



Cameroons

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

Report for the Year

1957



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*The cover illustration shows an Arabic lesson in
Jada Senior Primary School, Northern Cameroons*

THE CAMEROONS

under United Kingdom Administration

*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*

1957

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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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 Report.

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Foreword

THE MAIN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

The main political event of the year was the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in May and June, 1957. At this Conference major constitutional changes for the Southern Cameroons were agreed, similar to those introduced in the three Regions of the Federation under the constitution of 1954. A Premier and Ministers will be appointed who will be charged with responsibility for various departments of Government. The Executive Council which will be the principal instrument of policy for the Southern Cameroons will have an unofficial majority and the Commissioner of the Cameroons will be bound to act for the most part on the advice of the Executive Council. The House of Assembly will be enlarged to 26 elected members, elected from single member constituencies by secret ballot and universal adult suffrage. The Deputy Commissioner, the Financial Secretary and the Legal Secretary will remain *ex-officio* members of the House, and there will be provision for two special members to be nominated by the Governor-General of the Federation as High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons after consultation with the Premier, to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented. There will no longer be Native Authority members in the House of Assembly, but a House of Chiefs will be set up with consultative and advisory functions through which the views of the traditional authorities of the territory may continue to be expressed. In the course of the Conference the Secretary of State made a statement on the future of the Trust Territory, which is reproduced in Attachment A.

The Constitutional Conference also recommended the setting up of a number of Commissions to enquire into various problems concerning Nigeria as a whole, arising from its proceedings. Two of these Commissions, the Delimitation Commission and the Fiscal Commission, visited the Southern Cameroons during 1957. The Delimitation Commission, whose task it was to make recommendations to the Federal Government for the division of Nigeria into single-member electoral districts for the purposes of elections to the Federal House of Representatives, was in Buea from the 9th to the 14th December. The Fiscal Commission set up to review the financial arrangements of the Federation in the light of the Conference's constitutional proposals visited Buea from the 7th November to the 9th November. The Preliminary Report of this Commission, issued in December, recommends that, with effect from the 1st April, 1958, the Southern Cameroons should be treated as if it were a Region for the purposes of revenue allocation. This was an interim measure, designed to ease the immediate financial difficulties of the Southern Cameroons. The Commission's principal terms of reference relevant to the Trust Territory are to consider what fiscal arrangements would be most appropriate for the Southern Cameroons, and to advise on the extent to which additional financial assistance might be required to meet the immediate needs of the territory and to provide for a reasonable degree of expansion.

In the Northern Trust Territory, the Northern Cameroons Consultative Committee has been enlarged by the addition of representatives from the remoter districts and has been constituted a formal committee of the Executive Council of the Northern Region. This change ensures that all the proceedings of the Committee are circulated to Ministers as Cabinet papers and the affairs

of the Territory are thus kept continually before the Regional Government. As a result, action by the Regional or Federal Governments on the majority of the recommendations made by the Consultative Committee has been speeded up.

The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly met twice during the year and passed seven Bills. The most interesting of these was the Coffee Beans (Taxation) Law, 1957, which provided for the imposition of a tax on purchases of raw coffee beans and for the licensing of coffee buyers in the Southern Cameroons.

During the year, a French Cameroons political party, the Union des Populations du Cameroun, and its affiliated youth and women's wings were declared to be unlawful societies under section 62 of the Criminal Code and Deportation Orders were issued against thirteen of its leading members. The measures taken against this organisation were not taken on account of the political views which its leaders sought to propagate. It was the methods which the party adopted in order to achieve its ends that were objectionable. In a public statement issued at the time, the Government of the Federation of Nigeria gave it as their view that there existed "a grave possibility that in order to achieve its political objectives the Party may have to resort to violence in the Southern Cameroons as has already been the case in the Cameroons under French Administration". The decision to take these measures was made by the Governor-General on the advice of the Federal Council of Ministers and had the full support and approval of the Southern Cameroons Executive Council. These elected representatives, of diverse political parties, were satisfied that the movement and its leaders were dangerous to the good government of the Federation in general and the Southern Cameroons in particular.

Further progress has been made in democratising and modernising the system of local government. There are now no councils in the Northern part of the Trust Territory that have not got an elected majority and the developments in the Adamawa and Dikwa Native Authorities recorded in the last report have proceeded smoothly. The reorganisation of the Native Authorities in Victoria Division is now complete and the problem of securing elected representation for resident aliens has been satisfactorily solved. All persons paying tax in the Division now have the right of vote. A Divisional Council embracing the whole of the Division has been established with five subordinate councils corresponding to the five main centres of population. Election to the subordinate councils is by secret ballot, the councils themselves acting as electoral colleges for the Divisional Council. The Estimates of the Divisional Council are administered through a single Divisional Treasury, while sub-treasuries in each subordinate council area facilitate the transaction of purely local business. In the Bamenda area, the Bamenda South-Western Native Authority has been reorganised and, as in Victoria Division, subordinate councils, elected by secret ballot, will choose a stipulated number of their own members to form the main Native Authority for the area.

At the Budget Meeting of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, held in March, provision was made for an estimated expenditure of £1,452,280 and an estimated revenue of £1,411,790, which would lead to a budget deficit of £40,490. Total expenditure on capital account in the budget was estimated at £460,670 of which almost £400,000 was to come from United Kingdom grants in respect of the approved Development and Welfare Schemes. It was estimated that the Federal Government would have to underwrite constitutional revenues by some £528,700. This represented yet a further fall in the estimated yield of the constitutional grant. The fall could be attributed to a steep reduction in Company Tax receipts and an increase in Federal expenditure in and on behalf of the territory. It had been estimated that the Territory would close the financial year 1956/57 with a balance of £271,821. In fact the balance at the close of the year was £324,169, which represented a considerable improvement upon the estimate. But the revenue for 1956/57 included some £363,000 advanced under

the revenue guarantee and it is likely that a further £340,000 will be advanced in the financial year 1957/58 under the same arrangements. In the light of these liabilities, it has been necessary for the Southern Cameroons Government to continue to conduct its financial affairs with caution. Rigid control has been maintained over supplementary expenditure and all possible economies have been exercised.

The most striking economic development in 1957 has been the rapid expansion of commercial logging operations in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions where three companies are now operating. Export Duties on exported timber have risen from about £3,000 in 1956 to over £20,000 in 1957. The Estates and Agency Company's tea estate at Ndu is now well established and a report issued by the Production Development Board during the year indicates that the possibilities for the introduction of tea growing in other areas of the Bamenda Highlands are good. The Board has also completed the largest and most up-to-date coffee processing factory in the Federation on its estate at Santa and production there continues to increase steadily. The Cameroons Development Corporation has had its most successful year since 1953. Rubber production exceeded the estimate by 140,239 lbs.; production of Palm Kernels and Palm Oil was higher than that in 1956 and almost reached the high levels of 1955; banana production, although only slightly higher than in 1956 in terms of the number of stems shipped, was 13·6 per cent. higher in tonnage. The Southern Cameroons Production Development Board made grants and loans totalling £66,000 for the further economic development of the Territory. In October, 1957, the Production Development Board was converted into the Southern Cameroons Development Agency in accordance with the recommendation of the visiting Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The first Chairman of the Agency is a Cameroonian.

The rapid expansion of the Co-operative Movement continues unabated. The number of Registered Societies rose from 94 in 1956 to 126 in 1957, with 20 more in process of formation. Membership also rose from 6,476 to an estimated 10,000 by the end of the year. A new Union, the Cameroons Co-operative Engineering and Transport Union, was formed and now runs a fleet of 40 vehicles for the evacuation of bananas and coffee cultivated by co-operative societies. This Union, with the aid of a loan from the Southern Cameroons Development Agency, has built a garage costing £9,000 and is just completing its first filling station and lubrication bay for public sales and vehicle servicing. The Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers shipped 930,000 stems of bananas during the year—over twice the number shipped in 1956—and was able to declare a net surplus of £40,300.

The construction of the road network has continued to receive earnest attention. Good progress has been made in both the Northern and Southern sectors of the territory as a result of a substantial increase in the amount of mechanical equipment in use. The employment of consulting engineers for the surveying of routes, the preparation of specifications and the supervision of contractors have also helped to speed this vital work. The main achievements of the year are as follows:

- (a) The resealing of the first 17 miles of the Victoria-Kumba road.
- (b) The tarring of the eight miles of the Kumba-Mamfe road north of Mambanda.
- (c) The tarring of eleven miles of the Mamfe-Cross River road.
- (d) The completion of the 300-ft. bridge over the Mungo River at Tombel.
- (e) The completion of the Beli-Jamtari Regional road.
- (f) The extension of the Uba-Bama Trunk Road "A" to Madagli.
- (g) The completion of two-thirds of the Donga-Abong road.

The "tapkis" scheme in Dikwa has been most successful. Fifteen reservoirs were completed in the 1956/57 dry season and good progress is being made on a programme to provide thirteen more for 1957/58. Full advantage of this scheme is being taken by the local cattle owners.

The principal developments during the year in the fields of medical and health facilities were as follows:

(a) *Hospitals:*

- (i) A 48-bed hospital has been opened at Mubi in the Northern Cameroons.
- (ii) The Maternity Unit of the Nkambe Hospital has been in operation throughout the year and has proved most popular.
- (iii) The building of the 60-bed hospital at Wum is well advanced.

(b) *Anti-Yaws Campaign:*

Some 60,000 people were examined for yaws by the Medical Field Unit and double that number were re-surveyed in areas where treatment had already been given. The team is now led by Dr. Van der Hoff, World Health Organisation Medical Officer.

(c) *Leprosy:*

Both in the Northern and Southern Cameroons there has been a considerable extension of the outpatient treatment of lepers at clinics. In the course of the year a number of Leprosy Inspectors, who had been undergoing a course of training, became available to serve these clinics, of which there are now 18 in the Southern Cameroons and 17 in the North. This work has been greatly assisted by the generous grant of the drug Dapsone by U.N.I.C.E.F.

The following were the main developments in education during 1957:

(a) *Primary Education:*

- (i) The Senior Primary School at Jada is now fully functioning.
- (ii) There are now 40 girls from the Trust Territory attending the Provincial Girl's Schools at Yola and Maiduguri.
- (iii) 2,086 pupils sat the Government First School Leaving Certificate Examination in November, 1957. Fifty per cent. passed as opposed to 40 per cent. in 1956.

(b) *Secondary Education:*

- (i) A total of 33 boys from the Northern Trust Territory are now being educated in Secondary Schools, and nine at Trade Centres.
- (ii) The Southern Cameroons Protestant College at Bali, in Bamenda, now has a double stream up to class V and provides a five-year course leading to the West African School Certificate Examination.

(c) *Teacher Training:*

- (i) A new Roman Catholic Grade III Teacher Training Centre was opened at Bazza at the end of the year. A total of 65 boys from the Northern Trust Territory are now taking courses at Teacher Training Centres inside or outside the Territory.
- (ii) The Teacher Training Centre at Nubi is now rated as a full Grade III (non-vernacular) institution.
- (iii) 177 probationary teachers were enrolled in the 4 Preliminary Training Centres in the Southern Cameroons, and 39 women and 262 men were receiving professional training in the Grade III Training Colleges. The Government Grade II Training Centre at Kumba had an enrollment of 84 and at the Womens' Grade II Centre at Fiango, 8 teachers completed their course in 1957.

(d) Adult Education:

- (i) 36 girls attended the Girls Adult Class run by the Catholic Mission at Sugu.
- (ii) In the Southern Cameroons, 2,260 men and 1,150 women were receiving regular instruction in 187 classes.

Considerable progress has been made in mapping Southern Adamawa by air and photographs of the probable line of the Mambilla Escarpment road have been most useful.

Work has already begun on the installation of a V.H.F. radio-telephone network which will not only enlarge the telephone services within the Southern Cameroons, but will link them with the rest of Nigeria and the world beyond.

A map of the territory is provided in the folder at the back cover of the Report.

Report for the Year 1957 to the United Nations on the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration

PART I

Introductory Descriptive Section

Q. 1 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 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. The mountain last erupted in 1954. Buea, the capital of the Southern Cameroons, lies on its lower slopes, which are mostly covered with dense secondary forest. 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 port 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 10,000. Near the town of Kumba is Lake Barombi, a crater lake of great depth and beauty. For a short time each year, when the Cross River is swollen with the rains, small coastal ships can reach Mamfe from the Nigerian port of Calabar.

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

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

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

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

The Southern Adamawa districts (9,225 square miles) and the Northern Adamawa districts (1,740 square miles) of the Adamawa (Emirate) Division of 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.

7. The ethnic, linguistic, religious and social structure of the territory is fully described in paragraphs 7 to 16 of the 1955 Report. The population of the territory is approximately 1,530,000 and its ethnic composition is highly complex. The main groups are:

- (i) Kanuri in Dikwa Division
- (ii) Shuwa Arabs in Dikwa Division
- (iii) Fulani in Adamawa districts
- (iv) Tikar and Chamba groups, mostly in Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions
- (v) Tribes speaking Bantu or semi-Bantu languages, mostly in Victoria, Kumba and Mamfe Divisions.

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

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

10. The history of the territory is fully described in paragraphs 22 to 45 of the 1955 Report. For practical purposes, the territory's history before the beginning of the nineteenth century is unknown. Until the end of that century there was virtually no effective connection between the northern and southern parts. The existing connection has grown up slowly since the Cameroons as a whole came under German rule.

11. Europeans first established themselves in the southern part of the territory about the middle of the nineteenth century; by 1848 the Baptist Mission was operating at Bimbia, and ten years later it set up at Victoria also. The Missionaries were British, but in 1884 the German Government formally took the territory under its protection. It spent the ensuing twenty or thirty years extending its influence inland.

12. The Benue and Adamawa parts of the territory, by 1848, had been incorporated into the empire of the Fulani conqueror, Modibbo Adama. By 1889 the Royal Niger Company had worked its way up the River Benue, and established posts. In the next fifteen years there was a good deal of fighting by both British and German military expeditions, the British and German spheres of influence being finally delimited in 1909.

13. The Emirate of Dikwa is part of the old Bornu Empire, and for it the nineteenth century was a period of intermittent trouble. First the Fulani had to be repelled; then, after a lull, rivalries among the ruling families led to civil war. Finally, in 1893, one Rabeh, the son of a notorious slave dealer, appeared with an army from the Sudan, and over-ran the country. He was ultimately overthrown in 1900 by the French, as was his son and successor in the following year. The French restored the former dynasty, and under the German administration it remained in power.

14. On the outbreak of war in 1914 British and French forces invaded the Cameroons. The early fighting went in the Germans' favour, but by 1916 their main force had to retreat into the Spanish territory of Rio Muni to escape a converging advance by British, French, and Belgian contingents. In Rio Muni the German troops were interned, and the garrison of Mora in the North, being cut off, surrendered. The Cameroons was then provisionally divided into British and French spheres which, with slight subsequent modifications, became the areas for which the League of Nations conferred Mandates. The areas so defined are the subjects of the respective Trusteeship Agreements.

Movements of Population and their consequences

Q. 4 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. The results are summarised in the following paragraphs.

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

17. In Victoria and Kumba Division there is a labour force of approximately 26,000. Of these 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 that are now operating in the territory. There has thus been a complete recovery from the time in 1956 when the Cameroons Development Corporation, through financial stringency and the rising cost of labour, was compelled to dispense with the services of some 5,000 of its labour force. In the Bamenda area a labour force of approximately 350 is employed by the Ndu Tea Estate and the Southern Cameroons Development Agency Coffee Estate at Santa. Some of the employees of the latter are drawn from the Cameroons under French Administration.

18. Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions. The influx of Fulani cattle owners into the grasslands of Bamenda Division has had certain economic consequences. The herds are estimated to have an aggregate value of over £1½ million at present prices. There has been a tendency for land in certain areas to be overgrazed and for the indigenous inhabitants to be restricted in

their farming operations. On the other hand cases have been known where the native land-owners have started farms in the grazing areas in order to claim compensation for the inevitable damage. On the whole, the two interests have lived side by side for many years in amity and mutual respect. An inquiry which was begun in 1956 by an experienced officer (in consultation with experts) to determine the number of cattle the land can safely support without jeopardising the interest of farmers has not yet been completed.

19. The movement of younger men from the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions to the coastal area continued during the year but at a decreased rate. This was mainly due to the awakening interest in the economic possibilities of growing coffee at home. The establishment of a large tea plantation at Ndu in Nkambe Division during 1957 also contributed to the decrease in intra-territorial migration. The only exception to this trend was Wum Division, from which a slight increase in the incidence of migration was reported. It is hoped during 1958 to introduce the growing of Robusta coffee into these areas of the Division which are below 4,000-ft. above sea level so that the cultivation of this export crop may, in the course of time, encourage the men to remain.

20. 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. It is to be hoped that this migration to the plains will continue, as the extension of the area under cultivation should lead to an increase in food production and property generally. Unfortunately, once he leaves the hills, the primitive hill-dweller soon forgets his old methods of soil conservation, and in the more ample farmland of the plains he shifts his area of cultivation each year, putting nothing back into the soil. It was to deal with this problem that the Gwoza Resettlement Scheme was started in 1952. The pilot stage of the Scheme has now been completed and, with the assistance of a grant of £6,150 from the Northern Region Development Corporation in 1955, an area of 150 square miles has been set aside for settlement. Two well-sinking crews have been made permanently available for the Scheme and minor roads have been opened to attract settlers from the overcrowded hill and foothill areas.

21. 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. The new villages of Gulak and Gella continue to grow in size and the new Bazza village is now firmly established on the main road.

22. In the very remote and backward areas of Tigon, Kentu and Ngoro it has been observed that the development of roads has promoted the growing of cash crops not previously attempted owing to the distance from markets. The 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 Ngoro.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

Basis of Administration

23. The basis of the administration of the territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations 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

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

Status of Immigrants

25. 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 26. 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.

27. *UNICEF.* UNICEF continued the free supply of Dapsone for the treatment of leprosy in the Southern Cameroons. In all over 300,000 tablets were distributed. Supplies of Penicillin received in 1956 were adequate for the anti-yaws campaign, some 15,000 vials of P.A.M. being used. No additional vehicles were received during 1957, but approval was obtained for the supply of two Land Rovers and a caravan; these are expected to arrive during 1958. The caravan will be of particular help in keeping the administrative arm of the campaign more mobile and in close contact with the field workers.

World Health Organisation

28. Dr. Van der Hoff, a World Health Organisation Medical Officer, joined the 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.

29. *International Co-operation Administration.* Mr. Van Dyke, of I.C.A., visited the territory in March, 1956. As a result of his recommendations, a grant of £141,550 was made for the reconstruction and re-surfacing of the Mamfe-Cross River section of the Federal Trunk Road A.11, Enugu-Mamfe. Negotiations were also completed with I.C.A. for technical assistance towards the Southern Cameroons Manual Training Programme. I.C.A. is to provide an Instructor for two years, who will be attached, on his arrival, to the Manual Training Workshop at the Government Teachers' Training Centre, Kumba. 32,200 dollars will also be provided to purchase equipment for installation at the Main Workshop and at three subsidiary workshops to be attached to primary schools. The Southern Cameroons Government is allotting £12,100 to the Scheme from its Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the building of the central and subsidiary workshops and a house at Kumba for the instructor and for the transport the instructor will require on taking up his duties. Of this sum, £6,000 was expended during 1957.

Co-operation with neighbouring territories

Q. 10 30. Officials in the Trust Territory work in close co-operation with officials in the French Trust Territory. There have been numerous informal meetings in all sectors of the territory both between members of the administration and officers of the technical services. There is regular contact between the British Administration in Buea and the French Department of External Affairs at Yaounde. The French High Commissioner visited the Commissioner of the Cameroons in December. The British Consul at Douala provided valuable liaison services during the year between the two territories.

31. A meeting was arranged by the Chef du Service des Eaux et Forêts in French Trust Territory for the Conservator in charge of the coastal area of Douala to discuss forest administration and policy with the Conservator of Forests, Southern Cameroons, in Buea. Discussion at this meeting covered the application of forest laws, the ownership of forest areas and reserves, and methods of exploitation in communal forests in the Southern Cameroons. Much useful information was also obtained on the exploitation of communal forests and silvicultural operations in French Territory. In December a party of officials from the French Cameroons attended the official opening of the Southern Cameroons Development Agency Coffee factory at Santa, and studied the machinery of the factory in operation. The Medical Officer, Kumba, visited his French colleague at Nkongsamba during the latter part of the year.

32. In November, the Emir of Dikwa and some of the members of the Dikwa Native Authority Council visited Marua to meet the chiefs and notables of that Region. The Divisional Officer, Dikwa, was in attendance. The visit was a social one and no official matters were discussed. It served, however, to cement the good relations established during previous visits and it is hoped that there will be similar visits in both directions in the future.

33. The closest co-operation has been maintained between the Touring Officer Mubi, the Senior District Officer Adamawa and the Touring Officer Southern Areas at Gembu, with the French administration on the opposite side of the border. Visits to their opposite numbers have been made by members of both the French and British Administrative Staffs. M. Lambezat, the délégué at Garua, visited Yola and has invited the Resident for a return visit in the new year. Boundary matters have been amicably settled. Veterinary and medical affairs have been discussed between the territories' respective Veterinary and Medical Officers.

Association with neighbouring territories

34. 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

International Peace and Security: The Nigeria Police

Tribal Composition

Q. 12 35. The composition of the Nigeria Police serving in the Cameroons is given below as at the 31st December, 1957. Members of the Inspectorate are not included in this analysis; there are 3 Cameroonian Inspectors and 8 Nigerians. The 6 indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory shown in the Report for 1956 as serving in the Northern Cameroons have been posted to other stations outside the area in order to widen their service experience.

Northern Cameroons

Gwoza and Mubi 33 Nigerians

Southern Cameroons

Victoria, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda, 364 Cameroonians
Nkambe, Wum, Buea. 15 Nigerians (7 Ibos,
3 Yorubas, 1 Effik,
2 Binis, 1 Sobo,
1 Agbo)

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—

The tribal composition of the Cameroonians in the Police was as follows:

Bamenda—General	50
Bamenda—Bali	39
Bamenda—Bafut	28
Bamenda—Bikom	32
Bamenda—Banso	24
Bamenda—Widikum	25
Bamenda—Ndop	27
Bamenda—Wum	6
Victoria—Bakweri	18
Victoria—Balong	2
Kumba—Bakossi	16
Kumba—Bakundu	4
Kumba—Bafaw	1
Mamfe—Bangwa	16
Mamfe—Bayang	44
French—Bamum	7
French—Yaounde	15
French—Bangante	10
	—
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	—

Strength and Dispositions

36. The authorised establishment of the Nigeria Police stationed in the Southern Cameroons was increased from 368 to 421 on the 1st of April, 1957 and the strength was increased from 352 to 398 by the 31st of December, 1957. The number of posts for Superior Officers was increased by five, but it has only been possible to fill two of these posts, owing to the lack of accommodation.

37. 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 190 Constables, a total of 217.

38. Two Nigerian Police Detachments serve in the Northern Cameroons under the command of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Yola, who is responsible to the Commissioner of Police, Kaduna.

Recruitment

39. The practice of recruiting members of the force locally has been continued. Recruitment for service in the Northern Cameroons is not restricted to indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory and is open to all native Northerners who possess the required qualifications. The minimum qualifications in the North and South are those set out in paragraph 39 of the 1956 Report.

Conditions of Service

40. The conditions of service and the avenues of advancement open to recruits to the Nigeria Police, together with a schedule of the salary scales applicable to all ranks were set out in paragraphs 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47 and 48 of the 1956 Report. Conditions of service were improved by the introduction of a disturbance allowance to cover incidental expenses payable to staff on transfer. For Native Authority Police in the Northern Region, quarters and uniforms are provided free and salaries are according to the following scales:

	£	£	£	£	£
Chief of Police	171	180	189		
Senior Sergeant	144	150	156	162	
Sergeants	126	132	138		
Corporals	102	108	114		
Constables, Grade I	84	90	96		
Constables, Grade II	66	72	78		
Constables, Grade III	42	45	48	54	60

The approximate cost of the Force during 1957 was:—

Northern Cameroons	£5,500
Southern Cameroons	£110,071

41. During the year a new Police barracks was completed at Mubi; at Victoria in the Southern Cameroons a new Police Station has nearly been completed, six quarters were finished, and the construction of one quarter begun. At Mamfe the construction of a block of four quarters is nearing completion. At Buea 39 double quarters and a senior officer's house were completed.

Disturbances during the year

42. The only disturbance during the year took place on 31st May, 1957 Q. 13 at Bambui in Bamenda Division. It arose out of a long-standing land dispute between the Bambui and Bafingi villages. Six persons were injured and thirteen Bafingi houses burned. Twenty-two men from Bambui were arrested, charged with affray, and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

43. In June, 1957, the Governor-General in Council made an order under the Criminal Code declaring the political organisation known as the Union des Populations du Cameroun and its affiliated parties to be unlawful societies on the ground that there was reason to believe that they might resort to violence. Thirteen persons who were leaders of this organisation, and all of whom were aliens, were deported. They were permitted to elect where to go and were transported to the destination of their choice at the Federal Government's expense.

44. The report of the enquiry held under the Collective Punishment Ordinance to investigate the incident which occurred in the Nsaw Clan area in April, 1956, described in paragraph 51 of the 1956 Report, was published on the 10th August, 1957. The findings were announced at Kumbo the same day. The Collective Punishment Order imposed a fine of £5,500 on the inhabitants of the Nsaw Clan with the exception of those from the villages of Mbiame, Nonni and Oku and the members of the Ndzenzef family, and directed that the fine be paid before the 30th September, 1957. The payment of the fine was completed on the 27th September, since when the prohibition under the Arms Ordinance has been lifted and confiscated guns have been returned to their owners.

45. There were no disturbances during the year in the Northern Cameroons.

THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE
STRENGTH MAINTAINED IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Cameroons, Buea
Superintendent of Police (Administration), Buea
Superintendent of Police, Bamenda
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Victoria (Acting Senior Superintendent)
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mamfe (Vehicle Inspection Officer)
Assistant Superintendent of Police, C.I.D.(S), Buea
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kumba
Assistant Superintendent of Police, 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>
1 Inspector, Grade I			1 Inspector Grade II					
2 Sub-Inspectors	1 Sub-Inspector	1 Sub-Inspector		1 Sub-Inspector	1 Sub-Inspector	1 Sub-Inspector		
1 Sergeant-Major								
1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant		1 Sergeant	3 Sergeants	2 Sergeants	1 Sergeant		
7 Corporals	3 Corporals	1 Corporal	3 Corporals	5 Corporals	3 Corporals	2 Corporals	1 Corporal	
9 Lance-Corporals	4 Lance-Corporals	4 Lance-Corporals	4 Lance-Corporals	5 Lance-Corporals	4 Lance-Corporals	3 Lance-Corporals		1 Lance-Corporal
69 Other Ranks	37 Other Ranks	7 Other Ranks	38 Other Ranks	56 Other Ranks	46 Other Ranks	28 Other Ranks	7 Other Ranks	7 Other Ranks

NOTE.—The above does not include personnel of the Clerical Duties Branch, Force Signals Branch, and a Bailiff :
1 Inspector, Grade 1 (Clerical), 1 Sergeant (Clerical), 2 Lance Corporals (Clerical), 5 First Class Constables (Clerical), 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 2 Lance-Corporals, and 3 Other ranks (Force Signals Branch) and one Bailiff.

THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE
STRENGTH MAINTAINED IN THE NORTHERN CAMEROONS

Assistant Superintendent of Police, Yola

<i>Grade or Status</i>	<i>No. of Officers</i>		<i>Native of Trust Territory</i>		<i>Nigeria Natives</i>	
	<i>Gwoza</i>	<i>Mubi</i>	<i>Gwoza</i>	<i>Mubi</i>	<i>Gwoza</i>	<i>Mubi</i>
Sergeant	1	1	—	—	1	1
Corporal	1	1	—	—	1	1
Lance Corporal	1	—	—	—	1	—
1st Class Constable	5	3	—	—	5	3
2nd Class Constable	6	5	—	—	6	5
3rd Class Constable	6	3	—	—	6	3
	20	13	—	—	20	13

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER I. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The Constitution

Q. 14 46. Since the Trust Territory is administered as an integral part of the
Q. 16 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
1957 and the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Orders in
Council 1954 to 1957.

47. 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.

48. The Southern Cameroons has an Executive Council presided over by the Commissioner of the Cameroons, who is appointed by the Governor-General, and a House of Assembly for the most part elected by popular vote. Recommendations were made at the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in May and June, 1957, to increase the membership of the House of Assembly, which will then be almost wholly elected by popular vote. Regulations for the election of the new membership on the basis of universal adult franchise have been made under the Nigeria (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1957.

49. 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

50. 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 fitness of the inhabitants to take part in public life must depend to a great extent on their standard of education, but the factors described hamper progress in the educational fields as much as in any other.

Relationship with the Administering Authority

Q. 15 51. 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 57 and 60 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 52. 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.

53. 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.

54. The Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Orders in Council, 1954 to 1957, also constitute (since the 30th August, 1957) 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".

55. 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, a newly constituted 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.

On the 31st August, 1957, the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister appointed twelve Ministers in addition to the Prime Minister.

56. 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 officers 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.

57. The Constitution Order in Council confers on the Governor-General reserved legislative and executive powers. These were not used in 1957.

58. 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.

The Northern Regional Government

59. As a result of the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in 1957 and the consequent amendments of the constitution, the posts of Civil

Secretary and Financial Secretary were abolished and the Executive Council of the Northern Region now 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.

60. The Governor of the Northern Region has Royal Instructions similar to those issued to the Governor-General empowering him in certain circumstances not to consult with, or to act contrary to, the advice of the Executive Council. He has also reserved executive and legislative powers; these were not used in 1957.

61. The Northern Cameroons is now 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 became Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs, on 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.

62. 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. During the year this Committee was constituted a formal Committee of the Executive Council of the Northern Region. The effect of this is that all papers relating to the Committee are circulated to members of the Executive Council thus keeping all affairs relating to the Northern Cameroons continually before them.

63. In 1957 the Committee was further broadened by the appointment of four more unofficial members, two as representatives of Ngoro, Kentu and Tigon areas of Benu Trust Territory, and one Fulani member and one Mambilla member, both to represent the remote Mambilla District of Adamawa Trust Territory.

64. The Committee, which was reformed after the 1956 elections to the House of Assembly, therefore had its membership increased during the year to seventeen. However the Hon. Abba Habib resigned his new membership of the Consultative Committee upon his appointment as Minister of Trade and Industry, so that the membership was reduced to sixteen.

65. 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		
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		

66. The Committee met in March and September. The Northern Cameroons was represented at the London Constitutional Conference in May and June by the Hon. Abba Habib, the then Chairman of the Consultative Committee and, M. Abdullahi Dan Buram Jada.

The Commissioner of the Cameroons

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

The Southern Cameroons Government

68. 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) four Unofficial Members appointed by the Governor-General from among the members of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons.

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

70. The Members of the Executive Council did not hold Ministerial office, but, although it was not a constitutional requirement, the Commissioner assigned to individual members of the Executive Council subjects, or groups of

subjects, for which there are Heads of Departments in the Territory. A Ministerial System has been introduced in 1958. At the end of 1957 the Council was composed as follows:

President

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

Ex-Officio Members

Mr. A. B. Westmacott—Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons.

Mr. C. O. Madarikan—Legal Secretary.

Mr. J. Murray—Financial and Development Secretary.

Unofficial Members (and the subjects assigned to them)

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E. (Leader of the Majority Party)—Local Government, Land, Survey and Co-operative;

Mr. F. N. Ajebe-Sone—Education and Medical;

Mr. V. T. Lainjo—Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary;

Rev. S. Ando Seh—Public Works.

71. A General Election was held in March, as a result of which the Rev. J. C. Kangsen lost his seat in the Legislature. His place in the Executive Council was taken by Mr. V. T. Lainjo. Mr. S. T. Muna resigned from the Executive Council in September and was replaced by the Rev. S. Ando Seh.

The Administrative and Departmental staff

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

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

74. 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**

75. 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 the Northern Section of the Trust Territory) ;
 - (ii) 42 from the Eastern Region ;
 - (iii) 42 from the Western Region ;
 - (iv) 6 from the Southern Cameroons ;
 - (v) 2 from Lagos ; and
- (c) not more than 6 Special Members, appointed by the Governor-General to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented.

The Northern Region Legislature

76. 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.

77. The Northern House of Chiefs is composed of:

- (a) The Governor.
- (b) All first-class Chiefs.
- (c) 37 other Chiefs.
- (d) Those members of the Executive Council of the Northern Region who are members of the Northern House of Assembly.
- (e) An Adviser on Muslim law.

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.

78. 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

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

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

The members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly were as follows:

Official Members

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

The Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons—Mr. A. B. Westmacott.

The Legal Secretary—Mr. C. O. Madarikan.

The Financial and Development Secretary—Mr. J. Murray.

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).

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).

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

Powers and Procedure

81. 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. 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 Governor-General may, with the advice and consent of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons, make laws for the Southern Cameroons in respect of any matter not included in the Exclusive Legislative List.

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

Membership

83. The present Cameroonian members of the various Legislative Houses are as follows:

House of Representatives

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

Northern House of Chiefs

- The Emir of Dikwa.
 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.

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

	£
Members of the House of Representatives	800
Federal Minister without portfolio	2,500
Federal Minister with portfolio	3,000
Members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly	420
Member of Southern Cameroons Executive Council	1,200
Leader of Government Business in the Southern Cameroons	1,800
Member of Northern Regional House of Assembly	800
Premier of the Northern Region	4,000
Northern Regional Minister with portfolio	3,000
Northern Regional Minister without portfolio	1,650
Northern Regional Parliamentary Secretary	1,400

Sessions in 1957

85. The House of Representatives held its first meeting in 1957 from the 28th February to the 27th March. This was its Budget Session; during the meeting 27 Ordinances were passed, which included the Wages Board Ordinance designed to provide a more satisfactory means of determining minimum wages and conditions of employment in insufficiently organised industries or occupations than existed under the provisions of Chapter XIII of the Labour Code Ordinance.

86. The House met again in September when a further 22 Ordinances were passed including:

- (a) The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance which provided that the proceeds of German Property (which during the Second World War came into custody through the operation of the Trading with Enemy Ordinance of 1939) should be applied towards meeting pre-war claims against German debtors of British subjects or British protected persons.
- (b) The Statistics Ordinance, which authorised the taking of a census from time to time and introduced for the first time provisions for the collection, compilation and publication of statistical information, and defining the Federal Government's Statistician's duties and powers in this respect.

87. During the year the Northern Regional Legislature met in March and September, and passed twenty bills. These included the Appropriation and Supplementary Provisions Laws and some amending Legislation.

88. During the year the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly met twice. The meeting in April, the first of the newly elected House, was principally occupied with the Budget for the Territory for the financial year 1st April, 1957, to 31st March, 1958. The House met again in September and during the year the following laws were passed:

1. The 1957/58 Southern Cameroons Appropriation Law, 1957.
2. The Public Holidays (Amendment) Law, 1957.
3. The Crown Agents (Change of Designation) Law, 1957.
4. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Law, 1957.
5. The Supplementary Appropriation 1955/56 Law, 1957.
6. The Coffee Bean (Taxation) Law, 1957.
7. The Southern Cameroons Development Agency (Amendment) Law, 1957.

89. A General Election was held in the Southern Cameroons in March, under Electoral Regulations which were described in paragraphs 132 to 139 of the Report for the year 1956. As a result of the decisions of the Constitutional Conference held in London in June, new Electoral Regulations were approved by the Governor-General on the 24th December, 1957. These Regulations are described in Chapter 5. It is expected that elections under the new regulations will take place during 1958.

90. In each of the Legislative Houses the language used is English, with Hausa as an alternative in the Northern Legislature. The proceedings of each House are published.

CHAPTER 3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

General Description

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

92. The following is a list of the present Native Authorities in the Territory :

1. BORNUE PROVINCE, BAMA DIVISION.
The Emir of Dikwa in Council.
2. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.
The Lamido of Adamawa in Council.
3. BENUE PROVINCE, WUKARI DIVISION, TIGON-NDORO-KENTU AREA.
Tigon District Council.
Ngoro Tribal Council.
Kentu District Council.
4. BAMEDA DIVISION.
Bani Native Authority.
South-Eastern Federation.
South-Western Federation.
5. WUM DIVISION.
Wum Divisional Native Authority.
6. NKAMBE DIVISION.
Nkambe Divisional Native Authority.
7. MAMFE DIVISION.
Assumbo Native Authority.
Bangwa Native Authority.
Banyang-Mbo Native Authority.
Kembong Native Authority
Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority.
Mundani Native Authority
Mbulu Federal Native Authority.
Menka Native Authority.
Takamanda Native Authority.
Widekum Native Authority.

8. KUMBA DIVISION.

Southern Area Native Authority.
 Bai-Dieka Group Native Authority.
 Basossi Group Native Authority.
 Bambuko Clan Native Authority.
 Northern Bakundu Native Authority.
 Bafaw-Balong Group Native Authority.
 Isangele Group Native Authority.
 Balue Clan Native Authority.
 Kumba Town Native Authority.
 Mbonge Group Native Authority.
 Eastern Area Native Authority.
 North-Western Area Native Authority.
 South-Western Area Native Authority.

9. VICTORIA DIVISION.

Bakolle Native Authority.
 Bakweri Native Authority.
 Balong Native Authority.
 Victoria Federated Native Authority with two subordinate Native Authorities, Mungo and Tiko.

93. In the Southern Cameroons local government institutions are regulated by the Native Authority Ordinance (Chapter 140 of the Laws of Nigeria). Under section 5 of that Ordinance, the Commissioner of the Cameroons, in exercise of powers transferred to him by the Governor-General, may appoint as a Native Authority any chief or other person, any chief associated with a council, any council or any group of persons.

94. 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.

95. The manner in which members of Native Authorities are selected is described in paragraphs 142 to 143 of the 1955 Report and the powers of Native Authorities in paragraphs 144 to 146 and 161 to 162 of the same Report.

Developments in 1957*The Bamenda area*

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

Bamenda Division.

1. South-Eastern Federation
2. South-Western Federation
3. Bani Native Authority

Wum Division

4. Wum Divisional Native Authority

Nkambe Division

5. Nkambe Divisional Native Authority

97. The new Bani Native Authority Council, which was elected by secret ballot elections held during 1956, has settled down as an efficient local government unit, and has adopted new Standing Rules designed to promote the more efficient conduct of its business. The Bani Council is the first Native Authority in the Bamenda area to have been elected by secret ballot.

98. New specifications of composition were approved for the Bamenda South Western Native Authority, and for its component clan councils, in December, 1957. These latter will become subordinate Native Authorities whose members will also be elected by secret ballot. Each subordinate clan council will then elect a number of its own members to the reorganised South Western Native Authority, composed of 28 members.

99. The financial position of each Native Authority in the Bamenda area remained sound, but with increasing demands for more services, tax rates in some areas were raised to meet increased expenditure. In no case did the reserves fall below the prescribed level. The largest Native Authority, the South Eastern Federated, had an estimated revenue and expenditure during the 1957/58 financial year of £51,557 and £54,318 respectively. The latter figure includes a capital works programme of £14,350. The excess of expenditure over revenue will be set off against reserve funds.

100. The tax rates for 1957 approved by the Native Authorities were:

Division	Native Authority	Approved	
		1956-57	1957-58
		s.	d.
Bamenda	Bani	20	0
	South Eastern Federation	15	0
	South Western Federation	20	0
Nkambe	Nkambe Divisional	14	0
Wum	Wum Divisional	20	0

Various education rates were also levied by some of the Bamenda Native Authorities.

101. The revenue of the Native Authorities is still mainly derived from two sources, direct tax and Cattle Tax. The increasing wealth of the area has made it possible to extend the scope of Schedule II taxation, through which those with higher incomes—generally traders, transport owners, salary earners and coffee farmers—are assessed at the rate of 4½d. in the pound on their incomes. With the steady development of the area bringing increased prosperity, it is hoped that the yield from this system of taxation will form an increasing part of the tax revenue. There must, however, be a corresponding improvement in efficiency of the tax assessment system before this source of revenue can be fully developed. This need is engaging the attention of the Administering Authority. Women are not required to pay tax. The tax on cattle is a tax paid by cattle owners in respect of their animals. The tax is still 5s. per beast, of which 4s. 6d. goes to the Native Authority; as there are approximately 200,000 head of cattle in the area, the various Native Authorities receive in all nearly £50,000 in revenue from this source. In recognition of the importance of cattle to the economy of their area, some of the Native Authorities have 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.

102. Other revenue is derived from Native Court fees, grants from the Southern Cameroons Government (particularly for education), tree felling licence fees, and sales of wood from the various Native Authorities' forest reserves. Throughout the area prosperity has increased under the stimulus of the slow but steady development of the road system, which now provides an easier outlet for agricultural produce. This prosperity is reflected in the increased revenues of the Native Authorities which in turn help to meet the popular demands for roads, markets, water supplies and dispensaries. A water scheme by the Bali Native Authority has been virtually completed and will represent a

capital expenditure of about £23,000. Its 100,000 gallon reservoir is filled by a battery of four hydraulic rams, and it is the largest project of its kind in the territory. The Nkambe Hospital built by joint Native Authority and Roman Catholic Mission efforts has been completed and has been duly registered. The Native Authority of Nkambe also continued the policy of opening up its area and roads are in construction to Mbaw, Kaka, Mbembe and Mfumte from the Ring Road.

Mamfe Division

103. The successful reorganisation in 1956 of the Banyang-Mbo, Kembong and Takamanda Native Authorities has resulted in requests for similar reorganisation from other Native Authorities.

104. The Mamfe Native Authorities Divisional Joint Committee, elected in 1956 and representing all Native Authorities, has worked well. Its most important task has been the preparation of the Divisional Estimates. In addition, the new Committee deals with all major staff matters and decides policy on works programmes and other aspects of development. Representing the first step towards the stage when local government bodies in the Division will exercise full financial responsibilities, the working of the Committee has demonstrated the vital need for and willingness of the various Native Authority representatives to consider their problems from the wider divisional instead of the parochial approach which has often marked the deliberations of Mamfe Native Authorities in the past.

105. The amalgamation in 1956 of the four Native Treasuries into one Divisional Treasury has also proved advantageous, and has resulted in a growing feeling in many quarters that this merger, hitherto accepted reluctantly as a temporary measure, should remain permanently. Apart from the difficulties of obtaining sufficiently qualified staff to man independent Treasuries and the complexities of accounting resulting from staff being "shared" by non-viable units the greater efficiency of a single Treasury and the advantages of centralised financial control for the overall development of the Division have been clearly demonstrated by the merger.

106. The financial position of the Divisional Treasury was sound. The approved tax rates in the Division on 31st December, 1957, were the same as in 1956/57:

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Approved 1957-58</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Assumbo and Mesaga Ekol	18	0
Bangwa, Boki, Mbo, Mbulu, Menka, Mundani and Takamanda	19	0
Widekum	20	0
Banyang, Kembong and Mamfe Town	21	0

Victoria Division

107. The reorganisation proposals for the Victoria Division were approved at the end of 1957. Under this reorganisation Victoria Division will have one council, the Victoria Divisional Council which will embrace the whole of the Division. There will be five subordinate councils corresponding to the five main centres of population, together with the surrounding areas, i.e., Victoria Town, Tiko, the Bakweri, Balong, and Bakole Councils. As a prelude to the council reorganisation, a single treasury was established during the year together with a system of sub-treasuries corresponding to the above council areas. This new system has already proved itself to be more efficient than the old.

108. The formulation of the reforms referred to above has been slow owing to the difficulty of reconciling the claims for representation of the numerically stronger stranger communities with the traditional authority of the indigenous people of Victoria Division. Consultation took place at all levels, and it is hoped that the composition of the new Councils, based as it is on a strong stranger representation of approximately one per thousand tax-paying males within an indigenous majority will provide a happy and workable compromise. The method of election will be by secret ballot and all persons who pay tax within the Division will have the right to vote. Special provision is made to ensure that there are representatives of those working on plantations on the Councils, and by prescribing residential and house-owning qualifications for candidates it is hoped that the more mature and responsible members of the community will be elected to form the Councils. The Divisional Council will be formed by election from the Local Councils sitting as Electoral Colleges. Special provision has also been made for the nomination of persons of traditional authority in a few cases, where that is necessary.

109. The tax rate was raised during the year on the recommendation of the Native Authorities from 20s. 0d. to 25s. 0d. in village areas and from 25s. 0d. to 30s. 0d. in plantation areas. As in other areas this was to meet the demand for new services.

Kumba Division

110. The Joint Committee, established in 1955, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. No progress has yet been made in dividing the one Divisional Treasury into three, due mainly to the lack of trained staff and the desirability of completing the planned roads programme before this measure is introduced. Two extra Treasury Clerks have been employed and are being trained for future duties when the three treasuries are established. An Administrative Secretary has been appointed and this will allow the existing Treasury Staff to concentrate more on purely treasury duties. The building programme was begun by the signing of a contract for the erection of Native Authority Offices in Kumba Town.

111. The "Pay as You Earn" system of taxing the incomes of the employees of the plantations, commercial firms and Government Departments is now in general use in the Division.

Adamawa Emirate

112. 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 a traditional member (the Galadima of Adamawa), a representative of the Fulani District Heads, a representative of the Chamba District Heads, six Administrative Councillors nominated by the Native Authority, responsible for one or more Native Authority Departments and six Councillors elected by the members of the Adamawa Native Authority Outer Council from among themselves.

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

114. The financial powers of the Native Authority are wide and it has almost complete control of its own affairs. The modernisation of office methods and accounting systems and the training of staff by Administrative Officers referred to in previous reports has continued during 1957.

115. 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.

116. 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.

Dikwa Division

117. 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 the District Heads of Bama and Gwoza, the Local Government Secretary, the Head Veterinary Assistant, the Manager of the Native Authority Schools, the Senior Dispensary Attendant, a Legal Adviser and one Administrative Councillor. M. Abba Habib, the Minister of Trade and Industry in the Northern Region Government, is also a member of the Council.

118. 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.

119. 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.

120. 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. The Bama Town Council is presided over by the District Head of Bama and controls limited funds; otherwise its functions are similar to those of Village Councils.

Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu Area—Wukari Division

121. That part of the territory which lies within the Wukari Division of Benue Province, the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area, has three small Native Administrations, the Tigon District Council, the Ndoro Tribal Council and the Kentu District Council. These three Native Authority Councils have federated with neighbouring Native Authorities, which lie outside Trust Territory, to form the Wukari Federation Native Authority.

CHAPTER 4. CIVIL SERVICE

122. 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.

123. 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.)

124. The aim is by this means to fit the inhabitants of the country for administrative responsibility. Every grade in the service is open to inhabitants of the Territory, if they possess the necessary qualifications and qualities of character. Methods of recruitment and training vary according to the branch and grade; for instance, as far as Administrative Officers and the Police Force are concerned, they are as already outlined in paragraph 72 and Part IV.

125. 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.

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

CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE

Southern Cameroons

127. A General Election to the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, which had been dissolved on the 29th December, 1956, was held on the 15th March, 1957.

128. The Electoral Regulations contained provisions for the registration of electors, voting by secret ballot, and other measures designed to give the Southern Cameroons an up-to-date electoral procedure. They were, however, superseded by new Regulations which were approved by the Governor-General on the 24th December, 1957.

129. The new Regulations were introduced to give effect to the changes in the composition of the House of Assembly which were agreed upon at the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in June, 1957, and to other

recommendations made at that conference. The new Regulations divide the Southern Cameroons into twenty-six constituencies, each of which will return one Elected Member to the House of Assembly. There will be a 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. The first registration of electors under the new regulations is due to begin in 1958, and the register of electors for each constituency will subsequently be revised annually. Claims for registration are 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.

130. 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 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.

The "qualifying date" for the first register of electors will be the 1st February, 1958, and for any subsequent register of electors the 1st May of the year in which the revision of the register begins. 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.

131. 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.

132. 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.

133. 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.

134. The new regulations, providing as they do for the election of 26 members of the House of Assembly, foreshadow the introduction of a revised Constitutional Instrument which will rescind the provision for the selection of six native authority members of the House of Assembly. The newly constituted House of Assembly will consist of 26 elected members, three official members, and two appointed members.

Northern Cameroons

135. In September, a by-election to the Federal House of Representatives was held in Dikwa North Electoral District. Malam Hayatu Jere, a member of the Dikwa Native Authority Council, and Native Authority Schools Manager, was elected. He is a member of the Northern Peoples' Congress.

CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

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

137. 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, which have recently formed a working alliance, aim at independence within the Federation of Nigeria. The Kamerun National Democratic Party aims at secession from the Federation of Nigeria and the administration of the Territory as a separate dependency under the Colonial Office; it also desires ultimate unification with the French Cameroons with which the British Cameroons would be associated politically on a federal basis. The Kamerun United Commoners' Party which emerged during 1956 has not developed and little has been heard of it during the year.

138. On 30th May, 1957, the Governor-General in Council of the Federation of Nigeria declared the Union des Populations du Cameroon, the Cameroons Democratic Youth and the Kamerun Women's Democratic Union to be unlawful societies under section 62 of the Criminal Code (Cap. 42 of the Laws of Nigeria) and issued Deportation Orders against thirteen of their leading members in exercise of powers conferred upon him by section 7(b) of the Aliens (Deportation) Ordinance (Cap. 9 of the Laws of Nigeria). The Deportation Orders state that the Governor-General in Council "deems it to be conducive to the public good to make a Deportation Order" against the persons named therein. He further authorised their detention pending departure, by Detention Orders issued under section 5 of the same Ordinance. The assets of the proscribed organisation and property of the deportees were dealt with in the manner laid down by Section 67(1) of the Criminal Code. These thirteen persons left Nigeria for the Sudan on 8th July, 1957, after the Detention Orders, which were originally valid for only ten days, had been renewed three times for a like period in order to enable the deportees to make arrangements for admission into a country of

their choice. When declaring the Union des Population du Cameroun unlawful, the Government of the Federation of Nigeria issued the following public statement:

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

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

The disappearance of the U.P.C. from the political scene was shortly afterwards followed by the formation of a new party styling itself One Kamerun. This party appears to be similar in organisation and aims to the banned party.

139. The Kamerun National Congress was the majority party in the House of Assembly after the elections in 1957 with six elected seats; the Kamerun Peoples’ Party obtained two seats and the Kamerun National Democratic Party five. After the defection of one member from the K.N.C. to the K.N.D.P. towards the end of the year, the K.N.C. and K.P.P. formed an alliance and between them retain a majority of elected members over the K.N.D.P. The K.N.C. has the support of four of the Native Authority members, the K.N.D.P. one, and one is independent.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

The judicial structure

Q. 25. 140. The Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, provided for the regionalisation of the Judiciary. It provides for High Courts for each of the Regions, a High Court of Lagos and a High Court of the Southern Cameroons and establishes a Federal Supreme Court as 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.

141. 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.

142. 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 may 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.

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

144. The High Court of the Northern Region is fully described in paragraphs 209 to 212 of the 1955 Report.

145. 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 Her 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

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. 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 causes where the subject matter in dispute is capable of being estimated at a money value, shall be limited to causes in which such subject matter does not exceed in amount or value £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.

149. 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.

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

151. 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.

152. Magistrates' Courts in the Northern Cameroons are fully described in paragraphs 213 to 216 of the 1955 Report. The Northern Cameroons falls within the Jos Magisterial District; this is staffed by a Chief Magistrate and two Grade I Magistrates who divide the district between them.

Native Courts

153. During 1956 the Customary Courts Law, 1956, was passed by the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly and will come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Governor-General. The new Law will replace the existing Native Courts Ordinance; its main features are noted in paragraph 167 of the 1956 Report. The new Law was based on the recommendations made by the Commission of Enquiry on Native Courts held in 1952.

154. During December, approval was given for the temporary re-establishment of the South Western Court of Appeal, which served the five Native Courts of the Bamenda South Western Native Authority. This appeal court was abolished in 1955, but left many cases then before it unheard. Its reconstitution is a special measure designed to enable these cases to be cleared. No new cases will be accepted.

155. In Victoria Division, native courts have been reorganised in anticipation of the application of the Customary Courts Law and in accordance with the principles of that Law. The members of the courts have been reduced to five or six of whom three constitute a quorum. The courts are to be regraded with maximum jurisdiction of £50 in civil cases and £10 in criminal cases. The number of courts was reduced from a total of 12 to 8. Two of the courts abolished were Appeal Courts and the other two were small courts in close proximity to larger courts. Appeals from the new courts lie to the District Officer, who retains the power of review, until the Customary Courts Law is applied.

156. Before reviewing the Native Courts system as it exists in the Trust Territory, it is necessary to refer briefly to the changes which have been made in the Judicial System 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 was described in paragraphs 209, 210 and 211 of the 1955 Report and paragraph 158 of the 1956 Report. 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, 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.

157. Native Courts' Procedure has been established in detail 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.

158. The grading of Native Courts from A to D was explained in paragraph 217 of the 1955 Report and their jurisdiction set out in detail. Subject to the restrictions described in the warrants instituting individual courts certain courts, not necessarily in the higher grades, may exercise jurisdiction in land cases under the provisions of the Native Courts Law, 1956. In addition a number are appeal courts for lower courts. There are two Grade A Courts exercising jurisdiction in the Trust Territory, 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.

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

	<i>Adamawa</i>	<i>Benue (Wukari)</i>	<i>Bornu (Dikwa)</i>
Grade B (Appeal)	2	1	—
Grade B	3	—	—
Grade C	3	—	9
Grade D	17	3	—

160. The function of the Moslem Court of Appeal may be regarded 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. To further this aim 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.

Fees and Penalties

Q. 26 161. Fees in respect of the High Courts of the Southern Cameroons
Q. 27 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. The system of penalties which may be imposed by the various Courts
referred to in this Chapter is described in paragraphs 231 and 234 of the 1955
Report.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

Q. 28 162. 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. A Native Authority
may and, if the Governor-General requires, must record in writing what in its

opinion native law and custom is on any point within its jurisdiction, and if the Governor-General is satisfied that such a declaration is correct it becomes effective within the jurisdiction of the Native Authority which made it. Similarly, a Native Authority may recommend to the Governor-General that native law and custom should be amended within its jurisdiction, and the Governor-General approves the amendment if he is satisfied that it is expedient, not repugnant to justice, equity or good conscience, and not in conflict with any Ordinance.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE

Q. 29, 30¹ 163. With effect from the 1st October, 1954, an independent Budget was 31, 32 instituted for the services of the Southern Cameroons. The territorial 33, 34. Legislature of the Southern Cameroons is empowered to raise revenue from those sources open to a Regional Legislature. It considers an annual Appropriation Bill which, when passed, requires the assent of the Governor-General of the Federation.

164. The Southern Cameroons Budget has as its main source of revenue a statutory grant contained in the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, in the following section (which was in force in 1957):

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

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

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

165. The level of the constitutional grant has not, however, in itself provided sufficiently stable revenues for the Southern Cameroons Government, and therefore the Federal Government, by means of a Resolution passed by the Federal House of Representatives in April, 1955, has agreed that if the sum payable under section 163 of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, to the Government of the Southern Cameroons in respect of any financial year, together with any share of the profit actually paid by the Cameroons Development Corporation to the Government of the Southern Cameroons in the course of the same year, shall amount to less than £580,000, the Government of the Federation of Nigeria will advance the difference. This resolution covers the three financial years, 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58. Advances under the Resolution are subject to the payment of interest by the Southern Cameroons

Government. In view, however, of the steep decline in the Constitutional grant, it was necessary for the Territory to seek a moratorium on interest payments both in respect of advances under the Resolution and also the £300,000 working capital advance. This was agreed to by the Federal Government with effect from the 1st April, 1957.

166. The Southern Cameroons receives generous assistance from the United Kingdom Government in the form of grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. For the period 1955-60 the sum of £1,982,000 has been made available from this source. These funds are being spent on a comprehensive programme of development covering the fields of roads, education, agriculture and fisheries, forestry, medical and health, water supplies and community development. Under the terms of the approved schemes the territory is required to assume 25 per cent. of the recurrent portion of the schemes each year until the recurrent assistance is extinguished. However, because of the financial difficulties which the territory has encountered, the United Kingdom Government has agreed that the recurrent schemes should continue to attract 100 per cent. grants for the financial year 1957-58. The position will be reviewed at the close of the financial year.

167. Other revenues include the Government capitation share of the direct taxes collected by the Native Administrations, the miscellaneous earnings of the departments of the Southern Cameroons Government, and local fees and licences: The Cameroons Development Corporation's profits form part of the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons under the amended Constitutional arrangements. It was not possible for the Corporation to distribute any profit in 1956 from its 1955 trading activities, but a small profit of £15,000 was paid to the territory in 1957. This derived from the Corporation's more favourable out-turn for 1956.

168. The budget meeting of the House of Assembly was held in March. The estimates for 1957-58 presented by the Financial and Development Secretary provided for an estimated expenditure of £1,452,280 and an estimated revenue of £1,411,790, thereby giving rise to a budget deficit of £40,490. Total expenditure on capital account in the budget was estimated at £460,670, of which almost £400,000 was to come from the United Kingdom grants for the approved Development and Welfare Schemes. It was estimated that the Federal Government would have to under-write constitutional revenues by some £528,700. This was the result of a further fall in the estimated yield of the Constitutional grant. The fall could be attributed to a steep reduction in Company Tax receipts and an increase in Federal expenditure in and on behalf of the territory. The appropriation Bill was passed by the House of Assembly. In introducing the budget, the Financial and Development Secretary explained that the estimates of local revenue contemplated a number of tax increases. Motor Licensing Fees were increased; Liquor Licensing Fees were also increased by large amounts, particularly those from wholesale stores; fees for the storage of petroleum were substantially raised; and the Government was to pursue legislation for the imposition of the tax on raw coffee beans. As for the tax on coffee beans, it was explained that the measure previously passed by the House of Assembly has been deemed to be outside the legislative competence of the House and therefore consideration was being given to ways and means of overcoming the technical legal difficulties. At the meeting of the House of Assembly held in August, a revised Bill for the levying of a Coffee Purchase Tax was passed. The Bill received the Governor-General's assent and the tax itself was levied from 18th December, 1957.

169. It had been estimated that the territory would close the Financial Year 1956-57 with a surplus balance of £271,821. In fact the balance at the close of

the year was £324,169, a considerable improvement upon the estimate. The improvement was due to the following causes:

- (i) Local revenue was buoyant and exceeded the Revised Estimate by some £50,000;
- (ii) Recurrent expenditure was somewhat lower than the Revised Estimate;
- (iii) Capital expenditure lagged behind the Estimate. It must, however, be remembered that the revenue for 1956-57 included some £363,000 advanced under the revenue guarantee and it is likely that a further £340,000 will be advanced in the Financial Year 1957-58 under the same arrangements. In the light of these liabilities, it has been necessary for the Southern Cameroons Government to continue to conduct its financial affairs with caution. Rigid control is maintained over supplementary estimates and all possible economies are exercised.

170. No separate budget is prepared for the Northern Cameroons since this part of Trust Territory is administered as part of the Northern Region. The budgetary systems followed in the Southern Cameroons and Northern Region are described in paragraphs 237 to 255 of the 1955 Report.

CHAPTER 2. TAXATION

Direct Taxation

171. Direct taxes are under two Ordinances—the Direct Taxation Q. 35 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. Foreign individuals and companies are subject to the same taxes as other inhabitants of the Territory.

172. The method of assessing tax under the Direct Tax Ordinance is described in paragraphs 259 to 263 of the 1955 Report. Of the sum payable as direct tax by each taxpayer an amount is fixed by law as a capitation payment to the revenues of the Southern Cameroons or the Northern Region. The rate of this payment is 2s. 6d. per adult male taxpayer in the Southern Cameroons and 5s. 0d. in the Northern Region including the Northern Cameroons. 10 per cent. of the tax on cattle, known as "jangali", is also paid into the revenue of the Southern Cameroons Government.

173. In the Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Southern Cameroons, payers of direct tax who are plantation employees or the employees of major firms, and all Government staff, have their tax deducted at source by the employer under what is known as the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system. This also applies to Native Administration staff and to many Mission employees.

174. The collection of tax under the Income Tax Ordinance is described in paragraphs 266 to 270 of the 1955 Report. The rates of tax under this Ordinance were not altered during 1957.

Indirect Taxation

Q. 36 175. Indirect taxation consists mainly of Customs import duties,
Q. 37 which are set out in the First Schedule 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 lbs., 40 per cent. where the weight of 1,000 cigarettes exceeds 2 lbs. but does not exceed 2½ lbs. and 50 per cent. where the weight of 1,000 cigarettes exceeds 2½ lbs. In addition, there is an assortment of licences, of which the following is a list:

1. *Arms Licence* } The rates for these licences are set out in paragraph
2. *Game Licence* } 271 of the 1955 Report.
3. *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.
4. *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.
5. *Petroleum Storage Licence*. The rates for this licence are set out in paragraph 271 of the 1955 Report. However, as a consequence of the Southern Cameroons Government's revenue proposals, the rates for these licences are to be increased with effect from 1st January, 1958.
6. *Liquor Licences*. The rates for these licences were increased in respect of the Southern Cameroons from the 1st May, 1957, as part of the Southern Cameroons Government's revenue measures. The new rates applicable to 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
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

6. *Liquor Licences*—continued.

<i>Fees to be paid for Transfers and Removal:</i>	<i>Fees to be paid for Licences</i>	
For the transfer or removal of a Licence:	£	s. d.
(a) Licences, 2, 5, 6 and 7 above	2	0 0
(b) Other Licences	1	0 0
<i>Fees for permit to introduce liquor into a prohibited area:</i>		
For each permit	1	0
<i>Fees charged on application for Licences and Renewal of Licences:</i>		
For each application	5	0
<i>Penalty: £100 fine or £500 for second offence.</i>		

7. *Wireless Licences.* Wireless licences are payable at the rates set out in the 1955 Report at paragraph 271.

8. *Motor Vehicle Licences.* Southern Cameroons Motor Licence Fees were increased from the 1th May, 1957, in pursuance of the Government's policy of increasing local revenue in all possible directions. The new rates applicable to the Southern Cameroons are as follows:

<i>Description of Vehicle</i>	<i>Net Weight cwt.</i>	<i>Annual Rate</i>	
		£	s. d.
Motor Cycle (with or without sidecar)	—	2	7 0
Motor Vehicles other than Commer- cial Vehicles	-12	4	15 0
	12-20	9	10 0
	20-30	14	5 0
	30-	19	0 0
	<i>Gross Weight</i>		
Commercial Vehicles other than Hackney Carriages	-30	19	9 0
	30-40	25	18 0
	40-50	32	8 0
	50-60	38	17 0
	60-70	45	8 0
	70-80	51	17 0
	80-90	58	6 0
	90-	64	16 0
Trailers	-10	2	4 0
	10-20	4	6 0
	20-30	6	9 0
	30-40	8	13 0
	40-50	10	16 0
	50-60	13	0 0
	60-70	15	2 0
	70-80	17	5 0
	80-90	19	9 0
	90-	21	12 0

Penalty: £50 or £50 and six months' imprisonment for second offence and suspension.

176. 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, charge fees for market stalls and the use of slaughter slabs, pound and forestry fees.

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

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

As explained in paragraph 168 the Southern Cameroons Government introduced a tax on purchases of coffee beans with effect from 18th December, 1957. The tax was at the rate of 2d. per lb. for Arabica coffee and 1d. per lb. for Robusta coffee. As well as revenue received by way of taxation and grants from Government, Native Authorities derive income from Native Court fees; a number of Native Authorities further supplement this revenue by the enforcement of rules requiring dogs, guns and bicycles to be licensed. While the amount of revenue derived from these fees is necessarily small, such rules in themselves help to provide a first step towards the establishment of local government councils with wider aims and responsibilities which will be able to provide increased services to the community.

SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

178. The amount of currency-in circulation on the 30th June, 1957, was £106·9 million, compared with £99·43 million on the 30th June, 1956, £93·63 million in 1955 and £12·33 million in 1939. The backing of the currency consists of investments and cash holdings of the West African Currency Board and represents a total cover of 112·3 per cent. (i.e. £106,908,015 in circulation against £120,070,005 in the Currency Reserve Fund).

179. Further information about currency, banking, foreign exchange and exchange control can be found in paragraphs 274 to 281 of the 1955 Report.

SECTION 3: ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

180. The Territory depends for its economic wellbeing on its agriculture. This is undertaken mainly by peasant farmers, though at present the Cameroons Development Corporation is also of great importance in the agricultural sector of the economy. 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.

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

182. The most striking economic development in 1957 has been the rapid expansion of commercial logging operations in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions. By the end of the year an agreement had been reached with three companies whereby timber would be extracted from these Divisions. During the year the rate of extraction accelerated noticeably. This is exemplified in the figure for export duty. In 1956 export duty from timber amounted to about £3,000. In 1957, it totalled over £20,000. Assuming the present rate of development is maintained, export duty in 1958 should reach at least £40,000. No new plantation enterprise has established itself in the territory during the year, but encouraging progress has been made by the companies engaged in the planting of cocoa and tea in Kumba and Nkambe Divisions. A report by a recognised authority on the cultivation of tea was published by the territory's Production Development Board during the year. This report showed that there were favourable prospects for the cultivation of tea on an estate basis in the Bamenda highlands. Generally, there has been evidence of increasing commercial interest in the territory of the Southern Cameroons which has been reflected in the increasing number of commercial representatives visiting the territory.

183. An account of cocoa production in 1957 appears at paragraphs 253-257 of this Report.

184. The increase in the production of coffee was maintained and towards the end of the year the large coffee factory at the Santa Coffee Estate was commissioned. Banana shipments have exceeded the results both for 1954 and 1955. Production was helped by the absence of windstorm damage in the early part of the year. Results would have been even better had it not been for the severe increase of leaf spot disease (*sigatoka*). This disease brought about a falling off in production in the latter half of 1957. The commercial plantations are, however, combatting the disease with extensive aerial spraying.

185. The Southern Cameroons Government has continued to give attention to the problem of the quality of the territory's cocoa. Some improvement was noticed in 1957 and it is believed that this stemmed from the intensive propaganda carried out by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, and the rapid growth of the use of drying ovens supplied by these two Departments and by licensed buying agents. Legislation is in preparation for the control of the fermentation and drying of cocoa.

Q. 43 186. A report on the national income of Nigeria, made in 1951 by
Q. 44 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. There are no Chambers of Commerce or kindred bodies in the territory, but a move was made towards the end of the year by commercial interests to create a Chamber of Commerce for the Southern Cameroons.

CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING

Q. 45 187. Progress in the basic development of the territory continues to be the aim of economic policy. The achievement of this development is sought 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. At the same time it is intended to continue to give the greatest encouragement to private enterprise and to capital investment from internal or external sources.

188. The Federal Economic Programme for 1955-60 was approved by the House of Representatives in 1956 and is described in paragraphs 198 to 202 of the 1956 Report. It has continued in force during the period covered by this Report

without significant change, although progress has not been as rapid as could be wished in all sections because of lack of staff. Individual projects under the programme are dealt with under the appropriate headings elsewhere in this Report. The Southern Cameroons was represented at meetings of the National Economic Council and the Council for Natural Resources which were held in 1957.

189. Reasonable progress was made during 1957 on the Southern Cameroons Five-Year Development Programme which, as explained elsewhere, is being financed with the aid of grants from the United Kingdom Government. The most pressing need of the territory is for road communications and progress on the arterial road programme is described in detail elsewhere in this report. The territory is fertile, offering considerable scope for agricultural development of such crops as rubber, cocoa, coffee and tea, but its agricultural potential cannot be exploited without an adequate road system. The territory's five-year plan therefore gives first priority to road development and a sum of £659,000 has been earmarked for this purpose.

190. Following up the scheme for road development the Mungo River Bridge on the Kumba-Tombel road was completed, and work began on the reconstruction of minor bridges on the road itself. This was the biggest single achievement during the year but no less important work continued on the Southern Cameroons "B" feeder road scheme, particularly the replacement of bridges on the Bamenda Ring road. Surveys of the work necessary to improve the Bakebe-Frontier road and the Kumba-Mbonge road were also undertaken during the year.

191. In the Northern Cameroons the Uba-Bama road was completed to all-season standards as far as Micika and progress in bridge building and formation work continued towards Madagali. On the Donga-Mbong road steady progress, particularly in culvert building, was made and the abutments of the Ndafaro bridge were completed. The survey of the Bama-Maidururi road was completed and an air survey of the difficult route up the Mambilla escarpment to the plateau was made. The Northern Regional Government granted £30,000 to pay for this survey and have set aside the sum of £190,000 for initial work on the escarpment road during the period 1958-60.

192. The expenditure on the Bali-Jamtari road in Adamawa during the year was £99,000, and a sum of £150,000 has been provided by the Federal Government for the construction of the Jamtari-Serti and Jada-Sugu sections of the Yola-Takum trunk road. Work on the Taraba bridge on this road, a major engineering task, continued successfully in the face of considerable technical difficulties.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

Q. 47 193. There are no figures of investment in the Territory. The Administering Authority encourages investment, subject to the provisions of Article 76(b) and (d) of the United Nations Charter, by developing the framework of public services without which commercial enterprise is impossible, and by research into the Territory's problems; in particular, by granting relief from taxation to commercial enterprises in their early stages and, to industry as a whole, relief from taxation on capital development.

CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Q. 48 194. 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

195. 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 that part of the Trust Territory administered as part of the Northern Region.

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

Northern Region Development Corporation

Q. 50 196. During 1957 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.

197. 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.

198. 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.

199. 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.

200. 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.

201. 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.

202. The Corporation granted £6,000 to assist the Adamawa Tsetse Control Scheme in the Mayo Ine River district, and issued a loan of £12,500 to the Adamawa Native Authority to finance improvements in Jada Market. A loan of £10,700 for general market improvements was issued to Dikwa Native Authority and an interest free loan of £600 was made to the same Authority for the purchase of groundnut decorticators.

Southern Cameroons Agricultural Department

203. The Southern Cameroons possesses its own Agricultural Department. The Headquarters of the Department is at Buea. There is an 800-acre experimental farm at Barombi Kang near Kumba on which development continued during the year. Financial and staff difficulties led to limitations on the work of the experimental station at Bambui in Bamenda Division.

Southern Cameroons Development Agency

204. Under Southern Cameroons Law No. 11 of 1956, referred to in paragraph 223 of the 1956 Report, the Southern Cameroons Development Agency was established with powers to take over the affairs of the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board, which had been in operation since 1st January, 1956. This change had been recommended by a Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The members of the Board are:

Chairman: R. J. K. Dibonge.

Members: J. Murray, Financial and Development Secretary, S.C.; A. Maclaurin; D. T. Mbua; A. T. Enaw; J. T. Ndze; N. M. Bebe.

Co-opted: The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, S.C.

Members: The Conservator of Forests, S.C.; The Principal Agricultural Officer, S.C.

205. The Agency began operations on 1st October, 1957. The Chairman appointed by the Governor-General is a Cameroonian. This is the first time that a Cameroonian has been appointed Chairman of a public corporation in the territory.

206. Before it was wound up, the Production Development Board made some additional loans and grants during 1957 designed to foster the expansion of output from the areas cultivated by peasant farmers, the principal items being:

- (a) A short-term loan of £20,000 to assist in the financing of coffee buying by the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited.

- (b) A loan of £15,000 to the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Limited to finance the construction of buildings.
- (c) Other smaller loans to co-operative societies for the purchase and construction of buildings and machinery for cocoa and coffee production.
- (d) A grant of £27,000 to assist in the financing of a bridge over the River Mungo at Etam.
- (e) A grant of £2,000 to the Co-operative Department of Government to assist the expansion of the Co-operative movement in the territory.
- (f) A grant of £2,000 to the Scholarship Board, to be devoted to agricultural training.

The total grants made by the Board and the total loans outstanding at 30th September, 1957 amounted to £82,061 and £82,635 respectively.

207. During the year, the management of Santa Coffee Estate completed the largest and most up-to-date processing factory in the Federation. Virtually all the Southern Cameroons share of the Eastern Regional Production Development Board's assets were received by the end of the year.

208. A "Report on the Suitability for the Cultivation of Tea of Lands in the Bamenda area, Southern Cameroons" by Dr. T. Eden, D.S.C., F.R.I.C., was published early in 1957, and has been well received in the tea trade. (This was referred to in paragraph 222 of the 1956 Report.)

Cameroons Development Corporation

209. The year 1957 was financially successful. The net profit, after making statutory and other provisions, amounted to £38,027, which will be credited to the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons in 1958-59.

210. The comparative success of 1957 was due mainly to heavier banana production and to the favourable fruit prices during the year. Production was assisted by the fact that windstorm losses were light in the early part of 1957. Unfortunately, this advantage was partially offset by the very rapid spread of Sigatoka disease throughout the banana plantations resulting in the loss of fruit which could not be shipped due to the condition known as "Green Ripe". Although the number of stems shipped was only slightly higher than in 1956, the tonnage was 13·6 per cent. higher.

211. Control measures against Sigatoka were intensified and by the end of the year 3,260 acres were being sprayed by land and 11,700 from the air by helicopter and fixed wing aircraft.

212. Rubber production for the year was 4,158,239 lbs. which was 140,239 lbs. more than the estimate.

213. Production of Palm Kernels and Palm Oil exceeded production in 1956 although production did not quite reach the high levels of 1955. The new oil mill at Idenau was opened during February and apart from necessary minor adjustments, it has operated satisfactorily.

214. The Tiko-Mpundu railway was completed in September. The new tea factory at Tole was nearing completion at the end of the year and it is hoped that the factory will be ready to begin processing early in 1958.

215. On January 1st, 1957, the Buea Farms which had been surrendered by the Corporation to the Southern Cameroons Government in 1956 were leased to the Federal Prisons Department to be operated as an open prison. (A report on the open prison is in Part VII, Chapter 13.)

216. Details of the Corporation's work may be found in the Corporation's Report for 1957 in the folder at the back of this report.

Marketing Boards: General

217. 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.

218. 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 Regional Production Development Board 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.

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

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

221. It is emphasised that the producer prices which the Board 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.

222. 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.

223. 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.

224. 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.

225. 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.

226. 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.

227. 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 & Company Limited.
- G. B. Ollivant Limited.
- Paterson, Zochonis & Company, Limited.
- Société Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain.
- The United Africa Company of Nigeria Limited.

Southern Cameroons Marketing Board

228. Details of the trading activities of the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board are given elsewhere in this part of the report.

229. All appointments to the Board are made by the Governor-General. At the end of 1957 the membership was as follows:

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

230. 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 minimum grant of £100,000 annually will be made to the Cameroons Production Development Board and its successor, the Cameroons Development Agency. 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

231. Reference to the expansion of the Co-operative movement in the Southern Cameroons has been made in the 1955 and 1956 Reports. This expansion continued in 1957 and there have been changes of organisation within the movement to meet the demands of this expansion and new developments in production and marketing.

232. The number of registered societies rose from 94 to 126 and others were in process of being formed at the end of the year. Membership increased from 6,476 to 8,300 during the year. These societies are grouped according to the product marketed, i.e., bananas or cocoa and coffee, and are organised so that they benefit from the activities of a superior or "apex" society in their own field. The "apex" society for banana producing societies is the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Limited and for cocoa and coffee, the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited.

233. To meet the difficulty of transporting produce, these two apex societies have purchased and operated their own motor transport. In order to handle this transport more efficiently a new apex society was formed in 1957, called the Cameroons Co-operative Engineering and Transport Union Limited. The Southern Cameroons Development Agency advanced £15,000 to this society to assist in the building and equipping of a garage. The Society built up a fleet of 40 lorries and secured the agency for carrying mails in the Southern Cameroons.

234. 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. An example of this was the approval the Union received from the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board, for the loan of £20,000 for short-term credit schemes to assist marketing societies. This Board (whose functions have been taken over by the Southern Cameroons Development Agency), has so far issued the sum of £65,000 in grants and loans principally to assist the campaign of spraying against black pod sporangia (a fungus disease whose rapid spread through the

cocoa producing areas was referred to at paragraph 251 of the 1956 Report). This figure of £65,000 includes a loan of £15,000 made by the Marketing Board before the Production Board was set up. A further sum of £36,500 was issued by the Board to finance marketing and processing facilities, including cocoa drying ovens, 26 of which were built by co-operative societies in an effort to reduce the amount of smoke-contaminated cocoa being put on the market. Although less smoke-contaminated cocoa reached the market during 1957, it is still a serious threat to the production of a high standard product which alone is acceptable on the world market. (Reference is made to the effect of smoky cocoa on market prices in paragraph 254 of this Report).

235. The banana apex society handled a total of 930,000 stems during the year, valued at £625,000. This compares with 440,000 stems handled in 1956 and 200,000 in 1955. The society was able to show a net surplus of £40,300 at the end of March of which £30,000 was re-invested in the Union and used mainly to purchase lorries which were transferred to strengthen the apex transport union already referred to in paragraph 000 above. This Union concluded an agreement with Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited by which that company acts as the shipping and selling agent for the Union's fruit, and both the Manager of the Union and the Assistant Manager are experienced banana planters seconded from the Company. Another new development was the introduction of a compulsory saving scheme for Union workers, 10 per cent. of each member's proceeds being deducted before payment. The scheme has the social object of encouraging members to improve their housing by making available building materials purchased in bulk (and so at a lower cost) to members who wish to realise their savings once a year.

236. The cocoa and coffee apex society is now managed by a Cameroonian who replaced the officer previously seconded to it from the Co-operative Department. This society continued to operate as a licensed buying agent for the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board and handled 27 per cent. of the cocoa crop during the 1956-57 season, an increase of 4 per cent. over the preceding season, and shipped 134 tons of arabica and 220 tons of robusta coffee under the society's mark, besides making direct sales to local firms when prices were favourable.

237. The number of Thrift and Loan Co-operative Societies in the area is four. Their membership reached 163 in 1957 and savings rose to £5,714.

238. The provisions of the Southern Cameroons Co-operative Societies Law, 1955, were described at paragraph 263 of the 1956 Report and reference to the powers which may be exercised by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the Law was made in paragraph 264. Regulations made under the Law came into effect on the 10th October, 1957. They cover such matters as applications for registration, disputes between members, disposal of funds on liquidation, conduct and convening of meetings of societies, loans, credit limits and presentation of annual accounts.

239. Plans for the establishment of a Co-operative Bank are being closely examined and it is intended that the savings schemes referred to above should be associated with the Bank on its formation.

Co-operatives: Northern Cameroons

240. There are three registered Co-operative Societies in the Northern Cameroons; these are—

- (a) The Dikwa Native Authority Staff Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society Limited;

(b) The Gwoza Co-operative Consumers Society Limited; and

(c) The Ngala Co-operative Consumers Society Limited.

There are also two societies which are not yet registered; these are—

(a) The Gwoza Co-operative Produce Marketing Society; and

(b) The Ngala Co-operative Produce Marketing Society.

Control within each of these societies is vested in the general meeting of each society at which each member has a single vote.

241. The Dikwa Society has a membership of 45, all of whom are salaried members of the Dikwa Native Authority. Members use the Society as a means of saving money but not as a source of loans. The total savings on the 31st March, 1957, were £331.

242. The registered Gwoza Society, formed in 1951, is a typical Co-operative village shop and has made good progress since its foundation. Its membership is now 47. On the 31st March, 1957, its working capital was £179 and the value of its sales for the preceding financial year was £704. The Society is a member of the Maiduguri Consumers Union, a secondary society formed to arrange bulk purchases from trading firms on behalf of its members.

243. The Ngala Society has a membership of 21. On the 31st March, 1957, its working capital was £41 and the value of its sales for the preceding year was £173.

244. A Government Co-operative Inspector was posted to Dikwa for the latter part of 1957.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Structure of commercial life

Q. 51, 52, 245. The structure of commercial life in the Cameroons is described 53, 54 in paragraphs 359 to 364 of the 1955 Report.

Import and Export Control

246. 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. Officers of the Department tour the Cameroons and give advice to traders.

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

Marketing Arrangements—General

248. All produce subject to Marketing Board control is exported by the Nigeria Central Marketing Board, which takes over the produce from the Regional Boards at ports of shipment. Sales are arranged by the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited, which is the overseas selling organisation of the Central Marketing Board and has its offices at 5, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. The Central Marketing Board receives the overseas sales proceeds from its selling organisation and distributes them amongst the appropriate Regional Boards in accordance with purchases after deducting export duty, harbour dues and shipping charges, where applicable, as well as a sum on each ton of produce to cover the operational expenses of the Central Marketing Board.

249. The Central Marketing Board's general sales policy is governed by normal commercial considerations and its selling organisation seeks the most favourable markets for Nigerian produce in any part of the world. All shipments of cocoa and cotton lint are sold against individual contracts at prevailing world market prices. The principal markets for cocoa are the United Kingdom, the United States, Holland, Germany and Italy.

250. 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 Agreements with the major industrial users in the United Kingdom. Under these agreements, the f.o.b. prices for shipments in any calendar month are based directly on the agreed average of world market prices during the previous month.

251. Although these bulk selling arrangements with the United Kingdom users have given definite advantages since their institution in 1954, world market conditions in recent years have led the Central Marketing Board to promote sales of progressively larger tonnages of palm produce and groundnuts on the open world market. Consequently, 56 per cent. of total shipments of palm kernels and edible palm oil in 1957 and 57 per cent. of shipments of groundnuts of the 1956-57 crop were sold on the free world market outside the terms of the bulk contracts. The United Kingdom and the countries of Western Europe provided the principal markets for these shipments.

Prices in 1956-57

252. The average f.o.b. prices obtained for Cameroons crops during the 1956-57 season (and the 1957 marketing year in the case of oil palm produce) were as follows:

	<i>Per ton</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Palm Kernels	44	2	0
Palm Oil (basis 5% F.F.A.)	86	9	11
Cocoa	174	16	6
Groundnuts	67	17	2
Cotton Lint	254	3	0
Cotton Seed	25	0	10

Cocoa

253. Weather conditions were not favourable for cocoa production in the 1956-57 season, especially in the early months of 1957 when a low rate of purchases was associated with an unusually long period of dry weather. On the other hand, the productive capacity of the cocoa-growing areas in the Territory has undoubtedly been increased by improved tree stock, better husbandry and control of pests and disease in recent years. Consequently, at a total of 4,385 tons, the crop was well up to the average of previous seasons in spite of the unsuitable weather. A statistical comparison with earlier years shows that although the tonnage was 33.8 per cent. less than the record figure of 6,624 tons purchase in 1955-56 season, it was actually about 13 per cent. greater than the average of the previous four seasons from 1951-52 to 1954-55.

254. The problem of "smokiness", which has already been referred to in paragraph 234 above, was a matter of serious concern during the year. In 1956-57, as in the previous season, the world market cocoa supply position in relation to demand allowed buyers to be highly selective. Under these world market conditions, most of the Southern Cameroons crop was saleable only on the allowance of substantial discounts from the world market price to compensate for the risk of smokiness. However, the average of these discounts was £8 13s. 0d. per ton on shipments of the 1956-57 crop compared with £12 18s. 0d. per ton on shipments of the 1955-56 crop so that, although the position was still a matter of very serious concern, some improvement was evident. This measure

of progress followed the start of an intensive campaign of action and propaganda within the growing areas to promote correct drying methods and so eliminate the risk of smoky taint. It is now possible to ensure that a part of the crop is entirely free from smokiness and to sell that tonnage under special arrangements.

255. In 1955-56 season, the Board paid a guaranteed produce price of £200 per ton for Grade I cocoa; meanwhile overseas selling values fell rapidly and a long period of depressed prices began. Consequently it was necessary to draw heavily on reserve funds to support the guaranteed producer prices and the season's operations entailed a trading loss of £399,496. When the Board met to fix its producer prices for 1956-57 season, there was no immediate prospect of an improvement in the world market situation and it was obviously necessary to bring producer prices into a more realistic relationship with overseas market values. The Board, therefore, fixed for 1956-57 season cocoa a basic port producer price of £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 at £13 7s. 10d. per ton for Grade I and £12 18s. 8d. per ton for Grade II with similar allowances for licensed suppliers.

256. Although world consumption of cocoa was increasing in the later part of 1956, the potential effect on world market prices was offset by an unprecedented increase in production at the same time. From the opening of the 1956-57 season f.o.b. prices fluctuated between £180 and £200 per ton until the beginning of 1957 when competition between exporting countries became even keener and prices fell to still lower levels. The bottom of the trend was reached in late February and March when world market quotations were sometimes below £160 per ton f.o.b. Then, towards the middle of the year, the Brazilian authorities began to restrict supplies in an attempt to achieve more attractive price levels. This policy caused uncertainty and apprehension on the market but values did rise appreciably. As explained in paragraph 279, most shipments of Southern Cameroons cocoa during 1956-57 were sold at a discount to allow for the risk of smokiness; taking this into account the average f.o.b. price received for the whole of the Maincrop was as low as £174 16s. 6d. per ton. As a result, after subsidising producer prices by a total of almost £400,000 during 1955-56 season, the Board had to support prices by a further £65,593 during 1956-57.

257. An account of the 1957-58 cocoa season which opened on 23rd August, 1957 will be given in next year's Report. It is however relevant to state here that the Board's port producer prices for cocoa were unchanged at £150 per ton for Grade I and £135 per ton for Grade II. The prospect of relatively short supplies from West African countries in 1957-58 season had a decisive effect on the market from August 1957. Prices rose rapidly and fluctuated widely, at times exceeding £300 per ton during November and December.

Palm Kernels

258. Purchases of palm kernels for export in the 1957 marketing year totalled 4,521 tons of which 2,890 tons was plantation production.

259. The basic port of shipment producer price for palm kernels was maintained unchanged for the 1957 marketing year at £32 per ton. The buying allowance fixed by the Board after consultation with its licensed buying agents at the beginning of the year was £6 3s. 5d. per ton; export prices for palm kernels were high at the opening of the year but values soon returned to more normal levels and remained fairly steady for the rest of the year. The average f.o.b. price obtained for all shipments made by the Central Marketing Board from January to December was £44 2s. 0d. per ton. This figure was just over £1 less than the corresponding average for 1956 and the Board sustained a small loss on its trading operations.

Palm Oil

260. 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 1957 amounted to 5,828 tons which was 329 tons more than the total during 1956.

261. The basic port of shipment price for plantation palm oil was maintained unchanged for the 1957 Marketing Year at £54 per ton. From the opening of the year an allowance of £7 14s. 3d. per ton was paid to licensed suppliers for their services up to the point of delivery to the Board. 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. World market conditions during the year were favourable. The average f.o.b. price of Central Marketing Board shipments of edible palm oil during the year was £86 9s. 11d. per ton and premiums were obtained in addition for high out-turn quality. Consequently the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board realised a substantial surplus on its palm oil trading operations.

Groundnuts

262. Purchases of groundnuts in the 1956-57 season amounted to 14,134 tons, which represented 3.9 per cent. of the total Nigerian crop. This compared with 14,706 tons in the previous season, which was 2.8 per cent. of the total crop. The principal groundnut-producing areas of the territory are in Bornu and Adamawa Provinces where there are seven buying stations gazetted under the Northern Regional Marketing Board's groundnut marketing schemes. Four of these stations fall under the Rivers Area Marketing Scheme and in the 1956-57 season the minimum producer price was £33 10s. 0d. per ton at Jada, £32 10s. 0d. per ton at Sorau and £31 10s. 0d. per ton at Michika and Mubi. The other three groundnut buying stations in the territory are Bama, Gulumba and Gwoza in Bornu Province; these operate under the Kano Area Marketing Scheme. In the 1956-57 season the basic port price for Kano Area standard grade groundnuts was £42 10s. 9d. per ton but, according to previous policy, the producer prices at remote buying stations were subsidised where necessary in order to provide a minimum buying station price of £25 per ton (for Standard Grade), less £1 produce sales tax. Under these arrangements, considerable subsidies were paid on groundnut purchases at Bama, Gulumba and Gwoza. In addition to its Standard Grade Marketing Scheme in the Kano Area, the Northern Regional Marketing Board paid a premium of £3 10s. 0d. per ton above the standard grade price for all nuts which were inspected and classified as "special grade". Many decorticators were bought with very satisfactory results during the year by the peasants to increase produce of special grade nuts.

Seed Cotton

263. Seed Cotton Production is still in the development stage but the tonnage of purchases has greatly increased in recent years. The tonnages of each grade purchased at all markets in the Cameroons over the past three seasons are as follows:

Grade	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
	Season	Season	Season
	tons	tons	tons
N.A. I	273	81	66
N.A. II	247	341	91
N.A. III	27	120	9
	<u>547</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>166</u>

The flat rate producer prices and buying allowances paid by the Northern Regional Marketing Board in the 1956-57 season were as follows:

	<i>Producer Price</i>	<i>Buying Allowance</i>
	<i>Per pound</i>	<i>Per ton</i>
	d.	£ s. d.
Grade N.A. I	6.0	9 3 5
Grade N.A. II	5.5	8 18 5
Grade N.A. III	5.0	8 13 3

The producer prices are in each case lower than those of the 1955-56 season by 0.1d. per pound.

Incidence of Produce Sales Tax

264. The rates of Produce Sales Tax levied on sales of produce to the Marketing Boards are given in paragraph 188. 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, 265. The laws and customs affecting land tenure are not uniform. In Dikwa Division, briefly, it may be said that three forms of land tenure are prevalent: under the first, the most primitive and prevalent among the aboriginal inhabitants, property in land is vested in the chief of the clan community as trustee; under the second, all land is regarded as vested in the Emir, and rights of occupancy at the discretion of the Emir are recognised; under the third, which applies almost always to particular types of soil, while the sovereign title of the Emir is recognised, the fruits of labour spent in improving the land are secured to the occupier. In Bamenda, in the chieftainship areas, native custom holds that the Fon (or clan head) disposes of all land within the clan area, but subject to good behaviour every member of the clan is secure in the enjoyment of a share of the area.

266. 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.

267. 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

268. 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.

269. 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.

270. 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.

271. 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 for disturbance.

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

273. 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.

274. In 1956 the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly passed two laws amending the Lands and Native Rights Ordinance. The first, the Lands and Native Rights (Amendment) Law, 1956, has received the Governor-General's assent and provides for alternative methods of payment of compensation under the main Ordinance and resolves doubts regarding the jurisdiction of courts in disputes affecting land subject to the Ordinance. The main Ordinance entitles an occupier to compensation if his right of occupancy is revoked because the Government requires his land for public purposes or for mining or for any purpose connected therewith. The amending law provides that, if the occupier entitled to compensation is a community, the Commissioner of the Cameroons may direct that the compensation be paid to the Native Community, or to the Chief or Headman of the Native Community to be disposed of by him for the benefit of the native community in accordance with native law and custom, or into some fund specified by the Commissioner for the purpose of being utilised or applied for the benefit of the native community.

275. On the jurisdiction of courts, the amending law provides:

“that the High Court shall have jurisdiction in cases where the right of the Governor-General to grant a statutory right of occupancy over any land is disputed, and that native courts or customary courts shall have jurisdiction in all suits between persons subject to such courts in respect of rights arising under a customary right of occupancy or under a statutory right of occupancy granted by a native authority.”

276. The Lands and Native Rights (Amendment No. 2) Law 1956, which has also received the Governor-General's assent, extends the area of which a right of occupancy for agricultural purposes may be granted to non-natives from 1,200 acres to 5,000 acres. It provides a penalty (imprisonment for one year, or a fine of one hundred pounds or both fine and imprisonment) for persons alienating, attempting, agreeing or purporting to alienate their rights of occupancy except as provided under the law in relation to native occupants. This provision is necessary since alienations and attempted alienations are prevalent in the Southern Cameroons and the land has thus been falling into the hands of strangers with no legal right to it. The amending law also provides machinery for the eviction of trespassers.

Land in non-indigenous ownership

277. 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 were slightly reduced during the year as the Corporation surrendered the Ikassa Estate (1,719 acres), Mundimba Estate (5,920 acres) and Buea Farms (590 acres). Messrs. Pamol Limited applied for the Ikassa and Mundimba Estates adjacent to the Pamol holding at N'dian, and the Federal Prison Department took over most of the Buea Farms land as an Open Prison and Prison Farm for rehabilitating first offenders. Trading companies hold rather over 34,000 acres, the great bulk of it freehold, and individuals, all British, hold just on 3,000 acres, all freehold but 3 acres. Missions have just over 4,000 acres, two-thirds of it freehold, and more than half is in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church.

278. The Eastern Region Production Development Board held some 5,556 acres in Bamenda, of which 1,124 were for a coffee plantation and the rest for cattle grazing. These projects have now been taken over by the Southern Cameroons Development Agency. A further 2,427 acres have been leased to the Basel Mission in addition to the 1,200 acres already granted in order to complete the Leper Settlement at Manyemen in Kumba Division. The greater portion is agricultural land which is to be used for the production of foodstuffs for the inmates and export crops for the maintenance of the settlements.

279. Messrs. Pamol Ltd., have applied and received approval for a certificate of occupancy over an additional 1,200 acres of land adjacent to the Bai Estate, for planting rubber and cocoa. They have also applied for a certificate of occupancy over an additional 4,000 acres at Lobe. They hope to grow bananas on this extension for a few years, and then to convert to palm cultivation. Their existing banana plantation is in course of conversion to oil palm cultivation. During the year the 1,200 acres which were granted to Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., in 1956 for a cocoa plantation in Kumba were developed, and the Company applied for a further 300 acres adjacent to its present holding in order to extend the plantation. The terms of the grant of a right of occupancy for a tea estate of over 3,930 acres in Ndu in Nkambe Division were agreed upon and the lessees, the Estates and Agency Company Ltd. started operations during 1957. This is the first commercially owned estate to be established in the northern half of the Southern Cameroons, and it has been warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of Nkambe Division who appreciate the economic benefits and employment that it will bring to the area. Application has also been made for another 2,000 acres, south of the first block. Buildings have been erected and nurseries established. Some 10 acres were planted during the 1957 season, much of it with seed provided from the Cameroons Development Corporation Tea Estate at Tole. It

is expected that another four years will elapse before the estate will start to be productive. Local labour is not proving difficult to obtain and already the Ndu area is showing signs of increasing prosperity

280. In the Northern Cameroons a small site was set aside at Mubi in 1957 for a post office and a house for the Postmaster.

Problems in respect of land tenure

281. 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.

282. In the Northern Cameroons progress in simple contour bunding has continued at Mubi under the guidance of officers of the Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Health and Forestry. The work is done by communal labour. At Mandu gully checks have been made in watercourses at the top of the catchment area and in the valley farmers agreed to stop cultivation within ten yards of a watercourse. A cattle track running through this area was also closed. Although the short term objective has been to protect seriously threatened land, the long term aim is to provide demonstrations of soil conservation methods which the local farmers may copy themselves.

283. The resettlement of the Mengen Mbo people is described in paragraphs 411 to 415 of the 1955 Report. There have been, unfortunately, few encouraging signs since then. The 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 have not been abandoned and will be implemented when a sufficient response is forthcoming.

284. The Bakweri land problem is described in paragraphs 416 to 422 of the 1955 report. The situation remains unchanged, and the Bakweri land committee has shown little inclination to pursue the subject. The request by the Soppo Bobila village that the Government should intervene on its behalf to secure the surrender from the Cameroons Development Corporation of an area of plantation land which was mentioned in paragraph 422 of the 1955 report has not yet been disposed of. In order that the Department of Agriculture could undertake its investigation (described in paragraph 312 of the 1956 report) the villagers were requested to cut a trace around their land so that the exact area could be determined. The villagers have so far failed to cut the necessary trace and this may be an indication that their need is not as pressing as they had claimed.

(b) Survey

285. The Southern Cameroons has its own Survey staff and Surveyors of the Northern Region carry out the work required in the Northern Cameroons. In the Southern Cameroons, Survey staff based at Buea and Bamenda have

carried out 41 surveys in connection with the registration of land, five surveys in respect of Government acquisition of land, three investigation surveys and two surveys for boundary disputes. In addition surveys were undertaken for the Cameroons Development Corporation to redetermine boundaries of plantations at Tombel, Mukonje and Cratar. A contour survey of the tea plantation at Ndu was completed, and work was begun on revising the Mamfe town plan and on new maps of Bamenda and Buea towns.

286. The mapping of the Southern Cameroons by aerial survey, being undertaken by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys of the United Kingdom, continued and the ground party now consists of a team of three surveyors. Good progress was made during the year on the reconnaissance 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.

287. The first attempt by the Aerial Survey Company to obtain photographic cover of the territory had no success because of adverse weather conditions produced by dense cloud cover in the wet season and the presence of harmattan in the dry season. The air survey plane has continued to operate from Yola and Fombot in a second attempt to cover the territory.

(c) Agricultural Products

Q. 58, 59, 288. A detailed description of the agricultural products of the
60 Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration is given in paragraphs 423 to 453 of the 1955 Report. The following paragraphs describe developments in 1957

289. Coffee development on the Mambilla Plateau received a set-back owing to the inexperience of the farmers and damage done by grazing stock. The survival rate for seedlings was less than 25 per cent. However, production on some 35 acres has been consolidated and two nurseries established. Seedlings of oil palm, kola, budded citrus, mango and guava were distributed on a large scale throughout the Northern Cameroons. In Dikwa Emirate improved varieties of rice seed were issued and to a small extent also in the Tigon, Kentu and Ndoro areas. Production of both cotton and groundnuts increased considerably in the Northern Cameroons and distribution of improved varieties resulted in improved yields to the farmers.

290. As suggested in the 1956 Report, it became apparent in 1957 that the Wolgo Irrigation Scheme was not an economic proposition, partly owing to the heavy cost of disease control and principally because of the continuation of the new high water level of Lake Chad. The scheme was therefore put into abeyance.

291. The Sumbulim Plain to the north of the Gwoza hills is being offered to settlers as soon as water supplies have been established there. Work on well sinking is proceeding and artificial reservoirs ("tapkis") are to be dug in the area. The great value of this scheme lies in the encouragement it will give to the local people to come down from their hills, where farmland is poor and decreasing in fertility, to the plains where better conditions for farming and for trade exist. The younger members of the community are showing more keenness in coming down, but due to strong religious and social ties it is a very slow process to persuade the older people of the value of leaving their ancestral homes and shrines, and to begin a new life in the plains. As the whole scheme is essentially a voluntary one, it can be brought to success only by the exercise of great patience, but there are signs that interest in it is beginning to increase substantially.

292. The progress of the Gwoza Resettlement Scheme for hill pagans referred to in paragraph 316 of the last Report has been encouraging. There are now 84 settlers and their families in the areas which have been opened by motorable roads, and there are signs that interest in the scheme is increasing among those still living in the hills.

293. In the Bamenda area land is normally farmed three or four years running and then abandoned; this, with the inhabitants' inexperience of contour farming even though the country is so hilly, entails a great deal of waste. However, there have been signs of improvement. The first crop is usually a root, yams in the lower country and sweet potatoes or coco-yams elsewhere; in the second year comes maize with, in many cases, beans or groundnuts, and in the third and fourth years, groundnuts are often grown alone. Oil palms grow wild in the lower country; the oil is consumed locally, and the kernels are sold.

294. The areas above 4,500 ft. produce well over 450 tons of arabica coffee a year. The other economic crop of importance is castor oil seed which is exported from the area at the rate of 15 tons a year.

295. Soil conservation is being practised in the Bamenda highlands. All five native authorities in the Bamenda area have passed rules to prevent soil erosion and, although many farmers continue to ignore the methods prescribed, there have been marked improvements in some areas, particularly Bali where it is now rare to find farms which have not been prepared on the contour.

296. No crops that are new to the Bamenda country have been introduced to the farmer, but local crops have been introduced to areas where they were not cultivated previously. Yams are now becoming an important crop in parts of the highlands, particularly in the Mencham valley area of Wum Division.

297. The Southern Cameroons Department of Agriculture has stimulated the growing of rice, coffee and cocoa during the year. Departmental activities include the operation of a rice huller, the provision of coffee hullers and pulpers and the practical application of spraying against black pod diseases of cocoa.

298. In addition the department sold 84,522 coffee seedlings, 57,787 cocoa seedlings and 12,183 oil palm seedlings. Farmers are paying more attention to the coffee crop and production is rising.

(d) Water Resources

299. Fifteen "tapkis" (surface water reservoirs) were completed in Q. 61 Dikwa Division during the 1956-57 dry season, and thirteen were under construction during the 1957-58 dry season. They are proving very successful. In addition 29 cement-lined wells were sunk during the year and the posting of two additional Rural Water Supply Inspectors of Works to Trust Territory at the end of the year will assist in the training of more well crews and the sinking of more wells. In addition sub-artesian reservoirs of water were discovered at 250-ft. in the Bama and Gulumba Districts of Trust Territory and one artesian supply at 750-ft. at Dikwa.

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

Existing Stock

300. Livestock in the territory consists of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, Q. 62 pigs, horses and donkeys. The cattle in the Northern Cameroons are mainly White Fulani with a few Red Longhorn, Adamawa and some West African Shorthorn. In the Southern Cameroons they are mainly Red Longhorn, Adamawa and a few low grade Montbelliard Crosses. The sheep,

goats, poultry and pigs are of very varied types and of low productivity compared with well known improved breeds. However, they are hardy and well adapted to local diseases and indigenous animal husbandry. 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.

301. 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. Domestic poultry, mainly chickens, are owned in small numbers by all sections of the community. Sheep and goats run free in villages, except in the planting season, and breeding is indiscriminate, surplus animals providing a considerable proportion of the meat eaten locally. Quite a large number of sheep are kept by the Fulani in addition to their cattle and are used for sale and slaughter when only small sums of money are needed.

302. 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. 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. The Fulani breed and keep their cattle under range conditions and in the Mambila and Bamenda plateaux there is a marked seasonal migration between the high altitude wet season grazings and the lower dry season grazings. The cattle population consists of 200,000 on the Mambila plateau, 100,000 in other parts of the Northern Cameroons and 200,000 in the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions.

303. Despite the large number of cattle, control of the movement of stock and restrictions on the size of individual herds have in general prevented serious soil erosion. The extension of agriculture into grazing land has, however, caused soil eroded areas to appear in new areas of Bamenda. In the Northern Cameroons over-stocking is still causing some concern. Areas of soil erosion occur around watering places and on trade cattle routes, but they are not of great importance since the areas involved are very small compared with the total grazing area. Kikuyu grass introduced from Kenya grows very well and more than holds its own against local grasses where the soil is good. A mixture of Kikuyu grass, indigenous clovers and coarser local grasses produces a very good pasture and is also useful for planting up areas of erosion, providing some top soil remains and cattle are kept off until the grass establishes itself.

304. The efficiency of the livestock industry is high, by African standards, and the local breeds are fully able to utilise the grazing available. 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 there is a considerable export to other parts of Nigeria, particularly the Eastern Region. Hides and skins are exported overseas but there is much local wastage because butchers in the more remote areas do not appreciate the value of hides and make little effort to prepare them properly.

Activities of the Veterinary Department

305. 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 where there is always 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.

306. 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.

307. 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. Over 150,000 head of cattle were inoculated against Blackquarter and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia during 1957. 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.

308. 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.

309. 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.

310. 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.

311. Eight cattle crushes were constructed by the Veterinary Department during the year. There are six control posts. The former will aid in inoculation and treatment work and the latter will help to prevent the spread of disease by controlling movement of cattle.

312. A start has been made on survey of helminth burdens of cattle at the Livestock Improvement Centre at Jakiri.

313. In 1956 a preliminary survey of trade cattle routes in the Southern Cameroons was carried out in accordance with the policy of improving meat supplies by organising the movements of trade cattle. In the Northern Cameroons a full-time Veterinary Officer was stationed within the Trust Territory for the first time, thus affording better supervision of veterinary work. The main emphasis in the Northern Cameroons was on the control of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia in Dikwa, the control of rinderpest and the treatment of trypanosomiasis in the area north of the Mambilla Plateau.

314. In addition one technical officer was occupied mainly with the control of grazing and made significant improvements in the distribution of the cattle on Mambilla which resulted in better utilisation of available grazing. Another technical officer started the survey of stock routes from the Northern Cameroons into the marketing areas of Nigeria. Further advances were made during 1957 in the understanding of the tsetse problem of the Northern Cameroons and clearing was carried out on the Mayo Ine River.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

315. In the sea off the Southern Cameroons between the Rio del Rey Q. 63 estuary and Batoke, bonga (*Ethmalosa*, a type of shad) and sawa (*Sardinella*, a type of herring) are both abundant in season. Sharks and sawfish are common all along the coast, and in the Rio del Rey estuary there are prawns and shrimps. Near Victoria recent investigations have shown a "standard population" of bottom fish, the most valuable of which is croaker (one of the *Otolithus* species). Croaker have formed 30 per cent. of the catch in experimental trawling in that area. The rivers are fished only spasmodically along their inland sections usually by the building of dams and fish traps. The fishing villages on the coast are small and somewhat isolated by their profession from the main body of the community.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

Developments in 1957

Q. 64, 65, 316. A full description of the forests of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration, including an account of legislation pertaining 66. to forests, is given in paragraphs 463 to 482 of the 1955 Report. The following paragraphs describe developments in 1957.

317. In Adamawa Province during the 1956-57 dry season an officer was posted to the Province on special duty to continue the work of demarcating areas previously selected for reservation. One forest reserve in Adamawa Trust Territory (area 24 square miles) was constituted during the year. Demarcation of three other reserves in Trust Territory totalling 85 square miles in area was also completed. Two-hundred-and-four acres were declared Communal Forestry Areas. In Dikwa Division, which comes within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Forest Officer, Bornu, 1,611 acres were declared to be a Communal Forestry Area during the year.

318. In the Southern Cameroons the area of forest reserves was increased from 2,290 square miles to 2,312 square miles through the setting up of a new Native Authority Forest Reserve in Kumba Division. At the end of 1957 the forest estate comprised 13.9 per cent. of the total land area of the Southern Cameroons. The area of regenerated forest and plantations has been increased from 2.4 square miles to 8 square miles. The establishment of the large scale

plantation of eucalyptus has been continued in Bamenida for which the Native Authorities have so far supplied the funds. The Forestry Department encouraged private farmers and villagers to plant trees round their compounds and in their farms as wind breaks and for fuel, and to this end nurseries were established in village areas. At first this project was not successful, but has now become more popular, and great interest was shown by the people of Bamenida in fuel plantations.

319. After many years devoted to the acquisition of a forest estate, the Forestry Department is now able to devote its entire resources to afforestation and the efficient exploitation and subsequent regeneration and improvement of the forests, which are one of the Southern Cameroons' most valuable resources. There is still a considerable local opposition to reservation, but in spite of this, surveys have been carried out to constitute part of the remaining rich forest areas in Victoria Division as a forest reserve.

320. A statement of Forest Policy for the Southern Cameroons was published in 1956. This statement recognises the importance of the forest estate as a territorial and national asset to be developed and managed for the benefit of the Territory as well as of the forest owners and of any other interest affected. The long term programme of the Forestry Department is to implement all aspects of the Government's official forest policy and activities are directed to that end.

321. In Kumba Division exploitation of the concession area of 169 square miles in the reserves of Kumba Division was continued, although there was no intensive working of the coupes and only export species have so far been removed. The company which signed the agreement for the controlled exploitation of the concession area has also been operating on a large scale in the communal or unreserved forests of Kumba and Victoria Divisions. One thousand six hundred and forty-one trees were removed from reserved and unreserved forests in 1956-57, representing a log volume of 503,320 cubic feet. As a result of extensive prospecting, Obeche forests of unique quality have been discovered and in 1957 more than half of the total exports of timber was comprised of Obeche. Other timbers exported included Sapelewood, Khaya, Mahogany, Utile, Iroko, Abura, White Afara, Idigbo, Makore, Moabi and Mansonia.

322. This company now has a sawmill in operation for the manufacture of sawn timber for local demand and export. The total volume of forest products felled for export and local use in 1956-57 was 833,830 cubic feet and yielded a revenue of £9,400 to Government and Native Administrations. The revenue from commercial fellings was £6,741. Four-hundred-and-ninety-two-thousand, three-hundred-and-sixty-three cubic feet were exported through Southern Cameroon ports, valued at £176,095, and yielding an export duty of £6,330. This figure includes exports from the exploitation of the estate forests of the Cameroons Development Corporation.

323. During 1957 the Cameroons Development Corporation continued the exploitation of the clearance areas in their plantation estates and a total of 147,905 cubic feet of logs was removed. The two sawmills at Tiko and Ekona produced 47,460 and 19,583 cubic feet respectively of sawn timber which was principally used in the construction of plantation buildings. During the latter part of 1957 a timber company completed an agreement with Cameroons Development Corporation for the intensive exploitation of the clearance areas, on which all fees and royalties on the volume exported accrue to the Government.

324. The tariff of fees and royalties on all the major export species was revised and increased as from the 1st August, 1957. Half the revenue realised from trees felled in reserve concession areas or timber-licenced areas accrues to the Native Authority of the area. In addition to the revenue derived from forestry fees, the export duty imposed by H.M. Customs and Excise is under

the existing revenue allocation system credited to the Southern Cameroons Government. Fees and royalties are now assessed at specific rates per cubic foot on the actual volume of exports made by each company.

325. By the end of 1957 two other timber companies had begun to operate in the unreserved or communal forests, and proposals for working the Obeche and Hardwood areas in Kumba and Victoria Divisions have been accepted by the Southern Cameroons Government. These two companies will work the forest areas under licence jointly with the company mentioned in paragraph 321. The Forestry Department is controlling these operations and has established nurseries to provide stocks of economic species for the regeneration and enrichment of the exploited forest reserves. Colonial Development and Welfare Funds are being used for these regeneration operations in areas under exploitation and for the establishment of plantations. Considerable progress was also made during the year in the programme for enumeration surveys of forest reserves. This will provide information about the capital value of unexploited areas and data for planned forest management.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

Q. 67, 68, 326. 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).

327. 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 of the Southern Cameroons and has carried out a semi-detailed surface geological survey of part of this area. No oil indications have been found and gas seeps which have been observed are probably of volcanic rather than of hydrocarbon origin.

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

Encouragement of the Tourist Industry

Q. 70, 71, 328. With the opening during 1956 of a new Government-sponsored hotel at Buea, large numbers of people have been coming to spend their 72, 73. 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.

Fuel and Power

Q. 74. 329. A new diesel alternator set (740 kw.) has been installed in the Bota Power Station and was commissioned during November, 1957. This set will supply electricity into the network during the periods when the available water power is not enough to meet the demand and also when the hydro-electric units are out of service for maintenance reasons. At Njoke, a start has been made on

the civil works for the weir modifications and for the installation of the second 750 kw. hydro-electric set which will complete this power station. Hydro-electric investigations were also carried out in the Ombe Gorge area.

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Posts and Telegraphs

Q. 75, 76, 330. In the Southern Cameroons there are six Departmental Post Offices giving full postal facilities. Throughout the territory there are also 25 Postal Agencies, of which 20 are in the Southern Cameroons and 5 in the Northern Cameroons. These Agencies sell postage stamps, receive and despatch ordinary and registered correspondence, and transact postal order business; the Agency at Bali also transacts Savings Bank business. Postal Agencies are in the charge of local people who usually have other occupations as well. These Agencies serve a community need where full Departmental Post Office facilities are not warranted.

331. In the Southern Cameroons there is a daily Departmental mail service between Buea-Tiko-Victoria. In addition, a thrice weekly service between Buea-Tiko-Victoria-Kumba-Mamfe and Bamenda is operated on contract for the Department by the Cameroons Co-operative Engineering Transport Union Limited. An internal airmail service between Lagos and Tiko operates daily except Tuesday in both directions. There are public telephone exchanges at Victoria, Tiko, Buea, and Kumba. Inter-communication between the exchanges is at present by overhead open wire lines with superimposed telegraph circuits. The minimum trunk call charge is 1s. 3d. and the maximum is 1s. 6d. for 3 minutes. Two hundred and forty exchange lines are in operation with about fifty-five extensions. There are public call offices at Victoria, Tiko, Buea and Kumba. Telephone rental charges for "business" subscribers and "residential" subscribers are £5 and £2 10s. 0d. respectively per quarter.

332. 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	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buea-Bamenda	} Wireless Telegraphs.

333. Tests on a V.H.F. radio system between Duala and Buea which would connect the two territories were carried out and the circuit shown to be satisfactory. Telegraph charges for destination within the Territory are 12 words for 1s. (minimum), and 1d. for each additional word.

334. To meet the urgent need of connecting the telephone trunk network of the Southern Cameroons to that of Nigeria, a radio trunk line is being installed. Tests have been carried out prior to public service. A V.H.F. multi-channel system on a more ambitious and reliable scale is also in course of being established. Equipment for providing a V.H.F. multi-channel system linking Buea with Calabar, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda has been ordered and a good start has been made in building the 13 miles of road and overhead power lines to the repeater station site at 8,000 feet on the Cameroons Mountain.

335. All telecommunications systems, with the exception of some licenced plantation internal systems, are owned and operated by the Federal Government of Nigeria. External telecommunication services are the subject of agreement between the territory and the Cameroons under French Administration. This agreement limits exchange of traffic to that originating in Nigeria. A radio

telephone has been ordered by the Adamawa Native Authority for use between Yola-Mubi and Yola-Gembu, both of which latter towns are in Trust Territory. A licence has been obtained and a frequency allocated by the Federal Ministry of Communications.

Civil Aviation

336. A daily Air Service (excluding Tuesdays) operates between Lagos and Tiko via Enugu, and connects alternately with Calabar or Port Harcourt and Calabar. This is operated by the West African Airways Corporation using De Havilland Herons and D.C. 3's. Extra aircraft are available if demand proves sufficient. There is no regular service to the airfield at Mamfe which is only used occasionally.

337. The fares are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
From Tiko to Amsterdam (via Lagos)	165	3	0
From Tiko to Benin	14	19	0
From Tiko to Calabar	4	10	0
From Tiko to Enugu	9	7	0
From Tiko to Jos	19	15	0
From Tiko to Kano	26	3	0
From Tiko to Lagos	20	1	0
From Tiko to London (via Lagos)	165	3	0
From Tiko to Makurdi	14	0	0
From Tiko to Port Harcourt	8	6	0

338. 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.

Broadcasting

339. There is an account of broadcasting facilities in Part VII, Chapter 2.

Meteorological Services

340. There are meteorological synoptic reporting stations at Tiko, Mamfe and Bamenda, and climatological stations at Barombi Kang, Santa, Jakiri, Utem, Mubi and Bama. Meteorological equipment has been supplied to the Cameroons Development Corporation who are proposing to set up nine climatological stations, including Ekona, Idenau, Mbonge, Meanja, Tole, Tombel and Bibundi. The number of rainfall stations is 104.

Railways

341. There are no railways, apart from the narrow gauge plantation tracks, in the territory.

Sea and river transport

342. 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 Santa Isabel, 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 about £11 and to Calabar just over £4; deck passages cost 5s. 9d. to Lagos and 37s. to Calabar. Launches may be hired from the Cameroons Development Corporation for the use of passengers travelling between Tiko and Duala.

343. 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 10,000-tons capacity. During 1957 the tonnage of shipping entering the Port of Tiko showed a considerable increase owing to large timber shipments to the United Kingdom and the Continent. These timber shipments are expected, in the near future, to amount to some 5,000 tons per month. 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

344. "A" Trunk roads, which are the territory's main life line, run from Victoria and Bota wharf through Kumba to Mamfe; from the Eastern Regional Boundary to Mamfe; from Mamfe to Bamenda; from Bamenda to Misaje (beyond Nkambe); along the Bamenda Ring Road East in the northern part of the Southern Cameroons; and from Bamenda to Santa and the frontiers with the Cameroons under French Administration. The Federal Government of Nigeria is responsible for these roads and has put into effect plans for their extensive reconstruction. As part of its 1955-60 Development Plan, the Federal Government proposes to spend £1,200,000 on the improvement of the Victoria-Kumba-Mamfe-Bamenda road and £480,000 on the Takum-Bissaula-Kamine road joining the Southern and Northern Cameroons. Of these sums £285,000 has been spent on the first road and £42,000 on the second. In addition £18,500 was spent in 1957 on reconstructing all the bridges in reinforced concrete on the Bamenda-Santa road.

345. Work on the "A" trunk road project began in 1952 and permanent bridging is now in existence from Victoria through Bamenda to Santa and the French Frontier (the work of replacing bridges on the Mamfe-Bamenda road having been completed by the construction of a further ten bridges in 1957). The 62-mile road from Victoria to Kumba has a bituminous surface which is 22-ft. wide for the first 17 miles from Victoria and is then reduced to a 12-ft. width. Resealing of the 22-ft. wide section was completed by the Public Works Department in April, 1957, and the remainder, now being done by contract, is expected to be completed in 1958. The 5½ miles of tarred road between Kumba and Mambanda are also to be resealed as part of this contract. From Mambanda north towards Mamfe a further 8 miles were reconstructed and tarred by the Public Works Department in 1957 and a further programme to reconstruct another 15 miles to all-season standard was begun in November. In addition a firm of consulting engineers have completed surveys, contract drawings and documents to reconstruct a 40-mile long section of this road. It is expected that this contract will be let early in 1958.

346. Work was begun at the end of 1956 to reconstruct and tar the Mamfe-Cross River road (45 miles). Eleven miles had been completed by the end of 1957 and work was resumed towards the end of the year to reconstruct to all season standard a further 15 miles. The International Co-operation Administration has made a generous grant of £141,550 towards the cost of this project.

The road from Mamfe to Bamenda consists of 12 miles of tarred surface from Mamfe to Badshu Akagbe and 84 miles of all-season gravel surface. Extensive repairs were carried out on the gravel section in 1957 using mechanical plant to bring it up to an all-season standard.

347. The Southern Cameroons Government is responsible for the main feeder roads (designated trunk roads "B"). The development programme of the territory contains three major trunk road "B" projects. They are:

(i) The Kumba-Tombel road (20 miles).

(ii) The Kumba-Mbonge road (30 miles).

(iii) The Bakebe-Fontem road (41 miles).

The sum of £659,000 has been set aside for this purpose by the Southern Cameroons Government. It is proposed that these three "B" trunk roads should be reconstructed to all-season standard with permanent bridging. The Kumba-Tombel road will have a 12-ft. bituminous seal coat carriageway flanked by 10-ft. verges giving a total width of 32-ft. between inner edges of side drains. The Kumba-Mbonge and the Bakebe-Fontem roads will be built to a similar specification except that the carriageways will have gravel or laterite surfacing instead of a bituminous carpet. A firm of contractors completed in July the construction of a 300-ft. long bridge across the Mungo River at Etam on the Kumba-Tombel road and a second contract valued at £93,000 was let for the reconstruction of the remaining fifteen bridges on this road. Work began in November and good progress is being made. Another contract was also prepared by the Public Works Department to complete the remaining roadworks. It is expected that the remaining road construction will begin in 1958 and this together with the bridges will probably take two years to complete. On completion this road will ensure easy communication between the two Trust Territories of the Cameroons.

348. A firm of Consulting Engineers was employed to survey and prepare contract drawings and documents to reconstruct the road and bridges on the Kumba-Mbonge road including a 200-ft. bridge across the Meme River to replace the existing ferry. The same firm of consulting engineers was also employed towards the end of the year to undertake a similar work for a new road joining Bakebe and the French Frontier.

349. The Bamenda ring road, which links the three administrative divisions of Wum, Nkambe and Bamenda, is now motorable throughout its length during all seasons. The Public Works Department continues with the task of replacing temporary bridges with permanent structures. Three bridges totalling a length of 330-ft. were reconstructed in steel and concrete incorporating 200-ft. of Bailey bridging. A further programme to reconstruct some of the smaller spans in reinforced concrete was begun in November.

Roads—Northern Cameroons

350. The Yola-Takum road is now all-season to the north bank of the Taraba River (mile 190) and again beyond it to mile 245. It is clear to mile 265 and a considerable amount of minor bridging is in hand. This gives motorable access to Benue Trust Territory in the dry season and all-season access to Adamawa Trust Territory via the Taraba ferry at Beli, by way of the Beli-Jamtari road. Work on the Taraba Bridge itself has progressed during 1957 despite difficult conditions, and out of 25 piers, 21 have been completed; work continues on the remaining four. The concreting of decks continues and the final length of the bridge will be 1,108-ft.

351. It is intended that the Takum-Bissaula road should be continued from Takum to Bissaula and thence to the Bamenda area, where it will join the Bamenda Ring road at Misaje. In this way the Northern and Southern

Cameroons will for the first time be linked by road. The Federal Government have undertaken to build this road between Takum and Misaje and have set aside a sum of £480,000 for this project out of their 1955-60 Economic Programme. The work on the road link from Misaje northwards towards Takum was continued and by the end of 1957 10½ miles had been completed to all season specifications with the exception of one bridge and a few small culverts.

352. The Uba-Bama road was completed to all season standards as far as Micika, and the formation together with a number of major bridges was well under way to completion on the section onwards to Madagali. Progress on the Jamtari-Serti road was delayed by a prolonged wet season which made access difficult. The road is now cleared for 20 miles, and the formation, drains and culverts are completed for a distance of 14 miles from Jamtari. Bridging and road surfacing are also in progress.

353. The route which will eventually lead up the extremely difficult Mambilla escarpment was surveyed from the air. A firm of consulting engineers have been retained to examine the results of this survey with the object of selecting the most promising trace.

354. On the Donga-Along road most of the culverts were finished but formation work and two large bridges still remain to be completed.

355. It has not been possible to start work on the Maiduguri-Bama-Dar-el-Jimel stretch of Trunk Road A.21. £584,000 is available in the Federal Government's 1955-60 Economic Programme, but the line of the road has not yet been agreed with the authorities in the French Cameroons. An alternative line from Bama via Gulumba to Jilbe has been under consideration but it is possible that the original line Maiduguri-Dikwa-Gambaru will be retained as the international link.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

Q. 78 356. The following is a list of public works completed, undertaken or planned in the Trust Territory during 1957:

(A) Federal Public Works in the Southern Cameroons

(a) Completed

- Victoria-Bolifamba road resealing—17 miles.
- Kumba-Mamfe road reconstruction and tarring—8 miles.
- Mamfe-Cross River road reconstruction and tarring—11 miles.
- Reconstruction of bridges, Bamenda-Santa road.
- Reconstruction of bridges, Mamfe-Bamenda road.
- Police Barracks, Buea.
- Senior Service Quarters for Police and Posts and Telegraphs, Buea.
- Post Office, Kumba.
- Customs Barracks, Kumba.
- Customs Office, Kumba.
- Senior Service Quarters, Bota.
- P.W.D. Mechanical Stores, Victoria.
- Junior Service Quarters for Marketing and Exports, Mamfe.
- Labour Office, Buea.
- Junior Service Quarters for Meteorological Department, Bamenda.
- Marine Junior Staff Quarters, Nachtigal.

(b) In Progress

New Misaje-Bissaula road and bridge construction.
 Kumba-Mamfe road reconstruction.
 Mamfe-Cross River road reconstruction.
 Reconstruction of two bridges, Bamenda-Banso road.
 Bolifamba-Kumba road resealing.
 Police Station and Junior Service Quarters, Bota.
 Senior Service Quarters, Bota.
 Senior Service Quarters, Kumba.
 Senior Service Quarters, Bamenda.
 Junior Service Quarters for Police, Mamfe.
 Rehabilitation of Police Barracks, Victoria.
 Customs Office and Junior Service Quarters, Mbonzie.
 Customs and Junior Service Quarters, Edib-Njok.
 Customs Guardroom, Kumba.
 P.W.D. Mechanical Workshops, Victoria.
 Post Office, Tiko.

(c) Projected

Post Office and Junior Service Quarters, Mamfe.
 Post Office, Buea.
 Workshops for Posts and Telegraphs Department, Buea.
 Telephone Exchange, Buea.
 Police Headquarters, Buea.
 Senior Service Housing, Buea.
 Junior Service Quarters for Posts and Telegraphs, Buea.
 Customs Office and Barracks, Santa.
 Kumba-Mamfe road reconstruction.
 Airport Terminal Building, Tiko.
 Junior Service Quarters for Police, Tiko.

(B) Northern Cameroons Public Works (Federal and Northern Region)*Adamawa Province**(a) Completed*

Extension to Native Authority Police Barracks, Mubi.
 Junior Primary School, Zummo.
 Extension to Gella Town Layout.
 Junior Primary School, Serti.
 Office and Court, Mayo Nguli.
 Hides and Skins Drying Shed, Micika.
 Office and Court, Sugu.
 Bazza Town Layout.
 Office and Treasury, Gembu.

(b) In Progress

Uba-Bama Road } Federal.
 Jamtari-Serti Road }
 Yola-Karlahi Road.
 Dungenme Road.
 Gembu-Yang Road.
 Senior Primary School, Jada.
 Water Supply, Mubi.
 Rural Water Supply Programme.
 Catering Rest House, Mubi.
 Soil Conservation Programme, Mubi.
 Agricultural Office and Store and Junior Service Quarter, Mubi.
 Teacher Training Centre, Mubi.
 Demonstration School Teacher Training Centre, Mubi.
 Sub-Treasury, Mubi.

(c) Projected

Toungo Office and Court.
 Hides and Skins Shed, Madagali.
 Market Stalls, Gulak.
 Slaughter Slab, Toungo.
 Meat Stall, Mayo Nguli.
 Jada Prison Extension.
 Junior Primary School, Jada.
 Community Centre, Mubi.
 Market Improvements, Micika.
 Office and Store, Mubi.
 Workshops Teacher Training Centre, Mubi.
 A.2 Quarter, Office/Store and Junior Service Quarter, Mambilla.
 X-Ray Block } Mubi Hospital.
 Two Type "C" Junior Service Quarters }

*Bornu Province**(a) Completed*

District Office, Pagan and Alkalis' Court Rooms (combined), Gwoza.
 Dispensary, Gulumba.
 Hospital, Bama.
 Junior Service Quarters, Bama.
 Medical Officers Quarters, Bama.
 Dispensary at Wulgo.
 Junior Primary School, Dikwa.

(b) In Progress

District Office and Court, Kala.
 Reading Room, Gwoza.
 Dispensary at Kala.

(c) Projected

Extension to Native Authority Offices, Bama.
 Town Hall, Bama.
 Extension of Gulumba School.
 Conversion of semi-permanent schools to permanent schools.
 Erection of Boarders' Compound at Gulumba.
 Dispensary Attendants' Compounds.
 Erection of Clinic at Bama.
 Dressing Stations.
 Rest House at Gulumba.
 Rest House at Ngala.
 Market Improvements.
 District Reading Rooms.
 Bama-Gulumba Road.
 Cotton Stores, Gwoza and Bama.

(C) Southern Cameroons Public Works*BUILDINGS**(a) Completed*

Offices and Garages for Agricultural Department at Victoria.
 Offices, Senior and Junior Service Quarters for Agricultural Department at Mamfe.
 Senior Service Quarters for Southern Cameroons Development Agency Coffee Estate at Santa.
 High Court and Offices, Buea.
 Senior Service Quarters for Agricultural Department at Bota.
 Government Rest House, Wum.

(b) In progress

Nil.

(c) Projected

Senior and Junior Service Housing, Buea.
 New Ministerial Office Block, Buea.

*WATER SUPPLIES**(a) Completed*

Nil.

(b) In Progress

Extension to Water Supply, Buea.
 New Water Supply for Bali Town, Bamenda.
 New Water Supply for Kumba Town.

(c) Projected

Extension of Water Supply to Nkambe Government Residential Area.

*TRUNK ROADS "B"**(a) Completed*

Three bridges on Bamenda-Wum Road.
 300-ft. long bridge over Mungo River on the Kumba-Tombel Road.

(b) In Progress

Reconstruction of bridges and culverts on the Bamenda-Wum Road.

(D) Schedule of Non-Federal Works the cost of which is reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds

(a) Completed

Senior and Junior Service Quarters, Agricultural Department Farm at Barombi Kang.
 Dining Hall, Rural Education Centre, Bambui.
 Senior Service Quarters for Medical Department at Victoria.
 Senior Service Quarters for Veterinary Department, Buea.

(b) In Progress

Government Hospital, Wum.
 Office for Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, Buea.
 Senior Service Quarter for Rural Education Centre, Bambui.
 New Water Supply for Veterinary Livestock Investigation Centre at Jakiri.
 Reconstruction of remaining bridges on Kumba-Tombel Road.
 Construction of Ngie and Ngaw Roads, Bamenda.
 Wells and Water Points.

(c) Projected

Kumba-Tombel road reconstruction.
 Kumba-Mbonge road and bridge construction.
 Bakebe-Frontier road and bridge construction.
 Bridge over Bali River, Ossing.
 Feitok Road.

Agriculture and Fisheries

Junior Staff Quarters, Buea.
 New Water Supply for Agricultural Department Farm at Barombi Kang.

Medical and Health Services

New out-patient block, Kumba Hospital.
 New Maternity block, Kumba Hospital.
 Junior Service Quarters, Kumba.

Water Supplies

Tombel Water Supply.
 Wum Water Supply.
 Mamfe Water Supply.
 Tiko/Likomba Water Supply.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Northern Cameroons

357. 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.

358. 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 amongst 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.

359. 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.

360. 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

361. The people of the Southern Cameroons are socially more advanced than those of the Northern Cameroons. The social unit is still the kindred, but there is no wide religious group like that of the Moslems in the north. Christianity is, however, spreading among the educated classes, particularly in Victoria Division. There is a tendency for converts to Christianity to associate with one another owing to the bond of a common belief and because in general Christians come from the educated classes. This tendency has not, however, led to any general cleavage between Christians and those adhering to indigenous religions within the family, clan or tribe. In the Bamenda area the Tikar and Chamba groups have tribal organisations recognising an important central authority such as the Fons of Bafut, Bikom, Banso and Bali.

Non-governmental organisations

362. 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 unions 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. How great, and how useful, a part each union plays depends on the character of its leaders; but all in all they represent a welcome tendency towards the development of an effective 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 in the territory and during 1957 the Boys' Brigade held a conference in Victoria with a view to starting activities in the Southern Cameroons. Clubs and associations of this type are particularly helpful in breaking down social and tribal barriers.

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS**Restrictions on personal freedom**

363. 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.

364. The whole population is subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of persons and property. In only one 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. This was when the Union des Populations du Cameroun and its affiliated parties were declared unlawful (as described in paragraph 138). 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.

365. 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.

366. 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.

367. 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

368. 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.

Declaration of Human Rights

369. 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

370. 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.
- Q. 84**

Pornographic and subversive literature

371. 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.
- Q. 85**

The Press

Q. 86 372. 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*	Lagos	West African Pilot, Ltd.
Daily Comet	Kano	Comet Press, Ltd.
Nigerian Spokesman	Onitsha	} Associated Newspapers of Nigeria, Ltd.
Eastern Nigeria Guardian	Port Harcourt	
Daily Service*	Lagos	Amalgamated Press of Nigeria
Nigerian Daily Standard	Calabar	Okon and Co.
Eastern Sentinel	Enugu	Associated Newspapers of Nigeria, Ltd.
<i>Weekly</i>		
Eastern Outlook	Enugu	Eastern Region Information Service
Ardo (in Fulfulde)	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation
Sunday Times*	Lagos	Nigerian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.
<i>Twice Weekly</i>		
Nigerian Observer	Port Harcourt	Enitonna Education Stores
Nigerian Citizen	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation
Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo (in Hausa)	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation

* (Those marked with an asterisk have an appreciable circulation.)

373. 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 is published by two leading newspapers as often as news items warrant.

374. 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 Information Services, and local news items from the Southern Cameroons Information Service which was established early in 1956.

The Cinema

375. During 1957, mobile cinema vans belonging to the Northern Information Service made four visits to each of the Provinces of Adamawa, Bornu and Benue and the itineraries included villages in Trust Territory. All shows given by these cinema vans included a proportion of films of topical and local interest made by the Northern Information Service. 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. The commercial cinema in Victoria did not operate during the year as it failed to obtain the necessary

safety certificates, but the Cameroons Development Corporation continued to arrange frequent performances, providing some of the film itself, and borrowing some from the Federal Information Service and other sources.

Broadcasting

376. 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.

377. 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. 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.

378. During the year the National Programme has devoted increasing attention to the Cameroons. A small programme and engineering unit has been established at West Farm House, Buea, whose purpose it is to record two weekly programmes on tape for transmission over the National Programme, and to provide 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.

Freedom of religion

Q. 87 379. Full freedom of conscience and free exercise of religious worship and instruction exist throughout the territory.

Missions

Q. 88 380. The leading missions are:
 The Roman Catholic Mission.
 The Cameroons Baptist Mission.
 The Basel Mission.
 The Sudan United Mission.
 The Church of the Brethren Mission.

381. At the end of the year, three of the four "Unsettled Districts" in the Northern Cameroons and a portion of the fourth "Unsettled District" were derestricted and it will now be possible for Missions to operate in the derestricted areas wherever there is a demand for their help and services from the local inhabitants. Otherwise they may operate wherever their activities are welcome to the inhabitants, save that in Moslem areas, when they are granted land, there is a clause by which they undertake not to preach in public places or to carry out house-to-house visiting among Moslems for missionary propaganda, except on the invitation of householders. All approved mission schools and teachers' training centres may receive a grant-in-aid from the Government in accordance with the regulations.

382. In the Northern Cameroons, the Cameroons Baptist Mission has two American missionaries stationed at Warwar in Mambilla district.

383. The Sudan United Mission has four Danes and a Canadian staffing two stations at Gurum and Dashen in the Chamba Area. All of them are Lutherans. This Mission also maintains two stations in Dikwa Emirate, at Bama and Gwoza. During the year it opened a leprosy clinic at Baissa in the Trust Territory of Benue Province. More than half of the cost of the above was borne by the Wukari Native Authority.

384. The Roman Catholic Mission has a total of 13 Missionaries including three Sisters staffing five stations at Sugu, Mapeo, Bazza, Gulak and Mucella. Eleven of the staff are Irish and two British. They have fourteen Junior Primary Schools, two Senior Primary Schools and one Women's Adult Domestic School. Together these have 1,205 pupils. Of these one Senior Primary School and two Junior Primary Schools have been opened during the past year. The Mission has approximately 2,300 baptised Christians and about 1,500 other adherents within the Trust Territory.

385. The Church of the Brethren Mission has stations at Gulak and Mbororo, the latter opened this year. Much of the work is supervised from Lassa which lies three miles within Nigeria. They have five Junior Primary Schools but no senior Primary Schools in Trust Territory. The Mission has a small dispensary at Gulak but in addition treats a large number of patients at the hospital at Lassa and Leper Colony at Garkida in Nigeria. It also undertakes supervision and treatment of lepers at the Leprosy Segregation village of Kwalia close to Micika. The Mission claims 484 full church members and a further 1,463 adherents.

386. The figures of missionaries operating in the Territory, and mission adherents in 1957, 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	Austrian	77,785
		57	Dutch	
		16	British	
		15	Italian	
		11	Irish	
Adamawa	Adamawa	11	Irish	3,800
		2	British	
		49	American	
Cameroons Baptist	Southern Cameroons	2	British	16,210*
		6	Canadian	
		2	American	
Adamawa	Adamawa	2	American	875
		2	American	Unknown
		2	American	
Basel	Southern Cameroons	52	Swiss		60,491
		2	British	
		3	French	
		1	New Zealand	
Sudan United	Adamawa	5	Danish	3,433
		1	Canadian	
		4	British	
		3	American	
Church of the Brethren	Adamawa	5	American	1,947

(These figures do not include catechumens.)

* Baptised adults; does not include the children of adherents.

387. 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

388. 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

389. 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 through the Inspector-General of Police. It is impossible to say how many immigrants came into the territory in 1957 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

390. The status of women in the Territory, as in most of Africa, is very different from that in the West and many other parts of the world. Polygamy is an accepted custom and, though there are no legal restrictions on the occupations women may take up, in fact the great majority of them spend their lives in looking after their homes and children and in work on the land. Further, a woman is subordinate to her husband and is in theory expected to render him obedience. But it would be a great mistake to imagine that the women of the Territory, apparently humble as their position may be, are only of small influence and importance in society. Husband and wife work for a common end and make decisions in their respective fields of activity. The wife has the chief responsibility for looking after the home, for the care and discipline of

children and for the growing of crops and food. The husband's job is to render assistance in heavier farm work and provide necessaries such as clothes, tools, oil, salt and medicine. In countries where polygamy is the rule, it is naturally very closely woven into the social system, and to abolish it without disrupting the system would be impossible. The Administering Authority subscribes to the views on the subject expressed by the 1949 Visiting Mission in its report, and policy is framed accordingly.

Standing before the law

391. 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 necessaries 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

392. 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.

Economic position

393. 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.

394. 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 240 female teachers at present teaching in schools. Five female Cameroonian nursing sisters and 58 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 over 11,000 girls attending schools in the Southern Cameroons. Women employed in the salaried professions have conditions of service identical with those of their male counterparts.

395. As a result of the increasing independence of women, some of the lesser educated women are drifting away from their villages and their traditional way of life in search of an easier and more comfortable existence living with workers on the plantations. This trend is causing a difficult social problem in Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Southern Cameroons where men outnumber women. During the year one Native Authority successfully persuaded and assisted numbers of women to return to their own families.

396. The census figures indicate that in these Divisions, with a combined total population in round figures 224,000 there are 42,000 more males than females. The abnormality of this situation is illustrated by the following summary of the population figures, by sex, of the administrative divisions of the Southern Cameroons:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Excess Females</i>	<i>Excess Males</i>
Bamenda	126,000	139,000	13,000	—
Wum	37,000	43,000	6,000	—
Nkambe	41,000	44,000	3,000	—
Mamfe	48,000	52,000	4,000	—
Kumba	77,000	61,000	—	16,000
Victoria	56,000	30,000	—	26,000

It is not surprising that the census should have revealed some surplus of males over females in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions, since these include the plantation areas where there is a considerable influx of unmarried male labourers. What is disquieting is that the number of unmarried labourers from outside the two Divisions in question does not nearly account for the striking deficiency of females in the population, which argues the existence of a real disbalance in an indigenous society. The administration is fully alive to the social problem implied; the report of the team of sociologists working under the auspices of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, who have been investigating this problem, was received in the course of 1956 and is now being studied by the Southern Cameroons Government.

Education and Training

397. 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. Paragraph 394 indicates the extent to which women are now taking their place in the life of the community. There are a number of homecraft centres throughout the Southern Cameroons and the Roman Catholic Mission Training Centre for Women at Kumba makes provision for both Grade III and Grade II Training. At the Mubi Teacher Training Centre there is a class under a Woman Education Officer for students' wives, one of the objectives being that when their husbands leave the Centre the wives should teach others what they have learned. A similar system operates at the Rural Education Centre at Bambui where teachers attending the Rural Science Course are accompanied by

their wives who, in addition to attending homecraft classes at the Centre, assist their husbands on the individual farm plots and thus acquire some knowledge of modern agricultural techniques.

398. Prejudice against the education of women dies hard, but the number attending school is increasing gradually throughout the territory. Some go to the Women's Training Centre at Maiduguri, which produces teachers and health workers. The Senior Primary School for girls at Yola is now complete and functioning, and a European Woman Education Officer is Principal of the school. In the Southern Cameroons there are now eight primary schools for girls and the girls' Secondary School at Okoyong in Mamfe Division enrolled its second class in 1957. Adult education classes for women have been instituted in the Bamenda area as well as in many parts of the Victoria Division; they are common also on the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation where they are associated with sewing classes. The model house at Muea continues to be an effective means of instruction. It is close to the ante-natal and welfare clinics, and the three function in harmony. The Victoria Division is well served with mobile clinics for women and children and the staff of the clinics, where appropriate, visit patients in their homes. One woman scholarship holder returned to the Southern Cameroons in 1957 after a four year Domestic Science course in the United Kingdom and has resumed duty in the Education Department. There are now four women receiving training outside Nigeria, two in domestic science and two in nursing.

Marriage

399. The legality of a marriage is evidenced by the acceptance of "bride price",* presents, labour service or some other obligation by the family of the bride from the suitor or from his family. This transaction is regarded as resulting in the transfer of the bride from her own group to that of her husband, and it is customary that when her husband dies she remains in his group and becomes the wife of some other male member of it. In some of the northern areas of the Territory this obligation is considered to be cancelled after the woman has given birth to one or two children. She is then at liberty to return to her own family 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. It is customary for a widow to choose which of the members of her late husband's family she will marry, and if there is a person outside the family sufficiently anxious to marry a widow as to be prepared to refund the bride price to the family no difficulty is usually placed in his way.

400. The custom of bride price does not extend to Moslems among whom inheritance follows Mohammedan law and wives inherit shares in their husband's property. In the pagan areas a suitor will begin to pay bride price on a child but she will remain in her own family until she has reached puberty, paying occasional visits to her future husband's compound where her behaviour is assessed by his relatives and she has an opportunity of estimating his character. Should she express marked dislike of her betrothed neither the parents nor the proposed husband are likely to be too insistent about the marriage. Her refusal to accept the husband chosen for her by her parents will be unpopular, however, as it involves them in a refund of the money received and for this reason a certain amount of moral pressure will be brought to bear upon her to accept the existing arrangement. The fact, however, that the parents are aware that they will be compelled to refund the bride price if their daughter deserts her husband after

* The term "bride price" is used here and below instead of "dowry" because it is well established, but it should not, of course, be taken to mean that women are bought and sold, an impression which, as many African anthropologists and sociologists have pointed out, is quite common but totally wrong.

marriage has a steadying effect on their choice, and they realise that parental control over grown-up girls is no longer strong enough to ensure the permanence of an ill-assorted marriage. Every tribe, primitive or otherwise, must be given credit for delicacy of feeling about such matters and for natural affection between parents and children.

401. 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.

402. Native courts will always make an order for an adult woman to return to her family or husband, but no court to-day would endeavour to enforce such an order, and if it were disobeyed would substitute for it an order for payment of bride price or the equivalent. The latter order would be made against the male responsible for the woman's breach of custom, not against the woman herself. Administrative Officers exercise constant supervision of all native court cases and invariably hold that an adult woman is bound only by such agreements as she herself has voluntarily made. Child marriage does exist, and is permitted by native law and custom in the Territory as in other parts of Africa. In practice nobody expects the child wife to perform her marital functions until her parents consider her old enough. In spite of the obvious difficulties of introducing legislation concerning marriage customs followed by the vast bulk of the population, the Nigerian Government introduced a Bill in 1950 which, *inter alia*, would have made it a criminal offence for a man to have carnal knowledge of a wife under 15 years of age. These clauses of the Bill aroused strong opposition, mainly by Moslem Chiefs and representatives, and were deferred.

403. 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 marriages. 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.

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

Opportunities of employment

Q. 98 404. The great bulk of the Territory's population consists of farmers and herdsmen. Most of the wage-earners in the Territory are employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation which employs some 80 per cent. of the plantation labour force. This chapter is, therefore, mainly about the conditions which the Corporation offers, but these are similar to those on the plantations of the other two main employers, the United Africa Company (Pamol) Ltd., and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes.



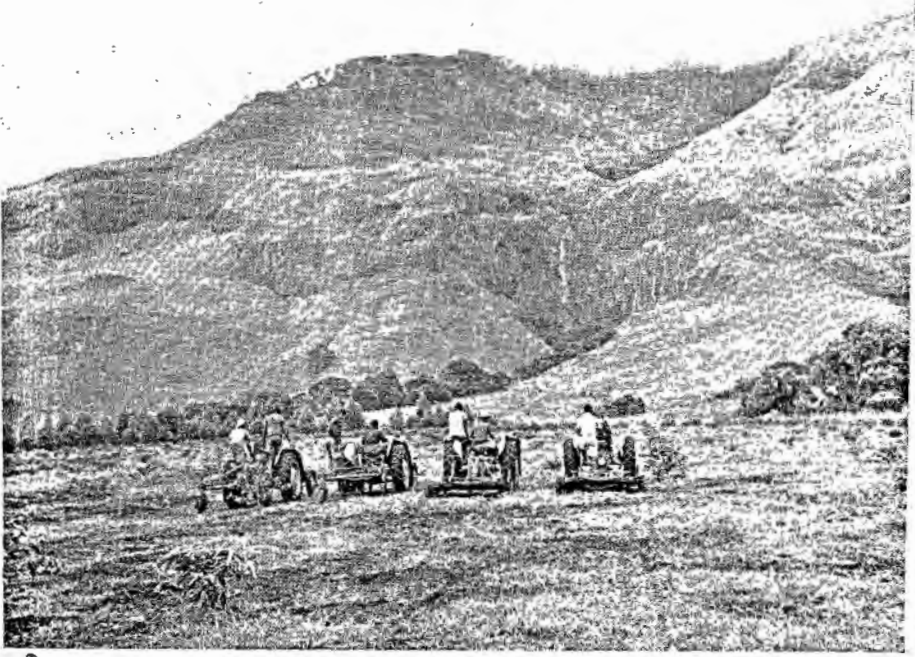
School Girl.



Transporting Kola nuts in Nkambe Division, Southern Cameroons.



Well sinking at Gwoza settlement, Northern Cameroons.



Tractors working on the Santa Coffee Estate with the Bambulawe Mountain in the background.



A tractor at work on the Santa Coffee Estate, Bamenda Division. The Coffee Estate is now being run by the Southern Cameroons Development Agency.



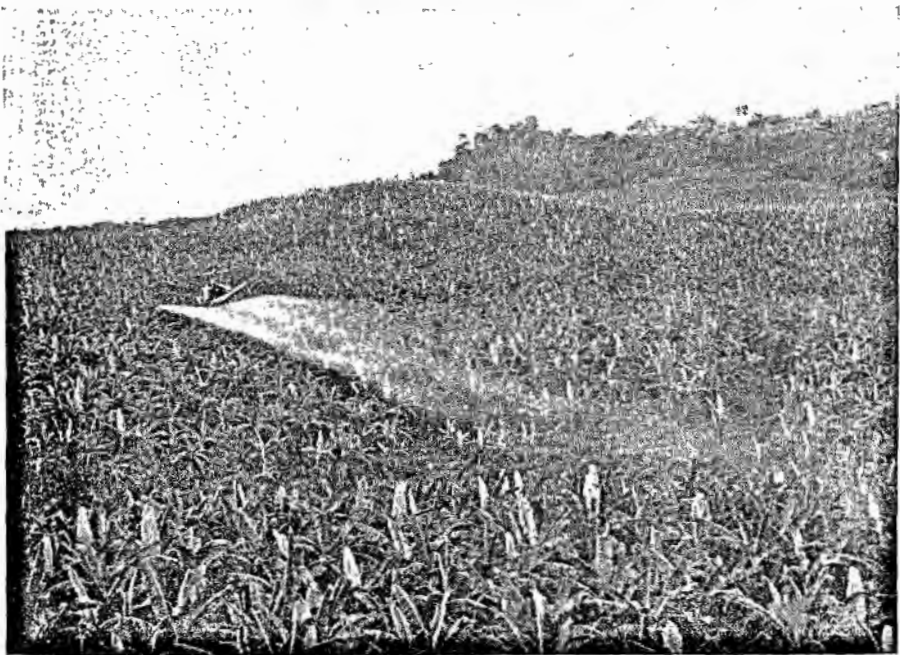
*Weaving instruction for girls
in a Junior Primary School.*



A group of school children.



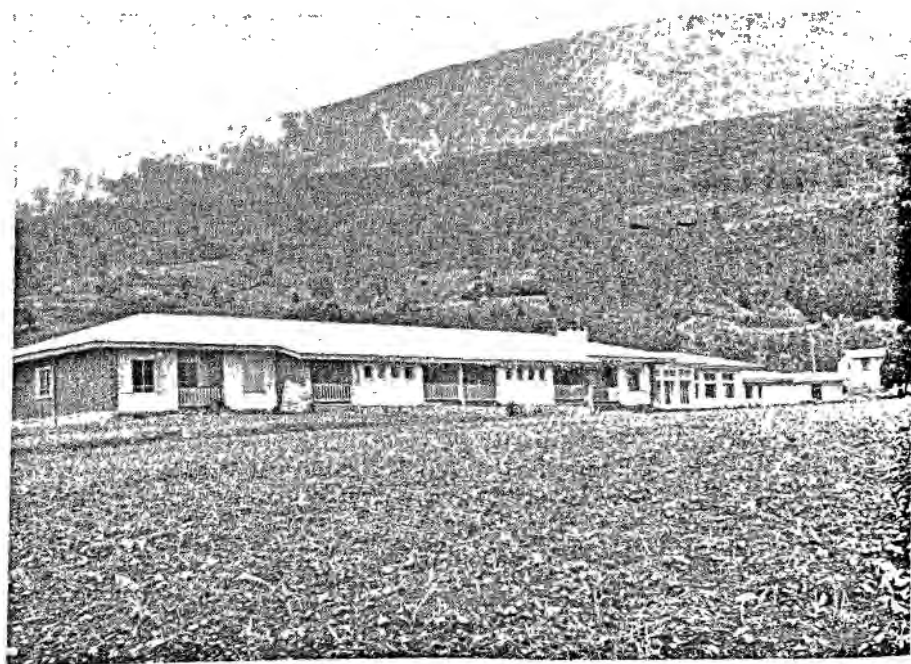
A Cameroons Development Corporation workman spraying bananas.



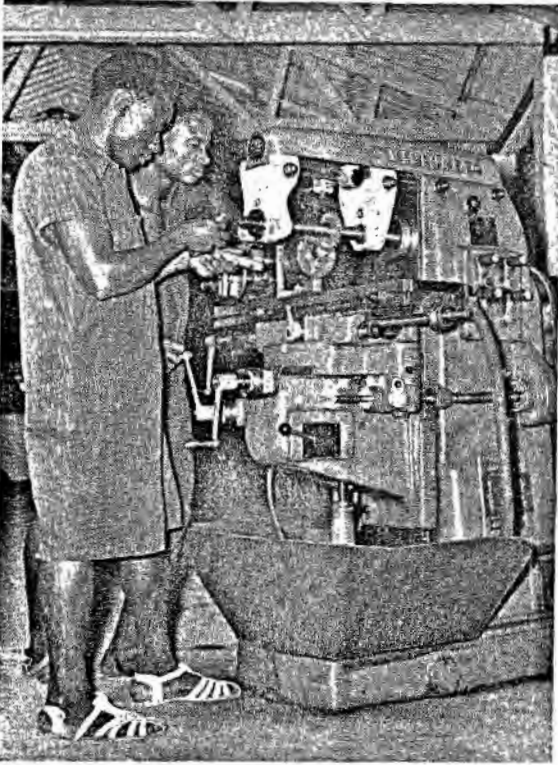
Aerial spraying of bananas by helicopter.



A newly constructed building of the Baptist Teacher Training Centre at Great Soppo, Buea.



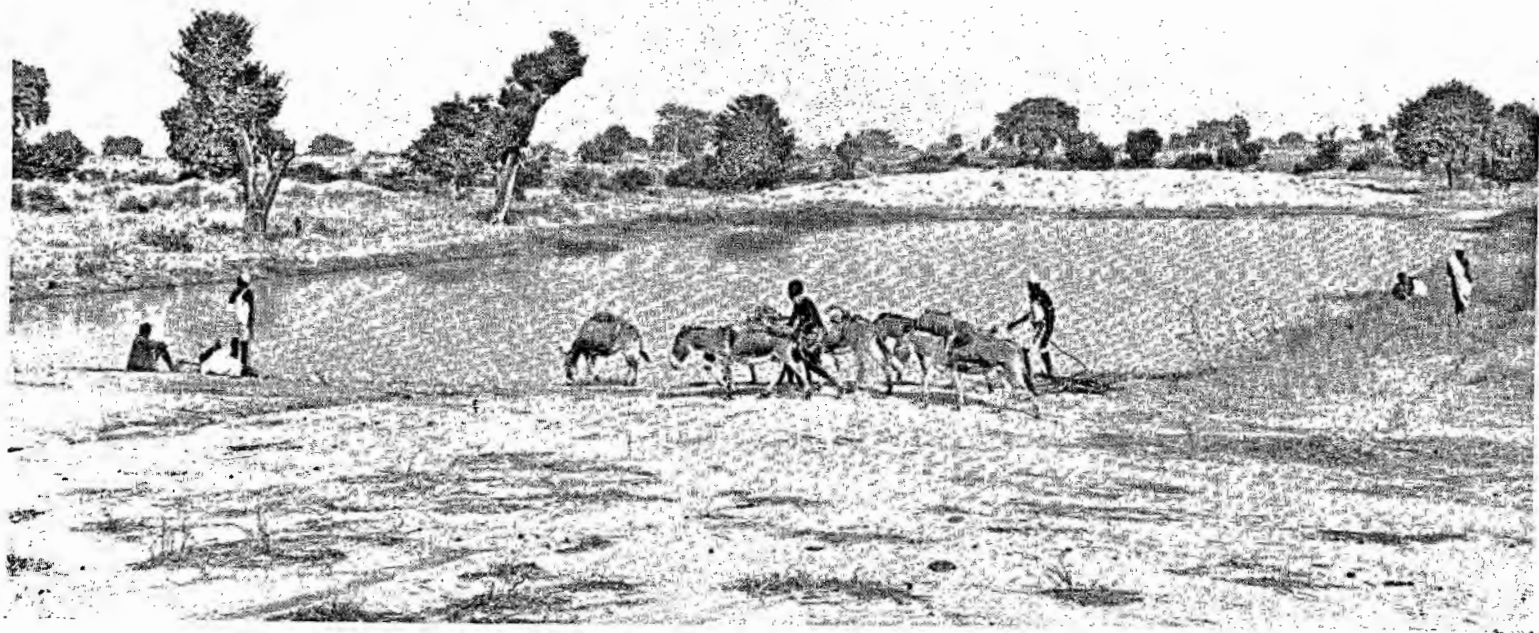
A view of the Buea Mountain Hotel with the Cameroon Mountain in the background.



*Two students at Ombe River
Government Trade Centre.*



New bridge construction, Berli-Serti Road, 1957.



Completed "tapki" (reservoir) near Bama, Northern Cameroons.

405. Two new timber firms, Messrs. Brandler and Rylke, and the Coast Timber Company, began logging operations during the last year. With these additional employers it is anticipated that about 1,700 to 2,000 workers will eventually be employed in the timber industry. Messrs. Cadbury and Fry, whose entry into the field of plantation cocoa production was noted in the Report for 1956, have increased their labour force to 164. The labour strength on the Ndu tea plantation of the Estates and Agency Co., Ltd., is at present 114.

406. Shortage of labour persists in certain areas, particularly those being cultivated by the Cameroons Development Corporation. In some cases the shortage has been made good by the transfer of labour from banana areas on the Tiko plain, which have either been abandoned or put on a "care and maintenance" basis as a result of serious outbreaks of "Panama Disease". The rapid change over from subsistence farming to cash crop farming in the banana areas of Victoria and Kumba and the coffee areas of Bamenda Province has affected the labour market. Workers from these areas who previously sought wage earning employment on the plantations now work for themselves or their families. 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 40 women on light weeding, pruning and plucking, at the rate of 2s. 9d. per day.

407. There is no recruitment of labour within the Territory for employment outside it. The workers who come from outside the Territory 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.

408. The research team from the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research have completed a study of labour supply to the plantations in the Southern Cameroons and the effects of migration on the areas of supply. This study has shown that at no time has the present Southern Cameroons Territory 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 areas, while they do so in some of the less 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

409. Sections 113, 114, 115, 116 and 118 in Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance (1948 Revision) were repealed by the Labour Code (Amendment) Ordinance No. 3 of 1956. The purpose of this Ordinance is to abolish the exaction of labour which is forced labour within the meaning of the Forced Labour Convention. The provisions now abolished had never been extensively invoked and had, in fact, become out of date in the Labour Code Ordinance. The principal effect of the Amending Ordinance is that public officers can no longer obtain the services of forced labour for the purposes of transport. Under the principal Ordinance, the Governor-General is still empowered to exact labour from any persons in the event of war, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, flood or fire, or in the event of any such calamity being threatened, or in any other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population of Nigeria. The Labour legislation of the territory is now in complete conformity with the requirements of the Forced Labour Convention and makes possible the application of the Convention without any modifications.

Labour legislation

Q. 100 410. The following legislation came into force during 1957:

(a) Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 5 of 1957.

The Ordinance which came into force on 16th May, 1957, provides that the Minister of Labour and Welfare may, by order, direct that a wages board be established in an industry or occupation where wages are unreasonably low or where no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages and other conditions of employment. The enactment replaces Chapter XIII of the Labour Code Ordinance (which has been repealed) and provides a more satisfactory method of determining wages and other working conditions than was previously available under the repealed legislation.

(b) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 25 of 1957.

This Ordinance came into effect on 1st July, 1957. The various modifications effected by this amendment seek generally to provide for increased benefits for the victims of industrial accidents, and to bring certain workmen, hitherto excluded, under the provisions of the Ordinance.

(c) The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) (Federal Application) Ordinance No. 46 of 1957.

The Ordinance which came into effect on 14th November, 1957, transfers the powers vested in the Governor-General or Regional Governor under the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance to the appropriate Minister. Provision is also made for the delegation of these powers to the Commissioner of Labour or to an officer in the public service of a Region, as the case may be.

Subsidiary legislation

(d) The First-Aid Boxes (Prescribed Standards) Order, 1956.

This order made by the Federal Minister of Labour and Welfare under sections 6 and 48 of the Factories Ordinance, 1955, came into operation on 1st April, 1957. The Order lists the essential items which first-aid boxes should contain.

System of Negotiation

411. The Southern Cameroons Central Wages Committee under its terms of reference reported in the 1956 Report met in July, 1957, to consider recommendations put forward by Divisional Wages Committees. The Central Committee felt that except in Mamfe Division the cost of living index did not justify any increases above the wage rates approved in April, 1956, and reported in page 88 of the 1956 Report. For all grades of general and special labour in Mamfe Division, the committee recommended a wage increase of 1d. The Southern Cameroons Government accepted the recommendation and the new rates became effective from 1st July, 1957, and are as set out below.

**SOUTHERN CAMEROONS GOVERNMENT RATES FOR
DAILY-RATED LABOUR**

(With effect from 1st April, 1956)

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Victoria—				
General Labour Grade	2	10	to	3 2
Special Labour, Grade III	2	11	to	3 3
Special Labour, Grade II	3	8	to	4 2
Special Labour, Grade I	4	5	to	5 5
Kumba—				
General Labour Grade	2	7	to	2 11
Special Labour, Grade III	2	8	to	3 0
Special Labour, Grade II	3	3	to	3 9
Special Labour, Grade I	4	0	to	5 0
Bamenda, Wum, and Nkambe—				
General Labour Grade	2	0	to	2 4
Special Labour, Grade III	2	1	to	2 5
Special Labour, Grade II	2	11	to	3 5
Special Labour, Grade I	3	8	to	4 8
Mamfe—				
(with effect from 1st July, 1957)				
General Labour Grade	2	5	to	2 9
Special Labour Grade III	2	6	to	2 10
Special Labour, Grade II	3	1	to	3 7
Special Labour, Grade I	3	10	to	4 10

412. The rates paid in the areas of Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces lying within the Trust Territory are set out below:

**NORTHERN REGIONAL GOVERNMENT RATES FOR
DAILY RATED LABOUR**

(With effect from 1st October, 1957)

	s.	d.	s.	d.
General Labour Grade	2	4	to	2 8
Special Labour Grade III	2	5	to	2 9
Special Labour, Grade II	3	9	to	4 3
Special Labour, Grade I	4	7	to	5 7

Cameroons Development Corporation

413. The Central Joint Consultative Committee established in February 1957 met during April and May to consider a wage claim put forward by the Cameroons Development Corporations Workers' Union in respect of all workers. Final agreement was reached in May when both sides agreed to an increase in wages amounting to 4d. a day for daily paid staff and 4 per cent. for all monthly paid junior staff. The attendance bonus of 3d. a day was discontinued. It was agreed that the new rates which became effective from 1st April, 1957 should remain in force for a period of at least 18 months. The new rates are set out in the table below.

DAILY RATED LABOUR*(With effect from 1st April, 1957)*

	Old Rate		New Rate		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
General Labour	2	9	3	1	with 1d. increment every 2 years to a maximum of 3s. 5d.
Special Labour, Grade III.	2	10	3	2	with 1d. increment every 2 years to a maximum of 3s. 6d.
Special Labour, Grade II .	3	8	4	0	with increments at 2-yearly intervals to 4s. 2d., 4s. 5d. and 4s. 7d.
Special Labour, Grade I .	4	9	5	1	with increments at 2-yearly intervals to 5s. 5d., 5s. 8d. and 6s. 0d.
Artisan, Class III	7	0	7	4	with annual increments of 6d. to 11s. 4d.
Artisan Class	10	0	10	4	with annual increments of 6d. to 11s. 4d.

Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., and Pamol, Ltd., adopted the same rates. Some 25,000 workers benefited by these increases.

Conditions of Employment

414. The conditions of employment under which employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation work are described fully in paragraphs 581 to 595 of the 1955 Report. Details of the rates at which leave with pay are granted to employees appear at paragraph 428 of the 1956 Report.

415. Messrs. Cadbury and Fry (Ikiliwindi), Ltd., completed the building of two labour camps. Both are well laid out and built in accordance with the requirements of the Labour Health Area Regulations.

Safety Measures

416. Since the coming into operation of the Factories Ordinance on 1st September, 1956, inspections have been carried out to ensure that the requirements of the Ordinance are fully complied with in the various factories or workshops. The most prominent among these are the Corporation's Oil Mill at Idenau and their Rubber Factory at Meanja, the Southern Cameroons Development Agency's Coffee Factory at Santa, Bamenda, and their Hydro-Electric Power Station at Njoke. These factories are advanced in design, and use the latest safety precautions which compare favourably with any of their kind in the world.

Labour Department

Q. 101, 417. A Senior Labour officer is stationed at Buea and is responsible 102, 104, to the Commissioner of Labour in Lagos. The Labour Department 105 exercises powers under the Labour Code Ordinance, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, the Trade Union Ordinance, and the Factories Ordinance. The functions of the Department and the manner in which disputes are settled are described in paragraphs 606 and 608 of the 1955 Report.

Trade Unions

418. Relationships between the Corporation and the C.D.C. Workers Union were excellent during the year. Increasing use was made of joint consultation and perhaps the most significant development was the assistance voluntarily given by the union executive or officials in settling disputes or resolving misunderstandings. Mr. Miriki, General Secretary of the Likomba Workers' Union, attended the International Labour Conference (40th Session) held in June, 1957.

419. There are 17 Trade Unions in the territory with approximately 22,000 members.

Trade Disputes

420. The year was the quietest on record. Although there were eight disputes involving a loss of 1,314 man-days, these were generally of a minor nature. Two of the disputes were settled by the intervention of the Department of Labour; the remaining six which affected the Cameroons Development Corporation were settled by the union officials acting in co-operation with the management.

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES**Social security—general**

Q. 106- 421. As far as this chapter is concerned, the questionnaire is inapplicable to the Territory at its present stage of development. Nigerian social security and welfare legislation is for the benefit of large heterogeneous towns such as Lagos, Aba, and Port Harcourt. In the territory there is no insurance or assistance for the unemployed, because when a man leaves paid employment, if he has nothing more profitable to do, he goes and works on his family's land. No family would think of neglecting its aged, disabled, or epileptic members, and a widow who feels that she is not getting her rights is quick to assert them in the Native Court; but she seldom has to do so. For practical purposes there is no such thing as an orphan, because somebody in the family is always both bound and ready to represent the father. That a child might be abandoned is inconceivable to the ordinary inhabitant of the Cameroons, those who are handicapped are treated with special solicitude, and, as might be expected in the circumstances, juvenile delinquency is extremely rare. There are in the Territory no official services or voluntary organisations specifically concerned with social welfare. 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.

Welfare—Man O' War Bay

422. Training for citizenship has been continued at Man O' War Bay during 1957, with increasing emphasis on the new responsibilities and opportunities opening up before citizens of all Regions of the Federation of Nigeria. Every course now includes an appropriate number of students from each Region of Nigeria, as well as from the Cameroons. Because of the increased demand for places it has been found necessary to rationalise the recruiting system; sponsoring authorities, such as Government Departments and Corporations, commercial firms, missions, etc., in each Region must now normally make their claims on the block allocation given to the appropriate Ministry (usually the Ministry of Social Welfare) at each Regional Headquarters. It would now be possible to fill each course several times over; hence it is possible, after taking into account other relevant factors, to give preference to those who have already given some indication of a capacity for leadership, which might be further developed, and who seem likely to respond to a training that makes considerable demands on physical fitness and alertness. The emphasis has been on youth; young headmasters and students at Teacher Training Colleges, clerks, sanitary inspectors, future chiefs, members of local authorities, also police Sub-inspectors and Army and Naval Cadets and others likely to bear growing responsibilities in their communities.

423. The training has continued, as before, to stress endeavour and service. Much higher standards in effort, attainment and discipline, have been exacted than previously, with encouraging results. On the side of endeavour, the training

has included swimming, life-saving, canoeing and sea expeditions, physical training and games, and climbing Mount Cameroon; as well as the Little Cameroon, a shorter but in some respects a more exacting test of stamina. Many students still, at the outset, profess to find it difficult to understand the relationship between swimming and climbing on the one hand, and leadership and social service on the other: and some, to whom the concept of adventure is altogether foreign, do not grasp the connection even at the end; but an increasing number do realise the point of discovering their own potentialities and appreciate the value of learning to overcome difficulties and quickening their powers of endurance and determination. Experience confirms that short, intensive training can, with well-chosen candidates, create a sense of awareness and open their eyes to what they have in themselves, to what their country's basic social needs are, and to forms of service which they can render in their own communities. A scheme of training that offers no scholarships, no overseas travel, no certificates or promotion, but that on the contrary exacts sweat and service, has a part to play to-day in encouraging a more enlightened and responsive citizenship.

424. On the side of service, simple instruction has been given in village improvement techniques, such as any intelligent young teacher might impart to the community; in the construction of latrines, incinerators, culverts and bridges, in road tracing and road making and the introduction of village water supplies; and First Aid. Whenever possible such instruction has been practical: new roads, for example, have been traced and completed in co-operation with the younger members of the population of villages expecting to benefit from the new road. Such projects take time to complete, but those students who have helped are kept in touch with the progress made by means of a monthly newsletter. Lately, with some success, the experiment has been introduced of testing students' ability to respond to the kind of urgent needs hitherto left to the Administration, but which must increasingly become the responsibility of the educated young citizen. These exercises have also been of a practical nature and have confronted groups of students, without warning and often at night, with well staged emergencies of the kind that they may at any time face in daily life; outbreaks of fire, motor car accidents with serious casualties and so on. Such incidents give opportunity for the improvisation of rescue and relief measures. Subsequent discussion of the results achieved by various groups facing similar difficulties without warning adds to the value of these exercises.

425. On a quieter level, time has been given daily for the writing of a personal diary (open to inspection) so that students may pause to reflect on the meaning of what they have experienced. Instruction has been given in the working principles and the maintenance of motor cars and other engines and machinery, such as the common oil mill. In the evening there have been lectures and discussions on current social problems. The Governor-General, the Commissioner of the Cameroons and senior administrative officers, the High Commissioner of the French Cameroons, the G.O.C. Nigerian Military Forces, officials of the Cameroons Development Corporation, Heads of Department, and Federal and Regional Ministers have visited the establishment and given addresses. There have been prayers, morning and evening, the Moslems electing their own Imam; in times of stress Christians and Moslems have joined in common prayer. Work is being started on the building of a Chapel and a Mosque.

426. Until the beginning of 1955 it was the practice to take the students to the Eastern Region of Nigeria in order to do the community development projects which form an important part of the training. The policy in the past three years has been to encourage "self-help" among the peoples of the Southern Cameroons. The response has been slow, but it is gaining impetus, and as the people begin to see the fruits of their labour, or the benefits accruing to a village which has done something positive, the efforts increase. Roads, bridges and

school buildings have been built and in Victoria much work has been done to assist in the survey of the extensions to the new layout of New Town. Experience has shown that point and reality are given to the training at Man O' War Bay if during the course the students have the chance to get the feel of actually helping and serving a community, and working on a project. The training is through community development rather than for community development. Further contact is made with the people of the Cameroons by debates, football and basketball matches, and by educational visits.

427. 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.

428. Staffing the Centre continues to provide the biggest problem. The organisation of the Centre (including building expansion), the recruitment of candidates, the supervision of the junior staff and routine administration are formidable tasks and the nature of the training, with its outdoor practical work, its ever-present risks and the continual emphasis on endeavour make very heavy demands. It would not have been possible to increase the activities of the Centre to the present level without the co-operation of the Army, the Nigerian Naval Force and the Police, all of which have supplied instructors throughout the series of courses. In addition, many individual members of the Administrative Service, Teacher and Technical Training Colleges, Missions and business houses have sacrificed their local leave, without financial reward, in order to act as instructors for one course.

429. Man O' War Bay is now well established and the Federal Government, acting through the Ministry of Education, has undertaken full responsibility for it. Over 600 students now successfully undergo this training every year. Although most of these courses are held in the Southern Cameroons it has become customary at the special request of the Regional Government to hold one course in the Northern Region and one adventure course for schoolboys is held annually, the venue being chosen in a different Region every year. In December-January, 1957-58, this course was held in the Adamawa Province. There are now in the Federation of Nigeria some 2,400 ex-students of Man O' War Bay Clubs. These clubs, like their parent organisation, stand ready to serve the community as need may develop. An analysis made recently shows that the students trained at Man O' War Bay during the last three years were from 80 different tribes.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

Surveys

- Q. 109 430. No comprehensive surveys of Nigerian National Income of a kind permitting published results have been undertaken since the
Q. 110 Prest-Stewart Inquiry relating to the year 1950-51. The Federal Statistics Department is building up economic statistics with a view to making revised estimates of the National Income.

Foodstuffs

431. Among workers on the plantations there is a tendency towards a better diet owing to better shopping facilities, a steady, regular income, and because employers see that important foodstuffs are available at reasonable prices and, in the case of some basic foodstuffs, such as palm oil, at cost price. The United Africa Company has introduced a system of co-operative buying,

at wholesale prices ; other employers provide shops at which foodstuffs are sold as a convenience to the buyer rather than a means of profit to the seller. Most basic needs are available at these shops, including imported foodstuffs.

432. In Buea it costs 1s. 10d. per day to feed a prisoner, compared with 1s. 3d. at Bamenda and Mamfe and 1s. 6d. per day at Kumba. On this diet prisoners invariably put on weight. Long-term first offender prisoners selected for transfer to the Open Prison at Upper Farm Buea are given one-third of a ration extra, as they are called upon to work longer hours and more strenuously than a normal prisoner. A student's daily diet at the Ombe Trade Centre costs 2s. 3d. per day. Prices are higher in the Victoria Division than in other parts of the territory as the existence of a large immigrant population raises the cost of foodstuffs.

Clothing

433. 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; a change to European dress is taking place in the south. There is nakedness in certain parts, mainly amongst women, but articulate public opinion is generally against it and the sight of a naked person is becoming rarer. In the Southern Cameroons the growth of nationalist sentiment, engendered by political changes, is resulting in the adoption of national dress, usually a loose-fitting below-the-knee length gown, either in colourful hues or plain white. The professional and educated classes generally wear European clothing. The majority of plantation workers use European dress in the course of their work, but revert to national dress in their leisure hours. The use of footwear is becoming more common. In short, public sentiment and increasing prosperity are bringing about a marked improvement in the clothing standards of the people.

CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

Q. 111- 434. The following paragraphs describe developments in the field of
Q. 135 public health that have occurred since Chapter 7 of the 1956 Report was written.

(a) General: Organisation

Legislation

435. In the 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. Two new markets, the Likomba Market and the Victoria Beach Market, were established in Victoria Division during 1957.

436. The following is a list of some of the types of legislation which were initiated and approved during 1957:

Rabies Control Orders (Bamenda, South-Western and South-Eastern N.As.).

Market Rules (Victoria N.A.).

Control of Domestic Animals (Nkambe N.A.).

Hawking Rules (Bamenda South-Western N.A.)

The following came into effect during the year:

Building Rules (Bamenda South-Western N.A.).

Dogs Licence Fees Orders (Wum N.A.).

Registration of Births and Deaths (Bani N.A.)

Medical Department

437. During 1956 a Senior Medical Officer was appointed to Yola in Adamawa Province. His sphere of responsibility is the Provinces of Adamawa and Bornu. This means that the interests of the Mubi and Bama areas of the Northern Trust Territory receive more personal attention than when they were within the large divisions of the Senior Medical Officers, Jos and Kano, respectively. The small part of the Northern Trust Territory which is administered as part of Benue Province is in Wukari Medical area which is in turn part of Makurdi Medical Division. The organisation is illustrated by the following table :

<i>Trust Territory within Administrative Province of</i>	<i>Medical Division</i>	<i>Medical Area</i>
Bornu	Yola	Maiduguri
Adamawa	Yola	Yola
Benue	Makurdi	Wukari

Non-governmental medical services

438. During 1957, Leprosy Control continued to expand. In conjunction with the Native Authorities, the Leprosy Settlements at Manyemen and Mbingo established 18 out-patient treatment centres which are run by Native Authority Leprosy Control Inspectors and supervised by the Medical Superintendents of the settlements. The Manyemen Settlement was visited by Dr. Ross Innes, the Medical Secretary of the British Leprosy Relief Association and the Association is posting a lay worker to the Settlement early in 1958.

439. During the year a new leprosy clinic was opened at Kerawa in Dikwa Emirate. The Sudan United Mission dispensary at Gwoza has been registered as a hospital with one 16-bed ward.

The Southern Cameroons**(b) Medical facilities**

440. The joint Native Authority-Roman Catholic Mission Hospital at Nkambe was not brought into full operation during 1957 owing to staff shortages, but the maternity unit was able to function and proved most popular. Staff difficulties have been overcome and it is hoped to bring the hospital into full use early in 1958. Work on the construction of the hospital at Wum continued and the Bamenda hospital was brought into full use during the year.

441. The Medical Field Unit continued throughout the year the Government-W.H.O.-U.N.I.C.E.F.-Cameroons anti-yaws campaign. Some 60,000 people were examined for yaws, sleeping sickness and leprosy and at the same time vaccination against smallpox was carried out. Nearly 120,000 people were re-surveyed in areas where anti-yaws treatment had already been given.

442. The Medical Department of the Cameroons Development Corporation continued its anti-malarial and anti-similium activities throughout the year. Similium dannosum breeding in certain streams in Victoria Division continued to be controlled with the application of D.D.T.

The Northern Cameroons

443. As recorded in the 1956 Report, the Government of the Northern Region has set aside £60,000 for the extension of medical services in the Northern Trust Territory.

444. The out-patient department of the hospital at Bama was opened on 12th January, 1957. A Medical Officer is in charge of the department and he is assisted by a pharmacist, a clerk and ancillary staff from Medical Field Units.

445. The activities of the Medical Field Unit which was stationed at Maiduguri have now been taken over by the staff of the out-patient department of Bama Hospital. New Leprosy out-patient clinics have been opened at Sorau, Guluk, Baissa and Karawa during the year.

Research

446. The Helminthiasis Research Unit at Kumba continued the work of previous years which includes research into *Filaria Loa* and *Onchocerca Volvulus*.

Payment of fees

447. Patients at Government Hospitals in the Southern Cameroons continue to pay for treatment and maintenance in accordance with the Hospital Fees Regulations (1951).

(c) Environmental Sanitation

448. Work on pipe-borne water supplies for Buea, Kumba, Bali, Jakiri and Nkambe continued throughout the year. The Urban Water supply for Mubi Town was completed during the year.

(d) Prevalence of Diseases

449. There was no change in the relative incidence of diseases during the year and there were no serious epidemics. The general health of the population continued to be good.

450. The figures for treatment at Mubi, Bama, and Sudan United Mission's Hospital at Gwoza are as follows:

<i>Place of Institution</i>	<i>New In-patients</i>	<i>In-patients: days</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>Major Operations</i>	<i>Minor Operations</i>
Mubi . . .	908	11,011	22,465	51	163
Bama . . .	45	374	4,341	Nil	26
Gwoza . . .	191	2,630	6,886	135	94

(e) Preventive measures

451. In the Southern Cameroons over 260,000 vaccinations were performed during the year. During the year there was an intensive vaccination campaign in the Northern Trust Territory and 76,096 vaccinations were given.

(f) Training and Health Education

452. Provisions for training the inhabitants within and outside the Territory are:

Registered Physicians.—Five-and-half years at the University College, Ibadan, or at medical schools overseas.

Assistant Medical Officers.—Five years at Kano Medical School.

Dentists.—Five years at dental schools in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Nurses with Senior Training.—Three years at the Schools of Nursing in the United Kingdom followed by a one year's midwifery course in the United Kingdom in the cases of females.

Certificated Nurses.—Six months plus three years with Middle IV educational certificate or 12 months plus three years with a Middle II educational certificate at the Cameroons Development Corporation Preliminary Training School for Nurses and the Corporation Hospital, Tiko, in the southern part of the Territory; in the northern part of the Territory at the Government Preliminary Training School for nurses at Kano followed by training at any recognised training hospital in the Northern Region of Nigeria.

Midwives with Senior Training.—Two years, or one year for United Kingdom State Registered Nurses, at United Kingdom Training Hospitals for Midwives.

Certificated Midwives.—Two years at a Midwives' Training Hospital in Nigeria; or at the Roman Catholic Maternity Hospital at Shisong or the Cameroons Baptist Mission Hospital at Banso for the Southern Cameroons; or in the North:

(a) Grade I. Eighteen months at the Midwives Training Hospital in Kaduna after becoming a Certificated Nurse.

(b) Grade II. One year at the C.M.S. Hospital at Zaria, or at the Maternity Hospital at Ilorin.

Sanitary Inspectors.—Three years at the Schools of Hygiene, Aba and Kano, for the southern and northern parts of the Territory respectively.

Laboratory Technicians.—Six months' preliminary training course at the General Hospital, Lagos or the Kano City Hospital; then three probationary years under Laboratory Superintendents in the laboratories of the larger General Hospitals in Nigeria.

X-Ray Technicians.—Six months at the General Hospital, Lagos, followed by three years' probation under a qualified Radiographer at one of the larger hospitals in Nigeria.

Pharmacists.—Three years at the Schools of Pharmacy at Lagos and Zaria for the southern and northern parts of the Territory respectively.

CHAPTER 8. NARCOTIC DRUGS

Q. 136, 453. The import, export, external trade in, manufacture, sale and use
 Q. 137, of opium, coca leaves, Indian hemp, prepared opium, tincture of
 Q. 138 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).

454. 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. 139 455. 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, 456. The sale of imported alcoholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 114). The whole of the Northern Cameroons
Q. 141 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. 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.

457. 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

458. *Nigerian Imports of Selected Items through Cameroons ports, 1957*

<i>Commodity description</i>	<i>Quantity (liq. gal.)</i>	<i>Value (£)</i>
Ale, beer, stout and porter . . .	183,358	90,669
Cider and perry, etc.	545	307
Brandy	12	54
Gin	2,072	2,908
Rum	30	50
Whisky	3,121	7,043
Wine, still	1,120	2,453
Wine, sparkling	74	279

459. There are no licensed distilleries or breweries in the territory, and no information is available on the quantity of liquor consumed during the year.

Import Duties

460. The import duties on liquor were set out in detail in paragraph 474 of the 1956 Report; paragraph 475 set out the definitions of the taxable alcoholic liquors appearing in legislation.

CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

461. 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. 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. The need for this has increased enormously in the last few years with the growth of the town, which has been due to its favourable position on the junction of the three main roads in the Southern Cameroons and the nearness of 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.

462. The Native Authority expended several thousand pounds during the year in improving the older sections of Newtown, Victoria, and Motombo-lombo, Tiko.

463. In the Northern Cameroons the newly established villages of Bazza, Gella and Gulak have prospered and grown. A completely new village has been built at Ganglarani in the new Yelwa District of Adamawa following the amalgamation of the old Gurrum and Yebbi Districts.

CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

464. Prostitution in the territory is on an insignificant scale. Facilities for treating venereal diseases are readily available at all hospitals.

CHAPTER 13. PENAL ORGANISATION**Incidence of Crime**

465. Crime in the Cameroons 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 3,972 cases which were brought to their notice.

Developments in 1957

466. There are four Federal Government prisons in the Southern Cameroons at Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda, for which the Director of Prisons is ultimately responsible. A Superintendent of Prisons has charge of the Buea Prison and visits the Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda Prisons. The latter are in the immediate charge of Administrative Officers.

467. Good progress has been made with the development of the farms purchased near Buea Prison from the Cameroons Development Corporation which have been operated throughout the year as an extension of the prison

itself, selected inmates being housed and employed under "Open Prison" conditions. The objects in acquiring the farms 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. The "Open Prison" scheme began in January, 1957. Results after one year's operation appear to give abundant justification for the extension of the experiment.

468. 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 312. Following the rundown of the milking herd during 1956, full production from it was not attained until the last quarter of 1957. The average number of cows in milk during December was 53, the average daily yield being 0.93 gallons. The total milk production for the month was 1,502 gallons and 27.87 cwts. of vegetables were grown. Coffee in some quantity and of good quality was grown at Bamenda Prison.

469. At the Upper and Lower Farms at Buea excellent accommodation has been provided for 60 and 65 men respectively by the conversion of existing farm buildings and include recreation rooms, bathing and sanitary annexes. Work was in progress at the end of the year on the construction of permanent accommodation for a further 80 men at Lower Farm and a new permanent prison kitchen was completed at Upper Farm.

470. Vegetable stalls, one prefabricated and one permanent, were built near Lower Farm and at Upper Farm for the bulk weighing and public sale of vegetables.

471. In addition, at Buea Prison itself, major alterations to improve security and permit more efficient working, were effected. These included the provision of a gate lodge, a reception ward, a waiting and visitors' room, steel safes, two stores and an extension to the offices. A new kitchen of modern design was in construction at the close of the year. Sanitary annexes were completed for all wards in the prison.

472. Building work by the Department has improved the facilities in the Bamenda, Mamfe and Kumba Prisons. Completed work includes a prisoners' bathing place, sanitary annexes, and additional doors and windows at Kumba; a new cell building for twenty prisoners, sanitary annexes and doors and windows at Mamfe; and at Bamenda a new kitchen, a workshop, a garage and sanitary annexes. Work in progress includes four staff quarters at Kumba, a kitchen at Mamfe and a departmental rest house at Bamenda. All building has been in permanent materials.

473. The organisation of prisons in the territory and the treatment of prisoners are described in paragraphs 695 to 709 of the 1955 Report.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Legislation

474. The educational system of the Territory follows the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1952, and the general framework of this and its related legislation is described in paragraphs 484 to 489 of the 1956 Report.

Education policy

475. The main objects of educational policy were set out in paragraph 490 of the 1956 Report and remain unchanged.

476. In the Southern Cameroons this policy is being implemented by:

- (i) The development of primary school buildings.
- (ii) Provision of additional facilities for training of teachers in order to meet the expected increased demand for teachers in the next few years.
- (iii) New girls' secondary school and the expansion of the existing single-stream boys' school at Bali into a united double-stream school operated by the Basel and Baptist Missions. The girls' secondary school enrolled its second class in January, 1957. Bali College has been renamed the Southern Cameroons Protestant College.
- (iv) The extension of facilities for technical and rural education.

A grant of approximately £265,600 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards this educational development programme for the Southern Cameroons for the period 1955-60 has been approved, of which £110,000 has so far been spent.

477. In the Northern Cameroons Mubi Teacher Training Centre has now been upgraded to Grade III status. At the teacher training level the local courses for untrained teachers started at the end of the year. Teacher Training Institutions are inspected by the Inspector of Education for the North-Eastern area stationed at Jos.

478. Nine scholarships were awarded for higher technical training at the Technical Institute at Lagos to further technical education provided at Ombé River Trade Centre.

479. The inhabitants of the territory take part in formulating educational policy through the elected members of the legislature, through the Southern Cameroons Board of Education, as members of the Boards of Governors of the Secondary Schools and training colleges, and at a lower level through Local and Divisional Education Committees and Parent-Teacher Associations. The local people are further identified with educational activities through their membership of Mission Education Committees and local village school committees.

480. No Local Education Committees in the Territory yet 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. 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 more acquainted with the local problem of education and more competent to advise on them.

The Education Authorities

481. The Education Department in the Southern Cameroons is under Q. 151. 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.

482. 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.

483. The Southern Cameroons Board of Education which advises on educational matters in the Territory met once in 1957. The composition of this Board remains as set out in paragraph 497 of the 1956 Report.

484. The Advisory Committee on Technical Education and Industrial Training set up in 1956 to advise on the development and training required to meet industrial and commercial needs met in October to consider appropriate entry points in the wage structure for certificated trainees and changes in the method of certification of apprentices, and to examine the degree of specialisation within particular trades likely to be called for by industry. The composition of this Committee remains as set out in paragraph 498 of the 1956 Report.

485. 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 committees discuss and advise on all aspects of education, such as adult education, domestic science, education rating and fees. There are similar committees in the northern part of the Territory.

486. In the Northern Cameroons there are Provincial Education Officers for Adamawa, Bornu and Benue Provinces stationed at Yola, Maiduguri and Makurdi respectively. They are responsible to the Northern Regional Minister of Education. The Provincial Education Officer is responsible for the supervision and inspection of Native Authority schools up to the Senior Primary level and for the inspection of Mission Schools. In this he is, in some cases, assisted by a second Education Officer, male or female, on Provincial duties.

487. Besides supervision and inspection by officers of the Ministry 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 on the educational work of the years. The Manager of a school is required to visit the school at least once every six months, 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.

Programmes and plans

(a) Southern Cameroons

488. In the Southern Cameroons the chief obstacle to the development of primary education is the lack of genuine demand, but every encouragement is given to the opening of schools in areas where any interest is shown, and there are now signs that interest in education is increasing.

489. The financing of the primary system continues to present a formidable problem. Although the revised rates of "assumed local contribution" which came into effect on 1st January, 1956, were designed to narrow the gap between Government and local expenditure, the advantage which it was hoped would be gained was offset by the upward revision of teachers' salaries which came into operation in 1956.

490. The rating proposals for Victoria Division outlined in the 1956 Report at paragraph 504 have not been as successful as was hoped. In Wum Division there was a considerable short-fall in the rate collection and the situation was aggravated by the fact that the Native Authority decided, against advice, to collect the rate in the year of disbursement instead of the year before that in which payments were to be made. The Native Authority has been advised to revert to the full fee system for 1958 and in the same year to levy a rate to be disbursed in 1959. A similar state of affairs has developed in Nkambe Division where the subordinate Native Authorities have shown themselves opposed to the Scheme. These reactions have prompted consideration of a proposal that any sum required for education within a Native Administration area, or a subordinate Native Authority area, should be included in the normal Native Authority budget of revenue and expenditure. This method would dispense with the idea of a rate and the "extra charge" on the people, since the levy would be included within the one payment of direct tax. The new rating schemes proposed for Mamfe have been formulated on the old principle of a separate rate, and their progress will be watched with interest.

491. The following grants-in-aid payments were made during the year:

	1956*	1957
	£	£
Primary School Grants	153,000	143,000
Secondary School Grants	14,000	18,000
Teacher Training Grants	38,000	42,500
Colonial Development and Welfare Building Grants	51,000	59,500
TOTAL	<u>£256,000</u>	<u>£263,000</u>

*This included arrears paid to teachers as a result of the 1955 salary revision.

(b) Northern Cameroons

492. In Adamawa Division, where there is a real and growing demand for boys' education, the first aim is to staff every school properly and then to expand Primary education by opening schools where the need is indicated by Local Education Committees and where teachers can be made available. The main obstacles to immediate progress are the lack of trained teachers, the diversity of languages and the acute transport problem, which makes adequate supervision of schools difficult; in the future, finance may be a problem. In Dikwa Emirate,

where opposition to education is still strong among the hill tribes, the short-term policy is to increase the number of primary schools as fast as the supply of certificated teachers permits, and to provide increased facilities for senior primary education in Bama.

493. In the Northern Cameroons there are 5,167 children in 65 primary schools, 25 of which are run by voluntary agencies. In Dikwa the proportion of girls to boys in school is remarkably high (almost 50 per cent.) but in Adamawa and Benue there is still considerable opposition to girls' education.

494. The territory is served by three Native Authority Senior Primary Schools at Bama, Jada and Michika, and also by Senior Primary Schools at Lassa, Bazza and Donga, which lie just outside Trust Territory but accept children from it. An additional senior primary school specialising in handicraft is planned for Gembu, on the Mambila Plateau.

Non-Government schools

495. The establishment and operation of non-government schools is governed by the provisions of the Education Ordinance. The opening of schools is dealt with under section 19 of the Ordinance. Schools are operated by the Government, the Native Administrations and the Voluntary Agencies (including the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes). There is one private school.

496. 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 accordingly varies in different areas) 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.

497. In the North, Local Education Committees discuss and recommend the opening of any proposed school, whether Native Authority or Mission. The agency concerned then submits 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: 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, but at the same time there is a growing tendency to pay grants for trained teachers in unassisted schools.

Non-discrimination

498. All schools are open to children irrespective of race, colour or creed. It is a regulation that one of the subjects in the curriculum shall be religious instruction, but that children whose parents or guardians do not wish them to receive religious instruction shall be given other tuition during those periods.

Knowledge of the United Nations

499. The Administration distributes information about the United Nations. The Public Relations Department also distributes papers and magazines direct as well as through the Education Department. Children are taught the history and principles of the United Nations, and are

required, in the examination at the end of the primary course, to answer simple questions on the implications of trusteeship. Visual aid methods prove most valuable.

Compulsory education and fees

(a) Southern Cameroons

500. There is no compulsory education. In 1956 the Cameroons Development Corporation was advised by the Njoku Arbitration to re-orientate its educational policy for financial reasons, with the result that school fees are now charged at Government rates and the free meal service has been discontinued. The extra burden accruing to parents was offset by the improved labour rates paid to employees arising from the acceptance of the Njoku awards. One school was closed in 1957 but 1,264 children were enrolled in the remaining ten schools owned by the Corporation, and 411 in the four schools owned by the Corporation but managed by the Missions. A Cameroonian now in the employment of the Cameroons Development Corporation has been sent to the United Kingdom for training as a schools supervisor. Four-hundred-and-forty-six children attended the five schools owned by Messrs. Elders Fyffes. This firm continues to provide free education and a free meal service.

501. In the Southern Cameroons, except in the few vernacular schools, all Missions charge school fees and in general, with the exception of the few "special" areas, primary schools fees remain as set out in the 1956 Report. The Basel Mission has, however, found it necessary to increase fees in the senior primary classes in Bamenda and Kumba Divisions; comparative fees for 1957 are as follows:

Area	Class	Basel Mission		Government and other Voluntary Agencies	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bamenda	Infants I and II	18	0	18	0
	Standards I and II	25	0	25	0
	Standards III and IV	40	0	35	0
	Standards V and VI	60	0	45	0
Mamfe	Infants I and II	20	0	20	0
	Standards I and II	25	0	25	0
	Standards III and IV	35	0	35	0
	Standards V and VI	45	0	45	0
Kumba	Infants I and II	22	6	22	6
	Standards I and II	27	6	27	6
	Standards III and IV	40	0	38	0
	Standards V and VI	60	0	50	0
Victoria	Infants I and II	24	0	24	0
	Standards I and II	30	0	30	0
	Standards III and IV	42	6	42	6
	Standards V and VI	60	0	60	0

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 a games fee of £1 a year; each newly-enrolled pupil is expected to deposit £4 against books to be issued to him during the period of his attendance at school. 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

502. 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

503. In the Southern Cameroons local law and custom does not restrict girls' education, but parents usually prefer to spend their money on educating boys. There is, however, an increasing awareness of the advantages of sending girls to school, as the improving enrolment figures for girls show. 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.

504. In the Northern Cameroons the work of the Women Education Officers on provincial duties is gradually breaking down the prejudice against the education of girls, but there is still considerable resistance to the idea.

505. Much encouragement has been given to the education of girls by the establishment 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

506. The Southern Cameroons Government grants scholarships for primary school children to attend secondary schools in the Cameroons, and Government and approved Mission secondary schools in Nigeria. Additional scholarships to secondary schools in both Nigeria and the Cameroons are provided by Native Authorities and Missions and by the Education Department from the Foot Scholarship Fund. The Cameroons Development Corporation, in addition to its annual grant of £5,000 to the funds of the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board, continues to award its own scholarships to children of its non-Cameroonian employees. The membership of the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board remains as set out in the 1955 Report. During the year under review the Board awarded 28 new secondary school scholarships to Cameroons boys and 15 to girls, and also made 23 awards for higher education, 5 of which were to institutions overseas and 18 to Colleges in West Africa. The Northern Region Scholarship Board has so far awarded scholarships for further education to five young men from Trust Territory; of these, four are studying in England and one in the Sudan.

School transport

507. No organised school transport system is possible owing to the nature of the terrain. In certain cases, where schoolchildren live too far away from school to walk, they are boarded with relatives in the town or in dormitories attached to the larger schools.

Buildings and equipment

508. 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,

Q. 158.

wall charts and sliding blackboards. All assisted schools receive a small grant for equipment and kindred purposes. The Teachers' Training Centres, secondary schools and technical trade centres are built in permanent materials and well equipped.

509. The elaborate machinery installed at the Government Technical Trade Centre at Ombé River, the excellently equipped laboratories at Sasse College and the newly erected buildings at the Southern Cameroons Protestant College deserve special mention. During 1957 £30,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds were paid to Missions and Native Authorities to assist their primary school building programmes including the erection of 60 new classrooms.

510. In the Northern Cameroons a total of £4,500 was paid out in grants in 1957 for buildings and equipment: of this £3,700 went to Native Authorities (for the Michika and Jada Senior Primary Schools) and the rest to Voluntary Agencies.

511. The following table shows the schools building programme in the Southern Cameroons. Only buildings in permanent materials are included.

A. BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN 1957

Basel Mission

Fiango	2 classrooms.
Ndum	2 classrooms.
Fotabe	2 classrooms.
Kembong	2 classrooms.
Mamfe	4 classrooms.
Mwebah	2 classrooms.
Batibo	2 classrooms.
Guzang	6 classrooms.
Santa	3 classrooms.
Bafochu	3 classrooms.
Nkambe	2 classrooms.
Wum	4 classrooms.
Mendig	2 classrooms.
Oshie	3 classrooms.
Mbemi	2 classrooms.

Basel Mission

Elementary Training Centre (Batibo)	2 classrooms. 2 staff quarters. 2 dormitories. Dining hall, kitchen and foodstore. Ablution and latrines.
Cameroons Protestant College	4 staff quarters. 1 dormitory. 1 dining hall, kitchen and foodstore. 4 classrooms. 1 science block.

Roman Catholic Mission

Nyandong	3 classrooms.
Widikum	1 classroom.
Likomba	2 classrooms.
Moquo	1 classroom.
Tombel	8 classrooms.
Fontem	4 classrooms.
Victoria	4 classrooms.
Queen of the Rosary Secondary School	6 dormitories. Dining hall and kitchen. Domestic science block. Assembly hall.

Mamfe N.A.

Tali	4 classrooms.
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*A. Buildings completed in 1957—continued**Kumba N.A.*

Kurume	2 classrooms.
Kombone	2 classrooms.
Massaka	2 classrooms.

Victoria N.A.

Muyuka	2 classrooms.
Tiko	2 classrooms.
Bova	2 classrooms.

Cameroons Baptist Mission

Belo	8 classrooms, store and office block.
Mutengene	3 classrooms.
Kumba	1 classroom.
Binka	4 classrooms.
Bai-Sumbe	3 classrooms.
Soppo Elementary Training Centre	Assembly hall.

*B. BUILDINGS IN PROGRESS, 1957**Basel Mission*

Mbonge	6 classrooms.
Ossing	4 classrooms.
Mamfe	2 classrooms.
Guzang	2 classrooms.
Azire	2 classrooms.
Elementary Training Centre, Batibo	3 staff quarters. Water supply.

Roman Catholic Mission

Malende	2 classrooms.
Baseng (girls)	2 classrooms.
Kembong	4 classrooms.
Fontem	4 classrooms.
Sasse College	1 staff quarter.
Bonjongo Elementary Training Centre	1 staff quarter.

Bamenda N.A.

Bali	4 classrooms.
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Mamfe N.A.

Tali	4 classrooms.
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Kumba N.A.

Kombone	4 classrooms.
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Victoria N.A.

Tiko	4 classrooms.
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Cameroons Baptist Mission

Oku	4 classrooms and store.
Mutengene	4 classrooms.
Soppo Elementary Training Centre	Dining hall.
Centenary School, Victoria	3 classrooms.

Text books

512. In the Southern Cameroons it is the duty of the Manager of a school to see that text books and record and exercise books are available. The Manager or children can buy from the local bookshops, or order from bookshops in Nigeria or the United Kingdom. The Basel Mission has bookshops at Victoria, Kumba and Bamenda. Three smaller bookshops in 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

"Children's Own Paper". Publications such as "Today", "Child Education", and "Pictorial Education" are supplied to Government Schools, and the Women Education Officer arranges for sewing and illustrated knitting booklets to be forwarded to the Domestic Science Centres. Among teachers the quarterly magazine "Nigeria" and "The Nigerian Teacher" find ready sales. Text books are in English, though there are a few readers available in Duala and Bali. The Government primary schools maintain small libraries, as do a few other schools, but most schools are limited to a few reference books for the teachers and a few supplementary readers for the Standard VI children. In the Bamenda area 14 per cent. of the schools maintain their own libraries.

513. 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 in their studies.

514. 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

515. The outstanding event of the year for the Scout Movement was Q. 160. the World Jamboree held at Sutton Coldfield, England, which was attended by three scouts from the Southern Cameroons; the representative of the Sasse Troop was appointed Nigerian Troop Leader and had the honour of conducting the Queen round the Nigerian Camp. A world assembly of Girl Guides held at Windsor was attended by one selected Guide from the Southern Cameroons. The Regional Scout Commissioner organised a Scoutmasters' Training Course at Batibo in February, and another training and revision course for Scouters was held at Bonjongo in August as a result of which certificates were issued to five Native Administration teachers.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Organisation and Policy

(a) Southern Cameroons

516. The general pattern of the primary education system remains as Q. 161, in previous years. Junior Primary Schools consist of an Infant section
162. 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). There are a few vernacular schools run by the Basel Mission. These are usually a one-class school of infants conducted by the village catechist and children from the vernacular school usually go on to the Junior Primary School.

517. 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 and pass the Government Standard VI examination receive a First School Leaving Certificate which is accepted as the minimum qualification for most salaried jobs 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 now set by the Education Department and marked by representative committees of all Educational Agencies under the supervision of the Department.

518. Two-thousand-and-eighty-six pupils sat the Government First School Leaving Certificate Examination in November, 1957; of these 50 per cent. passed, as opposed to 40 per cent. in 1956 and 25 per cent. in 1955.

519. At the beginning of 1957 permission was given to open 28 new primary schools. Fifty-thousand, six-hundred-and-eighteen children attended vernacular and junior primary schools in 1957.

(b) Northern Cameroons

520. The Junior Primary course lasts 4 years and the Senior Primary 3 years. There are 62 Junior Primary and 3 Senior Primary schools in the territory 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.

521. Five-thousand, one-hundred-and-sixty-seven children attended vernacular and junior primary schools in 1957.

Curriculum and school attendance

Q. 163, 522. The curriculum of primary schools and the attendance of pupils
164. are described in paragraphs 752 to 760 of the 1955 Report.

CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

General

Q. 165, 523. The Territory has two boys' secondary schools, both in the
166. Southern Cameroons. St. Joseph's College, Sasse, near Buea, is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission. There are six classes; boys enter the Preparatory class, stay for 6 years and leave in Class V. This school now has a double stream up to Class V. The Southern Cameroons Protestant College in the Bamenda area is now 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. In January, 1957, a further 25 girls were admitted to the Preparatory Class of Queen of the Rosary College, bringing the enrolment figure up to 50. 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.

524. There are no secondary schools in the Northern Cameroons but 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 33 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

Q. 167. 525. 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.

526. 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 will follow a similar

curriculum except that in place of Science they will 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.

Attendance

527. The prevalent lack of interest in primary education makes for a wide age range in the secondary schools. There are always a large number of applicants for admission to both Colleges, but entrance examination results reveal that many are below standard academically and there is difficulty in obtaining sufficient boys of the right type who are young enough to commence a 6-year course. A balance has to be maintained between the Territory's urgent need of educated people and the equally vital necessity of maintaining standards. It is, therefore, impracticable to insist upon the ideal admission age of twelve or thirteen. In the bottom class the average age is thirteen but there are a number of exceptions and it is by no means uncommon to find boys of sixteen beginning their secondary education. This age disparity naturally continues through the school with the result that in the top class, where the average age is seventeen or eighteen, there are a number of students who are twenty or twenty-one years old.

528. In 1957 there were 267 boys on the roll at St. Joseph's College, Sasse, and 143 at the Southern Cameroons Protestant College in Bamenda. Forty boys completed their course in 1957 at St. Joseph's and 24 at the Southern Cameroons Protestant College.

CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

529. 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. During 1957 twenty-one Southern Cameroons Government scholars were attending institutions of higher education overseas. Seventeen of these were studying in the United Kingdom, two were attending Universities in America and the remaining two were at Kumasi College in Ghana. Eight other students were attending University College, Ibadan, and 12 were taking post-secondary courses at the various branches of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.

530. The Cameroons Development Corporation continues to assist the children of members of its staff to receive higher education. Scholarships have been awarded to 36 children to attend secondary schools and 32 other awards have been made to institutions of various types. Twenty-one teachers are receiving professional training in the Cameroons and one is attending the Institute of Education of the University of London. Four further scholarships have been awarded to employees to study in the United Kingdom: of these one is studying radiology at Bristol, one is taking a course in bench chemistry, another is attending an electrical course and the fourth student is studying to qualify as a chartered accountant. One other student is taking the intermediate accountancy course at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, two are receiving training in caterpillar traction mechanics at Kaduna and three are attending a pharmacy course at Yaba.

531. Twenty-seven students are undergoing post-secondary courses on scholarships awarded by the Federal Government.

CHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER SCHOOLS

Technical Education

532. The Government Trade Centre at Ombe River, Victoria, remains Q. 171. the only properly organised centre on a large scale for training apprentice tradesmen. The object behind the setting up of this centre, which is a fully residential institution, is to produce highly skilled tradesmen and artisans under as near as possible industrial conditions. For this purpose the workshops are equipped on modern lines and all work so performed is carried out on a production basis. Instructors are well qualified and experienced craftsmen are recruited from the United Kingdom. The aim of each course is to give a sound practical training together with the allied theory, with the emphasis on apprenticeship rather than studentship.

533. Candidates seeking admission must have completed the primary school course and must be in possession of a primary school leaving certificate; they must also 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.

534. The courses offered at the centre and the length of the training period are as follows:

	<i>Years</i>
Fitter/Machinists	5
Motor Mechanics	4½
Blacksmiths/Welders	4
Sheetmetal workers	4
Electricians	3½
Cabinet makers	5
Carpenters/Joiners	4½
Wood machinists	4
Bricklayers	3½
Painters/Decorators	3

535. The number of apprentices in training in December, 1957, was 153 distributed as follows:—

Fitter/Machinists	25
Cabinet Makers	22
Carpenters/Joiners	18
Motor Mechanics	22
Blacksmiths/Welders	4
Sheetmetal Workers	22
Bricklayers	20
Painters/Decorators	14
Wood Machinists	6
Total	153

The Electrical Instructor resigned while on leave in December, 1956, and it has not so far been possible to recruit a relief. The electricians' class has been disbanded until another Instructor can be appointed. In October, 1957, 16 blacksmiths and welders who had completed their training were trade-tested and left the Centre for appointments in industry.

536. There are no technical educational institutions in Northern Trust Territory, but boys and girls from that territory attend institutions elsewhere in the Region. There were at the end of the year nine pupils from Trust Territory receiving technical education in the Region.

Other schools

537. The Southern Cameroons Government now runs eight Domestic Science Centres under the overall supervision of the Woman Education Officer stationed in Buea. She is assisted in the control of the Centres in the Bamenda area by the Woman Adult Education Officer and by a Cameroons teacher trained in England who also organises and supervises women's sewing classes in Bamenda township. In addition to the normal homecraft instruction given to schoolgirls, all centres run courses for adult women; but attendance is in most cases unfortunately limited to the more educated women such as the wives of clerks and teachers. Handwork is taught in all schools but the Victoria Handicraft Centre has remained closed because no relief was available for the instructor who is still receiving further training in the United Kingdom. In the Northern Cameroons, handwork is done as part of the syllabus at Secondary Schools and at the Teacher Training Centre at Mubi.

CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS**Qualifications**

Q. 172. 538. Teachers are registered as certificated, vocational or uncertificated under the Education Ordinance. The Professional qualifications of expatriate teachers are:

- (a) University degrees;
- (b) Teaching Diplomas and Ministry of Education Certificates;
- (c) Froebel qualifications;
- (d) Ministry of Education Domestic Science Certificates.

The professional qualifications of 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.

Recruitment and training

539. In 1957, 177 probationer teachers were enrolled in the four Preliminary Training Centres and 39 women and 262 men were receiving professional training in the Grade III Training Colleges. Of these, 137 completed their courses at the end of the year. The Government Grade II Centre at Kumba had an enrolment of 84 and of these 42 sat the Grade II examination in November. At the Women's Grade II College at Fiango 8 teachers completed their course in 1957.

540. 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.

541. There are the following Mission Elementary Training Centres in the Territory: 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. The Government Grade II Training Centre at Kumba takes teachers from all Agencies, from the Native Administrations, and from the Government. The Roman Catholic Grade II Centre at Finago makes similar provision for the training of women teachers.

542. 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. In 1957, a Rural Science course for Teachers was held at the Institute of Agriculture, Bambui.

543. In the Northern part of the Territory, the lowest grade of teacher is a vernacular teacher who obtains a Vernacular Certificate after a 4-year course at Mubi Teacher Training Centre. Such teachers do not normally teach English. Next come 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 Ministry (e.g., Rural Science) or obtained passes in the General Certificate of Education at advanced level in not less than two approved subjects. At the end of the year there were 65 young men and women from Trust Territory undergoing teaching training.

Salaries

544. 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 Government teachers are now 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

545. 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 a new scale of £600-£1,380.

546. There is a great range of salary scales for Native Authority and Voluntary Agency teachers in the Northern Region. The most important scales affecting schools in the Northern Cameroons are as follows:

	£
Uncertificated Teachers	78-150
Teachers, Grade IV	96-150
Teachers, Grade III	138-276
Teachers, Grade II	189-408

CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Adult education

Q. 174, 547. The precise extent of illiteracy, i.e., the inability to read or write any language, is unknown, but is probably between 80 and 90 per cent.

548. Headmasters of schools continued to supervise the Native Administration adult classes. The Cameroons Development Corporation scheme was handicapped by the absence of the Organiser on an education course in England, but some 600 pupils continued to receive instruction in 40 centres. Owing largely to the absence of the Government Adult Education Officer on leave during part of 1957 attendance at Adult Literacy classes in Bamenda was not maintained at the 1956 level. During the year under review 2,260 men and 1,550 women were receiving regular instruction in 187 classes. The adult literacy course in this area takes between 18 months and 2 years to complete, and at the end of this period an adult can be expected to have an English vocabulary of some 900 words.

549. In the Northern Cameroons every effort is being made to extend the scope and efficiency of the campaign. There are 446 adult classes in the area at present, 229 in Adamawa, 134 in Dikwa, and 13 in the districts administered as part of Benue Province. There was an enrolment of about 10,647 adults; 2,162 literacy certificates were issued during the year. The enrolment in 1956 was 11,917 and the certificates issued 2,562. These decreases have come about in an attempt to improve standards; in the Northern Cameroons and elsewhere in the Northern Region, very rapid rate of growth of adult literacy classes has outstripped the supervision available and the Government's policy for the present is one of consolidation and improvement of standards rather than of expansion.

Intellectual and cultural activities

550. 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 British Council is beginning to extend its activities to the Southern Cameroons. In addition to visits by mobile cinema vans to the Northern Cameroons, the Northern Information Service arranges the distribution of booklets, pamphlets, posters, etc., on a wide range of broadly educational topics to reading rooms, libraries, dispensaries, postal agencies and other native administration institutions in the Northern Cameroons. At Gwoza, a community centre was completed in permanent materials with funds supplied by the Cameroons Development Corporation.

551. The activities of the Northern Regional Literature Agency in the Northern Cameroons have been greatly increased during the year. Sixteen 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 the Agency Land Rover visits 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.

552. Before cultural activities can be developed amongst the people they must first become literate, and then have sufficient leisure. This applies particularly to the women who, after working in the fields during the hours of daylight, have to grind corn for the evening meal when they return to their homes. With the object of lightening their labours, especially in this latter respect, hand corn mills were purchased by the Education Department and Corn Mill Societies were formed in certain villages. The members of these societies (and all women may join) may use the mill on payment of one penny. When the money received from these payments equals the cost of the mill (£15) it becomes the property of the society and another mill is purchased for another village. The concept of a society is quite familiar to the women and it is hoped that one of the chief results of this scheme will be to increase the leisure time of women and that collectively the members of the groups will be able to voice their own opinions about matters on which they are individually very little consulted at present.

553. These Corn Mill Societies have proved both effective and popular and there are now 60 villages with such societies representing a total membership of 3,761 women. The results of the pilot scheme for fencing in women's farming land are now being reviewed.

CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH

Research

554. The territory benefits from the activities of the numerous research institutions of the Federation of Nigeria and of those institutions operating on behalf of the British territories in West Africa. The number of institutions engaged on research in agricultural, industrial, social and medical subjects or on the examination of trade and economic development is very large, but among them may be mentioned the West African Cocoa Research Institute, the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research, the West African Council for Medical Research, the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research, the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, the West African Building Research Institute, the West African Rice Research Station, the West African Maize Rust Research Unit, the West African Timber Pest Research Unit and the West African Stores Products Research Unit. The activities of the Survey Department are described in paras. 285 to 287.

555. Both Geological and Meteorological Research are the responsibility of the Federal Government. The Geological Survey Department of Nigeria has recently opened a branch office in Buea. Very little is known of the geology of the Southern Cameroons, and the principal task of the department will be to begin the geological mapping of the territory which has for so long been delayed by the absence of any reliable topographic information. The Geological Survey Department will be available to offer advice on the geological aspects of water supply problems, and to advise other departments and private organisations on technical matters.

556. In the field of sociology, Mr. E. Ardener continued the investigations of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research into the effects of labour migration and other social and economic pressures on the stability of marriage, fertility and population growth in the tribal areas. During 1957 a full-scale fertility and marital survey was successfully undertaken among the Bakweri, during which 1,200 women were interviewed. The results are now being codified for statistical treatment.

557. The Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research has presented to the Southern Cameroons Government a cyclostyled draft of the findings and recommendations of the social and economic surveys conducted by its research teams in the Southern Cameroons in previous years. The report is entitled "*Economic, Labour and Social Aspects of Plantations in the Cameroons*" and consists of an introduction by Professor J. H. Richardson of Leeds University, which considers aspects of the financial, labour and agricultural policy of the Cameroons Development Corporation, and six sections as follows:

I. "*Economic Background of the Labour Force*", by W. A. Warmington, which deals with the wage and occupation structure of the labour force of the Cameroons Development Corporation and the division of working life into spells at home and in the plantations.

II. "*Sociological Background of the Labour Force*", by Edwin and Shirley Ardener, which analyses the age structure and the tribal educational and religious background of the labour force of the Cameroons Development Corporation, the marital status of its workers and the structure of the plantation population.

III. "*Nutrition and Expenditure in the Plantations*", by W. A. Warmington, which is concerned with the nutrition of workers and the problems of food supply, and analyses the monthly expenditure of a sample of workers.

IV. "*Some Labour Problems of the Corporation*", by W. A. Warmington, which considers the questions of the turnover of plantation labour, productivity, incentives, absenteeism, wage differentials welfare facilities and other aspects of labour policy.

V. "*The Natives of Victoria Division*", by Edwin Ardener, which deals with 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 and social problems.

VI. "*The Supply of Labour*", by Edwin and Shirley Ardener, with a contribution from M. J. Ruel, which is concerned with the effects of labour migration on the hinterland areas of the Southern Cameroons and indicates the trends of labour supply in the Territory.

This very full report is now being examined by the Southern Cameroons Government.

558. The following recent anthropological publications of the International African Institute also refer in part to the Southern Cameroons: "*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). In addition, Mr. F. Rehfish has circulated the results of his anthropological study of the Mambila people of the Northern Cameroons.

Indigenous art and culture

559. 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. A school handicraft exhibition which was held in Victoria in December, 1957, proved to be a great success. Its object was to foster both local crafts and local farming, and it is considered that the success of this first exhibition will be a stimulant to future improvement in indigenous arts and culture.

Flora and Fauna

560. At Victoria the botanical gardens now maintained by the Department of Agriculture contain a number of extremely rare trees and shrubs. The gardens are being rehabilitated. An office and laboratory have been built to accommodate a botanist officer who will be concerned principally with tree crops in the Southern Cameroons; he will also take charge of the Botanical Gardens. A number of botanists again visited the slopes of Mount Cameroon during the year to study certain of the rare species of flora which are to be found in this uninhabited area.

561. A study of the living plants in the Northern Cameroons is being made by a specialist from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and specimens of certain plants in the forest areas of the Southern Cameroons have been collected for the Federal Forest Research Department. The latter department has been of great assistance to the Forestry Department of the Southern Cameroons, and arrangements have been made for a Research Officer to assist in the identification of unknown tree species in forest reserves during enumeration surveys. A visiting zoologist from Bonn University has made a study of the small fauna on Mount Cameroon. The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance provides for the protection of fauna.

Languages

562. 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.

562A. 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. It is, however, of interest to note that the proportion of the total population which understands Hausa is growing very rapidly.

Libraries and literature

563. 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. Measures to increase the supply of literature, apart from those mentioned in the paragraphs on education, are described in Part VII, Chapter 2, and in paragraphs 802 to 803 of the 1955 Report.

564. 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

565. 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.187 566. Volumes containing the legislation enacted in 1957 will be forwarded to the United Nations Library when published.

Q.188 567. The section on "Social and economic research" in Part VIII, Chapter 8, describes books and papers referring to the Territory published during the year.

PARTS X AND XI

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Q. 189, 568. At the time when this Report was written the 1956 Report had not
190 been examined by the Trusteeship Council. At its 19th Session, however, the Council made certain recommendations in the light of the 1955 Report. The measures taken to implement these 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 give a summary of the progress made in 1957 in political, economic, social and educational fields.

569. The Administering Authority has noted the Council's recommendations on the general development of the territory and in particular the interest displayed by the Council in the significance of the representative conference held in London in 1957 which reviewed the constitutional arrangements in force during the period surveyed by the 1956 Report.

Political advancement

570. The interest in the political future of the Southern Cameroons which was remarked upon in the 1956 Report has been even more noticeable during 1957. Its most prominent expression was the part played by the Cameroons delegation at the conference to examine the further revision of the Nigeria Constitution established under the provisions of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954 (referred to in paragraph 590 of the 1956 Report). Agreement was reached at the Conference to recommend the creation of a ministerial system, a House of Chiefs and an enlarged House of Assembly, which is to be almost entirely elected, for the Southern Cameroons. One member will be designated "Premier" and other Ministers will be chosen on his recommendation. There will be a majority of unofficial members on the Executive Council and the Commission will act for the most part on Executive Council advice.

571. Additional evidence of a growing awareness of the part which the individual citizen should play in the government of his country was reflected in the interest shown in the elections held during March, 1957. The proportion of voters who went to the poll was 76.3 per cent. of the electorate. Another step forward was the passing of new electoral regulations later in the year to give effect to one of the recommendations of the London Conference to increase the membership of the House of Assembly from 13 to 26. These, with the approval of all parties in the House of Assembly, discarded the earlier qualification that to become an elector it was necessary to have paid tax for a prescribed period. It thus effectively extended the suffrage to women who are not normally taxpayers. Both these regulations and those under which the elections of March, 1957, were held, provided for the use of a secret ballot and, in this respect and in

the extension of the right to vote to women, gave practical effect to the views of the Trusteeship Council expressed in its 19th Session. In the Northern Cameroons a revision of the Electoral Regulations has resulted in the territory having five constituencies from which representatives are elected to the Northern House of Assembly.

572. The effect of the Constitution Order in Council of 1954 was to establish a responsible ministerial system both in the Northern Region and in the Federation of Nigeria. The effect of the second (1957) amendment to the Constitution Order has been referred to but its principal effect has been to increase the powers and responsibilities of the legislative houses of the Northern Region and the Federation and of the ministerial councils of both governments.

573. This step forward means that the representatives of the people of the Northern Cameroons who sit in the Northern House of Assembly and those from the Southern Cameroons who sit in the Federal House of Representatives have the duty and opportunity of making the opinions of their constituencies known to a wide audience and of influencing legislation which affects the Territory. The special interests of the Northern Cameroons are in the charge of the Ministry for Northern Cameroons Affairs and the Minister is himself the elected representative of a Northern Cameroons constituency. He is advised by a Consultative Committee which is composed of Northern Cameroons members in the Northern Houses of Chiefs and Assembly and in the Federal House of Representatives, together with three special members representing that part of the territory which lies in Benue Province and two special members representing the large but remote Mambilla District of Adamawa Province.

Local Government

574. On the narrower stage of local government in the Northern and Southern Cameroons these national advances have been paralleled by evidence of a greater sense of responsibility and a desire to participate in local government councils and committees. The popularity of the secret ballot is shown by the fact that provisions for its use are now generally included in standing rules drafted by native authorities in the Southern Cameroons.

575. The establishment of subordinate native authorities in the Bamenda area is intended to increase the feeling of responsibility of local people in their own local government affairs. The task of creating an efficient central organisation which does not stifle the voice of the taxpayer or the local council in areas remote from the central body is being tackled in the Mamfe Division with an increasing prospect of success. Continued progress in local government has also been made in the North. District Councils have been established throughout the Trust Territory by instrument under the Native Authority Law of 1954, everywhere with an elected majority and a definition of their scope and functions, the latter having been widened. Each council has its statutory electoral regulations and in many election is now by secret ballot. There are now six elected members, two from Trust Territory, on the Adamawa Native Authority Council, and the Dikwa Native Authority Council has been broadened by the appointment of three additional members, of whom one is elected from Gwoza District. Several courses in the conduct of local government have been attended by members and officials of the local councils with excellent results. The Gurumpawo and Yebbi Districts in Adamawa Trust Territory have united into a single district Yelwa.

Economic Progress

576. The continued expansion of the co-operative movement in the Southern Cameroons is one of the more noteworthy economic events in the year. The movement has also successfully continued its own internal organisation to meet

the demands of this expansion and new developments in production and marketing. The attack on disease and on the production of inferior "smoky" cocoa has gone on with the help of the Agricultural Department and has achieved good results. The prevention of soil erosion in the Bamenda area has continued to make steady progress. The expansion of the timber industry is a new factor in the economy which will become increasingly important. It is already yielding increased revenue to Government and to the native authorities involved.

577. In the Northern Cameroons the important reservoir and well digging scheme continued its progress in Dikwa Division. Fifteen reservoirs were dug in 1956-57 and a programme for thirteen more is in hand.

578. The Southern Cameroons Production Development Board was replaced at 1st October, 1957, by the Southern Cameroons Development Agency. This change was recommended by the visiting mission of the International Bank. The Chairman appointed to the Agency is a Cameroonian, the first to become chairman of any public corporation in the Territory.

579. Technical training of Cameroonians has continued. One-hundred-and-fifty-three boys were receiving training at the Ombe Trade Centre in 1957.

580. The interest of foreign investors in the Southern Cameroons area has continued although no new plantation enterprise was actually established during the year. This interest is likely to be increased by the favourable nature of the report made upon the prospects for tea cultivation in the Bamenda area by Dr. Eden, an expert on this subject. Reference to progress in the timber industry by firms established by foreign investment and to the increase in revenue from this has been made elsewhere.

581. As indicated in Part VI, Chapters 9 and 10 of this Report, the development of the road system of the whole Territory is being vigorously carried out with the object of bringing the main arterial roads and the important subsidiary links to all-season standards. A firm of consulting engineers is now producing the plans and estimates for a road up the Northern escarpment of the remote Mambilla Plateau at a cost of £30,000. The Beli-Jamtari road, completed at a cost of £99,000, now gives access to Southern Adamawa Trust Territory via the Yola-Jalingo-Beli Trunk Road A14. From Jamtari, the road is progressing to Serti and thence to the foot of the plateau, whence the new escarpment road will start. Further north, substantial progress on the Yola-Uba-Bama Trunk Road A4 has been made and it is hoped that this will reach Madagali by the end of the year. The road to Dikwa Trust Territory from Maiduguri has been surveyed. The Regional road from Donga to Abong in Benue Trust Territory, 84 miles long and costing up to £200,000, has made substantial progress and is now all-season for over two-thirds of its length. It has played a vital part in opening up this very remote area of Trust Territory which has a population of only 12,000. The Adamawa Native Authority has constructed an excellent all-season road from Mubi to Burha in the French Cameroons and has kept open the line of Trunk Road A4 from Jada to Mayo Selbe at considerable expense as a dry season road, pending the provision of Federal funds for construction of an all-season road. The Southern Cameroons Government has financed the construction of the Mungo River Bridge (completed this year) and the formation work Kumba-Tombel road which will bring this important inter-territorial link up to all-season standards. Work on the Federal Trunk Road "A" project has continued along roads already scheduled; it has principally consisted of tarring operations on the Kumba-Mamfe, Mamfe-Cross River and Mamfe-Bamenda Roads, and resealing on the Victoria-Kumba road.

582. The exercise of a strict economy and favourable weather conditions helped 1957 to be a financially successful year for the Cameroons Development Corporation. Details of the Corporation's operations during the year are given

in the report inserted in the back of this Report; it is noteworthy that other factors which helped to make 1957 a successful year for the Corporation have been the light incidence of windstorm damage, the vigorous steps taken to combat disease, particularly *sigatoka*, and the good relations between management and workers.

583. An expert on trade cattle routes is working on two routes from Trust Territory to the Eastern Region to provide shorter and better facilities for the movement of the large number of trade cattle. Investigations and operations against tsetse fly are continuing. A grazing committee, formed of Fulani cattle owners and Mambilla farmers and designed to reconcile their conflicting interests, has been formed and is meeting with notable success. A full-time technical assistant of the Veterinary Department has been posted to Mambilla District. The planting of Arabica Coffee on the Mambilla Plateau is increasing and a sales organisation is being set up by the Adamawa Native Authority until quantities increase and a co-operative society can be formed. An Agricultural Superintendent is now posted to the Plateau area. Anti-erosion work is being pursued at Mubi by an officer on full-time duty and a Forestry Officer is now posted to Adamawa Province. Fruit tree and oil-palm seedling nurseries have been opened in the Southern part of Northern Trust Territory. A loan of £12,500 for the development of Jada Market has been made by the Northern Region Development Corporation and one to Dikwa Native Authority for the erection of steel framed market stalls. Notable increases in the tonnages of cotton and groundnuts bought in Dikwa and Northern Adamawa have been achieved this year and buying points have been established by merchants in remote areas hitherto beyond the reach of this trade. Artesian water has been discovered in areas adjacent to the Trust Territory and drilling is being carried out to explore the extent of this asset. Sub-artesian rises have also been found in Dikwa Division. A Co-operative inspector has been posted to Dikwa, and an Assistant Registrar to Gboko, with the task of promoting the development of co-operatives in the Trust Territory.

Social advancement

584. The extension of the National Programme of the N.B.C. to include Southern Cameroons material and the establishment of a unit in Buea mark the beginning of an endeavour to bring the affairs of the Territory before a wider audience.

585. The work of the Buea Open Prison and Farm began during the year and after 12 months' operation this up-to-date experiment in rehabilitating prisoners convicted of a first offence can be said to be progressing very satisfactorily.

586. As already indicated elsewhere, much of the expansion of the Medical Services foreshadowed last year is now accomplished. Leprosy work was significantly extended by the opening in the Southern Cameroons of out-patient clinics based upon the settlements of Mbingo and Manyemen from which inspection and the supply of drugs are provided. Work on the Government Hospital at Wum continued and the anti-yaws campaign was carried on in the same manner as last year. The 16-bed hospital at Gwoza referred to at paragraph 609 of the 1956 Report is now under construction by the Sudan United Mission. Mubi hospital has a Medical Officer and Nursing Sister stationed permanently there.

Educational advancement

587. The educational system of the Territory is well-established and has continued to operate smoothly throughout the year. Developments have been marked in the Northern Cameroons where there has been a considerable increase in the enrolment of primary school children. There has also been more

development in the very important field of teacher training. A new Teacher Training Centre was opened in the area during the year and in the Southern Cameroons the Baptist Mission Elementary Training Centre was opened at Soppo. The total number of teachers in the territory rose to 2,140, of whom 262 were women. There were 35 secondary school teachers, of whom five were women. Five men from the Northern Cameroons went to institutions overseas to pursue further studies during the year.

588. Every effort is being made to advance the education of women and at the end of 1957 there were three post-primary institutions for women in the Southern Cameroons, a secondary school and two Teacher Training Colleges, one for Grade II and one for Grade III staff. Four women are at present in training outside Nigeria, two on domestic science courses, and two training to be nurses.

589. The Northern Region Government has also continued to improve the status of women; the Provincial Girls' School in Bornu and Adamawa and the Women's Training Centre at Maiduguri are evidence of this. There is still, however, considerable prejudice against female education on grounds of religion, custom and financial cost. Chiefs, Ministers and leaders of the community are helping to allay this prejudice by sending their own daughters to school. The enrolment of girls in Junior Primary Schools in Northern Trust Territory has considerably increased during 1957 (from 780 to 925) and there were encouraging increases in the enrolment in Adamawa and Bornu Provincial Girls' Schools and in the Women's Training Centre, Maiduguri.

ATTACHMENT A

Statement made by the Secretary of State at the Nigerian Constitutional Conference, 1957.

Her Majesty's Government fully recognise their obligations to the Cameroons under the Trusteeship Agreement.

One of these obligations has been and is to administer the territory as an integral part of Nigeria. This has of course been on the assumption that Nigeria was a dependent territory. When Nigeria becomes an independent country, this arrangement will no longer be possible so the Trusteeship Agreement will in any case have to be reviewed at that stage.

When Nigeria becomes independent one possibility would be that the Cameroons should remain part of it. This would involve the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and would require consultation with the United Nations. I can state quite categorically that there can be no question of obliging the Cameroons to remain part of an independent Nigeria contrary to her own wishes.

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. Among the options open to them would be to continue under the Trust Administration of the United Kingdom. I must in fairness add the warning that you would not thereby be given the golden key to the Bank of England! But many of the best friends of the Cameroons do not foresee a destiny more likely to promote her happiness and prosperity than in continued association with Nigeria.

Her Majesty's Government will of course pay the very greatest regard to their views, whatever form they may take.

CROSS REFERENCE TO QUESTIONS IN TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S QUESTIONNAIRE

<i>Question No.</i>	<i>Paragraph Nos. of Answer</i>	<i>Question No.</i>	<i>Paragraph Nos. of Answer</i>
1	1-6	89	388
2	7-9	90	389
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4	Foreword & 15-22	92	391
		93	392
5	23	94	393-398
6, 7	24-25	95, 97	393-396
8, 9	26-29	96	399-403
10	30-33	98	404-409
11	34	99	409
12	35-41	100	410-416
13	42-45	101, 102	417
14, 16	46-50	103	418-423
15	51	104	417, 420
17, 18, 20	52-74	105	417
19	75-90	106-108	421-429
21	91-121	109, 110	430-433
22	122-126	111-135	434-452
23	127-135	136-138	453-454
24	136-139	139	455
25	140-160	140, 141	456-460
26	140-161	142	461-463
27	161	143	464
28	162	144	465
29-34	163-170	145-149	466-473
35	171-174	150	474-480
36, 37	175-177	151	481-487
38-41	178-179	152	488-494
42	180-185	153	495-497
43, 44	186	154, 155	498
45	187-192	156	499
46	Not applicable	157	500-507
47	193	158	508-511
48	194	159	512-514
49	195	160	515
50	196-244	161, 162	516-521
51-54	245-264	163, 164	522
55-57	265-284	165, 166	523-524
58-60	288-298	167	525-526
61	299	168	527-528
62	300-314	169, 170	529-531
63	315	171	532-537
64-66	316-325	172	538-543
67-69	326-327	173	544-546
70-73	328	174, 175	547-549
74	329	176	550-553
75-77	330-355	177	554-558,
78	356		285-287
79	357-361	178	559
80	362	179	Not applicable
81	363-367	180	560-561
82	368	181	562
83	369	182-184	563-564
84	370	185	565
85	371	186	566
86	372-378	187	567
87	379	188	568-589
88	380-387	189-190	

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

Introductory Note

The sole statistical organisation covering the Trust Territory is the Nigeria Federal Department of Statistics which came into being in the latter part of 1947. The work, organisation and programme of the Department are set out in its Annual Report for the year 1955-56. The Department has Branch Offices in each of the three Regions of Nigeria and those in the Northern and Eastern Regions are, to some extent, concerned with statistics relating to Trust Territory.

The economy of most of the Trust Territory is still a primitive one and the work of Government, although wide in its scope, has to be carried out with a much smaller staff and less resources than may be found in more developed areas.

The compilation of statistics is a task of considerable difficulty. Consequently there are still many gaps in the statistics, most of which represent gaps in the economic and social life of the people of the Trust Territory and refer to categories which are not appropriate in the present state of development of the Territory.

The tables in these appendices are mainly on the same lines as those in the 1955 Report, in which a number of tables were recast to conform more closely to the revised constitutional arrangements operative since 1st October, 1954.

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

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-1957 and are given in the footnote to Table 1.

The 1952-53 Census showed that, in the North and South alike, the actual population was about one-fifth more than the previous estimates. These previous estimates have therefore been omitted from this Appendix.

No scheme for the registration of births and deaths exists and the number of births and deaths is unknown. No general survey of mortality and fertility has yet been undertaken in the Trust Territory; but fertility and mortality in infancy and childhood are among the questions now included in the brief surveys carried out by the Medical Field Units. In the absence of reliable records and information, even a general comment on fertility and mortality trends could be most misleading.

There is no special system of recording or regulating migration across the frontier. In the Northern Areas, subject to 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-1957 total population of the Trust Territory has been estimated at 1,570,000 (North 759,000, South 811,000).

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
Cubanawa District	320	66,800	210
Gashaka District	3,990	10,700	3
Gurumpawa District	210	17,000	80
Holma District	190	9,400	50
Madagali District	360	55,000	150
Maila District	170	13,200	80
Mambila District	1,330	36,800	30
Mubi District	430	84,000	200
Nassarawa District	860	55,000	60
Toungo District	2,060	14,400	7
Tsugu District	410	19,500	50
Oba District	60	5,600	100
Verre District	290	2,800	9
Yebbi District	70	6,100	90
Zummo District	110	7,500	70
Within Benue Province	1,390	12,800	10
Kentu District	660	3,400	5
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

Area and Sex	Total All Ages	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL	687,100	90,500	122,700	88,900	315,100	70,000
Males	331,800	46,000	64,000	46,400	142,700	32,800
Females	355,300	44,600	58,700	42,500	172,400	37,100
TOTAL POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province: TOTAL	409,100	56,300	74,600	54,500	182,200	41,600
Cubanawa District	66,800	10,600	12,800	8,800	28,100	6,400
Madagali District	55,000	9,400	11,700	7,500	19,800	6,600
Mambila District	36,800	3,700	5,300	4,700	20,700	2,400
Mubi District	84,000	10,600	12,500	9,600	42,800	8,400
Nassarawa District	55,000	9,700	11,600	8,600	20,200	5,000
Other Districts	111,600	12,300	20,500	15,500	50,300	13,000
Within Benue Province: All Districts	12,800	1,400	2,800	1,600	6,300	800
Within Bornu Province: Dikwa Division	265,200	32,900	45,300	32,800	126,600	27,500
MALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province: TOTAL	196,700	28,200	38,600	28,900	81,100	20,000
Cubanawa District	31,500	5,300	6,600	4,500	12,000	3,100
Madagali District	26,300	4,800	5,800	3,800	8,800	3,100
Mambila District	20,100	1,800	2,800	2,700	11,400	1,400
Mubi District	39,100	5,200	6,700	5,100	18,300	3,900
Nassarawa District	26,000	5,000	6,000	4,600	8,100	2,300
Other Districts	53,700	6,000	10,700	8,300	22,500	6,200
Within Benue Province: All Districts	6,200	700	1,400	800	3,000	300
Within Bornu Province: Dikwa Division	128,900	17,100	24,000	16,700	58,600	12,500
FEMALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province: TOTAL	212,400	28,000	36,000	25,700	101,100	21,600
Cubanawa District	35,200	5,300	6,300	4,300	16,100	3,200
Madagali District	28,700	4,600	5,800	3,700	11,100	3,500
Mambila District	16,600	1,900	2,500	2,000	9,300	1,000
Mubi District	44,800	5,400	5,900	4,500	24,600	4,500
Nassarawa District	29,100	4,700	5,700	3,900	12,100	2,700
Other Districts	57,900	6,300	9,800	7,200	27,800	6,800
Within Benue Province: All Districts	6,600	700	1,400	800	3,300	500
Within Bornu Province: Dikwa Division	136,300	15,800	21,300	16,100	68,100	15,000

TABLE 5B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Area and Sex	Total All Ages	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL	752,700	69,400	118,900	118,000	412,800	33,600
Males	383,900	33,900	59,800	67,300	207,600	15,300
Females	368,800	35,500	59,100	50,700	205,200	18,300
TOTAL POPULATION						
Bamenda Province: TOTAL	429,000	43,600	76,100	71,100	217,200	21,000
Bamenda District	264,800	28,200	45,500	44,100	132,600	14,300
Nkambe District	84,600	8,200	16,800	14,100	43,300	2,300
Wum District	79,700	7,200	13,800	12,900	41,400	4,400
Cameroons Province: TOTAL	323,700	25,800	42,900	46,900	195,500	12,600
Kumba Division	137,800	10,800	18,200	21,900	81,700	5,100
Mamfe Division	100,400	10,700	16,300	14,800	53,400	5,200
Victoria Division	85,500	4,300	8,300	10,200	60,400	2,300
MALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province: TOTAL	203,800	21,400	37,700	38,800	96,600	9,400
Bamenda District	126,200	13,900	22,600	24,200	59,100	6,400
Nkambe District	41,000	4,000	8,400	7,600	20,100	1,000
Wum District	36,700	3,500	6,700	7,000	17,400	2,000
Cameroons Province: TOTAL	180,100	12,500	22,100	28,500	111,000	5,900
Kumba Division	76,700	5,200	9,400	13,500	46,100	2,500
Mamfe Division	47,800	5,200	8,200	8,400	23,900	2,100
Victoria Division	55,600	2,100	4,500	6,600	41,100	1,300
FEMALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province: TOTAL	225,200	22,200	38,400	32,300	120,700	11,700
Bamenda District	138,600	14,300	22,900	19,900	73,500	8,000
Nkambe District	43,600	4,200	8,400	6,400	23,300	1,300
Wum District	43,000	3,700	7,100	5,900	23,900	2,400
Cameroons Province: TOTAL	143,600	13,300	20,700	18,400	84,500	6,600
Kumba Division	61,100	5,600	8,900	8,400	35,700	2,500
Mamfe Division	52,600	5,500	8,100	6,400	29,500	3,100
Victoria Division	29,900	2,200	3,800	3,600	19,300	1,000

NOTE: Owing to rounding, items do not always add to totals.

TABLE 6A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY LITERACY

NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area	Total Population aged 7 and over	Literate				Illiterate
		Total	Roman Script		Arabic Script only	
			Schooled to Elementary IV	Others		
TOTAL . . .	485,300	17,000	1,800	2,500	12,600	468,200
Within Adamawa Province	289,600	13,100	1,400	2,200	9,600	276,400
Within Benue Province . . .	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province . . .	187,100	3,800	400	300	3,100	183,300
Within Adamawa Province:						
Cubanawa District . . .	43,300	700	100	300	200	42,700
Madagali District . . .	33,900	1,100	200	200	700	32,800
Mambila District . . .	27,800	800	100	100	400	27,200
Mubi District . . .	60,800	2,900	400	500	1,900	58,000
Nassarawa District . . .	33,700	1,600	100	200	1,300	32,100
Other districts . . .	90,100	6,500	500	900	5,100	83,600
Within Benue Province:						
All districts . . .	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province:						
Ashiga District . . .	20,500	200	—	—	200	20,300
Bama District . . .	33,500	1,000	100	100	900	32,500
Gajibo District . . .	8,500	400	100	—	300	8,100
Gulumba District . . .	21,200	900	—	—	800	20,300
Gumsu District . . .	11,600	200	—	—	100	11,400
Gwoza District . . .	18,300	200	100	—	100	18,100
Ngula District . . .	15,100	200	—	100	100	14,900
Rann-Kala Balge District	26,600	100	—	—	100	26,500
Woloje District . . .	23,200	500	—	—	400	22,700
Other districts . . .	8,600	100	—	—	100	8,500

TABLE 6B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

TOTAL . . .	564,400	57,000	36,900	20,100	—	507,400
Bamenda Province . . .	309,300	17,900	11,000	6,900	—	291,400
Cameroons Province . . .	255,100	39,100	25,900	13,200	—	216,600
Bamenda Province:						
Bamenda District . . .	191,065	14,009	8,478	5,531	—	177,056
Nkambe District . . .	59,648	2,492	1,418	1,074	—	57,156
Wum District . . .	58,609	1,363	1,067	296	—	57,246
Cameroons Province:						
Kumba Division . . .	108,668	16,923	10,317	6,606	—	91,745
Mamfe Division . . .	73,449	5,300	3,661	1,639	—	68,149
Victoria Division . . .	72,935	16,859	11,883	4,976	—	56,076

NOTE.—Owing to rounding, items do not always add to totals.

TABLE 7A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area and Sex	Total	Occupational Category				
		Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen—males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical—males only	All others (male & female)
NORTHERN AREAS						
TOTAL	687,100	336,800	13,300	5,700	2,500	328,800
Males	331,900	155,200	4,900	5,700	2,500	163,600
Females	355,200	181,600	8,400	—	—	165,200
TOTAL POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total	409,100	195,000	11,300	3,700	1,500	197,600
Cubanawa District	66,700	32,700	1,100	300	300	32,300
Madagali District	55,000	24,800	—	100	100	30,000
Mambila District	36,800	19,500	3,000	200	200	13,000
Mubi District	84,000	42,100	1,400	1,100	400	39,000
Nassarawa District	55,000	19,600	1,200	300	100	33,800
Other Districts	111,600	56,300	4,600	1,700	400	48,600
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	12,800	6,400	—	—	—	6,400
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	265,200	135,400	2,000	2,000	1,000	124,800
MALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total	196,800	88,500	3,800	3,700	1,500	99,300
Cubanawa District	31,500	14,400	200	300	300	16,300
Madagali District	26,300	11,100	—	100	100	15,000
Mambila District	20,100	11,400	1,600	200	200	6,700
Mubi District	39,200	17,600	400	1,100	400	19,700
Nassarawa District	26,000	8,000	200	300	100	17,400
Other Districts	53,700	26,000	1,400	1,700	400	24,200
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,200	3,000	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	128,900	63,700	1,100	2,000	1,000	61,100
FEMALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total	212,300	106,500	7,500	—	—	98,300
Cubanawa District	35,200	18,300	900	—	—	16,000
Madagali District	28,700	13,700	—	—	—	15,000
Mambila District	16,700	8,100	1,400	—	—	7,200
Mubi District	44,800	24,500	1,000	—	—	19,300
Nassarawa District	29,000	11,600	1,000	—	—	16,400
Other Districts	57,900	30,000	3,200	—	—	24,400
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,600	3,400	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	136,300	71,700	900	—	—	63,700

NOTE: Females engaged on Crafts and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with "others".

TABLE 7B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Area and Sex	Total	Occupational Category				
		Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen —males only	Adminis- trative, Profes- sional & Technical —males only	All others (male & female)
TOTAL	752,700	323,600	32,100	11,500	7,000	378,500
Males	384,000	129,400	26,600	11,500	7,000	209,500
Females	368,700	194,200	5,500	—	—	169,000
TOTAL POPULATION						
Bamenda Province	429,100	183,600	18,100	6,800	2,800	217,800
Bamenda District	264,800	110,800	12,600	4,200	2,100	135,100
Nkambe District	84,700	34,500	3,400	1,100	500	45,200
Wum District	79,600	38,300	2,100	1,500	300	37,400
Cameroons Province	323,600	140,000	14,000	4,700	4,200	160,700
Kumba Division	137,700	71,500	5,900	1,300	1,300	57,700
Mamfe Division	100,400	46,700	2,800	600	800	49,500
Victoria Division	85,500	21,800	5,300	2,800	2,100	53,500
MALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province	203,900	62,300	16,000	6,800	2,800	116,000
Bamenda District	126,200	37,300	11,100	4,200	2,100	71,500
Nkambe District	41,100	11,800	3,000	1,100	500	24,700
Wum District	36,600	13,200	1,900	1,500	300	19,700
Cameroons Province	180,100	67,100	10,600	4,700	4,200	93,500
Kumba Division	76,700	37,700	4,700	1,300	1,300	31,700
Mamfe Division	47,800	17,700	2,300	600	800	26,400
Victoria Division	55,600	11,700	3,600	2,800	2,100	35,400
FEMALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province	225,200	121,300	2,100	—	—	101,800
Bamenda District	138,600	73,500	1,500	—	—	63,600
Nkambe District	43,600	22,700	400	—	—	20,500
Wum District	43,000	25,100	200	—	—	17,700
Cameroons Province	143,500	72,900	3,400	—	—	67,200
Kumba Division	61,000	33,800	1,200	—	—	26,000
Mamfe Division	52,600	29,000	500	—	—	23,100
Victoria Division	29,900	10,100	1,700	—	—	18,100

NOTE:

Females engaged in Crafts, and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with "Others".

TABLE 8A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY TRIBE
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Tribe	Total	Trust Territory within		
		Adamawa	Benue	Bornu
TOTAL	687,100	409,100	12,800	265,200
Fulani	62,200	55,800	100	6,300
Hausa	8,200	7,500	—	700
Ibo	200	—	—	—
Kanuri	122,900	4,800	—	118,100
Tiv	200	100	—	100
Yoruba	100	100	—	—
Shuwa Arab	52,300	(a)	(a)	52,300
Other Northern	425,500	334,400	12,600	78,500
Other Nigerian	9,300	5,800	100	3,400
Not specified	5,000	—	—	5,000
Non-Nigerian	1,200	400	—	800

TABLE 8B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Tribe	Total	Cameroons Province	Bamenda Province
TOTAL	752,700	323,700	429,000
Fulani	10,200	300	9,900
Hausa	4,600	1,100	3,500
Ibo	25,800	25,200	600
Kanuri	7,700	100	7,600
Tiv	1,700	1,700	—
Yoruba	900	900	—
Bamenda Tribes	402,200	(b)	402,200
Cameroons Tribes	264,700	260,400	4,300
Edo	400	100	300
Ibibio	10,300	10,300	—
Ijaw	5,800	5,800	—
Other Nigerian	16,800	16,300	500
Non-Nigerian	1,600	1,400	200

NOTES:

(a) In Adamawa and Benue Provinces, Shuwa Arabs were not separately distinguished from other Northern Tribes.

(b) In Cameroons Province members of Bamenda Tribes were not separately distinguished.

**TABLE 9A. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY, 1957,
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN—
NORTHERN CAMEROONS**

Nationality	Total	Adults		Children
		Males	Females	
TOTAL	104	45	29	30
Aden Arab	13	5	4	4
American	32	10	7	15
British	47	24	13	10
Danish	4	1	2	1
Irish	7	4	3	—
Lebanese	1	1	—	—

**TABLE 9B. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, 1957,
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS**

Nationality	Total	Adults		Children
		Males	Females	
TOTAL	956	423	293	240
American	55	11	25	19
Australian	2	1	1	—
Austrian	2	1	1	—
British	694	313	202	179
Canadian	4	1	2	1
Dutch	71	54	8	9
French	3	1	—	2
German	5	2	3	—
Irish	24	13	7	4
Italian	13	—	13	—
South African	1	1	—	—
Swiss	82	25	31	26

NOTE: ¹. Non-indigenous means Non-African.

TABLE 10. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION BY NATIONALITY
TRUST TERRITORY, 1953 TO 1957

<i>Nationality</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
TOTAL	1,060	935	778	797	758
Aden Arab	13	12	6	4	4
American	87	63	39	67	64
Australian	2	1	4	2	1
Austrian	2	—	1	—	—
British	741	675	566	598	565
Canadian	4	1	5	4	4
Danish	4	9	6	5	4
Dutch	71	73	60	53	53
French	3	3	1	1	—
German	5	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	31	22	12	12	13
Italian	13	12	12	6	7
Lebanese	1	1	1	—	—
Maltese	—	—	2	1	1
New Zealander	—	7	6	—	—
South African	1	—	1	1	1
Swiss	82	56	56	43	41

NOTE: ¹. Non-indigenous means Non-African.

APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1957

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
SUMMARY—ALL DEPARTMENTS				
Total Staff in Trust Territory	9,357(94)	7,347(69)	1,872(15)	138(10)
North	2,716(2)	1,726	966(1)	24(1)
South	6,641(92)	5,621(69)	906(14)	114(9)
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL				
Total Trust Territory	62(2)	36(2)	24	2
North	—	—	—	—
South	62(2)	36(2)	24	2
ADMINISTRATION				
Total Trust Territory	269(2)	220	22	27(2)
North	18	5	9	4
South	251(2)	215	13	23(2)
AGRICULTURAL AND COCOA SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	515	488	19	8
North	4	—	2	2
South	511	488	17	6
AUDIT				
Total Trust Territory	11	5	4	2
North	—	—	—	—
South	11	5	4	2
AVIATION				
Total Trust Territory	10	1	9	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	10	1	9	—
CO-OPERATIVE				
Total Trust Territory	22	17	2	3
North	—	—	—	—
South	22	17	2	3
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE				
Total Trust Territory	173	78	94	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	173	78	94	1
EDUCATION				
Total Trust Territory	186(21)	127(17)	39(2)	20(2)
North	12	1	8	3
South	174(21)	126(17)	31(2)	17(2)

NOTES: 1. Figures show the total staff. When any of the staff are women, their numbers are shown in brackets.

2. The former Marine Department has now been changed to Nigerian Ports Authority.

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1957 (continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
FORESTRY				
Total Trust Territory	51	31	16	4
North	51	31	16	4
South				
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	—	—	—	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	—	—	—	—
JUDICIAL				
Total Trust Territory	32	21	10	1
North	32	21	10	1
South				
LABOUR				
Total Trust Territory	8(1)	4	3(1)	1
North	8(1)	4	3(1)	1
South				
LAND				
Total Trust Territory	8	7	1	—
North	8	7	1	—
South				
LEGAL				
Total Trust Territory	3	2	1	—
North	3	2	1	—
South				
MARKETING AND EXPORTS				
Total Trust Territory	31	11	19	1
North	31	11	19	1
South				
MEDICAL				
Total Trust Territory	251(42)	138(28)	101(10)	12(4)
North	32(2)	9	20(1)	3(1)
South	219(40)	129(28)	81(9)	9(3)
METEOROLOGICAL				
Total Trust Territory	10	5	5	—
North	10	5	5	—
South				
POLICE				
Total Trust Territory	429(2)	365	58	6(2)
North	33	—	33	—
South	396(2)	365	25	6(2)

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1957 (continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
Total Trust Territory	222(2)	61	157(2)	4
North	—	—	—	—
South	222(2)	61	157(2)	4
PRISONS				
Total Trust Territory	136(16)	128(16)	6	2
North	—	—	—	—
South	136(16)	128(16)	6	2
PUBLIC WORKS				
Total Trust Territory	6,711(6)	5,478(6)	1,199	34
North	2,558	1,710	838	10
South	4,153(6)	3,768(6)	361	24
SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	167	90	73	4
North	56	—	55	1
South	111	90	18	3
VETERINARY				
Total Trust Territory	24	17	2	5
North	3	1	1	1
South	21	16	1	4

TABLE 12. TOTAL GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY DEPARTMENTS, AND BY ORIGIN, 1953-1957

<i>Department or Origin</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total	9,357(94)	6,732(67)	6,428(34)	1,445(60)	1,439(50)
DEPARTMENTS					
Accountant-General	62(2)	50	47(1)	18	18
Administration	269(2)	243(4)	241	130	130
Agriculture	515	551	328	63	60
Audit	11	10	10	—	—
Aviation	10	7	7	1	1
Co-operative	22	21	14	11	11
Customs and Excise	173	168	142	124	140
Education	186(21)	132(18)	118(20)	75(13)	67(13)
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	51	51	39	44	41
Geological Survey	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial	32	26	22	9	9
Labour	8(1)	9	7	7	8
Land	8	8	6	—	—
Legal	3	4	4	—	—
Marketing and Exports	31	24	21	18	20
Medical	251(42)	264(34)	270(5)	222(41)	209(32)
Meteorological	10	10	9	5	5
Nigerian Ports Authority (2)	26	27	28	28	28
Police	429(2)	366	325	352	356
Posts and Telegraphs	222(2)	158	171(1)	146(1)	147
Prison	136(16)	121(11)	91(7)	81(5)	81(5)
Public Works (3)	6,711(6)	4,368	4,331	74	82
Survey	167	92	93	22	12
Veterinary	24	22	104	15	14
ORIGIN					
Cameroonians	7,347(69)	4,752	4,543	873	850
Other Africans	1,872(15)	1,846	1,774	494	512
Non-indigenous (b)	138(10)	134	111	78	77

NOTES: 1. Figures show the total staff. Where any of the staff are women their numbers are given in brackets.

2. Marine Department prior to 1955.

3. The 1955 and 1956 figures include labourers—roughly 4,000—not included in the previous years; this affects also the overall totals.

(a) Partly estimated.

(b) Non-African officers. Nearly all of these are British.

TABLE 13. SALARY SCALES OF GOVERNMENT STAFF, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES. THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS APPROXIMATELY THE SALARY SCALES FOR EACH FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY

<i>Functional Category</i>	<i>Salary Scales</i>
Administrative and Executive	Superscales Scale A Scale B Scale H—higher ranges
Technical—Professional	Scale A Scale B Scale D Scale E } higher ranges
Clerical	Scale D—lower ranges
Others	Scale E—lower ranges Scale F Scale G Scale J Scale H—lower ranges

**TABLE 14A. GOVERNMENT SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES
SUPERSCALE POSTS—BASIC SALARIES**

	£		£
Group 1	3,600	Group 5	2,400
Group 2	3,240	Group 6	2,220
Group 2A	3,060	Group 7	2,040
Group 3	2,880	Group 8	1,620
Group 4	2,640	Group 9	1,500
Group 4A	2,520		

NOTE: Groups 1-7 are consolidated and do not attract inducement addition (see Table 14C).

TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES

Scale	Starting Point £	Increments and maxima £
A	624	$\times 36-696 \times 8-804 \times 42-1,140 \times 48-1,380$
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, 1954-1957

Department	Total	Functional category				
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)	
Total	1957	1,301 (24)	391 (a)	664 (24)	69	177
	1956	1,237 (16)	400 (b)	612 (16)	76	149
	1955	1,395 (24)	478	584 (18)	83	250 (6)
	1954	1,310 (27)	467	529 (25)	93	221 (2)
Administration	1957	481	384	—	38	59
	1956	466	382	—	37	47
	1955	539 (1)	450	—	44	45 (1)
	1954	566	427	—	60	79
Agriculture	1957	34	—	26	2	6
	1956	25	1	19	1	4
	1955	26	—	19	—	7
	1954	25	3	19	—	3
Education	1957	180 (10)	—	173 (10)	1	6
	1956	175 (6)	1	168 (6)	1	5
	1955	166 (14)	1	149 (9)	1	15 (5)
	1954	132 (14)	3	122 (14)	4	3
Forestry	1957	22	1	12	—	9
	1956	22	1	12	—	9
	1955	23	1	13	—	9
	1954	24	1	17	—	6
Judicial	1957	62	—	22	19	21
	1956	59	9	13	28	9
	1955	71	22	12	28	9
	1954	40	22	—	14	4
Medical and Health	1957	92 (13)	1	65 (13)	—	26
	1956	88 (8)	1	61 (8)	—	26
	1955	84 (7)	1	57 (7)	—	26
	1954	48 (9)	1	36 (7)	1	10 (2)
Police	1957	217	1	216	—	—
	1956	213	1	212	—	—
	1955	214	1	213	—	—
	1954	221	1	147	—	73
Prisons	1957	91 (1)	1	89 (1)	1	—
	1956	73 (2)	1	71 (2)	1	—
	1955	73 (2)	1	71 (2)	1	—
	1954	131 (4)	—	128 (4)	3	—

TABLE 15A. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-1957 (continued)

Department	Total	Functional category				
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others	
Survey	1957	3	—	2	—	1
	1956	3	—	2	—	1
	1955	3	—	2	—	1
	1954	8	—	5	—	3
Treasury	1957	14	1	5	5	3
	1956	13	1	3	6	3
	1955	12	—	3	7	2
	1954	16	5	—	7	4
Veterinary	1957	38	1	28	—	9
	1956	36	1	26	—	9
	1955	34	1	24	—	9
	1954	29	2	27	—	—
Public Works	1957	67	1	26	3	37
	1956	64	1	25	2	36
	1955	150	—	21	2	127
	1954	70	2	28	4	36

NOTE: Numbers of female staff are shown in brackets.

(a) Decrease is due to the reclassification of some daily-paid employees included in previous years.

(b) Decrease is due to regrouping and consolidation of village areas.

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-1957

Department	Total	Functional category				
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others	
Total	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)
	1954	904 (43)	27	373 (43)	146	358
Administration	1957	71 (1)	1	—	59 (1)	11
	1956	24	1	—	14	9
	1955	21	—	1	16	4
	1954	27	11	—	12	4

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-1957 (continued)

Department		Total	Functional category			
			Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others
Agriculture	1957	20	—	—	—	20
	1956	33	—	—	—	33
	1955	4	—	—	—	4
	1954	1	—	—	—	1
Education	1957	227 (38)	—	212 (38)	—	15
	1956	210 (33)	—	188 (31)	22 (2)	—
	1955	233 (40)	—	211 (35)	1	21 (5)
	1954	228 (20)	—	266 (20)	—	2
Forestry	1957	84	—	21	1	62
	1956	52	—	20	—	32
	1955	21	—	21	—	—
	1954	22	—	22	—	—
Judicial	1957	273 (6)	—	1	46	226
	1956	308	—	2	110	196
	1955	325	—	1	67	257
	1954	336	3	—	70	263
Medical and Health	1957	191(28)	—	87 (27)	12 (1)	92
	1956	206 (23)	—	104 (23)	—	102
	1955	104 (15)	—	78 (10)	10 (1)	16 (4)
	1954	121 (23)	—	68 (23)	—	53
Survey	1957	8	—	7	—	1
	1956	5	—	3	2	—
	1955	4	—	4	—	—
	1954	9	—	4	—	5
Treasury	1957	73	1	—	58 (9)	14
	1956	100	—	18	68	14
	1955	74	1	3	52	18
	1954	71	13	—	43	15
Veterinary	1957	77	—	34	1	42
	1956	56	—	25	1	30
	1955	34	—	28	1	5
	1954	49	—	33	15	1
Public Works	1957	630	—	27	5	598
	1956	267	—	32	4	231
	1955	172	—	27	3	142
	1954	40	—	20	6	14

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.

**TOTAL NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY
WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY BY DEPARTMENTS**

TABLE 16. TOTAL ALL AREAS, 1954-57

<i>Department</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total	2,955 (91)	2,498 (72)	2,387 (79)	2,214 (70)
Administration	552 (1)	490	560 (1)	593
Agriculture	54	58	30	26
Education	407 (48)	385 (39)	399 (54)	360 (34)
Forestry	106	74	44	46
Judicial	335	367	396	376
Medical and Health	283 (41)	294 (31)	188 (22)	169 (32)
Police	217	213	214	221
Prisons	91 (1)	73 (2)	73 (2)	131 (4)
Survey	11	8	7	17
Treasury	87	113	86	87
Veterinary	115	92	68	78
Works	697	331	322	110

TABLE 16A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1954-57

<i>Department</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total	1,301 (24)	1,237 (16)	1,395 (24)	1,310 (27)
Administration	481	466	539 (1)	566
Agriculture	34	25	26	25
Education	180 (10)	175 (6)	166 (14)	132 (14)
Forestry	22	22	23	24
Judicial	62	59	71	40
Medical and Health	92 (13)	88 (8)	84 (7)	48 (9)
Police	217	213	214	221
Prisons	91 (1)	73 (2)	73 (2)	131 (4)
Survey	3	3	3	8
Treasury	14	13	12	16
Veterinary	38	36	34	29
Works	67	64	150	70

NOTE: See Notes under Table 15A.

TABLE 16B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1954-57

<i>Department</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total	1,654 (67)	1,261 (56)	992 (55)	904 (43)
Administration	71 (1)	24	21	27
Agriculture	20	33	4	1
Education	227 (38)	210 (33)	233 (40)	228 (20)
Forestry	84	52	21	22
Judicial	273	308	325	336
Medical and Health	191 (28)	206 (23)	104 (15)	121 (23)
Police	—	—	—	—
Prisons	—	—	—	—
Survey	8	5	4	9
Treasury	73	100	74	71
Veterinary	77	56	34	49
Works	630	267	172	40

NOTE: Female staff are shown in brackets.

TABLE 17A. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS—NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1957

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 . . .	—	{£282, £400; C—F}	E—J	J, K
Medical and Health . . .	D	E—K	—	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	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, 1957

Departments	Functional Category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other
Administration . . .	Grade I	—	Gr. II, III and IV	Gr. V
Agriculture . . .	—	Gr. IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V
Education . . .	—	See Part II 18B	—	Gr. V
Forestry . . .	—	Gr. IV	—	Gr. V
Judicial . . .	—	—	Gr. IV	Gr. V
Medical and Health . . .	—	Gr. IV	—	Gr. V
Police . . .	—	—	—	—
Prisons . . .	—	—	—	—
Public Works . . .	—	Gr. II, III, IV	—	—
Survey . . .	—	Gr. III, IV	—	Gr. V
Treasury . . .	—	Gr. II, III, IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V
Veterinary . . .	—	Gr. IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V

NOTE: Scales referred to are shown in detail in Table 18B.

TABLE 18A. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES, 1957 :
NORTHERN CAMEROONS

Scales	Starting point £	Increments, Maxima £	Efficiency Bars £
GENERAL			
Scale A 1	624	{ ×36—696; 804×42—1,140; 1,188×48—1,380	
Scale B 1	468	×24—660	
Grade A	390	×18—444; ×24—492	
Grade B	189	×9—234; ×12—330; ×15—360	(E 282)
Grade C	189	×9—234×12—282	(E 246)
Grade D	150	×6—162; 180×9—234; ×12—258	(E 162 and 207)
Grade E	150	×6—162; 180×9—207	(E 162 and 189)
Grade F	114	×6—168	(E 132)
Grade G	66	×6—78; 90×6—102; 114×6—132	(E 78 and 102)
Grade H	66	×6—78; 90×6—102	(E 78)
Grade J	42	×3—48×6—78	(E 60)
Grade K	30	×3—48×6—60	
POLICE AND PRISON			
Grade P A	390	×18—462	
Grade P B	276	×12—300×15—345	
Grade P C	234	×9—252×12—264	
Grade P D	198	×9—225	
Grade P E	171	×9—189	
Grade P F	144	×6—162	
Grade P G	126	×6—138	
Grade P H	102	×6—114	
Grade P J	84	×6—96	
Grade P K	66	×6—78	
Grade P L	42	×3—48×6—60	
EDUCATION			
Grade E A	150	{ ×6—162; 180×9—234; ×12—330; ×15—390; ×18—444; ×24—540	(E 162, 207 and 282)
Grade E B	66	{ ×6—78; 90×6—108; 120×6—156; ×12—180; ×9—234; ×12—258	(E 108, 150 and 207)
Grade E C	96	×6—156; ×12—180; 189	(E 120 and 150)
Grade E D	39	42×6—78	(E 60)
Grade E E	66	×6—78; 90×6—150	(E 78 and 108)

NOTES :

1. E equals efficiency bar at £.
2. Scale A 1. £1,188—1,380 equals upper segment.
3. Grades P A and P B apply to police only.
4. Grade E A. The extension £375—£540 applies to Grade I certificated teachers only.

TABLE 18B. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1957.

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima, etc. £</i>	<i>Specific Qualification required</i>
I. GENERAL			
Grade I . . .	390	×18—444×24—492	
Grade II . . .	198	×9—234×12—330×15—360	
Grade III . . .	150	×6—162×18—180×9—234 ×12—258	
Grade IVB . . .	114	×6—126×12—138×9—192 ×12—204	
Grade IVA . . .	108	×6—168	
Grade IV . . .	66	×6—102	
Grade VA—V . . .	40	×4—78	
II. TEACHERS			
Graduates :—			
Table A . . .	530	×18—800	
Table B . . .	548	×18—800×20—820	Teaching qualification
Table C . . .	624	×36—696×108—804×44 —888×42—1,140×48 —1,380	Voluntary agencies
Trained and Qualified :—			
Table D . . .	306	×12—330×15—360×30— 390×18—444×24—660	Yaba Diploma
Table E . . .	276	×15—396×18—576	U.K. Min. of Education Certificate and Froebel Certificate
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
With ordinary Schooling :—			
Table L . . .	156	×6—162	Secondary VI (or equal)
Table N . . .	66	×6—138	Standard VI
Table O . . .	120	×9—192	Special Register
Probationary :—			
Table P . . .	48		Standard VI
Table Q . . .	70		Secondary IV or Modern II
Table S . . .	52		Standard VI and Preliminary T.C.

**TABLE 18B. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1957 (continued)**

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima, etc. £</i>	<i>Specific Qualification required</i>
TEACHERS (continued)			
Trained and Certificated :—			
Table S . . .	111	×9—192	Women (3 years)
Table T . . .	165	×9—192	School Certificate (and 2 years)
Table U . . .	Current Salary	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))	

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 1953 TO 1957 AND PENALTIES IMPOSED

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total	Crime or offence charged								
		Criminal offences					Other offences			
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases	
(a)										
PERSONS DEALT WITH:										
Total	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
	1953	2,461	35	17	422	394	624	154	75	750
Females	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
	1953	59	4	2	17	9	10	—	—	17
Males	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
	1953	2,412	31	15	405	385	614	154	75	733
DISPOSAL OF CASES:										
Discharged	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
	1953	704	17	5	118	132	193	24	24	191
Sent for trial	1957	39	7	11	4	10	6	—	1	—
	1956	38	4	19	15	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	8	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—
	1954	13	3	6	3	—	—	1	—	—
	1953	23	6	9	7	—	—	1	—	—
Summary conviction	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
	1953	1,734	12	3	297	262	421	129	51	559

NOTE: (a) Adults charged in Bamenda Magistrate's Court not included in 1953-55 figures.

TABLE 19. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1953 TO 1957 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	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
	1953	601	6	—	109	178	227	26	23	32
Whipping	1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1956	22	—	—	9	10	3	—	—	—
	1955	30	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	14
	1953-1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine	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
	1953	987	5	3	143	51	166	95	25	501
Bound over	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
	1953	146	1	—	45	33	28	8	5	26

TABLE 20. JUVENILES CHARGED BEFORE MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1953 TO 1957

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	1957	69	—	—	24	39	—	—	—	6
	1956	83	—	—	14	32	13	—	—	24
	1955	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7
	1954	39	—	—	15	9	7	6	—	2
	1953	28	—	—	5	11	5	5	—	2
Females	1957	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
	1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1954	6	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
	1953	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Males	1957	66	—	—	23	37	—	—	—	6
	1956	83	—	—	14	32	13	—	—	24
	1955	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7
	1954	33	—	—	13	7	6	5	—	2
	1953	24	—	—	3	11	3	5	—	2
DISPOSAL OF CASES:										
Discharged	1957	11	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	1
	1956	29	—	—	10	5	1	—	—	13
	1955	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
	1954	21	—	—	10	2	4	5	—	—
	1953	10	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	—
Summary conviction	1957	58	—	—	23	30	—	—	—	5
	1956	54	—	—	4	27	12	—	—	11
	1955	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
	1954	18	—	—	5	7	3	1	—	2
	1953	18	—	—	3	7	5	1	—	2
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:										
Imprisonment:—	1953-1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whipping	1957	49	—	—	22	23	—	—	—	4
	1956	47	—	—	4	26	7	—	—	10
	1955	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
	1954	10	—	—	2	4	3	—	—	1
	1953	15	—	—	2	7	5	—	—	1
Fine	1957	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1956	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
	1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
	1953	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bound over	1957	8	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1
	1956	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
	1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
	1953	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

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, 1953 TO 1957

Disposal or Sentence	Total	Crime—or offence				
		Man-slaughter	Homicide	Offences against		Other crimes
				the person	property	
DISPOSAL OF CASES:						
TOTAL DEALT WITH:						
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
1953	9	1	—	—	5	3
Acquitted						
1957	28	4	17	4	3	—
1956	11	2	4	3	1	1
1955	8	3	1	—	—	4
1954	4	—	1	—	2	1
1953	4	—	—	—	3	1
Convicted						
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
1953	5	1	—	—	2	2
SENTENCES IMPOSED:						
Death						
1957	2	—	2	—	—	—
1956	3	—	3	—	—	—
1955	2	—	2	—	—	—
1953-54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison						
1957	20	6	—	8	4	2
1956	14	4	1	2	7	—
1955	14	3	—	—	2	9
1954	7	1	—	3	2	1
1953	5	1	—	—	2	2
Whipping						
1957*	3	1	—	2	—	—
1956 (a)	1	—	—	1	—	—
1955	1	—	—	—	—	1
1953-54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine						
1957	7	1	—	—	6	—
1956	2	—	—	1	—	1
1955	1	—	—	—	—	1
1953-54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bound over						
1953-57	—	—	—	—	—	—

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.

TABLE 22. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN TRUST TERRITORY AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1953 TO 1957

<i>Offence or penalty</i>	1957 (a)	1956	1955	1954	1953
OFFENCE:					
Total	5,842	13,132	12,685	9,625	11,159
Robbery, burglary, etc.	181	1,481	1,486	1,357	1,727
Theft of livestock or farm produce	128	856	932	549	896
Wounding or assault	616	1,929	2,250	1,833	1,910
Disturbing the peace	72	964	1,002	873	828
Adultery	256	683	799	391	633
Witchcraft or juju	4	29	53	126	—
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	2,548	1,920	2,077	2,095	1,678
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	778	1,493	1,037	313	760
Other offences	1,259	3,777	3,049	2,088	2,727
PENALTY IMPOSED:					
Total	3,984	10,124	8,590	7,435	8,846
Imprisonment:					
Over 1 year	—	94	322	53	43
6 to 12 months	—	393	261	211	236
1 to 5 months	471	897	1,110	770	1,223
Under 1 month	122	421	446	298	434
Fine:					
Over £5	1	311	370	145	689
Not over £5	3,169	7,923	6,056	5,872	5,689
Whipping	—	85	25	32	41
Other penalties	221	—	—	54	491

NOTE:

(a) Figures relate to Southern Cameroons only.

TABLE 23A. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN THE NORTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1957

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>	<i>Adamawa Province</i>	<i>Benue Province</i>	<i>Bornu Province</i>
OFFENCE:			
Total	4,282	7(a)	2,077
Robbery, burglary, etc.	985	—	16
Theft of livestock or farm produce	350	5	309
Wounding or assault	805	—	365
Disturbing the peace	587	—	36
Adultery	242	2	72
Witchcraft or juju	6	—	—
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	215	—	1,122
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	8	—	23
Other offences	1,084	—	134
PENALTY IMPOSED:			
Total	3,144	7	925
Imprisonment:			
Over 1 year	8	—	215
6 to 12 months	111	2	122
1 to 5 months	519	4	72
Under 1 month	328	1	—
Fine:			
Over £5	84	—	75
Not over £5	2,034	—	440
Whipping	60	—	1
Other penalties	—	—	—

NOTE: (a) Numbers of persons acquitted are not included.

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	—

APPENDIX IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

Introductory Note

The revised constitutional arrangements providing a separate Legislature for the Southern Cameroons took effect from 1st October, 1954. Consequently from that date the financial position of the Southern Cameroons is shown in the Published Estimates passed by the new Legislature and the estimation of revenue and expenditure attributable to Trust Territory as shown previously in this Appendix is no longer appropriate. For the Territory as a whole, therefore, the financial year 1953-54, for which revised estimates are shown, is the last year covered by the Tables in this Appendix. For the Southern Cameroons a Table has been included summarising the Approved Estimates of the Legislature for the financial year 1957-58.

Consideration has been given to the possibility of compiling statistics indicating the financial position of the Northern Areas in relation to the Northern Region and Federal Governments. These areas are administered as part of the Northern Region and the boundaries, in all but one case, cut across those of administrative divisions. Because of this and other formidable difficulties it has not been found possible to produce reliable comprehensive estimates. The enquiries made, however, for the year 1956-57, indicate that the combined expenditure of the Federal and Northern Region Governments attributable to the Northern Cameroons was considerably greater than the revenue derived from these areas—a conclusion which is strongly supported by the financial experience of the separate Southern Cameroons Government since its formation in 1954.

**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	100·0
1. Customs and Excise	905,100	45·3
2. Direct Taxes	388,000	19·4
3. Licences	29,400	1·5
4. Mining	—	—
5. Fees of Court	17,800	0·9
6. Marine	4,100	0·2
7. Posts and Telegraphs	23,000	1·2
8. Water	700	—
9. Earnings of Government Departments	36,600	1·8
10. Rents	8,200	0·4
11. Interest	600	—
12. Reimbursements	10,300	0·5
13. Miscellaneous	18,100	0·9
Total	1,441,900	72·1
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	131,200	6·6
Cameroons Road Fund	426,200	21·3

**TABLE 26. MAIN SOURCES OF NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE
ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1947-48 TO 1953-54**

£ thousand

Source	1953-54	1952-3	1951-2	1950-1	1949-50	1948-9	1947-8
TOTAL	1,999	1,995	1,402	1,145	1,045	519	301
Income Tax on individuals	20	18	12	13	9	7	3
Direct Tax—Government share	18	16	21	17	15	10	21
Companies Tax—including C.D.C.	350	660	493	704	595	197	29
Customs Duties	840	686	495	235	232	193	114
Licences and fees	52	37	56	50	43	39	30
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	131	112	142	54	79	16	66
Cameroons Road Fund	426	307	90	—	—	—	—
Other Revenue (a)	162	159	93	72	72	57	38

NOTE:—

(a) Including Excise duties, Revenue from Government Property, Interest, Fines, Forfeitures and Miscellaneous items.

**TABLE 27A. ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE
TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54**

Head and Description	Expenditure	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	per cent.
1. Public Debt	27,500	1.4
2. The Governor	2,400	0.1
3. Administration	94,000	4.9
4. Administrator-General	1,300	0.1
5. Agriculture	34,800	1.8
6. Audit	5,300	0.3
7. Aviation	6,600	0.4
8. Chemistry	600	—
9. Commerce and Industries	3,900	0.2
10. Co-operative Societies	6,200	0.3
11. Customs and Excise	31,500	1.6
12. Education	171,100	8.9
13. Electricity	100	—
14. Executive	7,700	0.4
15. Extra-departmental services	6,200	0.3
16. Forestry	18,100	1.0
17. Geological Survey	500	—
18. Inland Revenue	3,000	0.2
19. Judicial	19,100	1.0
20. Labour	6,100	0.3

TABLE 27A. ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54 (continued)

Head and Description	Expenditure	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	per cent.
21. Lands	2,400	0·1
22. Legal	2,400	0·1
23. Legislature	9,200	0·5
24. Marine	10,000	0·5
25. Marketing and Exports	10,300	0·5
26. Medical	121,800	6·3
27. Meteorological	1,300	0·1
28. Military and Defence	66,000	3·4
29. Secretariat	14,600	0·8
30. Miscellaneous (a)	115,800	6·0
31. Pensions and Gratuities	69,800	3·6
32. Police	95,200	5·0
33. Posts and Telegraphs	38,700	2·0
34. Printing and Stationery	10,300	0·5
35. Prisons	24,500	1·3
36. Public Relations	7,300	0·4
37. Public Works	23,700	1·2
38. Public Works—Recurrent Works	131,100	6·8
39. Public Works—Recurrent Services	3,700	0·2
40. Public Works—Extraordinary	40,200	2·1
41. Statistics	3,000	0·2
42. Subventions	39,200	2·0
43. Survey	15,900	0·8
44. Treasury	10,300	0·5
45. Veterinary	16,400	0·9
Total	1,329,100	69·0
Development and Welfare	131,200	6·8
Appendix I, Expenditure	40,700	2·1
Cameroons Road Fund	426,200	22·1
Total	598,100	31·0
Total Expenditure	1,927,200	100·0

(a) Excluding £265,000 to Cameroons Fund.

TABLE 27B. SUMMARY OF BUDGET, 1957-58:
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Recurrent Budget, 1957-58 (Excluding Revenue Head 513 and Expenditure Head 545)		£	£
Estimated Revenue:—			
Ordinary Revenue		346,355	
Southern Cameroons Grant		51,300	
C.D.C. Profits		—	
C.D.W. Grants		76,865	
Guaranteed Sum		<u>528,700*</u>	1,003,220
Estimated Expenditure:—			
Personal Emoluments		404,235	
Other Charges		582,570	
Special Expenditure		<u>4,805</u>	991,610
Estimated Surplus			<u>£11,610</u>
Capital Budget, 1957-58 (Revenue Head 513 and Expenditure Head 545)			
Estimated Expenditure		<u>460,670</u>	<u>460,670</u>
Estimated Revenue:—			
C.D.W. Grants		380,570	
Other Capital Revenues		<u>28,000</u>	408,570
Estimated Deficit			<u>£52,100</u>
General Budget Summary, 1957-58			
Estimated Expenditure:—			
Recurrent Budget		991,610	
Capital Budget		<u>460,670</u>	1,452,280
Estimated Revenue:—			
Recurrent Budget		1,003,220	
Capital Budget		<u>408,570</u>	1,411,790
Estimated Deficit			£40,490

* This represents the amount the Federal Government, by means of a Resolution passed by the Federal House of Representatives in April 1955, has undertaken to advance, being the difference between £580,000 and the estimated revenue from the statutory Grant and C.D.C. profits. See also Part VI, Chapter I of this Report.

Source: Southern Cameroons Government approved Estimates 1957-58, in which full details have been published.

TABLE 28. REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY,
BY SOURCE

TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54 TO 1957-58

£

Source	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
TOTAL REVENUE	636,800	645,000	558,500	506,000	366,000
Total Ordinary Revenue	625,200	611,900	511,400	458,700	344,000
General Tax	336,200	310,000	245,000	231,500	175,000
Jangali	128,100	145,600	120,600	109,300	84,800
Native Courts	43,800	38,300	38,300	33,400	24,100
Interest	8,400	5,300	6,100	4,600	3,200
Miscellaneous	44,400	44,400	45,300	23,500	9,400
Grants	64,300	68,300	56,100	56,400	45,500
Special Revenue—Arrears of 1955-56 Tax	4,000	4,400	—	—	—
Trade and Industry	1,400	800	1,000	400	10,800
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	6,200	27,900	46,100	46,900	11,200

NOTE: Figures are partly estimated.

TABLE 29A. NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953-54 TO 1957-58

£

Source	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
TOTAL REVENUE	332,100	345,500	320,900	272,500	219,200
Total Ordinary Revenue	326,700	335,500	290,300	245,500	213,800
General Tax	166,400	159,400	142,700	112,500	110,900
Jangali	81,300	98,800	73,000	68,700	55,000
Native Courts	16,400	15,600	14,900	12,500	9,300
Interest	4,900	4,000	4,600	4,100	1,500
Miscellaneous	12,200	10,500	13,700	8,800	7,700
Grants	45,500	47,200	41,400	38,900	29,400
Trade and Industry	1,400	800	1,000	400	300
Grants—Capital Works	4,000	9,200	29,600	26,600	5,100

NOTES:

1. All figures are partly estimated, and those for 1956-57 and earlier are revised estimates.
2. 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, 1953-54 TO 1957-58

£

Source	1957-58(a)	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
TOTAL REVENUE	304,700	299,500	237,600	233,500	146,800
Total Ordinary Revenue	298,500	276,400	221,100	213,200	130,200
General Tax	169,800	150,600	102,300	119,000	64,100
Jangali	46,800	46,800	47,600	40,600	29,800
Native Courts	27,400	22,700	23,400	20,900	16,800
Interest	3,500	1,300	1,500	500	1,700
Miscellaneous	32,200	33,900	31,600	14,700	1,700
Grants	18,800	21,100	14,700	17,500	16,100
Special Revenue—Arrears of 1955-56 Tax	4,000	4,400	—	—	—
Trade and Industry Reimbursements and Codified Grants	—	—	—	—	10,500
	2,200	18,700	16,500	20,300	6,100

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

TABLE 30. DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE
IN TRUST TERRITORY

TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54 TO 1957-58

£

Heads of Expenditure	1957-58 (a)	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	621,800	577,600	560,500	475,900	487,700
Total Ordinary Expenditure	527,400	465,600	410,800	358,500	401,500
Administration	69,500	63,700	53,700	45,300	70,200
Agriculture	12,700	10,500	8,600	7,000	8,900
District Council Funds	11,300	9,500	7,700	9,600	7,700
Education	101,900	88,500	66,000	60,100	65,300
Forestry	11,400	9,300	7,800	7,200	8,500
Judicial	42,700	36,400	32,200	31,800	34,300
Medical and Health	62,000	48,100	39,500	36,800	39,800
Miscellaneous	39,700	42,800	63,400	41,600	35,700
Pensions	5,800	6,300	5,200	5,300	2,200
Police	24,000	18,800	15,900	14,100	22,700
Prisons	21,800	18,600	16,400	15,100	15,800
Survey	2,500	1,300	900	1,100	1,600
Treasury	18,700	14,800	12,500	10,600	11,600
Veterinary	16,800	12,600	10,200	9,600	10,500
Works Recurrent	86,600	84,400	70,800	63,300	66,700
Recoverable Expenditure	—	13,700	14,300	9,800	9,300
Trade and Industry	1,200	900	1,000	400	500
Works, Extraordinary	93,200	97,400	134,400	107,200	76,400

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

**DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE
IN TRUST TERRITORY**

TABLE 31A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1953-54 TO 1957-58

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1957-58(a)	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	301,100	298,400	325,100	261,600	284,200
Total Ordinary Expenditure	278,200	248,400	232,400	189,600	241,900
Administration	44,700	41,700	38,100	31,800	47,200
Agriculture	11,000	8,200	5,600	5,200	7,000
District Council Funds	11,300	9,500	7,700	6,500	7,700
Education	58,500	48,700	40,200	33,500	41,100
Forestry	4,800	4,000	3,200	2,700	4,600
Judicial	9,900	8,500	7,500	6,500	8,800
Medical and Health	22,000	19,000	16,200	12,100	15,500
Miscellaneous	18,600	22,100	36,500	20,900	16,600
Pensions	2,300	3,200	3,000	3,500	2,200
Police	24,000	18,800	15,900	14,100	22,700
Prisons	21,700	18,600	16,300	15,100	15,700
Survey	700	600	500	500	800
Treasury	3,800	3,500	2,800	2,300	3,700
Veterinary	8,200	6,600	5,400	5,200	6,900
Works, recurrent	36,700	35,400	33,500	29,700	41,400
Recoverable Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and Industry	1,200	900	1,000	400	500
Works, Extraordinary	21,700	49,100	91,700	71,600	41,800

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

TABLE 31B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953-54 TO 1957-58

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1957-58(a)	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	320,700	279,200	235,400	221,200	203,500
Total Ordinary Expenditure	249,200	217,200	178,400	168,900	159,600
Administration	24,800	22,000	15,600	13,500	23,000
Agriculture	1,700	2,300	3,000	1,800	1,900
District Council Funds	—	—	—	3,100	—
Education	43,400	39,800	25,800	26,600	24,200
Forestry	6,600	5,300	4,600	4,500	3,900
Judicial	32,800	27,900	24,700	25,300	25,500
Medical and Health	40,000	29,100	23,300	24,700	24,300
Miscellaneous	21,100	20,700	26,900	20,700	19,100
Pensions	3,500	3,100	2,200	1,800	—
Police	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons	100	—	100	—	100
Survey	1,800	700	400	600	800
Treasury	14,900	11,300	9,700	8,300	7,900
Veterinary	8,600	6,000	4,800	4,400	3,600
Works, recurrent	49,900	49,000	37,300	33,600	25,300
Recoverable Expenditure	—	13,700	14,300	9,800	9,300
Trade and Industry	—	—	—	—	—
Works, Extraordinary	71,500	48,300	42,700	42,500	34,600

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

APPENDIX V. TAXATION

Introductory Note

Income tax is payable only by companies and by non-Africans. Companies pay tax at 9s. in the £ on their net profits and only four or five companies are affected. Individual non-Africans pay tax either on a sliding-scale or at a flat rate; the details are set out in the tables.

It is not possible to say how many persons working in the Trust Territory pay income tax. It would not be easy to determine the number, since taxes are not locally assessed, and non-Africans are constantly moving into or out of Trust Territory on postings, transfers, leaves, etc.

The main taxes levied on Africans are a capitation 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 1956/57 (year ended 31st March) were as follows:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Tax</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
		£
Cocoa	£4 per ton	25,673
Palm Kernels	£2 per ton	11,084
Palm Oil	£4 per ton	28,532

The basis of customs duties is that they should yield about 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on exports, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports. Imports exempt from duty include perishable foodstuffs and all forms of milk; medical, and sanitary goods; 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.

NOTE ON INCOME TAX

Company tax is payable at 9 shillings in the £ on the profits. New Companies earning less than £3,000 a year profit are taxed at lower rates during the first 6 years of operation.

Individual or personal income-tax is payable only by non-Africans. Tax is paid:

EITHER

(a) On gross income less reliefs and deductions—on a sliding scale rising from 4½d. in the £ to 15 shillings.

OR

(b) On gross income less deductions—at a flat rate of 4½d. in the £ whichever method yields the greater tax.

The first £200 of a woman's income is absolutely exempt from tax.

RATES OF TAX PAYABLE ON 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 £210	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, 1957

District	Average Tax paid	Total Tax paid	Number of taxpayers
	s. d.	£	
Belel	31 6	1,372	871
Chamba Nassarawa	31 0	14,514	9,364
Chamba Sugu	31 0	6,605	4,261
Chamba Yelwa	31 0	6,308	4,070
Chubunawa	31 0	17,309	11,167
Gashaka	28 6	3,441	2,415
Madagali	30 6	13,225	8,669
Mambila	25 10	14,236	11,031
Maiha	31 6	5,364	3,406
Mubi	31 6	25,969	16,536
Toungo	31 6	4,470	2,838
Uba	31 0	13,130	8,471
Verre	27 4	8,127	5,945
Zummo	31 6	4,160	2,641

TABLE 33B. BENUE PROVINCE, 1957

District	Average Tax paid	Total Tax paid	Number of Taxpayers
	s. d.	£	
Kentu	22 0	898	816
Ndoro	22 0	910	826
Tigon	22 0	1,631	1,479

TABLE 33C. BORNU PROVINCE, 1957

District	Average Tax paid	Total Tax paid	Number of Taxpayers
	s. d.	£	
Bama	29 0	18,058	12,480
Gajibo }	28 0	10,914	7,780
Gumsu }	27 7	11,678	8,468
Gulumba }	21 6	18,357	17,053
Gwoza }	29 4	8,642	5,885
Ngala }	28 0	11,071	7,921
Rann Kala Bulge }	28 0	11,312	8,088
Woloje }			

TABLE 33D. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1957

Division	Average Tax paid	Total Tax paid	Number of Taxpayers
	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, 1957

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>	<i>Rate of tax per £</i>
First £72 (£1-72)	s. d. 4
Next £327 (£73-400)	6
„ £300 (£401-700)	1 0
„ £300 (£701-1,000)	1 6

TABLE 34B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1957

<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, 1957

	<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).

* Increase from four to five shillings with effect from 1st April, 1956.

APPENDIX VI. MONEY AND BANKING

Note

Separate monetary statistics are not available, as the same currency is used throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory (and indeed in all British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories throughout West Africa).

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, 1949 TO 1957**

£

Year	Imports			Exports including re-exports
	Total	Bullion	Merchandise	
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
1949	673,800	—	673,800	2,405,700

**TABLE 37. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY
PORTS: BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1953 TO 1957**

£ thousand

Commodity Group	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
IMPORTS: TOTAL	2,370·4	2,010·7	2,094·3	1,666·1	1,617·8
Food, drink, and tobacco:	435·9	446·0	329·2	252·4	222·9
Food	329·2	292·5	212·5	145·1	124·9
Drink	104·5	153·1	115·9	106·7	97·3
Tobacco	2·2	0·4	0·8	0·6	0·7
Raw materials and mainly unmanu- factured articles	49·5	47·4	25·7	28·5	22·8
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	1,884·7	1,517·3	1,739·4	1,385·2	1,372·1
Textiles	133·8	139·8	197·6	135·3	109·7
Metal goods	799·1	605·6	659·7	657·2	935·0
Miscellaneous manufactures	951·8	771·9	882·1	592·7	327·4
Animals, not for food	0·3	—	—	—	—
EXPORTS—Domestic Produce: TOTAL	5,351·1	4,236·0	4,026·0	4,826·9	5,543·8
Food, drink, and tobacco	4,349·0	3,583·1	3,422·8	4,263·2	4,669·0
Raw materials and mainly unmanu- factured articles	963·0	605·3	568·5	563·7	874·8
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	38·8	47·2	34·7	—	—
Animals, not for food	0·3	0·4	—	—	—

TABLE 38. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1953 TO 1957 Values £ thousand

Commodity	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Beer, ale, stout, etc.	90.7	143.4	106.1	97.2	79.8
Salt (a)	11.5	13.2	9.8	8.1	10.4
Flour, wheaten	34.0	39.4	41.0	33.3	29.4
Cotton piece-goods	40.8	46.3	73.2	75.2	50.0
Medicines and drugs	18.2	15.9	14.7	17.7	10.3
Cement	76.7	64.1	89.3	91.5	72.3
Paints and colours	16.2	19.0	31.8	11.4	9.8
Fertilisers	422.8	296.5	308.0	247.9	99.7
Tools, implements and instruments	38.3	33.6	33.2	33.1	31.4
Machinery and parts thereof	259.2	151.8	139.4	121.2	165.1
Iron and steel manufactures:					
Household utensils of iron and steel	20.7	12.9	22.1	42.6	32.6
Building and mining materials	82.3	50.2	34.7	40.6	63.7
Railway materials	18.6	24.1	34.5	45.1	16.5
Other iron and steel manufactures	83.6	79.3	98.0	114.1	150.1
Vehicles:					
Railway locomotives and parts	14.4	17.7	24.7	19.6	15.4
Railway wagons and parts	6.7	8.8	3.0	13.0	25.7
Private cars	26.8	24.9	40.0	38.5	33.1
Commercial vehicles	17.9	12.6	7.6	3.2	5.3
Chassis with engines	66.2	68.8	56.3	54.7	69.9
Cycles	11.6	34.2	22.9	31.6	35.2
Ships and boats	24.0	0.4	0.7	29.6	76.8

NOTE:—(a) 1953 figure excludes table salt.

TABLE 39. EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS: PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1953 TO 1957—VALUE AND QUANTITIES

Commodity	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
COCOA:					
Value, £ thousand	996	976	934	1,340	1,611
Quantity, long tons	4,582	5,460	3,810	3,609	6,360
Quantity (metric tons)	(4,657)	(5,549)	(3,872)	(3,667)	(6,464)
FRESH BANANAS:					
Value, £ thousand	2,799	2,403	2,344	2,863	3,005
Quantity, long tons	77,836	68,601	66,969	81,232	90,360
Quantity (metric tons)	(79,107)	(69,722)	(68,063)	(82,556)	(91,833)
DRIED BANANAS:					
Value, £ thousand	22	25	15	3	26
Quantity, long tons	158	195	128	29	230
Quantity (metric tons)	(161)	(198)	(130)	(29)	(234)
PALM KERNELS:					
Value, £ thousand	62	69	89	88	254
Quantity, long tons	1,379	1,514	2,000	1,731	4,570
Quantity (metric tons)	(1,402)	(1,539)	(2,033)	(1,759)	(4,644)
PALM OIL:					
Value, £ thousand	261	197	241	174	192
Quantity, long tons	3,029	2,360	3,239	2,590	2,760
Quantity (metric tons)	(3,078)	(2,399)	(3,292)	(2,631)	(2,805)
RUBBER:					
Value, £ thousand	313	236	218	285	337
Quantity, long tons	1,905	1,644	1,442	1,603	2,040
Quantity (metric tons)	(1,936)	(1,671)	(1,465)	(1,629)	(2,073)

TABLE 40. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
1953 TO 1957

£ thousand					
<i>Country of origin or destination</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
IMPORTS—Total	2,370·4	2,010·7	2,094·3	1,666·1	1,617·8
Total—British Countries	1,259·4	1,191·4	1,409·6	1,259·5	1,357·4
United Kingdom	1,214·4	1,150·0	1,370·3	1,222·6	1,342·0
Other British Countries	45·0	41·4	39·3	36·9	15·4
Total—Foreign Countries	1,111·0	819·3	684·7	406·6	260·4
France	46·3	1·5	17·8	16·6	12·2
French Cameroons	14·9	—	2·1	0·6	3·1
Netherlands	507·6	318·1	278·0	173·5	49·7
Belgium—Luxemburg	53·0	114·0	82·6	24·2	64·5
Germany	112·1(b)	151·1	81·5	53·2	25·6
Italy and Trieste	3·4	2·7	1·8	2·9	0·9
Japan	47·1	56·5	83·6	35·5	21·2
United States of America	134·9	55·5	54·0	38·9	44·2
Other Foreign Countries	191·7	119·9	83·3	61·2	39·0
EXPORTS (including Re-exports)					
Total	5,351·1	4,237·0	4,041·8	4,912·4	5,571·9
United Kingdom	4,749·2	3,693·4	3,722·1	4,339·2	4,594·5(a)
Other British Countries	54·3	0·5	0·3	0·5	2·5(a)
Western Germany	162·5	8·2	—	—	268·8
U.S.A.	23·6	461·7	273·0	568·1	452·6
Other Foreign Countries	361·5	73·2	46·4	4·6	223·1(a)

NOTES:

(a) Excluding re-exports (value altogether at £28,100) for which the breakdown by country is not available.

(b) This figure relates to Western Germany only.

TABLE 41. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
MAIN ITEMS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION, 1957

<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.	183·4	50·8	—	32·4	2·2	95·6	—	—	2·4
Cement tons	7,402·1	7,402·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers tons	13,929·0	2,221·6	12·0	10,736·4	204·0	635·0	—	—	120·0
Machinery									
£ sterling	259,231	145,550	316	53,816	—	11,214	—	47,733	602
Ships and boats									
£ sterling	23,979	9,914	—	14,065	—	—	—	—	—
EXPORTS:									
Cocoa tons	4,582	3,832	—	250	—	—	—	—	500
Bananas (fresh)									
tons	77,836	76,656	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,180
Rubber tons	1,905	1,905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

Introductory Note

There are no comprehensive agricultural statistics for the territory. Information on land use and on estimated agricultural production for a small sample of villages was collected in the course of a sample census. Full details were given in the Report on the sample census of agriculture, 1950-51, published by the Department of Statistics, Lagos, in 1952. On the other hand there are certain crops which are grown mainly or entirely for export—in the Northern areas groundnuts and long-staple cotton, in the Southern areas bananas, palm kernels, cocoa and rubber, and there are comprehensive statistics for these.

TABLE 42. ESTIMATED LAND UTILISATION, 1950-51

Square miles

Land Classification	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
AREAS Total	34,081	17,500	16,581	(31,786)	(29,318)	(17,719)	6,932	9,649
Under farm crops	1,108	594	504	(1,318)	(1,757)	(2,110)	362	142
Under tree crops (b)	451	3	448	(3)	(—)	(—)	30	418
Fallow	4,653	594	4,059	(457)	(6,908)	(692)	3,293	766
Forest Reserves	2,159	15	2,144	(11)	(509)	(152)	510	1,634
Non-agricultural	190	71	119	(55)	(271)	(205)	65	54
Grazing	1,253	112	1,141	(—)	(—)	(—)	1,141	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	24,267	16,101	8,166	(29,943)	19,873	42,574	1,531	6,635
PERCENTAGES Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under farm crops	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.2	6.0	4.6	5.2	1.5
Under tree crops	1.3	—	2.7	—	—	—	0.4	4.3
Fallow	13.7	3.3	24.4	1.4	23.6	1.5	47.5	7.9
Forest Reserves	6.3	—	12.8	—	1.7	0.3	7.4	16.9
Non-agricultural	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6
Grazing	3.7	0.6	6.9	—	—	—	16.5	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	71.2	92.4	49.5	94.2	67.4	67.8	22.1	68.8

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 paint or sap of the trees; they exclude timber, firewood, bark, wild honey, etc.

TABLE 43. ESTIMATED AREAS UNDER PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51

Thousand acres

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
ACREAGES								
Total (d)	909	412	499	(843)	(1,299)	(1,378)	400	99
Rice	9	—	9	(—)	(28)	(—)	—	9
Millet	53	53	—	(69)	(211)	(524)	—	—
Guinea Corn(b)	272	272	—	(512)	(304)	(547)	—	—
Maize(c)	228	27	201	—	(16)	(22)	186	15
Cassava	96	6	90	(26)	(40)	(—)	76	14
Yams	8	—	8	(—)	(314)	(—)	—	8
Cocoyams	84	5	81	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	35
Cow peas	13	13	—	(21)	(46)	(73)	—	—
Okra	2	1	1	(—)	(7)	(—)	—	1
Peppers	1	—	1	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1
Groundnuts	36	32	4	(127)	(41)	(162)	1	3
Other farm crops	107	3	104	(88)	(222)	(50)	91	13
PERCENTAGES(d)								
Total	100	100	100	(100)	(100)	(100)	100	100
Rice	1.0	—	1.8	(—)	(2.3)	(—)	—	9.3
Millet	5.2	12.8	—	(8.2)	(17.2)	(38.0)	—	—
Guinea Corn	29.9	66.0	—	(60.7)	(24.7)	(33.7)	—	—
Maize	25.2	6.5	40.5	(—)	(1.3)	(1.6)	46.5	15.5
Cassava	10.6	1.5	18.5	(3.1)	(3.3)	(—)	19.0	14.4
Yams	0.9	—	1.7	(—)	(25.5)	(—)	—	8.3
Cocoyams	9.2	1.2	15.9	(—)	(—)	(—)	11.5	54.0
Cow peas	1.4	3.2	—	(2.5)	(3.7)	(5.3)	—	—
Okra	0.2	0.3	0.2	(—)	(0.6)	(—)	—	1.0
Peppers	0.1	—	0.2	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1.0
Groundnuts	3.9	7.8	0.8	(15.1)	(3.3)	(11.8)	0.3	3.1
Other farm products	11.8	0.7	20.4	(10.4)	(18.1)	(3.6)	22.7	5.9

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	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
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, 1953-54 TO 1956-57

	Marketing Year (Calendar Year)	Palm Kernels	Palm Oil	Crop Season	Cocoa	Ground- nuts	Seed Cotton
Production		Tons (a)	Tons (a)		Tons (a)	Tons	Tons (b)
	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
	1954	5,878	5,212	1953-54	4,010	12,958	68
Producer Value		£	£		£	£	£
	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
	1954	184,000	393,000	1953-54	669,000	368,000	3,600

NOTES: (a) Produce graded figures for 1954-1955.

(b) Produce purchased figures for 1954-1955.

(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, 1952 TO 1957

Estimated numbers—thousands

Year	Cattle
Total 1957	561
1956	590
1955	575
1954	586
1953	485
1952	479
By provinces, 1957:	
Southern Cameroons	166
Trust Territory within:	
Adamawa	238
Benue	2
Bornu	155
By provinces, 1956:	
Southern Cameroons	205
Trust Territory within:	
Adamawa	256
Benue	—
Bornu	129

NOTE: There are also considerable numbers of horses, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

**TABLE 48. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FROM TRUST TERRITORY,
1956 AND 1957**

<i>Product</i>	1957		1956	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cattle Exported Number	53,000	£ 894,000	35,000	£ 570,000
Meat for local consumption:				
Beef thousand lb.	2,900	171,000	2,400	170,000

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:

Fisheries in Trust Territory are not susceptible to exact study. There is a certain amount of sea fishing from canoes from the Bimbila River estuary. Fishing in inland water-ways is widespread wherever it is practicable, and dried fish and shrimps are substantial items of diet and of internal trade. No statistics of fisheries are available.

APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

**TABLE 49. AREA OF FORESTS AND FOREST ESTATES IN TRUST
TERRITORY, 1956 AND 1957**

<i>Type of Forest</i>	<i>Area</i>	
	1957	1956
	<i>Sq. miles</i>	<i>Sq. miles</i>
Productive or unproductive forests:		
Total area of productive forests	1,581	1,559
Area of productive forests being exploited	179	179
Estimated area of unproductive forests	731	731
Managed forests:		
Area of forest reserve	2,418 (a)	2,372 (a)
Area of forest under regeneration schemes	8 (b)	4.9

NOTES:

(a) Includes 82 sq. miles in 1956 and 106 sq. miles in 1957 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, 1951-52 TO 1956-57

Year	Volume	Value
	<i>cubic feet</i>	£
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
1951-52	774,050	65,400

NOTES:

- No statistics are available for other forest products.
 - 1955-56 and 1956-57 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, 1956 AND 1957**

Type of Society	1957 (a)				1956			
	Number of Societies	Membership	Capital	Turnover	Number of Societies	Membership	Capital	Turnover
TOTAL	129	8,457	£ 167,438	£ 1,484,994	87	6,564	£ 70,622	£ 1,316,144
Thrift and Credit	4	76	199	231	4	84	167	106
Thrift and Loan	5	210	6,272	389	4	186	6,421	441
Marketing	106	7,892	31,573	545,041	68	6,074	18,196	543,684
Farming (b)	2	32	184	134	2	32	184	134
Secondaries	12	247	129,210	939,199	9	188	45,654	771,779

NOTES:

- The 1956 figures include 2 Co-operative Societies in the Northern Areas: One Thrift and Loan Society with a membership of 43 and a Working Capital of £633, and the other a Consumer Society with a membership of 45, Working Capital of £250 and Turnover of £686.
 - The 1956 figures are as at 31st March, 1956.
- (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 their 1956 figures are therefore shown.

APPENDIX XV.
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 52. POST OFFICES, MONEY- AND POSTAL-ORDERS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1956 AND 1957

<i>Item</i>	1957	1956
	<i>Number or Value</i>	<i>Number or Value</i>
POST OFFICES:		
TOTAL	31	32
Full facilities (a)	6	6
Partial facilities	25	26
MONEY ORDERS:		
Issued: Number	8,420	7,897
Value	£ 145,409	138,104
Paid: Number	2,914	2,693
Value	£ 43,318	41,384
POSTAL ORDERS:		
Issued: Number	144,150	112,530
Value	£ 104,771	89,575
Paid: Number	26,304	24,909
Value	£ 23,657	21,790
SAVINGS BANK:		
Deposits	£ 32,719	26,649
Withdrawals	£ 68,320	49,355

NOTE: (a) Full facilities comprise: Postal, Telegraph, Money- and Postal-Order Services and Savings Bank.

TABLE 53. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1956 AND 1957

<i>Item</i>	1957	1956
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
TELEPHONE SERVICE:		
Number of systems	4	4
Mileage of wires—local	260	305
Mileage of wires—trunk	300	506
Subscribers	240	227
Public telephones	4	4
TELEGRAPH SERVICE:		
Offices	6	6
Inland telegrams	149,358	64,868
Foreign telegrams received	4,641	1,710
Foreign telegrams despatched	5,185	2,524
WIRELESS LICENCES:		
Issued	229	129

NOTES:

1. Figures refer to Southern Cameroons only.
2. Detailed planning and the initial foundation work is now in hand for a comprehensive scheme to modernise the telecommunications services of the Southern Cameroons. The scheme includes the provision of automatic telephone exchanges at Buea, Tiko, Kumba and Victoria and the improvement of the trunk facilities from these exchanges. Telephone communication is to be extended to Mamfe and Bamenda and the entire telephone and telegraph system of the Southern Cameroons is to be linked to the Nigerian system.

**TABLE 54A. ROADS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY PROVINCE—
NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1957**

<i>Area</i>	1957			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>All Season</i>	<i>Dry Season</i>	<i>Tarred</i>
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province	402	137	265	—
Benue Province	40	21	19	—
Bornu Province (a)	379	38	341	—

NOTES:

This statement of road mileage at the end of 1957 is not comparable with figures of road mileages in earlier issues of the Report. Previously all Trunk Roads "A" were erroneously classified as all season.

(a) The classification of bus routes has little significance in the Territory. There are few roads which are not served by some form of passenger-carrying vehicle.

**TABLE 54B. ROADS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1956 AND 1957**

<i>Type</i>	1957	1956
	miles	miles
Native Authority and Community Development Roads	538	450
Public Works Trunk "A" Roads	480 (a)	465
Public Works Trunk "B" Roads	159 (b)	165

NOTES:

The classification of bus routes has little significance in the Territory. There is no road which is not served by some form of passenger-carrying vehicle.

(a) Includes 9 miles section of Misaje-Taleum new road construction together with 6 miles classified as Trunk Road "B" in 1956.

(b) Decrease due to a section of the Bamenda ring road reclassified as Trunk "A" road.

**TABLE 55. MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED IN THE TRUST TERRITORY,
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1956 AND 1957**

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	1957	1956
Private vehicles and taxis(a)	368	275
Commercial vehicles :		
Lorries, Kitcars, etc.(b)	712	671
Trailers	65	50
Motor cycles	78	54
Tractors(c)	48	38

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, 1955 TO 1957

Year	No. of Airports	Passenger Movements	
		Arrivals	Departures
1955			
TOTAL	2	1,678	1,930
Tiko	1	1,678	1,930
Mamfe	1	—	—
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	—	—

TABLE 57. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION POINTS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE, 1956 AND 1957

Area	Total	Synoptic reporting stations	Climatological or agricultural stations	Rainfall Stations
1956				
TOTAL	99	3	6	90
Southern Cameroons	71	3	5	63
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province	11	—	1	10
Benue Province	2	—	—	2
Bornu Province	15	—	—	15
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

TABLE 58. SEA-BORNE CARGO LOADED AND UNLOADED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS, 1952 TO 1957 Thousand long tons

Year	Cargo Loaded			Cargo Unloaded		
	Coastwise	Foreign	Total	Coastwise	Foreign	Total
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
1952	3	84	87	11	31	42

TABLE 59. NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1957

Nationality of Vessel	Entered			Cleared		
	Coastwise	Foreign	Total	Coastwise	Foreign	Total
TOTAL	244	421	665	240	416	656
British	205	319	524	196	319	515
French	2	64	66	—	65	65
Dutch	4	2	6	3	2	5
German	8	6	14	7	7	14
Norwegian	14	18	32	18	15	33
Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	4	6	10	6	5	11
U.S.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	7	6	13	10	3	13

TABLE 60. REGISTERED TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1956 AND 1957

Thousand net registered tons

Nationality of Vessels	Vessels Entered			Vessels Cleared		
	Foreign	Coastwise	Total	Foreign	Coastwise	Total
TOTAL 1957	278.1	550.7	828.8	282.5	545.5	828.0
1956	211.3	402.0	613.3	281.9	321.5	603.4
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
1956						
British	149.1	340.7	489.8	224.8	262.7	487.5
French	0.9	2.9	3.8	0.9	0.2	1.1
Dutch	—	6.3	6.3	3.2	3.2	6.4
German	—	12.2	12.2	5.4	6.8	12.2
Norwegian	24.3	18.2	42.5	24.7	17.8	42.5
Spanish	*	—	*	—	*	*
Swedish	10.5	14.0	24.5	15.8	8.8	24.6
U.S.A.	19.0	5.0	24.0	7.1	11.9	19.0
Others	7.5	2.7	10.2	—	10.1	10.1

* Less than 50 tons.

APPENDIX XVI. COST OF LIVING**Introductory Note**

Apart from the plantations in Victoria Division of the Southern Cameroons, the people of the Trust Territory nearly all follow rural occupations and are not employees. In these circumstances consumer Price Indices have only circumscribed relevance to the Trust Territory. The prices given in the following tables come from different sources. Those for Victoria and Buea are collected by the Department of Labour and are fairly reliable. Those for Bama, Gwoza and Mubi are collected by local authority employees for the administration; and it is not possible to assess their worth.

TABLE 61A. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS
BAMA, GWOZA AND MUBI, 1954 TO 1957

pence

Foodstuff	Local Unit of quantity and amount priced weight	Bama				Gwoza (d)				Mubi			
		1957	1956	1955	1954	1957	1956	1955	1954	1957	1956	1955 (1)	1954 (1)
Millet	mudu or tasa . lb.	3.5	2.8	4.1	3.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.7	2.6	2.3	4.0
Guinea-corn	" " . lb.	3.3	2.7	4.5	3.1	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.9
Brown rice	" " . lb.	3.7	3.3	4.1	7.3	5.7	3.3	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.6	5.7	6.8
Cassava tubers	bundle or heap . lb.	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3
Fresh beef: boneless	piece or heap . lb.	14.8	14.8	14.6	15.8	8.8	8.0	5.7	6.4	11.3	17.2	8.9	16.7
Dried beef	" " . lb.	18.6	16.7	11.5	9.6	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried fish	heap " . lb.	9.9	13.2	19.0	9.7	17.9	13.9	16.1	15.6	12.0	19.5	12.0	12.0
Palm oil (medium)	large beer bottle { 1 lb. 8 ozs. }	28.4	22.3	18.4	21.6	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..
Groundnut oil (medium)	" " { 1 lb. 8 ozs. }	17.1	18.6	21.2	24.0	15.7	16.8	15.1	14.5	21.0	26.8	21.2	22.6
Sour milk	calabash . lb.	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.3	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	—	—	..
Butter	lump or bowl . lb.	31.7	26.4	27.0	20.2	—	8.8	11.8	16.4	—	—	—	..
Salt	lump . lb.	7.8	8.6	8.4	7.1	6.0	4.7	4.8	4.2	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.6
Dried pepper (a, b, c)	small mudu or tasa . lb.	13.8	15.1	15.7	9.9	15.6	8.6	14.5	9.2	18.0	29.7	23.3	29.3
Daddawa balls	— . lb.	15.4	14.7	14.6	17.9	17.2	11.0	8.2	11.2	12.0	11.3	12.0	10.0
Dried kuka leaves	small mudu or tasa . lb.	9.5	7.3	9.9	7.7	3.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.9	1.0	1.7
Groundnuts—shelled	tasa . . . lb.	—	—	—	..	—	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.8	4.9	3.6	3.1

NOTES:

1. 1954 and 1955 prices for Mubi are January–September averages and in 1956 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, ½ lb. for pepper.

(d) Gwoza prices are January–June and October–December averages, 1956, and January–March and July–December averages, 1957.

TABLE 61B. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS,
VICTORIA AND BUEA, 1954 TO 1957

pence

Foodstuff	Unit of quantity and equivalent weight	Victoria				Buea			
		1957	1956 (a)	1955	1954	1957	1956	1955	1954
Beef	. . . . . Pound	30	30.2	24.5	28	30.3	18.8	25.1	24½
Fish, dried	. . . . . Pound	24.3(c)	..(b)	27.7	45	9.5	..(b)	33.0	53
Fish, fresh	. . . . . Pound	19.7	17.4	19.1(c)	29	—	—	—	—
Eggs	. . . . . 6	30.6	29.2	31.2	33	32.5	30.8	32.1	32
Farina, cigarette cup = 6 oz.	. . . . .	1.5	1.5	1.9	2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2
Rice, cigarette cup = 9 oz.	. . . . .	4.6	4.8	4.7	6	5.2	5.2	5.7	5½
Beans, cigarette cup = 8 oz.	. . . . .	2.1	2.1	3.1	4	3.0	3.8	3.3	4
Plantains	. . . . . 12	13.6	16.3	15.6	16	21.3(e)	12.1	14.3	13
Cocoyam	. . . . . Pound	5.5	5.4	2.0	3.2	5.4	3.1	2.0	2.3
Palm oil, bottle = 24 oz.	. . . . .	12.9	12.1	12.7	13	13.0	12.6	14.7	15½
Tomatoes	. . . . . Pound	7.0	8.3	11.2	12	9.6(f)	8.5	11.4	14½
Greens	. . . . . Pound	1.9	0.9	3.3	5.9	1.3(f)	1.8	3.9	5.4(d)
Okro	. . . . . Pound	3.0	2.4	5.7	5½	1.6	2.1	5.3	8
Melon seeds, cig. cup = 6 oz.	. . . . .	5.2	5.0	6.7	7½	6.8	6.0	8.2	8
Onions	. . . . . Pound	—	—	26.7	17.3(e)	12.4	13.5	18.1	14.3(e)
Pepper, cig. cup = 3 oz.	. . . . .	5.0	4.8	4.9	6½	4.7	4.7	5.8	6
Salt, cup	. . . . . 9 oz.	2.0	2.0	2.8	2½	2.0	2.0	2.3	3
Bananas	. . . . . 12	4.0	3.9	4.3	4	3.8	5.1	4.2	4½
Oranges	. . . . . 12	9.5	10.1	13.0(e)	15½	8.8(f)	9.9	12.0	11
Groundnuts, cig. cup = 6 oz.	. . . . .	4.0	4.3	4.3	5	3.9	4.0	5.5	5

NOTES:

The Victoria average for 1954 excludes January, February and April. The Buea 1954 average excludes March, as prices were not collected in that month.

(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 2 monthly figures.

(e) Based on only 1 month.

(f) Based on only 5 monthly figures.

TABLE 62. RETAIL PRICE INDICES IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS SELECTED TOWNS 1954 TO 1957

1953 Average = 100

Year and Quarter		Index of retail prices of local foodstuffs		
		Bama	Gwoza	Mubi
1954	1st quarter	103	112	98
	2nd quarter	118	103	104
	3rd quarter	125	108	143
	4th quarter	119	103	..
1955	1st quarter	119	99	93
	2nd quarter	138	106	93
	3rd quarter	149	124	97
	4th quarter	149	113	..
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

NOTES:

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.

2. Since issuing the 1954 report, the base period of these price indices has been altered to the Calendar year 1953 in order to facilitate comparison with places elsewhere in Nigeria.

APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR

Introductory Note

Only a small proportion of the people of the Trust Territory are employed: Central and Local Government, and the plantations, are the only substantial employers.

Information on Labour Inspections and Labour Offences may be found in the text. Most of the population possess land and earn their living by cultivating small farms. There is no restriction on the movement of Africans from or into the Trust Territory across the frontier; and within Nigeria, anyone may move as he pleases. A substantial number of Africans born outside the Trust Territory now live and work there. Natives of Trust Territory are equally free to seek work and live where they please.

No statistics of emigrants and immigrants are available. The estimated occupational composition of the population is shown in Appendix I, Tables 7A and 7B.

In general, it is not necessary to recruit workers outside the area where they are to work; but one of the banana plantations does so on a small scale—entirely within the Trust Territory. Plantation workers are given accommodation, and normally have their families with them if they wish.

Owing to a recent 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 previous years, and no statistics are available for employment in the Northern Areas in 1956.

TABLE 63. RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS—SEPTEMBER, 1957

Type of Employer	No. of Establishments Reporting	Persons Employed— 30th September, 1957			Cash Earnings— September, 1957		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government (excluding Local Government) .	56	6,629	121	6,750	£ 67,414	£ 2,564	£ 69,978
Local Government .	41	2,390	64	2,454	12,739	566	13,305
Public Corporations .	47	19,032	137	19,169	111,437	850	112,287
Other	22	7,168	32	7,200	43,610	271	43,881
Total	166	35,219	354	35,573	235,200	4,251	239,451

NOTE :

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. An analysis according to the above groups will be available at a later date.

5. Above is analysis of returns received up to 31st March, 1958, and represents about 90 per cent. of the estimated total employment.

TABLE 64. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953 TO 1957

Area and Industry	Hours				
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
NORTHERN AREAS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	44	44	44	44	44
In Benue	44	44	44	44	44
In Bornu	44	44	44	43	43
Other Industries—					
In Adamawa	} not appli- cable	—	—	38-46	38-46
In Benue		—	—	—	—
In Bornu		—	—	38-46	42-46
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS:					
Agriculture	45	45	45	45	45
Industry, transport and trade	42	42	42	42	42
Domestic and personal service					
(a)	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products	45	45	45	45	45
Public Service	44	44	44	44	43
Other	45	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, 1953 TO 1957

Category, Industry and Area	Shillings				
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
MONTHLY WAGES					
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	195-416	195-416	193-415	150-220	150-220
In Benue	195-416	195-416	193-415	100	100
In Bornu	195-416	195-416	193-415	—	—
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	} not appli- cable	—	—	—	—
In Benue		—	—	—	—
In Bornu		—	—	—	—
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	119-145	115-141	115-141	72-105	72-105
In Benue	119-150	119-145	119-145	70	70
In Bornu	119-145	115-141	—	75	75
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	} not appli- cable	—	—	60-100	60-100
In Benue		—	—	—	—
In Bornu		—	—	45-75	45-75
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	61-69	54-63	54-65	45	45
In Benue	61-78	61-69	61-69	45	45
In Bornu	61-69	54-63	54-65	45	45
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	} not appli- cable	—	—	45	45
In Benue		—	—	—	—
In Bornu		—	—	45	45

NOTE: 1. No details of housing for employees in the Northern areas are available.

**TABLE 65B. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY:
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953 TO 1957**

<i>Industry</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES—Shillings				
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	258	258	258	240	152
Industry, transport and trade	265	265	265	228	228
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products . .	258	258	258	210	210
Public service	304	304	304	240	211
Other	300	300	250	240	120
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	130	130	130	119	111
Industry, transport and trade	112	112	122	94	94
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	84	84
Timber and forest products . .	112	112	112	—	84
Public service	130	130	115	98	133
Other	150	150	115	104	94
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	80	80	78	76	69
Industry, transport and trade	80	80	75	61	61
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products . .	62	62	62	57	57
Public service	67	67	67	64	63
Other	75	75	68	66	61
EMPLOYEES HOUSED :	Thousands of employees				
Total	25.6	23.8	22.8	25.3	22.0
Agriculture	24.0	22.8	22.1	23.9	20.3
Industry, transport and trade	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	0.6
Timber and forest products . .	0.3	0.1	—	—	—
Public service	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1
Other	0.4	0.1	—	—	—

TABLE 66. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953 TO 1957

<i>Industry</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	16	18	11	15	10
Agriculture	7	13	11	10	7
Industry, transport and trade	1	1	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products	5	—	—	—	—
Public services	2	2	—	5	2
Other	1	2	—	—	1
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	192	296	419	440	3,515
Agriculture	166	279	394	434	3,498
Industry, transport and trade	15	2	7	2	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products	—	—	—	—	—
Public services	11	13	15	4	8
Other	—	2	3	—	9
PERSONS COMPENSATED:					
Total	123	94	181	..	124
Agriculture	112	88	180	..	119
Industry, transport and trade	8	1	1	..	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	..	—
Timber and forest products	1	—	—	..	—
Public services	2	4	—	—	2
Other	—	1	—	..	3

TABLE 67. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN TRUST
TERRITORY, 1953 TO 1957

<i>Industry</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
NUMBER OF UNIONS:					
Total	17	17	15	11	7
Agriculture	2	2	2	7	3
Industry, transport and trade	5	2	2	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products	—	—	—	—	—
Public services	8	7	7	4	4
Other	2	6	4	—	—
MEMBERSHIP:					
Total	21,981	21,820 ^(a)	27,900	40,840	26,500
Agriculture	18,700	18,920	24,640	39,940	25,600
Industry, transport and trade	311	50	80	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products	—	—	—	—	—
Public services	1,670	1,510	2,040	900	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, 1953 TO 1957**

<i>Industry</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
STRIKES:					
Total	8	7	9	5	5
Agriculture	5	6	6	5	5
Industry, transport and trade	3	—	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	—	1	1	—	—
Other	—	—	2	—	—
WORKERS INVOLVED:					
Total	898	2,300	20,032	4,703	500
Agriculture	725	2,240	18,451	4,703	500
Industry, transport and trade	173	—	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	—	60	225	—	—
Other industries	—	—	1,356	—	—
MAN-DAYS LOST:					
Total	1,314	4,876	87,251	23,515	2,500
Agriculture	1,000	4,816	83,858	23,515	2,500
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. In general there are fewer job-seekers than jobs and—in the southern areas—there is almost certainly a net movement of workers into the Territory from both east and west. This and the social customs of the people make elaborate welfare services for orphans, widows, the aged and the infirm unnecessary. 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, 1954 TO 1957

Grade	1957			1956	1955	1954
	North	South	Total	Total		
Registered physicians and surgeons	3	24	27	29	27	23
Dental Surgeon	—	—	—	1	—	—
Health Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	2
Medical Field Superintendent	—	1	1	1	1	1
Health Sisters	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nursing sisters	7	29	36	38	42	26
Qualified nurses	8	142	150	135	109	111
Nurses-in-training	2	116	118	103	104	22
Licensed midwives	2	50	52	35	33	35
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	8	46	54	56	27	30
Laboratory assistants	2	11	13	10	9	7
Pharmacists	2	13	15	14	11	12
Dispensary attendants and dressers	42	131	173	183	160	160
Health attendants	6	12	18	2	3	1
Vaccinators	24	—	24	27	14	23
Leper-camp attendants	5	32	37	8	6	3
Leprosy Inspector	—	1	1	—	—	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector	—	—	—	1	1	—

TABLE 70. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND INSTITUTION, 1956 AND 1957

Grade	Government or N.A.				Other			
	1957			1956	1957			1956
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons	2	9	11	10	1	15	16	19
Dental Surgeon	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Health Sisters	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters	1	6	7	4	6	23	29	34
Qualified nurses	8	62	70	67	—	80	80	68
Nurses-in-training	—	38	38	25	2	78	80	78
Licensed midwives	1	21	22	13	1	29	30	22
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	8	36	44	45	—	10	10	11
Laboratory assistants	2	3	5	3	—	8	8	7
Pharmacists	2	8	10	10	—	5	5	4
Dispensary attendants and dressers	28	33	61	74	14	98	112	109
Health attendants	6	2	8	2	—	10	10	—
Vaccinators	20	—	20	27	4	—	4	—
Leper-camp attendants	—	—	—	—	5	32	37	8
Leprosy Inspector	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE 73. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY 1954-1957

<i>Type of Institution</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954
HOSPITALS:				
Total	21	16	16	16
Government	7	7	7	7
Cameroons Development Corporation	9	5	5	5
Missions	2	1	1	1
United Africa Company	3	3	3	3
MATERNITY HOMES:				
Government	—	—	—	3
Commercial Firm	—	—	—	1
Missions	9	9	9	9
RURAL CLINICS:				
Government	—	—	—	6
DISPENSARIES:				
Total	88	103	96	85
Government	—	—	1	1
Native Administration	49	48	44	43
Cameroons Development Corporation	32 (a)	47	44	32
Missions	7	8	7	9
LEPROSY CENTRES:				
Total	27	17	7	4
Native Authorities	17	9	2	1
Missions	10	8	5	3
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS:				
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams	2	1	1	2

NOTE: (a) Decrease due to closure of several temporary camps.

TABLE 74. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS :
1956 AND 1957

Type of Institution	Trust Territory in			
	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons
	1956		1957	
HOSPITALS :				
Total	15	1	19	2
Government	6(a)	1	6 (a)	1
Cameroons Development Corporation	5	—	9 (b)	—
Missions	1	—	1	1
United Africa Company	3	—	3	—
MATERNITY HOMES :				
Government	—	—	—	—
Commercial Firms	—	—	—	—
Missions	8	1	8	1
RURAL CLINICS :				
Government	—	—	—	—
DISPENSARIES :				
Total	72	31	57	31
Government	—	—	—	—
Native Authorities	25	23	25	24
Cameroons Development Corporation	47	—	32 (c)	—
Missions	—	8	—	7
LEPROSY CENTRES :				
Total	2	15	2	25
Native Authorities	—	9	—	17
Missions	2	6	2	8
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS :				
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams	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,
1954 TO 1957

Type of Institution	Number of beds			
	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total	1,183	1,130	1,092	1,061
Government Hospitals	422	422	425	383
Native Administration Hospitals	16	—	—	9
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries	529	500	468	474
Mission Hospitals	83	75	74	74
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	52	52	52	60
United Africa Company Institutions	81	81	73	61

TABLE 76. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS,
1956 AND 1957

Type of Institution	Trust Territory in			
	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons
	1956		1957	
Total	1,078	52(a)	1,123	60
Government Hospitals	374	48	374	48
Native Administration Hospitals	—	—	16	—
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries	500	—	529	—
Mission Hospitals	75	—	75	8
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	48	4	48	4
United Africa Company Institutions	81	—	81	—

NOTE:

(a) 1956 figures for Dikwa Division are not yet available..

TABLE 77. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1954-57

<i>Type of Patient and Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>			
	1957	1956	1955	1954
IN-PATIENTS:				
Total recorded	32,043	33,857	27,237	23,731
Government	9,948	14,090	11,910	8,026
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	11,179	10,970	9,427	11,280
Mission Hospitals	9,596	6,109 ^(b)	3,789	2,514
United Africa Company Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,320	2,688	2,111	1,911
OUT-PATIENTS (a):				
Total recorded	502,480	610,082	591,175	463,611
Government	84,684	83,561	67,251	45,905
Native Administrations	252,576	284,176	252,023	225,109
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	46,567	158,759	181,341	125,901
Mission Hospitals	99,735	57,538	62,646	37,952
United Africa Company Hospitals and Dispensaries	18,918	26,048	27,914	28,744

NOTE: (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, 1956 AND 1957

<i>Type of Patient and Institution</i>	<i>Trust Territory in</i>			
	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons</i>	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons</i>
	1956		1957	
IN-PATIENTS:				
Total recorded	30,876	2,981	30,864	1,179
Government	12,503	1,587	8,995	953
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	10,970	—	11,179	—
Mission Hospitals (c)	4,715	1,394*	9,370	226
U.A.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,688	—	1,320	—
OUT-PATIENTS (a):				
Total recorded	386,912	223,170	263,951	
Government (b)	71,131	12,430	57,878	26,806
Native Administrations	102,457	181,719	66,211	186,365
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	158,759	—	46,567	—
Mission Hospitals (c)	28,517	29,021	74,377	25,358
U.A.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries	26,048	—	18,918	—

NOTES:

- (a) Includes out-patients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.
(b) The decline in Government in-patients is matched by a large increase in Government out-patients in the Northern Cameroons.
(c) Maternity cases are not included in 1957 figures of Mission patients, for Northern Cameroons.
(d) No figures are available in respect of Mission Dispensaries in Mubi Medical Area in either 1956 or 1957.

* Includes 112 patients in Segregation Settlement.

TABLE 79. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES, 1952-1957

£ thousand

	<i>Financial years ending 31st March</i>					
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total	205.0	242.3	164.3	122.0	145	141
Government	149.3	200.7	132.7	80.9	117	120
Native Authorities	55.7	41.6	31.6	41.1	28	21

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH, MEDICAL, AND SANITARY SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 80A. NORTHERN CAMEROONS 1957 (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	13.7	18.2	2.7	—	0.2	—
Administration, etc.	1.7	0.7	0.1	—	—	—
Building and Maintenance	0.3	0.6	0.6	—	—	—
Medical Supplies	1.7	4.5	0.7	—	0.2	—
Hospital Equipment	0.7	—	0.1	—	—	—
Medical Personnel	8.7	7.2	0.9	—	—	—
Other items	0.6	5.2	0.3	—	—	—

NOTE :

1. Government expenditure relates to Mubi Medical Area only.
2. There is no record of any expenditure in the part of Trust Territory in Benue Province.
3. Mission funds relate only to Yola Medical Area.

TABLE 80B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1957 (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	135.6	37.5	44.0	180.7	—	—
Administration, etc.	13.4	0.1	2.0	11.8	—	—
Building and Maintenance	21.8	6.4	9.8	9.1	—	—
Medical Supplies	12.5	6.0	6.7	34.8	—	—
Hospital Equipment	2.1	—	2.3	18.6	—	—
Medical Personnel	75.3	14.8	13.8	47.7	—	—
Other items	10.5	10.2	9.4	58.7	—	—

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, 1957

<i>Sex and Locality</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Age Group—Year</i>			
		16-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50
TOTAL	808	48	166	525	69
MALES:					
Total	799	48	164	518	69
Bamenda	291	9	29	233	20
Buea	372	36	112	181	43
Kumba	68	—	17	49	2
Mamfe	68	3	6	55	4
FEMALES:					
Total	9	—	2	7	—
Bamenda	6	—	2	4	—
Buea	1	—	—	1	—
Kumba	2	—	—	2	—
Mamfe	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (1) Particulars of prisoners by sex and age are not available from the Northern Areas.

TABLE 82. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1957

Sex and Locality.	Total	Length of sentence						
		1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12-23 months	2-4 years	5 years and over	Awaiting trial
MALES:								
Total .	543	77	93	94	72	86	74	47
Adamawa:								
Gembu .	18	2	7	4	1	—	—	4
Jada .	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mubi .	126	56	47	4	—	—	—	19
Bornu:								
Bama .	289	2	8	31	71	86	74	17
Gwoza .	100	10	28	55	—	—	—	7
FEMALES:								
Total .	8	1	—	1	2	—	—	4
Adamawa:								
Gembu .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jada .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mubi .	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bornu:								
Bama .	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Gwoza .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE 83. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1957

Sex and Locality	Total	Length of sentence						
		1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12-23 months	2-4 years	5 years and over	Awaiting trial
MALES:								
Total .	799	75	48	101	253	138	114	70
Bamenda .	291	47*	16	43	109	48	6†	22
Buea .	372	13	22	34	106	82	102	13
Kumba .	68	4	—	20	16	4	6‡	18
Mamfe .	68	11	10	4	22	4	—	17
FEMALES:								
Total .	9	4	—	1	3	—	1	—
Bamenda .	6	4	—	—	1	—	1	—
Buea .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kumba .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mamfe .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE : (*) Including debtor prisoner.

†) Including condemned prisoner (leper).

‡) Including lunatics and one debtor prisoner.

TABLE 84. PRISON COMMITTALS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955-1957

Locality	Persons committed						
	1955	1956			1957		
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	5,675	4,451	4,311	140	4,347	4,203	144
Bamenda	952	978	928	50	1,049	1,016	33
Buea	792	668	655	13	559	541	18
Kumba	518	521	513	8	567	548	19
Mamfe	296	281	270	11	336	317	19
Adamawa:							
Gembu	536	114	108	6	134	128	6
Jada	523	221	216	5	334	321	13
Mubi	1,432	987	952	35	851	829	22
Bornu:							
Bama	626	458	447	11	347	340	7
Gwoza	—	223	222	1	170	163	7

TABLE 85. PRISON ACCOMMODATION IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1956 AND 1957

Locality	1956			1957		
	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	304.1	10	cu. ft. 321	426.1	10	cu. ft. 229
Buea	247.8	12	444	369.0	13	477
Kumba	131.2	10	304	106.7	10	373
Mamfe	78.7	8	376	73.6	9	415
Adamawa:						
Gembu	9.4	3	560	11.2	3	470
Jada	15.2	3	490	21.7	3	420
Mubi	105.1	10	410	90.5	10	470
Bornu:						
Bama	394.2	9	335	302.0	7	344
Gwoza	83.7	4	542	71.6	5	480

TABLE 86A. STAFF OF PRISONS IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS,
1953 TO 1957

<i>Grade</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total	91(1)	73(2)	73(1)	131(4)	131(4)
Head warders	1	1	1	2	2
Senior warders	2	1	1	1	1
Sergeants	1	2	2	3	3
Corporals	7	5	1	5	5
Lance corporals	14	10	—	10	10
Head wardress	—	—	1(1)	—	—
Warders	64	51	66	104(4)	104(4)
Instructors	—	—	—	2	2
Scribes	1	1	1	4	4
Wardresses	1(1)	2(2)	—	—	—

NOTE: Female staff shown in brackets.

TABLE 86B. STAFF OF PRISONS IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS,
1953 TO 1957

<i>Grade</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total	149(16)	130(11)	91(7)	80(5)	81(5)
Chief warden	2	1	1	1	—
Assistant chief warders	4	2	1	1	1
Senior warders	7	7	8	5	6
First-class warders	20	24	22	21	23
Second-class warders	30	22	24	19	30(1)
Third-class warders	61	37	18	21	13
Recruit warders	9	26	10	8(1)	4
Third class wardresses	1(1)	—	—	—	—
Temporary wardresses	15(15)	10(10)	7(7)	4(4)	4(4)
Recruit wardresses	—	1(1)	—	—	—

NOTE: Female staff shown in brackets.

DIETARY SCALE FOR PERSONS IN PRISON IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 87A. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1957

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, 1957

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

TABLE 87C. BAMENDA AND CAMEROONS PROVINCES, 1957

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. Many of the analyses suggested are impracticable since there is no discrimination between the children of indigenes of the territory mandated to the United Kingdom and those of people from the adjacent areas of French Mandated Territory and Eastern Nigeria. No special facilities for expatriates are provided by the Government, or supported from public funds.

Nor is it easy to obtain more than the barest statistical information for the schools that exist, since many school managers are unused to form-filling and are often unable to complete the returns themselves. Apart from the plantation areas in Southern Cameroons, the proportion of children yet at school is low throughout the Territory; and progress in education and progress in educational statistics must go together.

Other statistics must be compiled from several sources, and require a great deal of time to compile, e.g., students undergoing higher education, and expenditure on education by missions, plantations and commercial concerns.

TABLE 88. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE
1952 TO 1957

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
Total 1957	478	75	252	151
1956	458	72	230	156
1955	428	67	215	146
1954	381	68	184	129
1953	325	68	178	79
1952	336	67	169	100
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1957	459	71	238	150
1956	443	68	220	155
1955	416	63	208	145
1954	371	63	179	129
1953	315	63	173	79
1952	327	63	164	100
SECONDARY:				
Total 1957	3	—	3	—
1956	3	—	3	—
1955	2	—	2	—
1954	2	—	2	—
1953	2	—	2	—
1952	2	—	2	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1957	13	3	10	—
1956	8	2	6	—
1955	6	2	4	—
1954	5	2	3	—
1953	5	2	3	—
1952	5	2	3	—
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1957	3	1	1	1
1956	4	2	1	1
1955	4	2	1	1
1954	3	3	—	—
1953	3	3	—	—
1952	2	2	—	—

TABLE 89. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1957

Type of School and Area	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
Total	478	75	252	151
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:	459	71	238	150
Southern Cameroons	394	31	222	141
Adamawa	43	19	15	9
Benue	2	1	1	—
Bornu	20	20	—	—
SECONDARY:	3	—	3	—
Southern Cameroons	3	—	3	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	13	3	10	—
Southern Cameroons	12	2 (a)	10 (b)	—
Adamawa	1	1	—	—
VOCATIONAL:	3	1	1	1
Southern Cameroons	2	1	—	1
Adamawa	1	—	1	—

NOTES:

(a) Includes Bambui Rural Education Centre giving further training for Rural Science Teachers only, previously listed as a vocational centre.

(b) Includes 4 Preliminary Teachers' Training Centres.

TABLE 90. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN TRUST TERRITORY

NOTE :—Table 90 given in previous years has been omitted as the data, where of value, are included in other Tables.

TABLE 91. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND AGENCY, 1952 TO 1957

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL : ALL TYPES :				
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)
1952	32,980	6,796	22,354	3,830
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY :				
Total 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	37,307 (7,271)	6,282 (1,119)	29,065 (5,715)	1,950 (437)
1952	32,350	6,630	21,890	3,830
SECONDARY :				
Total 1957	460(50)	—	460(50)	—
1956	468(26)	—	468(26)	—
1955	431	—	431	—
1954(a) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
1953	394	—	394	—
1952	330	—	330	—
TEACHER TRAINING :				
Total 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	—
VOCATIONAL :				
Total 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	—	—
1952	25	25	—	—

NOTE :

1. Figures in brackets refer to girls.

(a) No detailed breakdown of 1954 figures is available.

(b) 1953 figures refer to numbers completing course.

TABLE 92. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY BY SEX, TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1957

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	45,032	12,126	7,576	2,416	30,049	7,933	7,407	1,777
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:	43,792	11,993	7,244	2,416	29,160	7,800	7,388	1,777
Southern Cameroons	39,616	11,002	4,665	1,631	27,902	7,626	7,049	1,745
Adamawa	3,066	485	1,531	283	1,196	170	339	32
Benue	159	32	97	28	62	4	—	—
Bornu	951	474	951	474	—	—	—	—
SECONDARY:	410	50	—	—	410	50	—	—
Southern Cameroons	410	50	—	—	410(a)	50	—	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	658	47	179	—	479	47	—	—
Southern Cameroons	593	47	114	—	479(b)	47	—	—
Adamawa	65	—	65	—	—	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL:	172	36	153	—	—	36	19	—
Southern Cameroons	172	—	153(c)	—	—	—	19	—
Adamawa	—	36	—	—	—	36	—	—

NOTES:

(a) Decrease c/f 1956 due to the Preparatory Class at Sasse being discontinued and the Secondary course being completed in five years instead of six.

(b) Includes 207 students doing one year Preliminary Teacher Training Courses, and also students of the Bambui Rural Education Centre.

(c) Decrease c/f 1956 due to students of Bambui Rural Education Centre now classified as Teacher Training students and included in the Teacher Training classification.

TABLE 93. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1952 TO 1957

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
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)
1952	1,330 (206)	363 (106)	812 (97)	155 (3)
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 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)
1952	1,271 (204)	342 (106)	774 (95)	155 (3)
SECONDARY:				
Total 1957	35 (5)	—	35 (5)	—
1956	28 (3)	—	28 (3)	—
1955	23 (—)	—	23 (—)	—
1954	22	—	22	—
1953	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
1952	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 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)	—
1952	29 (2)	13 (—)	16 (2)	—

TABLE 93. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1952 TO 1957—continued

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1957	13 (1)	9 (—)	1 (1)	3 (—)
1956(a)	16 (1)	12 (—)	2 (1)	2 (—)
1955	22 (5)	18 (4)	2 (1)	2 (—)
1954	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—
1953	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—
1952	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—

NOTE: Figures in brackets refer to female teachers.

(a) Decrease due to staff changes.

TABLE 94. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY SEX, TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1957

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	1,878	262	374	74	1,181	169	323	19
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:								
Southern Cameroons	1,795	249	345	74	1,130	156	320	19
Adamawa	1,600	230	213	55	1,085	156	302	19
Benue	122	9	62	9	42	—	18	—
Bornu	8	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
65	10	65	10	—	—	—	—	—
SECONDARY:								
Southern Cameroons	30	5	—	—	30	5	—	—
30	5	—	—	30	5	—	—	
TEACHER TRAINING:								
Southern Cameroons	41	7	20	—	21	7	—	—
Adamawa	34	7	13	—	21	7	—	—
7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL:								
Southern Cameroons	12	1	9	—	—	1	3	—
Adamawa	12	—	9(a)	—	—	—	3	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

NOTE: (a) Teachers at the Bambui Rural Education Centre now classified under Teacher Training.

TABLE 95. STAFF OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WORKING WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953 TO 1957

Grade	1957			1956	1955	1954	1953
	North	South	Total	Total			
Total	12	120(23)	132(23)	132(18)	122(15)	75(13)	72(13)
Principals	—	3	3	3	3	2	2
Education officers	3	9(2)	12(2)	10(2)	12(3)	6(1)	5(1)
Assistant education officers	—	3	3	1	1	1	—
Technical instructors	—	9	9	9	9	7	7
Supervising teachers	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers—							
Grade I	2	3	5	6	2	2	2
Grade II	2	28(5)	30(5)	32(5)	14(2)	12(1)	11(1)
Grade III	—	8(6)	8(6)	10(6)	33(7)	15(2)	15(2)
Grade IV	—	—	—	—	2	14(4)	12(4)
Ungraded	1	17(10)	18(10)	8(5)	7(3)	8(5)	8(5)
Clerks	1	21	22	17	13	3	5
Drivers and mechanics	1	8	9	8	5	1	1
Storekeepers	1	4	5	4	4	—	—
Messengers	1	6	7	8	8	3	3
Other staff	—	—	—	15	8	—	—

NOTE: Figures in brackets refer to female staff.

TABLE 96. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY BY DENOMINATION AND NATIONALITY, 1952 TO 1957

Area	Year and Nationality	Total	Mission				
			Basel	Cameroons Baptist	Roman Catholic	Sudan United	Church of the Brethren
North	1957 total	8	—	1	4	2	1
	American	3	—	1	—	1	1
	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Danish	1	—	—	—	1	—
South	Irish	4	—	—	4	—	—
	1957 Total	83	23	11	49	—	—
	American	8	—	8	—	—	—
	British	19	2	1	16	—	—
	Canadian	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Dutch	27	—	—	27	—	—
	Irish	4	—	—	4	—	—
	Italian	2	—	—	2	—	—
	New Zealander	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Swiss	20	20	—	—	—	—
Total Trust Territory	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
	1952 Total	77	17	6	50	3	1

TABLE 97A. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-55 TO 1957-58

£ thousand

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
Total	86.7	77.2	54.5	44.7
Salaries:				
Education Officers	9.2	9.4	6.4	4.7
Clerical	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9
Teachers	30.1	24.7	19.9	15.9
Maintenance of Schools	34.0	31.3	20.1	18.0
Grants-in-Aid	9.8	9.0	5.3	4.1
Administration	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.1

NOTE:

1. All figures are estimates; the totals are more nearly correct than the individual items.
2. This table is revised because of underestimation of expenditure in past years.
3. Government Grants to Native Authorities are classed according to the expenditure by the N.A.S. and not as grants.

TABLE 97B. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-55 TO 1957-58 (a)

£ thousand

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1957-58(b)	1956-57(b)	1955-56	1954-55
Total	355	330	274	101
Salaries :				
Education Officers	16	13	10	5
Clerical	5	4	3	1
Teachers	25*	29	24	11
Maintenance of Schools	19	19	15	7
Grants-in-Aid	269	243	203	67
Administration	21	22	19	10

NOTES:

(a) Public Expenditure means Expenditure by Government, Local Governments and Native Authorities.

(b) Estimate.

* Arrears of salary paid in 1956-57.

TABLE 98. GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES HAVING EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRUST TERRITORY: 1955-56 TO 1957-58

£

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total all types of Schools</i>		
	<i>North</i>	<i>South (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1957-58 (b)	6,900	238,000	244,900
1956-57	7,500 (c)	233,000	240,500
1955-56	3,100	203,000	206,100

NOTES: (a) Includes C.D. & W. Building Grants.

(ii) 1955-56 figures include approximately £37,000 spent on arrears of salaries under new Revision Scales which came into effect on 1st October, 1954, and also C.D. & W. Building Grants.

(iii) All figures include payments to N.A. Primary Schools, as well as Missions.

(b) Estimates.

(c) Includes arrears of previous years' Grants paid in 1956-57 amounting to £1,564.

TABLE 99A. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1956-57

£ thousand

Type of Expenditure	Total	Govt. and Native Authority	Missionary Funds (a)	Company Funds	Fees	Cameroons Dev. Corporation	Other Sources not Specified
Total . . .	84.0	77.2	6.6	—	0.2	—	—
Administration and Inspection . . .	8.9	8.0	0.9	—	—	—	—
Building and fabric maintenance . . .	1.4	0.8	0.6	—	—	—	—
Equipment and furniture . . .	9.9	8.7	1.2	—	—	—	—
Scholarships . . .	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance of borders . . .	15.6	15.3	0.3	—	—	—	—
Other Expenses including teachers' salaries . . .	47.0	43.2	3.6	—	0.2	—	—

NOTE :

(a) Includes expenditure from Roman Catholic Mission in Adamawa Province.

TABLE 99B. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1957-58

Type of Expenditure	Total	Govt. and Native Authority (b)	Missionary Funds	Company Funds	Fees	Cameroons Dev. Corporation	Other Sources not Specified
Total . . .	518.9	375.5	52.1	6.9	55.5	28.9	—
Administration and Inspection . . .	53.9	32.3	14.5	.3	1.9	4.9	—
Building and fabric maintenance . . .	92.1	68.4	20.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	—
Equipment and furniture . . .	16.3	8.0	4.4	.2	2.6	1.1	—
Scholarships . . .	35.5	26.4	.9	—	—	8.2	—
Maintenance of borders . . .	27.3	21.4	.7	.4	4.8	—	—
Other Expenses including teachers' salaries . . .	293.8	219	11.5	4.6	45	13.7	—

NOTE:

(b) Figures in this column include Grants-in-Aid and C.D.W. capital and recurrent expenditure.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946)

FOR THE YEAR

1957.

Head Office:

BOTA, VICTORIA.

CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION.

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.

GALEGA II, FON OF BALI, to 12th November, 1957

CHIEF L. N. BONANJAH OF ANDEK of NGIE from 13th November, 1957

THE FEDERAL UNDER SECRETARY (ECONOMICS) (*ex officio*)

THE FINANCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY, SOUTHERN CAMEROONS
(*ex officio*)

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 1957.

I. Introduction.

1957 was a financially successful year. The damage caused by wind storms was the lightest in recent years, but this advantage was offset to a certain degree by the very rapid spread of Sigatoka disease throughout the banana plantations, without which the quantity of fruit of exportable quality would have been greater. Control measures against this disease were intensified, and by the end of the year 3,300 acres were being sprayed by land machines and 12,200 acres from the air by fixed wing aircraft and a helicopter.

Without recourse to any further loans, the Corporation carried out an Agricultural Development Programme in line with its long term scheme, consisting of the planting or replanting of 2,003 acres bananas, 833 acres rubber, 1,178 acres palms, 59 acres cocoa and 53 acres tea.

The tonnage of bananas shipped was the second highest on record, amounting to 53,511 tons, and the tonnage of rubber exported, namely 1,856 tons, was the highest yet. Palm products, though higher than in 1956 and the second highest tonnage reached, did not come up to the estimated tonnage.

The new Oil Palm Mill at Idenau was officially opened in February and the new Tiko/Mpundu railway link was completed in September. The Tea Factory at Tole is nearing completion and will be ready for the processing of tea early in 1958.

Consultations between the Management and the Corporation Workers Union culminated in an increase in wages and salaries of daily and monthly paid labour and Junior Service Staff.

Negotiations with Government were continued for the relinquishment of the Corporation's responsibility for the management and operation of the primary schools which it has established throughout its plantations. At the end of the year the decision of the Southern Cameroons Government was awaited.

The net profit for the year, after making statutory and other provisions, amounted to £38,027, and this sum, as laid down by the Corporation Ordinance will be paid to the credit of the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons.

II. The Corporation Membership.

The appointments of Messrs. Richards, Findlay, Bloomfield and Martin were renewed for a further year, as was also the *ex officio* appointment of the Deputy Secretary to the Council of Ministers (Economic Committee) who is now designated the Federal Under Secretary

(Economics). On the expiry of the term of office of Galega II, Fon of Bali, on 12th November, 1957, the Governor General appointed Chief L. N. Bonanjah of Andek of Ngie as a member for a period of one year.

III. Meetings.

Meetings of the Corporation were held at Bota as follows :—

General Meeting, 21st and 22nd March.

10th Annual General Meeting, 16th April.

General Meeting, 8th August.

General Meeting, 28th and 29th November.

The various Sub-Committees of the Corporation met from time to time for discussion before the General Meetings and on other occasions during the year.

IV. Corporation Lands.

In response to a request from Government, the Corporation agreed to surrender a plot of land adjoining the present airstrip at Tiko, so that the Director of Civil Aviation could arrange for the construction of a new and adequate Terminal building.

Since its inception, the Corporation has had an agreement with Pamol Ltd., whereby the Company harvest and process the Palm fruit on the outlying 1,149 acre Ikassa Estate, and share the profits with the Corporation. In consultation with the Company, the Corporation agreed to surrender this estate to Government, so that they in turn could lease it direct to the Company.

The Corporation surrendered to Government the plot of land required for the Bulk Petroleum Depot at Tiko.

Two small plots of land at Idenau and Mokundange were subleased to the Roman Catholic Mission for the construction of churches.

Government have commenced a scheme for the reconstruction and widening of the Kumba/Tombel road, which runs through the Mukonje and Tombel estates. The re-alignment will necessitate the destruction of some rubber and cocoa, but as the road, when completed, will greatly improve the communications, the Corporation agreed on a token sum for compensation.

V. Agricultural Activities.

(i) *Bananas*.—The total quantity of stems shipped from the Corporation's plantations showed a slight increase over 1956 and a further increase in the average weight per stem compared with previous years was recorded. The relative figures were 58.3 stems per ton in 1957 as compared with 64.3 in 1956, 66.65 in 1955 and 74.13 in 1954. The total tonnage exported by the Corporation was 53,511 which compares favourably with 47,751 in 1956 and 45,539 in 1955. This satisfactory result confirms the success of the Corporation's fertilizer experiments

which led to the adoption of fertilizing as a profitable operation and improved agricultural methods. A high standard of fruit selection for shipment was maintained. In the latter half of the year an increased demand in the United Kingdom resulted in the removal of the ban on six-hand stems but in fact few of these were exported as they did not reach the quality standard required. All fresh fruit exported was wrapped in diothene tubing.

The development programme of 2,003 acres was completed but due to the difficulty of transporting seed from Panama Disease free areas 166 acres were not completed until the last quarter of the year. 9½ miles of road, 4 miles of railroad and 5 bridges were also built. 424 temporary rooms and kitchens as well as 20 semi-permanent rooms were constructed by plantation labour.

Losses from wind storms amounted to approximately 868,000 plants. The practice of "earthing up" adopted in 1956 also prevented many of the plants that were damaged being completely uprooted.

Elephants again caused considerable damage at Tombel where 115,000 plants, equivalent to more than 200 acres, were lost and short of complete extermination there appears to be no way of preventing this devastation.

Comparative figures for the last three years are as follows :—

	1955	1956	1957
Disease Losses : Panama (plants)	885,000	581,000	637,000
Cigar End (stems)	65,000	9,000	9,000
Storm and Animal Damage :			
Wind Damage (plants) ...	2,971,000	1,787,000	868,000
Elephant Damage (plants) ...	132,000	159,000	115,000

The year saw a spread of Sigatoka "leaf spot" disease to all the Corporation's banana cultivation and control measures had to be undertaken over a wide area. These measures made it necessary to review all banana cultivations and assess those capable of bearing the considerable expense of control spraying. As a result, approximately 15,000 acres of mature cultivations were assessed as having a potential production capable of bearing the increased cost. The remaining mature acreage was maintained on a "care and maintenance" basis.

On level land "Giraffe" spraying machines continued to be used and on broken land knapsack machines were employed. In the first quarter of the year experimental spraying of an oil based fungicide by helicopter was undertaken. Results by this method were not entirely satisfactory in respect of the cover obtained but, as no other alternative was immediately available to spray cultivations planted on broken or hilly land, it was decided to continue using the helicopter until the end of the year.

Rejections for premature ripening due to Sigatoka disease become heavy by May, particularly at Tombel and in June it was decided to spray from fixed wing aircraft which were already operating in the French Cameroons. In August spraying by fixed wing aircraft was extended to

all approved areas not already covered by ground machines. At the end of the year approximately 12,200 acres were being sprayed from the air and 3,300 acres by ground machinery and satisfactory control was being achieved by these methods.

“Cigar End” disease control was necessary for approximately nine months of the year and was satisfactorily maintained.

The Banana Borer (*cosmopolites sordidus*) made its appearance in appreciable numbers at Tombel and control measures necessitating strict farm hygiene have been instituted until supplies of a suitable pesticide can be obtained.

In June the first case of Panama Disease was found at Tombel and all the Corporation's banana estates now have this disease which continues to spread. Some seed of the disease resistant Lacatan variety introduced in 1954 was made available for field tests in April and multiplication of this seed has continued throughout the year. It is hoped to have enough of this Panama Disease resistant variety available for planting out on an appreciable scale in 1960.

The Ikange dried banana factory operated for seven months of the year and a total of 63 tons was produced.

Production from the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd. reached a scale where it was considered more desirable for them to deal directly with the marketing and shipping Company and this became effective from 1st October. At the end of September the Corporation had shipped 614,628 stems on behalf of the Union.

(ii) *Oil Palms*.—Production was 3,053 tons of palm oil and 1,579 tons of kernels. Bearing in mind the M'bonge production in 1955 and making due allowances for the change in acreages of mature palms as well as their composition (new and old), 1957 was approaching the 1955 level of production and can be termed an above average season.

At the beginning of the year 926 acres of immature palms, 250 acres at Bota and 676 acres at Idenau, planted in 1953, were brought into harvest. During the course of the year's planting programme 45 acres of old palms were replanted at Bota and 402 acres at Idenau, the total plantings for the year being 1,178 acres of which 578 acres were at Bota and 600 acres at Idenau.

By expanding the palms breeding programme it was possible to accept an order from the Western Region Development Production Board for 50,000 seeds, 39,255 of which had been supplied by the year's end. Reports show that the germination of this seed was highly satisfactory.

In order to ensure the future supply of young parent trees tenera pollen collected at Idenau was used to pollinate tenera trees in the 1951 plantings there for the purpose of obtaining a percentage of pisifera trees from which to select for future pollen collection. The seeds resulting from this pollination have been planted in Bota nursery and during 1958 planting season the seedlings will be planted at both Bota and Idenau; these, together with selected trees from the Malayan seed planted in

1953, and the Benin seed planted in 1956 at Mokundange, will form the nucleus for the production of future planting material.

The new mill at Idenau came into production at 14th of February, and was officially opened by Mr. E. K. Martin on Saturday, 23rd February, 1957. The 150 ton oil storage tank for the mill was completed in May and the first shipment to the Bulk Oil Plant was made on 31st May, using the new self-propelled barge, the "Sanje."

The first two shipments of plant for the Bota Mill extension were received in November and December and erection commenced. At Ekona Mill work has been carried out on the foundations for the new mill machinery and it is hoped that the new pressing station will be in use by late March 1958 giving a potential increased production of 10 per cent.

The building programme for labour lines at Idenau was completed, as was the camp at Small Mpundu, Ekona. At Bota the balance of the 1956 housing programme was completed.

(iii) *Rubber*.—A total of 853 acres was planted, of which 620 acres were at Missellele, 213 acres at Meanja and 20 acres at Mukonje, the latter being areas which were previously occupied by labour camps now abandoned. The development at Missellele and Meanja was on land which had been abandoned by Banana Division. Preparations were being made by the end of the year to plant 750 acres at Missellele and 210 acres at Meanja.

Five of the R.R.I. 500/600 series of clones were established in 10 acre plots at Mukonje in implementation of the policy of establishing 10 acre plots of all thirteen of the new clones now available, on all estates. This programme for Meanja and Missellele will be completed in 1958.

A schedule of weekly observations on all clones is being submitted by plantations to the Research Division in order that all abnormalities may be noted during the wintering period in 1958.

250 acres which represent the total of the 1950 planting at Missellele, 96 acres of the 1950 planting and 161 acres of the 1951 planting at Mukonje and 92 acres at Meanja were brought into tapping.

The total crop was 4,158,239 lbs. which compares with 3,839,352 lbs. for 1956. The increase in production is 318,887 lbs. of which approximately half derives from Mukonje where yields have previously been disappointing. Tapping of rubber, planted postwar, ceased for three months during the wet season with the object of reducing the risk of damage to tapping panels during the rains. The rest period was successful. Of the rubber produced during 1957, 82.3 per cent. was International No. 1 and 13.4 per cent. compo. This compares with 82.0 per cent. and 14 per cent. in 1956. The quality of compo crepe being produced is steadily improving and the cost of manufacture decreasing.

36 of the 40 smokehouse carriages at Missellele were re-conditioned and are greatly improved. This has effected a substantial increase in the weight carriages will take. At Mukonje a new smokehouse was constructed using old carriages. A new water supply has been taken into

the factory and for the first time the supply is adequate. Filtration tanks have been constructed and will shortly be commissioned. All factory facilities were somewhat strained as a result of the flush crops following the period of rest given to young rubber during the wet season. Additional equipment and facilities which have been authorised should ensure that no difficulty will be experienced in handling crops during the peak season in 1958.

At Missellele 40 labour rooms were built and at Mukonje 100 rooms were built together with 3 new Junior Service quarters. In addition, 68 new rooms have been built at Meanja and the present accommodation will suffice to house the existing labour force in rooms of permanent or semi-permanent construction. At Missellele a bridge was built to carry the new road over a stream and substantial progress was made on the construction of two miles of road.

Labour employed in the Rubber Division at the end of 1957 totalled 3,760 which compares with 3,673 at the end of 1956. The total increase was therefore 87, the area under cultivation having been increased by 761 acres. Many tappers left during the three months tapping rest refusing to work on weeding, the usual alternative work.

During the year the following sales of planting material were effected from the Corporation's Rubber plantations.

<i>Budweed</i>	...	...	...	1,950 yards.
<i>Seed. Tj. 1 selfed</i>	...	...	...	523,000.
<i>Cover Crop</i>	...	...	...	26 tons of seed.

Good reports have been received from all purchasers on the standard of packing and germination.

(iv) *Cocoa*.—As in 1956, the year's production of 205 tons exceeded the estimate of 200 tons, despite a heavier degree of black pod infection. In August and September record yields of 120,960 lbs. and 104,440 lbs. of dried cocoa were produced respectively.

The spraying with copper against black pod disease was carried out from March to November, but some difficulty was encountered in obtaining a coverage of the upper branches, as the canopy has become very much more dense over the past two years and penetration difficult; however, this has been overcome by the use of an improved type of mistblower.

Owing to the very sudden and heavy onset of the main crop the already inadequate labour force was, except for spraying, all employed on harvesting and manufacture from late July to late September, and the picking of infected pods as a separate routine had to be abandoned. This undoubtedly helped to increase the incidence as did the abnormally wet conditions.

Leafless twig disease has been very much less apparent during the year and in 1958 it is only proposed to use an insecticide spray if the attack is considered to be of economic importance.

Elephants were less troublesome than in 1956.

59 acres were planted giving a total of 94 acres of immature cocoa. The 20 acres 1954/55 plantings are being taken into the mature acreage at 1st January, 1958 ; some of these young trees have carried more than 50 pods this year and in places have developed a full canopy.

It was decided to discontinue the re-supplying of individual trees in the mature areas as it was found to be unsatisfactory and uneconomic. At first it was hoped that the seedlings thus released would enable an increased planting programme of 150 acres to be carried out in 1958. However this may not now be the case as due to the abnormally wet conditions this last rainy season, heavy losses have been sustained in the nursery due in part to poor germination from low temperatures, and in part to stem rot brought about by the wet conditions. Use of polythene sheet in the nursery to cover seed planted in baskets has been successful, the sheet being left in place until 2—3 weeks after germination.

It is proposed to carry out this measure still further next season in an endeavour to minimise the losses due to excessive wetting of the seedlings throughout the rains.

Shade trees are now being planted a year ahead of the planting programme and the bananas are being completely felled before planting begins. By these measures it has been found that seedlings make better growth in the early stages.

The planting material used in the 1957 Development was in the main from selected parent trees, but every seventh tree in every seventh row was Upper Amazon, which being self-sterile will ensure that it will be crossed with the local Trinitario variety, and thereby provide future planting material from which to select.

The senior service staff was increased to two in September, by which time an additional house had been built. There is a shortage of labour at Tombel partly due to shortage of labour lines, but it is hoped that the extra 53 rooms to be built in 1958 will alleviate the position.

(v) *Pepper*.—The production for the year shows a decrease of 10,000 lbs., 42,455 against 52,392 in 1956. Most of this is due to the season being unusually late. Harvesting commences in December and ends in April but this year the December crop was 1,030 lbs. compared with 8,823 in December 1956. The total amount harvested is not expected to fall below that of last year.

Spraying with cuprous oxide spray again kept the disease Black Berry in check but so far no way has been found to prevent the Caterpillar pest from damaging vines. Enquiries to this end are in progress.

The facilities for sun drying and packing the pepper ready for shipment have been transferred from the old site at Pundu to the vicinity of the new rubber factory at Meanja.

(vi) *Tea*.—53 acres were planted using only germinated seed which have proved much better than the seedlings previously used.

Various measures to counter erosion have been instituted and it is expected that no further losses of soil will take place.

In anticipation of a start being made on production of made tea during 1958 the old mature bushes were pruned down to 14 in. They are growing vigorously and, together with the 47 acres of 1953/4 planting, are being made ready for plucking. Already women are being trained to do this work but in spite of a considerable increase in wages and the provision of such facilities as a creche with a nurse in attendance, the number of women willing to work is below requirements.

It is anticipated the factory will be completed in March 1958 when a start will be made on production.

5,600 lbs. of tea seed were sold and a further order for 10,000 lbs. was received.

(vii) *Research*.—The report on the Research Division is included as an appendix to this report.

(viii) *Timber*.—During the period 1st January to 31st of August 1957 the activities of the Timber Division were felling and extraction of Timber both at Ekona and Mukonje in order to obtain a profitable return for economic timber standing on land earmarked for future agricultural development, as well as to supply timber for internal consumption.

In the Ekona area the majority of the Timber is Obeche and there is some hardwood at Mukonje. The quality of Obeche exported was very high.

Following the Corporation's policy of divesting itself of extraneous operations, a favourable offer from a Timber Company to handle the felling and export of timber on the Corporation's estates was accepted.

Up to the end of August 4,539 tons were exported, and during the remainder of the year, under the operation of the Timber Company, a further 4,076 tons were shipped, bringing the total for the year to 8,615 tons.

VI. Production.

Comparative figures for the last six years are shown in Appendix 1.

VII. Joint Activities with Elders & Fyffes Ltd.

Previous arrangements with Elders & Fyffes Ltd. for the conduct of the joint railway and hospital activities at Tiko continued.

VIII. Engineering.

A. Civil.

Staff Housing.—Nine new Senior Service houses were authorised of which eight were completed by the end of the year. In addition, a number of old German plantation houses were thoroughly overhauled and in some instances this entailed reroofing. One German house in Tiko was converted into two flats and a number of smaller houses had increases made to the bedroom accommodation.

Hospital and Medical Buildings.—Nurses' changing rooms being built at the Tiko General Hospital were essentially complete by the end of the year.

Factory and Workshop Buildings.—An additional permanent smokehouse was built at the Meanja Rubber Factory to deal with increased production. A semi-permanent smokehouse was constructed at Mukonje by plantation staff. Considerable modifications were carried out to the Tiko Crepe Dry House, which is now heated by oil instead of electricity as previously. This has resulted in an appreciable increase in efficiency. Several miscellaneous buildings were also completed.

Mile 29 Sawmill was transferred to the Engineering Division late in the year. When the installation of new equipment and various other alterations, now in hand in Tiko Sawmill, are complete, it is intended to transfer further equipment from Mile 29 to Tiko and close the Mile 29 Sawmill, thus concentrating all timber conversion in the Tiko mill.

A spray mixing station was constructed at Ekona to deal with the pre-mixing of chemicals used for the control of Sigatoka disease. The installations were complete by the end of the year and a water treatment plant to supply clean water to the mixing station is due to come into operation early in the New Year.

Roads and Communications.—Tiko/M'Pundu railway was completed and steam locomotives are now operating as far as M'Pundu Beach. A line is being laid to the Rubber factory and to new marshalling yards at Meanja. On completion it is intended to evacuate bananas direct from Meanja to Tiko Wharf by rail.

Work on the relaying and ballasting of track on Tiko Plain was virtually completed during 1956, and during 1957 it was therefore possible to reduce substantially expenditure on track maintenance in this area.

Considerable scour occurred at the centre pier of Bibundi Bridge during the rainy season. Remedial works have in some measure reinstated the river bed level.

Four Air Strips have been constructed on plantations at Mussaka, Tombel, M'bonge and Boa, for use in connection with the Corporation's spraying operations. Increasing use is being made of these strips to provide better communications to outlying estates and a strip is about to be started at Bota.

Water Supplies.—A new water supply system at Tombel was completed and a number of minor water supply schemes, to serve individual houses and camps, were installed, operated by hydram where possible.

Workshop Activities.—With the closing down of Timber Division, two further D6 tractors were added to the Division's fleet of earthmoving equipment, in addition to a number of D2 Caterpillar tractors used in the preparation of roads for the Giraffe spraying machines. The increase has been absorbed by the demand from the plantations for this class of equipment, with its resultant economy in labour, and by hire to local firms and contractors. The demand for this latter service has increased considerably. The Sawmill and Joinery Workshop output has been maintained at a high level in supplying in the first instance the needs of the Corporation and thereafter wherever possible the ever growing demand from local consumers.

All the Corporation's requirements for smokehouse carriages, latex transportation tanks, etc., are now being manufactured in our own Workshops. A plant low loader which was brought into use during the year has proved its worth, both in the transport of Corporation plant and hire to the public.

B. Mechanical Transport.

It was possible to effect a reduction of a further 20 vehicles in the Corporation's fleet, which now numbers 276. The continued policy of replacing petrol by diesel engined lorries (of which there are now 42 in service) and the sale of the Timber vehicles accounted for a reduction of 12 lorries. It was necessary to increase the number of 4 wheel-drive vehicles, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by the reduction in saloons, pick-ups and small station wagons brought about mainly by the increased participation in the Private Car User Scheme.

By this scheme, Senior and Intermediate Service Staff may be permitted to use their own cars on duty, drawing a basic and mileage allowance and the Corporation assists by advancing loans for the purchase of a car.

The introduction of new models necessitated an increase of approximately £16,000 worth of stocks of spares held, but the turnover of issues and sales when compared with 1956, showed a rise of nearly 40 per cent.

Business with the general public continues at a satisfactory level. Comparative figures for this year and the previous years are as follows :—

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Sale of new vehicles ...	£64,544	£40,258	£59,788	£41,540
Sale of secondhand vehicles	1,663	6,974	6,018	5,010
Sale of Spares and Tyres ...	20,150	24,141	28,875	35,553
Repairs	5,971	9,870	15,142	13,836
Transport hired	4,135	5,919	17,935	14,088
	<u>£96,463</u>	<u>£87,162</u>	<u>£127,758</u>	<u>£110,027</u>

Sales of commercial vehicles, of which 30 were sold for a total of £29,190, did not maintain the high level of 1956, mainly due to the reduced purchases by Government and the increased import of competitive makes. The sale of saloon cars rose, however, to 21, of which the majority were purchased by participants in the Private Car User Scheme.

Repairs for the public continued to keep the workshops fully occupied, and the fall in revenue from transport hire is due to the greater demand for Corporation needs, thus leaving fewer vehicles available to supply the constant and increasing demand for the hire of both lorries and saloon cars.

The labour force, employed in the main garage and the four maintenance depots remained numerically the same, but the number of artisans has now increased to 40, as a result of the emphasis laid on training in these garages.

C. Electrical.

A new overhead line system was run to the Holtfoth Area to supply the Intermediate and Senior Service houses and some of the poles were utilised to provide lighting for the marshalling yard.

Three transformers were installed, the old German transformers at M'Pundu Oil Mill and Ekona being replaced by new 100 KVA transformers and the 50 KVA transformer in Ekona residential area was replaced by a 200 KVA transformer.

The old German H.T. Switchgear controlling the H.T. supply to M'Pundu and Meanja was replaced by new switchgear, to comply with the Supply Authority's regulations.

The lighting in Tiko Main Stores was improved by the conversion to the more efficient fluorescent lamps and Tiko School was wired and connected to the main supply.

A telephone system incorporating a 15 line Magneto Telephone Exchange was installed at Idenau. Tie-line equipment was fitted between Bota Central Exchange and Bota Automatic Exchange.

IX. Marine and Shipping.

During 1957 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 including Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Line, Guinea Gulf Line, Farrell Lines, Nautilus Line, Delta Line, Swedish West Africa Line, etc. The Shipping Division also acts as stevedores for the Fyffes Line of Banana steamers.

The volume of trade at Bota and Tiko for 1957 is summarized in table form in Appendix 2. Imports rose by some 3,600 tons over 1956. Exports from Bota show a small decrease of 400 tons, but Tiko has an increase of just under 30,000 tons, most of which was timber. This increase in tonnage has naturally thrown a heavy strain on Corporation launches and personnel but during the year no vessels were delayed and both ports maintained the reputation of giving a quick turn round.

Figures of Produce shipped from both ports during 1957 and as compared with 1956 were :—

	1956	1957
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cocoa	5,954	4,665
Palm Oil	2,725	2,660
Palm Kernels	1,536	1,296
Rubber	1,645	1,746
Pepper... ..	22	19
Timber	5,475	37,926
Coffee	672	967
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18,029	49,279
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Corporation's fleet of craft is used for lighterage work at Bota and the carriage of cargo to and from Bota, Tiko and the Wharves covering M'Bonge, Tombel and Doula. General cargo and produce are carried for concerns other than the Corporation.

X. Staff and Labour.

Establishment.—The total number of employees increased during the first seven months of the year to a peak of 19,220 and then decreased during the last five months to a level which shows little change to that at the end of 1956.

The position at 31st December, 1957, was as follows :—

Senior Service	186
Intermediate Service	37
Junior Service, including employees on monthly agreements	1,128
General Labour Force	16,644

Mr. J. B. Som, Senior Field Assistant of French Cameroonian descent, who has been with the Corporation since its inception, was appointed M.B.E. (Hon.) in the Birthday Honours, and Mr. Marcus Hongla, Extra Field Assistant, was awarded the Governor General's Certificate of Honour. Both employees are in the Banana Division, and were presented with the insignia of their awards by the Commissioner of the Cameroons.

Two African Intermediate Service employees in the Rubber Division were promoted to Field Assistants in the Senior Service, and one African in the Junior Service, after four years' training in the United Kingdom, was appointed to the Senior Service post of Laboratory Technician in the Research Division. Three Junior Service employees were promoted to Intermediate Service and eight Assistant Chief Clerks were appointed from the Corporation staff and two from outside the Corporation.

Wages and Conditions of Service.—As a result of negotiations in the Central Consultative Committee, the earnings of the daily-rated employees and the monthly-rated and Junior Service employees were increased from 1st April, 1957, and these increases amount to £50,000 per annum. The Union and Management entered into an eighteen months' agreement during which time no general review of the wages rates would be made. This is the first occasion that a major wage claim has been negotiated and agreed between the Corporation Management and Union without resort to conciliation or arbitration.

Negotiations also resulted in wage and salary adjustments for some grades of Marine labour, shopkeepers and Plant and Locomotive operators. Amendments were also made to the rules relating to sick leave and the payment of gratuities on redundancy.

A new incentive scheme for Rubber Tappers was introduced and incentives are now offered for greater output and skill of employees engaged in the plantations of the three main crops.

Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union.—Relations between Management and the Union throughout the year have been cordial despite many controversial subjects that have come under discussion, and this is reflected in the fact that only 0.04 per cent. man-days were lost through trade disputes, all as a result of unofficial strikes which the Union representatives took immediate steps to settle.

Regular meetings of the Central Consultative Committee have been held and the Bota, Tiko and Ekona Area Committees are operating satisfactorily. The Northern Area Committee has not functioned owing to poor road conditions and efforts to bring the representatives together have been unsuccessful, but local consultation in the three plantations concerned is encouraged.

Personnel Department.—An assistant Personnel Officer attended a course on Public Corporations and Boards at the University College, Ibadan and the Personnel Officer attended the Inter-African Labour Conference of the Committee for Technical Co-operation in Africa, South of the Sahara, at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia at the invitation of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Provident Fund.—At the close of 1957 there were 1,056 members of the Fund, the market value of the Fund's investments being £322,917 8s. 1d.

Retiring Benefits.—453 gratuities, amounting to £16,777 were approved during 1957. This shows an increase of £1,020 over 1956, although the number of retirements was 37 fewer. In addition to the gratuities for service with the Corporation, *ex gratia* payments are available to employees in respect of their service on the plantations prior to the Corporation's existence. Payments to 218 employees amounting to £1,398 were authorised during the year.

Workers' Shops.—The 20 Corporation Workers' Shops continued to provide a very satisfactory service in maintaining supplies of essential foodstuffs and commodities on all the plantations thus helping to keep the prices of the local markets steady. The sales amounted to over £133,500.

XI. Welfare and Social Services.

Recreation.—Further economies were effected in the Welfare Organisation, but the programme of activities was increased and now includes a Wrestling Championship. On the foundations laid by the Corporation, have been built the Southern Cameroons Amateur Football Association and the Southern Cameroons Amateur Athletic Association. The Welfare Department has encouraged and assisted the development of these Associations by the loan of equipment and sports grounds, both for practice and competitions. Members of the Staff have also helped by coaching and serving on committees.

A Junior Service Club was formed and given premises in Bota and is running successfully with over 40 members.

News Sheet.—The Welfare News Letter was published regularly, with a circulation of 500.

Film Unit.—The mobile cinema units maintained regular shows in all areas throughout the year. Due to the progressive deterioration of the Kumba-M'bonge road the units for M'bonge and Boa are now despatched by Corporation launch from Bota with a consequent improvement in the regularity of the service to those stations. Altogether a total of 935 shows were given to an estimated audience of 212,000.

Due to the closing of some camps both by the Corporation and by Elders & Fyffes there has been a reduction in the number of camp shows given. This has, however, been more than compensated for by an increase in the number of recoverable shows and the mobile units have remained therefore fully employed.

The total revenue from film exhibition was £2,800, compared with £2,580 in 1956.

Amplifier equipment was installed and operated for 120 High Life dances and, as usual, public address equipment was installed as required for National Day celebrations, and other functions.

The radio and projector repair section has again shown a considerable increase in business with the general public and other organisations. The revenue from repairs amounted to £3,000 (compared with £1,100 in 1956) and a further sum of £1,000 resulted from sundry sales of technical equipment and spares.

The value of work to the public in the photographic section increased from £960 in 1956 to £1,200 in 1957 despite the fact that the construction of the processing room had to be deferred for another year. A start on the building will be made early in 1958.

Radio Telephone communication has been maintained between Bota and Tiko and the outstations.

XII. Education.

General.—Negotiations between the Corporation and the Southern Cameroons Government regarding the transfer of Corporation Primary Schools are still proceeding. The missions, who managed four of the Corporation-owned schools, have agreed to take over full ownership and full financial responsibility of these schools.

Primary Schools.—During 1957, the Corporation owned and managed ten primary schools, of which three have Senior Departments and two more will start Senior Departments in 1958.

The number of children enrolled in these schools was 1,209 compared with 1,280 at the beginning of the year and 1,045 at the end of 1956.

The staffing of the schools continues to be satisfactory. Of the 53 teachers employed by the Corporation, 45 have received professional training and 37 are certificated, 14 of the teachers are women of whom 9 are certificated, 11 teachers joined the staff after professional training under Corporation sponsorship and 6 teachers have been accepted for professional training in 1958.

The number of children attending the two P.N.E.U. schools is steadily increasing, averaging an enrolment of 24 pupils for the two schools combined.

Scholarships.—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. In 1957, the Corporation also made 14 awards for professional and technical training. One

employee was sent to England for training in electrical installation and maintenance and one to Lagos for special training in caterpillar traction. The remaining twelve awards were for teacher training—five to employees and seven to non-employees. Altogether, 62 awards have now been made to Corporation employees and 47 non-employees have been sent for teacher training.

Adult Literacy Classes.—About 100 evening literacy classes at 40 centres were held three times a week in three grades, those employees reaching the top grade being allowed to take an examination prior to the award of literacy certificates. The number of literacy certificates awarded during the year was 109.

Classes in English and Arithmetic are held for employees who have completed the Senior Primary School Course, mainly office workers, leading to the Elementary Examinations of the Royal Society of Arts. One purpose of these classes is to improve the general education of employees prior to admitting them to more advanced technical courses in book-keeping, etc.

Technical classes in various branches of Engineering were held for about 45 employees. These classes are tutored by Senior Service volunteers.

Promotion Examinations.—Of the 272 candidates who entered for these examinations, 16 were successful.

Library.—Sixteen library boxes, each containing approximately 70 books to suit employees at various educational levels, are circularised on the Corporation plantations. Reading rooms and periodicals are provided in the main centres.

XIII. Medical.

During 1957 the Corporation's Medical Service derived further benefit from the Nurses Training School which it operates. In June 1957 five Nurses passed the examination of the Nursing Council for Nigeria and in December 1957 a further 14 sat the examination and all were successful. As a result the Corporation now has 66 Nigerian registered nurses which is a very great improvement on the position six years ago when there was not one in possession of the certificate of the Nursing Council for Nigeria.

The staffing position regarding Medical Officers and Nursing Sisters was satisfactory but it is recorded with regret that a promising Cameroonian Medical Officer left the service of the Corporation during the year for an appointment with the University College Hospital, Ibadan.

The Corporation estates, for medical purposes, are divided into four areas with the following facilities :—

Bota.

Bota General Hospital with 96 beds, including 9 for maternity cases, 17 female beds, 6 cots and 6 beds for isolation.

Idenau Auxiliary Hospital with 16 beds.

7 Aid Posts.

There are approximately 200 Senior Service employees and dependants and 9,500 other employees and dependants at risk in the area.

Tiko.

Tiko General Hospital with a total of 236 beds which includes 24 for maternity cases and 12 cots, 18 female beds and 8 for isolation.

Tiko Cottage Hospital with 16 beds for Senior Service staff and their families.

Pamol Bwenga Hospital with 8 beds.

Missellele Auxiliary Hospital with 29 beds.

13 Aid Posts.

There is also a Nurses Preliminary Training School and Tiko General Hospital is recognised as a Nurses Training School.

In the Tiko area those receiving attention at Tiko Hospitals are employees of the Corporation, Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Limited, Likomba, and Pamol Ltd., Bwenga Estate, and the wives and children of those employees.

The numbers at risk are approximately 190 Senior Service employees and dependants and approximately 15,250 other employees and dependants.

Ekona.

Ekona General Hospital of 71 beds including 6 maternity, 14 female and 11 isolation beds.

8 Aid Posts.

The numbers at risk are approximately 65 Senior Service employees and dependants and approximately 9,500 other employees and dependants.

Mukonje.

Mukonje General Hospital with 43 beds including 10 female beds and 4 for isolation.

Tombel Auxiliary Hospital with 16 beds.

Mokoko Auxiliary Hospital with 16 beds.

14 Aid Posts.

The numbers at risk are approximately 35 Senior Service employees and dependants and 10,500 other employees and dependants.

Although Smallpox was present in the Cameroons during the early part of 1957 there were not many cases affecting the employees of the Corporation where a high rate of vaccination obtains. During the year 27,739 smallpox vaccinations were performed.

A serious epidemic of Asiatic Influenza became apparent in September and October and at one period it is estimated approximately one-third of the Corporation's employees were affected, although by no means all affected were absent from work. Few cases had a serious result and those that had were either among children or aged relatives of the employees.

The main causes of disease as hitherto have been respiratory and alimentary. Malaria is seen but is not common except at Mukonje. Where the social life of employees confines them to camps or nearby villages which are regularly sprayed by the Corporation there is a very low incidence of malaria. Tropical ulcer, at one time a common ailment, has been even more rare than in the previous two years.

A specialist orthopaedic surgeon visiting the Corporation under the sponsorship of the Nuffield Trust has given his opinion that the Corporation's Accident Service is the best he has seen in West Africa.

Antenatal and child welfare clinics are becoming increasingly popular. Malnutrition is only seen now in children in the post-weaning age but this is uncommon, only one case of Kwashiorkor being diagnosed at Tiko during the whole year.

The campaign against simulium, the vector of *Onchocerca Volvulus* of the filaria family, was repeated in 1957 with the result that in some parts the fly was practically eliminated for six months. It is intended to repeat the campaign in 1958 with a dosage extended over a longer period.

The Corporation records its appreciation of the clinical services of the Medical Officer, Lobe (Pamol Ltd.), at Mokoko Auxiliary Hospital.

XIV. Publicity.

The Management publishes monthly a short news letter giving details of the month's production and activities generally. This letter is circulated to all Government Departments, the Press and commercial firms, thus helping to keep the public fully informed of the Corporation's progress. The demand for this letter has steadily increased and the circulation is now 250.

XV. Finance.

(i) *Capital Structure.*—Following on the report made by Messrs. Harmood Banner, Lewis and Mounsey, Chartered Accountants, the Federal and Southern Cameroons Governments stated that they would welcome an investment by the Colonial Development Corporation in the Corporation, and invited the Colonial Development Corporation to undertake such investigation as they considered necessary as a preliminary to the opening of formal negotiations in regard to the terms and conditions of eventual participation.

A team of investigators visited the Cameroons during June and July and carried out extensive enquiries into the financial and physical structure of the Corporation and its agricultural potential. This was followed by a visit, later in the year, by Lord Reith, Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation.

(ii) *Government revenue resulting from Corporation activities.*—The Southern Cameroons Government was paid the sum of £15,117, being the unappropriated profit of the Corporation in 1956, but in addition the Corporation paid to Government over £240,000 by way of import and export duties, Company and employees Income Tax, licences, etc., the largest item being export duty which amounted to £104,240. In 1958 this latter figure will be considerably higher due to increases in the export duty on bananas. Export duties in respect of the Corporation's sales of Palm Oil, Palm Kernels and Cocoa were paid by the Nigerian Central Marketing Board.

A schedule showing the Government revenue resulting from the Corporation's activities since 1947 is to be found in Appendix No. 5.

(iii) *Results to 31st December, 1957.*—The Balance Sheet shows that £781,829 was spent during the year on further development, bringing the total to £6,569,744, and loans were reduced by £50,000 to £2,083,489. Nevertheless, the Corporation's net liquid surplus assets improved slightly to £1,471,462, all of which is fully employed as working capital.

No action has been taken on the Harmood Banner recommendation and no further development can be embarked upon until the Corporation's financial structure is strengthened. The assets arising from development stand in the Balance Sheet at less than one-third of the original cost, although none are more than ten years old ; their book value exceeds the total loans outstanding.

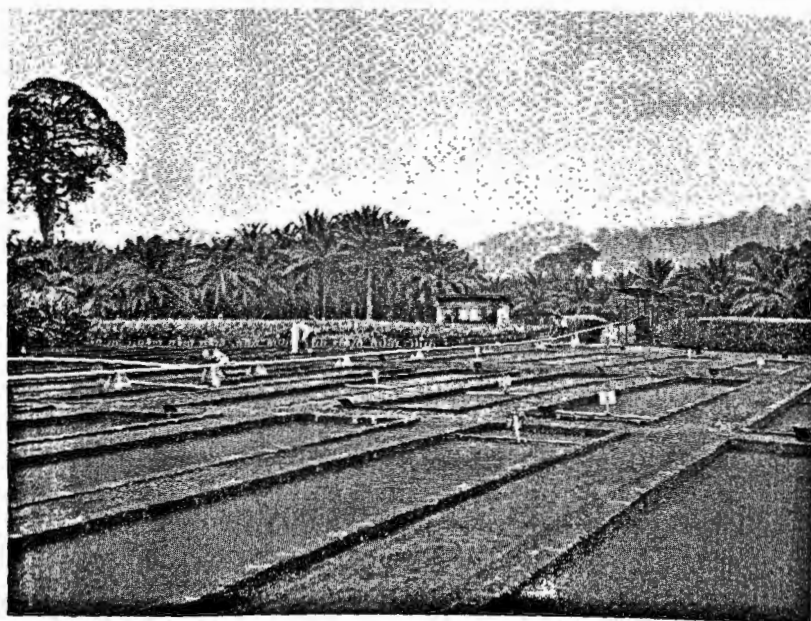
The gross profit amounted to £1,088,658. Statutory Depreciation required £744,808. £86,667 has been provided for interest on fixed loans and Income Tax absorbs £101,300. £100,000 has been transferred to General Reserve and £18,175 to Reserve for Retiring Gratuities. There remains a surplus of £38,028 available for distribution to the Commissioner of the Southern Cameroons, which is £22,911 more than last year.

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.*
 J. FINDLAY, *Member.*
 S. A. ARREY, *Member.*
 C. P. THOMPSON, *Member.*
 W. L. BLOOMFIELD, *Member.*
 J. MURRAY, *Member.*
 CHIEF L. N. BONANJAH, *Member.*
 E. K. MARTIN, *Member.*
 A. C. WOOD, *Secretary.*



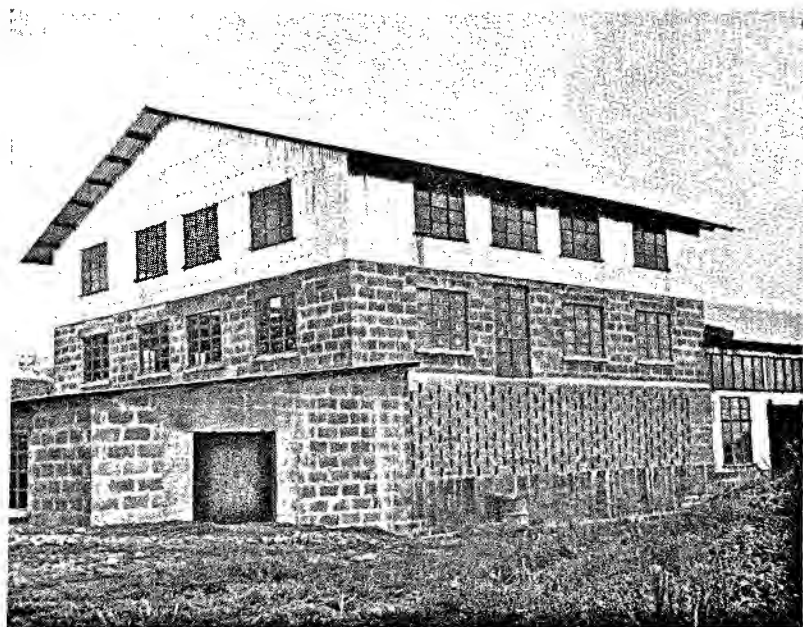
NEW RUBBER PLANTING



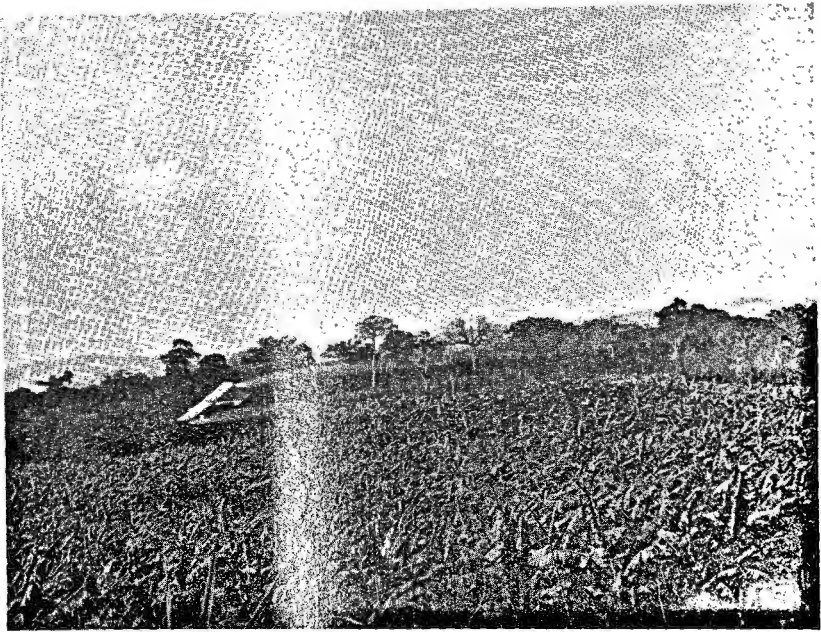
OIL PALM NURSERY



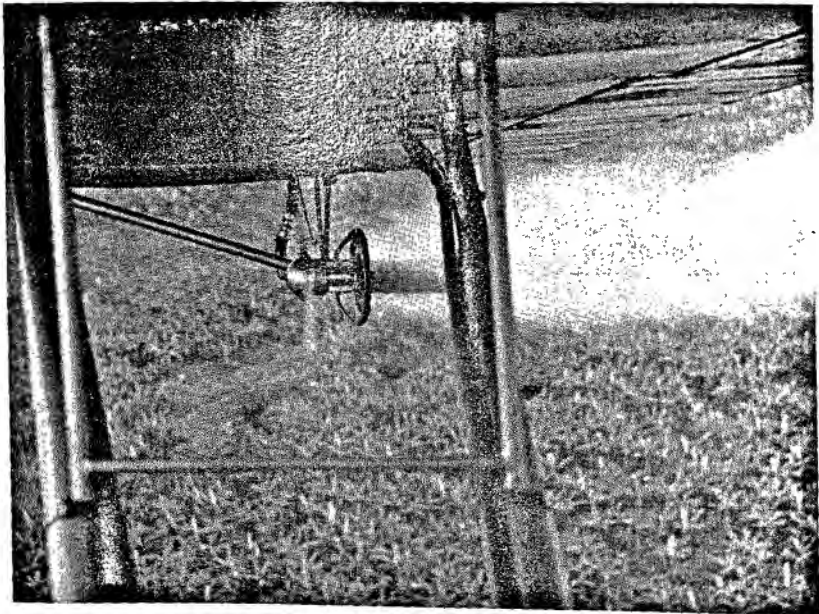
TOLE TEA



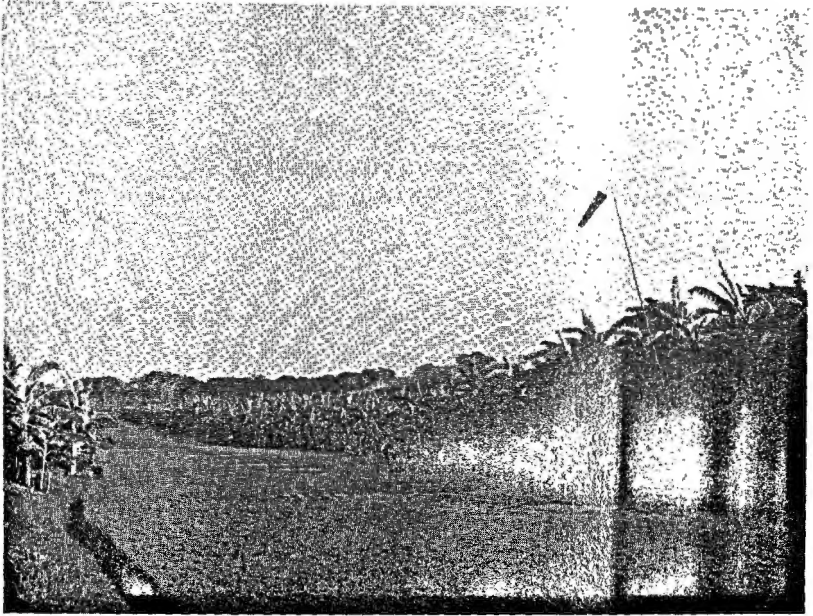
TOLE TEA FACTORY



AERIAL SPRAYING OF BANANAS



AERIAL SPRAY ATOMISER



AIRSTRIP — MBONGE



TIKO/MPUNDU RAILWAY

PRODUCTION.

APPENDIX No. 1.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1967
Bananas—Total for British Cameroons						
Shipments—stems	5,746,946	5,893,294	5,666,901	4,394,851	4,594,271	4,715,267
Cameroons Development Corporation Estates						
Shipments—stems	3,743,801	3,846,585	3,904,863	3,034,222	3,074,397	3,121,268
tons	46,288	54,077	52,739	45,539	47,751	53,511
Dried Bananas tons	234	124	22	102	102	63
Palm Oil "	2,593	2,715	2,862	3,349	2,695	3,052
Palm Kernels "	1,576	1,712	1,739	2,010	1,499	1,580
Rubber "	1,559	1,800	1,595	1,525	1,714	1,856
Cocoa "	81	81	100	110	219	205
Pepper "	2.6	2.5	6.1	7.5	23.4	18.9
Timber—Log shipments "	—	—	421	1,340	3,627	8,615

SUMMARY OF TRADE AT BOTA AND TIKO PORTS 1948—1957 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		
1957:								
Bota	35,929	13,761	8,327	4,715,267	353	2,617	219	6,055
Tiko	13,738	38,200	6,841		368	765	177	1,918
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—VICTORIA.

Number, Nationality and Net Registered Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared for 1957—1st January—31st December.

Nationality	Number of Ships	Net Registered Tonnage
BRITISH	140	399,552
NORWEGIAN	22	42,399
GERMAN	7	14,657
SWEDISH	5	8,707
SWISS	3	7,752
NETHERLAND	2	6,235
DANISH	2	4,980
ITALIAN	1	1,138
TOTAL	<u>182</u>	<u>485,420</u>

TIKO

BRITISH	100	317,710
NORWEGIAN	19	39,961
GERMAN	6	12,407
SWEDISH	5	8,707
SWISS	3	7,752
NETHERLAND	2	6,235
DANISH	2	4,980
ITALIAN	1	1,138
TOTAL	<u>138</u>	<u>398,890</u>

NOTE: Bota vessels do not include vessels entering for purpose of dropping Pilot only.

ACREAGE STATISTICS, DECEMBER 1957

BANANAS

	Acreage at 1/1/57.	New Planting 1957	Abandon- ments for disease, etc.	Care and Mainte- nance	Full Cultiva- tion	Total at 31/12/57.
Tiko ...	5,073	700	717	1,824	3,232	5,056
BOTA ...	2,397	—	965	633	799	1,432
Ekona ...	3,620	700	142	620	3,558	4,178
Molyko ...	3,112	—	100	—	3,012	3,012
Tombel ...	2,831	200	303	—	3,728	2,728
Meme ...	3,388	103	190	181	3,120	3,301
Mukonje ...	166	300	—	—	466	466
Total ...	20,587	2,003	2,417	3,258	16,915	20,173

RUBBER

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1958 planting
Missellele	4,231	3,111	7,342	750
Tiko	2,085	—	2,085	—
Meanja	1,709	1,331	3,040	210
Mukonje	2,970	2,433	5,403	—
Total	10,995	6,875	17,870	960

PALMS

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1958 planting
Bota/Moliwe	7,932	2,271	10,203	650
Ekona	2,237	—	2,237	500
Idenau... ..	1,987	2,628	4,615	157(a)
Total	12,156	4,899	17,055	1,307

(a) Replanting.

COCOA

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1958 planting
Tombel	1,065	94	1,159	150

TEA

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1958 planting
Tole	108(b)	80	188	50

(b) Includes 20 acres seed garden.

PEPPER

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1958 planting
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 Accrued due	£1,624,470	£436,750	£347,080	£44,080	£2,100	£238,010	£411,820	£331,470	£3,435,780
	101,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,030	139,330
	£1,725,770	£436,750	£347,080	£44,080	£2,100	£238,010	£411,820	£369,500	£3,575,110

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.

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, 1957.

<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>	<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>
VICTORIA DIV.		WUM DIV.	
Bakolle	8	Aghem	1,008
Bakweri	592	Bum	89
Balong	13	Esimbi	48
Bamboko	6	Fungom	801
Isubi (Bimbia)	25	Kom	427
Mongo	14		
	<u>658</u>		<u>2,373</u>
KUMBA DIV.		NKAMBE DIV.	
Bafo (Bafaw)	29	Kaka	463
Bakosi	263	Mbaw	2
Bakundu	46	Mbembe	34
Balong	49	Mfumte	38
Balue	338	Misaje	7
Balundu	131	Nsungli	175
Balundu-Badiko	44		
Bamboko	6		<u>719</u>
Barombi	4		
Basosi	84		
Bima	29		
Korup	1	NIGERIA	
M'bonge	356	Boki	227
Ngolo-Batanga	374	Edo (includes Bini)	23
	<u>1,754</u>	Efik-Ibibio	2,115
MAMFA DIV.		Fulani	3
Assumbo	31	Hausa	1
Bangwa	250	Ibo	2,129
Bayangi	572	Ijaw	129
Boki	75	Tiv	507
Ekwe	41	Yoruba	11
Keaka	394	Other Nigerians... ..	328
Mbo	158		
Mbulu	95		<u>5,473</u>
Monka	273		
Mundani... ..	102	FRENCH CAMEROONS	
Obang	90	Bafia	64
Takamanda	83	Bakoko	68
Widekum	87	Bamiloke	139
	<u>2,251</u>	Bana	79
BAMENDA DIV.		Basa	95
Bafut	736	Duala	23
Bali	467	Ewonde (Yaunde)	163
Bamunka	337	Other French Cameroons	264
Menemo	555		<u>895</u>
Moghamo	252		
Ngemba	447	Other Non Nigerians	25
Ngie	489		
Ngwaw (Ngono)	296		
Nso (Banso)	82		
	<u>3,661</u>	TOTAL	<u>17,809</u>

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
RESEARCH DIVISION REPORT FOR 1957.

(a) BANANAS.

1. Soil Investigations.

The results from banana fertilizer trials continue to support the present NPK compound fertilizer policy and to show that higher rates of application will increase production still further provided certain conditions are fulfilled.

The ratio between N, P and K must be correct. At Molyko yields from the standard 12 cwts. of 10-9-29 compound per acre were improved by additional N and K when the ratio of N : K was 1 : 3 or 1 : 3.5 but were decreased when the ratio was 1 : 1. At Ikange-Tiko young Lacatan bananas receiving various amounts of 10-9-29 compound showed the greatest growth at the highest application rate, an 80 per cent. increase over the control at 1 ton per acre.

The soils must be capable of a high productivity. In the Tiko area Panama Disease spread most rapidly in soils where there were gravelly layers or hard pan within 2 feet of the surface. As a result of this investigation and of the knowledge gained from photo-analytical interpretation of aerial photographs it was considered that the 1957 banana plantings in N'Sonne Moliwe and Lifongo-Tiko were dubious propositions and certainly incapable of a minimum annual production of 3 tons per acre over 10 years.

Cultivation methods must be of a high standard. Any factor which limits the achievement of the potential productivity will reduce the efficiency of a fertilizer programme. For instance, the full benefit from NPK compound is not obtained if the plants are not earthed up. The additional roots originating from the earthed up part of the corm function as normal roots and therefore increase the effectiveness of the root system.

The results of an NPK fertilizer trial in Punge-Tiko showed that as well as increased growth and production the losses due to drought and disease were reduced from 56 per cent. to 16 per cent., largely owing to K treatment.

2. Disease and Pest Investigations.

Sigatoka Leaf Spot Disease.—Spraying of all banana areas in production to control Sigatoka has been adopted during the year, and considerable research has been expended towards effecting increased efficiency and economy for the control methods at present employed.

Where the ground is suitable the most efficient machine is the K.D. Giraffe, mistblowing Banacobre Sandoz at 2.7 lbs. in 9 gallons of water per acre. Checks on droplet spectra led to adjustments resulting in the field efficiency being doubled, and a basic programme was worked out for making the best use of these machines. In the areas originally sprayed it has already been possible to lengthen the cycle from 2 to 3 weeks.

Large areas where either ground equipment was lacking or the terrain was too rough have been sprayed by fixed wing aircraft using Micron atomisers to apply 1 gallon of oil containing 13 per cent. Schlofog C per acre on a fortnightly cycle. Aerial spraying began at Tombel in early June and by August a high degree of control had been obtained. Signs of oil damage to the banana plants were, however, becoming apparent. In plantations where aerial spraying began during the late rains the speedy initial control achieved has been even more rapid.

The possibility of oil damage had been anticipated early in the year, and experiments with copper in an oil-water emulsion were begun using the knapsack machines which have been employed in conjunction with the Giraffes.

Copper in water sprayed on to the upper surfaces of the leaves prevents the formation of the water or dew borne conidial spores on spots and stops their germination. The result is little or no further infection and the "burnt" areas resulting from intense spotting, in which the airborne ascospores are produced, are avoided.

Oil does not kill the fungus but its regular application prevents the development of spots to the stage where conidial spores can be produced. The oil is absorbed by the leaf tissues and before it can be "digested" by the plant it is liable to cause premature death of the leaves and a reduction in fruit weight. This explains the rapid control achieved by oil spraying as well as the possible deleterious effects on the banana now being observed.

Experiments have shown that the viscosity as well as the unsulphonated residue of an oil indicate its suitability for spraying, that an oil emulsion is less liable than a pure oil to prove harmful to the banana plant, that it is not necessary to add copper to the oil emulsion and that the cycle for oil spraying must not be extended beyond 2 weeks. It has therefore been possible to recommend that aerial spraying should be done with a suitable oil alone at 1 gallon per acre, that in areas where spraying is to be started by Giraffes there should be 2 to 4 applications of oil emulsion (20 : 80) at 6 gallons per acre on a 2 weekly cycle to achieve quick control followed by Banacobre Sandoz at 2.7 lbs. in 9 gallons of water per acre on a 2 and later 3 weekly cycle to maintain control, and that with knapsack sprayers the application should be oil emulsion (60 : 40) at 2 gallons per acre on a 2 weekly cycle.

In the laboratory it has been shown that as many as 17 successive ascospore discharges can be obtained by alternately wetting and drying a piece of leaf which was "burnt" as the result of intense ascospore or

conidial spore infection. This helps to explain the widespread Tip Spotting of ascospore infection which appears during the early and late rains, when storms and sunshine alternate, and stresses the important role of heavily infected dead leaves in the spread of disease. It is difficult to obtain ascospore discharges from heavily infected dead leaves which have been allowed to moulder for 2 to 3 weeks in a pile, a fact which suggests that when an infected plantation is to be sprayed the dead leaves, when cut off, can be put in heaps and not burnt or buried.

Experiments are in hand to compare various concentrations of copper sprays and the long term effects on growth and yield of oil and oil emulsion sprays.

Panama Disease.—The first outbreaks of Panama Disease at Tombel were confirmed. This follows the discovery of the disease in the French Cameroons, and the Corporation has now no disease free plantation and few in which the spread is not increasingly serious.

Revised recommendations for control measures to delay the spread of Panama Disease were submitted.

Banana Borer Weevil.—This weevil was first recorded at Tombel in 1956, routine trapping in all plantations was begun and shows that this pest has already spread southwards into Ekona and Tiko.

Recommendations were made regarding standard sanitation measures and for the ordering of Aldrin for chemical control on this serious banana pest. In the fertilizer trials at Tombel it has been found that earthing up reduces borer attack because the necks of the corms are no longer exposed.

3. Crop Selection.

Attention has been focussed on the introduction and rapid multiplication of Panama Disease resistant varieties to replace Gros Michel as an exportable banana.

By splitting up and replanting twice a year, using an adequate irrigation system, copious fertilizers and goosenecking at 12 inches all plants as soon as they are breast high to encourage sucker production an annual sixteen-fold multiplication of Lacatan has been achieved. The 6 suckers introduced at the end of September 1954 had by April 1956 become sufficient to provide 6,500 pieces of planting material. These were used to plant three fertilizer and spacing trials totalling 15 acres on the best soil in the Tiko plain, a one-acre trial plot in Molyko and a further multiplication plot in Holtfoth, where the Banana Division has organised a successful flood irrigation system.

In the course of the year suckers of the variety Robusta and of the hybrid 1877 were received from Kew quarantine, and a mat of Lacatan was exchanged with the Manager, Bwinga Estate, for one of a Giant Cavendish type. These are undergoing initial multiplication at Ekona.

Suckers of the Trinidad Giant Cavendish are expected from Kew in 1958.

(b) OIL PALMS.

1. Soil Investigation.

There is at present only one oil palm fertilizer trial. It is at M'Pundu-Ekona and consists of 4 replications of a classical NPK trial with magnesium (Mg.) added to 2 replications and covers about 22 acres. It was planted in 1955 and by the beginning of 1957 some of the palms were flowering.

So far N and K have significantly increased growth rate, P has only had an effect when combined with N or K, and the greatest increase has been combined NPK. Increased growth has been accompanied by earlier flowering. Mg also seems to have hastened the time to first flowering.

Crown Disease and Little Leaf Disease, from which the young palms usually recover as they get older, have affected the most rapidly growing plants. The number of cases was particularly increased where K was applied alone, but this effect was counter balanced by the addition of Mg. This stresses the importance of well balanced nutrition in rapidly developing young palms. One of the objects of leaf analysis is to assess this balance between the elements in the palms receiving various fertilizer treatments, and in the new Laboratory at Ekona the nutrient contents of leaves taken from palms in this trial each month are now being analysed. So far, the K content has proved significantly higher in the leaves of palms which in the field have shown increased growth as a result of K fertiliser applications.

(c) RUBBER.

1. Soil Investigations.

A soil survey is being carried out in part of the Tiko plain which was at one time under bananas. The majority of this area cannot be recommended for banana cultivation, but with the exception of a few small localities where a thin skin of soil covers old lateritic formations the area seems suited to rubber. Some sections contain soils which are rather better than average, and one of these has been chosen for a cacao fertilizer trial.

2. Disease and Pest Investigations.

The clone PB 6/9 suffered from abnormal leaf fall at Missellele in 1956 and at Meanja in 1957. The primary cause seems to have been out of season wintering. In co-operation with the Managers observations on the wintering of all clones on the three rubber plantations are being made.

The irregular performance of seed gardens planted at the higher elevations in Ekona is under investigation.

(d) CACAO.

1. Soil Investigations.

The results so far obtained from the NPK fertilizer trial laid down in mature Trinitario cacao at Tombel in 1955 show such a wide variation in yield between individual trees and between plots that it may not be possible to work out the effects of the fertilizer treatments. The NPK trial on young cacao begun at Tombel in 1956 may not suffer from this disadvantage because the cacao is the more uniform Upper Amazon type.

Towards the end of the year a survey was carried out to see if the presence of layers of volcanic ash or of rock at varying depths has an effect on the mature cacao, and the results of this survey will be compared with the block yields which are being recorded by the Cacao Division.

2. Disease and Pest Investigations.

Black Pod Disease.—The K.D. cacao mistblowers applying 2.5 lbs. of Perenox in 15 gallons of water on a 3 weekly cycle during the cropping season have achieved a reasonable measure of control. An analysis of the yields of the trees in the NPK fertilizer trial showed, however, that there was still a loss of potential crop resulting from the destruction of immature pods just before the peak cropping period. It has been found that the disease is more prevalent on high yielding trees and that the greatest number of pods is on the trees at a time when temperature and humidity are most favourable for the spread of the fungus. Tests showed that the health of the trees had improved to such an extent that the canopy was too thick for the older mistblowers to reach pods on the upper branches. The new cacao mistblowers are more powerful and have an improved set of nozzles mounted on a fixed quadrant. It is hoped that these machines using Cocobre (which is specifically made for cacao) instead of Perenox on a shortened spray cycle during the critical period may provide even better control.

Root Disease.—During April an investigation into root disease in mature cacao at Tombel was undertaken. It was found that there were in fact two distinct diseases with differing rates of spread. Control measures were suggested.

(e) TEA.

1. Soil Investigations.

A survey was made of conditions at Tole where the growth of new plantings was irregular and where many of the tea seedlings had a chlorotic appearance. The cause of poor growth is attributed to certain cultural malpractices, such as clean weeding resulting in soil erosion, rather than to any unsuitability of the soil for tea cultivation, particularly as the mature tea is vigorous and healthy.

(f) PEPPER.**2. Disease and Pest Investigations.**

Stem Borer.—During the late rains of 1956 damage to the vines by stem borer developed at Meanja. Moths hatched from the caterpillars found in the vines were named by the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology as new species of the genus *Anonaepestis*, only previously recorded in India and the Far East. The amount of damage increased during 1957. The control of such a pest is difficult and expensive, and if it continues to develop it may be unprofitable to continue pepper cultivation.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

(Incorporated under Nigerian Finance No. 39 of 1946.)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957.

31.12.1956		31.12.1956		31.12.1956			
£	LIABILITIES.	£	£	£	ASSETS.		
						£	
						Cost to	
						31.12.1956	
						£	
						Cost to	
						31.12.1957	
						£	
						Cost to	
						31.12.1957	
	RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946:—				IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD CONCESSIONS:—		
500,000	For Re-housing, Replanting, Hurricane Risks and Disease Control	600,000			Planting and Replanting	532,253	107,740
834,137	RESERVE for Depreciation written off in excess of amount allowed under Income Tax Ordinance as at 31st December, 1955	834,137			Immature Cultivations	688,989	125,520
	RESERVE for Retiring Gratuities to Workers not Members of Provident Fund	100,000			Surveys	13,817	—
	Less: Payments during the year	18,175					13,817
		81,825			Buildings and Constructions	1,235,059	233,260
	Add: Transfer from Profit and Loss	18,175			Roads	2,983,975	248,301
100,000		100,000			Rail Track	247,928	20,017
	LOANS (unsecured, repayable by instalments):—				Furniture and Equipment	106,209	52,593
500,000	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 6th December, 1970)	500,000				214,649	16,652
475,489	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 21st July, 1969)	475,489			EQUIPMENT:—	4,787,820	570,823
550,000	Government of Nigeria (final instalment July, 1975)	550,000			Plant and Machinery	579,489	189,432
258,000	Government of Nigeria—1956 Loan	258,000			Railway Rolling Stock	179,695	6,524
350,000	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. (final instalment 29th May, 1961)	300,000			Marine Craft	240,911	15,050
		2,083,400				5,787,915	781,829
	CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS:—				Less: Cost of Assets retired 1957		6,569,744
—	Trade Creditors, Wages and Other Expenses	320,843					27,829
—	Deferred Interest on Government Loans	149,993			Less: Amounts written off to 31st December, 1957, calculated under the Provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance		6,541,915
—	Leave and Passages	50,000					4,388,783
—	Income Tax:—				MOTOR VEHICLES:—		2,153,132
—	Liability for 1957/58 Assessment	5,556			Cost to 31st December, 1956	224,505	
—	Provision for 1958/59 Assessment	101,300			Add: Additions during year	46,795	
495,072		627,000				271,300	
15,117	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	38,400			Less: Cost of Vehicles retired	45,876	
		30,131			Less: Amounts written off to 31st December, 1957		225,424
		29,724					194,364
		57,253			WORK IN PROGRESS:—		31,060
		53,266			Planting		34,216
		8,172			Buildings and Constructions		80,815
		4,914			Roads and Rail Track		21,298
					Furniture and Equipment		3,677
					Maintenance and Repairs		1,177
					Sundries		2,261
							143,444
£4,077,815	Carried forward	£4,283,562					£2,327,636

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946.)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER, 1957—(continued)

31.12.1956	£	Brought forward ...	£	£	31.12.1956	£	£
4,077,815			4,283,307	365,662			2,327,636
NOTE.—The total amount of Authorised Capital Expenditure outstanding as at 31st December, 1957, was £492,000.							
A. H. YOUNG, <i>Chairman.</i>							
W. L. BLOOMFIELD, } <i>Members.</i>							
W. J. C. RICHARDS, }							
A. P. FINLAY, <i>Chief Accountant.</i>							
			842,054		STOCKS (as verified by Officials of the Corporation):—		
			340,937		Building Materials, Equipment, Consumable		
			181,216		Stores and Stock in Trade (at cost or Standard		
			152,716		Price Valuations) 888,895		
					PRODUCE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT (at market value) 334,620		
					SUNDRY DEBTORS... .. 169,430		
					DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS 60,630		
					CASH:—		
			182,253		At Bank 483,767		
			12,977		In Hand 18,368		
						502,135	
<u>£4,077,815</u>			<u>£4,283,307</u>		<u>£4,283,346</u>		

AUDITOR'S REPORT

In accordance with Section 17 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance 1946, we have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books of the Corporation in the Cameroons, in which 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 Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books and records of the Corporation.

ENUGU, NIGERIA.
31st March, 1958.

CASLETON ELLIOTT & CO.,
Auditors.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946.)

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1957. Cr.

31.12.1956		1.12.1956		31.12.1956	
£		£	£	£	£
1,524,625	To Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production, Ancillary Services, Administration	1,784,451			
	„ Medical Services	134,408			
	Less: Contributions by other Plantation Companies	20,199			
104,039	„ Welfare and Social Services	52,564			
53,136	„ Balance carried down	996,444			
787,445			469,245		
			£2,947,662		
<u>£2,469,245</u>			<u>469,245</u>		
	To Expenses of Chairman's and Secretary's Offices		787,445		
4,584	Remuneration of Chairman and Members	3,500	79,284		
4,716	Members' Travelling and Other Expenses	4,219	18,382		
8,307	Staff and Other Expenses	9,806	17,521		
	„ Agency and Service Fees and Expenses		3,751		
1,315	„ Consultants' Fees and Expenses		1,000		
	„ Concession Rent:—				
	The Government of Southern Cameroons	40,868			
18,886	Less: Allocated to Plantations	21,984	18,886		
	„ Audit Fee and Expenses		1,500		
	„ Depreciation:—				
557,493	Written off Improvements to Concessions	541,970			
79,729	Written off Equipment	160,609			
31,606	Written off Motor Vehicles	42,229	744,800		
	„ Loan Interest		86,600		
89,645	„ Balancing Allowance/Charge on Retired Assets		100		
9,593	„ Bad Debts written off		1		
51	„ Balance carried down		256,985		
73,936					
			£1,131,321		
<u>£885,111</u>			<u>885,111</u>		
28,215	To Balance per last Account		73,936		
—	„ Balance Unappropriated paid to Government of Southern Cameroons		15,111		
11,630	„ Provision for Income Tax 1958/59 Assessment		101,360		
18,974	„ Transfer to Reserve for Retiring Gratuities		18,170		
—	„ Transfer to Reserve in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946		100,000		
15,117	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet		38,020		
			£272,620		
<u>£73,936</u>			<u>73,936</u>		
	By Revenue from Plantations:—				
	Bananas			2,214,510	
	Dried Bananas			6,706	
	Palm Products			239,334	
	Rubber			390,971	
	Cocoa			32,545	
	Pepper			3,014	
	Timber			60,582	
				<u>2,947,662</u>	
				<u>£2,947,662</u>	
	By Balance brought down			996,446	
	„ Agency Earnings and Commission			79,894	
	„ Miscellaneous Receipts and Adjustments			54,981	
				<u>1,131,321</u>	
				<u>£1,131,321</u>	
	By Balance brought down			256,985	
	„ Balance per last Account			15,117	
	„ Income Tax Excess Provision written back			518	
				<u>272,620</u>	
				<u>£272,620</u>	

CAMEROONS

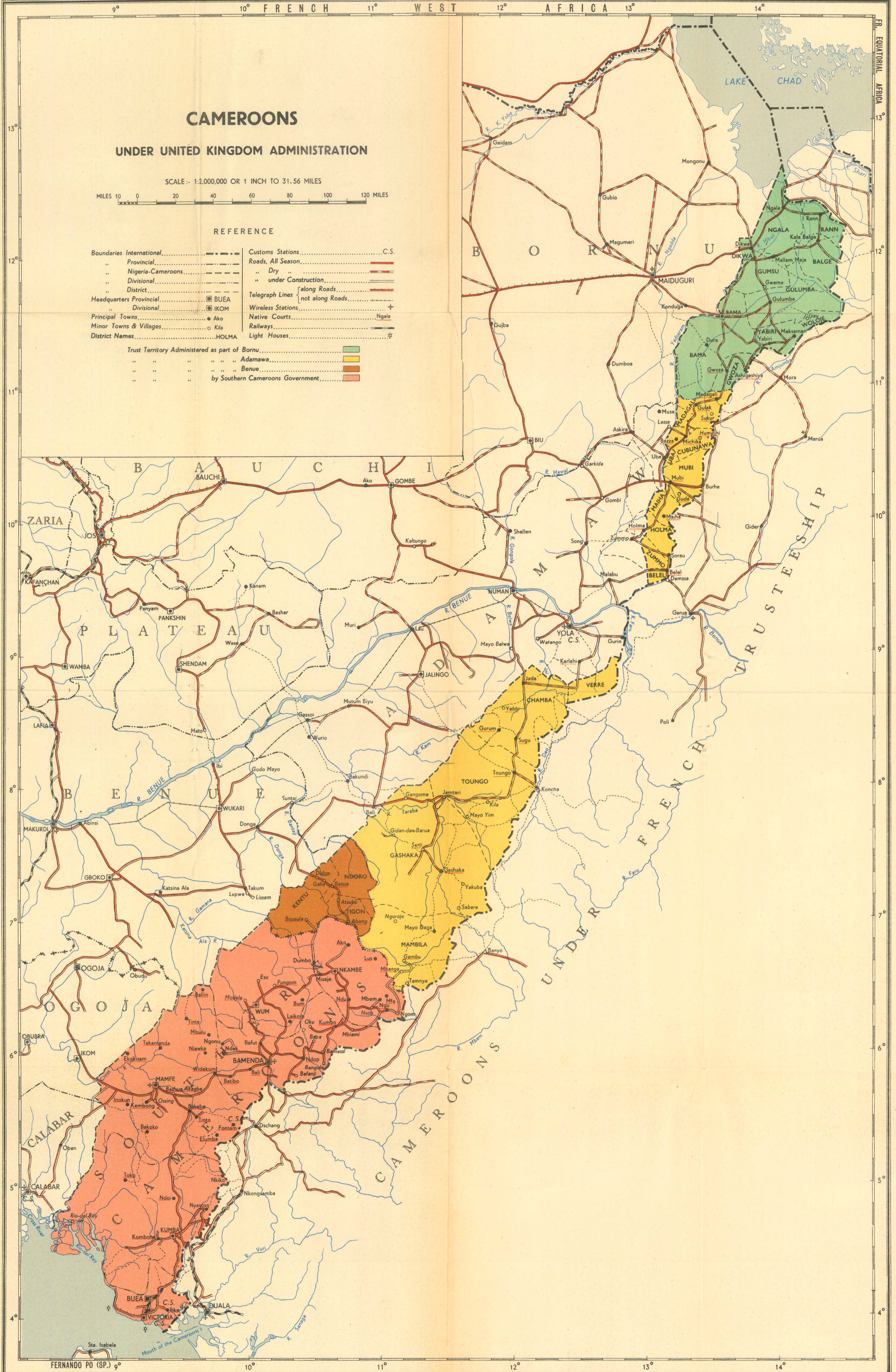
UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

SCALE: 1:2,000,000 OR 1 INCH TO 31.56 MILES



REFERENCE

Boundaries International.....	Customs Stations.....	C.S.
Provincial.....	Roads, All Season.....	
Nigeria-Cameroons.....	" Dry.....	
Divisional.....	" under Construction.....	
District.....	Telegraph Lines (along Roads.....)	
Headquarters Provincial.....	(not along Roads.....)	
Divisional.....	Wireless Stations.....	
Principal Towns.....	Native Courts.....	Ngala
Minor Towns & Villages.....	Railways.....	
District Names.....	Light Houses.....	*
Trust Territory Administered as part of Bornu.....		
" " " " " Adamawa.....		
" " " " " Benue.....		
" " " " " by Southern Cameroons Government.....		



FR. EQUATORIAL AFRICA