .	8,458	1,000	4,816	83,858	23,515
Industry, transport and trade	—	314	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public service . . . . .	—	—	60	825	—
Other industries . . . . .	—	—	—	2,568	—

## APPENDIX XVIII.

### SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE SERVICES

#### Note

Most of the population of the Trust Territory subsists on the land. The social customs of the people provide for orphans, widows, the aged and the infirm. The Cameroons Development Corporation, Elder's & Fyffe's and the U.A.C. provide elaborate facilities for their own workers and their workers' families.

## APPENDIX XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

#### Introductory Note

Medical services in Victoria Division of the Southern Cameroons (i.e., in the main plantation area) are as full as can be found in any rural area in Nigeria, and the area is far better "doctored" than any other part of the Trust Territory, or indeed most rural areas of Nigeria. In the Northern areas of Trust Territory the medical facilities compare favourably with those in the adjacent parts of the same provinces, and patients from Trust Territory often avail themselves of the medical services in nearby centres outside Trust Territory itself.

TABLE 69. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY, TOTALS BY GRADE, 1955 TO 1958

Grade	1958			1957	1956	1955
	North	South	Total	Total		
Registered physicians and surgeons . . . . .	3	27	30	27	29	27
Dental Surgeon . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Health Superintendent . . . . .	—	1	1	1	1	—
Medical Field Superintendent . . . . .	—	1	1	1	1	1
Health Sisters . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nursing sisters . . . . .	7	29	36	36	38	42
Qualified nurses . . . . .	8	148	156	150	135	109
Nurses-in-training . . . . .	—	97	97	116	103	104
Licensed midwives . . . . .	2	62	64	52	35	33
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers . . . . .	10	38	48	54	56	27
Laboratory assistants . . . . .	2	9	11	13	10	9
Pharmacists . . . . .	2	15	17	15	14	11
Dispensary attendants and dressers . . . . .	64	51	115	173	183	160
Health attendants . . . . .	5	5	10	18	2	3
Vaccinators . . . . .	31	—	31	24	27	14
Leper-camp attendants . . . . .	6	35	41	37	8	6
Leprosy Inspector . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE 70. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND INSTITUTION, 1957 AND 1958

Grade	Government or N.A.				Other			
	1958			1957	1958			1957
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons . . . . .	2	10	12	11	1	17	18	16
Dental Surgeon . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent . . . . .	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent . . . . .	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Health Sisters . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters . . . . .	1	6	7	7	6	23	29	29
Qualified nurses . . . . .	8	66	74	70	—	82	82	80
Nurses-in-training . . . . .	—	35	35	38	—	62	62	78
Licensed midwives . . . . .	1	38	39	22	1	24	25	30
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers . . . . .	10	34	44	44	—	4	4	10
Laboratory assistants . . . . .	2	2	4	5	—	7	7	8
Pharmacists . . . . .	2	8	10	10	—	7	7	5
Dispensary attendants and dressers . . . . .	49	23	72	61	15	28	43	112
Health attendants . . . . .	5	5	10	8	—	—	—	10
Vaccinators . . . . .	25	—	25	20	6	—	6	4
Leper-camp attendants . . . . .	1	1	2	—	5	34	39	37
Leprosy Inspector . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 71. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND SEX, 1957 AND 1958

Grade	Male				Female			
	1958			1957	1958			1957
	North	South	Total		North	South	Total	
Registered physicians and surgeons . . . . .	3	26	29	24	—	1	1	3
Dental Surgeon . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent . . . . .	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent . . . . .	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Health Sisters . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters . . . . .	—	—	—	—	7	29	36	36
Qualified nurses . . . . .	8	118	126	109	—	30	30	41
Nurses-in-training . . . . .	—	64	64	77	—	33	33	39
Licensed midwives . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	62	64	52
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers . . . . .	10	38	48	54	—	—	—	—
Laboratory assistants . . . . .	2	9	11	13	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists . . . . .	2	15	17	15	—	—	—	—
Dispensary attendants and dressers . . . . .	51	50	101	136	13	1	14	37
Health attendants . . . . .	—	5	5	6	5	—	5	12
Vaccinators . . . . .	27	—	27	21	4	—	4	3
Leper-camp attendants . . . . .	6	35	41	37	—	—	—	—
Leprosy Inspector . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 72. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND RACE, 1957 AND 1958

Grade	Expatriates				Africans			
	1958			1957	1958			1957
	North	South	Total		North	South	Total	
Registered physicians and surgeons . . . . .	3	21	24	22	—	6	6	5
Dental Surgeon . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Medical Field Superintendent . . . . .	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Health Sisters . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters . . . . .	6	25	31	30	1	4	5	6
Qualified nurses . . . . .	—	2	2	15	8	146	154	135
Nurses-in-training . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	97	97	116
Licensed midwives . . . . .	—	—	—	12	2	62	64	40
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	10	38	48	54
Laboratory assistants . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	9	11	13
Pharmacists . . . . .	—	3	3	—	2	12	14	15
Dispensary attendants and dressers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	64	51	115	173
Health attendants . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	18
Vaccinators . . . . .	—	—	—	—	31	—	31	24
Leper-camp attendants . . . . .	—	—	—	—	6	35	41	37
Leprosy Inspector . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assistant Leprosy Inspector . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE 73. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY 1955-1958

<i>Type of Institution</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955
<b>HOSPITALS:</b>				
Total . . . . .	23	21	16	16
Government . . . . .	7	7	7	7
Cameroons Development Corporation . . . . .	9	9	5	5
Missions . . . . .	2	2	1	1
N.A.-Roman Catholic Mission . . . . .	1	—	—	—
United Africa Company Pamol Ltd. . . . .	4	3	3	3
<b>MATERNITY HOMES:</b>				
Government . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Commercial Firm . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Missions . . . . .	11	9	9	9
<b>RURAL CLINICS:</b>				
Government . . . . .	—	—	—	—
<b>DISPENSARIES:</b>				
Total . . . . .	92	88	103	96
Government . . . . .	—	—	—	1
Native Administration . . . . .	46	49	48	44
Cameroons Development Corporation . . . . .	42	32 (a)	47	44
Missions . . . . .	4	7	8	7
<b>LEPROSY CENTRES:</b>				
Total . . . . .	25	27	17	7
Native Authorities . . . . .	14	17	9	2
Missions . . . . .	11	10	8	5
<b>MEDICAL FIELD UNITS:</b>				
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams . . . . .	2	2	1	1

NOTE: (a) Decrease due to closure of several temporary camps.

**TABLE 74. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS :  
1957 AND 1958**

<i>Type of Institution</i>	<i>Trust Territory in</i>			
	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons</i>	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons</i>
	1957		1958	
<b>HOSPITALS :</b>				
Total . . . . .	19	2	21	2
Government . . . . .	6 (a)	1	6(a)	1
Cameroons Development Corporation . . . . .	9 (b)	—	9(b)	—
Missions . . . . .	1	1	1	1
N.A.—Roman Catholic Mission . . . . .	—	—	1	—
United Africa Company Pamol Ltd. . . . .	3	—	4	—
<b>MATERNITY HOMES :</b>				
Government . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Commercial Firms . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Missions . . . . .	8	1	8	3
<b>RURAL CLINICS :</b>				
Government . . . . .	—	—	—	—
<b>DISPENSARIES :</b>				
Total . . . . .	57	22	70	22
Government . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Native Authorities . . . . .	25	18	28	18
Cameroons Development Corporation . . . . .	32 (c)	—	42	—
Missions . . . . .	—	4	—	4
<b>LEPROSY CENTRES :</b>				
Total . . . . .	2	22	2	23
Native Authorities . . . . .	—	14	—	14
Missions . . . . .	2	8	2	9
<b>MEDICAL FIELD UNITS :</b>				
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams . . . . .	1	1	1	1

## NOTES:

(a) Including A.N.H. 1 Buea Sick Bay.

(b) Including 4 Auxiliary Hospitals and 1 N.H. C.D.C. Auxiliary Hospitals were previously omitted.

(c) Decrease due to closure of several temporary camps.

**TABLE 75. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY, \*  
1955 TO 1958**

<i>Type of Institution</i>	Number of beds			
	1958	1957	1956	1955
Total . . . . .	1,276	1,183	1,130	1,092
Government Hospitals . . . . .	442	422	422	425
Native Administration Hospitals . . . . .	16	16	—	—
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries . . . . .	509	529	500	468
Mission Hospitals . . . . .	107	83	75	74
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries . . . . .	60	52	52	52
United Africa Company Institutions Pamol Ltd. . . . .	109	81	81	73
Native Administration—Roman Catholic Mission . . . . .	33	—	—	—

**TABLE 76. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS,  
1957 AND 1958**

<i>Type of Institution</i>	Trust Territory in			
	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons</i>	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons</i>
	1957		1958	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
Total . . . . .	1,123	60	1,172	104
Government Hospitals . . . . .	374	48	382	60
Native Administration Hospitals . . . . .	16	—	16	—
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries . . . . .	529	—	509	—
Mission Hospitals . . . . .	75	8	75	32
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries . . . . .	48	4	48	12
United Africa Company Institutions Pamol Ltd. . . . .	81	—	109	—
Native Administration—Roman Catholic Mission . . . . .	—	—	33	—

**TABLE 77. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955-58**

<i>Type of Patient and Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>			
	1958	1957	1956	1955
<b>IN-PATIENTS:</b>				
Total recorded . . . . .	37,662	32,043	33,857	27,237
Government . . . . .	11,642	9,948	14,090	11,910
Cameroons Development Corporation . . . . .				
Hospitals . . . . .	10,991	11,179	10,970	9,427
Mission Hospitals . . . . .	12,289	9,596	6,109(b)	3,789
United Africa Company Hospitals and Dispensaries . . . . .	2,740	1,320	2,688	2,111
<b>OUT-PATIENTS (a):</b>				
Total recorded . . . . .	540,889	392,744	610,082	591,175
Government . . . . .	102,153	84,684	83,561	67,251
Native Administrations . . . . .	162,796	142,840	284,176	252,023
Cameroons Development Corporation . . . . .				
Hospitals . . . . .	156,792	46,567	158,759	181,341
Mission Hospitals . . . . .	100,917	99,735	57,538	62,646
United Africa Company Hospitals and Dispensaries . . . . .	18,231	18,918	26,048	27,914

NOTES: (a) Includes outpatients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.

(b) Includes 112 patients in Segregation Settlement.

**TABLE 78. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS, 1957 AND 1958**

<i>Type of Patient and Institution</i>	<i>Trust Territory in</i>			
	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons (d)</i>	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons</i>
	1957		1958	
<b>IN-PATIENTS:</b>				
Total recorded . . . . .	30,864	1,179	34,804	2,858
Government . . . . .	8,995	953	9,951	1,691
Cameroons Development Corporation . . . . .				
Hospitals . . . . .	11,179	—	10,991	—
Mission Hospitals (b) (c) . . . . .	9,370	226	11,122	1,167
U.A.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries . . . . .	1,320	—	2,740	—
<b>OUT-PATIENTS (a):</b>				
Total recorded . . . . .	263,951	128,793	389,249	151,640
Government . . . . .	57,878	26,806	70,510	31,643
Native Administrations . . . . .	66,211	76,629	82,353	80,443
Cameroons Development Corporation . . . . .				
Hospitals . . . . .	46,567	—	156,792	—
Mission Hospitals (b) (c) . . . . .	74,377	25,358	61,363	39,554
U.A.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries . . . . .	18,918	—	18,231	—

NOTES:

(a) Includes out-patients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.

(b) Maternity cases are not included in 1957 figures of Mission patients, for Northern Cameroons.

(c) No figures are available in respect of Mission Dispensaries in Mubi Medical Area in 1957.

(d) 1958 figures include patients from Northern Cameroons treated at the Government Hospitals, Yola and Maiduguri and the C.B.M. Hospital, Lassa.

TABLE 79. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES, 1953-1958

£ thousand

	<i>Financial years ending 31st March</i>					
	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total . . . . .	261.7	205.0	242.3	164.3	122.0	145
Government . . . . .	195.2	149.3	200.7	132.7	80.9	117
Native Authorities . . . . .	66.5	55.7	41.6	31.6	41.1	28

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH, MEDICAL, AND SANITARY SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 80A. NORTHERN CAMEROONS 1958 (YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH)

£ thousand

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Native Authorities</i>	<i>Mission Funds</i>	<i>Commercial Concerns</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Other Sources</i>
Total . . . . .	17.8	20.6	6.1	—	0.2	—
Administration, etc. . . . .	2.8	0.7	0.1	—	—	—
Building and Maintenance . . . . .	0.8	0.7	2.0	—	—	—
Medical Supplies . . . . .	2.5	5.6	1.5	—	0.2	—
Hospital Equipment . . . . .	1.0	—	0.2	—	—	—
Medical Personnel . . . . .	9.9	7.9	1.8	—	—	—
Other items . . . . .	0.8	5.7	0.5	—	—	—

TABLE 80B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1958 (YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH)

£ thousand

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Native Authorities</i>	<i>Mission Funds</i>	<i>Commercial Concerns</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Other Sources</i>
Total . . . . .	177.4	45.9	44.7	155.4	—	—
Administration, etc. . . . .	23.6	4.1	4.2	12.8	—	—
Building and Maintenance . . . . .	0.5	11.8	11.3	10.3	—	—
Medical Supplies . . . . .	17.0	5.0	5.7	27.6	—	—
Hospital Equipment . . . . .	6.0	3.0	1.4	6.6	—	—
Medical Personnel . . . . .	89.0	11.4	20.8	57.7	—	—
Other items . . . . .	41.3	10.6	1.3	40.4	—	—

## APPENDIX XX. HOUSING

### Note

No statistics are available. Information on workers housed by their employers will be found in Appendix XXVII—LABOUR—Table 65.

## APPENDIX XXI. PENAL ORGANISATION

TABLE 81. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND AGE IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AT 30th SEPTEMBER, 1958

<i>Sex and Locality</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Age Group—Year</i>			
		16-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50
TOTAL . . . . .	771	45	265	426	35
MALES:					
Total . . . . .	762	44	259	424	35
Bamenda . . . . .	248	10	74	156	8
Buea . . . . .	368	29	123	189	27
Kumba . . . . .	82	—	52	30	—
Mamfe . . . . .	64	5	10	49	—
FEMALES:					
Total . . . . .	9	1	6	2	—
Bamenda . . . . .	6	—	4	2	—
Buea . . . . .	3	1	2	—	—
Kumba . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Mamfe . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: Particulars of prisoners by sex and age are not available from the Northern Areas.

**TABLE 82. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1958**

<i>Sex and Locality.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Length of sentence</i>						
		<i>1-2 months</i>	<i>3-5 months</i>	<i>6-11 months</i>	<i>12-23 months</i>	<i>2-4 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>	<i>Awaiting trial</i>
<b>MALES:</b>								
Total .	505	48	77	119	100	60	72	29
Adamawa:								
Gembu .	16	7	3	4	1	—	—	1
Jada .	16	4	3	3	—	—	—	6
Mubi .	103	34	46	13	1	—	—	9
Bornu:								
Bama .	293	1	5	44	98	60	72	13
Gwoza .	77	2	20	55	—	—	—	—
<b>FEMALES:</b>								
Total .	8	3	3	1	—	—	—	1
Adamawa:								
Gembu .	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jada .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mubi .	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bornu:								
Bama .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gwoza .	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

**TABLE 83. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1958**

<i>Sex and Locality</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Length of sentence</i>						
		<i>1-2 months</i>	<i>3-5 months</i>	<i>6-11 months</i>	<i>12-23 months</i>	<i>2-4 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>	<i>Awaiting trial</i>
<b>MALES:</b>								
Total .	762	47	64	101	212	143	64	131
Bamenda .	248	17*	31	34	95	31	3†	37
Buea .	368	21	30	45	90	98	56†	28
Kumba .	82	4	—	16	3	11	5‡	43
Mamfe .	64	5	3	6	24	3	—	23
<b>FEMALES:</b>								
Total .	9	2	—	3	—	2	1	1
Bamenda .	6	1	—	3	—	1	1	—
Buea .	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kumba .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mamfe .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE : (\*) Including debtor prisoner.

(†) Including criminals condemned to death who are awaiting execution and criminals serving life sentences.

(‡) Including lunatics.



TABLE 84. PRISON COMMITTALS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1956-1958

Locality	Persons committed						
	1956	1957			1958		
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,451	4,347	4,203	144	3,993	3,857	136
Bamenda	978	1,049	1,016	33	1,078	1,007	71
Buea	668	559	541	18	681	673	8
Kumba	521	567	548	19	621	611	10
Mamfe	281	336	317	19	367	356	11
Adamawa:							
Gembu	114	134	128	6	168	163	5
Jada	221	334	321	13	144	138	6
Mubi	987	851	829	22	566	543	23
Bornu:							
Bama	458	347	340	7	293	292	1
Gwoza	223	170	163	7	75	74	1

TABLE 85. PRISON ACCOMMODATION IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1957 AND 1958

Locality	1957			1958		
	Average number of inmates	Number of cells or wards	Average space per prisoner	Average number of inmates	Number of cells or wards	Average space per prisoner
Bamenda	426.1	10	cu. ft. 229	256.9	7	cu. ft. 380
Buea	369.0	13	477	379.9	14	463
Kumba	106.7	10	373	94.7	10	399
Mamfe	73.6	9	415	65.5	9	467
Adamawa: (a)						
Gembu	11.2	3	470	—	—	—
Jada	21.7	3	420	—	—	—
Mubi	90.5	10	470	—	—	—
Bornu: (a)						
Bama	302.0	7	344	—	—	—
Gwoza	71.6	5	480	—	—	—

Note (a) Figures for 1958 are not available.

TABLE 86A. STAFF OF PRISONS IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS,  
1954 TO 1958

<i>Grade</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total . . .	91(1)	91(1)	73(2)	73(1)	131(4)
Head warders . . .	1	1	1	1	2
Senior warders . . .	1	2	1	1	1
Sergeants . . .	1	1	2	2	3
Corporals . . .	7	7	5	1	5
Lance corporals . . .	14	14	10	—	10
Head wardress . . .	—	—	—	1(1)	—
Warders . . .	65	64	51	66	104(4)
Instructors . . .	—	—	—	—	2
Scribes . . .	1	1	1	1	4
Wardresses . . .	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)	—	—

NOTE: Female staff shown in brackets.

TABLE 86B. STAFF OF PRISONS IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS,  
1954 TO 1958

<i>Grade</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total . . .	149(8)	149(16)	130(11)	91(7)	80(5)
Chief warder . . .	1	2	1	1	1
Assistant chief warders . . .	4	4	2	1	1
Senior warders . . .	7	7	7	8	5
First-class warders . . .	26	20	24	22	21
Second-class warders . . .	37	30	22	24	19
Third-class warders . . .	57	61	37	18	21
Recruit warders . . .	9	9	26	10	8(1)
Second class wardresses . . .	1(1)	—	—	—	1(1)
Third class wardresses . . .	1(1)	1(1)	—	—	—
Temporary wardresses . . .	5(5)	15(15)	10(10)	7(7)	4(4)
Recruit wardresses . . .	1(1)	—	1(1)	—	—

NOTE: Female staff shown in brackets.

## DIETARY SCALE FOR PERSONS IN PRISON IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 87A. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1958

Gembu, Jada and Mubi Prisons

amount per day

1. Guinea-corn or Pearl-millet	.	.	.	.	.	.	24 oz.	=	680 gm.
2. Meat	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 oz.	=	57 gm.
3. Kuka leaves	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 oz.	=	28 gm.
4. Greens	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 oz.	=	227 gm.
5. Palm oil	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 oz.	=	57 gm.
6. Salt	.	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	=	14 gm.
7. Daddawa	.	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	=	14 gm.
8. Tamarind	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 oz.	=	28 gm.
9. Groundnuts	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 oz.	=	113 gm.
10. Pepper	.	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{10}$ oz.	=	3 gm.

TABLE 87B. BORNU PROVINCE, 1958

Bama Prison

amount per week

1. Corn	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	=	5,670 gm.
2. Greens—boabat leaves	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 oz.	=	397 gm.
3. Dried fish	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 oz.	=	199 gm.
4. Beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 oz.	=	199 gm.
5. Groundnuts	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 oz.	=	199 gm.
6. Groundnut oil	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 oz.	=	199 gm.
7. Meat	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 lb.	=	454 gm.
8. Salt	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	=	99 gm.
9. Pepper	.	.	.	.	.	.		to taste	
10. Limes	.	.	.	.	.	.	7		

NOTE: 1958 figures are not available; 1957 figures are repeated.

TABLE 87C. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1958

Bamenda, Buea and Mamfe Prisons

amount per day

1. Farina	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 lb.	=	454 gm.
or Whole-maize flour	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 lb.	=	454 gm.
or Unpeeled yam	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	=	1,134 gm.
or Unpolished rice	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	=	681 gm.
2. Greens—leaf only	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 oz.	=	227 gm.
or Fresh okra	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 oz.	=	85 gm.
3. Palm oil	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 oz.	=	28 gm.
4. Salt	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 drams	=	14 gm.
5. Native pepper	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 drams	=	14 gm.
6. Egusi	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 drams	=	7 gm.
7. Beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 oz.	=	28 gm.
8. Fish	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 oz.	=	57 gm.
or Meat	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 oz.	=	57 gm.
9. Groundnuts	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 oz.	=	85 gm.

## BREAKFAST RATION

Beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 oz.	=	113 gm.
and Farina	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 oz.	=	57 gm.

## OR

Whole-maize flour	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 oz.	=	113 gm.
and Akara	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 oz.	=	57 gm.

## APPENDIX XXII. EDUCATION

This section of the Questionnaire is a particularly complicated one. In the first place, many of the analyses suggested are impracticable since there is no discrimination between the children of indigenes of the Territory and those of people from the adjacent areas of the Cameroons under French Administration and the Eastern Region of Nigeria. No special facilities for expatriates are provided by the Government, or supported from public funds. Secondly, it is not easy to obtain more than the barest statistical information for the schools that exist, since many school managers are unused to form-filling. Thirdly, some of the statistics have to be compiled from several sources, e.g., students undergoing higher education, and expenditure on education by missions, plantations and commercial concerns.

TABLE 88. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE  
1953 TO 1958

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
<b>TOTAL: ALL TYPES:</b>				
1958 . . . . .	543	75	352	116
1957 . . . . .	475(a)	72(a)	252	151
1956 . . . . .	458	72	230	156
1955 . . . . .	428	67	215	146
1954 . . . . .	381	68	184	129
1953 . . . . .	325	68	178	79
<b>VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:</b>				
Total 1958 . . . . .	524	71	337	116
1957 . . . . .	456(a)	68(a)	238	150
1956 . . . . .	443	68	220	155
1955 . . . . .	416	63	208	145
1954 . . . . .	371	63	179	129
1953 . . . . .	315	63	173	79
<b>SECONDARY:</b>				
Total 1958 . . . . .	3	—	3	—
1957 . . . . .	3	—	3	—
1956 . . . . .	3	—	3	—
1955 . . . . .	2	—	2	—
1954 . . . . .	2	—	2	—
1953 . . . . .	2	—	2	—
<b>TEACHER TRAINING:</b>				
Total 1958 . . . . .	13	2	11	—
1957 . . . . .	13	3	10	—
1956 . . . . .	8	2	6	—
1955 . . . . .	6	2	4	—
1954 . . . . .	5	2	3	—
1953 . . . . .	5	2	3	—
<b>VOCATIONAL:</b>				
Total 1958 . . . . .	3	2	1	—
1957 . . . . .	3	1	1	1
1956 . . . . .	4	2	1	1
1955 . . . . .	4	2	1	1
1954 . . . . .	3	3	—	—
1953 . . . . .	3	3	—	—

NOTE: (a) In 1957 Report 71 given in error for 68 for Government and Native Administration vernacular and primary schools.

TABLE 89. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1958

Type of School and Area	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
Total . . . . .	543	75	352	116
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:	524	71	337	116
Southern Cameroons . . . . .	454	31	307	116
Adamawa . . . . .	46	17	29	—
Benue . . . . .	2	1	1	—
Bornu . . . . .	22	22	—	—
SECONDARY:	3	—	3	—
Southern Cameroons . . . . .	3	—	3	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	13	2	11	—
Southern Cameroons (a) . . . . .	11	1	10	—
Adamawa . . . . .	2	1	1(b)	—
VOCATIONAL:	3	2	1	—
Southern Cameroons (c) . . . . .	2	2	—	—
Adamawa . . . . .	1	—	1	—

NOTES:

In 1958, under a new ruling, all Voluntary Agency Schools in Northern Cameroons were assisted.

(a) Includes Preliminary Training Centres.

(b) Bazza Teaching Training Centre opened in January, 1958.

(c) Includes Institute of Agriculture previously shown as a Rural Education Centre and listed as a Teacher Training Establishment.

TABLE 90. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND AGENCY, 1953 TO 1958

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
<b>TOTAL : ALL TYPES :</b>				
1958 . . . . .	62,339 (13,959)	10,930 (2,641)	44,473 (9,698)	7,136 (1,620)
1957 . . . . .	57,158 (12,126)	9,982 (2,416)	37,982 (7,933)	9,184 (1,777)
1956 . . . . .	52,099 (10,773)	8,959 (2,066)	34,111 (7,054)	9,029 (1,653)
1955 . . . . .	49,520 (9,823)	8,484 (1,915)	32,911 (6,469)	8,125 (1,439)
1954(a) . . . . .	43,128 (7,997)	8,587 (1,370)	32,666 (6,323)	1,875 (304)
1953 . . . . .	37,862 (7,271)	6,388 (1,119)	29,524 (5,715)	1,950 (437)
<b>VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY :</b>				
Total 1958 . . . . .	60,904 (13,789)	10,414 (2,641)	43,354 (9,528)	7,136 (1,620)
1957 . . . . .	55,785 (11,993)	9,660 (2,416)	36,960 (7,800)	9,165 (1,777)
1956 . . . . .	51,016 (10,683)	8,653 (2,066)	33,354 (6,964)	9,009 (1,653)
1955 . . . . .	48,575 (9,763)	8,224 (1,915)	32,261 (6,409)	8,090 (1,439)
1954(a) . . . . .	37,307	6,282	29,065	1,950
1953 . . . . .	(7,271)	(1,119)	(5,715)	(437)
<b>SECONDARY :</b>				
Total 1958 . . . . .	513(75)	—	513(75)	—
1957 . . . . .	460(50)	—	460(50)	—
1956 . . . . .	468(26)	—	468(26)	—
1955 . . . . .	431	—	431	—
1954(a) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
1953 . . . . .	394	—	394	—
<b>TEACHER TRAINING :</b>				
Total 1958 . . . . .	694(59)	124	570	—
1957 . . . . .	705(47)	179	526(47)	—
1956 . . . . .	393(45)	123	270(45)	—
1955 . . . . .	312(45)	108	204(45)	—
1954(a) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
1953(b) . . . . .	134	79	55	—
1952(c) . . . . .	275	141	134	—
<b>VOCATIONAL :</b>				
Total 1958 . . . . .	228(36)	192	36(36)	—
1957 . . . . .	208(36)	153	36(36)	19
1956 . . . . .	222(19)	183	19(19)	20
1955 . . . . .	202(15)	152	15(15)	35
1954(a) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
1953 . . . . .	27	27	—	—

## NOTES :

Figures in brackets refer to girls.

(a) No detailed breakdown of 1954 figures is available.

(b) 1953 figures refer to numbers completing course.

TABLE 91. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY BY SEX, TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1958

Type of School and Area	Total		Proprietorship					
			Government and Native Administra- tion		Voluntary Agencies			
					Assisted		Unassisted	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total: All types	48,380	13,959	8,089	2,641	34,775	9,698	5,516	1,620
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:	47,115	13,789	7,773	2,641	33,826	9,528	5,516	1,620
Southern Cameroons	42,190	12,654	5,080	1,808	31,594	9,226	5,516	1,620
Adamawa . . .	3,738	642	1,594	352	2,144	290	—	—
Benue . . . .	173	19	85	7	88	12	—	—
Bornu . . . .	1,014	474	1,014	474	—	—	—	—
SECONDARY:	438	75	—	—	438	75	—	—
Southern Cameroons	438	75	—	—	438	75	—	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	635	59	124	—	511	59	—	—
Southern Cameroons	601	59	100	—	501	59	—	—
Adamawa . . .	34	—	24	—	10	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL:	192	36	192	—	—	36	—	—
Southern Cameroons	192	—	192	—	—	—	—	—
Adamawa . . .	—	36	—	—	—	36	—	—



TABLE 92. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY  
BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1953 TO 1958

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1958 . . . .	2,281 (251)	300 (51)	1,800 (176)	181 (24)
1957 . . . .	2,140 (262)	448 (74)	1,350 (169)	342 (19)
1956 . . . .	1,939 (255)	405 (65)	1,218 (175)	316 (15)
1955 . . . .	1,761 (227)	350 (46)	1,145 (173)	266 (8)
1954 . . . .	1,778 (231)	353 (48)	1,370 (177)	55 (6)
1953 . . . .	1,406 (186)	347 (62)	894 (121)	165 (3)
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1958 . . . .	2,170 (237)	272 (51)	1,717 (162)	181 (24)
1957 . . . .	2,044 (249)	419 (74)	1,286 (156)	339 (19)
1956 . . . .	1,853 (245)	377 (65)	1,162 (165)	314 (15)
1955 . . . .	1,679 (217)	317 (41)	1,098 (168)	264 (8)
1954 . . . .	1,714 (224)	326 (47)	1,333 (171)	31 (6)
1953 . . . .	1,338 (206)	319 (62)	854 (118)	165 (3)
SECONDARY:				
Total 1958 . . . .	35 (5)	—	35 (5)	—
1957 . . . .	35 (5)	—	35 (5)	—
1956 . . . .	28 (3)	—	28 (3)	—
1955 . . . .	23 (—)	—	23 (—)	—
1954 . . . .	22	—	22	—
1953 . . . .	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1958 . . . .	58 (7)	12 (—)	46 (7)	—
1957 . . . .	48 (7)	20 (—)	28 (7)	—
1956 . . . .	42 (6)	16 (—)	26 (6)	—
1955 . . . .	37 (5)	15 (1)	22 (4)	—
1954 . . . .	37 (4)	19 (1)	18 (3)	—
1953 . . . .	38 (3)	20 (—)	18 (3)	—

NOTE: Figures in brackets refer to female teachers.

**TABLE 92. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1953 TO 1958—continued**

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1958 . . .	18	16	2	—
1957 . . .	(2)	(—)	(2)	3
1956(a) . . .	(1)	(—)	(1)	(—)
1955 . . .	(1)	(—)	(1)	(—)
1954 . . .	(5)	(4)	(1)	(—)
1953 . . .	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)

NOTE: (a) Decrease due to staff changes.

**TABLE 93. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY SEX, TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1958**

Type of School and Area	Total		Proprietorship					
			Government and Native Administration		Voluntary Agencies			
					Assisted		Unassisted	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL: All types .	2,030	251	249	51	1,624	176	157	24
VERNACULAR AND								
PRIMARY:	1,933	237	221	51	1,555	162	157	24
Southern Cameroons	1,720	210	86	24	1,477	162	157	24
Adamawa . . .	141	5	66	5	75	—	—	—
Benue . . .	6	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Bornu . . .	66	22	66	22	—	—	—	—
SECONDARY:	30	5	—	—	30	5	—	—
Southern Cameroons	30	5	—	—	30	5	—	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	51	7	12	—	39	7	—	—
Southern Cameroons	45	7	8	—	37	7	—	—
Adamawa . . .	6	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL:	16	2	16	—	—	2	—	—
Southern Cameroons	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Adamawa . . .	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—

TABLE 94. STAFF OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WORKING WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1954 TO 1958

Grade	1958			1957	1956	1955	1954
	North	South	Total	Total			
Total . . . . .	14(1)	117(18)	131(19)	132(23)	132(18)	122(15)	75(13)
Director . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Principals . . . . .	—	3	3	3	3	3	2
Education officers . . . . .	4(1)	9(3)	13(4)	12(2)	10(2)	12(3)	6(1)
Assistant education officers . . . . .	—	3	3	3	1	1	1
Technical instructors . . . . .	1	10	11	9	9	9	7
Supervising teachers . . . . .	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers—							
Grade I . . . . .	1	4(1)	5(1)	5	6	2	2
Grade II . . . . .	2	27(3)	29(3)	30(5)	32(5)	14(2)	12(1)
Grade III . . . . .	1	8(7)	9(7)	8(6)	10(6)	33(7)	15(2)
Grade IV . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	14(4)
Ungraded . . . . .	1	9(4)	10(4)	18(10)	8(5)	7(3)	8(5)
Clerks . . . . .	1	22	23	22	17	13	3
Drivers and mechanics . . . . .	1	8	9	9	8	5	1
Storekeepers . . . . .	1	4	5	5	4	4	—
Messengers . . . . .	1	6	7	7	8	8	3
Other staff . . . . .	—	2(a)	2	—	15	8	—

NOTE: Figures in brackets refer to female staff.

(a) Comprises 1 Handicraft Instructor and 1 Master Teacher.

TABLE 95. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY BY DENOMINATION AND NATIONALITY, 1953 TO 1958

Area	Year and Nationality	Total	Mission				
			Basel	Cameroons Baptist	Roman Catholic	Sudan United	Church of the Brethren
North .	1958 total	8	—	1	4	2	1
	American	3	—	1	—	1	1
	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Danish	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Irish	4	—	—	4	—	—
South .	1958 Total	84	22	12	50	—	—
	American	10	—	10	—	—	—
	British	17	2	1	14	—	—
	Canadian	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Dutch	26	—	—	26	—	—
	Irish	7	—	—	7	—	—
	Italian	3	—	—	3	—	—
	New Zealander	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Swiss	19	19	—	—	—	—
Total Trust Territory	1958 Total	92	22	13	54	2	1
	1957 Total	91	23	12	53	2	1
	1956 Total	80	15	11	51	2	1
	1955 Total	55	10	7	36	1	1
	1954 Total	83	16	5	58	3	1
	1953 Total	80	17	6	53	3	1

**TABLE 96A. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955-56 TO 1958-59 (a)**

£ thousand

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1958-59 (b)	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Total . . . . .	105.0	86.3	77.2	54.5
Salaries:				
Education Officers . . . . .	10.6	9.4	9.4	6.4
Clerical . . . . .	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Teachers . . . . .	32.9	29.0	24.7	19.9
Maintenance of Schools . . . . .	37.8	32.7	31.3	20.1
Grants-in-Aid . . . . .	20.6	12.2	9.0	5.3
Administration . . . . .	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6

## NOTES:

1. All figures are estimates; the totals are more nearly correct than the individual items.  
 2. Government Grants to Native Authorities are classed according to the expenditure by the N.A.S. and not as grants.

(a) For definition of Public Expenditure see Table 96B below.

(b) Estimate.

**TABLE 96B. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955-56 TO 1958-59 (a)**

£ thousand

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1958-59 (b)	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Total . . . . .	380	338	330	274
Salaries :				
Education Officers . . . . .	16	15	13	10
Clerical . . . . .	5	4	4	3
Teachers . . . . .	30	29	29	24
Maintenance of Schools . . . . .	23	19	19	15
Grants-in-Aid . . . . .	284	250	243	203
Administration . . . . .	22	21	22	19

## NOTES:

(a) Public Expenditure means Expenditure by Government, Local Governments and Native Authorities.

(b) Estimate.

**TABLE 97. GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES HAVING EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRUST TERRITORY: 1956-57 TO 1958-59**

£

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total all types of Schools</i>		
	<i>North</i>	<i>South (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1958-59 (b) . . . . .	17,200(c)	277,600	294,800
1957-58 . . . . .	9,200	242,000	251,200
1956-57 . . . . .	7,500 (d)	233,000	240,500

NOTES: (a) Includes C.D. & W. Building Grants and payments to N.A. Primary Schools, as well as Missions.

(b) Estimates.

(c) This figure includes payments to N.A. Primary Schools, as well as Missions.

(d) Includes arrears of previous years' Grants paid in 1956-57 amounting to £1,564.

**TABLE 98A. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1957-58**

£ thousand

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govt. and Native Authority</i>	<i>Missionary Funds (a)</i>	<i>Company Funds</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Cameroons Dev. Corporation</i>	<i>Other Sources not Specified</i>
Total . . .	111.7	86.3	25.2	—	0.2	—	—
Administration and Inspection . . .	8.8	7.9	0.9	—	—	—	—
Building and fabric maintenance . . .	14.0	1.3	12.7	—	—	—	—
Equipment and furniture . . .	13.2	9.9	3.3	—	—	—	—
Scholarships . . .	3.4	1.4	2.0	—	—	—	—
Maintenance of borders . . .	16.7	15.2	1.5	—	—	—	—
Other Expenses including teachers' salaries . . .	55.6	50.6	4.8	—	0.2	—	—

NOTE :

(a) Includes expenditure from Roman Catholic Mission in Adamawa Province.

**TABLE 98B. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1958-59**

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govt. and Native Authority (b)</i>	<i>Missionary Funds</i>	<i>Company Funds</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Cameroons Dev. Corporation</i>	<i>Other Sources not Specified</i>
Total . . .	569.8	414.5	52.8	4.8	69.3	28.4	—
Administration and Inspection . . .	48.8	39.5	5.5	0.2	—	3.6	—
Building and fabric maintenance . . .	103.5	79.5	23.3	0.3	—	0.4	—
Equipment and furniture . . .	12.9	6.0	4.9	0.7	—	1.3	—
Scholarships . . .	40.7	30.8	2.0	0.4	—	7.5	—
Maintenance of borders . . .	43.3	24.7	3.0	0.3	15.3	—	—
Other Expenses including teachers' salaries . . .	320.6	234.0	14.1	2.9	54.0	15.6	—

NOTE:

(b) Figures in this column include Grants-in-Aid and C.D. &amp; W. capital and recurrent expenditure.

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**  
*(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946)*  
**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1958.**

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*Head Office:*  
**BOTA, VICTORIA.**  
**CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION.**

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**MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION :**  
**A. H. YOUNG, C.B.E.,** *Chairman*  
**W. J. C. RICHARDS**  
**E. K. MARTIN**  
**J. FINDLAY, M.C.**  
**W. L. BLOOMFIELD, A.C.A.**  
**S. A. ARREY, M.H.A.,** to 12th November, 1958  
**CHIEF L. N. BONANJAH OF ANDEK OF NGIE,** to 12th November, 1958  
**THE FEDERAL UNDER SECRETARY (ECONOMICS)** *(ex officio)*  
**THE FINANCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY, SOUTHERN CAMEROONS**  
*(ex officio)*

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*Secretary :*  
**A. C. WOOD, M.A.**

---

*General Manager :*  
**H. R. CLEAVER, T.D., F.A.C.C.A.**

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1958.

## I. Introduction.

1958 has been another year of sound agricultural progress. The rate of development of the long term crops shows an increase over the previous two years and of the 2,611 acres planted only 260 acres constitute replanting. Intensive cultivation of bananas has resulted in the highest yield per acre ever recorded by the Corporation, despite losses through windstorm damage which were higher than in 1957.

The production as envisaged in the early Development Programme is gaining momentum and this is evidenced by the production figures for rubber, palm oil and cocoa, all of which set up new records. Tea is once more in production. The tonnage of bananas shipped was the second highest on record, and an increase of 320 tons over the 1957 shipments. The price for bananas, unfortunately, dropped sharply at the end of the year and adversely affected the anticipated revenue.

Sigatoka disease was kept under control by aerial and ground spraying and continual improvements in techniques have reduced costs. Trials with Panama Disease resistant varieties of bananas have reached the stage where plantings are being made on a commercial scale.

The Tole Tea Factory is now processing tea, which has had very favourable reports from London brokers. Tole Tea is on sale locally and shipments to the United Kingdom have begun.

The high percentage of International No. 1 Rubber was maintained. The improvements to the Tiko Crepe Factory have reduced drying time and the standard of crepe now being produced is high.

The capacity and efficiency of the Bota and Ekona Oil Mills have been considerably increased to cope with the anticipated rise in production.

The Shipping Division handled a greater tonnage of exports than ever before, the main increase being in timber.

During the year the Corporation paid in wages and overtime to labour a sum totalling £1,216,000. It also paid to Government in taxation, rent and profits an amount totalling £501,500 made up as follows :—

			£
Export Duty	Bananas	...	181,940
	Rubber	...	48,410
Income Tax (half 1957/58, half 1958/59 assessment)	...	...	56,200
Import Duty	...	...	67,970
Sales Tax	...	...	18,460
Other export duties	...	...	49,682
Rent	...	...	40,810
Profits paid to the Southern Cameroons Government	...	...	38,028



The export duty on bananas exceeded the amount paid in 1957 by £116,740 as a result of the duty being raised early in the year from 6d. to 1/6d. per count, an increase in costs which cannot be passed on to the consumer.

The Corporation gave considerable financial and material assistance towards the Victoria Centenary Celebrations and the Southern Cameroons Trade Fair which were held in December and proved very successful.

Several requests from Government for the surrender of various plots of land were granted.

Negotiations with Government continued with regard to the relinquishment of the Corporation's responsibility for the management and operation of the primary schools which the Corporation has established throughout its plantations. Negotiations with Government to find ways and means of effecting economies in the medical services in the Southern Cameroons have resulted in the Corporation agreeing to the taking over of the responsibility for the Medical Stores for both Government and the Corporation Hospitals, and in Government agreeing to the eventual responsibility for Nurses Training Schools.

## **II. The Corporation Membership.**

Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E. was re-appointed Chairman and Member of the Corporation, and Messrs. Richards, Findlay, Bloomfield and Martin and Chief L. N. Bonanjah of Andek of Ngie were re-appointed as Members, their terms of office all being extended to the 31st December, 1958. Mr. R. A. Clarke, D.F.C., Acting Permanent Secretary to the Federal Minister of Finance was appointed a Member for three months from 1st November, 1958, taking the place of the ex officio appointment of the Federal Under Secretary (Economics). The term of office of Mr. S. A. Arrey, M.H.A. expired on 12th November, 1958.

## **III. Meetings.**

Meetings of the Corporation were held at Bota as follows :—

General Meeting, 27th and 28th March.

11th Annual General Meeting, 11th April.

General Meeting, 19th August.

General Meeting, 27th and 28th November.

Meetings of the various sub-committees were held from time to time for discussion before the General Meetings and on other occasions during the year, both in Bota and also in London.

## **IV. Corporation Lands.**

As a result of requests from various Government Departments and Institutions, the Corporation agreed to the surrender of the following plots of land to be excised from the leaseholds :—

- (a) *The Middle Farm Market, Bota.*—This Market had been established by the Corporation but managed by the Victoria Native Authority.

- (b) *Road Construction Camp at Esuke.*—The P.W.D. now have a permanent camp and stonecrushing site for their personnel working on the maintenance of the Victoria/Buea Road.
- (c) *Ombe Trade Centre.*—This institution was originally given a plot of land near the Ombe River, and it has now been granted additional land for expansion.
- (d) *Man O' War Bay.*—In 1954 the Corporation surrendered a parcel of land on which the Man O'War Bay Training Centre had been established. In response to a request for additional land, the Corporation agreed to the extension of the lands already surrendered.
- (e) *Bota Islanders, Bekingili and Batoke Villages.*—These communities requested extensions to their Native Reserves, and the Corporation agreed to the surrender of suitable plots of land on the West Coast which have gone out of production.
- (f) *Sub-lease to Crop Culture (Aerial) Ltd.*—The Corporation granted a sub-lease to Crop Culture (Aerial) Ltd. of approximately 19 acres at Bota for an airstrip and residential quarters of their staff during the currency of the contract for the spraying of the Corporation's bananas against Sigatoka disease.

## V. Agricultural Activities.

(i) **Bananas.**—Owing to a considerable increase in production costs, caused in the main by control measures to combat Sigatoka and other pests, the Corporation's acreage planted in bananas was reduced throughout the year through the abandonment of uneconomic areas to an average acreage of 15,000. All activities were directed towards increasing the production from this acreage.

The quantity of stems shipped from the Corporation's plantations totalled 3,011,115 compared with 3,121,268 shipped in the previous year. A further increase in the average weight per stem was recorded resulting in a total tonnage shipped of 53,831 which was only exceeded in 1953 when the tonnage was 54,077. Production per acre was 3.453 tons, the highest ever recorded by the Corporation. All exported fruit was diothene wrapped.

Losses from windstorms amounted to 1,005,020 plants, the bulk of this loss being sustained in the northern areas. Tombel and Mukonje were badly damaged in February and again in October/November. Elephants also destroyed 85,090 plants at Tombel and it will be necessary to abandon certain areas of this plantation because of continual damage by these animals.

Panama disease increased over previous years particularly in some of the older plantings where this infection has followed the usual pattern of increasing only slightly for the first five or six years after its first appearance then multiplying very rapidly each year after that. Up to a certain level of infection strenuous efforts are being made to prevent further spread but this has not been entirely successful.

"Cigar End" disease was unaccountably more virulent and it was necessary to maintain control measures from June to December, many areas having to be treated on a 2-days cycle instead of the normal 3-days cycle for most of this period. The disease also spread to some areas not previously infected, and this may be due to the climatic conditions prevailing at that time, or to the greatly increased banana planting activity of the local inhabitants. It has been established that the Lacatan variety is susceptible to "Cigar End".

Infestation by Banana Borer was found to be much more widespread than anticipated. In the first half of the year approximately 1,100 acres were treated at Tombel and a similar acreage at Ekona. Results from these applications were good at Ekona where the insecticide was applied in dust form. At Tombel application was in soluble form and results appeared to be disappointing. It was felt, however, that the insect population may have been so high that one application would have little appreciable effect. At the end of the year approximately 10,000 acres were treated and results are now being observed.

Effective control of Sigatoka disease was maintained by routine spraying.

Comparative figures of losses from various causes for the last four years are as follows :—

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Panama Disease (plants)	885,000	581,000	637,000	645,255
Cigar End (stems)	65,000	9,000	9,000	10,485
Storm Damage (plants)	2,971,000	1,787,000	868,000	1,005,020
Elephant Damage (plants)	132,000	159,000	115,000	85,090

Throughout the year multiplication of the Lacatan variety continued and results have been very good. It will now be possible to plant out on land previously abandoned for Panama disease an acreage of 350 in April, 1959, leaving enough seed for further multiplication. It is felt that from this acreage it will be possible to assess the quality of Lacatan as a possible substitute for Gros Michel under local conditions. Apart from the multiplication of this variety, trial plots were established at Molyko, Ekona, N'sone Moliwe and Mbonge, all of which are growing well.

During the year seed of the Robusta and 1877 varieties were received from Kew Gardens and have been established in the multiplication nurseries at Holtfoth. These varieties will be treated in similar manner to Lacatan until planting on a commercial scale is possible. Seeds of a variety considered to be Giant Cavendish were obtained locally and are also being multiplied.

The Banana Drying Plant at Tiko operated on a reduced scale for the first six months of the year. With the movement of cultivated acreage away from the Tiko Plain it has been found to be uneconomical to process fruit there owing to transport and handling charges. With the total abandonment of all marginal areas there has also been much less fruit available for drying. Production has now ceased.

The new banana siding at Meanja constructed for carrying fruit from the Co-operatives and the new Elders and Fyffes plantations came into

operation in April and has been handling fruit from the northern areas which previously had to be transported by road all the way to Tiko. This has relieved some of the pressure of traffic at the Tiko siding with a consequent saving in road transport to users. It is anticipated that this rail link with Tiko will deal with an increasing volume of traffic for some years to come.

**(ii) Palms.**—Production was 3,501 tons of palm oil, the highest on record, and 1,690 tons of palm kernels. Though the season, as such, was not outstanding, the higher yield was due to the rising yields from the young mature areas.

403 acres of palms at Bota and 825 acres at Idenau planted in 1954 were taken into harvest.

The acreages planted were Bota 751 acres, Idenau 142 acres, Ekona 498 acres, a total of 1,391 acres. Included in this acreage are small acreages on each estate of *tenera x tenera* seed for future pollen selections.

The Palms Breeding section produced 185,349 seeds, of which 12,217 were sold to the Western Region Development Production Board, and 6,786 were sold to the Colonial Development Corporation for their Mostyn Estate, Borneo.

The extension of Bota mill from 6 to 12 tons bunch per hour capacity was completed during the year, though some small expenditure remains to be made on the building in the clarification area. The plant for Ekona mill renovation was late in arriving and this, together with several breakdowns of the old plant, delayed the new plant being put into service until after the peak season.

At Idenau mill a modification was installed on the hydrocyclone which reduced the percentage of shell at the kernel outlet from 24 per cent. to 3 per cent. Plant for Idenau extension started arriving in December.

Oil quality continued to be good throughout the year, and the total bulked at the Bota storage plant was 3,175.5 tons at an average f.f.a. of 2.62 per cent. which was better than any previous year. Oil quality on shipment improved from 3.11 per cent. f.f.a. in 1957 to 3.08 per cent. in 1958.

**(iii) Rubber.**—The new planting consisted of 853 acres at Missellele, 187 acres at Meanja, and 25 acres at Mukonje. The development at Missellele and Meanja was on land abandoned owing to Panama disease, and considered unsuitable for replanting of bananas.

1,218 acres of old rubber in the vicinity of Ombe were abandoned and 174 acres of 1910 planting were transferred at Meanja for development in Palms.

1,138 acres of new rubber were brought into bearing. A further 1,137 acres are scheduled for planting in 1959. Of this, 37 acres are at Mukonje and the remainder on abandoned banana land on Tiko Plain.

The crop for the year was 5,024,434 lbs., an increase of 20 per cent. over the previous year.

A large clonal seed garden is being developed at Missellele where 100 acres of seedling stumps were planted to be budded in 1959 with clones which are highly recommended by the Rubber Research Institute, Malaya, as seed parents. The garden would have been planted with budded stumps but for the shortage of one of the clones to be used.

550,000 Tj.1 selfed seeds and 1,160,000 unselected seeds were supplied to various customers in Nigeria. 1958 was a bad year for seed-fall.

At both Missellele and Meanja a new smoke-house has been built.

**(iv) Cocoa.**—The production of 275 tons was the highest on record, despite the peak production being two months late and therefore more liable to heavy disease losses. The October production of 66.5 tons was also a record.

The general health and vigour of the mature crop is most striking, the canopy has greatly improved and leaves are both of a darker green and much larger than a few years ago.

The spraying programme against Black Pod was started on 1st February instead of March; fifteen cycles being completed by late October instead of the twelve cycles in mid November as in 1957. This procedure ensured a better degree of control of the fungi over that period of the year when conditions are most conducive to sporulation.

Insecticide spraying was carried out on the immature areas only.

20 acres of 1954/55 I.C.S. 1 planting were brought into harvest, and 120 acres of poor yielding and sparse cocoa were transferred to the Banana Division for planting.

During the year the nursery has been greatly improved by the introduction of polythene covered germinator boxes with integrated water sprinklers, which have ensured a very even and almost 100 per cent. germination. The seedlings remain in the boxes for 6 weeks thereby ensuring an early first flush which was not previously obtained so well or regularly at the height of the wet season. Further improvement has been achieved by installing a watering system for the seed beds and the replacing of the artificial shade by natural shade.

**(v) Tea.**—Manufacture commenced in April and by the end of the year 25,583 lbs. of tea had been made. This figure would have been exceeded had it been possible to cope with all the green leaf available at the commencement of manufacture. As was to be expected, many difficulties were experienced but these for the most part have been overcome, and the factory can now process all the leaf likely to be available.

Local sales are promising and the first shipment to the United Kingdom was made in December. The London Broker's reports are encouraging.

Yields from the older mature areas have been good and it seems likely that 1,200 lbs. per acre can be expected. The 1956 planting comes into full plucking in January, 1959, which gives an idea of the vigorous growth of tea at Tole.

50 acres were planted during the year and are growing well. The programme for 1959 is 100 acres and a start has already been made with this.

Steady progress is being made with the building of 120 rooms to house new labour. A store and garage were completed earlier in the year.

15,000 lbs. of tea seed were sold during the year and a similar amount has been ordered for 1959.

(vi) **Pepper.**—Crop for the year was 62,515 lbs., the best to date and an increase of 20,060 lbs. or 47 per cent. on last year's production.

(vii) **Research.**—

(a) *Fertilizer Trials.*—

(i) *Bananas.*—Fertilizer trials have shown that the use of compound fertilizers combined with the earthing up of the mats has increased the bunch weight of the fruit and reduced losses from windstorms and damage caused by borers.

(ii) *Palms.*—The trial has indicated the greatly increased need for magnesium in growing palms, the increasing incidence of Crown disease due to magnesium deficiency and the necessity for a balanced fertilizer.

(b) *Pests and Diseases.*—

(i) *Bananas.*—

*Sigatoka.*—Research in spray techniques has resulted in considerably increased efficiency.

(ii) *Oil Palms.*—An outbreak of a disease resulting in the death of well-grown six-years old palms, planted in an area which lies within the site of an old volcano, is under investigation.

(iii) *Rubber.*—A disease resembling Powdery Mildew was observed in the isolated seed gardens at elevations of more than 1,300 feet, and in Tj.16 at low elevation. Specimens were sent to the Commonwealth Mycological Bureau for identification.

(iv) *Cocoa.*—As a result of further observations on the behaviour of Black Pod disease, the control measures were commenced earlier than previously and the normal three-weekly spray cycle was reduced to two weeks during May, June and July, with satisfactory results.

(c) *Soil Surveys.*—

By ground survey and the use of the aerial survey photographs, detailed soil maps have been produced of 4,700 acres of the Tiko Plain and 2,400 acres in the Ekona/Meanja area. A programme is being drawn up for the systematic soil survey of the Corporation's lands.

## VI. Production.

Comparative figures for the last six years are shown in Appendix 1.

## VII. Engineering.

(i) **Civil.**

An aircraft hangar, with workshops and offices, was built at Bota for Crop Culture (Aerial) Ltd.

A horizontal frame saw was installed in the Tiko Sawmill, two gantries were built to facilitate log handling and the rail track layout was revised. Mile 29 Sawmill was closed down and all sawmilling is concentrated at Tiko.

A 15-ton gantry was erected in the new Transit Area at Tiko, and a 7-ton gantry at the Bota Workshop; the Bota Industrial Area was extended and a small marshalling yard built for palms and banana carriages. A heavy duty slipway was constructed at Small Beach, Tiko, for the maintenance and replating of launches and lighters.

Work was started on the rebuilding of the Cocoa Dry House at Tombel, which was severely damaged by fire late in the year.

A film studio was completed at Ekona, and the old Holtfoth Community Hall at Tiko was converted into a Staff Club.

By the conversion and reconditioning of existing buildings, a Shops Office was completed at Holtfoth and a start made on a new Shipping Office at Bota.

Lorry garages were constructed on various plantations.

Nine semi-permanent houses were built and furnished in Bota for Crop Culture (Aerial) Ltd, for use by their staff engaged on banana spraying and communications work.

A programme of 60 aqua-prives was completed in Tiko. 10 labour lines and 34 replacement kitchens were constructed at Ekona, 3 Junior Service Quarters were built at Mukonje for the Medical Division, and a number of teachers' houses were built throughout the plantations.

An out-patients block and mortuary were built at Mukonje and an out-patients waiting room was constructed at the Bota Hospital.

Various improvements were carried out to schools in all areas and additional classroom furniture was manufactured. Two classrooms were under construction at Idenau.

The Tiko/Mpundu railway was extended to Meanja and a marshalling yard constructed.

A hard standing and a loading ramp were constructed at Mukonje to facilitate loading bananas and rubber into lighters for evacuation to Tiko by river.

A grass airstrip was completed at Mukonje, the existing grass airstrips at Ekona and Tombel were surfaced and tar-sealed, and a permanent airstrip was constructed at Bota.

Serious scour occurred in one of the abutments of the Sanje Bridge at Idenau. The main flow of the river was diverted and repairs carried out inside a cofferdam. A temporary spill-way was constructed downstream of the bridge to reduce the scour. The spill-way was still holding after the rains. The timber decking on the Bibundi bridge was replaced by reinforced concrete.

A number of bridges were built at Mukonje, for banana development.

The water filtration plant for the chemical spray mixing station at Ekona was completed early in the year and a filtration plant with a through-put of 6,000 gallons per hour was constructed by plantation staff at Mukonje.



In addition a number of minor water supply schemes and wells were constructed to supply various plantation camps and houses.

A start was made on the piped water supply scheme to the Palms camps at Krater and Ngeme, west of Bota, which are at present supplied by rail tank wagon.

The mechanical and joinery workshops and the plant yard continued to be operated at a high level of efficiency and output.

A Trade Fair, to coincide with the Victoria Centenary Celebrations, was held on Cameroons Development Corporation property in Bota, and the Engineering Division, like other Divisions, helped with the construction and layout of the stands besides having a very informative stand of its own.

The Division gave considerable assistance in the Victoria Centenary Celebrations and with the construction of the Victoria Centenary Stadium.

### (ii) Electrical.

Several overhead power lines were erected for the supply of electricity to various plantation houses and seven generating sets were installed, together with the necessary wiring, at other plantation houses. An underground distribution system was installed at Tiko General Hospital to replace the old German overhead supply. A 50 KVA overhauled German alternator and a 7 Kw. standby alternator were installed at Tole Tea Factory, to provide the power for the machinery.

Alterations were carried out to the lighting installations of all Corporation workshops, oil mills, etc., to improve the standards of lighting to conform with the Factories Ordinance.

## VIII. Motor Transport.

The Corporation's fleet of vehicles in service at the end of the year numbered 262, as compared with 276 in 1957 and 296 in 1956. This continued reduction was in the passenger carrying class of vehicle and is due mostly to further participation in the Private Car User Scheme; only three passenger vehicles have been purchased as replacements during the last three years, and the Motor Transport Senior Service establishment has been reduced by one. Despite increased labour rates, the lorry operating costs per mile have been kept down and in fact maintained at the same level as was in force in 1952.

All sections engaged in business with the public showed considerably increased activity, the gross turnover being 50 per cent. above last year. The following figures give details of the transactions for the year as compared with previous years :—

	1955	1956	1957	1958
	£	£	£	£
Sale of new vehicles ...	40,258	59,788	41,540	86,199
Sale of secondhand vehicles	6,974	6,018	5,010	2,537
Sale of spares ... ..	14,984	15,333	19,559	30,648
Sale of tyres ... ..	9,157	13,542	15,994	20,187
Repairs ... ..	9,870	15,142	13,836	16,536
Transport Hired ... ..	5,919	17,935	14,088	20,456
	<u>87,162</u>	<u>127,758</u>	<u>110,027</u>	<u>176,563</u>



The increase in the sales of new vehicles was mainly due to the delivery of 43 lorries to the Public Works Department, from whom a further order of 20 vehicles has been received. These sales, together with the greater number of vehicles now operating in the Southern Cameroons, have contributed to the increase in the sale of spares and tyres. With the reduction in the Corporation's fleet, the workshop capacity has been fully utilised by taking on additional repairs for the public, the revenue from which is reflected in the above figures. No extra staff were engaged to handle this business.

There is a steady demand for the hire of vehicles, both passenger and load carrying and the Corporation has helped to meet this demand within the availability of its own transport. This service, however, is being discontinued, as it would now be necessary to incur capital expenditure to provide suitable vehicles.

### IX. Marine and Shipping.

The Corporation in its capacity as Wharf Authority continued to handle all imports and exports through the ports of Bota and Tiko, and to act as agents for main Shipping Lines. The Shipping Division also acts as stevedores for the banana carrying vessels of Elders & Fyffes Limited.

The volume of trade at Bota and Tiko is summarized in table form in Appendix 2. Imports at Tiko rose by some 7,500 tons over 1957, while imports at Bota fell by 1,700 tons. Exports rose by nearly 100 per cent. compared with the previous year, the increases at Bota and Tiko respectively being 1,700 tons and 49,000 tons. The large increase at Tiko was due to the increasing number of logs shipped from the territory. These increases in tonnages threw a heavy strain on Corporation launches and personnel, but during the year the Corporation maintained its good reputation of giving a quick turn round to vessels at both Bota and Tiko, with the addition of only one Assistant Marine Officer and no extra craft.

Figures of produce shipped from both ports during 1958 as compared with 1957 were :—

			1957	1958
			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cocoa	...	...	4,665	4,959
Palm Oil	...	...	2,660	3,124
Palm Kernels	...	...	1,296	1,643
Rubber	...	...	1,746	2,457
Pepper	...	...	19	28
Timber	...	...	37,926	80,312
Coffee	...	...	967	1,784
			<hr/> 49,279	<hr/> 94,307

The Corporation's fleet of 68 sea and river-going craft is used for the evacuation of bananas from plantations to ship's side, lighterage work at Bota, and the carriage of cargo to and from Bota, Tiko, Tombel, Mbonge and Douala. General cargo and produce are carried for the public.

## X. Staff and Labour.

*Establishment.*—The total number of employees increased during the earlier months of the year to a peak of 19,200 in September. The normal decrease at the end of the year was more gradual than in 1957.

The position at 31st December, 1958, was as follows :—

Senior Service	...	...	...	191
Intermediate Service	...	...	...	34
Junior Service, including employees on monthly agreements	...	...	...	1,118
General Labour Force	...	...	...	17,349

Mr. S. Esebou was awarded the Governor-General's Certificate of Honour in June, 1958. The award was presented to him by His Excellency The Governor-General during the Victoria Centenary Celebrations. Mr. Esebou has served the Corporation, and on the plantations prior to 1947, for a total period of thirty-two years. He is an employee of the Marine Division and is now Boatswain at Bota Wharf.

Five Junior Service Employees were promoted to the Intermediate Service during 1958; one in the Rubber Division for field work, one Pharmacist, one Laboratory Assistant, one in the Film Unit and one Marine employee. A Marine Quartermaster passed his examination for Rivermaster. Three new Assistant Chief Clerks were appointed; one from existing staff, another Cameroonian from outside the Corporation, and a third from Nigeria.

*Employment of Women.*—For some time the Corporation has been encouraging the employment of women in all grades, and following the higher rates paid to women labour during October, 1957, an increasing number of women have come forward for field duties, some as casual labour, others accepting full-time employment. In January sixty-eight were employed full time in field work; by December this figure had increased to one hundred and eighty-four.

*Workers' Union and Conditions of Service.*—The Union declared a trade dispute on 16th June, giving twenty-one days' notice of strike action by all daily-rated, monthly agreement and Junior Service employees, if agreement were not reached on four issues, namely, Lighter Boys' rates of pay, Watchmen's bonus for twelve-hour shifts, leave allowance for Monthly and Junior Service employees, and leave for daily-rated employees. These items had by that time reached the final stage of consultation without agreement, following consideration by a Sub-Committee of the Corporation. After further consultation, the items were submitted to conciliation, and at meetings held at Buea on 5th and 6th July, agreement was reached on all items under dispute and the Conditions of Service were amended accordingly.

Consultation continued at all levels throughout the year, and the amendment to the Scheme for Consultation in which three separate Committees were established in the Northern Area, instead of one as

previously, has proved successful. Meetings have been held regularly and a large number of items discussed. In addition, new rates for typists, and a bicycle allowance scheme, were introduced. Relations with the Union have remained good, and even during the trade dispute free discussion between Management and Union was maintained. During the year 0.2 per cent. man-days were lost through unofficial stoppages.

An incentive scheme for tea pluckers was incorporated during the year and the bonuses paid are increasing month by month as the skill of the pluckers improves.

The Corporation has approved a scheme for increasing training facilities in all the Corporation's activities and the appointment of a Training Assistant.

*Personnel Department.*—One Assistant Personnel Officer was granted study leave to take his Finals in Law at the Inns of Court. His relief, before taking up his duties, attended a course on Industrial Relations at the University College, Ibadan, for five weeks. The Corporation also sponsored two Union candidates for the course.

*Provident Fund.*—At the close of 1958, there were 1,117 members of the Provident Fund, and the market value of the Fund's investments together with sums on deposit amounted to £417,610.

*Retiring Benefits.*—398 gratuities, amounting to £15,833, were approved during 1958. This shows a decrease of 55 gratuities paid and a decrease of £944. In addition to the gratuities for service with the Corporation, ex gratia payments are made to employees in respect of their service on the plantations prior to the Corporation's existence, and 152 employees benefited in this way to the extent of a total of £825.

*Workers' Shops.*—Sales of essential foodstuffs and commodities through the twenty Corporation's Workers' Shops established on plantations amounted to £125,500, and the facilities afforded by the Shops continued to satisfy a real demand and stabilize prices generally.

## **XI. Welfare and Social Services.**

No changes were made in the welfare services provided by the Corporation and a full programme of the main sporting activities was achieved.

The Corporation's athletic team, entered from Bota, won the Southern Cameroons Amateur Athletic Association Championship, for which teams from all parts of the Southern Cameroons competed.

The Bota United Football team won the Cameroons Development Corporation Football Shield Competition, which is open to all Corporation teams, and the Santa Isabel Cup, competitors for which are entered from the Victoria Division. Tiko Marine gained a narrow victory over Meanja Rubber to win the Courben Cup, a knock-out

competition organised for Corporation teams only. A Tiko area team which competed for the Commissioner's Cup was knocked out in the semi-finals.

A Corporation employee won the open wrestling competition held at the Victoria Centenary Celebrations.

A Tribal Dancing Competition and Boxing tournaments were held, and a new Table Tennis Shield competition was instituted.

Welfare facilities for women employees have increased, and for the first time a Woman's Athletics Championship was held at Bota, in which several Corporation employees competed. There were regular netball matches for the nurses-in-training.

*News Sheet.*—The Welfare News Letter and General Manager's publicity releases have been combined in a new publication which is now printed at the Corporation's press with a circulation of about 700 copies per month.

*Film Unit.*—Regular cinema shows were given by the mobile cinema units in all areas, at the rate of approximately three separate evening performances each working day of the year, with an estimated total audience of 280,000. The Labour shows are given free, but a charge is made for those at Senior Service Clubs, the revenue from the latter being just over £3,000, as compared with £2,800 in 1957.

Amplifier equipment was installed and operated for 150 high-life dances, and public address equipment was installed for Cameroons National Day, Victoria Centenary Week, and other functions.

Permanent photographic processing rooms were built, together with a film cutting room and a combined cinema and sound recording room. Possession was taken of these premises towards the end of the year, and staff has been engaged and training commenced in film production. It is intended to concentrate on this work in 1959 in order to make headway in the production of the training films. The volume of business undertaken by the photographic section increased by a further 20 per cent.

Radio communication between the Corporation's radio telephone stations and coastal vessels approaching Bota and Tiko has been investigated, and, as a result of tests made, the radio telephone set at Bota is being modified to permit the operation of this extremely useful service.

During the year, one of the Junior Service members of the radio engineering staff was granted a scholarship in the United Kingdom to carry out a six months' practical course in the manufacturing workshops of the companies supplying radio telephone and cinematographic equipment to the Corporation.

## **XII. Education.**

Negotiations between the Corporation and the Southern Cameroons Government regarding the relinquishment of the responsibility for the Corporation's primary schools continued, but a decision has yet to be

reached. Pending this decision, four of the Corporation's Schools have been handed over to the Missions, who in the past have been managing them.

Of the Corporation's ten schools, five have Senior Departments, and on the retirement of the Principal Education Officer a member of the African Staff, who has recently completed a course of studies at the University of London Institute of Education on a Corporation scholarship, has not only assisted in the supervision of the Corporation Schools, but also the Native Authority Schools in Victoria Division.

The number of children enrolled in the Corporation's schools was 1,483 consisting of 981 boys and 502 girls. This figure compared with 1,209 at the end of 1957.

The staffing of the schools continues to be satisfactory. Of the 63 teachers employed by the Corporation, 51 received professional training and 40 are certificated. 19 of the teachers are women of whom 14 are certificated. 10 teachers joined the staff after professional training under Corporation sponsorship and 6 teachers have been accepted for professional training in 1959.

The number of children attending the Senior Service P.N.E.U. schools averaged 27.

About 90 literacy classes at 34 centres were held three times a week in three grades, and the number of literacy certificates awarded was 146.

The Corporation makes an annual grant of £5,000 to the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board from which awards for higher and secondary education are made.

### **XIII. Training.**

The Corporation is intensifying the training of its employees both technically and academically. Advantage is being taken of courses run by commercial firms and other organisations outside the Corporation, and within the Corporation the number and scope of the current classes is being increased and widened.

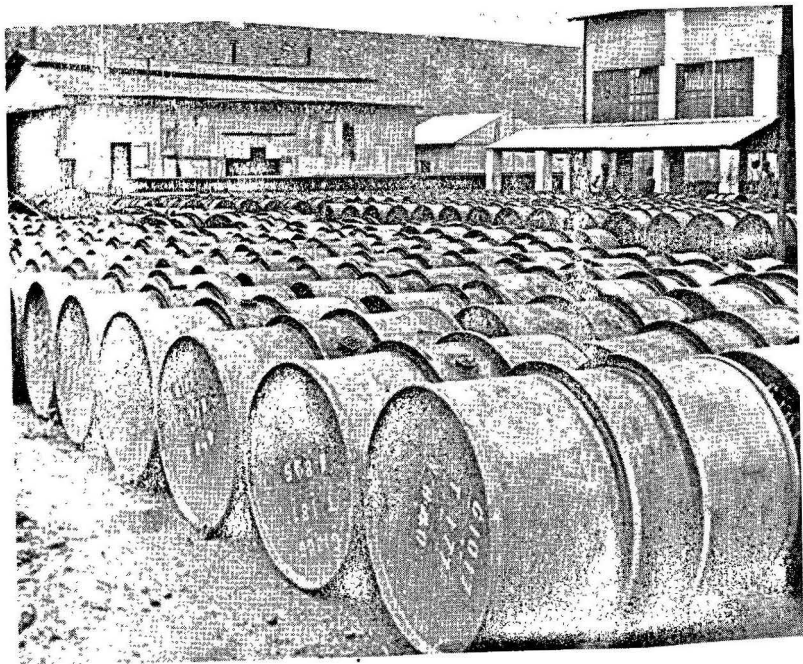
Employees who have been awarded scholarships by the Corporation have been receiving training in the United Kingdom as follows :—

A course leading to the qualification of radiographer.

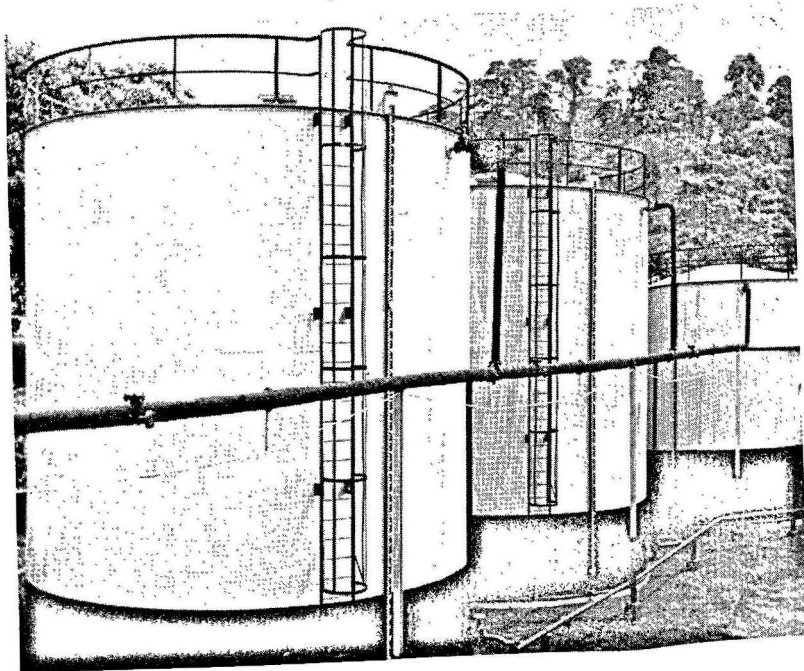
A six-months' course in electronics, cine projection and the maintenance of projectors.

A course lasting approximately four months to obtain practical experience in locomotive diesel engine maintenance.

In addition, two students are doing their final year at the Yaba School of Pharmacy in Nigeria, and four employees (two from the Banana Division, one from Palms and one from Rubber) were sent to the Institute of Agriculture, Bambui, to undertake a one-year course for Field Overseers.

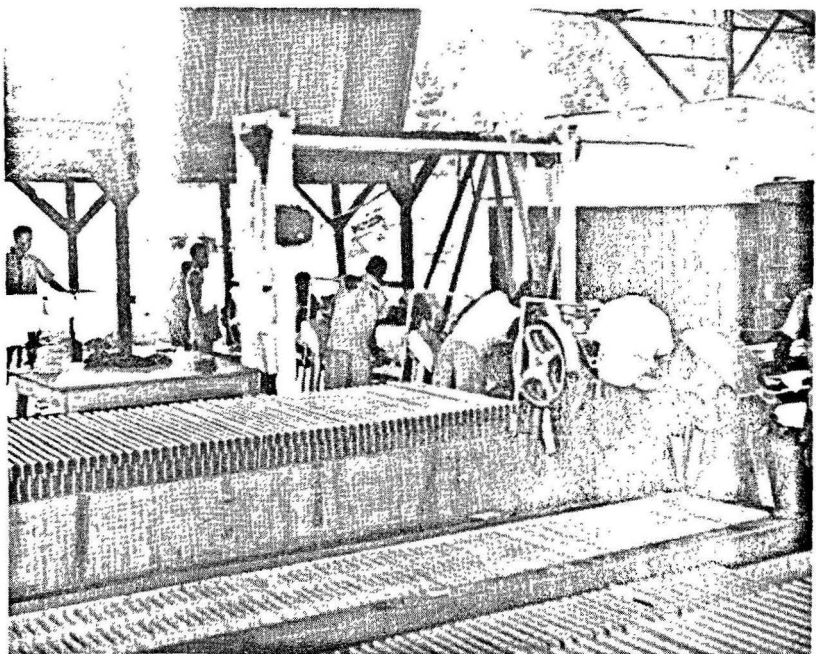


PALM OIL STORAGE, BOTA, 1951

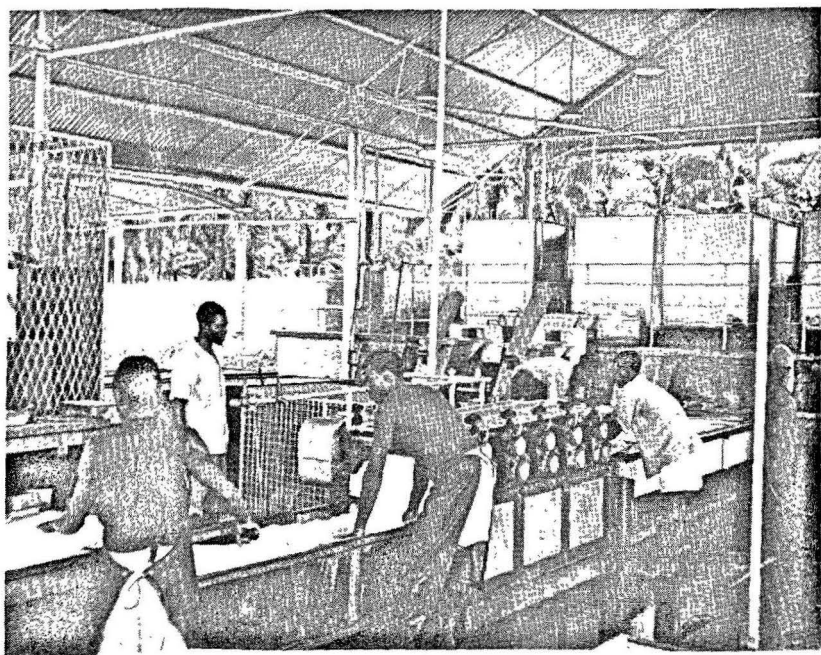


PALM OIL STORAGE, BOTA, 1958





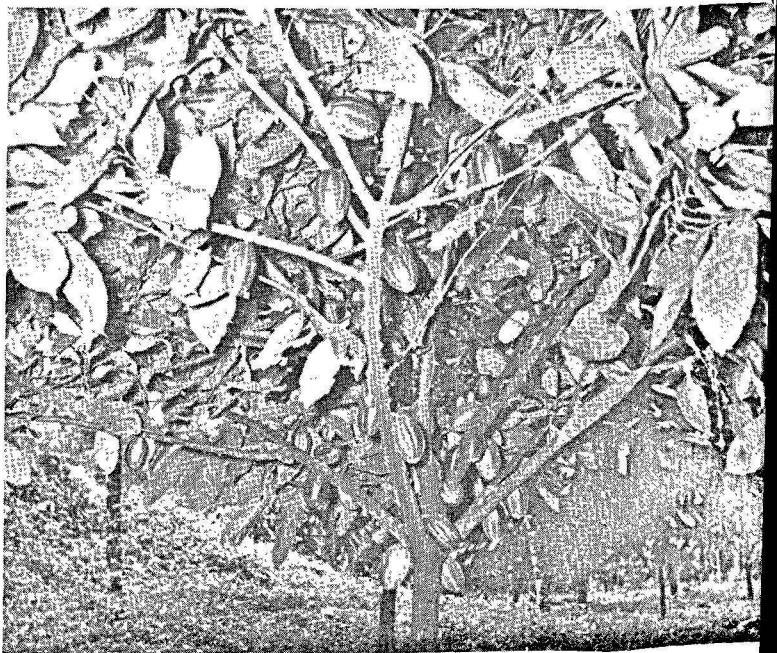
MEANJA RUBBER FACTORY, 1951



MEANJA RUBBER FACTORY, 1958

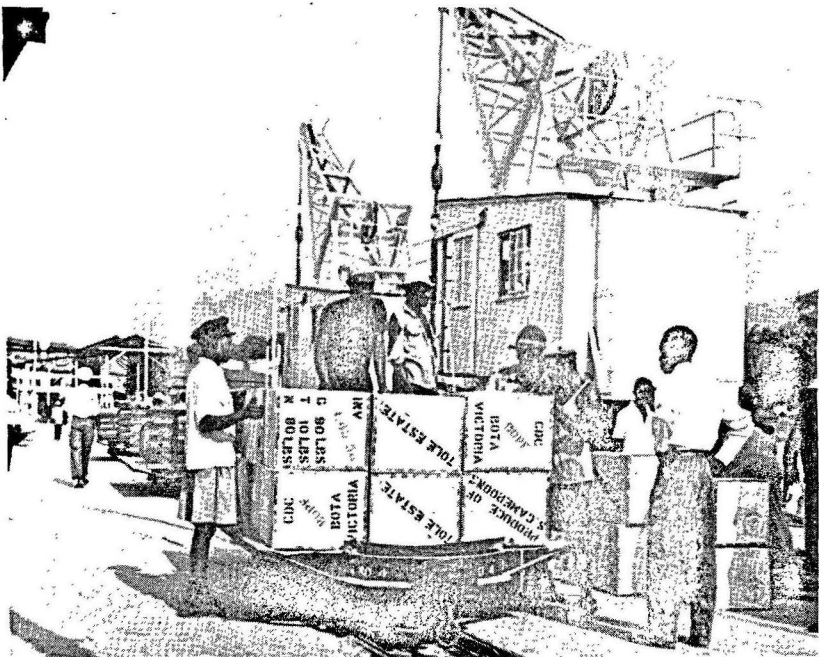


YOUNG COCOA, TOMBEL, JANUARY, 1957



THE SAME TREE, 1958





FIRST SHIPMENT TOLE TEA



TRIAL COCOA PLOT ON TIKO PLAIN

Six school teachers are under training at the Government Teachers' Training Centre. Four Marine employees are under instruction in seamanship with the Royal Nigerian Navy in H.M.N.S. 'Quorra'.

Within the Corporation evening classes are held in typewriting, shorthand and bookkeeping for clerks, and in English and arithmetic for employees who have completed the Senior Primary course, all in preparation for the examinations of the Royal Society of Arts. A course was held for Motor Transport employees in vehicle maintenance and another for Marine deckhands leading to the qualification of Quartermaster's Certificate, which was obtained by three of the deckhands.

With the appointment of a Training Officer it is intended to commence additional courses for clerks in the theory and practice of bookkeeping, and for checkers and timekeepers in simple accounting and the preparation of wage sheets. On the plantations a system of apprenticeship is being instituted, together with evening classes in agricultural subjects. In the Technical Divisions it is proposed to train suitably educated apprentices.

#### **XIV. Medical.**

There were no changes in the Hospital facilities provided on the estates and the personnel at risk were numerically about the same as last year.

Only four isolated cases of smallpox were diagnosed. All new labour and school children are vaccinated, and revaccination of other staff is a routine procedure, so that the Corporation's employees are adequately protected in this respect. There were no serious epidemics, though there were several cases of measles in the last half of the year particularly in December. The main types of disease have been respiratory and alimentary. Tropical ulcer is rarer than ever, but is sometimes found in children whose sores have been neglected. Some signs of malnutrition due to unbalanced diets have been seen.

Antenatal and child welfare clinics continue to be popular.

Residual spraying against malaria mosquitoes was carried out in all areas and camps. The campaign against black flies was as effective as in previous years and the extended dosage period was well justified.

Five nurses in training at the Corporation's Training School in Tiko were admitted as Nigerian Registered Nurses.

Discussions were held with the Southern Cameroons Government with a view to effecting economies in the running of the medical services in the Southern Cameroons generally, and it was agreed that the Corporation would take over responsibility of the import and storage of medical supplies for the Government Hospitals as from April, 1959. It was also agreed in principle that Government Medical Services would take over all nurses training and the Corporation would assist with the provision of a suitable building for the preliminary training school.

The Corporation again records its appreciation of the clinical services of the Medical Officer of the Pamol Estate, Lobe, at Mokoko Auxiliary Hospital.

## XV. Finance.

The Southern Cameroons Government was paid the sum of £38,028 being the unappropriated profit of the Corporation in 1957, but as stated in section I and as shown in Appendix No. 5, Government revenue arising from the Corporation's activities amounted to £501,500. Further indirect revenue accrued to Government from £1,216,000 wages and overtime paid to labour.

*Results to 31st December, 1958.*—During the year £471,810 was spent on development. Maximum development expenditure in previous years was £1,196,585 and £1,093,301 in 1953 and 1954 respectively. The decline to £781,829 in 1957 occurred as plantation buildings, wharves and equipment became sufficient for the Corporation's operations, but development expenditure in the year at £471,810 was £310,000 less than the previous year. It arose from the temporary cessation of banana development while banana areas were being concentrated to obtain the best results from the new techniques of disease control.

Cash stringency is compelling the Corporation to restrict planting and replanting to the capacity of existing factories and services, though the organization could be quickly and easily expanded to undertake greater agricultural development.

Loans were reduced by £50,000. Net liquid surplus assets fell from £1,328,018 to £1,289,819. Gross Profit fell from £1,003,547 to £525,096 and is mainly due to reduced revenue from bananas arising from lower prices and deterioration during transit in ocean going vessels coupled with increased cost of production, mainly due to disease control, and trebled export duty; to the increased cost of palm production not having been compensated by sufficient increase in revenue from sales, and to increased expenditure on research and experiments.

Statutory Depreciation required £575,961 of which £49,033 was taken from Depreciation Reserve. £83,759 was provided for interest on fixed loans, £22,407 was written off Stores and £16,658 was paid in retiring gratuities. After bringing in £35,174 for provisions made in previous years and now no longer required there remains a surplus of £16,078 available for distribution to the Commissioner of the Southern Cameroons.

The Members of the Corporation record their appreciation of the services rendered by the staff at all levels and by the labour force which has been so essential to the progress made. The Corporation also desires to record its appreciation of the assistance and advice provided by many Government Departments and Government Officers.

(Signed) A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*  
 W. J. C. RICHARDS, *Member.*  
 A. D. H. PATERSON, *Member.*  
 C. P. THOMPSON, *Member.*  
 E. K. MARTIN, *Member.*  
 CHIEF S. A. FOBANG, *Member.*  
 S. E. M. AGBAW, *Member.*  
 A. C. WOOD, *Secretary.*

# PRODUCTION.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Bananas—Total for British Cameroons						
Shipments—stems ... ..	5,893,294	5,666,901	4,394,851	4,594,271	4,715,267	4,655,168
Cameroons Development Corporation Estates						
Shipments—stems ... ..	3,846,585	3,904,863	3,034,222	3,074,397	3,121,268	3,011,115
tons ... ..	54,077	52,739	45,539	47,751	53,511	53,831
Dried Bananas ... .. tons	124	22	102	102	63	25
Palm Oil ... ..	2,715	2,862	3,349	2,695	3,052	3,501
Palm Kernels... ..	1,712	1,739	2,010	1,499	1,580	1,690
Rubber ... ..	1,800	1,595	1,525	1,714	1,856	2,243
Cocoa ... ..	81	100	110	219	205	275
Pepper... ..	2.5	6.1	7.5	23.4	18.9	28
Tea ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	13

## SUMMARY OF TRADE AT BOTA AND TIKO PORTS 1948—1958 INCLUSIVE.

Port	Inward Cargo (in tons)	Outward Cargo (in tons) excluding Bananas	Creek Sailings (in tons) excluding Bananas	Bananas Exported	Passengers		Vehicles	Mail by Bags
					Saloon	Deck		
1958:								
Bota	34,197	15,467	9,217	4,655,168	295	1,797	184	3,305
Tiko	21,272	86,970	8,019		413	961	289	1,618
Total 1958	55,469	102,437	17,236	4,655,168	708	2,758	473	4,923
Total 1957	49,667	51,961	15,168	4,715,267	721	3,382	396	7,973
Total 1956	46,034	22,121	19,912	4,594,271	859	3,982	372	8,678
Total 1955	48,669	16,303	19,377	4,394,851	750	5,135	303	8,014
Total 1954	45,834	12,304	16,772	5,666,901	927	4,293	281	7,149
Total 1953	35,528	11,347	10,003	5,893,294	968	5,311	245	7,863
Total 1952	41,995	11,617	13,565	5,747,040	1,017	6,885	310	6,555
Total 1951	32,423	8,213	12,535	5,773,208	704	7,761	187	6,134
Total 1950	28,459	8,508	13,502	4,680,419	530	6,556	195	4,929
Total 1949	21,193	7,774	6,825	5,137,600	877	3,896	187	3,560
Total 1948	13,273	5,262	9,598	4,078,408	599	6,828	143	3,178

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED FOR 1958.

## BOTA

Nationality	Number of Ships	Net Registered Tonnage
BRITISH ... ..	224	621,651
NORWEGIAN ... ..	22	28,589
GERMAN ... ..	4	10,310
SWEDISH ... ..	3	4,580
SWISS ... ..	3	7,754
MALTESE ... ..	3	1,140
LIBERIAN ... ..	2	622
NETHERLANDS ... ..	7	2,918
ISRAEL ... ..	2	5,579
GHANA ... ..	1	2,941
PANAMA ... ..	1	3,215
ITALIAN ... ..	5	8,987
TOTAL ... ..	<u>277</u>	<u>698,286</u>

## TIKO

BRITISH ... ..	141	395,490
NORWEGIAN ... ..	13	21,585
GERMAN ... ..	2	5,427
SWEDISH ... ..	2	3,044
SWISS ... ..	3	7,755
MALTESE ... ..	1	380
PANAMA ... ..	1	3,215
LIBERIAN ... ..	2	622
NETHERLANDS ... ..	6	2,408
ISRAEL ... ..	2	5,579
GHANA ... ..	1	2,941
ITALIAN ... ..	4	12,079
TOTAL ... ..	<u>178</u>	<u>460,525</u>

N.B.—Bota vessels include those entered to await pilotage to Tiko.

## ACREAGE STATISTICS, DECEMBER 1958

## BANANAS UNDER FULL CULTIVATION

	Acreage at 1/1/58	Abandon- ments for disease, etc.	1959 Develop- ment completed in 1958	Acreage at 31/12/58	Balance 1959 Develop- ment.
Tiko ... ..	5,056	2,714	78	2,420	157
Bota ... ..	1,432	1,082	—	350	—
Ekona ... ..	4,178	959	309	3,528	741(a)
Molyko ... ..	3,012	290	—	2,722	500
Tombel ... ..	2,728	111	121	2,738	—
Meme ... ..	3,301	753	—	2,548	200
Mukonje... ..	466	2	195	659	305
Total ... ..	20,173	5,911	703	14,965	1,903

(a) Includes 350 acres replanting in Lacatan.

## RUBBER

	Mature	Immature	Total	1959 Develop- ment
Missellele ... ..	4,481	3,714	8,195	850
Tiko ... ..	867	—	867	250
Meanja ... ..	1,850	1,203	3,053	—
Mukonje ... ..	3,543	1,885	5,428	37
Total ... ..	10,741	6,802	17,543	1,137

## PALMS

	Mature	Immature	Total	1959 Develop- ment
Bota/Moliwe ... ..	8,192	2,619	10,811	600
Ekona ... ..	2,237	498	2,735	400
Idenau... ..	2,655	1,945	4,600	—
Total ... ..	13,084	5,062	18,146	1,000

## COCOA

	Mature	Immature	Total	1959 Develop- ment
Tombel ... ..	965(b)	179	1,144	100

(b) 120 acres have been transferred to Banana Development.

## TEA

	Mature	Immature	Total	1959 Develop- ment
Tole ... ..	135(c)	103	238	100

(c) Includes 20 acres seed garden.

## PEPPER

	Mature	Immature	Total	1959 Develop- ment
Ekona ... ..	44	—	44	—



## GOVERNMENT REVENUE RESULTING FROM C.D.C. ACTIVITIES

(To Nearest £10).

	Company Income Tax	Concession Rent	Export Duty Bananas	Sales Tax Palm Products	Sales Tax Cocoa	Export Duty Rubber	Import Duty	Surplus Profits	Total
1947	£ —	£ 15,720	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 1,590	£ —	£ 17,310
1948	158,000	40,000	34,570	—	—	—	8,050	—	240,620
1949	198,830	40,000	24,470	—	—	—	15,620	54,350	333,270
1950	244,130	40,000	23,030	—	—	—	21,980	22,540	351,680
1951	268,140	40,000	33,150	—	—	47,950	22,440	53,300	464,980
1952	341,110	56,610	32,820	—	—	43,370	71,380	55,560	600,850
1953	76,410	40,700	35,380	—	—	22,770	52,910	51,110	279,280
1954	187,160	41,030	37,020	—	—	20,960	51,180	60,290	397,640
1955	139,580	40,950	30,030	15,180	440	34,260	77,410	19,200	357,050
1956	Nil	40,870	31,410	13,530	840	29,660	38,960	Nil	155,270
1957	11,110	40,870	65,200	15,370	820	39,040	50,300	15,120	237,830
1958	101,300	40,810	181,940	17,380	1,080	48,410	67,970	38,030	496,920
1959 Accrued due	£1,725,770	£477,560	£529,020	£61,460	£3,180	£286,420	£479,790	£369,500	£3,932,700
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,080	16,080
TOTAL	£1,725,770	£477,560	£529,020	£61,460	£3,180	£286,420	£479,790	£385,580	£3,948,780

The above figures do not include Export Duties in respect of the Corporation sales of Palm Oil, Palm Kernels and Cocoa, which are paid by the Nigerian Central Marketing Board, which in 1958 amounted to £49,680.

Further income is derived by the Government from Income Tax payable by employees, Road Tax on Corporation's vehicles and Timber Royalties.

## CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

## Analysis of Employees by Tribes, as at 31st December, 1958.

<i>Tribe</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>	<i>Tribe</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>
VICTORIA DIVISION.		BAMENDA DIVISION.	
Bakolle ... ..	5	Aghem (Wum) ... ..	979
Bakweri ... ..	527	Bafut ... ..	620
Balong ... ..	10	Bali ... ..	465
Bamboko ... ..	2	Beba-Befang... ..	265
Isubu (Bimbia) ... ..	22	Bum ... ..	98
Mongo ... ..	7	Esimbi ... ..	18
	<hr/>	Fungom ... ..	570
	573	Kaka ... ..	565
	<hr/>	Kom (Bikom) ... ..	468
		Mambila ... ..	35
		Mbaw ... ..	3
		Mbembe ... ..	60
		Menemo ... ..	587
		Mfumte ... ..	34
		Misaje ... ..	5
		Moghamo ... ..	194
		Ndop... ..	427
		Ngemba ... ..	434
		Ngie ... ..	475
		Ngwaw (Ngono) ... ..	372
		Nso (Banso) ... ..	77
		Nsungli ... ..	193
			<hr/>
			6,944
			<hr/>
KUMBA DIVISION.		NIGERIA.	
Bafo (Bafaw) ... ..	19	Boki ... ..	240
Bakosi ... ..	189	Edo (includes Bini) ... ..	25
Balue ... ..	331	Efik-Ibibio ... ..	2,251
Balundu ... ..	180	Fulani ... ..	1
Balundu-Badiko ... ..	6	Hausa ... ..	2
Bamboko ... ..	5	Ibo ... ..	2,370
Barombi ... ..	8	Ijaw ... ..	30
Basosi ... ..	68	Tiv ... ..	548
Bima ... ..	14	Yoruba ... ..	13
Ekumbe ... ..	10	Other Nigerians ... ..	509
Elong ... ..	10		<hr/>
Masaka ... ..	2		5,989
Muambong ... ..	19		<hr/>
Mbonge ... ..	321		
Ngolo-Batanga ... ..	387		
Ninong ... ..	17		
North Bakundu ... ..	33		
North-Balong (near Manye- men) ... ..	41		
South Bakundu ... ..	13		
South Balong (near Mun- dame) ... ..	12		
	<hr/>		
	1,685		
	<hr/>		
MAMFE DIVISION.		FRENCH CAMEROONS.	
Assumbo ... ..	36	Bafia ... ..	80
Bangwa ... ..	231	Bakoko ... ..	46
Bayangi ... ..	600	Bamileke ... ..	103
Boki ... ..	158	Bana ... ..	104
Ekwe ... ..	20	Basa ... ..	115
Keaka ... ..	372	Duala ... ..	26
Mbo ... ..	169	Ewonde (Yaounde) ... ..	152
Mbulu ... ..	102	Other French Cameroons ... ..	235
Menka ... ..	298		<hr/>
Mundani ... ..	110		861
Obang ... ..	90		<hr/>
Takamanda ... ..	109		
Widekum ... ..	131	Other Non Nigerians ... ..	23
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	2,426		
	<hr/>		
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	18,501
			<hr/>

## CAMEROONS DEVELOP

(Incorporated under Nigerian

## BALANCE SHEET AS

31.12.1957

£		£	£
	<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		
	RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946:—		
600,000	For Rehousing, Replanting, Hurricane Risks and Disease Control ... ..		600,000
	RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION written off in excess of amount allowed under Income Tax Ordinance as at 31st December, 1955 ... ..	835,636	
	Less: Adjustments and Transfers ... ..	50,532	
834,137			785,104
	RESERVE FOR RETIRING GRATUITIES to Workers not Members of the Provident Fund ... ..	100,000	
	Less: Payments during the year ... ..	16,658	
		83,342	
100,000	Add: Transfer during the year ... ..	16,658	100,000
	LOANS (unsecured, repayable by instalments):—		
500,000	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 6th December, 1970) ... ..	500,000	
475,489	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 21st July, 1969) ... ..	475,489	
550,000	Government of Nigeria (final instalment July, 1975) ... ..	550,000	
258,000	Government of Nigeria 1956 Loan ... ..	258,000	
300,000	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. (final instalment 6th March, 1963) ... ..	250,000	
			2,033,489
	CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS:—		
—	Trade Creditors, Wages and Other Expenses ... ..	203,428	
—	Deferred Interest on Fixed Loans ... ..	221,882	
—	Leave and Passages ... ..	50,000	
	Income Tax:—		
627,692	Liability for 1958/59 ... ..	50,642	
			525,952
38,028	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ... ..		16,078

£4,283,346

Carried forward ...

£4,060,623

## MENT CORPORATION.

*Ordinance No. 39 of 1946.)*

AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958.

31.12.1957

£	ASSETS.	£ Cost to 31.12.1957	£ Additions during 1958	£ Cost to 31.12.1958
IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD CONCESSIONS:—				
	Planting and Replanting ... ..	639,992	48,411	688,403
	Immature Cultivations ... ..	814,509	158,080	972,589
	Surveys ... ..	13,817	—	13,817
		<u>1,468,318</u>	<u>206,491</u>	<u>1,674,809</u>
	Buildings and Constructions ... ..	3,229,114	157,920	3,387,034
	Roads ... ..	267,945	16,292	284,237
	Rail track ... ..	158,803	28,798	187,601
	Furniture and Equipment ... ..	229,649	21,006	250,655
		<u>5,353,829</u>	<u>430,507</u>	<u>5,784,336</u>
EQUIPMENT:—				
	Plant and Machinery ... ..	747,330	26,387	773,717
	Railway Rolling Stock ... ..	185,738	14,916	200,654
	Marine Craft ... ..	255,017	—	255,017
		<u>6,541,914</u>	<u>471,810</u>	<u>7,013,724</u>
	Less: Cost of Assets retired 1958 ... ..			<u>10,582</u>
				<u>7,003,142</u>
	Less: Amounts written off to 31st December, 1958, calculated under the Provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance ... ..			<u>4,910,694</u>
2,153,132				<u>2,092,448</u>
MOTOR VEHICLES:—				
	Cost to 31st December, 1957 ... ..	225,424		
	Add: Additions during year ... ..	29,777		
		<u>255,201</u>		
	Less: Cost of Vehicles retired ... ..	26,073		
			<u>229,128</u>	
	Less: Amounts written off to 31st December, 1958 ... ..		<u>200,936</u>	
31,060				<u>28,192</u>
WORK IN PROGRESS:—				
34,216	Planting ... ..		51,568	
80,815	Buildings and Constructions ... ..		50,939	
21,298	Road and Rail Track ... ..		9,364	
3,677	Furniture and Equipment ... ..		6,619	
1,177	Maintenance and Repairs ... ..		—	
2,261	Sundries ... ..		5,722	
			<u>124,212</u>	
£2,327,636	Carried forward ... ..			<u>£2,244,852</u>

## CAMEROONS DEVELOP

*(Incorporated under Nigerian*

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st

31.12.1957

£  
4,283,346

Brought forward ...

£  
4,060,623

NOTE.—The total amount of Authorised Capital Expenditure outstanding as at 31st December, 1958, was £516,000, of which firm commitments to third parties amounted to £75,000.

(Sgd.) A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*(Sgd.) W. J. C. RICHARDS, } *Members.*

(Sgd.) E. K. MARTIN, }

(Sgd.) A. P. FINLAY, *Chief Accountant.*

£4,283,346

£4,060,623

## AUDITORS'

In accordance with Section 17 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance 1946, we report are incorporated Returns from the various areas comprising the Corporation's Concessions.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the Balance and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books and records of the Corporation.

ENUGU, NIGERIA.

9th April, 1959.

**MENT CORPORATION.***Ordinance No. 39 of 1946.)***DECEMBER, 1958—(continued).**31.12.1957

£		£	£
2,327,636		<i>Brought forward ...</i>	2,244,852
	STOCKS (as verified by Officials of the Corporation):—		
	Building Materials, Equipment, Consumable Stores		
	and Stock in Trade (at cost or Standard Price		
888,895	Valuation) ... ..		859,717
334,620	PRODUCE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT (at market value) ...		261,255
169,430	SUNDRY DEBTORS ... ..		165,459
60,630	DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS ... ..		201,239
	CASH:—		
483,767	At Bank ... ..	294,431	
18,368	In Hand ... ..	33,670	
			328,101
<u>£4,283,346</u>			<u>£4,060,623</u>

**REPORT.**

that we have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books of the Corporation in the Cameroons, in which Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs, according to the best of our information

(Sgd.) CASSLETON ELLIOTT &amp; CO.,

*Auditors.*

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR

31.12.1957 £		£	£
	To Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production, Ancillary		
1,784,458	Services, Administration ... ..		2,096,303
	„ Medical Services ... ..	145,358	
	Less: Contributions by other Plantation Companies ...	18,951	
114,209			126,407
52,549	„ Welfare and Social Services ... ..		56,583
1,003,547	„ Balance carried down ... ..		525,096
<u>£2,954,763</u>			<u>£2,804,389</u>
	To Expenses of Chairman's and Secretary's Offices—		
3,500	Remuneration of Chairman and Members ...	3,460	
4,219	Members' Travelling and Other Expenses ...	4,607	
9,806	Staff and Other Expenses ... ..	8,460	
			16,527
3,750	„ Agency and Service Fees and Expenses ...		3,750
1,003	„ Consultants' Fees and Expenses ... ..		2,471
	„ Concession Rent:—		
	The Government of Southern Cameroons ...	40,809	
	Less: Allocated to Plantations ... ..	20,260	
18,884			20,549
1,500	„ Audit Fee and Expenses ... ..		1,500
	„ Depreciation:—		
541,970	Written off Improvements to Concessions ...	471,837	
160,609	Written off Equipment ... ..	73,096	
42,229	Written off Motor Vehicles ... ..	31,028	
		575,961	
	Less: Charge to Reserve for Depreciation ...	49,033	
			526,928
86,686	„ Loan Interest ... ..		83,759
163	„ Balancing Allowance/Charge on Retired Assets ...		75
17	„ Bad Debts written off ... ..		164
256,985	„ Balance carried down ... ..		—
<u>£1,131,321</u>			<u>£655,723</u>
—	To Balance brought down ... ..		2,438
	„ Balance Unappropriated paid to Government of		
15,117	Southern Cameroons ... ..		38,028
101,300	„ Provision for Income Tax 1959/60 ... ..		—
18,175	„ Transfer to Reserve for Retiring Gratuities ...		16,658
	„ Transfer to Reserve in accordance with Section 19 of		
100,000	Ordinance No. 39 of 1946 ... ..		—
38,028	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet ... ..		16,078
<u>£272,620</u>			<u>£73,202</u>

**MENT CORPORATION.***Ordinance No. 39 of 1946.)***THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958.****Cr.****31.12.1957**

£		£	£
	By Revenue from Plantations, etc.:—		
	Bananas ... ..	2,014,040	
	Dried Bananas... ..	2,407	
	Palm Products ... ..	270,712	
	Rubber ... ..	442,053	
	Cocoa ... ..	47,448	
	Pepper ... ..	4,093	
	Timber ... ..	18,909	
	Tea ... ..	4,727	
<b>2,954,763</b>			<b>2,804,389</b>
<b>£2,954,763</b>			<b>£2,804,389</b>
<b>1,003,547</b>	By Balance brought down ... ..		525,096
<b>79,894</b>	„ Agency Earnings and Commission ... ..		73,482
<b>14,550</b>	„ Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..		17,759
<b>11,684</b>	„ Sundry Adjustments 1957 ... ..		12,464
<b>10,557</b>	„ Sale of Planting Material ... ..		15,376
<b>11,089</b>	„ Interest on Deposit, etc. ... ..		9,108
<b>—</b>	„ Balance carried down ... ..		2,438
<b>£1,131,321</b>			<b>£655,723</b>
<b>256,985</b>	By Balance brought down ... ..		—
<b>15,117</b>	„ Balance per last account ... ..		38,028
<b>518</b>	„ Provisions no longer required now written back ... ..		35,174
<b>£272,620</b>			<b>£73,202</b>



