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REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER
BRITISH ADMINISTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1956

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council four copies of the report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of the Cameroons under British administration for the year 1956^{1/}.

Four hundred copies of the report were received by the Secretary-General on 6 September 1957.

RAPPORT DU GOUVERNEMENT DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET
D'IRLANDE DU NORD SUR L'ADMINISTRATION DU CAMEROUN SOUS
ADMINISTRATION BRITANNIQUE POUR L'ANNEE 1956

Note du Secrétaire général

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre à chacun des membres du Conseil de tutelle quatre exemplaires du rapport du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord sur l'administration du Cameroun sous administration britannique pour l'année 1956^{1/}.

Quatre cents exemplaires de ce rapport sont parvenus au Secrétaire général le 6 septembre 1957.

^{1/} 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 1956. Her Majesty's stationery office 1957. Colonial No. 334.



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Cameroons

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

Report for the Year

1956



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*The cover illustration shows
Dr. Endeley presenting Her Majesty with the gift of a Model Village
at Government House, Lagos, 10th February, 1956.*

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*

1956

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1957

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.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	Page ix
--------------------	------------

PART I

INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

General description of the Territory	1
History	2
Movements of population and their consequences	3

PART II

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

Basis of administration	5
Status of the inhabitants	5
Status of immigrants	5

PART III

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Co-operation with the United Nations and specialised agencies	6
Co-operation with neighbouring territories	6
Association with neighbouring territories	7

PART IV

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Tribal composition of police	8
Strength and dispositions	8
Recruitment	9
Conditions of service	9
Disturbances during the year	11

PART V

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Chapter 1. General Political Structure

The Constitution	14
Policy of the Administering Authority	14
Relationship with the Administering Authority	15

Chapter 2. Territorial Government

(a) The Administration

Executive powers	15
The Federal Government	15
The Northern Region Government	16
The Commissioner of the Cameroons	17
The Southern Cameroons Government	17
The Administrative and departmental staff	18

(b) Legislatures

The Federal Legislature	19
The Northern Region Legislature	19
The Southern Cameroons Legislature	20
Powers and procedure	20
Membership	21
Sessions in 1956	22

CONTENTS

PART V—*continued*

	<i>Page</i>
Chapter 3. Local Government	
General description	2:
Local government in	
The Bamenda area	2:
Mamfe Division	26
Victoria Division	27
Kumba Division	28
Adamawa Emirate	28
Dikwa Division	28
Wukari Division	28
Northern Cameroons—General	29
Chapter 4. Civil Service	
	29
Chapter 5. Suffrage	
Southern Cameroons	29
Northern Cameroons	31
Chapter 6. Political Organisations	
	32
Chapter 7. The Judiciary	
The judicial structure	33
Magistrates' courts	35
Native courts	36
Fees and penalties	37
Chapter 8. Legal System	
	37

PART VI

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

SECTION 1. FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

Chapter 1. Public Finance		38
Chapter 2. Taxation		
Direct taxation		39
Indirect taxation		40

SECTION 2. MONEY AND BANKING 42

SECTION 3. ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

Chapter 1. General		42
Chapter 2. Policy and Planning		43
Chapter 3. Investments		44
Chapter 4. Economic Equality		44
Chapter 5. Private Indebtedness		45

SECTION 4. ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

Chapter 1. General		
Northern Region Development Corporation		45
Southern Cameroons Production Development Board		46
Cameroons Development Corporation		47
Marketing Boards: General		48
Southern Cameroons Marketing Board		50
Co-operatives		50

CONTENTS

PART VI—*continued*

SECTION 4. ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES—*continued*

Chapter 2. Commerce and Trade Page

Structure of commercial life	53
Import and export control	53
Marketing arrangements—general	54
Prices in 1955–56	54
Cocoa	54
Palm kernels	55
Palm oil	56
Groundnuts	56
Seed cotton	56
Incidence of Produce Sales Tax	57

Chapter 3. Land and Agriculture

(a) *Land Tenure*

Local law and custom	57
Land and Native Rights Ordinance	58
Land in non-indigenous ownership	60
Problems in respect of land tenure	60

(b) *Agricultural Products*

(c) *Water Resources* 62

Chapter 4. Livestock

Existing stock	63
Activities of the Veterinary Department	63

Chapter 5. Fisheries 64

Chapter 6. Forests 64

Chapter 7. Mineral Resources 65

Chapter 8. Industries

Encouragement of the tourist industry	65
Fuel and power	66

Chapter 9. Transport and Communications

Postal services and telecommunications	66
Civil aviation	67
Broadcasting	67
Meteorological services	67
Railways	67
Sea and river transport	67
Roads—Southern Cameroons	68
Roads—Northern Cameroons	69

Chapter 10. Public Works 70

PART VII

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Chapter 1. General Social Conditions

The Northern Cameroons	75
The Southern Cameroons	75
Non-governmental organisations	76

Chapter 2. Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Restrictions on personal freedom	76
Slavery	77
Declaration of Human Rights	77
The right to petition	77
Pornographic and subversive literature	77
The press	78
The cinema	78

CONTENTS

PART VII—*continued*

Chapter 2. Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms—*continued*

	<i>Page</i>
Broadcasting	78
Freedom of religion	79
Missions	79
Adoption of children	81
Immigrants	81

Chapter 3. Status of Women

General	81
Standing before the law	82
Public Office	82
Economic position	82
Education and training	83
Marriage	84

Chapter 4. Labour

Opportunities of employment	85
Compulsory labour	86
Labour legislation	86
System of negotiation	87
Conditions of employment	88
Safety measures	88
Trade Unions	89
Trade disputes	89

Chapter 5. Social Security and Welfare Services

Social security—general	89
Welfare—Man o'War Bay	90

Chapter 6. Standards of Living

Surveys	92
Foodstuffs	92
Clothing	92

Chapter 7. Public Health

(a) *General: organisation*

Legislation	93
Medical Department	93
Non-governmental medical services	93

(b) *Medical facilities*

Southern Cameroons	93
Northern Cameroons	94
Research	94
Payment of fees	94

(c) *Environmental sanitation*

(d) *Prevalence of diseases*

(e) *Preventive measures*

(f) *Training and Health Education*

Chapter 8. Narcotic Drugs

Chapter 9. Drugs

Chapter 10. Alcohol and Spirits

Legislation	96
Imports and import duties	97

Chapter 11. Housing and Town and Country Planning 98

Chapter 12. Prostitution

Chapter 13. Penal Organisation

Incidence of crime	99
Developments in 1956	99

CONTENTS
PART VIII
EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Page

Chapter 1. General Educational System

Legislation	100
Educational policy	101
The Education Authorities	102
Programmes and plans	103
Non-government schools	105
Non-discrimination	105
Knowledge of the United Nations	105
Compulsory education and fees	105
Girls' education	106
Scholarships	107
School transport	107
Buildings and equipment	107
Text books	109
Youth organisations	109

Chapter 2. Primary Schools

Organisation and policy	110
Curriculum and school attendance	110

Chapter 3. Secondary Schools

General	110
Curriculum	111
Attendance	111

Chapter 4. Institutions of Higher Education 111

Chapter 5. Technical Education and other Schools

Technical Education	112
Other Schools	113

Chapter 6. Teachers

Qualifications	113
Recruitment and training	114
Salaries	115

Chapter 7. Adult and Community Education

Adult education	115
Intellectual and cultural activities	116

Chapter 8. Culture and Research

Research	117
Indigenous art and culture	118
Museums	119
Flora and fauna	119
Languages	119
Libraries and literature	119
Theatres and cinemas	119

PART IX

PUBLICATIONS 120

PARTS X AND XI

**RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ; SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 121**

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

	<i>Page</i>
I. Population	12
II. Administrative Structure of Government	14
III. Justice	15
IV. Public Finance	16
V. Taxation	17
VI. Money and Banking	17
VII. Commerce and Trade	17
VIII. Agriculture	17
IX. Livestock	18
X. Fisheries	18
XI. Forests	18
XII. Mineral Reserves	18
XIII. Industrial Production	18
XIV. Co-operatives	18
XV. Transport and Communications	18
XVI. Cost of Living	18
XVII. Labour	19
XVIII. Social Security and Welfare Services	19
XIX. Public Health	19
XX. Housing	20
XXI. Penal Organisation	20
XXII. Education	20

Foreword

THE MAIN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Q. 4 Of great historic interest to the people of the Cameroons was the visit to Nigeria of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in January and February of 1956. Although insurmountable transport difficulties made it impossible for Her Majesty to visit the Southern Cameroons in the time available, she devoted a day in Lagos to meeting a fully representative gathering from the Territory who went there for that purpose. At the Durbar held in honour of Her Majesty, at Kaduna, the capital of the Northern Region of Nigeria, representatives of the Northern Cameroons were included in the contingents from Bornu and Adamawa Provinces.

In the Southern Cameroons, 1956 has been notable for the awakening consciousness of the people to the processes of democracy taking shape in the Executive Council and the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly met three times during the year and passed sixteen Bills. Some of these Laws evoked considerable public interest, particularly the Customary Courts Law, 1956, the Development Agency Law and the Land and Native Rights (Amendment) Law, 1956. The political leaders themselves created interest by increased consultation with local opinion, by more concentrated tours of constituencies and finally by organising lectures and public meetings to answer the criticism of political adversaries. The combination of all these factors produced a new interest in the political life of the country.

The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly was dissolved by proclamation of the Governor-General, in accordance with section 82 of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council 1954, on the 29th December, 1956, and the election of a new House under revised Electoral Regulations is to take place in March, 1957. These Regulations (the Elections (Southern Cameroons House of Assembly) Regulations, 1956), represent a substantial advance on the former electoral procedure and provide for the registration of voters and for polling by secret ballot. There is provision for voting by persons who are not British subjects or British Protected Persons but have been resident in the Southern Cameroons for a continuous period of 10 years and have paid direct tax in the Southern Cameroons during that period. The first registration of voters began on 1st September, 1956, and finished on the 15th November: during that period 102,944 persons registered out of an estimated total of 150,000 persons qualified to register, that is to say, 68·6 per cent. of the electorate.

During the year a French Cameroons political party, the Union des Populations du Cameroun, has become active in the Southern Cameroons.

Elections to the Northern House of Assembly took place during the year and were on a constituency basis instead of the former Provincial basis. In the Northern Cameroons five seats, two in Bornu Province and three in Adamawa Province, were allotted to Trust Territory Divisions and one other seat, Wukari, included the Benue portion of Trust Territory which for geographical reasons cannot be linked with any other in the Trust Territory and, having only some 13,000 inhabitants, is not sufficiently large to warrant its own seat. As a result of this reform the people of the Northern Cameroons have a direct and identifiable voice in the Government of the Region.

The Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs, held its third meeting

in Kaduna in August. Members laid stress on the development of medical facilities and road communications in the Trust Territory.

A delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, under the leadership of The Right Hon. Walter Elliott, C.H., M.C., visited the Southern Cameroons in March. It met the Executive Council and visited the plantations and installations of the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Ltd.

There were new developments in local government in Mamfe, Victoria and Bamenda Divisions. In Mamfe Division three native authorities, namely the Kembong, Banyang-Mbo and Takamanda, were reorganised into democratically elected bodies each with its own electoral rules providing for the election of councillors by secret ballot. These three native authorities joined the remaining seven native authorities of Mamfe Division to form a Joint Committee for the administration of a single Divisional Treasury. In Bamenda Division the Bani Native Authority held elections by secret ballot for the first time to elect a new Council. In Victoria Division a complete reorganisation of the existing native authorities is taking place. It will include the registration of voters, the election of councillors by secret ballot, and the substitution of several councils by one statutory conciliar body in which the interests of a large "stranger" population will receive elected representation for the first time.

The Adamawa Native Authority reorganised its membership and its standing rules: for the first time the Native Authority Council includes six elected members, two each from the Northern, Central and Southern areas. No less than five out of the present 18 members are from Trust Territory areas. In Wukari Division of Benue Province the Tigon, Kentu and Ngoro Native Authorities joined the other native authorities in forming the Wukari Federation Native Authority, to which they are now subordinate.

During the year two important steps were taken to improve the administrative machinery of the Dikwa Emirate—the amalgamation of the records of the Divisional Office and the Native Authority Central Office at Bama and the reorganisation of the pagan areas of Gwoza District. The first of these developments has resulted in greater despatch in dealing with business and has allowed the Divisional Officer to devote more time to the outlying Districts. It represents a first stage in the Government's policy of progressively closing down Divisional Offices. The second development has as its aim the closer association of these primitive peoples in the machinery of modern local government, and followed a careful survey of their social organisation. Twelve new village Areas have been created for the varying groups of the 69,000 pagans living on or near the Gwoza hill, in place of the two former village Units under Muslim Village Heads. Each area now has a Pagan Village Head, together with a Council selected from the most influential pagan groups revealed by the Survey, and the conciliar nature of the Village Heads' authority has been emphasised throughout. The Councils in turn elect representatives to the District Council, which, in common with the other Councils in the Emirate, has an elected unofficial majority.

A re-allocation of posts in the Dikwa Native Authority Council led to the appointment of the Development Secretary as Chief Councillor and Local Government Secretary and the inclusion of the Head Veterinary Assistant with responsibility for Veterinary and Forestry Affairs. Another Councillor, the Senior Dispensary Attendant, visited the United Kingdom under British Council auspices; including the Emir, five of the nine members of the Council have now visited the United Kingdom and it is hoped that a sixth will make the journey this year.

The High Court of the Southern Cameroons was inaugurated early in the year and the High Court Registry was established in Buea. In December an additional Magistrate's Court, with Grade I powers, was opened at Victoria.

At the Budget Meeting of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, held in March, provision was made for an estimated expenditure of £1,355,520 and an estimated revenue of £1,282,255, thereby creating a budget deficit of £73,265. Total expenditure on Capital account in the budget was estimated at £435,895, of which almost £300,000 was to be met from Colonial Development and Welfare grants. On the revenue side it was estimated that the Federal Government would have to underwrite the revenue from the constitutional grant and Cameroons Development Corporation profits by some £480,000. This represented a significant reduction in the estimated yield of the constitutional grant, which was largely the result of (a) steep reduction in company tax receipts, (b) fall in export duties stemming from fall in cocoa prices and (c) increased Federal expenditure in the Territory.

When the budget was presented to the House it was estimated that the territory would close the financial year 1955-56 with a surplus balance of £443,542, including the £300,000 advance of working capital from the Federal Treasury. This hope was not realised. Expenditure in 1955-56 exceeded the revised estimates and the actual surplus at the 1st April, 1956, was £348,266, in other words almost £100,000 worse than the forecast. In view of this it has been necessary for the Government to conduct its financial affairs in the current year 1956-57 with the utmost caution and restraint. A rigid control is being maintained on supplementary estimates and economies are being effected wherever possible. This is to avoid any further drain on the territory's accumulated surplus.

The principal economic feature of 1956 has been the introduction of oversea enterprises following upon the Government's declared intention to encourage such enterprises to come to the territory. Messrs. Cadbury and Fry have begun operations on their 1,200 acres cocoa estate some 12 miles north of Kumba. Lesty Cameroons, Ltd., have begun the exploitation of 21 square miles of forest in Kumba Division and by the end of 1956 the company's export of logs was in full swing. Thirdly, the Estates and Agency Company, Limited, began an investigation in April into the possibility of establishing a highland tea estate in the Nkambe area and, by the end of the year, the Chairman of the Company visited the Territory to conclude arrangements for the company to lease almost 4,000 acres of land at 6,500 feet, some 80 miles north of Bamenda at Ndu. Planting was to begin in the first week of January. The Shell BP Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria began a search for oil in the southern part of the Territory in October. The Cameroons Development Corporation came through the year with success, despite the curtailment of part of its development programme. The Southern Cameroons Production Development Board came into being on 1st January, 1956, and during the course of the year released in grants or loans over £100,000 to further the economic prosperity of the territory. A reconnaissance survey of the tea-growing potential of the highlands was carried out during the year by a recognised authority on tea soils.

In July, 1956, the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board decided that for the 1956-57 cocoa season it would be necessary to reduce the naked ex-scale port of shipment price for Grade I cocoa from £200 per ton to £150. This was inevitable in view of the fall in the world market price of cocoa. The payment of a price any higher than this would probably have resulted in a serious drain on the price support reserves of the Board. As to oil palm prices, the Board decided in November that, as the Board had made a comfortable profit on this commodity in 1956 and in view of the world market prospects for 1957, it would be reasonable to leave the basic producer prices unchanged for the 1957 marketing year.

The year saw a continuation of the rapid growth of the co-operative movement. The number of registered societies rose to 94 and seven more were completing the formalities prior to registration. Total membership reached 7,000. The total

turnover of the movement amounted to approximately £600,000. Trading activities are summarised as follows:

Cocoa :

Tonnage marketed by the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd. increased to 1,450 tons and, although greatly increased marketing facilities and services were provided for primary societies and individual members, the Society was able to declare a net surplus of £3,721.

Coffee :

175 tons of Arabica coffee and 300 tons of Robusta coffee were marketed through the Co-operative Societies.

Bananas :

Approximately 440,000 stems were shipped, valued at £250,000. The net surplus of the Bakweri Union of Farmers amounted to £14,500. The transport fleet was built up to 21 vehicles.

Excellent results were obtained from the black pod spraying undertaken during the 1954-55 season. Of £16,800 worth of equipment and chemicals extended as credit and in kind in 1955, £16,750 was repaid.

During the year finance was obtained for the Movement from the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board as follows :

	£
(a) Black Pod Spraying Scheme	20,000 grant
(b) Garages and offices for Banana Marketing Organisation	15,000 loan
(c) Coffee curing machines and buildings	6,500 loan
(d) Storage for cocoa and palm kernels	9,500 loan
(e) Cocoa-drying ovens	5,000 loan
(f) Short-term agricultural credit	30,000 loan
Total	<u>£86,000</u>
(g) Coffee Marketing Facilities	<u>£20,000 Bank</u>
	Guarantee

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies made a tour in May and June of coffee-producing areas in the territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda to study methods of production, curing and marketing by indigenous farmers and organisations. His report with recommendations was laid on the table of the House of Assembly during its December session.

Throughout 1956 effort was concentrated on the improvement of the territory's basic road communications. Principal developments were the following :

- (a) Tarring of the main trunk road was completed from Kumba to Bota, the section from Ombe south to Victoria and Bota being carried out in the dry season before the rains came in June. During the rains, preparations went ahead for a complete resealing of the 64 miles from Kumba to Victoria, and this work was well in hand by the end of 1956 ;
- (b) Tarring was also completed of the main trunk road through Kumba Town and from Mamfe to the Badshu Akagbe junction ;
- (c) Fair progress was made in 1956 on the construction of the new road from Misaje to Takum in the Northern Region—the so-called Takum Bissaula-Bamenda road recommended by the International Bank Mission. By the end of 1956 some six miles had been constructed. The road is being built to a full Federal trunk road specification ;

- (d) Construction was begun of the long-awaited bridge across the Mungo river between Etam and Ebonji on the road from Kumba to Tombel. The bridge is due for completion before the 1957 rains ;
- (e) The United States International Co-operation Administration approved the grant of £140,000 for assistance with the reconstruction and tarring of the Ikom-Mamfe road ;
- (f) Approval was obtained for the implementation of a road development scheme from United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare funds at a total cost of £659,000. In pursuance of this scheme a survey of the Kumba-Tombel, Kumba-Nbonge and Bakebe-Fontem roads was completed before the onset of the rains; this survey gave the basic information from which contract specifications are being prepared ;
- (g) Satisfactory progress was made with the Uba-Bama Trunk A road, which is complete as far as Micika ;
- (h) In pursuance of the decision of the Northern Region Government to open up communications with the Mabila Plateau, full construction continues of the Jamtari-Serti and Jamtari-Beli roads, an engineer has started work on the survey of possible routes up the escarpment and motors have already reached Gembu and Mayo Selbe from the south ;
- (i) Work has been accelerated on the Donga-Abon Trunk B road.

During the year a survey of sites for the excavation by mechanical means of water reservoirs was completed for the Northern part of the Dikwa Emirate. These reservoirs, locally known as "tapkis", are designed to supplement the programme of wells by the Rural Waters Supply teams, and will be especially valuable for the large herds of Shuwa cattle who at present suffer from inadequate watering and feeding at the end of the dry season. The heavy earth-moving equipment includes five D.B. Caterpillar tractors, and a Public Works Department workshop has been established at Bama for the maintenance of the machinery. A good beginning has been made to the programme ; five "tapkis" were completed by the end of the year, the capacity of each being approximately 90,000 cubic yards.

Principal developments during the year in improving medical and health facilities were the following :

(a) *Hospitals :*

- (i) A new 102-bed Government Hospital built with Colonial Development and Welfare funds was opened at Bamenda on the 5th April, 1956, by His Excellency the Governor-General ;
- (ii) A site was acquired and work started on a new country-type Government Hospital at Wum. The hospital is being built from Colonial Development and Welfare funds from a grant of £40,000 ;
- (iii) Work was nearly completed on the new 34-bed hospital at Nkambe ;
- (iv) Work on the outpatients block of the new Bama Hospital is complete, and quarters for the Medical Officer and nurses are nearly finished ;
- (v) A new 38-bed private hospital was opened by the United Africa Company in December at Lobe in Kumba Division, to serve the Company's banana plantations.

(b) *Anti-Yaws Campaign :*

The Southern Cameroons Field Unit was engaged for the greater part of the year in the Wum Division (population approximately 80,000). The Survey was completed there in November when the Unit moved to Bamenda Division. In addition to Yaws work, the Unit simultaneously surveyed the whole population of Wum Division for Sleeping Sickness and Leprosy. One focus of Sleeping Sickness was discovered and the persons affected

were treated. Those attending the Yaws Survey were vaccinated against smallpox.

(c) *Leprosy* :

There was a notable advance in the control of leprosy. The two control settlements at Mbingo (catering for the northern half of the Southern Cameroons) and Manyemen (catering for the southern half) were working to full capacity, the former having 400 patients under treatment and the latter 357.

(d) In accordance with the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council the Government of the Northern Region has approved in principle that a further £60,000 should be made available during the course of the present five-year plan for the extension of medical services in the Northern Cameroons. The following were the main developments in education during 1956 :

(a) *Primary Education* :

- (i) Permission was given to open 31 new schools in the Southern Cameroons ;
- (ii) 1,776 pupils sat the Government First School Leaving Certificate Examination in November. Forty per cent. passed as opposed to twenty-five per cent. in 1955, the first year in which this examination was held under the direction of the Education Department ;
- (iii) The Senior Primary School at Michika has been opened and the one at Jada almost completed ;
- (iv) 22 of the first class of 27 to leave the new Bama Senior Primary School, which was built with the assistance of profits from the Cameroons Development Corporation, have gone on for further training, eight of them to Teachers Training Colleges ;
- (v) The Provincial Girls' School at Yola has been opened and now has its first class in residence.

(b) *Secondary Education* :

- (i) The first girls' secondary school in the territory was opened by the Roman Catholic Mission at Okoyong, in Mamfe Division ;
- (ii) Work was commenced on the construction of new science laboratories, dormitories and staff quarters at Bali College, with a view to the conversion of this College into a full double-stream secondary school.

(c) *Teacher Training* :

- (i) The first Women's Grade II Teacher Training Course was started at Fiango Roman Catholic Mission College, in Kumba Division, thus making the Southern Cameroons independent in respect of all forms of teacher training ;
- (ii) A new Elementary Training School was completed at Buea by the Baptist Mission. The Roman Catholic Mission built a new Preliminary and Elementary Training Centre at Bonjongo in Victoria Division. The Basel Mission completed its building programme at the Batibo Elementary Training Centre which now has accommodation for 120 teachers.

(d) *Rural Education* :

As a first step in the conversion of the Rural Education Centre at Bambui into an Institute of Agriculture, 230 acres of additional land were acquired. During the year the research team of sociologists and economists of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research presented its recommendations on labour, economic and social problems in the Southern Cameroons.

The Directorate of Colonial Surveys of the United Kingdom, which has undertaken to map the Southern Cameroons by aerial survey methods, sent out its first team of Surveyors in November.

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

*Report for the Year 1956 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 feet 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. North of the mountain is a wide belt of broken, forested country, containing most of the Territory's cocoa farms, and its largest 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

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 Divisions there is a labour force of approximately 26,000 on the plantations. This has contributed to a shortage of foodstuffs and there is a tendency to resent the presence of "foreigners".

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 experienced officer has recently been appointed to inquire, in consultation with experts, into the whole question of farmer/grazier needs with a view to determining the maximum number of cattle the land can safely carry without jeopardising farmer interests.

19. The movement of younger men from the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions to the coastal areas showed signs of decreasing during the year. This was mainly due to awakening interest in the economic possibilities of growing coffee at home. The proposed establishment of a large tea plantation at Ndu, in Nkambe Division, has also contributed to the slackening of intra-territorial migration.

20. The Northern Areas. No appreciable changes and movements of the populations of the plains are taking place, but the steady movement of pagans down from the hills mentioned in previous reports continues. The economic results should be an increase in food production and prosperity from the greater area under cultivation and the continued trend of movement into the plains is desirable. Unfortunately, once he leaves the hills, the primitive hill dweller soon forgets his old methods of conservation, and in the more ample farmland of the plains he shifts yearly, putting nothing back into the soil. It is 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 extension area of 150 square miles has been gazetted for settlement. Two wells crews have been made permanently available to the Scheme and minor roads have been opened to attract settlers from the overcrowded hill and foothill areas. There are at present 54 settlers.

21. In order to maintain the fertility of the soil mixed farming is being 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. In the past year two whole villages (Gulak, Gella) have moved down from the hills so as to be near the new main motor roads and the better and flatter farming ground. District Councils have made payments towards the cost of planning and re-establishing the villages in their new sites and have provided facilities, such as wells, and have improved markets.

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 standard of living shows signs of improving accordingly. A satisfactory Tsetse survey of the Kentu highlands has opened the way for the settlement of cattle.

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 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 to supply free drugs and a Land Rover to the Medical Field Unit in the Southern Cameroons, which completed an initial anti-yaws campaign in Wum Division in the Bamenda area under the professional supervision of the Medical Department. UNICEF also supplied Dapsone free of charge for the leprosy control work undertaken in the Southern Cameroons.

28. *World Health Organisation.* Dr. J. Fraisse, Senior Medical Officer to the W.H.O., replaced Professor Cruz Ferara as the Adviser on Yaws to the Medical Field Unit conducting the anti-yaws campaign.

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 financial assistance towards the promotion of Manual Training. Under the agreement reached, I.C.A. is to provide an Instructor for two years, who will be attached 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 C. D. & W. 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.

Co-operation with neighbouring territories

Q. 10 30. Officials in the Trust Territory work in close conjunction 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 in Yaounde and the Commissioner of the Cameroons visited the French High Commissioner in October. The British Consul at Douala provided valuable liaison services during the year between the two territories.

31. A party of French agricultural technical experts from the French Cameroons visited the Territory in November to study the methods of combating "Panama Disease", an outbreak of which had occurred in banana plantations in the French Cameroons adjacent to the frontier.

32. In July the Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs paid a visit to Kousseri to examine the fish industry there, and in the same month the Emir of Dikwa and the Native Authority Council met French chiefs and notables of the Region Margui-Wandala at Ashigashiya on the frontier. The Divisional Officer, Dikwa, the Touring Officer, Gwoza, the Chef du Region Margui-Wandala and the Chefs des Subdivisions Mololo and Mora were in attendance. Agreement was reached on various outstanding matters, including rights to trans-frontier grazing and cultivation, and the arrest of wanted criminals. This was the first large scale meeting of local chiefs and is a constructive step for the future.

33. Many visits have been paid by the Touring Officer, Northern Areas (Mubi), to his opposite number at Mololo in the French Cameroons, and several village disputes have been settled by across-the-border co-operation between the British and French administrations. A number of people from the British Cameroons attended the French Annual Agricultural Fair at Marua. Personal contact has also been made between District Heads on opposite sides of the frontier, which has made for easier administrative co-operation.

Association with neighbouring territories

Q. 11 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 a Quasi-Federal Territory 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 Force

Tribal Composition

Q. 12 35. The tribal composition of the Nigeria Police serving in the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration on the 31st December, 1956, was as follows :

Northern Region	
(Gwoza and Mubi)	6 Natives of Trust Territory
	27 Nigerians
Southern Cameroons 318 Cameroonians	
(Victoria, Tiko, Kumba, Kamfe, Bamenda, Nkambe, Wum, Buea).	7 Nigerians (1 Benin, 6 Ibos)
	358

The composition of the Cameroon tribes was as follows :

Bamenda—General	125
Bamenda—Widikum	29
Bamenda—Bali	38
Victoria—Bakweri	14
Victoria—Balong	1
Kumba—General	8
Kumba—Bakossi	15
Mamfe—Banyang	36
Mamfe—Bangwa	16
French—General	26
French—Bamum	3
French—Yaounde	7
	318

Strength and Dispositions

36. In the Southern Cameroons a substantial force is stationed, its strength and disposition being shown in the table on page 12. The force was commanded by a Senior Superintendent until the 1st August, 1956, when a Deputy Commissioner of Police took over command. The post of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Motor Traffic, was not filled during the year owing to lack of accommodation.

37. On the 1st October, 1956, the responsibility for Police administration of the Southern Cameroons was transferred from the Commissioner of Police, Central Region, to Force Headquarters, Lagos. The Southern Cameroons became an independent command, the Deputy Commissioner being directly responsible to the Inspector-General.

38. There are two detachments serving in the Northern Cameroons. They are under the command of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Yola, who is responsible to the Commissioner of Police, Kaduna.

Recruitment

39. All recruiting for the Southern Cameroons is local and applicants must be natives of the Trust Territory. Qualifications required are :

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

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

40. Recruitment for service in the Northern Cameroons is not restricted to natives of the Trust Territory and is open to all native Northerners who possess the required qualifications.

Conditions of Service

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

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

42. Members of the Inspectorate, who show the qualities required of a Superior Police Officer and are recommended by the Inspector-General, are interviewed by the Public Service Board with a view to their promotion to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police. Promotion to the rank of Deputy

Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Police and Senior Superintendent of Police is then open to them at the following salaries:

Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent:

£600-30-660/750-30-780/816-36-888/930-42-972/

£1,014-42-1,056/1,098-42-1,140/1,188-48-1,380

Senior Superintendent:

£1,500, £1,560, £1,620

43. On enlistment, a Constable contracts to serve for a period of 6 years, at the end of which time, if he is in every way suitable and he so desires, he may be re-engaged for continuous service up to the age of 45 years. Upon reaching this age he may, if he is fit, both physically and professionally, be permitted to serve beyond the age of 45 years.

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

45. Ample opportunity is accorded to all ranks for games and athletics. Football matches are organised in every detachment, and Police Regional Sports and All Nigeria Police Sports are held every year. All detachments have recreation rooms and reading rooms which are equipped with indoor games and up-to-date reading material.

46. During the year the following building projects were approved and have been put out to tender:

(i) One type "A2" Senior Service quarters in Buea.

(ii) One type "D" Police Station in Victoria.

(iii) 36 double quarters for Police in Buea.

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

48. All ranks are eligible for leave on full pay, the length of leave granted annually being dependent on salary as follows:

<i>Salary per annum</i>	<i>Leave per annum</i>
Not exceeding £164	15 days
Over £164 and up to £325	30 days
Exceeding £325	45 days

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

49. The approximate cost of the Force during 1956 was:

Northern Cameroons	£5,462	6s.	0d.
Southern Cameroons	£75,000	0s.	0d.

Disturbances during the year

50. During the year there were two riots and one strike in the Southern
 Q. 13 Cameroons. The strike occurred at the Santa Coffee Estate where the labourers were dissatisfied with their wages. The strike was peaceful and there was no damage to persons or property.

51. Serious disturbances broke out in the Nsaw Clan of Bamenda Division on the 14th April, 1956, when an exiled chief, Fai Ndzenzef, unexpectedly returned to Kumbo, the seat of the Fon, ruler of the Nsaws. His sudden arrival, after an absence of several years and in defiance of warnings made in the past that disorders would automatically result should he return, provoked an immediate outbreak of violence at Kumbo which rapidly spread to other parts of the Clan area where adherents of this small but volatile family group were settled. Four units of police were sent to the area and order was restored within a few days but not before one person had been killed and about 48 injured by the rioters; one of the latter died later as the result of his injuries. Considerable damage to property was caused mainly through burning and looting. As a result of the disturbances a total of 218 persons were charged in the courts for actions ranging from rioting and assault to stealing and affray. 158 were convicted and the remainder were acquitted. An Enquiry under the Collective Punishment Ordinance was held, the result of which should be published in 1957.

52. The second riot occurred at Akwaja on the 6th October over a land dispute. Action to quell the riot was taken by the Police Detachment at Nkambe. 69 men were charged with riot and affray.

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

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

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

<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>
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			3 Sergeants	2 Sergeants	1 Sergeant		
6 Corporals	1 Corporal	1 Corporal	3 Corporals	5 Corporals	4 Corporals	2 Corporals	1 Corporal	1 Corporal
8 Lance-Corporals	4 Lance-Corporals	1 Lance-Corporal	3 Lance-Corporals	2 Lance-Corporals	5 Lance-Corporals	3 Lance-Corporals		
61 Other Ranks	37 Other Ranks	14 Other Ranks	30 Other Ranks	44 Other Ranks	31 Other Ranks	23 Other Ranks	7 Other Ranks	7 Other Ranks

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

1 Inspector, Grade I (Clerical), 1 Inspector, Grade II (Clerical), 1 Sub-Inspector (Clerical), 8 First Class Constables (Clerical) and 1 Corporal, 1 Lance Corporal and 4 other ranks (Force Communications Branch).

THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

STRENGTH OF FORCE 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	—	—
Corporal	2	1	—	—	2	1
Lance Corporal	1	—	—	—	1	—
1st Class Constable	4	4	2	—	2	4
2nd Class Constable	5	2	1	—	4	2
3rd Class Constable	8	5	1	1	7	4

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The Constitution

- Q. 14** 54. Since the Trust Territory is administered as an integral part of the Federation of Nigeria, the structure of government, in its legislative, administrative and judicial aspects, is determined by the constitution of Nigeria. This is contained in the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council (and subsequent amendments) and the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Order in Council, both of which came into force on 1st October, 1954.

55. These Orders constituted Nigeria a Federation consisting of three Regions, Northern (including the Northern Section of the Trust Territory), Eastern and Western, the Southern Cameroons, and the Federal Territory of Lagos. The Federal Government is administered by a Governor-General and Council of Ministers. The Federal Legislature consists of the Governor-General and a House of Representatives almost wholly popularly elected in elections separate from those for Regional Legislative Houses. 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 chosen almost wholly by popular election. The respective spheres of competence of Federal and Regional legislatures are determined by Legislative Lists.

56. 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 chosen mainly by popular election, whose sphere of competence is the same as that of a Regional Legislature. There is a Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs in the Northern Regional Executive Council and a Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons which is described in paragraphs 69-73.

57. The constitution provides for a High Court for the Northern Region and a High Court for the Southern Cameroons, and for appeals to lie from both of these to the Federal Supreme Court.

Policy of the Administering Authority

58. 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 sparsity 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 field as much as in any other.

Relationship with the Administering Authority

Q. 15 59. 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 65 and 68 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 and 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.

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

Q. 17, 18 & 20 60. 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.

The Federal Government

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

62. The Order-in-Council creating the office of Governor-General contains provisions for succession to the government, the appointment of a Deputy, the creation of a Privy Council for the Federation, the creation of offices (including those of Commissioner of the Cameroons and Deputy Commissioner), powers of pardon, custody and use of the Public Seals of the Federation and the Southern Cameroons, and declares that all officers, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of Nigeria "shall be obedient, aiding and assisting unto the Governor-General".

63. Under the Constitution Order 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. It consists of:—

- (a) the Governor-General, who is President ;
- (b) three Ex-Officio Members, namely, the Chief Secretary of the Federation, the Attorney-General of the Federation and the Financial Secretary of the Federation ;

- (c) ten members styled Ministers, three being appointed from among the Representative Members of the House of Representatives elected in each Region and one from the Southern Cameroons.

64. Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the Royal Instructions (issued to the Governor-General on 3rd September, 1954). These lay down that Federal Ministers are to be appointed on the recommendation of the person who appears to the Governor-General to be the leader of the party in the House of Representatives having an overall majority; if there is no such party then the Ministers from each Region and the Southern Cameroons are to be appointed on the recommendation of the leaders of the parties appearing to command majorities among the members elected in the Regions. The Governor-General is required by his Royal Instructions 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 consult the Council, also, when in his judgement the matter is too unimportant, 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, assent to Bills, the constitution of the Privy Council and tenure of seats, powers and pardon.

65. The Constitution Order in Council confers on the Governor-General reserved legislative and executive powers. These were not used during 1956.

66. The member of the Council of Ministers at present representing the Southern Cameroons is Mr. Victor Mukete, Minister without Portfolio.

The Northern Region Government

67. The executive body for the Northern Region is known as the Executive Council. Its members are:

- (a) the Governor, who is President;
- (b) three Ex-Officio Members, namely, the Civil Secretary, the Attorney-General of the Region and the Financial Secretary of the Region; and
- (c) thirteen members appointed from among the members of the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. One of these is styled Premier of the Region and the other twelve are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Premier.

68. The Governor 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 and also has reserved executive and legislative powers. These powers were not used in 1956.

69. The Northern Cameroons is represented on the Executive Council by Mallam Abba Habib who was born in Dikwa Emirate and was appointed the first Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs. He is also 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 as to the particular needs of the Northern Cameroons and to make recommendations to the Council. It has a special duty to keep the Government of the Northern Region informed of Northern Cameroons opinion on Regional legislation and is able, through its Chairman, to make known to the Executive Council any views which it may have on proposed legislation or on the need for

additional legislation. In respect of matters of exclusively Federal jurisdiction, the Committee may ask the Regional Government to make representations to the Federal Government, and the members of the Committee who are elected members of the Federal House of Representatives are able in that House to represent Northern Cameroons' opinion on particular issues.

70. The Committee has thirteen members and comprises the members of the House of Chiefs, the House of Representatives and the House of Assembly representing Northern Trust Territory constituencies plus one special member for that portion of Trust Territory which lies within Benue Province. The special member has recently been appointed because the member of the House of Assembly for Wukari Division in Benue Province represents both the Trust Territory area and a part of Nigeria proper.

71. The Committee was reformed after the 1956 elections to the House of Assembly and, as these elections were carried out on the basis of constituency representation with specific divisions for Trust Territory areas, the Committee is now composed almost entirely of members representing Trust Territory constituencies in the various Legislative bodies.

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

Chairman : Hon. Abba M. Habib (Member of the House of Assembly, and Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs and of Social Welfare, Co-operatives and Surveys.

Members :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| The Emir of Dikwa | } | Members of the House Chiefs. |
| The Lamido of Adamawa | | |
| Malam Abba Jato | } | 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 | | |
| Malam Adbullahi | | |
| Malam Ibrahim Demsa | | |
| Malam Tanko Yusufu (Wukari) | | |
| Malam Tobi Yafafa | | Special member. |

73. The Committee met only once in 1956. The second Meeting had to be cancelled owing to the Northern Regional Elections.

The Commissioner of the Cameroons

74. 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

75. 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 ;
- (c) four Unofficial Members appointed by the Governor-General from among the members of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons.

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

77. The Members of the Executive Council do not hold Ministerial office but although it is not a constitutional requirement, the Commissioner has assigned to individual members of the Executive Council subjects, or groups of subjects, for which there are Heads of Departments in the Territory. At the end of 1956, the Council was composed as follows :

President

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

Ex-Officio Members

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

Mr. C. A. Burton—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 ;

The Rev. J. C. Kangsen—Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary ;

Mr. S. T. Muna—Public Works ;

Mr. F. A. Sone—Educational and Medical.

78. Mr. J. O. Field succeeded Brigadier E. J. Gibbons, C.M.G., C.B.E., as Commissioner of the Cameroons in July, 1956. Mr. Sone, who had been filling a temporary appointment as unofficial Member of the Council during the incapacity through illness of Mr. S. A. George, was made a full member of the Council on 1st September, 1956. Mr. S. A. George died on the 10th October, 1956.

The Administrative and Departmental staff

79. 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.

80. A Resident in charge of a Province is usually an officer of twenty to twenty-five years' experience, who has been in charge of various districts and had one or more periods of trial in an acting capacity. District Officers generally have from nine to twenty years' experience.

81. 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

82. 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) 3 Ex-Officio Members, namely the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary ;
- (c) 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 ;
- (d) not more than 6 Special Members, appointed by the Governor-General to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented.

83. The Representative Members are elected by the people under electoral arrangements which are described in Chapter 5. Six such Members represent the Southern Cameroons and five the Northern Cameroons.

The Northern Region Legislature

84. 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.

85. The Northern House of Chiefs is composed as follows :

- (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 ; and
- (e) an adviser on Muslim law.

The members of the Northern House of Assembly are :

- (a) 4 Official Members ;
- (b) 131 Elected Members ; and
- (c) not more than 5 Special Members appointed by the Governor to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented.

86. 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

87. 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.

88. 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

89. 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.

90. 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

91. The present 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. Abba Jato (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 for Northern Cameroons Affairs and of Social Welfare, Co-operative and Surveys.
 Galadima Boyi, M.B.E. (Northern Peoples' Congress, Dikwa South).
 Malam Idirisu (Northern Peoples' Congress, Adamawa Trust Territory North).
 Malam Ibrahim Demsa (Northern Peoples' Congress, Adamawa Trust Territory South).
 Malam Abdullahi (Northern Peoples' Congress, Adamawa Trust Territory South).
 Malam Tanko Yusufu (Northern Peoples' Congress, Wukari).

*Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, up to the time of its dissolution on 29th December, 1956 :**Official Members*

- The Commissioner of the Cameroons—Mr. J. O. Field.
 The Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons—Mr. J. S. Dudding.
 The Legal Secretary—Mr. C. A. Burton.
 The Financial and Development Secretary—Mr. J. Murray.

Elected Members

- Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria).
 Mr. S. A. Anney (Kamerun National Congress, Mamfe).
 Rev. J. C. Kangsen (Kamerun National Congress, Wum).
 Mr. S. T. Muna (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda).
 Mr. J. M. Bokwe (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba).
 Mr. J. N. Foncha (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Bamenda).
 Mr. V. T. Lainjo (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda).
 Mr. E. K. Martin (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria).
 Mr. S. E. Ncha (Kamerun Peoples' Party, Mamfe).
 Mr. J. T. Ndze (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe).
 Mr. J. N. Nkwain (Kamerun National Congress, Wum).
 Mr. J. Nsame (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe).
 Mr. F. A. Sone (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba).

Native Authority Members

Chief S. Asungna Foto (Kamerun National Congress, Mamfe).
 Mr. A. N. Jua (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Wum).
 Chief Mformi (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe).
 Mr. M. T. Monju (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda).
 Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E. (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria).
 Mr. H. N. Mulango (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba).

Special Members

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

92. 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 1956

93. The House of Representatives held its first meeting in January. During this meeting, on the 31st January, a humble address was presented to Her Majesty The Queen who was graciously pleased to reply. In Her speech The Queen said: "It is a particular cause of disappointment to me that I shall not be able on this occasion to visit the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration. I am happy to know that special arrangements have been made for me to meet representatives of the peoples of the Territory. I hope to hear from them more about the progress which has been made under the guidance of the United Nations and in close association with Nigeria and send through them my greetings and good wishes to the Territory as a whole."

94. During its first meeting the House passed nine Ordinances including one providing that the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance should cease to have effect in relation to the Northern Region so far as the Ordinances related to matters within the legislative competence of the Federal Legislature. At its March meeting the House was principally occupied with the Budget, but further thirteen Ordinances were passed; the Industrial Loans (Lagos and Federation) Ordinance was the most important of these. At its third and final meeting in August, seventeen Ordinances were passed. These included the Nigerian Navy and Oil Pipelines Ordinances.

95. During the year the Northern Regional Legislature met in March, August and December, 1956, and passed fifteen bills. These included the Appropriation and Supplementary Provisions Laws and a certain amount of amending Legislation.

96. The following are the bills of major importance:

- (a) *The Native Courts Law*. This Law modernises the structure of native courts in the Region.
- (b) *The Moslem Court of Appeal Law*. This Law establishes a Court to hear appeals from subordinate Moslem courts.

(c) *The Northern Regional Co-operative Societies Law.* The purpose of this Law is to establish the principles of Co-operation in the North.

(d) *The Kaduna Capital Law.*

(e) *The Education Law.*

(f) *The Cameroons Development Corporation (Repeal) Law.* This Law legalises the decision reached at the Constitutional Conference of 1953 that the Northern Region would cease to take a share of the Cameroons Development Corporation profits and follows complementary legislation passed by the Federal and Southern Cameroons Governments.

97. During the year the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly met three times. The meeting in March 1956 was principally occupied with the Budget for the Territory for the financial year, 1st April, 1956, to 31st March, 1957. The House met again in August and December and during the year the following laws were passed :

1. The 1956-57 Southern Cameroons Appropriation Law, 1956.
2. Cameroons Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1956.
3. Southern Cameroons Production Development Board (Amendment) Law, 1956.
4. Magistrates' Courts (Southern Cameroons) (Amendment) Law, 1956.
5. Criminal Code (Amendment) Law, 1956.
6. Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Law, 1956.
7. Evidence (Amendment) Law, 1956.
8. 1954-55 Southern Cameroons Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1956.
9. Customary Courts Law, 1956.
10. Land and Native Rights (Amendment) Law, 1956.
11. Southern Cameroons Development Agency Law, 1956.
12. Southern Cameroons Marketing Board (Amendment) Law, 1956.

The following bills have been passed but have not yet received the Governor-General's assent:

- (a) Interpretation (Amendment) Law, 1956.
- (b) Statutory Powers and Duties (Transfer) (Amendment) Law, 1956.
- (c) Land and Native Rights (Amendment No. 2) Law, 1956.
- (d) Southern Cameroons Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Law, 1956.

98. The House was dissolved by proclamation of the Governor-General on the 29th December, 1956, in accordance with sections 82 and 214 of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1956. New Elections are due to take place in March, 1957, under new electoral regulations which are described in Chapter 5.

99. 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

100. 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.

101. 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. BAMEUDA 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.

102. 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 Governor-General, acting within his absolute discretion, which discretion was during the year transferred to the

Commissioner of the Cameroons, may appoint as a Native Authority any chief or other person, any chief associated with a council, any council or any group of persons.

103. 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.

104. 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.

Developments in 1956

The Bamenda area

105. 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

Nkambe Division

5. Nkambe Divisional

106. The formation of the new Bani Native Authority Council was accomplished successfully during the year. For the first time in the Bamenda area, secret ballot voting for the election of local government councillors was employed. The innovation proved popular, and there was a good attendance of voters at the poll. One person, a Hausa, who has been a resident for many years, was co-opted to the newly elected Council to represent Fulani and Hausa interests.

107. Similar reorganizations are taking place in the Bamenda South-Western Native Authority and the Wum Divisional Native Authority. Both native authorities propose to convert their clan councils into subordinate native authorities and to introduce the principle of secret ballot voting. These reorganizations should be completed during 1957.

108. The financial position of each Native Authority of the area is generally healthy but, with increasing demands for more services, tax rates in some areas have had to be raised to meet the added expenditure. In no case have the reserves fallen below the prescribed level. The largest Native Authority, the South Eastern Federated, had an estimated revenue and expenditure during the current financial year of approximately £43,000 and £39,000 respectively and an estimated surplus of some £27,000.

109. The approved rates for the current year, based on the recommendations of the Native Authorities, are as follows:

Division	Native Authority	Approved rates of tax	
		1955-56	1956-57
		s. d.	s. d.
Bamenda	Bani	20 0	20 0
	South-Eastern Federation	15 0	15 0
	South-Western Federation	15 0	20 0
Nkambe	Nkambe Divisional	12 0	14 0
Wum	Wum Divisional	11 6	20 0

Various rating schemes, mainly for education, are also levied by the majority of the Bamenda Native Authorities and expended to cover the purposes for which they are raised.

110. The revenue of the Authorities is mainly derived from two sources—direct tax and jangali. A few persons with higher incomes, generally traders, transport owners and salaried persons, pay Schedule II tax, calculated at the rate of 4½d. in the £ on their assessed income over the year. With the prosperity accruing to coffee growers arising from increased production and the continued maintenance of a favourable market price, it is hoped to be able to increase revenues in the near future by assessing coffee farmers under the Schedule II tax rate. Women are not required to pay tax. Jangali is a tax paid by cattle owners in respect of their animals; the tax is still five shillings per beast and, 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.

111. Other revenue is derived from Court fees, grants from the Southern Cameroons Government (particularly for education), felling licence fees and sales of fuel in the various Native Authorities' forest reserves. There has been an increase of wealth throughout the area which has been stimulated by the slow but steady improvement of the road system. Agricultural activity has been stimulated by the increasing number of motor vehicles available. The large revenues of the Native Authorities can therefore be devoted to satisfying in some measure the popular demands for roads, markets, water supplies and dispensaries. Notable progress is already being made, and certain of the Native Authorities are now seeking loans to finance their more ambitious projects. Particular schemes which deserve mention include piped water supplies for Kumbo, Ndop and Bafreng, the negotiations for which are still under consideration. The Bani Native Authority Water Scheme, for which £19,500 has been made available, is well under way and is expected to be completed in 1957.

Mamfe Division

112. In Mamfe Division a reorganization of three Native Authorities took place during the year. The Banyang amalgamated with the Mbo Native Authority, the subordinate native authorities of the Kembong native authority amalgamated to form one native authority and the Takamanda Native Authority changed the rules governing its composition. In each case electoral regulations providing for the election of council members by secret ballot were introduced for the first time. In each case the elections resulted in the return of a number of young, literate members in the places of old, unlettered men. This should have the effect of bringing into council affairs men with a surer grasp of the more complex aspects of local government, particularly in respect of financial matters.

113. The task of local government in Mamfe Division is therefore now entrusted to ten major native authorities which are:

- The Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority.
- The Banyang Mbo Native Authority.
- The Mundani Native Authority.
- The Bangwa Native Authority.
- The Assumbo Native Authority.
- The Mbulu Federal Native Authority.
- The Menka Native Authority.
- The Takamanda Native Authority.
- The Widekum Native Authority.
- The Kembong Native Authority.

114. The disadvantages arising from the grouping of these Native Authorities into four Native Treasury areas, which were described in the 1955 Report, were removed during the year by the amalgamation of the four Treasuries in

one Divisional Treasury. A Joint Committee, upon which all the Native Authorities are represented, was formed to administer the Divisional Estimates. This Committee, seventeen of whose nineteen members are literate, has tackled its tasks with realism and a live appreciation of the need to subordinate parochial and vested interests for the good of the financial stability of the Native Authorities as a whole. The merger is accepted as a temporary expedient pending the training of sufficient qualified treasury staffs to man independent Treasuries; when this has been accomplished the four independent Treasuries will be re-established.

115. The financial position of the Native Authorities in Mamfe Division is generally healthy. All round increases in tax, recommended by the Native Authorities, were introduced during the year and the approved rates are now as follows:

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Approved rates of tax</i>	
	<i>1955-56</i>	<i>1956-57</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Assumbo	14 0	18 0
Bangwa, Mbulu, Menka }	15 0	19 0
Mundani and Takamanda }		
<i>Banyang-Mbo</i>		
Banyang	17 0	21 0
Mbo	15 0	19 0
Kembong and Manfe Town	17 0	21 0
Widekum	16 0	20 0

Victoria Division

116. At present there are four independent Native Authorities; the Bakweri, the Victoria Federated, the Balong and the Bakolle authorities. The two latter Native Authorities are very small and share a Treasury with the Victoria Federated Native Authority and they also meet with the Victoria Federated Native Authority to discuss matters of common interest. Apart from their independent status and the power to make rules without reference to the Victoria Federated Authority, there is little difference between them and the Mungo and Tiko Native Authorities which are subordinate to the Victoria Federated Authority.

117. The projected reorganization of local government in Victoria Division, which was mentioned in the 1955 Report, has now reached the stage where it will soon be possible to put the new proposals into effect. These proposals, which have to take into account the special considerations arising from the settlement in the Division of a large migrant population attracted there by the plantations, have taken longer to work out than was originally anticipated. Every interest has been given the fullest opportunity to present its views on the question of representation in the proposed reformed councils, the membership of which is designed to provide for the interests of "strangers" as well as of the indigenous inhabitants. The proposals, which will be implemented in 1957, envisage the establishment of one Divisional Native Authority and five Native Authorities subordinate to it. The Bakweri, Balong and Bakolle authorities will remain substantially the same but the Victoria Federated Council will be divided into the Victoria and Tiko Native Authorities. Election to each Native Authority will be by secret ballot, every tax payer registered as a voter being eligible to vote. Each subordinate Native Authority Council will elect a stipulated number from amongst its own members to form the Divisional Native Authority.

118. All round flat rate tax increases, based on the recommendations of the Native Authorities, were approved for the year; the rate was increased from 14s. 0d. to 20s. 0d. The financial position of the Native Treasuries is healthy.

Kumba Division

119. The Joint Committee, established in 1955, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. No progress has yet been made in dividing the 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.

120. 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. Tax rates rose in certain areas during the year and the rates in the Division are now as follows:

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Approved rates of tax</i>	
	<i>1955-56</i>	<i>1956-57</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bakossi South & West, Muambong	16 6	16 6
Upper Balong and Bafaw, Bakossi North (Mualonge and Muahune-Aku) and Bassosi	15 6	16 6
Bakossi North (except Mualonge and Muahune-Aku), Elung, Nhia and Ninong	14 6	16 6
Batanga, Ngolo, Bima and Korup	12 6	15 0
Balundu Badiku	14 6	16 6
Bambuko, Balue and Isangele	15 6	16 6
Bai-Dieka, Mbonge, Bakundu North and Balundu	16 6	17 0
Bakundu South	15 6	17 0

121. The reserves held by the Kumba Divisional Treasury are in excess of the prescribed minimum and the financial position of the Treasury is healthy.

Adamawa Emirate

122. The Native Authority Council has been reformed to include six elected members. It now consists of the Lamido, three traditional Fulani office holders, three traditional non-Fulani office holders, six councillors nominated by the Native Authority, each of whom is responsible for one or more Native Authority Departments, and six councillors elected by the members of the Native Authority Outer Council. The Native Treasurer and Alhaji the Hon. Muhammad Ribadu, M.B.E, Federal Minister of Land, Mines and Power, are also members of the Council.

Dikwa Division

123. 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 Veterinarian Assistant, the Manager of the Native Authority Schools, the Senior Dispensary Attendant and the Legal Adviser. M. Abba Habib, the Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs in the Northern Region Government, is also a member of the Council.

Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu Area, Wukari Division

124. The Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu Native Authorities have federated with three neighbouring Native Authorities, outside the Trust Territory, to pool resources and to share common services. They still exist as separate Native Authorities, but are now subordinate to the new Federal Native Authority

Northern Cameroons—general

125. The system of local government in the Northern Cameroons is fully described in paragraphs 163 to 173 of the 1955 Report.

CHAPTER 4. CIVIL SERVICE

Q. 22 126. 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 Section 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 made 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.

127. The policy of the Federal and Regional Governments is to recruit their services overseas as little as possible, 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 appendix.)

128. 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 the answers to questions 12 and 18).

129. 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.

130. The number of natives of the Territory technically qualified to hold senior posts is small, but is gradually increasing.

CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE**Southern Cameroons**

Q. 23 131. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly was dissolved on the 29th December, 1956. Elections for the new House are due to take place in March, 1957, and new Regulations, under which these elections will be conducted, were introduced during the year.

132. The new Regulations, styled the Elections (Southern Cameroons House of Assembly) Regulations, 1956, contain provisions for the registration of

voters, voting by secret ballot and other measures designed to give the Southern Cameroons an up-to-date electoral procedure. The introduction of these regulations reflects the awareness of the people to the political development which have occurred over the last two years and represents a substantial advance on the former electoral procedure.

133. The new regulations divide the Southern Cameroons into thirteen electoral constituencies each returning one Elected Member to the House of Assembly. For each constituency there is a register of voters in which the names of all those qualified to vote are entered. To facilitate registration each constituency is divided into a number of registration areas. The first registration of voters began on the 1st September, 1956, and was concluded on 15th November 1956. The Register is to be revised annually. Claims for registration are submitted on written forms to the registration officer of the registration area in which the claimant is resident or, if the claimant is a Southern Cameroonian and so prefers, of the registration area of which he is a native.

134. A person is qualified to be an elector and, when registered, to vote at an election in a constituency if on the qualifying date he or she is of the age of twenty-one years or upwards and either—

- (1) is a British subject or a British protected person, and
 - (a) (i) has been resident in the Southern Cameroons for a continuous period of two years ending with the qualifying date, and
 - (ii) has paid direct tax in the Southern Cameroons in respect of the two financial years preceding the qualifying date, or was not liable to pay such tax in respect of the two financial years preceding the qualifying date because he was exempt; or
 - (b) (i) is a native of the Southern Cameroons, and
 - (ii) has paid direct tax or income tax anywhere in Nigeria in respect of the financial year preceding the qualifying date or was not liable to pay such tax because he was exempt; or
- (2) (a) has been resident in the Southern Cameroons for a continuous period of ten years ending with the qualifying date, and
- (b) has paid direct tax in the Southern Cameroons in respect of the ten financial years preceding the qualifying date.

The qualifying date mentioned above means, in relation to the first register of electors, 1st September, 1956, and, in relation to any subsequent register of voters, the 1st January of the year in which the revision of the register commences. A person shall not be entitled to be registered as an elector who:

- (a) is, by virtue of his own act, under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign power or state;
- (b) has in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or in any territory under Her Majesty's protection or in any territory in which Her Majesty has from time to time jurisdiction, been sentenced 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 Nigeria, found or declared to be of unsound mind or adjudged to be a lunatic; 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.

135. 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 and have paid tax for that period are qualified to be registered. Nigerians or other British subjects or British protected persons resident in the Territory for two years preceding the qualifying date, who have paid direct tax in the Southern Cameroons for those two years and are twenty-one years of age or upwards, are also qualified to be registered.

136. The registration of voters carried out during the year resulted in the registration of 102,944 persons out of an estimated total of 150,000 persons qualified to be registered. This represents a total of 68·6 per cent. of the electorate and is considered a very satisfactory result for the first registration ever to be undertaken in the Territory.

137. 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.

138. 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 twenty-five pounds 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.

139. The new Electoral Regulations in no way affect the position of the six Native Authority members of the House of Assembly; the procedure for the selection of these members remains the same. All six seats became vacant on the dissolution of the House and will be filled anew at the time of the elections in March, 1957.

Northern Cameroons

140. In September, October and November, 1956, elections were held for the Northern House of Assembly. These were governed by the Northern House of Assembly (Elected Members) Electoral Regulations, 1956.

141. The Regulations laid down that an adult male should be eligible to vote, subject to the qualification of a year's residence in the Primary Electoral Area, or the birth of the elector or of his father within that area. The Trust Territory in the Northern Region was divided into five rural constituencies, two in Bornu Province and three in Adamawa. The portion of Trust Territory that lies in Benue Province, not being large enough to be a constituency on its own, formed part of the constituency of Wukari. The constituencies (called electoral districts) were divided into primary electoral areas in which primary elections were held. In some cases, when the great size of the electoral district or the wide distribution of the population made it desirable, there was an intermediate college between the primary electorate and the final electoral college. Voting in the primary elections was by overt methods and in the final electoral colleges by secret ballot.

142. Candidates had to be nominated by persons qualified to vote and to be themselves so qualified. There was no separate Register of Electors and as in previous elections the Tax Rolls were used to test voters' qualifications.

143. Elections in Adamawa Province were held in November. Five members were elected from Adamawa Division; three of these were elected from the Trust

Territory constituencies in the Emirate, two in the South and one in the North. In the Southern Trust Territory area, owing to the large distances involved, it was decided to insert an intermediate college between the village level and the final election. The Primary elections were in all cases well attended and in the final elections all members of the colleges arrived and took part in the proceedings. The three members elected belonged to the Northern Peoples' Congress.

144. In Benue Province, the Tigon, Kentu and Ndoro areas formed part of the Wukari electoral district to elect one representative to the House of Assembly and were allocated, in accordance with their population, seven seats out of a total of 66 in the final college. Primary elections were held without incident. The final election, conducted by secret ballot, resulted in the victory of Malam Tanko Yusufu of Takum, who stood as an Independent but declared for the Northern Peoples' Congress after his election.

145. In Dikwa Emirate in Bornu Province the two constituencies remained the same as those for the Federal elections in 1954—Dikwa North and Dikwa South, with totals of 36,629 and 29,492 taxpayers respectively. Dikwa North was divided into 52 primary areas and returned 114 members to a Final Electoral College, Dikwa South into 31 areas returning 100 members. In the event neither election in Dikwa was contested and for Dikwa North, the Hon. Abba M. Habib, Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs, was returned unopposed. Similarly in Dikwa South an Independent candidate, Galadima Muhammadu Boyi, M.B.E., the District Head of Gwoza, was also unopposed; he subsequently joined the Northern Peoples' Congress.

146. An energetic campaign was carried out in all Provinces by Administrative Officers and Native Authority officials, acting through District and Village Councils, to explain the electoral procedure, and pamphlets were distributed on a large scale. A greater familiarity with the technique, if not the significance, of elections was noticeable in the rural areas; even in the hill pagan area of Gwoza about 35 per cent. of the electorate voted in the primaries.

147. Preliminary canvassing was in general limited to the larger towns and villages and dealt more with the personalities of prospective candidates than with policies. Branches of the Northern Peoples' Congress exist in most of the major towns, and all the members elected from Trust Territory Constituencies belong to this party. The Northern Elements Progressive Union, which maintains a branch at Bama, did not have a single representative elected to the Final Electoral Colleges in Dikwa Division. The Bornu Youth Movement showed some interest initially but subsequently confined its activities to its headquarters in Maiduguri (outside Trust Territory).

CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Q. 24 148. 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.

149. The Northern Peoples' Congress, who won the Northern Region elections held in 1956 (see Chapter 5), desires independence within the British Commonwealth for Nigeria as a whole as soon as the country is ready for it, and has given 1959 as a target date. In the Regional elections several members of the Northern Elements Progressive Union, the Action Group, the United Middle Belt

Party and the Bornu Youth Movement were elected and constitute the Opposition in the House of Assembly. All the members elected from the Trust Territory belong to the Northern Peoples' Congress.

150. 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 Kamerun National Congress and the Kamerun Peoples' Party are two of the main political parties, the former standing for administrative autonomy for the Southern Cameroons, the latter for continued association with the Eastern Region of Nigeria. Another party, the Kamerun National Democratic Party, stands for the severance of political ties with 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. A new party, the Kamerun United Commoners Party, emerged during the year.

151. In the course of the year the French Cameroons political party, the Union des Populations du Cameroun, became active in the Southern Cameroons. This Party was deeply implicated in the riots in the French Cameroons in 1955 and is proscribed there. The party leaders are refugees from the French Cameroons who crossed the frontier after the 1955 riots. The party's declared policy is immediate independence and unification with the French Cameroons. It has registered itself to contest the forthcoming elections to the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly (see Chapter 5).

152. The Kamerun National Congress was the majority party in the House of Assembly up to the time of its dissolution on 29th December, 1956. On that date the K.N.C. had sixteen members in the House, the K.N.D.P. two and the K.P.P. one.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

The judicial structure

153. 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.

154. 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.

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

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

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

158. 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

159. 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.

160. 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.

161. 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.

162. 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.

163. A Chief Magistrate is stationed at Buea and there are Magistrates of the First Grade at Bamenda and at Victoria where a new Court House has been built during 1956.

164. There is no differentiation as to 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.

165. 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, which is staffed by a Chief Magistrate and two Grade I Magistrates who divide the district between them.

Native Courts

166. During the year the Customary Courts Law, 1956, was passed by the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly. The new Law, which will replace the existing Native Courts Ordinance, will come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Governor-General. This day will be fixed when all the necessary administrative arrangements for establishing the new Courts have been completed. The new Law is based on the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry on Native Courts held in 1952.

167. The main features of the new Law are as follows:

- (a) "native courts" are renamed "customary courts" as this expression appears to be more in keeping with the real nature of such courts.
- (b) Customary Courts may be established by the Commissioner of the Cameroons and will consist of five members of whom three constitute a quorum.
- (c) The jurisdiction of Customary Courts remain much the same as the existing Native Courts (see paragraph 217 of the 1955 Report) but the various grades have been reduced from four to three. The jurisdiction of the three new grades of courts, A, B and C, has been increased. The new Grade A is practically equivalent to the former Grade B except that jurisdiction in civil actions has been increased to £200. The new Grade B is similar to the former Grade C but the civil jurisdiction has been increased to £100 and the fine that can be imposed has been increased to £30. The new Grade C is similar to the former Grade D with the civil jurisdiction increased to £50 and the fine that can be imposed increased to £15. The power to impose corporal punishment has been specifically withdrawn from all Customary Courts, except in the case of male juvenile delinquents not over the age of 15 years, when the number of strokes awarded may not exceed six.
- (d) The system of reviews is abolished, but District Officers will still have access to Customary Courts and may, in cases where there is an apparent miscarriage of justice, or an obvious error needs to be corrected, order a matter to be transferred to the appropriate Appeal Court, which Court is empowered to deal with the matter as an appeal. The District Officer may also transfer cases from one Customary Court to another Customary Court, to a Magistrate's Court or to the High Court.
- (e) The system of appeals introduces entirely new provisions which are considered suitable to the special conditions obtaining in the Southern Cameroons. The Governor-General is empowered to appoint Appeal Officers to hear appeals from Customary Courts, the number to be appointed depending upon the needs of the Territory. Appeals can be made from Customary Courts to Appeal Officers in all cases other than land cases. In land cases an appeal will lie to the District Officer.
- (f) An appeal from the decision of an Appeal Officer lies to a Magistrate in certain cases and from the decision of a District Officer in all land cases. Further appeals may be made from the Magistrate's Court to the High Court and from the High Court to the Federal Supreme Court.

168. In the Northern Cameroons Native Courts are established by residents of Provinces, subject to confirmation by the Governor of the Northern Region. The Courts of the Lamido of Adamawa and the Emir of Dikwa are Grade A

ones (see paragraph 217 of the 1955 Report). In addition there are Alkalis' Courts and lower Courts; the former are Grade B and the latter Grade D. Proceedings are normally conducted and recorded in Hausa.

169. In the Northern Cameroons there is a system of appeals from Native Courts to Native Courts of Appeal and thence to a final Native Court of Appeal. Where no Native Court of Appeal is appointed, appeal from a Native Court lies to the District Officer.

Fees and Penalties

Q. 26 170. 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' Courts (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.

171. The system of penalties which may be imposed by the various Courts referred to in this Chapter is described in paragraphs 231 to 234 of the 1955 Report.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

Q. 28 172. Chapter 7 deals with the Territory's legal, as well as with its judicial, system. Native law and custom have neither been 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, 30 173. 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.

174. The Southern Cameroons Budget has as its main source of revenue a statutory grant written into the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, in the following terms:

“(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.”

175. 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, 1955–1956, 1956–1957 and 1957–1958.

176. The next most important single item in the revenue of the Territory is the sum accruing from the profits of the Cameroons Development Corporation. Under the amended constitution these profits now form part of the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons.

177. 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 £1,560,000 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.

178. 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.

179. The budget meeting of the House of Assembly was held in March. The estimates for 1956-57 presented by the Financial and Development Secretary provided for an estimated expenditure of £1,355,520 and an estimated revenue of £1,282,255, thereby creating a budget deficit of £73,265. Total expenditure on capital account in the budget was estimated at £435,895 of which almost £300,000 was to be met from Colonial Development and Welfare grants. On the revenue side it was estimated that the Federal Government would have to underwrite the revenue from the constitutional grant and Cameroons Development Corporation profits by some £480,000. This represented a significant reduction in the estimated yield of the constitutional grant which was largely the result of (a) a steep reduction in company tax receipts, (b) a fall in export duties stemming from the fall in cocoa prices and (c) increased Federal expenditure on the territory. The Appropriation Bill was passed by the House. The House also passed a Bill imposing a tax on purchases of raw coffee beans. The Bill proposed a tax of 1½d. a pound on arabica coffee and 1d. a pound on robusta coffee. The Bill has not yet received the Governor-General's assent owing to certain technical legal difficulties.

180. It had been estimated that the territory would close the financial year 1955-56 with a surplus balance of £443,542, including the £300,000 advance of working capital from the Federal Treasury. This hope was not realised. Expenditure in 1955-56 exceeded the revised estimates and the actual surplus at the 1st April, 1956, was £348,266, almost £100,000 worse than the forecast. In view of this it has been necessary for the Government to conduct its financial affairs in the current year 1956-57 with the utmost caution and restraint. A rigid control is being maintained on supplementary estimates and economies are being effected wherever possible. This is to avoid any further drain on the territory's accumulated surplus.

181. 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

182. Direct taxes are levied under two Ordinances—the Direct Taxation Ordinance (Cap. 54, Laws of Nigeria) and the Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 92). Natives of the Trust Territory, in common with natives of Nigeria other than in the Township of Lagos, pay tax under the former Ordinance; the Income Tax Ordinance applies to all persons not subject

to tax under the Direct Taxation Ordinance and includes non-natives, bodies of persons and companies. The fundamental distinction between the two Ordinances is that the Income Tax Ordinance aims at individual assessments based on written returns of income, while the basis of tax imposed under the Direct Taxation Ordinance is an enquiry by Administrative Officers into the wealth of each community and an assessment of tax based on a percentage of estimated annual income. Foreign individuals and companies are subject to the same taxes as other inhabitants of the Territory.

183. 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 both the Southern and Northern Cameroons.

184. 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.

185. 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 1956.

Indirect Taxation

Q. 36 186. 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 fine and imprisonment.
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.
6. *Liquor Licences*. The rates for these licences are the same as in the 1955 Report except that Item 12 "Fee charged on application for licences and renewals of licences—for each application" should read 10s. 0d. and not £10 0s. 0d.

7. *Wireless Licence.* The rates for this licence are set out in the 1955 Report.
 8. *Motor Vehicle Licences.* The rates for these licences are now as follows:

<i>Fees:</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons</i>			<i>Southern Cameroons</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Motor Cycle	2	3	0	2	3	0
Motor Vehicle up to 12 cwt.	4	6	0	4	6	0
(Not commercial) 12-20 cwt.	8	13	0	8	13	0
(Not commercial) 20-30 cwt.	12	19	0	12	19	0
(Not commercial) over 30 cwt.	17	5	0	17	5	0
<i>Motor Vehicles Commercial:</i>						
Up to 30 cwt.	12	19	0	19	9	0
30-40 cwt.	17	5	0	25	18	0
40-50 cwt.	21	12	0	32	8	0
50-60 cwt.	25	18	0	38	17	0
60-70 cwt.	30	5	0	45	8	0
70-80 cwt.	34	11	0	51	17	0
80-90 cwt.	38	17	0	58	6	0
90-100 cwt.	43	4	0	64	16	0
100-160 cwt.	50	0	0	—		
Over 160 cwt.	55	0	0	—		

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

187. 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.

188. 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.

Additional to the 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. Whilst 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 having wider aims and responsibilities which will be able to provide increased services to the community. One of the Native Authorities, the Nkambe Divisional Native Authority, has commenced on a modest scale a butter-making scheme to be run as a profit-making concern.

SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

Q. 38, 39, 189. The amount of currency in circulation on the 30th June, 1956, was £99·43 million compared with £93·63 million on the 30th June, 40, 41. 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 108·6 per cent., i.e., £99,428,097 net circulation against £107,810,826 in the Currency Reserve Fund.

190. 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

Q. 42 191. The Territory depends for prosperity on its agriculture. At present the most important factor in its economy is the Cameroons Development Corporation. The two other elements that matter most are peasant farming and communications; later in this report each will be dealt with at length.

192. The Territory's main exports are bananas, rubber, cocoa, 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 kernels, bananas and rubber come from plantations belonging to 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 of those which go through Nigerian ports.

193. The principal economic feature of 1956 has been the introduction of oversea enterprise following upon the Government's declared intention to encourage such enterprise to come to the territory. Messrs. Cadbury and Fry have begun operations on their 1,200 acres cocoa estate some twelve miles north of Kumba. Lesty Cameroons Ltd. have begun the exploitation of 21 square miles of forest in Kumba Division and by the end of 1956 the company's export of logs was in full swing. Thirdly, the Estates and Agency Company Limited began an investigation in April of the possibility of establishing a highland tea estate in the Nkambe area and, by the end of the year, the Chairman of the company visited the territory to conclude arrangements for the company to lease almost 4,000 acres of land at 6,500 feet some 80 miles north of Bamenda at Ndu. Planting was to begin in the first week of January, 1957.

194. Apart from these specific instances of positive results from the Government's policy, there has been evidence of a general awakening of interest abroad in the agricultural potential of the territory.

195. Cocoa production has continued at a high level. Coffee production is increasing rapidly. Banana shipments have been better than in 1955, but not so good as those for 1954. Cheaper cocoa has served to focus attention on the problem of smokiness in Cameroons cocoa. In present market conditions manufacturers can afford to be selective, with the result that the Marketing Board has found it increasingly difficult in 1956 to dispose of the territory's cocoa crop, about a quarter of which is badly tainted with smoke. The smokiness is the result of incorrect drying, and can only be overcome by the application of sound drying methods, and the use of properly constructed drying-ovens. By

the end of the year the Government was considering ways and means of dealing with this serious problem. A meeting of all interested parties had recommended to the Government that consideration be given to the establishment of central processing units to which the farmers could sell wet unfermented cocoa beans.

Q. 43 196. 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.

CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING.

Q. 45 197. Economic policy continues to aim at achieving progress in
 essential development which rests primarily on raising the general
 standard of living, the improvement of communications, particularly
 in regard to roads, and the regulated marketing of the principal crops, such as
 cocoa and palm produce, through the agency of the Marketing Boards. With
 this, it is intended that the greatest encouragement should continue to be given
 to private enterprise and to capital investment from internal or external sources.

198. The Federal Economic Programme for 1955-60 was approved by the
 House of Representatives in 1956. The programme aims at a target of capital
 expenditure of £91.75 million for development in this period. This sum will be
 met mainly by funds from Government revenue, by the raising of loans internally
 and overseas and by allocations from the Colonial Development and Welfare
 Fund. It is estimated that capital expenditure, on Government account and by
 loans to statutory bodies, will amount respectively to £58½ million and £26
 million approximately, with the addition of a margin for increased costs amount-
 ing to £7 million.

199. The Cameroons will naturally benefit, both indirectly and directly, as a
 result of this expenditure on development. The main emphasis of the Federal
 expenditure which will be incurred directly in the Cameroons is on communica-
 tions, particularly roads, and approximately £2.94 million out of a total of
 slightly over £13½ million allocated for Highways and Bridges is to be spent on
 roads either wholly in, or leading into, the Trust Territories. It is estimated that
 £486,000 will have been spent on the roads by the 31st March, 1957.

200. In addition, the Federal plan of development includes provision for
 expenditure on Posts and Telegraphs in the Cameroons, on improvements in
 Police and Customs office and living accommodation, and for capital for the
 Cameroons Development Corporation. For the last named £258,000 was made
 available during 1956.

201. The need to plan Federal development in co-operation with Regional
 Governments, including that of the Southern Cameroons, is fully recognised.
 Consultation takes place through normal departmental channels and by con-
 ferences held *ad hoc* to discuss specific subjects. In the field of research, a
 Council for Natural Resources has been set up which comprises Ministerial and
 official representatives of all Governments and of the major research organisa-
 tions with the function of co-ordinating throughout Nigeria programmes of
 research into agriculture, fisheries, forestry and veterinary services.

202. At the highest policy level the National Economic Council has been
 established in order that the Regional Governments, including that of the
 Southern Cameroons, may meet to discuss economic problems common to
 each. This Council consists of 16 delegates, two of which are from the Executive
 Council of the Southern Cameroons. It meets under the Chairmanship of the

Governor-General and discusses matters of economic importance. It has been found that many of the Council's recommendations have been found generally acceptable to all Governments, including that of the Southern Cameroons, and there is good reason to suppose that the Council will continue to play a great part in the economic development of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

203. The Southern Cameroons has begun to implement its own five year plan of development. The most pressing need of the territory is in the field of road communications and the progress made with the arterial road programme is given 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 this 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.

204. Approval was obtained in 1956 for most of the Colonial Development and Welfare schemes submitted by the territory to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Chief among these was the road development scheme at a total cost of £659,000 (see previous paragraph). In pursuance of this scheme, Messrs. Costains carried out a survey of the Kumba-Tombel, Kumba-Mbonge and Bakebe-Fontem roads before the onset of the rains. This survey has given the basic information from which contract specifications can be prepared. Work was also commenced on the other schemes, and by the end of the year considerable progress has been made with the Agricultural, Medical, Education and Veterinary building projects included in the approved schemes.

205. In the Northern Cameroons construction of the road from Bama to Uba was started in 1955, and by the end of 1956 thirty miles of formation and drainage had been completed, of which twenty miles had been provided with a laterite surface. A new Regional Trunk Road was begun in 1955 to link Beli with Jamtari in Southern Adamawa Province and is now complete. This road is being continued from Jamtari south-westwards to Serti with the aid of funds from the Federal Government as it is on the probable line of the proposed Trunk Road A between Yola and Bamenda. This road is also the first step in providing road access to the Mambila Plateau from the North.

206. The Donga-Abong road in the Benue portion of the Trust Territory was put in hand during the year. The Northern Region Government has set aside £200,000 for this project.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

Q. 47 207. There are no figures of investment in the Territory. The Administering Authority encourages it 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. 48 208. 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 yet arisen.

CHAPTER 5. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

209. 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 unless they are adequately qualified as regards character and financial standing. The Ordinance provides for written contracts, and limits interest rates. Under it moneylenders are obliged 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**

210. During 1956 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.

211. The Northern Region Development Corporation consists of not less than thirteen nor 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 Financial Secretary;
- (c) one is appointed by the Minister of Trade and Industry;
- (d) one is appointed by the Minister of Natural Resources;
- (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.

212. 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.

213. 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.

214. 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.

215. 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, inter alia, by means of:

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

216. The accounts of the Corporation are audited by a duly qualified accountant approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Southern Cameroons Agricultural Department

217. The Southern Cameroons possesses its own Agricultural Department, the senior officer of which is the Principal Agricultural Officer. The headquarters of the Department was moved during the year from Barombi-Kang to Buea, the seat of government, but the experimental farm of 800 acres remains at Barombi-Kang. The agricultural experimental station at Bambui in Bamenda Division continues to do good work and, in addition, there are scattered through the Territory a number of demonstration farms.

Southern Cameroons Production Development Board

218. The Law incorporating this Board came into effect on the 1st January, 1956. The Chairman of the Board is the Financial and Development Secretary of the Southern Cameroons. The members are four prominent Southern Cameroons citizens, the General Manager of the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Principal Agricultural Officer. In addition both the Resident, Bamenda, and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Southern Cameroons have been co-opted in advisory capacities.

219. The Board has wide powers for the financing of schemes of development in the producing areas of the Southern Cameroons. Its main sources of revenue are:

- (a) assets from the Eastern Region Production Development Board;
- (b) grants from the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board. The Board has agreed to make an annual grant of £100,000.

220. Although not all of the Southern Cameroons share of the Eastern Regional Production Development Board's assets had been received by the end of 1956, the Santa Coffee Estate was taken over on the 1st April and the work of constructing and installing the first coffee factory in the Federation of Nigeria was commenced. Out of the grants received from the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board amounting to £200,000 and the cessation grant received from the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board amounting to £51,432, the Board financed a number of projects in addition to financing the continued development of its Coffee Estate at Santa, Bamenda. These projects were all designed to foster the expansion of output from the areas cultivated by peasant farmers.

221. The principal schemes financed in 1956 were:

- (a) grant of £20,000 to finance the co-operative black-pod spraying campaign;
- (b) grant to finance the importation of upper Amazon cocoa seed from the West African Cocoa Research Institute;
- (c) approval for a three-year cocoa development and extension scheme to be carried out by the Southern Cameroons Department of Agriculture with an annual grant of £13,000 a year for recurrent expenses and a capital grant of £27,000;
- (d) loan of £30,000 to the Co-operative Movement to finance short-term agricultural credit, and in addition a number of smaller loans to co-operative societies to finance buildings and plant, including offices and workshops for the fast-expanding Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers ; and
- (e) grant of £1,500 to provide for the investigation of the possibilities of growing tea in the territory, as recommended by the International Bank Mission.

222. As regards (e) Dr. Thomas Eden, who is a recognised authority on tea soils, carried out a reconnaissance survey of the territory, in particular the Bamenda area, in late 1956. In a preliminary verbal report he indicated that some 20,000 acres could be developed immediately in the Bamenda area as tea estates, and that of this acreage approximately half could be planted with tea, the balance being used for timber supplies, windbreaks, factory sites, grazing, etc. Dr. Eden's report is due for publication early in 1957.

223. In August the House of Assembly passed a Bill for the establishment of a Southern Cameroons Development Agency. This is to be a combined development and loans board with wide functions. It will take over the present Production Development Board in due course. The setting-up of this Agency will be in accordance with the recommendations of the International Bank Mission.

Cameroons Development Corporation

224. 1956 has been a year of great endeavour, and despite innumerable difficulties, the Corporation came through with success. A development programme of some 2,000 acres of bananas, 700 acres of rubber, 1,130 acres of palms, 27 acres of tea and 15 acres of cocoa has been achieved with the aid of a loan from the Federal Government of £258,000 and a moratorium on loan repayment and interest for the year.

225. The number of bananas lost owing to windstorms was lower than in previous years and the somewhat protracted rainy season assisted their growth. But shipments of bananas were adversely affected by the considerable hardening of the banana market in the United Kingdom, and everything was done to ensure that only the best fruit was shipped in the peak of condition.

226. Sigatoka disease showed a disquietening increase. Panama disease remained fairly static, and Cigar End was kept well under control.

227. Rubber production was up to the estimate and the revenue received from exports exceed expectations due to the higher prices obtaining throughout the year.

228. Palm Oil production was lower than in 1955.

229. Good progress was made on the oil mill at Idenau which it is hoped will be in operation early in 1957. The new rubber sheet factory was commissioned at Ekona, and the new railway track linking Mpundu with the Tiko plain will be completed before the end of the dry season in 1957. The transfer of the Ikange Workshops to Tiko was completed.

230. The aerial survey was completed as far as difficult flying conditions would allow, and the ground survey is still in progress. Mosaics have been produced, and maps for use in the soil surveys are in the course of preparation.

231. A decision was taken to hand over the Buea Farms, which have for some time been operated uneconomically, to the Government, and as from the 1st January, 1957, the farms will be run by the Federal Prisons Department as an open prison.

232. Details of the Corporation's work may be found in the Corporation's Report for 1956 in the folder at the back of this report.

Marketing Boards : General

233. 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 Nigeria Central Marketing Board for shipment and overseas sale.

234. The Marketing Boards operating in the Trust Territory are charged with the duty of securing the most favourable arrangements for the purchase and evacuation to a port of shipment of produce intended for export and, by means of their allocation of funds to the appropriate Production Development Board or Development Corporation, of promoting the development of 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 and in accordance with such policy as the Boards may determine.

235. The Boards receive advice from the Nigeria Central Marketing Board on a variety of matters (notably on price fixing, and price stabilisation) and may themselves refer any matter to the Central Marketing Board, but they are fully independent bodies and there is no compulsion on them to accept the advice which may be offered to them.

236. 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 fluctuations 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 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.

237. It is emphasised that the producer prices which the Boards fix are *minimum* prices, and it sometimes happens that competition among licensed buying agents results in the payment of prices above the minimum. The approved evacuation routes are normally the cheapest compatible with orderly delivery of the produce; should transport costs increase during the course of the season, of 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.

238. 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 vessel (or in the case of seed cotton, the ginnery, and in the case of some palm oil, to 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 to them expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their functions and includes an element of remuneration.

239. 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 Boards 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.

240. 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". It is the policy of the Marketing Board to take over produce emanating from the plantations of licensed suppliers on the same terms as those for produce purchased from licensed buying agents.

241. Participation of the indigenous population in the produce trade is given every encouragement by the Marketing Boards. 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 1956-57 cocoa season it amounted to £90,000. As another measure of encouragement to indigenous concerns, the same Board has considerably reduced the minimum capital requirements demanded of applicants for appointment as licensed buying agents. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited have been appointed as a licensed buying agent for palm kernels in 1957, but no other applications for first appointment have been received and the Board has expressed its disappointment at this. It is hoped that more Cameroonians will in time acquire the necessary experience and capital and take their places as licensed buying agents in the produce trade of the Territory.

242. 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.
- The United Africa Company Limited.

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

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

Southern Cameroons Marketing Board

244. The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board came into existence on 1st January, 1955, and has thus now completed its first two years of operations. Details of its trading activities in the 1955-56 season for cocoa and the 1956 marketing year for oil palm produce are given in Chapter 2.

245. All appointments to the Board are made by the Governor-General and at the beginning of 1956 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. S. A. George, M.H.A.
 Mr. K. Achahn de Bohn.

246. 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. 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

247. In the Southern Cameroons the Co-operative Movement has become a significant factor in the economic development of the territory.

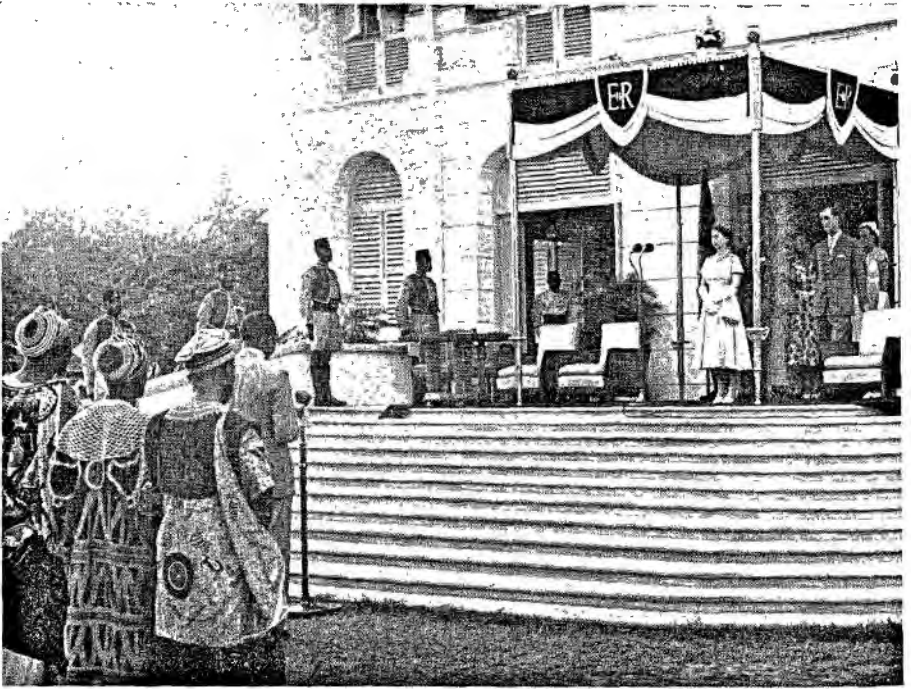
248. In a year of rapid expansion the number of Registered Societies rose from 73 to 94, with 10 more in process of formation, and membership from 5,000 to (it is estimated) over 7,000. There are two marketing societies, one exporting cocoa and coffee and the other handling bananas, with a fully representative Union superimposed. Provisions for the establishment of central supply and financing bodies have been included in the constitution of this Union, the Co-operative Union of the Southern Cameroons.

249. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd., under the management of a senior officer seconded from the Co-operative Department, continued to be a cocoa licensed buying agent for the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board, which assisted in the provision of crop finance by guaranteeing the Society's bank overdraft to £90,000. The guarantee was reduced from £120,000 to £90,000 on account of the lower port price of cocoa.

250. Thirty primary societies affiliated to four secondary societies, with individual membership of 3,000, marketed 1,450 tons of cocoa through Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd. up to the close of the 1956 season. This represented a rise of 250 tons over the previous season and was just under



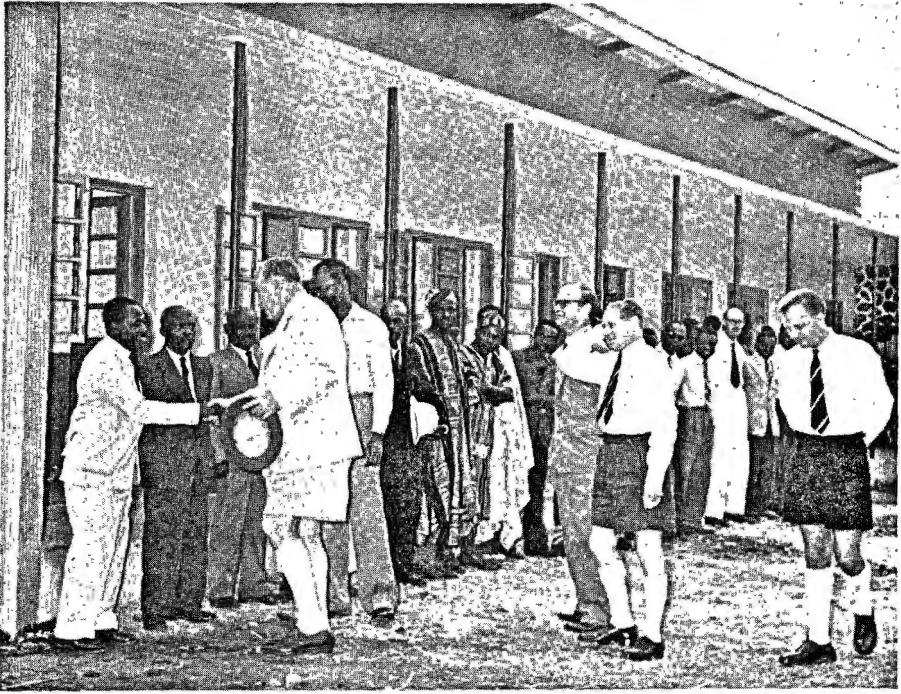
Her Majesty receives the gift of a Carved Elephant Tusk which she later presented to be kept in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly.



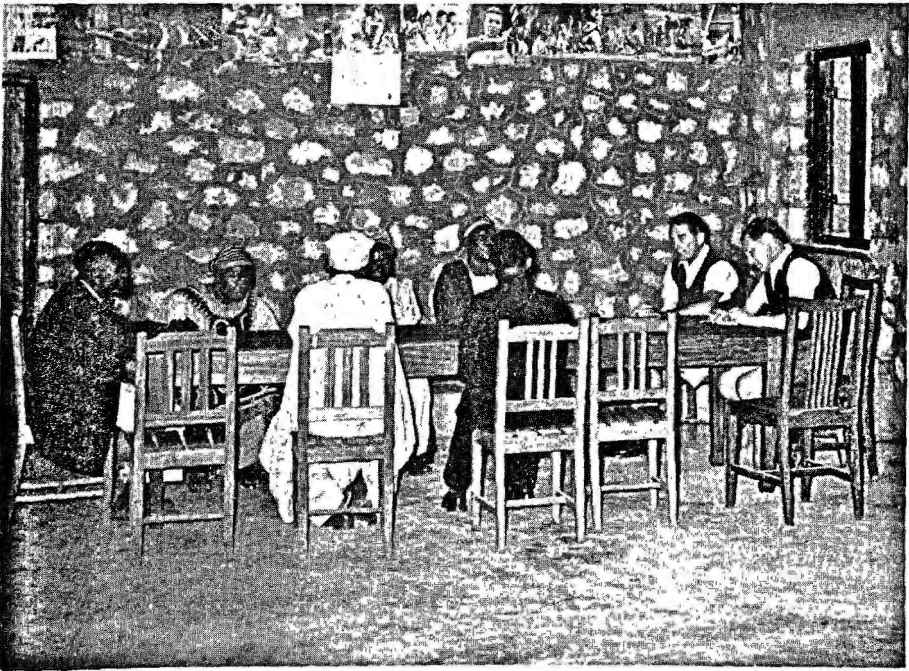
Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E., Leader of Government Business in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, addressing a Humble Address to Her Majesty, Government House, Lagos, 10th February, 1956.



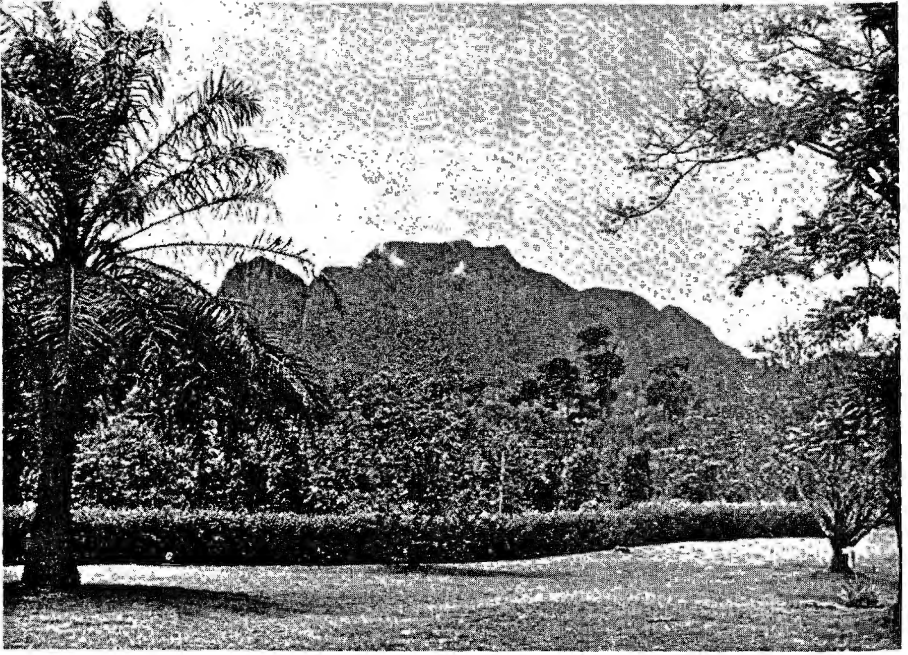
The delegates to the Bamenda Conference on the future Constitution for the Southern Cameroons pose outside the Bamenda Community Hall, May, 1956.



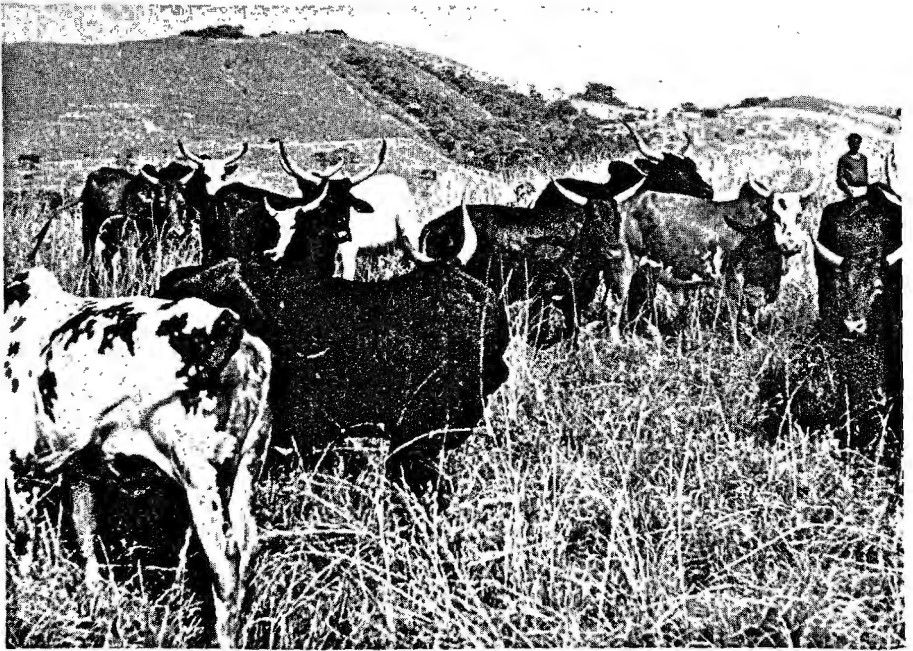
The Governor-General of Nigeria meeting members of the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers in December, 1956, outside its new Headquarters building.



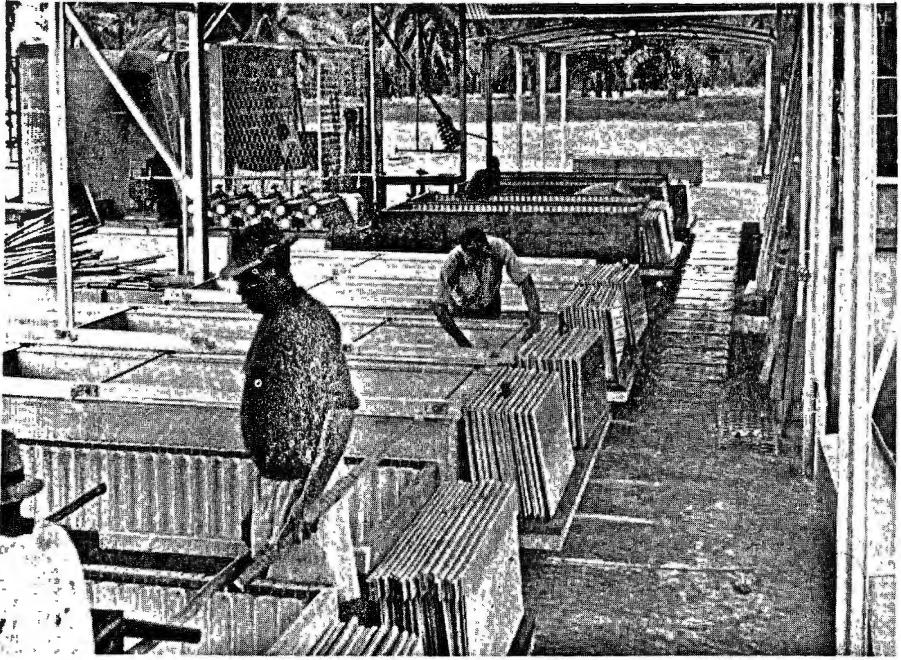
The Executive Committee of the Bamenda South Eastern Native Authority in session. The two visitors are Mr. J. O. Field, Commissioner of the Cameroons, at the end of the table, and on his right Mr. A. B. Westmacott, Resident, Bamenda.



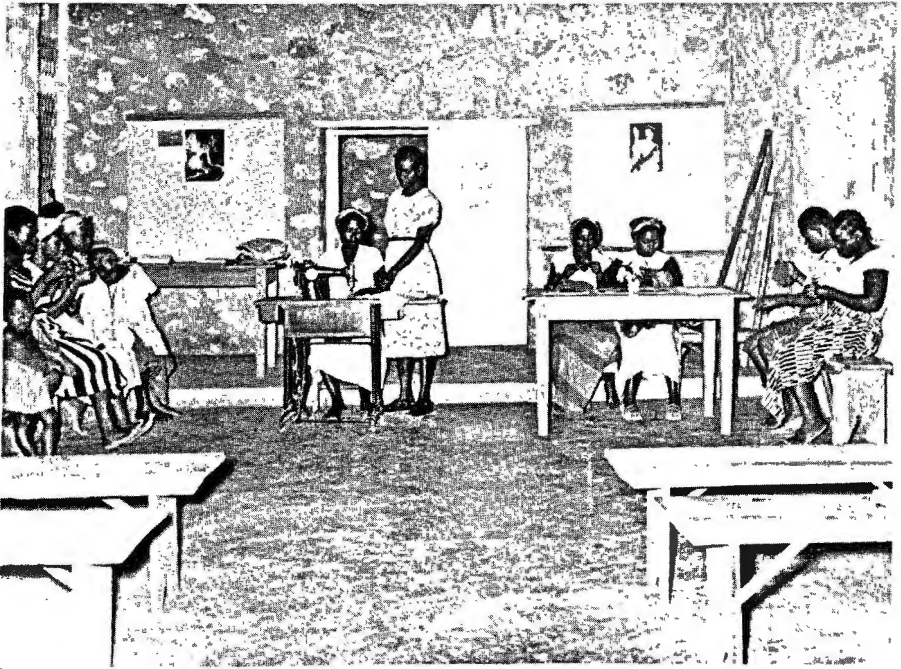
A view of Mount Kupe, a prominent peak in Kumba Division, Southern Cameroons.



Fulani cattle at Sabga Pass, 6,000 feet above sea level, near Bamenda, Southern Cameroons.



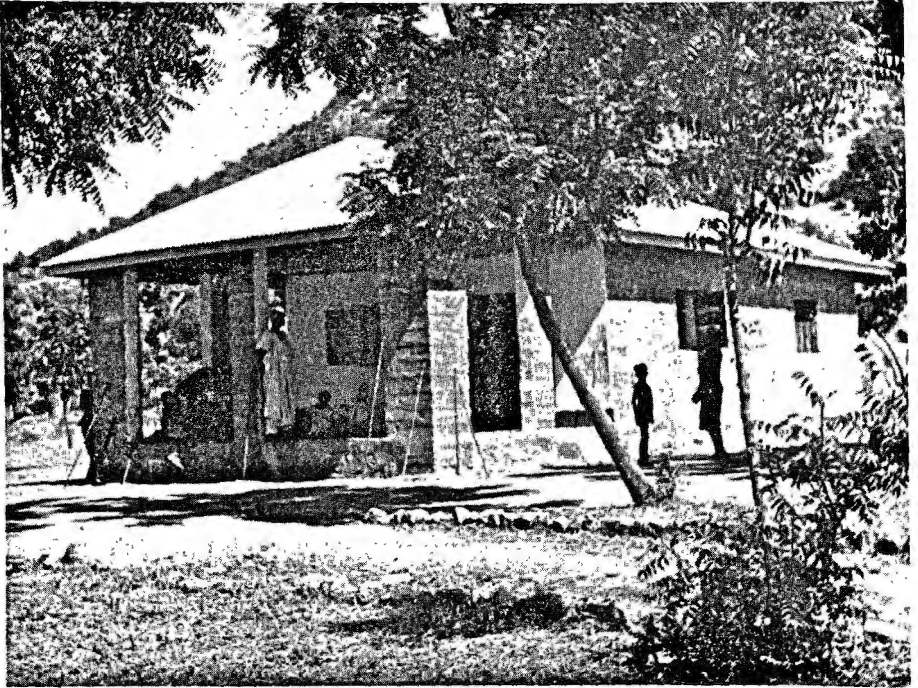
A view of the new rubber factory at Meanja, Victoria Division, Southern Cameroons.



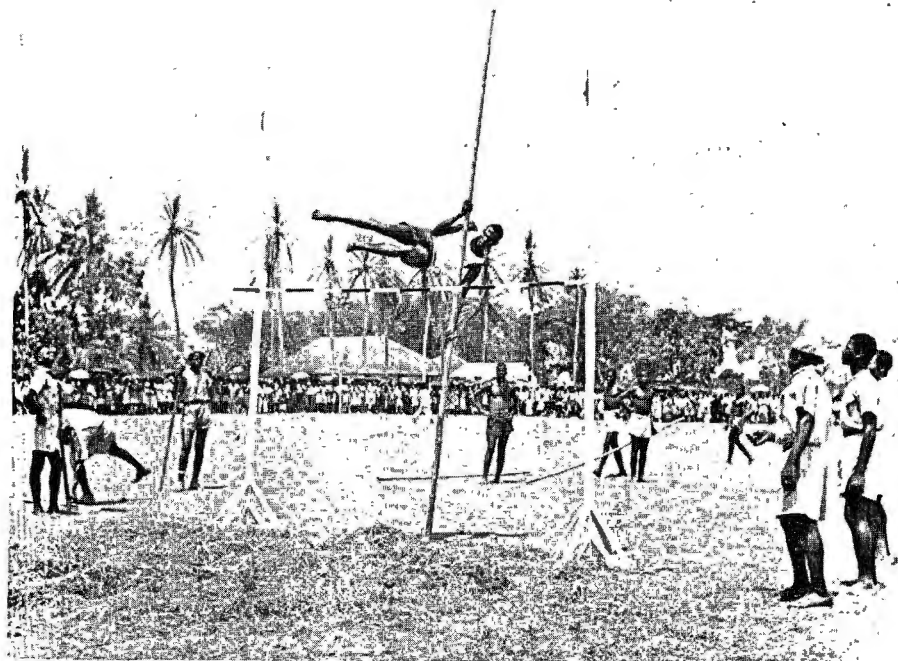
Domestic Science Centre at Wum. Miss Bebe, the Domestic Science mistress, is seen instructing the woman using a hand sewing machine. 8th November, 1956.



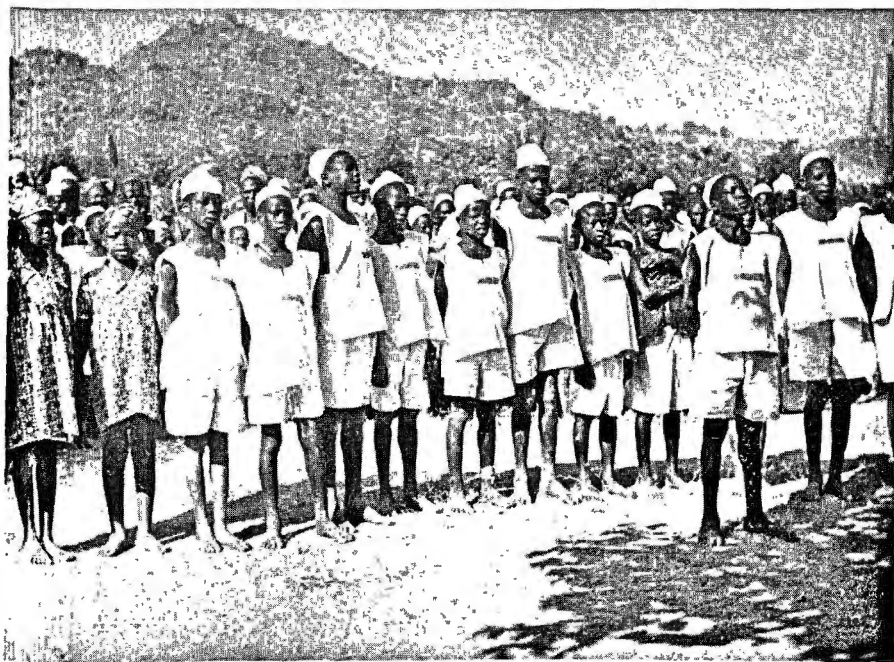
A group of Cameroonian Nurses employed by the C.D.C. receiving their Nigerian Certificates of Nursing in June, 1956.



Gwoza Dispensary, Northern Cameroons.



Schoolboy Sports at Victoria on 26th October, 1956.



Children of a rural school, Adamawa Province.



Groundnut Buying Centre, Gwoza, Northern Cameroons.

25 per cent. of the Cameroons crop. The Society declared a net surplus of £3,721 after passing on a considerably larger proportion of the cocoa block buying allowance to members in order to implement the policy of extending all possible marketing facilities to producers in their own villages.

251. The part played in the control of black pod sporangia by the Co-operative Movement deserves the highest praise. Owing to the heavy rainfall, black pod, a fungus disease which destroys cocoa pods, had spread through the producing areas affecting, it is estimated, up to 80 per cent. of the crop. Successful experiments in controlling this disease were conducted by the Department of Agriculture by spraying the cocoa pods with cuprous oxides, and it was decided in late 1954 to carry out a campaign to persuade a limited number of farmers to spray their farms. After several propaganda tours by officers of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, and by leaders of the Movement, applications poured in and the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board granted £15,000 to the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd., to import equipment and chemicals. The Department of Agriculture set up training schools and C.C.E. undertook to distribute the necessary equipment to all those who had passed successfully through the schools. Non-members were obliged to pay cash, while the majority of members took the pumps and chemicals on credit through affiliated Societies signing loan bonds for the value. On account of the high price of copper, very few farmers had the ready cash to purchase sufficient chemicals and 90 per cent. was therefore distributed through the Societies. The spraying was a marked success and the campaign, supported by a further £20,000 grant to Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd., was considerably expanded for the 1956 wet season. 99·8 per cent. of the loans granted in 1955 were recovered.

252. The production of both Arabica and Robusta coffee is rising rapidly and plantings are spreading to all areas. Thirty societies, with a membership of 2,500, handled 175 tons of Arabica and 300 tons of Robusta out of a total crop of approximately 320 and 425 tons respectively. The three secondary societies concerned in the production of coffee were affiliated to Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd., who acted as marketing advisers and exporters. Constant touch was maintained with overseas markets and Societies were advised to sell to local firms when prices compared favourably with those obtainable by direct export. C.C.E. shipped under co-operative mark 100 tons of Arabica and 25 tons of Robusta.

253. The Co-operative Movement has taken the lead in introducing processing machinery for coffee with the objects of eliminating waste of labour and improving the quality of the crop. Two central hulling, cleaning, and grading factories have been built, one at Bamenda and the other at Kumba, at a cost of £9,000, while Societies in the remote areas of Bakossi have been assisted by C.C.E. to purchase, instal and maintain hulling units, five of which are now operating.

254. The Government, in recognition of the growing importance of the coffee industry in the territory's economy, sent the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on a tour of coffee producing areas in the East African territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in May and June, 1956. The purpose of this visit was to study the methods of culture, processing and marketing of Robusta and Arabica crops in these territories and to submit recommendations to Government for the development of the coffee industry in the Southern Cameroons. His report has been accepted and steps have been taken to implement his recommendation that a general review of the industry should be made by an expert. Decisions on other recommendations, which include centralising processing through co-operatives, have been deferred pending the report of the expert.

255. The Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers has become the apex organisation responsible for the handling of bananas in all areas. It has as its members twelve Victoria Division primary Societies and the Secondary Kumba Federation of Co-operative Produce Marketing Societies. It is estimated that there are now nearly 2,000 individual members growing bananas. Production rose from 200,000 stems in 1955 to 440,000 stems in 1956, valued at approximately £250,000. The Union was able to declare a net surplus of £14,500 at 31st March, 1956, and, by ploughing back excess of income over expenditure, owned a fleet of 21 vehicles by the end of the year and has contributed a further £10,000 to augment a loan of £15,000 to establish fully equipped garages, offices and housing.

256. The executive committee of the Union, realising that the expansion of the organisation called for ever-expanding and up-to-date facilities, made an approach to Messrs. Elders & Fyffes to second one of their more experienced planters as Manager. The negotiations were concluded and the Manager appointed in December, 1956.

257. Bananas continued to be exported through the agency of the Cameroons Development Corporation and a revised agreement, effective from 1st September, 1956, placed the Union on terms similar to those concluded with commercial undertakings. As the turnover of the organisation rises, it has been found possible to pay producers increasing proportions of the net realisation of shipments.

258. The overall financial position of the Co-operative Movement has shown a remarkable improvement. The aggregate of net surpluses in 1956 amounted to £25,500, as against £6,500 in 1955. Only seven societies made losses as against 23 in the previous year. During the year, of the £17,500 short-term loans issued, only £708 became overdue.

259. The Movement was recognised by the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board as the main indigenous agency in the development of agriculture. The Board approved £55,000 in grants and loans for spraying cocoa against black pod and for short-term agricultural credit, £36,500 for the provision of marketing and processing facilities and £20,000 for crop finance.

260. The Co-operative Union of the Southern Cameroons has maintained its position as the leading policy-making Society in the territory. It has started to carry out its audit functions, and its finance and supply committees have been actively engaged on fact-finding missions. It was on the representations of the finance committee that the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board approved the loan of £30,000 for short-term credit through Co-operative Marketing Societies.

261. The membership of the three Thrift and Loan Co-operative Societies fell slightly to 142, but savings rose by £130 to £5,580. One semi-urban Thrift and Credit Society was formed, bringing the total up to four with a membership of 82 and assets of £167.

262. All these developments continued to be supervised by the Co-operative Department with a field staff of four senior and ten junior officers, of whom nine were Cameroonians. Apart from the cost of maintaining the department Government gave no direct financial aid to the movement.

263. The Southern Cameroons Co-operative Societies Law, 1955, was brought into effect on 1st April, 1956, and a Bill to introduce amendments, which were mostly of a technical nature, passed through the House of Assembly at its December session. Except for the provisions in section 3 of the Law, which deal with the appointments of a Registrar and Assistant Registrars, all the powers exercisable by the Governor-General in the Federal Law (Chapter 39) have been

transferred to the Commissioner of the Cameroons. The provisions dealing with the duties and privileges of registered societies, rights to make and amend Bye-Laws, the transfer of shares or interests, right and liabilities of members, restrictions on share holding, disputes, audit inspection inquiries and dissolution by the Registrar have been transferred. The authority to make regulations now lies with the Commissioner.

264. Wide powers have been given to the Registrar to assess the division of assets and liabilities of Societies so that the expansion of the Movement may not be delayed. His powers of attachment have been increased as a safeguard against the danger of the dishonest activities of a few breaking down the confidence of the majority. The misuse of a Co-operative Society's property or funds, including loans, is now a criminal offence.

265. Only two Co-operative Societies exist in the Northern Cameroons. These are:

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

(b) The Gwoza Co-operative Consumers Society, Limited.

Control of both Societies is vested in the general meeting at which each member has a single vote.

266. The Dikwa Society has a membership of 43, all of whom are salaried employees 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 31st March, 1956, was £598.

267. The Gwoza Society, formed in 1951, is a typical Co-operative Village Shop and has made good progress since its foundation. Its membership is now 45. On 31st March, 1956, its working capital was £250 and the value of its sales for the preceding year was £686.

268. The Gwoza 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. If the orders placed by the Union are large enough, as frequently happens, the firms grant it the concession of buying at wholesale rates.

269. No Co-operative staff are employed solely in the Northern Cameroons, but supervision is normally provided by an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies stationed at Maiduguri and his inspectors. Unfortunately staff difficulties rendered it impossible to post an Assistant Registrar to Maiduguri during 1956.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Structure of commercial life

Q. 51, 52, 270. 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

271. Details of import and export duties are set forth 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.

272. 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

273. Cocoa and Cotton Lint are sold overseas against individual contracts at prevailing market prices. There is no discrimination in favour of any consuming country or individual buyer. The principal markets for cocoa are the United Kingdom, the United States, France and Holland.

274. Since June, 1954, a large part of the Marketing Boards' exports of oils and oilseeds have been sold under the terms of Bulk Selling Agreements made with the large industrial users in the United Kingdom. The prices obtained for each month's shipments under these selling arrangements are the f.o.b. equivalents of the average weekly market values during the previous month as agreed between the Board's selling organisation and the users.

275. Approximately half of the total shipments of groundnuts and palm kernels, and one fifth of the total shipments of edible palm oil, were in 1956 sold on the free market, outside the terms of the bulk selling agreements. Apart from the United Kingdom the main importing countries were Italy, Holland, Portugal, Belgium and France for groundnuts and Holland, Germany, Denmark and Belgium for oil palm produce.

276. All exports of produce subject to Marketing Board control are shipped 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 Central Board's overseas selling organisation and has its offices at 5, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. The Central Board receives all sales proceeds and distributes them in due proportions to the appropriate Regional Boards after deducting export duty, harbour dues and shipping expenses, where applicable, as well as a levy on each ton of produce to cover its own operating costs.

Prices in 1955-56

277. The average f.o.b. prices obtained for Cameroons crops during the 1955-56 season (and the 1956 year in the case of palm produce) are as follows:

	Per ton		
	£	s.	d.
Palm Kernels	45	5	2
Palm Oil (basis 5% F.F.A.)	84	8	0
Cocoa	205	1	5
Groundnuts	61	9	5
Cotton Lint	258	1	6
Cotton Seed	25	9	6

Cocoa

278. It was briefly mentioned in paragraph 382 of the 1955 Report that the 1955-56 crop showed signs of being a record one. This early promise was amply fulfilled. The total tonnage of cocoa purchased for export by the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board's licensed buying agents in the 1955-56 season was 6,624 tons. This represents a spectacular increase on production for export over previous seasons, and is 2,462 tons or 59.2 per cent. more than total purchases in 1954-55. Although this record tonnage was in some measure due to particularly favourable weather and included a certain quantity of French Cocoa brought into the Southern Cameroons where it could be sold for higher prices there is no doubt that it indicates an increase in productive capacity for future

seasons. New trees planted in recent years are coming to fruition and, in addition, yields from existing trees have been materially increased as the spraying campaign against blackpod disease has progressed (see Chapter 1).

279. In general, quality was well maintained during the year and 98.3 per cent. of the crop was purchased as Grade I compared with 97.4 per cent. in the 1954-55 season. But the special problem of "smokiness" came into greater prominence; unfavourable reports were received on the smoky taint of Southern Cameroons cocoa and, in the prevailing weak market conditions, this was especially dangerous. Close attention has been paid to the problem and the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board has taken the initiative in impressing on all concerned the importance of eliminating the incidence of smoky taint as quickly as possible (see Section 3, Chapter 1).

280. Although world market values were falling in mid-1955 when the Board met to fix its producer prices for the 1955-56 season, a large trading margin had been realised as a result of inflated export prices early in 1954-55, and the Board was prepared to meet the loss, if this proved necessary, on operations during the 1955-56 season. It therefore announced that the minimum producer prices for the 1955-56 season would remain unchanged and that the Board would accordingly continue to pay a basic port of shipment price of £200 per ton for Grade I and £185 per ton for Grade II main or light crop cocoa. Buying allowances to licensed buying agents for the 1955-56 season were £15 11s. 1d., and £15 3s. 0d., per ton for Grade I and Grade II respectively on deliveries up to 15th March, 1956. Thereafter, as a result of a general increase in commercial interest rates, the allowances were increased to £16 3s. 10d. and £15 14s. 10d. per ton respectively.

281. In August, 1955, when the 1955-56 cocoa buying season opened in the Southern Cameroons, the f.o.b. market value of Nigerian cocoa was about £234 per ton, or rather less than half the market value twelve months previously. The downward trend in prices continued erratically and reached a low point of about £170 per ton f.o.b. in April, 1956. The subsequent recovery was very limited and uncertain and, except for a temporary rally in July and August, f.o.b. prices generally remained between £180 and £200 per ton for the rest of the year. Because of the risk of "smokiness", Southern Cameroons cocoa is sold at a discount against the normal Nigerian price, and the average f.o.b. price obtained for all shipments of the 1955-56 crop from the Territory was £205 1s. 5d. per ton. As a result, the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board recorded a large deficit in its cocoa operations during the season.

282. An account of the 1956-57 cocoa season, which opened on the 24th August, 1956, will be given in next year's Report. It is, however, pertinent to mention that the Board's basic port prices for the season were reduced to £150 per ton for Grade I and £135 per ton for Grade II to bring producer prices more into line with world market values. Up to the end of 1956, purchases were being made at a level which indicated another good crop.

Palm Kernels

283. Declared purchases of palm kernels by licensed buying agents and production for export by licensed suppliers totalled 4,606 tons in the whole of the 1956 Marketing Year. This is 251 tons less than total purchases for export in the 1955 Marketing Year (contrasting with a 10 per cent. increase elsewhere in Nigeria) and 1,237 tons less than the record 1954 total. The declining level of production is giving much concern to the Marketing Board, which has reiterated to the Southern Cameroons Government its view that an improvement of the position can be effected only by a comprehensive improvement of the evacuation roads, which would reduce transport costs and accordingly increase buying station prices.

284. The basic port of shipment producer price for palm kernels in the 1956 Marketing Year was increased by £1 per ton to £32 per ton. The buying allowance paid by the Board under its marketing scheme was £5 17s. 5d. per ton to 12th April, 1956, and £6. 1s. 11d. per ton thereafter. The world market demand for palm kernels was generally steady during the year: the average of f.o.b. prices obtained for all shipments made by the Central Marketing Board in 1956 was £45 5s. 2d. per ton, and the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board realised a very small margin on the year's trading operations.

Palm Oil

285. All palm oil exported from the Southern Cameroons is high quality edible oil produced on plantations and purchased from the Board's licensed suppliers. The declared production during 1956 was 5,457 tons. This was 881 tons less than the tonnage purchased in 1955, but was a little more than the 1954 total.

286. For the Marketing Year the Board reduced the basic port of shipment price for plantation palm oil from £60 per ton to £54 per ton in order to relate it more closely to prevailing world market values. The buying allowances paid (from 6th April, 1956) were £7 14s. 5d. per ton for deliveries to the Bulk Oil Plants at Bota or Calabar and £9 8s. 0d. per ton for shipments in drums. Where the licensed supplier undertook to arrange for the return of empty drums from the port of destination, a further allowance of £3 14s. 9d. per ton of oil was made. 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 according to tests at the Bulk Oil Plant or (in the case of drum shipments) at the port of arrival. Average market values during the year were higher than for some time past, and the Board made a good surplus on its palm oil operations.

Groundnuts

287. Purchases of groundnuts in the Trust Territory in the 1955-56 season amounted to 14,706 tons, which represented 2.8 per cent. of the total Nigerian crop. This compared with purchases of 16,788 tons in the previous season, which was 4.5 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 1955-56 season the minimum producer price was £33 10s. 0d. per ton at Jada and Sorau and £32 10s. 0d. per ton at Michika and Muni. The other three groundnut buying stations in the territory are Bama, Galumba and Gwoza in Bornu Province and these operate under the Kano Area Marketing Schemes. In the 1955-56 season the basic port price for Kano Area standard grade groundnuts was £45 8s. 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 £28 per ton, less £1 produce sales tax. Under these arrangements, considerable subsidies were paid on groundnut purchases at Bama, Galumba and Gwoza. In addition to its Standard Grade Marketing Scheme in the Kano Area, the Northern Regional Marketing Board paid a premium of £1 10s. 0d. per ton above the standard grade price for all nuts which were inspected and classified as "special grade".

Seed Cotton

288. Seed Cotton production in the Trust Territory is still in the development stage but the tonnage of purchases has increased at a rapid rate in recent years.

The tonnages of each grade purchased at all markets in the Cameroons over the past three seasons are as follows:

Grade	1955/56	1954/55	1953/54
	Season	Season	Season
	tons	tons	tons
N.A. I	81	66	9
N.A. II	341	91	40
N.A. III	120	9	19
	<u>542</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>68</u>

The flat rate producer prices and buying allowances paid by the Northern Regional Marketing Board in the 1955-56 season were as follows:

	Producer Price	Buying Allowance
	Per pound	Per ton
	d.	£ s. d.
Grade N.A. I	6.1	8 9 4
Grade N.A. II	5.6	8 4 10
Grade N.A. III	5.1	8 0 5

These producer prices were unchanged from the 1954-55 season.

Incidence of Produce Sales Tax

289. 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 as given in the preceding paragraphs.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) Land tenure

Local law and custom

290. 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.

291. 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.

292. 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, whether formal or implied, of the village as a whole 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.

Land and Native Rights Ordinance

293. 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.

294. 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 lays down maxima of 1,200 acres for agricultural grants and of 12,500 for grazing purposes, and 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.

295. 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.

296. 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 to revoke derives from the general control vested in him by the Ordinance whereunder 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 or disturbance.

297. There is, strictly speaking, no system of registration of title to land. Registration of instruments concerning 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.

298. 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, acquisition can be effected 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.

299. 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.

300. With regard to 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.”

301. The Lands and Native Rights (Amendment No. 2) Law, 1956, which has not yet received the Governor-General's assent, extends the area over 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 occupiers. This provision is necessary in view of the fact that alienations and attempted alienations are prevalent in the Southern Cameroons and land has thus been falling into the hands of strangers who have no legal right to it. The amending law also provides machinery for the eviction of trespassers.

Land in non-indigenous ownership

302. 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 lands not so held are native lands. The Development Corporation's holdings amount to some 395 square miles. Trading companies have rather over 34,000 acres, the great bulk of it freehold, and individuals, all British, have just on 3,800 acres, all freehold but 3 acres. Missions have just over 4,000 acres, two thirds of it freehold, and more than half in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church.

303. 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 Production Development Board. Some 1,200 acres have been leased to the Basel Mission for the establishment of a Leper Settlement at Manyemen in Kumba Division. The greater portion is agricultural land for the production of foodstuffs for the inmates and export crops for the maintenance of the settlement.

304. During 1956 1,200 acres were granted to Messrs. Cadbury Bros. Ltd., for a cocoa plantation in Kumba and an application has been received from the Estates and Agency Company for the grant of a right of occupancy over 3,930 acres in Ndu, in Nkambe Division, for the purpose of establishing a tea plantation, as mentioned in paragraph 193. This application has been approved in principle and the terms of the grant are now being negotiated. It is the first application of this sort made in the northern part of the Southern Cameroons and has been eagerly welcomed by the inhabitants for the economic benefits and employment that an established tea plantation will bring.

305. No land in the Territory administered by the Government of the Northern Region was set aside for public purposes during 1956.

Problems in respect of land tenure

306. 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 already been a heartening response, particularly in the Bani area, where the improved methods have resulted in increased production, particularly of the maize crop.

307. In the Northern Cameroons, simple contour bunding is demonstrated; in Adamawa stress is laid on the need to revert to traditional contour terrace farming, which is still practised in Gwoza District. Contouring is based on contour strips separated by grass-covered banks at intervals of about five feet vertical height. Farmers are also instructed in the use of suitable fertilisers, and arrangements are made so that they can buy them at current market prices in their own neighbourhoods. Chiefly by demonstration, they are taught rotational cropping, and how to make and apply farmyard manure and compost. Native Authorities have made rules, where necessary, to restrict cattle grazing.

308. In the area of Mubi 115 acres of land were contour-terraced in 1956 in order to demonstrate soil erosion control methods and their advantages. This aroused considerable local interest, and towards the end of the year it was noted that farmers of the area were following this lead by repairing and rebuilding old existing terraces.

309. Investigations have been carried out in the Northern Cameroons to determine the possibilities of introducing legislation to enforce methods of soil conservation.

310. The resettlement of the Mengen Mbo people is described in paragraphs 411 to 415 of the 1955 Report. There were unfortunately few encouraging signs in 1956. 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.

311. The Bakweri land problem is described in paragraphs 416 to 422 of the 1955 Report. During 1956 the Bakweri Land Committee continued to make representations but it was not until the end of the year that it gave indications that a resumption of discussions would prove fruitful. At the end of the year there were signs of a less intransigent attitude, which offers hope that some progress may be possible in finding a solution to this problem.

312. 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, was investigated during the year. It was found that the complaint had arisen because the community concerned had trespassed into land leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation and had been asked to leave. A preliminary investigation by an Administrative Officer showed that the village might in fact be short of farming land and accordingly a fuller investigation into the matter is now being undertaken by the Agricultural Department.

(b) Agricultural products

Q. 58, 59, 313. A detailed description of the agricultural products of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration is given in paragraphs 423 to 453 of the 1955 Report. The following paragraphs describe developments in 1956.

314. A comprehensive survey of the agriculture of the Mambila Plateau in the Southern Districts of Adamawa Division was undertaken during 1956. This survey included investigations into the use of land, cropping and the management of livestock. The efforts which have been made to establish a local coffee industry in the Plateau are meeting with increased local interest and some 60 acres of

coffee have now been planted. Over 8,000 seedlings were distributed in 1956 and 50,000 raised for distribution in 1957. In addition seedlings of oil palm, kola nut, budded citrus, mango and guava were distributed on a large scale in the Northern Cameroons generally.

315. The Irrigation Scheme at Wulgo on the shore of Lake Chad in Dikwa Division has unfortunately suffered a set-back due to abnormally high flooding of the Lake for the second year in succession. It was not possible to employ the two mechanical draglines which had arrived, and the future of the Scheme is now under review. There is some doubt locally whether the Scheme will serve a useful purpose. It was originally proposed as an agricultural pilot project to discover whether parts of the Lake could be economically reclaimed and the lake waters used for irrigated farming on the reclaimed land. The recommended use of molluscicide has, however, added to the estimated capital and recurrent cost of the Scheme and it may not therefore be an economic proposition.

316. The area of the Gwoza Settlement Scheme in Dikwa Division has been extended and it is hoped that the provision of better water supplies will encourage the entry of further settlers. The Scheme was initiated in 1952 to cater for the movement of the hill pagans, whom population pressure is tending to drive down into the plains, to teach them farming methods appropriate to their new environment and to conserve their tribal unity (see Part I).

317. 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, as noted in paragraph 306. 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 palm grows wild in the lower country, the oil being consumed locally, and the kernel sold. The areas above 4,500 feet produce well over 300 tons of Arabica coffee a year, and the other export crop is castor seed, at the rate of 18 tons a year.

318. 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 Bani where it is now rare to find farms which have not been prepared on the contour.

319. 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.

320. The Southern Cameroons Department of Agriculture have 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. In addition the Department sold 106,000 coffee seedlings, 148,500 cocoa seedlings and 8,000 oil palm seedlings. Farmers are paying increased attention to the coffee crop, both Arabica and Robusta varieties, and whilst the 1955 crop was 670 tons, the 1956 crop is estimated at 1,200 tons.

(c) Water Resources

Q. 61 321. As a result of an ecological survey carried out in Dikwa Emirate, the large scale mechanised excavation of reservoirs has been successfully started and five reservoirs were excavated during the year. The completion of the programme of fifteen reservoirs before the 1957 rainy season will go far towards solving the problem of water supplies in the Northern half of the Emirate.

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

Existing Stock

322. Livestock in the territory consists of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs, horses and donkeys. The cattle in the Northern Cameroons are mainly White Fulani with 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. 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.

323. 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 farmings 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. Despite the large number of cattle, control of stock movements and restrictions on the size of individual herds has in general prevented over-grazing or serious soil erosion, but in the Northern Cameroons overstocking causes concern. Areas of soil erosion occur around watering places and on trade cattle routes but, although unsightly, they are not yet important 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.

324. The efficiency, by African standards, of the livestock industry is high 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

325. 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. 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.

326. The Department is hoping to stabilise a new cattle breed of approximately three-quarters Adamawa Gudali blood and one-quarter Montbelliard. Interbreeding 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.

327. 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. A cattle spray race was erected at the Livestock Investigation Centre, Jakiri, and proved as effective as a cattle dip in controlling ecto-parasites being much quicker, safer and more economical to use.

328. 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. An extensive tsetse survey of the Filange Plateau was also successfully completed during 1956.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

329. In the sea off the Southern Cameroons coast there are bonga (ethmalosa) and sawa (sardinella). These are abundant in season between Q. 63 and Q. 66 between the Rio del Rey estuary and Batoke. In the Rio del Rey estuary there are shrimps and prawns, and sharks and saw fish are common all along the coast. Near Victoria there are bottom fish, mostly spadefish (aephipidae), in considerable quantity, but they are poor eating. The rivers are not fished extensively and along the coast the fishing communities are small and poor. Investigations into sea fisheries off Victoria will be carried out in 1957.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

Developments in 1956

330. A full description of the forests of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration, including an account of legislation pertaining to forests, is given in paragraphs 463 to 482 of the 1955 Report. The following paragraphs describe developments in 1956.

331. In the Northern Cameroons shortage of staff has made it impossible to post a forest officer to Adamawa Province, but during the last two dry seasons officers on special duty have selected four areas in Trust Territory, amounting to 155 square miles, for reservation. The work of demarcating these areas is

continuing during the present dry season. Dikwa Division comes within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Forest Officer, Bornu Province. Here 50 square miles have been declared Communal Forestry Areas.

332. In the Southern Cameroons there are 2,290 square miles of forest reserve; the forest estate comprises 13·8 per cent. of the total land area of the territory. Since it is only possible to organise management in forests which are being systematically and fairly completely exploited, there are no more than 14 square miles under proper working plans. Accordingly, little of the forest has been regenerated. There are 2·4 square miles of plantations and, encouraged by the Forestry Department, extensive plantings of eucalyptus in the Bamenda Division have been undertaken by private farmers.

333. Apart from the establishment of small fuel reserves in Bamenda and Victoria Divisions, the Forestry Department's reservation programme in the Southern Cameroons is now virtually complete, with the possible exception of Victoria Division where it is hoped it may still be possible to reserve some rich forests in the unpopulated areas in the north of the Division.

334. A new statement of Forest Policy for the Southern Cameroons has been published. This statement recognizes 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 government's official forest policy and activities are directed to that end.

335. An agreement for the controlled exploitation, over a period of 21 years, of a concession area of 169 square miles in the reserves of Kumba Division, was signed with a timber company in September, 1955. The agreement provided for the establishment of a medium-sized sawmill for the manufacture of sawn timbers for local demand and export. Exploitation of the Concession in the first year of working was disappointing and the company failed to establish the sawmill in time, but a total of 400 trees were felled over an area of 3 square miles yielding a revenue of £1,696. The same company felled 279 trees in free areas yielding a further revenue of £876. The species taken were Lagos Mahogany, Sapelewood, Utile, Obechie, Iroko, Abura, Makore, Mansonia, Idigbo, and White Afara.

336. During 1956 the Cameroons Development Corporation recovered an estimated 339,000 cu. ft. of logs, mainly Obechie, from the clearance areas in their plantation estates. Out of this quantity some 210,000 cu. ft. were exported, the remainder being used for plantation buildings.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

Q. 67, 68, 337. The Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company has been granted an Oil Prospecting Licence (No. 19) which covers part of the South West Cameroons and has applied for an Oil Exploration Licence over part of the Southern Cameroons. This Company has prepared topographic maps of the Southern Cameroons and started geological field work in November, 1956. In addition Seismic surveys were conducted during 1956.

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

Encouragement of the Tourist Industry

Q. 70, 71, 338. Attempts are being made to attract tourists to the Territory and during the year a new Government-sponsored hotel was opened in Buea. Many beautiful parts of the Territory are still difficult of access, though this limitation is being gradually removed by the improvements being undertaken in the road system. For those who make the journey from Nigeria or

elsewhere, 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

339. Active preparations are being made to double the capacity of the
 Q. 74. 750 kw alternator on the Njoke River by the introduction of a new 750 kw alternator, and experiments have already been made to increase the efficiency of the existing plant. At the 720 kw station at Malele hydro investigations have proved that the diversion of the river into Malele Lake, would not be an economic proposition and consequently it is not now intended to increase the power capacity of this plant.

340. A high voltage extension has been built to provide the power for the new Government Residential Area in Buea and will be commissioned shortly. A ring-main road to link the Bota-Victoria-Middle Farm area has been constructed to strengthen the supply and the H.T. ring was completed by joining up the Middle Farm and General Hospital substations. Plans are also being prepared for the general improvement of the electricity supply in Buea.

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Posts and Telegraphs

341. The territory has six Departmental Post Offices giving full postal
 Q. 75, 76, facilities. It also has twenty Postal Agencies where stamps and postal
 77. orders are sold and where ordinary and registered correspondence is received and despatched. Postal Agencies are in the charge of local people who have, in the main, other occupations as well. New rates of allowances for Postal Agents were introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1956. These Agencies serve a community need where full Departmental Post Office facilities are not warranted.

342. In the Southern Cameroons a Departmental Mail Service exists which gives the following service: Daily between Buea-Tiko-Victoria, thrice weekly between Buea-Tiko-Victoria-Kumba-Mamfe-Bamenda. There are public telephone exchanges at Victoria, Tiko, Buea and Kumba. Intercommunication between the exchanges is at present by overhead open wire lines with super-imposed telegraph circuits. The minimum trunk call charge is 1s. 3d. and the maximum 1s. 6d. for 3 minutes. Two hundred and eighteen exchange lines are in operation and approximately fifty extensions, and there are public call boxes at Victoria, Tiko, Buea and Kumba. Rates of subscription for "Business" subscribers and "Residential" subscribers are £5 and £2 10s. 0d. respectively per quarter.

343. There are telegraph offices at Victoria, Tiko, Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda with the following circuits:

Victoria-Tiko	} Land Lines.
Buea-Tiko	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buea-Kumba	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buea-Victoria	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buea-Lagos	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mamfe-Lagos	} Wireless Telegraph.
Buea-Mamfe	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buea-Bamenda-Bamenda-Lagos	

344. After negotiations with the authorities in the French Cameroons, tests are being carried out on a V.H.F. radio system between Duala and Buea which would connect the two Territories. Telegraph charges for destinations within the Territory are 1s. for nine words and 1d. for each additional word subject to a minimum charge of 1s.

345. To meet the urgent need of connecting the telephone trunk network of the Southern Cameroons to that of Nigeria a Radio trunk has been installed and tests are being carried out prior to public service. A V.H.F. system is projected on a more ambitious and reliable scale and tests are being carried out to find the most suitable sites for the necessary repeaters. This is being found difficult owing to the lack of feeder roads and the mountainous terrain, and progress to date has been limited.

346. All telecommunication systems, with the exception of some licensed plantation internal systems, are owned and operated by the Federal Government of Nigeria. External tele-communication 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.

Civil Aviation

347. Air services from Lagos to Tiko via Enugu and Calabar or Port Harcourt and Calabar are operated four times per week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, by the West African Airways Corporation using four-engined De Havilland Herons and Bristol Freighters. Extra aircraft are available if the demand is sufficient. There is no regular scheduled service to the airfield at Mamfe which is only used occasionally. Tiko is the only operational airfield but is not an international airport.

348. The fares are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
From Tiko to Amsterdam (via Lagos)	160	0	0
From Tiko to Benin	11	15	0
From Tiko to Calabar	4	4	0
From Tiko to Enugu	7	16	0
From Tiko to Jos	15	11	0
From Tiko to Kano	19	12	0
From Tiko to Lagos	16	0	0
From Tiko to London (via Lagos)	160	0	0
From Tiko to Port Harcourt	7	16	0

349. There is a weekly aeroplane service between Kano and Yola. From Kano several international airlines operate regular services throughout the world.

Broadcasting

350. An account of broadcasting facilities can be found in Part VII, Chapter 2.

Meteorological Services

351. There are meteorological synoptic reporting stations at Tiko, Mamfe and Bamenda, and climatological stations at Barombi Kang, Santa, Bambui, Jakiri, Utem and Mubi. The number of rainfall stations is 90.

Railways

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

Sea and river transport

353. 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 £2 11s. 0d. 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 55s. 9d. to Lagos and 37s. to Calabar.

354. 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 14,000 tons capacity. During 1956 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 3,000 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 Mungo and Meme rivers are navigable up river from Tiko and Rio del Rey by shallow draught craft only, and launches only at the high river season. 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

355. "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 £848,000 on the improvement of the Victoria-Kumba-Mamfe-Bamenda road and £18,500 on reconstructing the bridges on the Bamenda-Santa road.

356. Work on the "A" trunk road project commenced in 1952 and permanent reinforced concrete bridging, capable of carrying 12 units of the British Standard Specification "A" loading, is now in existence from Victoria to Mamfe. The contracting firm has also replaced 42 bridges on the Mamfe-Bamenda road. The remaining 10 bridges are scheduled to be completed by the middle of 1957, when all bridges from Victoria to Bamenda, except that across the Mainyu River, will be of equal standard.

357. The road from Victoria to Kumba (62 miles) has a bituminous surface which is 22-ft. wide for the first 17 miles from Victoria and, thereafter, is reduced to a 12-ft. width flanked by 5-ft. verges and 9-ft. margins, giving a 40-ft. width between side drains. The complete resealing of this stretch of road is now in hand. Detailed surveys have been completed of the 100 miles between Mambanda and Badshu-Akagbe and of the 45 miles between Mamfe and the Cross River. The 5½ miles between Kumba and Mambanda and the 12 miles between Badshu-Akagbe and Mamfe have been tarred. Work was also begun at the end of the year to reconstruct and tar 17 miles of the Mamfe-Cross River road, towards the total cost of which the International Co-operation Administration has made a generous grant of £141,550. Seven miles of the road north of Mambanda towards Badshu-Akagbe are also being reconstructed and tarred. Arrangements are also in hand to employ a firm of consulting engineers to prepare contract drawings and documents to reconstruct an additional 50 miles of the road between Mambanda and Badshu-Akagbe.

358. The Southern Cameroons Government is responsible for the main feeder roads (or Trunk roads "B" as they are designated). The Development programme of the territory contains three major Trunk road "B" projects. They are as follows:

- (i) Kumba-Tombel road (22 miles).
- (ii) Kumba-Mbonge road (30 miles).
- (iii) Bakebe-Fontem road (45 miles).

The sum of £659,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

359. It is proposed that these three "B" Trunk roads should be reconstructed to all-season standard with permanent reinforced concrete bridging as required. The Kumba-Tombel road will have a 12-ft. bituminous seal-coat carriage-way 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 carriage-ways will have gravel or laterite surfacing instead of a bituminous carpet. A contracting firm is building a 300-ft. bridge across the Mungo River at Etam on the Kumba-Tombel road and contract drawings and documents are being prepared by the Public Works Department to reconstruct the remaining fifteen bridges on this road. On completion this road will ensure easy communication between the two Trust Territories of the Cameroons. Detailed surveys were completed of the Kumba-Tombel, Kumba-Mbonge and Bakebe-Fontem roads and arrangements are being made for a firm of consulting engineers to prepare contract drawings and documents to rebuild the road and bridges between Kumba and Mbonge. On the Bakebe-Fontem road the Mfi and Mfu bridges of length 200-ft. and 130-ft. respectively were reconstructed by the Public Works Department.

360. The Bamenda ring road, which links the three administrative divisions of Wum, Nakambe and Bamenda, is motorable throughout its length during all seasons. The Public Works Department continues with the task of replacing temporary bridges with permanent structures. It is proposed that the Takum-Bissaula road described in paragraph 362 will join the ring road at Misaje.

Roads—Northern Cameroons

361. Work has continued on the important "A" Trunk road from Yola to Takum. 190 miles of this road have now been completed (Yola to Taraba bridge) and the first 8 spans of the 1,000-ft. Taraba bridge have been built; on the next stretch of this road there are two more bridges of over 200-ft. to be built for which caisson or pile foundations will be necessary.

362. It is intended that this road should be continued from Takam 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 would 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. Work has begun on this link from Misaje northwards, and by the end of 1956 some six miles had been constructed.

363. The Uba-Bama "A" Trunk Road has now reached a point beyond Michika and is progressing well. Over 20 miles have been completed, and on a further 30 miles drainage and formation have been finished and surfacing is in progress.

364. The Beli-Jamtari "B" Trunk all season road (30 miles) has been completed and is being continued towards Serti. The Jamtari-Serti stretch is being built with Federal funds. This road will provide access to the foothills of the

Mambila Plateau, and the Adamawa Native Authority has already pushed a dry season trace from Serti to near Mayo Selbe, at the foot of the Northern edge of the Mambila escarpment. The road to the South from Gembu-Ndu has been steadily improved though it has been found necessary for a good deal of re-alignment to be done so as to ease the gradients for heavier vehicles. A start has also been made with the bridging necessary on the road from Yola to Karlahi at the foot of the Alantika mountains.

365. In October the Regional Government started work on the improvement of the Donga-Abong road (83 miles), including the construction of permanent culverts and bridges at Baissa and Gidan Isa. A preliminary reconnaissance survey was made for a possible pass from Abong to the Mambila Plateau. This followed a visit to the Plateau by the Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs.

366. 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. 78 367. The following is a list of Public Works completed, undertaken or planned in the Trust Territory during 1956 :

(A) Federal Public Works in the Southern Cameroons

(a) Completed

Victoria-Bota-Bolifambu Tarring—18 miles.
 Kumba-Mamfe Tarring—5½ miles.
 Mamfe-Badshu-Akagbe Tarring—12 miles.
 Customs Junior Staff Quarters, Tiko.
 Customs Junior Staff Quarters, Bota.

(b) In Progress

Mamfe-Bamenda bridging (second phase).
 Misaje-Bissaula new road and bridge construction.
 Mamfe-Cross River reconstruction and tarring.
 Customs Preventive Barracks, Kumba.
 Police Senior Staff Quarters, Buea.
 Police Station, Bota, Victoria.
 Posts & Telegraphs, Senior Staff Quarters, Buea.
 Improvements to Aerodrome, Mamfe.
 Post Office and Junior Service Quarters, Kumba.
 Senior Staff Quarters, Victoria.
 Marine Junior Staff Quarters, Nachtigal, Victoria.
 Police Barracks, Buea.
 Police Barracks, Mamfe.

(c) Projected

Reconstruction of Bridges : Bamenda-Santa Road.
 Post Office, Tiko.
 Labour Department Offices, Buea.
 Police Barracks, Bota, Victoria.
 Police Barracks, Kumba.
 Extension, P.W.D. Mechanical Workshops & Stores, Victoria.
 Customs Barracks, Tombel, Kumba.
 Customs Senior Staff Quarters, Kumba.
 Meteorological, Junior Staff Quarters, Bamenda.

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

Nigeria Police Barracks, Mubi (Federal).
 Junior Primary School, Mayo Nguli.
 Senior Primary School, Nicika.
 Native Authority Police Barracks, Mubi District.
 Office and Alkali's Court, Sorau.
 Pagan Court House, Muchella.
 Slaughter Slab, Madagali.
 Vi Pagan Court House.
 Hides and Skins Improvements Shed, Mubi.
 Meat Stall, Uba.
 Lockup, Sorau.
 Out-patients' Huts, Jada.
 Gella Town Layout.

(b) In Progress

Uba-Bama Road } Federal.
 Jamtari-Serti Road }
 Mubi-Sorau Road Improvements.
 Yola-Karlahi Road Improvements.
 Gembu-Yang-Bamenda Road.
 Serti-Mayo Selbe Dry Season Road.
 Senior Primary School, Jada.
 Piped Water Supply, Mubi.
 Catering Rest House, Mubi.
 District Office and Court House, Mayo Nguli (Jalingo Ma iha).
 Horse Boxes, Veterinary Centre, Micika.
 Hides and Skins Shed, Micika.
 District Office and Court House, Sugu.
 Rural Water Supply Well-digging Programme.
 Belel and Zummo Districts.
 Bazza Town Layout.

(c) Projected

District Office and Sub-Treasury, Gembu.
 Junior Primary School Block, Serti.
 Meat Stall, Micika.
 Hides and Skins Shed, Madagali
 Market Stall, Gulak.
 Slaughter Slab, Toungo.
 District Office and Court House, Toungo.
 Meat Stall, Jalingo-Maiha.
 Jada Prison Extension.
 Garbabi Town Layout.

*Bornu Province**(a) Completed*

Senior Primary School, Bama.
 Teacher's Quarters.
 Emir's Residence, 1 block.
 Junior Primary Schools, Warrabe, Guduf and Ngoshe.
 Gwoa (2) and Hambagda Schools.
 Female and Single Cell Block, Gwoza Prison.
 Dispensaries, Mallam Maja and Kumshe.
 District Offices and Courts, Kumshe and Dikwa.

(b) In Progress

District Office, Pagan and Alkali's Court Rooms (combined), Gwoza.
 Dispensary, Gulumba.
 Hospital, Bama.
 Junior Service Quarters, Bama.
 Medical Officer's Quarters, Bama.

(c) Projected

Extension to Native Authority Offices, Bama.
 Town Hall, Bama.
 District Office and Court, Kala.
 Dispensaries, Wulgo and Kala.
 Junior Primary School, Dikwa.
 Cotton Store, Gwoa.
 Reading Room, Gwoza.

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

Two Senior Staff Quarters, Buea.
 Magistrate's Court and Offices, Victoria.
 Magistrate's Senior Staff Quarters, Victoria.
 Medical Senior Staff Quarters, Victoria.
 Catering Rest House Improvements, Kumba.
 Survey Office and Garage, Bamenda.
 Council Chamber for South Eastern Federations, Ndop, Bamenda.

(a) Completed—contd.

Catering Rest House, Buea, comprising :
 2 blocks of 2-roomed chalets.
 4½ blocks of single-roomed chalets.
 4 No. A2 Senior Staff Quarters.
 5 No. type "B" Junior Staff Quarters.
 35 No. type "C" Junior Staff Quarters.

(b) In Progress

High Court and Offices, Buea.
 Agricultural Senior Staff Quarters, Victoria.
 Government Rest House, Wum.

(c) Projected

Nil.

*WATER SUPPLIES**(a) Completed*

Reservoir, Buea, for Water Supply Extension.
 New Water Supply for Nkambe Town and Hospital.

(b) In Progress

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

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

Mfi and Mfu bridges on Bakebe-Fontem Road, Mamfe.
 One Bridge on Bamenda Ring Road West—mile 29/2.

(b) In Progress

300-ft. bridge over Mungo River on Kumba-Tombel Road.
 Replacement of three bridges miles 6/1, 23/2 and 36/1 on Bamenda-Wum Road and road improvements.

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

Quarters for Senior Nursing Sister, Victoria.
 Agricultural Senior Staff Quarters, Bamenda.
 Agricultural Junior Staff Quarters, Bamenda.
 Agricultural Office, Bamenda.
 Agricultural Specialist Office, Bamenda.
 Agricultural Specialist Senior Staff Quarters, Bamenda.
 Hospital X-Ray Building, Bamenda.
 Veterinary Office, Store and Garage, Bamenda.
 Veterinary Junior Staff Quarters, Bamenda.
 Principal Agricultural Officer's Quarters, Buea.

(b) In Progress

Kumba–Tombel Road Construction.
 Reconstruction of Three Bridges on Bamenda–Wum Road.
 Menemo–Ngwaw Roads : new construction.
 Kumba Water Supply.
 Wells and Water Points.
 Buildings and Water Supply, Barombi Kang, Kumba.
 Agricultural Senior Service Quarters, Mamfe.
 Veterinary Senior Service Quarters, Buea.
 Government Hospital, Wum.
 Medical Senior Service Quarters, Victoria.
 Education Dining Hall, Bambui.

(c) Projected

Agriculture and Fisheries
 Junior Staff Quarters.

Veterinary

Water Supply, Jakiri, Bamenda.
 Junior Staff Quarters, Bamenda.

Medical and Health Services

30-bed ward, Kumba.
 Maternity Block, Kumba.
 Operating and X-Ray Block, Kumba.
 Kitchen and Laundry, Kumba.
 Junior Staff Quarters, Kumba.

Trunk Roads "B"

Reconstruction of Kumba–Tombel Road and Bridges.
 Reconstruction of Kumba–Mbonge Road and Bridges.
 Reconstruction of Bakebe–Fontem Road and Bridges.

Water Supplies

Tombel Water Supply.
 Wum Water Supply.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Northern Cameroons

368. The people of the Northern Cameroons may be broadly divided 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.

369. 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.

370. 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.

371. 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

372. 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

373. 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. 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

374. 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 answer to later questions will deal with the press and with religion.

375. 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 Trust Territory. Fai Ndzenzef, whose return to Kumbo, the seat of the Fon of Nsaw, precipitated the disturbances reported in paragraph 51, was the subject of a restriction order, made by the Governor-General, which prevents his entering the area of the disturbances without the Governor-General's consent. The laws governing the power 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.

376. 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; 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;
- (c) any person in whose possession is found anything which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property or any implement of house-breaking;
- (d) any person who may reasonably be suspected to be a deserter from Her Majesty's Army, Navy or Air Force;

- (e) 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;
- (f) 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;
- (g) any person who has no ostensible means of subsistence and who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; and
- (h) 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.

377. 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.

378. 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, Magistrate's 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

379. 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

380. 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.
- Q. 83

The right to petition

381. 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

382. 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 . 383. 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
<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

Full use is made of air transport services to ensure early circulation of newspapers.

384. 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.

385. 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 Newspaper 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 agencies and the Federal Information Service, and local news items from the Southern Cameroons Information Service which was established early in 1956.

The cinema

386. Mobile cinema vans operated by the Information Services 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 agricultural culture. There is a commercial cinema at Victoria, and the Cameroons Development Corporation arranges frequent performances for its staff, providing some of the film itself, and borrowing some from the Information Services.

Broadcasting

387. The only broadcasting facilities are those of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service, a Government-owned organisation shortly to be converted to a Public Corporation. The N.B.S. operates a National Programme broadcast from the

stations at Kaduna, Ibadan and Enugu, on short wave, with a power of 20,000 watts. The North Regional station at Kaduna is easily received in the northern Trust Territory as is the Enugu station in the Southern Cameroons.

388. 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 in some of the more widely spoken vernaculars. Programmes of Nigerian music are popular. In contrast, the bulk of the North Regional Programmes is broadcast in Hausa, the lingua franca of the North; and both Kanuri and Fulfulde, the languages most widely spoken in the northern Trust Territory are used for news broadcasts. None of the many languages of the Southern Cameroons is widely enough understood to justify its use in broadcasting. News items from the Southern Cameroons are frequently used in the National programme. Recordings of music from the Southern Cameroons have been made and have proved popular, and programmes of Southern Cameroons music have been given when artists were available in Lagos.

389. Plans are being made by the N.B.S. to establish a small unit, either at Buea or Victoria, whose purpose it will be to record programmes on tape for transmission over the National Programme at Lagos. The unit will also provide regular news despatches for inclusion in the National news bulletins from Lagos. It is expected that this unit will be established in April-May, 1957.

Freedom of religion

Q. 87 390. Full freedom of conscience and free exercise of religious worship and instruction exist throughout the territory.

Missions

Q. 88 391. The leading missions are:

- The Roman Catholic Mission.
- The Cameroons Baptist Mission.
- The Basel Mission.
- The Sudan United Mission.

392. Missionaries are not permitted, for reasons relating to the maintenance of public order, to operate within the "Unsettled Districts" of the Territory. 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.

393. In the Northern Cameroons, the Cameroons Baptist Mission has two American Missionaries stationed at Warwar in Mambila District. They have opened a Junior Primary School at Mbamnga in place of the Infant School. The Mission, which is Protestant in teaching, has some 875 adherents.

394. 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 at Gwoza; the latter was opened in February, 1956. Applications for annual medical grants have been submitted by both stations. A 50 per cent. grant of £714 was made by Government towards the cost of the new Maternity Clinic and Dispensary at Gwoza. Figures for treatments at Bama and Gwoza during

1956 were, respectively, out-patients 4,200 and 6,375, maternity cases 15 and 16. In addition in-patients at Gwoza numbered 162. Leprosy Clinics are run at both stations, the Bama average weekly attendance being 400, and for Gwoza nearly 300. There are two segregation villages housing 35 infectious cases: these attract grants of £200 for segregation and £450 for the maintenance of the lepers.

395. Following a visit by Doctor Fraisse of the World Health Organisation Yaws Survey arrangements have been made for the free supply of drugs to the Gwoza Mission. From 1st May to 31st December, 1956, 169 yaws cases were diagnosed and treated.

396. The Roman Catholic Mission has a total of 11 missionaries, including three Sisters, staffing four stations at Sugu, Mapeo, Bazza and Gulak. Nine of the staff are Irish and two British. They have 16 Junior Primary Schools, one Senior Primary School and one Women's Adult Domestic School with 1,121 pupils. The Mission received from Government £2,357 in recurrent grants and £8,160 as capital grants towards the building of the Senior Primary School and the Women's Adult Domestic School. The Mission continued to operate their large Health Centre at Sugu. The Mission has approximately 1,250 baptised Christians and about 2,300 other adherents within Northern Trust Territory.

397. The Church of the Brethren Mission has one station at Gulak which was not staffed at the end of the year. Much of the work of the Mission is supervised from Lassa, which lies three miles within Nigeria. The number of Junior Primary Schools remains at three, located at Gulak, Bazza and Brishishiwa. Government grants were made to all these schools amounting to a total of £603. The Mission has a small dispensary at Gulak, but in addition treats a large number of patients at their hospital at Lassa and leper colony in Garkida, both of which places lie in Nigeria. The Mission claims 220 full Church members and a further 1,300 adherents.

398. The figures of missionaries operating in the Territory, and mission adherents in 1956, 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	50	Dutch . . .	73,219 (a)
		15	British . . .	
		12	Italian . . .	
		10	Irish . . .	
		9	Irish . . .	
Cameroons Baptist	Adamawa . . .	2	British . . .	3,550
		34	American . . .	
		4	Canadian . . .	
Basel	Adamawa . . .	2	American . . .	875
	Southern Cameroons	49	Swiss . . .	
Sudan United	Adamawa . . .	3	British . . .	55,478 (c)
		2	French . . .	
		1	New Zealand . . .	
		4	Danish . . .	
		1	Canadian . . .	
Church of the Brethren	Dikwa Emitrate . . .	4	British . . .	130
	Benue Province . . .	3	American . . .	
	Adamawa . . .	4	American . . .	

(These figures do not include catechumens.)

Note.—(a) as at 1st June, 1956.

(b) baptised adults; does not include the children of adherents.

(c) as at 1st January, 1956.

399. Indigenous religions, Mohammedanism 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

400. 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.

Immigrants

401. 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 1956 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 movement 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 "laissez-passer" mentioned in former reports is no longer in use. The Federation of Nigeria is not a party to the International Convention on the Status of Refugees.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

General

402. 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 necessities 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

403. 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

404. Under the new Southern Cameroons Electoral Regulations (see Q. 93 Part V, Chapter 5) women are eligible to be registered as electors, to vote and to stand for election. 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.

Economic position

Q. 94, 95 405. Where the people are not Moslems the women grow most of the
97 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.

406. In professional activities there is an increasing number of women entering Government, Native Administrations or Commerical firms as nurses, clerks, teachers and telephone operators. There are two women's training institutions in the Southern Cameroons, one a teacher training college, the other a secondary school. There are 213 female teachers at present teaching in schools. Five female Cameroonian nursing sisters and fifty-eight 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 9,000 girls attending schools in the Southern Cameroons. Women employed in the salaried professions are granted identical conditions of service to their male counterparts.

407. In consequence of this tendency for women to exercise a greater degree of independence than heretofore, some of the lesser educated women are drifting away from their villages and their traditional way of life and seeking an easier and more comfortable existence living with workers on the plantations. This trend is causing a difficult social problem in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Southern Cameroons where men outnumber women.

408. The census figures indicate that in these Divisions, with a combined total population in round figures of 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 former Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces:

<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 the year and is now being studied by the Southern Cameroons Government.

Education and Training

409. 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 406 indicates the extent to which women are now taking their place in the life of the community. There are a number of domestic science 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 Elementary 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.

410. 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 has been appointed as Principal of the school and has taken up duty. In the Southern Cameroons there are six full range primary schools for girls and the first girls' secondary school was opened at Okoyong in Mamfe Division at the beginning of the year. 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. Five women from the Southern Cameroons are receiving training in the United Kingdom, two in domestic science and three in nursing.

Marriage

Q. 96 411. 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, choose her own mate and 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

412. 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 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.

413. 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.

414. 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

* 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.

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.

415. At its August session 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 registrations 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 and are willing to introduce remedial legislation.

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

Opportunities of employment

416. 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 Fryffes.

417. Messrs. Cadbury and Fry have entered the field as employers of plantation labour; they are engaged in cocoa growing and have at present a labour force of 130. Messrs. Lesty (Cameroons) Ltd., are engaged in logging with a labour force of 400. The Estates and Agency Co., Ltd., a large tea company operating in Southern India and Uganda, has concluded an agreement with the Southern Cameroons Government for the clearing of 4,000 acres of agricultural land at Ndu for the cultivation of tea.

418. There is still a shortage of labour on many of the estates and farms. Methods introduced in order to attract labour include wage increases, adoption of a piece-work system for development work, and general improvement of social facilities (including provision of better housing and transport for children of workers attending school in areas away from the Estates).

419. 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.

420. 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

421. 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 of the well-being of the whole or part of the population of Nigeria.

422. 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

423. The following legislation has come into effect during 1956:

Q. 100 (a) The Labour Code (Amendment) Ordinance No. 3 of 1956. See preceding paragraph.

(b) The Workmen's Compensation (Medical Aid Fees and Charges) Rules 1956.

These Rules prescribe the scales of fees and charges for medical aid to injured workmen in public hospitals and also by private registered medical practitioners. They also make the decision of the Pharmaceutical Registrar final in the event of any dispute as to what is the cost price of drugs or dressings supplied to an injured workman by a private registered medical practitioner or a non-Government hospital.

(c) Factories Ordinance No. 33 of 1955.

This Ordinance came into operation on 1st September, 1956. It seeks to standardise procedure for dealing with the safety, health and welfare of workers in factories. A factory is not subject to the Ordinance unless it employs ten or more persons. For the first time the reporting of accidents in factories (other than fatal accidents) has been made compulsory. Any accident which prevents a person for more than five days from earning full wages at his job must be reported to the Department of Labour. The task of the Factory Inspector is to educate both sides of industry regarding the necessity for providing clean, safe and healthy working conditions, as well as to enforce the law.

System of negotiation

424. The Southern Cameroons Government has established two wages committees, Central and Divisional. Members of the Committees are drawn from both sides of industry and from Local Government Councils. The Committees have the following terms of reference (except that Divisional Committees will report to the Central Committee):

"To examine such factual information as was available on the local cost of living and to consider any representations made in respect of any wage area to the effect that substantial and sustained changes, not of a temporary nature, had occurred in the local cost of living; and further, in the light of the foregoing considerations, to recommend to the Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons any adjustments to the existing grouping of the various areas of the territory that were deemed necessary."

425. Following the Award of Professor Hanbury, who enquired into the rates of pay of daily-rated labour employed by the Federal Government throughout the Federation, including the Southern Cameroons, the Southern Cameroons Government decided that the Divisional Wages Committees should meet at once with the following terms of reference:

"To review the wages prevailing in each division in the light of any changes in the cost of living, and of the considerations adduced by Professor Hanbury, and to make recommendations to the territorial Wages Committee."

The Central Wages Committee met in January and recommended increases in the wages of daily-paid labour employed by the Government in accordance with the Hanbury Award. These increases, which were accepted by the Executive Council, took effect on 1st April, 1956. The new rates are set out in the table below.

426. A scheme for joint consultation between Management and workers was introduced by the Cameroons Development Corporation during the year. The scheme provides for joint consultation at the area and central levels and for reference of complaints from the individual plantations to the headquarters of the Corporation.

**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
Mamfe—				
General Labour Grade	2	4	to	2 8
Special Labour Grade, III	2	5	to	2 9
Special Labour, Grade II	3	0	to	3 6
Special Labour, Grade I	3	9	to	4 9
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

Conditions of employment

427. The conditions of employment under which employees of the Cameroon Development Corporation work are fully described in paragraphs 581 to 599 of the 1955 Report. The following paragraphs describe changes that occurred in 1956.

428. Leave with pay and transport allowances once in every two years are now granted to all employees on the following scales:

<i>Class of Workers</i>	<i>Leave allowed</i>	<i>Transport allowance</i>
Monthly paid Staff (not in Junior Service)	30 days	£6
Junior Service Staff on salary not exceeding £200 per annum	30 days	£8
Junior Service Staff on salary of over £300	84 days	£10
Intermediate Staff on salary not exceeding £300 per annum	60 days	£12
Intermediate Staff on salary of over £300 per annum	84 days	£12

429. In 1956 the Corporation provided primary education for over 3,000 children of African employees, at schools built and managed by the Corporation or at schools provided by the Corporation but managed by various Missionaries.

Safety Measures

430. The provisions of the Factories Ordinance (No. 33 of 1955) came in effect on 1st September, 1956. In order to emphasize the need for safety in factory processes, the Department of Labour has produced coloured safety posters, pointing out the more obvious industrial hazards. These are distributed free and are much in demand.

Labour Department, etc.

Q. 101, 431. The activities of the Labour Department and the manner in which labour disputes are settled are described in paragraphs 606 to 608 at 104, 105 611 of the 1955 Report.

Trade Unions

Q. 103 432. The largest Trade Union in the territory, the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers Union, ran into organisational difficulties during the year owing to factional rivalry. The Labour Department intervened by arranging for properly conducted elections to be held under secret ballot. From these elections emerged the first truly representative Executive the Union has known—an Executive commanding the majority support of the workers. In addition to the election of the Central Executive Committee, Area Councils were set up for the four main employing areas, Bota Area, Tiko Area, Ekona Area and Northern Area. A total of 17,222 men took part in the elections. Since the re-organisation, the Union has been operating satisfactorily and is co-operating fully in the formation of a new joint consultative council on which employers and workers will be fully represented.

433. The relations between the management of the Likomba Plantations and the workers' union were excellent during the year. The Union's executive were, however, disturbed about the Union's deteriorating financial position. The Labour Officer, Buea, investigated the position and his recommendations have resulted in a revival of interest in the Union by its members and a marked improvement in the contributions to union funds.

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

Trade disputes

Q. 104 435. The only trade dispute of note to occur during the year was at the Santa Coffee Estate in Bamenda when the labour force of approximately 400 went on strike because of alleged grievances against the Manager of the Estate. Their grievances were investigated and found to be without substance. The insistence of the workers that the Manager should be removed and their refusal to work while he remained in charge resulted in the dismissal of the labour force and the closing down of the Estate. A new labour force was recruited, including many of those who had been dismissed, and the estate re-opened after a few weeks. The action taken has proved effective and the Estate is now working successfully.

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

Q. 106- 436. As far as this chapter is concerned, the questionnaire in inapplic-
Q. 108 able 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. In such communities there is no call for organised self-help, mutual aid, or small loan services. There are in the Territory neither official services nor voluntary organisations specifically concerned with social welfare, and there has been no important research specifically in that sphere.

Welfare—Man O' War Bay

437. Training for citizenship has been continued at Man O' War Bay during 1956, 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 easy 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 and others likely to bear growing responsibilities in their communities.

438. 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; also 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. There is no claim to train character in such a short time; experience does confirm, however, 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 today in encouraging a more enlightened and responsive citizenship.

439. 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. Latterly, 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.

uch 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.

440. 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 been doing and have some record afterwards 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: Adult Education and the Press, Juvenile Delinquency and Boys Clubs, Police and Public, Rural Economics, the Teacher and Community Development, Bribery and Corruption, Student Service Camps in other countries, Courage and Citizenship. The Governor-General, the Commissioner of the Cameroons and senior administrative officers, 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.

441. 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 two 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 have been built to the villages of Mokunda and Mapanja on the side of the Cameroon Mountain, enabling them to get their produce out by lorry through Bonjongo. A concrete bridge was built to enable the village of Great Soppo to build their connecting road to the main highway. In Ubenekang a school, together with a teacher's house, was built, the people finishing off after the students had left. Roads and bridges have also been built in Bakossi and Bamenda, while 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; even if they only learn the difficulties, and the dangers of lip service, that is something. 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 basket ball matches, and by educational visits.

442. 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. Candidates are medically examined on arrival, and at the end of the course the sponsoring authorities receive confidential reports on their progress.

443. Staffing has provided 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, the continual emphasis on endeavour, and the constant observation of the students' personalities, makes 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 Marine 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, the Educational and other Government Departments and Colleges, Missions and business houses have sacrificed their local leave, without financial reward, in order to act as instructors for one course.

444. Man O' War Bay is now well established and the Federal Government acting through the Ministry of Social Services, has undertaken full responsibility for it. About 500 students now successfully undergo this training every year. Although most of these courses are held in the Cameroons it has become customary, at the special request of the Regional Government, to hold one course in the Northern Region and adventure courses for schoolboys are held, from time to time, in other Regions as the demand arises. In 1956, at the request of the Southern Cameroons Government, a special Community Development course was held at Man O' War Bay for Cameroon students only. There are now in the Federation of Nigeria some 1,800 ex-students of Man O' War Bay who have, in the large centres of population, organised themselves into Man O' War Bay Clubs. These clubs, like their parent organisation, stand ready and trained to serve the community as need may develop.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

Surveys

Q. 109 445. No comprehensive survey of Nigerian National Income of the kind permitting published results has 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

446. Amongst 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.

447. In Buea it costs 1s. 10d. per day to feed a prisoner and on this diet people invariably put on weight. A student's daily diet at the Ombe Trade Centre, which costs 2s. 3d. per day, has a calorific value of 2,500. These prices are higher than in other parts of the territory as the existence of a large immigrant population raises the prices of foodstuffs.

Clothing

448. 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 a national dress, usually a loose-fitting below-the-knee length gown, either in colourful hues of plain white. The professional and educated classes generally wear European clothing as well. 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 and 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- 449. The following paragraphs describe developments in the field of
Q.135 public health that have occurred since Chapter 7 of the 1955 Report was written.

(a) General : Organisation

Legislation

450. In the Southern Cameroons a number of Native Authorities have made rules regulating such matters as markets, dogs, slaughtering of animals for human consumption and the registration of births and deaths.

Medical Department

451. 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 may be 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

452. During 1956 there was a great expansion in the work of the Basel Mission and Cameroons Baptist Mission Leprosy Settlements at Manyemen and Mbingo respectively. A network of out-patients clinics in connection with the two Settlements was planned and eighteen Assistant Leprosy Inspectors were trained at Oji River in the Eastern Region for the staffing of these clinics.

453. The Sudan United Mission have established a dispensary and maternity clinic at Gwoza in the Northern Cameroons.

(b) Medical facilities

The Southern Cameroons

454. In the Southern Cameroons the new 102-bed Government Hospital at Bamenda has been completed. It was opened by the Governor-General on 5th April, 1956. The building and equipping of the joint Native Administration-Roman Catholic Mission Hospital at Nkambe was nearly finished; this will have 34 beds. A site was acquired and work started on a new country-type Government Hospital at Wum. This hospital is being built with the assistance of a grant of £40,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. A new 38-bed private hospital has been opened by the United Africa Company at Lobe in Kumba Division to serve the workers on the Company's banana plantations.

455. The Medical Field Unit was engaged throughout the year in the Government-WHO-UNICEF Cameroons Yaws Campaign. The campaign in Wum Division was completed in November, 1956, and the Unit thereafter transferred its activities to Bamenda Division. The Yaws Survey was combined with a Leprosy and Sleeping Sickness Survey and with mass vaccination against Smallpox.

456. A malaria control unit is maintained by the Cameroons Development Corporation. The medical staff of the Cameroons Development Corporation and Government officers controlled *Similium damnosum* breeding in certain streams in Victoria Division by the regular application of D.D.T.

The Northern Cameroons

457. As regards the Northern Cameroons, the Northern Region Government has approved in principle that a further £60,000 should be made available during the course of the present five-year plan for the extension of medical services in the Northern Trust Territory.

458. The out-patient department of the hospital at Bama was completed during the year and will be opened early in 1957 as soon as the house for the Medical Officer is finished. This officer, with the assistance of some staff drawn from a Medical Field Unit, will form a rural health service.

459. A Medical Field Unit is stationed at Maiduguri and spends some of its time in Dikwa Division. The Unit is in the charge of a Medical Officer of Health who has one Field Unit Superintendent and assistants working under his charge. During the year a section of the unit was attached to the World Health Organisation Yaws Senior Health Officer and carried out a survey of the Gwoza area of Dikwa Division. The incidence of the disease was found to be low. The Sudan United Mission doctor at Gwoza undertook to treat cases in the Gwoza areas and has been supplied with penicillin for this purpose.

Research

460. The Helminthiasis Research Team based at Kumba continued its research in *Filaria loa* and *Onchocerca volvulus*.

Payment of fees

461. Patients at Government Hospitals in the Southern Cameroons are charged for treatment and maintenance in accordance with the Hospital Fees Regulations (1951).

(c) Environmental sanitation

Water supplies

462. Work has started on a pipe-borne water supply for Kumba and Bali in the Bamenda areas of the Southern Cameroons.

(d) Prevalence of diseases

463. The principal causes of sickness in Government Hospitals in the Southern Cameroons for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1956 were as follows:

	In-patients	Deaths	Out-patients
	Cases		Cases
Respiratory Tuberculosis	153	3	77
Dysentery	565	14	962
Malaria	839	14	4,305
Helminth Infection	215	—	6,509
Pernicious and other Anaemias	90	6	465
Diseases of the eye and ear	130	—	2,027
Bronchitis	208	2	2,952
Pneumonia.	920	54	477
Enteritis	121	—	1,042
Hernia	858	23	469
Abortion	173	—	152
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	839	2	7,564
Accidental injuries	650	6	3,082

464. The general pattern of diseases within the Northern Cameroons remained the same and there were no epidemics during the year. Mubi Hospital was well attended and the figures were as follows:

New in-patients	1,661 (with a total of 22,036 in-patient days)
Out-patients	12,950
Major operations	661
Minor operations	109

The Sudan United Missions at Bama and at Gwoza treated 233 in-patients and 11,079 out-patients.

(e) Preventive measures

465. In the Southern Cameroons 147,331 vaccinations were performed during the year.

(f) Training and Health Education

466. 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 Bansa 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, 467. The import, export, external trade in, manufacture, sale and use of opium, coca leaves, and Indian hemp, of prepared opium, tincture of Indian hemp, cocaine, morphine, and morphine derivatives, is 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 is controlled by the Pharmacy Ordinance (No. 56 of 1945).

468. 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. 139 469. 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, 470. The sale of alcoholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 114). The whole of the Northern Cameroons remains a "prohibited area", that is an area in which 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.

471. In 1956, the Bamenda South-Western Native Authority and the Bani Native Authority passed rules to control the sale of native liquor, which includes palm wine and any kind of fermented liquor usually made by natives of Nigeria or the adjacent territories. The rules require sellers of native liquor to be licensed, protect consumers from adulterated liquor and regulate the conduct generally of licensed premises.

Imports

472. Nigerian Imports of Selected Items through Cameroons ports

Commodity description	Quantity (liq. gal.)	Value (£)
Ale, beer, stout and porter	300,307	143,382
Cider and perry, etc.	102	65
Brandy	—	—
Gin	1,861	2,791
Rum	4	6
Whisky	2,253	5,113
Wine, still	460	944
Wine, sparkling	—	—

473. 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

474. The import duties on liquor were increased with effect from 24th February, 1956 (Legal Notice No. 17 of 1956) and are now as follows:

1. Alcohol: £ s. d.
 - (1) Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, bitters and liqueurs . . . the gallon 5 0 0
 - (2) Other distilled potable alcoholic beverages, including spirits of wine and pure alcohol but not including medicinal preparations . . . the gallon 5 0 0
or *ad valorem* 75 per centum whichever is the higher.
 - (3) Perfumed the gallon 5 0 0
or *ad valorem* 75 per centum whichever is the higher.
 - (4) Medicinal preparations, not particularly exempted under Part III of the Customs Tariff, which contain 10 per cent. or more by volume of ethyl alcohol, naphtha or methyl alcohol (methanol), purified so as to be potable . . . the gallon 5 0 0
or *ad valorem* 75 per centum, whichever is the higher.

N.B.—Sub-items (1) and (2) include only liquids which contain $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or more by volume of ethyl alcohol, naphtha or methyl so as to be potable.

Sub-item (3) includes any perfumed liquid containing alcohol of any kind.

2. Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry, Porter and Stout the gallon 0 4 0
3. Wine:
 - (1) Sparkling the gallon 3 12 6
 - (2) Still the gallon 1 4 0

475. Under Section 33 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 48), as amended, no liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed wine, and no liquor containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout. All liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol, all liquor other than wine containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol, and all liquor other than wine, ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout containing more than 1 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed spirits. There is an excise duty of 2s. 9d. a gallon on beer brewed in Nigeria of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees, other than local brewed liquor, and the duty varies with the specific gravity. Under item 15 of the Second Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition Regulations and Restrictions of Imports) Order in Council, Spirits in casks or drums may not be imported except under licence from the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, subject to the payment of 1s. 9d. per liquid gallon for every one per cent. of pure alcohol in excess of 43 per cent. or such other fee as the Governor-General shall from time to time determine.

CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Developments in 1956

476. Progress in the new lay-out at Abakpa, Bamenda (or Mankon, Q. 142 Bamenda, as the villagers now wish it to be known) was held up during the year when it was sought to implement 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 as to 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 lay-out 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.

477. A new lay-out plan for Motombolombo in Tiko, Victoria Division, has been completed and will be proceeded with when funds have been allocated for the construction of roads. A new lay-out at Newtown, Victoria, is now considered possible as a tractor has been able to find a way across difficult ground into good building land adjacent to the existing Newtown. This is an important development as urbanisation in Victoria has been rapid over the last few years, but suitable sites to cope with the expansion are not plentiful. In Buea, the seat of Government, progress in providing the necessary accommodation for staff and in expanding office space has been rapid. During the year new Junior staff quarters were completed and are now occupied.

478. In the Northern Cameroons two new village layouts have been made at Bazza and Gella to accommodate pagans who wished of their own accord to move down from the hills to the main roads.

CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

Q. 143 479. 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 -

480. Crime in the Cameroons is seldom of a complicated nature.

Q. 144 Offences against property, mainly petty thefts, are the most common. Crimes of violence remain fairly common around Bamenda. During the year the police in the Southern Cameroons investigated a total of 4,860 cases which were brought to their notice.

Developments in 1956

Q. 145 to 149. 481. 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. Administrative Officers have immediate charge of Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda prisons and the several lock-ups. A Superintendent of Prisons was posted for the first time in January, 1956, to take charge of Buea Convict Prison, relieving the Administrative officer there. The Superintendent's duties include the visiting of Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda prisons. A new four-wheel-drive 3-ton lorry was purchased and stationed at Bamenda prison. It now operates a weekly "ring road" service collecting prisoners from Wum and Nkambe lock-ups for Bamenda.

482. Three farms, including a dairy farm, near Buea Prison have been purchased from the Cameroons Development Corporation and will be used from the 1st January, 1957, as an open prison.

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

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Legislation

484. The educational system of the Territory follows the provisions of Q. 150. the Education Ordinance, 1952, which has been amended to allow for the setting up of Regional Boards of Education in addition to a Board for the Southern Cameroons under the Chairmanship of the Chief Education Officer, Southern Cameroons.

485. The Ordinance deals with the establishment, conditions, and functions of Boards; the registration of teachers, the establishment of new schools and the power to withhold consent to open new schools, the power to close schools, the establishment of local education authorities and local education committees, the grant of loans for building purposes, and the various regulations which the Governor-General may make on the recommendation of the Federal Board (the Boards of Lagos and the Southern Cameroons), and the Regional Governors on the recommendations of the Regional Boards.

486. The Grant-in-Aid Regulations prescribe the manner in which the Governor of a Region may, with the advice of the Regional Director, make grants-in-aid to any school or Teachers' Training Institution or in furtherance of educational purposes in the Region to any Voluntary Agency approved by the Inspector-General, or to a local authority. The Education (General) Regulations, 1952, prescribe the functions of Supervisors and Visiting Teachers, the power of a Regional Director to refuse to accept a Proprietor or Manager of a School, the duty of a Manager as to books and records, attendance periods, categories of teachers and conditions for their enrolment, and requirement as to the removal of names from the register of teachers, the staffing, accommodation, records, returns, hours of attendance, medium of instruction, and curriculum of schools.

487. Table 1 and other Tables of Schedule A of the Ordinance have been revised under the Education (Grant-in-Aid) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1952, published as Regulations made under the Education Ordinance, 1952, No. 1 of 1953, in the Nigeria Gazette No. 2 of 2nd January, 1953. Regulations No. 7 of 1953, published in the Nigeria Gazette of the 19th February, 1953, laid down salary scales for vocational teachers, and under Regulations No. 13 of 1953, published in the Gazette of the 16th April, a loan fund was established to help voluntary agencies build new schools or teacher training institutions or enlarge existing ones. Table 1 of Schedule A of the Ordinance has been further revised by the new salary scale for teachers which became effective on the 1st October 1954. These are set out in the answer to Question 173.

488. By the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954, made under the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council 1954, the Education Ordinance was amended so that powers previously vested in the Inspector-General of Education and the Central Board of Education for Nigeria devolved upon the Director of Education for the Northern Region so far as the northern part of the Territory is concerned and upon a Chief Education Officer and newly created Board of Education for

the Southern Cameroons, which was removed from the administrative supervision of the Director of Education of the Eastern Region. The Education Ordinance was applied to the Southern Cameroons as if it were a Region and references to a Regional Director were declared to mean, in such application, the Chief Education Officer for the Southern Cameroons.

489. As far as the Northern Cameroons is concerned, the educational system of the Northern Region is now controlled by the Education Law of 1956. The powers mentioned in the preceding paragraphs now devolve upon the Northern Region Minister of Education.

Educational Policy

490. The main objectives of educational policy are as follows:

- (i) to provide a junior primary course (six years in the Southern Cameroons, four years in the Northern) for all children and a further senior primary course (two years in the Southern Cameroons, three years in the Northern) for those who can benefit from it.
- (ii) to give an opportunity for the able child to go from a primary to a secondary school, and thence to a training institution or other institution for post-secondary studies.
- (iii) to extend literacy amongst the adult population. Furthermore, the educational system is designed to provide technical instruction in farming, gardening and local crafts.

491. 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 Secondary Girls' school and the expansion of the existing single-stream Boys' school at Bali into a united double-stream school to be operated by the Basel and Baptist Missions. The girls' secondary school opened according to schedule in April, 1956, and the first double class will be enrolled at Bali in 1957 if the building programme can be completed in time.
- (iv) The extension of facilities for technical and rural education. To facilitate the implementation of this educational development programme for the Southern Cameroons for the period 1955-60 a grant of approximately £265,600 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been approved.

492. In the Northern Cameroons plans for immediate expansion include:

- (i) the upgrading of Mubi Teacher Training Centre to Grade III status (January 1957).
- (ii) the provision of additional facilities for Senior Primary education at Jada (January 1957), and at Gembu.

493. It is also the intention that the policy in regard to technical education provided for at Ombe River Trade Centre should be carried further by sending candidates for higher technical training to the Technical Institute at Lagos. In addition to this there is to be increased provision for the teaching of handicrafts at the primary level.

494. The inhabitants of the territory take part in formulating educational policy through the elected members of the legislatures and also through Parents Committees, Local Education Committees, Divisional Education Committees and as members of the Boards of Governors of the major schools and training

centres. No Local Education Committee in the Territory yet has executive powers but their advisory powers extend to the opening and closing of schools and the fixing of fees, and their opinions carry great weight. The Regional Boards of Education include 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

495. 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 that part of the Cameroons situated in that Region. The close liaison with the Federal Advisory Service has been continued as this constitutes the most effective method of ensuring that educational standards are maintained.

496. 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 Administrative Officers, and representatives of the local community, are members, besides the representatives of the Mission which conducts the school.

497. The Southern Cameroons Board of Education, which advises upon educational matters in the Territory, met twice during 1956. This Board has the following membership:

- (a) The Chief Education Officer of the Southern Cameroons;
- (b) An adviser appointed by the Chief Federal Adviser on Education;
- (c) The Woman Education Officer of the Southern Cameroons;
- (d) The Principal of the Government Teacher Training Centre, Kumba;
- (e) The Principal of the Government Trade Training Centre, Ombe;
- (f) The Rural Education Officer, Bambui;
- (g) One representative appointed by the Cameroons Development Corporation;
- (h) One representative appointed by the Roman Catholic Mission;
- (i) One representative appointed by the Basel Mission;
- (j) One representative appointed by the Cameroons Baptist Mission;
- (k) The Principal of Saint Joseph's College, Sasse;
- (l) The Principal of Bali College;
- (m) The Principal of Queen of the Rosary Girls' Secondary School;
- (n) One African representative from each Divisional Education Committee appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons on the recommendation of Divisional Education Committees;
- (o) One teacher appointed by the Nigerian Union of Teachers;
- (p) One woman appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons;
- (q) One representative of the proprietors of private schools appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons.

498. A new Advisory Committee on Technical Education and Industrial Training was set up in 1956 to advise the Southern Cameroons Government on the development and training, including commercial training, required to meet industrial and commercial needs. This Committee, which met twice during the year, has the following membership:

- (a) The Principal, Government Trade Training Centre;
- (b) The Federal Adviser on Technical Education;
- (c) The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department;
- (d) The Labour Officer;
- (e) A representative of the Southern Cameroons Trade Unions ;
- (f) A representative of the Cameroons Development Corporation;
- (g) A representative of Messrs. Elders and Fyffes;
- (h) A representative of the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria.

499. All Divisions in the southern part of the Territory now have Divisional Education Committees which meet regularly. The chief duty of the committees is to control 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, fees and so on. There are equally effective committees in the northern part of the Territory.

500. In the Northern Cameroons there are Provincial Education Officers and Provincial Women Education Officers for Adamawa and Bornu Provinces, stationed at Yola and Maiduguri respectively. They are responsible to the Northern Region Director of Education. The Provincial Education Officer is responsible for the supervision and inspection of Native Authority Schools up to Senior Primary level and for the inspection of Mission schools. Teacher Training Institutions are inspected by the Inspector of Education for the North-Eastern Area, stationed at Jos. The Provincial Woman Education Officer does similar work to the Provincial Education Officer, but is specially responsible for girl pupils.

501. Besides supervision and inspection by officers of the Education Department, Voluntary Agencies participate in the supervision of schools, through their Supervisors, Managers, Supervising Teachers and Visiting Teachers; Native Administrations participate too. Every approved Supervisor is required to render an annual report to the Chief Education Officer on the educational work of the year. The Manager of a school is required to visit the school at least once in every half-year, 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

502. In the Southern Cameroons the governing factor in 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.

503. 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 anticipated would be gained was offset by the upward revision of teachers' salaries which came in operation in 1956.

504. It is the intention that, through the grant-in-aid rate, Government should continue to bear the major share of the financial responsibility for education, but with rising costs it appears that it will be necessary to give consideration in 1958 to a further adjustment of the "Assumed Local Contribution" in 1959, the first year of a new triennium, in order to restore the balance between Central and local expenditure. It remains Government's declared policy to encourage the local financing of primary education by the levying of education rates and in addition to the scheme operating in Nkambe and Wu Divisions proposals were developed during the year for the levying of rates in certain areas of Mamfe Division. With the re-organisation of the Victoria Native Authority, it is also anticipated that agreement will be reached to levy a rate covering the whole of Victoria Division. It is proposed that ultimately the complete cost of primary education should be covered by the combined proceeds of rates and grants-in-aid, but the decision whether or not fees should be charged will be left to the local communities. The Government looks forward to the time when the system of contributions and levies falls into abeyance and the entire local share of the cost of education will be borne by rates.

505. The following grant-in-aid payments were made during the year :

	£
(i) Primary School Grants	153,000
(ii) Secondary School Grants	14,000
(iii) Teacher Training Grants	38,000
(iv) Colonial Development and Welfare Building Grants	51,000
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> £256,000

506. In 1956 a total of 47,791 children were attending primary schools in the Southern Cameroons, of whom 9,964 were girls.

(b) Northern Cameroons

507. 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 teachers can be made available. The main obstacle to immediate progress are the lack of trained teachers, the diversity of language 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.

508. In the Northern Cameroons there are 4,718 children in 61 Junior Primary schools, 25 of which are run by Voluntary Agencies. In Dikwa the proportion of girls to boys in school is remarkably high (over 40 per cent.) but in Adamawa and Benue there is still considerable opposition to girls' education.

509. 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 with a handicraft bias is planned for Gembu, on the Mambila Plateau.

Non-government schools

510. 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.

511. 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 Government finances schools are set out in the Grant-in-Aid Regulations (Schedule A of the Education Ordinance). The actual amount of grant payable is calculated by deducting the "Assumed Local Contribution" (a figure which represents the expected income from fees, and varies in different areas according to the ability of the community to pay) from the "Recognised Expenses" of a school, this latter figure being made up of the total salary bill together with an allowance for other expenses.

512. 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 a formal application to the Director of Education through the Provincial Education Officer who adds his recommendations. The Director only may give or refuse permission to open a school. After the school has operated for 2 years, it may be approved for Grant-in-Aid by the Director if inspection shows it to be efficient. A similar system exists in the south except that schools are not normally approved for grant-in-aid until they have been established for four years.

Non-discrimination

513. 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 the periods assigned to that subject.

Knowledge of the United Nations

514. The Administration distributes information about the United Nations. The Public Relations Department also distributes papers and magazines direct, and 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 questions on the implications of trusteeship. Visual aid methods prove most valuable.

Compulsory education and fees**(a) Southern Cameroons**

515. 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. This has had no appreciable effect on enrolment and during 1956, 1,109 children were receiving instruction in the eleven schools owned by the Corporation and 443 in the four schools owned by the Corporation but

managed by the Missions. Messrs. Elders & Fyffes have begun to consolidate their system and 338 pupils are enrolled in their five schools. This firm has not made any changes in policy and continues to provide free education and a free meal service. In no case is any difference made between boys and girls.

516. In the Southern Cameroons, except in the few vernacular schools, all Missions charge school fees. These were increased in 1956 as a result of the upward revision of the "Assumed Local Contribution". At the end of 1955 the Missions agreed on a minimum scale of fees to be effective in 1956, and at the same time Government school fees were revised to bring them into line with the changes made by the Voluntary Agencies. A differential has been maintained between the "primitive" or "special" areas and the more developed portions of the Territory, but the decision of the Missions to standardize fees in separate areas represents a considerable advance on the previous system and is particularly valuable in the planning of rating schemes. With the exception of the few "special" areas Primary school fees per annum are as follows:

Area	Class	Missions, Government and C.D.C.	
		s.	d.
Bamenda	Infants I and II	18	0
	Standards I and II	25	0
	Standards III and IV	35	0
	Standards V and VI	45	0
Mamfe	Infants I and II	20	0
	Standards I and II	25	0
	Standards III and IV	35	0
	Standards V and VI	45	0
Kumba	Infants I and II	22	6
	Standards I and II	27	6
	Standards III and IV	38	0
	Standards V and VI	50	0
Victoria	Infants I and II	24	0
	Standards I and II	30	0
	Standards III and IV	42	6
	Standards V and VI	60	0

Fees at St. Joseph's Secondary School were £21 per annum for board, £6 per annum for tuition and £3 per annum book fee. In Bamenda, the charge at Bali College was £14 per annum for board, £6 per annum for tuition, a games fee of £1 per annum, and newly enrolled pupils were expected to provide an additional £4 for books.

(b) Northern Cameroons

517. There is no compulsory education, except that in Dikwa Emirate, by virtue of a Native Authority Order, a parent or guardian may be punished if a child enrolled in a school fails to attend. Native Authority schools do not charge fees; Mission schools charge only token fees and not in all cases.

Girls' education

518. In the Southern Cameroons local law and custom does not restrict girls' education, but parents usually prefer to spend their money on educating boys, although there is 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.

519. 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 a good deal of inertia still exists.

520. 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 Dasha and Gurum deserve special mention.

Scholarships

521. The Government grants scholarships for primary schoolchildren to 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 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 detailed in the 1955 Report but, in view of the increasing volume of work involved, an Assistant Secretary from the Administration has been appointed as full-time Secretary to the Board. During 1956 the Board awarded 61 Secondary School Scholarships Cameroons boys and 26 to girls, and also made 19 awards for higher education, 9 of which were to institutions overseas and 10 to colleges in West Africa.

School transport

522. 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

523. The primary schools in the towns are usually built in permanent materials, brick or concrete walls, concrete floors and corrugated iron roof. 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. Similarly equipment varies from the minimum requirements of blackboards, easel, benches, teachers' tables and chairs, to individual desks, varied apparatus, wall charts and sliding blackboards. All assisted schools receive a small grant for equipment and kindred purposes. The Teachers' Training Centres, secondary schools, and technical trade centres are built in permanent materials, and well equipped. The elaborate machinery installed at the Government Technical Trade Centre at Ombe, the excellently equipped laboratories at Sasse College, and the classroom Block at Bali College deserve special mention. Provision has been made in the current five-year Colonial Development and Welfare programme for primary school building grants and in 1956, the first year of its application, £7,000 has been disbursed to Missions to assist their building programmes. It is proposed that, by 1960, £68,000 will have been spent in assistance towards the erection of new schools and the replacement of temporary and unsuitable classrooms.

524. In the Northern Cameroons new buildings have been provided in 1956 for the Native Authority Senior Primary School at Michika, and the Junior

Primary school at Serti. New buildings have also been erected in the feeder Senior Primary schools at Bazza (Roman Catholic Mission) and Lassa (Church of the Bretheren Mission).

525. The following tables show the schools building programme in the Southern Cameroons. Only buildings in permanent materials are included.

A. Buildings completed in 1956

Cameroons Baptist Mission

Buea	1 Elementary Teacher Training Centre.
Bamenda	1 eight-unit teachers' quarters block. 1 two-room block classroom.
Bamenda Leprosy Settlement	1 four-room block classroom.
Binka (Nkambe)	1 four-room block classroom.
Belo (Wum)	1 six-room block classroom.
Kumba	1 two-room block classroom.
Victoria	1 two-room block classroom.

Roman Catholic Mission

Bonjongo (Victoria)	1 Elementary Teacher Training Centre.
Tiko (Victoria)	1 four-room block classroom.
Muyuka (Victoria)	1 two-room block classroom.
Bangem (Kumba)	1 two-room block classroom.
Victoria	1 four-room block classroom.
Mbonge (Kumba)	1 two-room block classroom.
Mankon (Bamenda)	1 eight-room block classroom.
Wum	1 two-room block classroom.
Bali (Bamenda)	1 three-room block classroom.
Sasse (Victoria)	Dormitories.

Basel Mission

Bwinda (Victoria)	1 three-room block classroom.
Eyang (Mamfe)	1 single-room block classroom.
Mbonge (Kumba)	1 two-room block classroom.
Tombel (Kumba)	1 two-room block classroom.
Ossing (Mamfe)	1 two-room block classroom.
Kembong (Mamfe)	1 two-room block classroom.
Azire (Bamenda)	1 three-room block classroom.
Ngunu (Bamenda)	1 two-room block classroom.
Bafut (Bamenda)	1 two-room block classroom. 1 three-room domestic science block. 1 dormitory.
Bali College (Bamenda)	1 senior staff house.
Batibo Training Centre (Bamenda)	2 classrooms. 2 dormitories. 1 kitchen. 1 store. 1 washroom.

Victoria N.A.

Muea	1 primary school.
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Government

Rural Education Centre, Bambui, Bamenda	1 dining hall and kitchen
Teacher Training Centre, Kumba	1 library.

B. Building in Progress 1956

Basel Mission

Bali College (Bamenda)	3 senior staff houses. 1 assembly hall. 4 classrooms. 1 science block.
Batibo Training Centre (Bamenda)	2 junior service houses.
Fiango (Kumba)	1 two-room block classroom.
Mbonge (Kumba)	1 six-room block classroom.
Ndum (Bamenda)	1 two-room block classroom.
Ossing (Mamfe)	1 two-room block classroom.
Mamfe	1 four-room block classroom.

*B. Building in Progress, 1956—continued**Roman Catholic Mission*

Nyandong (Kumba)	1 primary school.
Widekum (Mamfe)	1 classroom block.
Fontem (Mamfe)	1 primary school.
Moquo (Victoria)	1 classroom block.
Likomba (Victoria)	1 classroom block.

*C. Buildings Planned During 1956**Cameroons Baptist Mission*

Bamenda	1 four-room block classroom.
Belo (Wum)	1 four-room block classroom.
Victoria	1 two-room block classroom.
Mutengene (Victoria)	1 two-room block classroom.
Bai-Sumbe (Kumba)	1 three-room block classroom.

Text Books

526. 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 up-country 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. There is an excellent new Community Library in Bamenda but as yet there has been little public interest in it. 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.

527. In the Northern Cameroons school readers in Hausa, Fulani and Kanuri are published by Norla. Text books and reading matter of all kinds in Hausa are plentiful, in Fulani and Kanuri less so; but even where the necessary material exists, bad communications and lack of money make it difficult to ensure an adequate supply of text books in many schools. 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 Middle School and Mubi Vernacular Teacher Training Centre have good libraries.

Youth organisations

528. During the year Scouting in the Southern Cameroons has made steady, but not spectacular, progress. This has been mainly evident in Victoria Division and to a certain extent in Kumba, but in the whole of Bamenda there has been little progress or extension. The Regional Scout Commissioner is now taking steps to develop the movement in that area. There have been requests during the year to start Rover Crews on the plantations and in some places crews have in fact been established, but the development of this aspect of scouting has been limited by the scarcity of experienced Rover Leaders. The Girl Guide movement continues to be active in the Southern Cameroons.

Q. 160.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Organisation and policy

(a) Southern Cameroons

Q. 161, 529. The proposed six-year Junior Primary Course, which is the policy of the Southern Cameroons Government, will probably not now come into force until 1958 and the general pattern of the primary education system remains as in previous years. Junior Primary Schools consist of an Infant section of two classes (Infants One and Two) and a Junior Primary Section of two classes (Standard One and Two). The Senior Primary Schools are of four classes Standard 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 proceed to the Junior Primary School.

530. 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 eight-year course, that is Standard VI Pupils receive a First School Leaving Certificate which is taken as the minimum qualification for most salaried jobs by employers such as 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. The Curriculum Committee of the Board of Education, with sub-committees for various types of courses, reviews the syllabus regularly.

531. 1,776 pupils sat the Government First School Leaving Certificate examination in November, 1956. Forty per cent. passed as compared to 25 per cent. in 1955, the first year in which this examination was held under the direction of the Education Department.

532. During 1956 permission was given for the opening of 31 new primary schools. As stated in Chapter 1, 47,791 children attended primary schools in 1956.

(b) Northern Cameroons

533. The Junior Primary course lasts four years and the Senior Primary three years. There are 61 Junior Primary and three Senior Primary schools in the territory itself, but there are other schools, including the Provincial Girls Schools at Yola and Maiduguri, which lie outside Trust Territory but take pupils from it.

534. As stated in Chapter 1, 4,718 children attended junior primary schools in 1956.

Curriculum and school attendance

Q. 163, 535. The curriculum of, and the attendance of pupils at, primary schools is described in paragraphs 752 to 760 of the 1955 Report.

CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

General

Q. 165, 536. The Territory has two boys' secondary schools, both in the Southern Cameroons. St. Joseph's College, Sasse, near Buea, is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission. There are six classes and boys enter the Preparatory class, stay for six years and leave in Class V. The school has a double stream up to Class IV. Bali College in the Bamenda area is run by the Basel Mission and now provides a five-year course leading, as in the case of St. Joseph's, to the Cambridge School Certificate examination. With the opening of the Queen of the Rosary College by the Roman Catholic Mission at

Okoyong in Mamfe Division, provision has now been made for girls to obtain their secondary education within the Territory. Twenty-six girls, all of whom received a Southern Cameroons Government Scholarship, were enrolled in Class I in 1956. Like the boys' schools, this college will provide a six-year course leading to the Cambridge School Certificate examination. The aim, both for boys and for girls, is to provide an education which, while complete in itself, will fit students for responsibility, and provide the groundwork for further training if they are suitable.

537. There are no secondary schools in the Northern Cameroons but boys have access by competitive examination to the Provincial Secondary School, Maiduguri, and Government College, Zaria. Girls have access to Queen Elizabeth's School, Ilorin.

Curriculum

538. The curriculum for secondary schools is laid down in Appendix E Q. 167. of the Regulations (No. 17 of 1952). In Secondary Class V or VI the boys take the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate with emphasis on English, both language and literature, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography. 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

539. 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 six-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 years old commencing 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.

540. There are 288 boys on roll at St. Joseph's College, Sasse, and 154 at Bali College in Bamenda. In 1956 thirty boys completed their course at St. Joseph's and 38 at Bali.

CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

541. There are no higher educational establishments in the Territory. Q. 169, Men and women from the Cameroons may enter the University Q. 170. 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 1956 twenty-seven

Southern Cameroons Government Scholars were studying at institutions of higher education overseas. Twenty-five of these were attending universities in England and two were studying in the United States of America. Six other students were attending University College, Ibadan, two were attending the University College of the Gold Coast, ten were attending post-secondary courses at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, and one was at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone.

542. The Cameroons Development Corporation assists the children of members of its staff to receive higher education. Thirty-four children of the Corporation staff are now receiving further education at secondary schools, the Corporation bearing the full cost of all fees. Eight employees hold Corporation scholarships at post-secondary institutions. Of these, three are studying pharmacy at Yaba, one is taking an accountancy course at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, another is taking a similar course in London, one is studying radiology at Bristol, one is studying chemistry in London, and one is attending the Teachers' Professional Certificate Course, also in London.

CHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER SCHOOLS

Technical Education

543. 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 carried out on a production basis. Instructors are well qualified and experienced craftsmen 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.

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

545. 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

546. The number of apprentices under training in December, 1956, was 183, distributed as follows:—

Fitter/Machinists	23
Cabinet makers	23
Carpenters/Joiners	21
Motor Mechanics	23
Blacksmiths/Welders	21
Sheetmetal workers	22
Electricians	23
Bricklayers	12
Painters/Decorators	14
Wood Machinists	1
Total	183

547. Boys and girls from the Northern part of the Territory get vocational training in Nigeria at the Government Technical Institute and Trade Centre at Kaduna, or at Trade Centres in Bukuru and Kano.

Other schools

548. 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 a Cameroons teacher trained in England who also organizes 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 done in all schools but the Victoria Handicraft Centre had to be closed in 1956 owing to the impossibility of obtaining a relief for the Instructor who proceeded to the United Kingdom for further handicraft training.

CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS

Qualifications

549. Teachers are registered as certificated, vocational or uncertificated

Q. 172. 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 Certificate; Grade One;
- (c) Teachers' Certificate; Grade Two;
- (d) Teachers' Certificate; Grade Three;
- (e) Vernacular Teachers' Certificate;
- (f) First School Leaving Certificate;
- (g) Various qualifications for vernacular teachers including attendance at short courses of instruction.

Recruitment and training

550. In the Southern Cameroons there were in 1956 226 students undergoing Grade Three training in the four men's training centres and 36 women were being trained at the women's Grade Three Centre at Fiango. The Government Grade Two Teacher Training Centre at Kumba had an enrolment of 95 in 1956, and 50 of these students completed their course in December. The Grade Two Centre for women at Kumba opened as scheduled in January, 1956, and a first year class of 9 was enrolled.

551. Probationary 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 two years they are eligible for registration as uncertificated teachers. At the end of the two years' probation the more promising are selected for professional training. This normally involves a year in a Preliminary Training Centre followed by a two 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 two 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.

552. There are the following Mission Elementary Training Centres in the Territory: the double stream Roman Catholic Elementary Training Centre at Bambui; the Elementary Training Centre, Batibo (Basel Mission); the Roman Catholic Girls' Elementary Training Centre at Fiango, Kumba; the Baptist Elementary Training Centre at Bonjongo. The Government Grade Two Training Centre at Kumba takes teachers from all Agencies, from the Native Administrations, and from Government while the Roman Catholic Grade Two Centre at Fiango makes similar provision for the training of women teachers.

553. Now that adequate facilities exist within the Southern Cameroons for both Grade Two and Grade Three training, it is no longer necessary for teachers to seek enrollment in colleges in Nigeria. Plans are in hand to convert the Government Rural Education Centre at Bambui into an Institute of Agriculture. In order that the staff should have sufficient time to undertake all the preliminary work involved in the acquisition and planting of 230 acres of additional land the erection of new buildings and the preparation of new syllabuses and schemes of work, it was decided to suspend the Rural Science Course in 1956. When the Institute of Agriculture opens as such, the teachers' course will be resumed.

554. In the northern part of the Territory, the lowest grade of teacher is Probationary Vernacular Teacher; these are ex-Junior Primary IV boys who do a year's probation before being tested for entrance to Mubi Vernacular Teacher Training Centre. After a 4-year course at Mubi the teacher obtains a Vernacular Teacher's Certificate but may not normally teach English. Next come Grade III teachers, ex-Senior Primary VI 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- or 3-year course at a Higher Teacher Training Centre and are qualified to teach in Senior Primary Schools. Lastly, Grade I teachers who do a 3- or 4-year course after School Certificate and are qualified to teach some Secondary Classes. There are at present 14 students undergoing training at Teacher Training Centres, of these one is at the Higher Teacher Training Centre, Katsina, two at the Teacher Training Centre, Bauchi, one at the Rural Science Centre, Toro and nine at the Teacher Training Centre, Mubi. Women may be trained as Elementary Teachers at the Women's Training Centre, Maiduguri, or as Higher Elementary Teachers at the Women's Training Centre, Kabba.

555. Mubi Vernacular Teacher Training Centre has done much to improve the number and quality of Vernacular teachers in the last few years. This centre is to be upgraded to the status of an Elementary Training Centre in January, 1957.

Salaries

Q. 173. 556. The salary scales for Government teachers are as follows:

	£
Ungraded Teacher	66-192
Teachers, Grades III and IV	150-258
Teachers, Grade II	282-375
Teachers, Grade I	390-492
Supervising Teacher	516-660

557. The salary scales for Voluntary Agency Teachers in the Southern Cameroons are as follows:

	£
Probationer Teacher, St. VI	48
Probationer Teacher, St. IV	70
Uncertificated Teachers	66-138
Uncertificated Teachers, Sec. IV	—
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.

558. 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
Grade IV Teachers	96-150
Grade III Teachers	138-276
Grade II Teachers	189-408

CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Adult education

Q. 174. 559. 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.

560. In the Southern Cameroons, owing to staffing difficulties, it became necessary during the year to post the Victoria Native Administration Adult Education Organiser back to formal teaching duties and the supervision of the adult classes devolved upon the headmasters of the adjacent schools. This has had an unfortunate effect and enrolment in the classes dropped during the year to 186. The Cameroons Development Corporation Scheme continued to function with 600 pupils regularly attending 94 classes but by far the greatest progress has been made by the Government Adult Education Officer in the Bamenda area where 2,917 and 2,052 women were receiving regular instruction in 196

classes. The whole problem of adult illiteracy in the Southern Cameroons has been examined by Government and an application has been made to UNESCO for an expert to visit the Territory and to give assistance in drawing up overall plans for an adult literacy campaign.

561. In the Northern Cameroons every effort is being made to extend the scope and efficiency of the adult education campaign. There are 550 adult classes in the area, 334 in Adamawa, 149 in Dikwa, and 67 in the districts administered as part of Benue Province. There was an enrolment of about 11,917 adults. 2,562 literacy certificates were issued during the year. There has been an increase of very nearly 100 per cent. in the number of classes enrolled since the previous year, and nearly 9,000 literacy certificates have been awarded since the campaign began.

Intellectual and cultural activities

562. 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.

563. The Travelling Bookshop of the Northern Literature Agency includes Bama in its itinerary. 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.

564. Before cultural activities can be developed amongst the people it is necessary to make them literate and then to give them the requisite 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, 15 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 on matters on which they are individually very little consulted at present.

565. These societies have developed so rapidly that it has been found necessary to order the machines in bulk direct from England. By the end of September, 1956, 35 societies had been formed with a membership of 2,208 women, both Christian and non-Christian. A further development during the year has been a successful pilot scheme for fencing in the women's farming land to protect the farms from the depredations of cattle and goats and so increase the food supply. The one project so far completed has been warmly welcomed by the village concerned and an increasing number of requests for supplies of wire are being received from other interested areas.

CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH

Research

566. 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 amongst 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. It was decided during the year that the West African Fisheries Research Institute should close down in 1957.

567. 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 the Headquarters office at Buea and the Provincial office at Bamenda have carried out 48 surveys in relation to the registration of land. In addition several investigation surveys have been carried out including a contour survey for a possible hydro-electric scheme on the Ombe River and boundary surveys for a cocoa estate and a tea estate.

568. For the first time a small survey training course was run and six Cameroonian boys were trained for junior technical posts in the Survey Department. In October four junior officers were granted scholarships to undergo more advanced survey training at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.

569. The Directorate of Colonial Surveys of the United Kingdom has undertaken to map the Southern Cameroons by aerial survey methods and for this purpose a team of two surveyors arrived in the territory in November 1956. This ground survey party has first to establish a chain of primary triangulation through the country and from this establish numerous air survey control points. It is expected that this work will take about four years.

570. A contract has been placed with an aerial survey company for the supply of photographic cover of the territory and a plane to start this work arrived in the territory in December, 1956. It is realised that complete photographic cover may not be possible for several years because of the dense cloud cover in the wet season and the presence of "Harmattan" in the dry season. In 1956 the "Harmattan" was particularly dense and no photographs have yet been taken.

571. Both Geological and Meteorological research are the responsibility of the Federal Government. A Principal Geologist is stationed at Enugu whose duties include the exploration and mapping of the Southern Cameroons. The aerial survey of the territory described in the preceding paragraphs is an important step forward, as the absence of reliable base maps has been a serious obstacle to systematic geological mapping and to the development of the natural resources of the Southern Cameroons.

572. In the field of sociology, a research team consisting of two members of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, Ibadan, under the direction of Mr. E. Ardener, began in November, 1956, to investigate the effects

of labour migration and other social and economic pressures on the stability of marriage, fertility and population growth in tribal areas. The team is at present working in Victoria Division among the Bakweri.

573. 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 team in the Southern Cameroons in the past three 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.

574. 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

575. 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 school Physical Training periods. The Cameroons Development Corporation Welfare Department has met with outstanding success in the organisation of competitive festivals of tribal dancing. Such festivals are also a regular feature of the annual Agricultural show at Bamenda.

Museums

- Q. 179, 576. An officer of the Antiquities Service visited Bamenda and Mamfe
180 during the year and discussed the establishment of a separate museum for the Cameroons at Bamenda.

Flora and fauna

577. At Victoria, the Botanical Gardens maintained by the Forestry Department contain a number of extremely rare trees and shrubs. A number of botanists visited the slopes of Mount Cameroon during the year to study certain rare specimens of flora which are to be found in this uninhabited area.

578. The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance provides some protection of fauna, but as native hunting is regarded as a right throughout the Territory, protection is in fact limited to the larger mammals, such as the elephant and gorilla. Hunting is forbidden in Forest Reserves except by the owners of the land. No special steps are taken to preserve the flora, much of which does however receive indirect protection by its inclusion in Forest Reserves where no destruction of any kind is permitted except under the control of the Forest Department.

Languages

- Q. 181 579. 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.

580. The chapters on education deal fully with the question of teaching languages. There is not the remotest prospect of making one 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

- Q. 182, 581. Libraries are provided at the four Community Halls at Victoria,
183, 184 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 Chapters on education, are described in Part VII, Chapter 2, and in paragraphs 802 to 803 of the 1955 Report.

582. 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, Man O'War Bay and one private firm in Victoria each have jobbing presses which undertake commercial printing.

Theatres and cinemas

- Q. 185 583. 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. There is one commercial cinema at Victoria.

PART IX

Publications

- Q. 187** 584. Volumes containing the legislation enacted in 1956 will be forwarded to the United Nations Library when published.
- Q. 188** 585. 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, 586. At the time this Report was written the 1955 Report had not been
190 examined by the Trusteeship Council. At its 17th Session, however, the
Council made certain recommendations in the light of the 1954 Report.
The measures taken to implement these recommendations are described in
detail in the previous chapters of this Report. The following paragraphs comment
on the salient points in the Council's recommendations; at the same time they
give a summary of the progress made in 1956 in the political, economic, social
and educational fields.

General

587. The Administering Authority notes the Council's recommendations with regard to the general development of the territory. They agree that it is in the fields of economic, social and educational advancement that further progress is required.

Political advancement

588. In the Southern Cameroons, the year 1956 has been notable for the awakening political consciousness of the people to the processes of democracy taking place in the Territory. At the same time, there is strong support for the retention of existing traditional institutions which represent to the people links with a historical past of which they are proud.

589. In the Northern Cameroons a revision of the Electoral Regulations has resulted in the territory having five constituencies (electoral districts) from which representatives are elected to the Northern House of Assembly. Thus the interests of the Northern Cameroons are fully and directly represented in the House of Assembly. 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 one special member representing that part of the territory which lies in Benue Province.

590. The review of the present constitution of the Federation of Nigeria, which was due to take place in September, 1956 was postponed and will now take place in May, 1957. Delegates from the Southern and Northern Cameroons will attend. From 28th May to the 1st June, 1956, a conference of representatives of all political parties in the Southern Cameroons, and of influential persons

from the Divisions, was held in Bamenda to consider what changes in the present Constitution might be desirable or practical. A broad measure of agreement was reached at this conference, the main proposals including full regional status for the Southern Cameroons, with an enlarged and almost entirely elected House of Assembly, a House of Chiefs and a Ministerial system of Government. No agreement, however, was reached whether the Southern Cameroons should remain a part of the Federation of Nigeria. The questions of integration and unification have been publicly discussed by all the political parties.

Universal adult suffrage and direct elections

591. In the Southern Cameroons new Electoral Regulations were introduced in 1956 which make provision for the registration of electors and voting by secret ballot. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote. They must, however, be registered as taxpayers first. Very few women in the territory pay tax, so that the number of women who will have qualified to register as electors will be small.

Local Government

592. Both in the Southern and Northern Cameroons expected reforms have been made with the object of giving the local inhabitants a fuller share in the management of their own affairs. Many local government authorities are being organised into democratically elected bodies with councils being elected by secret ballot.

Civil Service

593. The Federal Government accepted in 1955 most of the recommendations of the Commissioner appointed in 1954 to inquire into the salaries, conditions of service, emoluments, etc., of the Public Service. The new salary scales were made retrospective to the 1st October, 1954.

594. In the Southern Cameroons the production and marketing of bananas, cocoa and coffee by co-operative methods have continued to expand and have now reached proportions where they constitute a significant factor in the territory's economy. The Co-operative Movement, in collaboration with the Agricultural Department, is devoting increasing attention to the diversification of crops and measures for the control of disease. Among farmers generally, the response to advice about improved methods of farming is slow, but substantial progress has been made in the Bamenda area where farmers are increasingly taking to contour farming as a means of combating soil erosion. The first step towards assessing the potential of the livestock industry was the appointment in 1956 of an experienced officer to inquire, in consultation with experts, into the stock-carrying potential of the Bamenda highlands. Due to the complexities of the subject, in which questions of land tenure and the needs of the farming community are involved, the inquiry is expected to last many months. The Electricity Corporation of Nigeria has plans for increasing the output of the Njoke hydro-electric power station.

595. In the Northern Cameroons an extensive scheme has been started for the provision of large artificial reservoirs in Dikwa Division.

596. The Northern Region Government have announced their intention of opening up communications with the remote Mambila Plateau as soon as possible. On the Plateau the Veterinary Department are engaged in de-stocking measures in order to raise the standard of cattle production, while an officer of the Agricultural Department is having great success in persuading the inhabitants to grow coffee in increasing quantities.

597. The Southern Cameroons Production Development Board came into operation on 1st January, 1956, and assumed responsibility for operating the Santa Coffee Estate. Its other activities are described in the body of the Report. In accordance with the recommendations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Southern Cameroons Legislature enacted a Law in the course of the year to enable the Board to be converted into a Development Agency, with increased powers to aid the economic development of the Territory.

598. Every endeavour is being made to train suitable Cameroonians as technicians. One hundred and eighty-three boys are at present receiving training in various trades at the Ombe Trade Centre and scholarships for professional training have been awarded to two students in engineering, three in agriculture, two in veterinary science, three in general science, one in pharmacy, four in surveying and one in architecture.

599. The Southern Cameroons Government's policy statement regarding the encouragement of foreign capital has aroused the interest of oversea investors. Messrs. Cadbury Bros. Ltd., have commenced operation on a cocoa plantation in the Kumba area, Messrs. Estates and Agencies Ltd., are opening up a tea estate at Ndu and Messrs. Lesty (Cameroons) Ltd. have been granted a timber concession in Kumba Division. A firm of structural engineers has been established.

600. There has been no relaxation in the efforts of the Federal, the Northern Region and Southern Cameroons Governments to develop the Territory's road system. £659,000 has been allocated to the Southern Cameroons Government from Colonial, Development and Welfare Funds for certain Trunk Roads "B" and work continued throughout the year on the necessary surveys for converting them into all-season roads. Good progress was made on the construction of a 300-ft. span bridge over the Mungo River which, when completed, will materially improve communications between the British and French Cameroons. Work was continued on the Victoria-Kumba-Mamfe-Bamenda Trunk Road "A" and, in order to accelerate progress, a firm of consulting engineers has been engaged to prepare the necessary specifications. A start was made on reconstructing the Mamfe-Cross River Road, a significant development made possible by a grant of £141,550 from the International Co-operation Administration. To accelerate economic development the Northern Region Government have given priority to the establishment of an effective system of communications in the Northern Cameroons, and in particular to the opening up of communications with the Mambila Plateau. To this end every effort is being made to complete the Jamtari-Serti and Jamtari-Beli roads and the survey of possible routes up the Mambila escarpment has started.

601. In order that it could be informed of the financial affairs of the Cameroons Development Corporation, with particular reference to its capital requirements, the Federal Government arranged for an investigation into the affairs of the Corporation to be undertaken by a firm of accountants having experience of the finances and economics of plantation enterprise. The investigating accountants have now reported to the Federal Government. The Report is being examined and the Federal Government is considering proposals for the future capital structure of the Corporation and ways and means of providing capital.

Social advancement

602. A further £18,000 was made available during the financial year 1956-57 to Native Authorities for various community development projects and £20,000 for the Menemo-Ngwaw road.

603. The Victoria Federated Native Authority passed rules for the registration of births and deaths to come into force on 1st January, 1957. The Bani Native Authority passed similar rules in 1955.

604. At its August session 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 should be introduced providing for the regulation of bride price and 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 and are willing to introduce remedial legislation.

605. Every effort is being made to promote the education of women and every year sees further advancement, as the school enrolment figures show. In 1956, the Territory's first girls' secondary school and the first Grade II Teachers' Course for Women were opened.

606. The Northern Region Government continues to make every effort to improve the status of women; the Provincial Girls' Schools in Bornu and Adamawa and the Women's Training Centre at Maiduguri are evidence of this. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is still considerable prejudice against female education on the grounds of religion, custom and financial loss. Chiefs, Ministers and leaders of the community are doing their best to allay this prejudice by sending their own daughters to school.

607. In the Southern Cameroons native courts are no longer empowered to impose corporal punishment except on juveniles.

608. The Southern Cameroons Government is giving every encouragement to the continued expansion of medical services. Its objective is that every Division in the territory should be served with at least one hospital, and this objective is now in sight. The new 102-bed Government Hospital at Bamenda, built from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, was opened in April by the Governor-General. The new 34-bed Hospital at Nkambe is nearing completion. A new 38-bed private hospital for the treatment of plantation employees was opened at Lobe, in Kumba Division. The sum of £40,000 was allotted from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for the erection of a Government Hospital at Wum; by the end of the year construction work had begun. Leprosy work is expanding; eighteen assistant leprosy inspectors returned to the territory from Oji River where they had undergone one year's intensive training in leprosy control. They are to carry their work into the field by opening extramural clinics where non-infective cases can be treated on the spot. The WHO—UNICEF anti-yaws campaign was continued throughout the year in Wum Division.

609. The Northern Region Government have approved the following medical projects in the Northern Cameroons:

- (i) A 16-bed ward to be built by the Sudan United Mission at Gwoza.
- (ii) A 12-bed ward for a Health Centre and a house for a Medical Officer to be built at Sugu, and an ambulance provided.
- (iii) A grant to be made to Adamawa Native Authority to build a Health Centre at Gashaka.
- (iv) An additional sum of £60,000 to be devoted to the Northern Cameroons for additional medical facilities during the current five-year plan, including the projects mentioned above.

Educational advancement

610. The Southern Cameroons Government is spending 24 per cent. of its Budget on education in the financial year 1956-57, an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the figure for 1953-54, and is doing all it can to expand the educational facilities in the territory. In this it has been helped by generous grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the expansion of primary education, secondary education and teacher training, and by financial assistance from the International Co-operation Administration for the development of Manual Training in primary schools. The Southern Cameroons Government has given careful examination to the observations contained in the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation Report (T/1223). An application has been made to UNESCO for the provision of an expert to give assistance in drawing up fresh plans for an adult literacy campaign.

611. During the year the Northern Region Ministry of Education have given the closest possible attention to the Northern Cameroons and an Inspector of Education made a comprehensive tour of all schools in Northern Trust Territory with the exception of those in the Mambila Plateau. This area was later visited by the Provincial Education Officer of Adamawa Province. The reports of these two officers will be of considerable value in the formulation of plans for improving education facilities in the territory. Every effort is being made to extend the scope and efficiency of the adult education campaign. There has been an increase of very nearly 100 per cent. in the number of adult classes enrolled since the previous year.

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	88	391-399
2	7-9	89	400
3	15-22	90	401
4	Foreword and 10-14	91	402
5	23	92	403
6, 7	24-25	93	404
8, 9	26-29	94	405-410
10	30-33	95, 97	405-408
11	34	96	411-415
12	35-49	98	416-422
13	50-53	99	421-422
14, 16	54-58	100	423-430
15	59	101, 102	431
17, 18, 20	60-81	103	432-434
19	82-99	104	431, 435
21	100-125	105	431
22	126-130	106-108	436-444
23	131-147	109, 110	445-448
24	148-152	111-135	449-466
25	153-169	136-138	467-468
26	153-171	139	469
27	170-171	140, 141	470-475
28	172	142	476-478
29-34	173-181	143	479
35	182-185	144	480
36, 37	186-188	145, 149	481-483
38-41	189-190	150	484-494
42	191-195	151	495-501
43, 44	196	152	502-509
45	197-206	153	510-512
46	Not applicable	154, 155	513
47	207	156	514
48	208	157	515-522
49	209	158	523-525
50	210-269	159	526-527
51-54	270-289	160	528
55-57	290-312	161, 162	529-534
58-60	313-320	163, 164	535
61	321	165, 166	536-537
62	322-328	167	538
63	329	168	539-540
64-66	330-336	169, 170	541-542
67-69	337	171	543-548
70-73	338	172	549-555
74	339-340	173	556-558
75-77	341-366	174, 175	559-561
78	367	176	562-565
79	368-372	177	566-574
80	373	178	575
81	374-378	179, 180	576-578
82	379	181	579-580
83	380	182-184	581-582
84	381	185	583
85	382	186	373
86	383-389	187	584
87	390	188	585
		189, 190	586-612

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
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CAPACITY

1 pint	=	.5682 litre
8 pints	= 1 Imperial gallon	= 4.546 litres

WEIGHT

1 Troy ounce	=	31.10 grammes
1 avoirdupois ounce	=	28.35 grammes
16 avoirdupois ounces	= 1 pound(lb)	= .4536 kilogramme
112 lbs.	= 1 hundredweight	= 50.80 kilogrammes
20 hundredweights	= 1 ton or long ton	= 1.016 tonnes

MONEY

12 pence (12d.)	=	1 shilling (1/- or 1s.)
20 shillings	=	1 pound sterling (£)
1 pound sterling	=	2.80 U.S. dollars (\$2.80).

APPENDIX I. POPULATION.

Introductory Note

The fullest and most reliable demographic particulars yet obtained in the Cameroons Trust Territory are contained in the 1952 population census figures for the Northern Areas and the 1953 census figures for the Southern Areas. The population figures given in the following tables, except the 1921 and 1931 census figures in Table 1, are all actual 1952-53 Census figures. Reliable detailed estimates for subsequent years are not available. Overall estimates, however, have been made of the population of the Northern and Southern areas at mid-1956 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

<i>Area</i>	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-1956 total population of the Trust Territory has been estimated at 1,530,000 (North 734,000, South 796,000).

TABLE 2. AFRICAN POPULATION, BY AREA, 1952-53, DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
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						
MALES						
TOTAL	687,100	336,800	13,300	5,700	2,500	328,800
Males	331,900	155,200	4,900	5,700	2,500	163,600
Females	355,200	181,600	8,400	—	—	165,200
TOTAL POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total	409,100	195,000	11,300	3,700	1,500	197,600
Cubanawa District	66,700	32,700	1,100	300	300	32,300
Madagali District	55,000	24,800	—	100	100	30,000
Mambila District	36,800	19,500	3,000	200	200	13,000
Mubi District	84,000	42,100	1,400	1,100	400	39,000
Nassarawa District	55,000	19,600	1,200	300	100	33,800
Other Districts	111,600	56,300	4,600	1,700	400	48,600
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	12,800	6,400	—	—	—	6,400
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	265,200	135,400	2,000	2,000	1,000	124,800
MALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total	196,800	88,500	3,800	3,700	1,500	99,300
Cubanawa District	31,500	14,400	200	300	300	16,300
Madagali District	26,300	11,100	—	100	100	15,000
Mambila District	20,100	11,400	1,600	200	200	6,700
Mubi District	39,200	17,600	400	1,100	400	19,700
Nassarawa District	26,000	8,000	200	300	100	17,400
Other Districts	53,700	26,000	1,400	1,700	400	24,200
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,200	3,000	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	128,900	63,700	1,100	2,000	1,000	61,100
FEMALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total	212,300	106,500	7,500	—	—	98,300
Cubanawa District	35,200	18,300	900	—	—	16,000
Madagali District	28,700	13,700	—	—	—	15,000
Mambila District	16,700	8,100	1,400	—	—	7,200
Mubi District	44,800	24,500	1,000	—	—	19,300
Nassarawa District	29,000	11,600	1,000	—	—	16,400
Other Districts	57,900	30,000	3,200	—	—	24,400
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,600	3,400	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	136,300	71,700	900	—	—	63,700

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

TABLE 7B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Area and Sex	Total	Occupational Category				
		Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen—males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical—males only	All others (male & female)
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, 1956,
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN—
NORTHERN CAMEROONS

Nationality	Total	Adults		Children
		Males	Females	
TOTAL	76	37	23	16
Aden Arab	12	6	3	3
American	16	5	6	5
British	30	15	8	7
Danish	5	1	3	1
Irish	12	9	3	—
Lebanese	1	1	—	—

TABLE 9B. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, 1956,
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Nationality	Total	Adults		Children
		Males	Females	
TOTAL	859	415	262	182
American	47	9	22	16
Australian	1	1	—	—
British	645	310	195	140
Canadian	1	—	1	—
Danish	4	3	1	—
Dutch	73	60	7	6
French	3	1	—	2
Irish	10	8	2	—
Italian	12	—	12	—
New Zealander	7	3	1	3
Swiss	56	20	21	15

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

TABLE 10. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION BY NATIONALITY
TRUST TERRITORY, 1952 TO 1956

<i>Nationality</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
TOTAL	935	778	797	758	743
Aden Arab	12	6	4	4	1
American	63	39	67	64	68
Australian	1	4	2	1	5
Austrian	—	1	—	—	—
British	675	566	598	565	554
Canadian	1	5	4	4	1
Danish	9	6	5	4	3
Dutch	73	60	53	53	42
French	3	1	1	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	22	12	12	13	10
Italian	12	12	6	7	8
Lebanese	1	1	—	—	—
Maltese	—	2	1	1	1
New Zealander	7	6	—	—	—
South African	—	1	1	1	1
Swiss	56	56	43	41	49

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

APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1956

<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	6,732(67)	4,752(48)	1,846(10)	134(9)
North	1,809(—)	759(—)	1,033(—)	17(—)
South	4,923(67)	3,993(48)	813(10)	117(9)
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL				
Total Trust Territory	50	23	25	2
North	—	—	—	—
South	50	23	25	2
ADMINISTRATION				
Total Trust Territory	243(4)	179(2)	32	32(2)
North	14	2	7	5
South	229(4)	177(2)	25	27(2)
AGRICULTURAL AND COCOA SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	551	512	31	8
North	5	—	3	2
South	546	512	28	6
AUDIT				
Total Trust Territory	10	2	6	2
North	—	—	—	—
South	10	2	6	2
AVIATION				
Total Trust Territory	7	—	7	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	7	—	7	—
CO-OPERATIVE				
Total Trust Territory	21	14	3	4
North	—	—	—	—
South	21	14	3	4
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE				
Total Trust Territory	168	60	107	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	168	60	107	1
EDUCATION				
Total Trust Territory	132(18)	84(14)	27(2)	21(2)
North	11	2	7	2
South	121(18)	82(14)	20(2)	19(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 Port Authority.

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1956 (continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
ELECTRICITY				
Total Trust Territory	—	—	—	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	—	—	—	—
FORESTRY				
Total Trust Territory	51	26	21	4
North	—	—	—	—
South	51	26	21	4
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	—	—	—	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	—	—	—	—
JUDICIAL				
Total Trust Territory	26	15	9	2
North	—	—	—	—
South	26	15	9	2
LABOUR				
Total Trust Territory	9	6	2	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	9	6	2	1
LAND				
Total Trust Territory	8	6	1	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	8	6	1	1
LEGAL				
Total Trust Territory	4	2	1	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	4	2	1	1
MARKETING AND EXPORTS				
Total Trust Territory	24	5	19	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	24	5	19	—
MEDICAL				
Total Trust Territory	264(34)	112(21)	137(8)	15(5)
North	40	—	40	—
South	224(34)	112(21)	97(8)	15(5)
METEOROLOGICAL				
Total Trust Territory	10	3	7	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	10	3	7	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1956 (continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY				
Total Trust Territory	27	14	12	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	27	14	12	1
POLICE				
Total Trust Territory	366	331	31	4
North	33	6	27	—
South	333	325	4	4
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
Total Trust Territory	158	94	60	4
North	—	—	—	—
South	158	94	60	4
PRISONS				
Total Trust Territory	121(11)	108(11)	12	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	121(11)	108(11)	12	1
PUBLIC WORKS				
Total Trust Territory	4,368	3,076	1,268	24
North	1,701	749	944	8
South	2,667	2,327	324	16
SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	92	70	19	3
North	—	—	—	—
South	92	70	19	3
VETERINARY				
Total Trust Territory	22	10	9	3
North	5	—	5	—
South	17	10	4	3

TABLE 12. TOTAL GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY DEPARTMENTS, AND BY ORIGIN, 1952-1956

Department or Origin	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total	6,732(67)	6,428(34)	1,445(60)	1,439(50)	1,493(59)
DEPARTMENTS					
Accountant-General	50	47(1)	18	18	18
Administration	243(4)	241	130	130	143
Agriculture	551	328	63	60	53
Audit	10	10	—	—	—
Aviation	7	7	1	1	—
Co-operative	21	14	11	11	9
Customs and Excise	168	142	124	140	164
Education	132(18)	118(20)	75(13)	67(13)	80(14)
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	51	39	44	41	49
Geological Survey	—	—	—	—	3
Judicial	26	22	9	9	8
Labour	9	7	7	8	11
Land	8	6	—	—	—
Legal	4	4	—	—	—
Marketing and Exports	24	21	18	20	21
Medical	264(34)	270(5)	222(41)	209(32)	206(39)
Meteorological	10	9	5	5	5
Nigerian Ports Authority (2)	27	28	28	28	31
Police	366	325	352	356	304
Posts and Telegraphs	158	171(1)	146(1)	147	142
Prison	121(11)	91(7)	81(5)	81(5)	85(6)
Public Works (3)	4,368	4,331	74	82	93
Survey	92	93	22	12	52
Veterinary	22	104	15	14	16
ORIGIN					
Cameroonians	4,752	4,543	873	850	843(a)
Other Africans	1,846	1,774	494	512	556(a)
Non-indigenous (b)	134	111	78	77	94

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

<i>Scale</i>	<i>Starting Point</i> £	<i>Increments and maxima</i> £
A	624	× 36—696 × 8—804 × 42—1,140 × 48—1, 380
Upper Segment	1,188	× 48—1,380
Extension	1,434	× 54—1,650
B 1	600	× 30—660 × 90—750 × 30—780
2	816	× 36—888 × 42—972
3	1,014	× 42—1,140
4	1,188	× 48—1,380
C (Technical) Training Grade	288	× 27—315 × 30—345
1	408	× 18—462 × 24—510
2	570	× 24—618 × 72—690 × 24—714 × 30—744
3	774	× 30—864
4	900	× 36—972 × 42—1,014
5	1,056	× 42—1,140
6	1,188	× 48—1,380
C (Executive) Training Grade	270	× 12—318
1	390	× 18—444 × 24—492
2	540	× 24—588 × 72—660 × 24—684 × 30—714
3	744	× 30—834
4	864	× 36—972
5	1,014	× 42—1,140
6	1,188	× 48—1,380
D 1	150	× 6—162 × 18—180 × 9—198
2	207	× 9—234 × 12—258
3	282	× 12—330 × 15—375
4	390	× 18—444 × 24—492
5A	516	× 24—660 × 30—690
5B	540	× 24—660 × 30—720
Sub-scale	114	× 6—132 × 12—144
E 1A	90	× 6—102 × 9—120
1B	150	× 9—168 × 27—195 × 9—213
1C	222	× 9—240 × 12—276
2	288	× 12—300 × 15—330
3	288	× 12—300 × 15—375
4	408	× 18—462 × 24—510
5	540	× 24—660 × 30—720
F 1	114	× 6—126 × 12—138 × 9—156
2	165	× 9—192 × 12—204
3	216	× 12—276
4	288	× 12—300 × 15—330
G 1A	66	× 6—78
1	90	× 6—102
2	114	× 6—132
3	138	× 6—168
4	174	× 6—192

TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES (continued)

Scale	Starting Point £	Increments and Maxima £
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—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—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

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, 1953-1956

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Total	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)
	1953 1,292 (21)	458	515 (19)	108	211 (2)
Administration	1956 466	382	—	37	47
	1955 539 (1)	450	—	44	45 (1)
	1954 566	427	—	60	79
	1953 575	420	—	78	77
Agriculture	1956 25	1	19	1	4
	1955 26	—	19	—	7
	1954 25	3	19	—	3
	1953 20	2	16	—	2
Education	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
	1953 127 (10)	2	119 (10)	3	3
Forestry	1956 22	1	12	—	9
	1955 23	1	13	—	9
	1954 24	1	17	—	6
	1953 23	1	17	—	5
Judicial	1956 59	9	13	28	9
	1955 71	22	12	28	9
	1954 40	22	—	14	4
	1953 38	23	—	12	3
Medical and Health	1956 88 (8)	1	61 (8)	—	26
	1955 84 (7)	1	57 (7)	—	26
	1954 48 (9)	1	36 (7)	1	10 (2)
	1953 49 (7)	1	37 (5)	1	10 (2)
Police	1956 213	1	212	—	—
	1955 214	1	213	—	—
	1954 221	1	147	—	73
	1953 213	1	141	—	71
Prisons	1956 73 (2)	1	71 (2)	1	—
	1955 73 (2)	1	71 (2)	1	—
	1954 131 (4)	—	128 (4)	3	—
	1953 131 (4)	—	128 (4)	3	—

TABLE 15A. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS
NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953-1956 (continued)

Department	Total	Functional category				
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others	
Survey	1956	3	—	2	—	1
	1955	3	—	2	—	1
	1954	8	—	5	—	3
	1953	7	—	4	—	3
Treasury	1956	13	1	3	6	3
	1955	12	—	3	7	2
	1954	16	5	—	7	4
	1953	14	4	—	7	3
Veterinary	1956	36	1	26	—	9
	1955	34	1	24	—	9
	1954	29	2	27	—	—
	1953	28	2	26	—	—
Public Works	1956	64	1	25	2	36
	1955	150	—	21	2	127
	1954	70	2	28	4	36
	1953	67	2	27	4	34

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, 1953-1956

Department	Total	Functional category				
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others	
Total	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
	1953	910 (25)	53	332 (25)	90	435
Administration	1956	24	1	—	14	9
	1955	21	—	1	16	4
	1954	27	11	—	12	4
	1953	51	38	—	9	4

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

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953-1956 (continued)

Department	Total	Functional category				
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others	
Agriculture . . .	1956	33	—	—	—	33
	1955	4	—	—	—	4
	1954	1	—	—	—	1
	1953	1	—	1	—	—
Education . . .	1956	210 (33)	—	188 (31)	22 (2)	—
	1955	233 (40)	—	211 (35)	1	21 (5)
	1954	228 (20)	—	266 (20)	—	2
	1953	177 (18)	—	177 (18)	—	—
Forestry . . .	1956	52	—	20	—	32
	1955	21	—	21	—	—
	1954	22	—	22	—	—
	1953	23	—	23	—	—
Judicial . . .	1956	308	—	2	110	196
	1955	325	—	1	67	257
	1954	336	3	—	70	263
	1953	328	1	—	61	266
Medical and Health . . .	1956	206 (23)	—	104 (23)	—	102
	1955	104 (15)	—	78 (10)	10 (1)	16 (4)
	1954	121 (23)	—	68 (23)	—	53
	1953	174 (7)	—	79 (7)	—	95
Survey . . .	1956	5	—	3	2	—
	1955	4	—	4	—	—
	1954	9	—	4	—	5
	1953	9	—	4	—	5
Treasury . . .	1956	100	—	18	68	14
	1955	74	1	3	52	18
	1954	71	13	—	43	15
	1953	38	13	—	18	7
Veterinary . . .	1956	56	—	25	1	30
	1955	34	—	28	1	5
	1954	49	—	33	15	1
	1953	30	—	28	1	1
Public Works . . .	1956	267	—	32	4	231
	1955	172	—	27	3	142
	1954	40	—	20	6	14
	1953	79	1	20	1	57

NOTE : Numbers of female staff included are shown in brackets.

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

TABLE 16. TOTAL ALL AREAS, 1953-56

<i>Department</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total	2,498 (72)	2,387 (79)	2,214 (70)	2,202 (46)
Administration	490	560 (1)	593	626
Agriculture	58	30	26	21
Education	385 (39)	399 (54)	360 (34)	304 (28)
Forestry	74	44	46	46
Judicial	367	396	376	366
Medical and Health	294 (31)	188 (22)	169 (32)	223 (14)
Police	213	214	221	213
Prisons	73 (2)	73 (2)	131 (4)	131 (4)
Survey	8	7	17	16
Treasury	113	86	87	52
Veterinary	92	68	78	58
Works	331	322	110	146

TABLE 16A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1953-56

<i>Department</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total	1,237 (16)	1,395 (24)	1,310 (27)	1,292 (21)
Administration	466	539 (1)	566	575
Agriculture	25	26	25	20
Education	175 (6)	166 (14)	132 (14)	127 (10)
Forestry	22	23	24	23
Judicial	59	71	40	38
Medical and Health	88 (8)	84 (7)	48 (9)	49 (7)
Police	213	214	221	213
Prisons	73 (2)	73 (2)	131 (4)	131 (4)
Survey	3	3	8	7
Treasury	13	12	16	14
Veterinary	36	34	29	28
Works	64	150	70	67

NOTE: See Notes under Table 15A.

TABLE 16B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1953-56

<i>Department</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total	1,261 (56)	992 (55)	904 (43)	910 (25)
Administration	24	21	27	51
Agriculture	33	4	1	1
Education	210 (33)	233 (40)	228 (20)	177 (18)
Forestry	52	21	22	23
Judicial	308	325	336	328
Medical and Health	206 (23)	104 (15)	121 (23)	174 (7)
Police	—	—	—	—
Prisons	—	—	—	—
Survey	5	4	9	9
Treasury	100	74	71	38
Veterinary	56	34	49	30
Works	267	172	40	79

NOTE: Female staff are shown in brackets.

TABLE 17A. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS—NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1956

Departments	Functional Category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other
Administration	{ £162—768; 2,530; 3,190; A, B	—	C—J	G, J, K; £102
Agriculture	C	E—J	F, G	K
Education	{ £366—468; E, EB	F—K; EA—EE	F, G	K
Forestry	D	F—J		
Judicial	{ £282—492; C—H	—	E—J	J, K
Medical and Health	C, D	E—K	F, G	G, K
Police	PE, PG	PF—PL	F	—
Prisons	PE	PF—PL; K	—	—
Public Works	A, C, D	C—J	F, G	G, J, K
Survey	—	F, G	—	J, K
Treasury	£400; A, E	C, D	F—J	J, K
Veterinary	C	E—J	F	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

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	—	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, 1956:
NORTHERN CAMEROONS

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point</i> £	<i>Increments, Maxima</i> £	<i>Efficiency Bars</i> £
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, 1956

<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, 1956 (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 1952 TO 1956 AND PENALTIES IMPOSED

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total (a)	Crime or offence charged								
		Criminal offences					Other offences			
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases	
PERSONS DEALT WITH:										
Total	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
	1952	2,506	11	28	428	777	523	215	54	470
Females	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
	1952	78	—	1	28	17	17	—	—	15
Males	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
	1952	2,428	11	27	400	760	506	215	54	455
DISPOSAL OF CASES:										
Discharged	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
	1952	552	3	11	91	231	100	30	9	77
Sent for trial	1956	38	4	19	15	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	8	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—
	1954	13	3	6	3	—	—	1	—	—
	1953	23	6	9	7	—	—	1	—	—
	1952	6	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
Summary conviction	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
	1952	1,948	7	13	337	546	423	184	45	393

NOTE: (a) Adults charged in Bamenda Magistrate's Court not included in 1952-55 figures.

TABLE 19. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1952 TO 1956 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 CONVICTIONS:									
Imprisonment . 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
1952	873	5	10	127	374	257	19	13	68
Whipping . 1956	22	—	—	9	10	3	—	—	—
1955	30	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	14
1952-1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine . . . 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
1952	916	1	1	175	129	130	157	26	297
Bound over . 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
1952	159	1	2	35	43	36	8	6	28

TABLE 20. JUVENILES CHARGED BEFORE MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1952 TO 1956

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	1956	83	—	—	14	32	13	—	—	24
	1955	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7
	1954	39	—	—	15	9	7	6	—	2
	1953	28	—	—	5	11	5	5	—	2
	1952	23	—	—	6	12	—	5	—	—
Females	1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1954	6	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
	1953	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
	1952	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Males	1956	83	—	—	14	32	13	—	—	24
	1955	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7
	1954	33	—	—	13	7	6	5	—	2
	1953	24	—	—	3	11	3	5	—	2
	1952	17	—	—	6	9	—	2	—	—
DISPOSAL OF CASES:										
Discharged	1956	29	—	—	10	5	1	—	—	13
	1955	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
	1954	21	—	—	10	2	4	5	—	—
	1953	10	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	—
	1952	9	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	—
Summary conviction	1956	54	—	—	4	27	12	—	—	11
	1955	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
	1954	18	—	—	5	7	3	1	—	2
	1953	18	—	—	3	7	5	1	—	2
	1952	14	—	—	5	8	—	1	—	—
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:										
Imprisonment:—	1953-1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Whipping	1956	47	—	—	4	26	7	—	—	10
	1955	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
	1954	10	—	—	2	4	3	—	—	1
	1953	15	—	—	2	7	5	—	—	1
	1952	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fine	1956	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
	1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
	1953	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	1952	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
Bound over	1956	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
	1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
	1953	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (a) Juveniles charged in Bamenda Magistrate's Court not included in 1952-55 figures.

TABLE 21. TRUST TERRITORY OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY THE HIGH COURT, 1952 TO 1956

<i>Disposal or Sentence</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Crime—or offence</i>				
			<i>Man-slaughter</i>	<i>Homicide</i>	<i>Offences against</i>		<i>Other crimes</i>
					<i>the person</i>	<i>property</i>	
DISPOSAL OF CASES:							
TOTAL DEALT WITH:							
	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
	1952 . . .	4	—	1	3	—	—
Acquitted . . .	1956 . . .	11	2	4	3	1	1
	1955 . . .	8	3	1	—	—	4
	1954 . . .	4	—	1	—	2	1
	1953 . . .	4	—	—	—	3	1
	1952 . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Convicted . . .	1956 . . .	20	4	4	4	7	1
	1955 . . .	17	3	2	—	2	10
	1954 . . .	7	1	—	3	2	1
	1953 . . .	5	1	—	—	2	2
	1952 . . .	3	—	—	3	—	—
SENTENCES IMPOSED:							
Death	1956 . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
	1955 . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
	1952-54 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison	1956 . . .	14	4	1	2	7	—
	1955 . . .	14	3	—	—	2	9
	1954 . . .	7	1	—	3	2	1
	1953 . . .	5	1	—	—	2	2
	1952 . . .	3	—	—	3	—	—
Whipping	1956 (a) . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—
	1955 . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
	1953-54 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine	1956 . . .	2	—	—	1	—	1
	1955 . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
	1952-54 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bound over	1952-56 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (a) A juvenile tried with an adult.

TABLE 22. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN TRUST TERRITORY AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1952 TO 1956

<i>Offence or penalty</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
OFFENCE:					
Total	13,132	12,685	9,625	11,159	9,848
Robbery, burglary, etc.	1,481	1,486	1,357	1,727	1,503
Theft of livestock or farm produce	856	932	549	896	635
Wounding or assault	1,929	2,250	1,833	1,910	2,038
Disturbing the peace	964	1,002	873	828	592
Adultery	683	799	391	633	387
Witchcraft or juju	29	53	126	—	86
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	1,920	2,077	2,095	1,678	1,717
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	1,493	1,037	313	760	518
Other offences	3,777	3,049	2,088	2,727	2,372
PENALTY IMPOSED:					
Total	10,124	8,590	7,435	8,846	8,331
Imprisonment:					
Over 1 year	94	322	53	43	29
6 to 12 months	393	261	211	236	189
1 to 5 months	897	1,110	770	1,223	940
Under 1 month	421	446	298	434	454
Fine:					
Over £5	311	370	145	689	77
Not over £5	7,923	6,056	5,872	5,689	6,150
Whipping	85	25	32	41	28
Other penalties	—	—	54	491	464

TABLE 23A. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN THE NORTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED BY AREAS, 1956

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>	<i>Adamawa Province</i>	<i>Benue Province</i>	<i>Bornu Province</i>
OFFENCE :			
Total	4,152(a)	43(a)	2,406
Robbery, burglary, etc.	960	—	308
Theft of livestock or farm produce	316	10	302
Wounding or assault	841	4	287
Disturbing the peace	620	—	175
Adultery	314	—	8
Witchcraft or juju	5	—	—
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	162	13	523
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	16	16	2
Other offences	918	—	801
PENALTY IMPOSED :			
Total	4,152	43	1,852
Imprisonment :			
Over 1 year	2	—	92
6 to 12 months	73	—	320
1 to 5 months	529	23	125
Under 1 month	192	—	2
Fine :			
Over £5	106	—	152
Not over £5	3,187	20	1,139
Whipping	63	—	22
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, 1956

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>	<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>
OFFENCE :		
Total	3,597	2,934
Robbery, burglary, etc.	114	99
Theft of livestock or farm produce	138	90
Wounding or assault	421	376
Disturbing the peace	96	73
Adultery	307	54
Witchcraft or juju	—	24
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	764	458
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	767	692
Other Offences	990	1,068
PENALTY IMPOSED :		
Total	2,119	1,958
Imprisonment :		
Over 1 year	—	—
6 to 12 months	—	—
1 to 5 months	149	71
Under 1 month	96	131
Fine :		
Over £5	41	12
Not over £5	1,833	1,744
Whipping	—	—
Other penalties	—	—

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 1956-57.

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 1955-56, 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	
1. Customs and Excise	905,100	45·3
2. Direct Taxes	388,000	19·4
3. Licences	29,400	1·5
4. Mining	—	—
5. Fees of Court	17,800	0·9
6. Marine	4,100	0·2
7. Posts and Telegraphs	23,000	1·2
8. Water	700	—
9. Earnings of Government Departments	36,600	1·8
10. Rents	8,200	0·4
11. Interest	600	—
12. Reimbursements	10,300	0·5
13. Miscellaneous	18,100	0·9
Total	1,441,900	72·1
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	131,200	6·6
Cameroons Road Fund	426,200	21·3

**TABLE 26. MAIN SOURCES OF NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE
ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1947-48 TO 1953-54**

Source	£ thousand						
	1953-54	1952-3	1951-2	1950-1	1949-50	1948-9	1947-8
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, 1956-57:
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Recurrent Budget, 1956-57		£	£
Estimated Revenue:—			
Ordinary Revenue		272,575	
Southern Cameroons Grant and CDC Profits		100,000	
CDW Grants		81,820	
Guaranteed Sum		480,000*	934,395
Estimated Expenditure:—			
Personal Emoluments		399,740	
Other Charges		499,235	
Special Expenditure		20,650	919,625
Estimated Surplus			£14,770
Capital Budget, 1956-57			
Estimated Expenditure		435,895	435,895
Estimated Revenue:—			
CDW Grants		291,860	
Other Capital Revenues		56,000	347,860
Estimated Deficit			£88,035
General Budget Summary, 1956-57			
Estimated Expenditure:—			
Recurrent Budget		919,625	
Capital Budget		435,895	1,355,520
Estimated Revenue:—			
Recurrent Budget		934,395	
Capital Budget		347,860	1,282,255
Estimated Deficit			£73,265

* 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 (£100,000) from the statutory grant and C.D.C. profits. See also Part VI, Chapter I, of this Report.

Source: Southern Cameroons Government approved Estimates 1956-57, in which full details have been published.

TABLE 28. REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY SOURCE

TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1952-53 TO 1956-57

£

Source	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
TOTAL REVENUE	574,700	558,500	506,000	366,000	378,700
Total Ordinary Revenue	557,500	511,400	458,700	344,000	359,200
General Tax	297,500	245,000	231,500	175,000	182,100
Jangali	117,700	120,600	109,300	84,800	76,800
Native Courts	36,400	38,300	33,400	24,100	24,400
Interest	7,100	6,100	4,600	3,200	4,700
Miscellaneous	41,400	45,300	23,500	9,400	34,900
Grants	57,400	56,100	56,400	45,500	36,300
Special Revenue—Arrears of 1955-56 Tax	10,600	—	—	—	—
Trade and Industry	1,100	1,000	400	10,800	1,200
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	5,500	46,100	46,900	11,200	18,300

NOTE: Figures are partly estimated.

TABLE 29A. NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1952-53 TO 1956-57

£

Source	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
TOTAL REVENUE	306,600	320,900	272,500	219,200	198,600
Total Ordinary Revenue	300,100	290,300	245,500	213,800	190,200
General Tax	155,100	142,700	112,500	110,900	104,100
Jangali	69,300	73,000	68,700	55,000	46,800
Native Courts	12,300	14,900	12,500	9,300	6,700
Interest	4,600	4,600	4,100	1,500	3,400
Miscellaneous	10,500	13,700	8,800	7,700	5,500
Grants	48,300	41,400	38,900	29,400	23,700
Trade and Industry	1,100	1,000	400	300	600
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	5,400	29,600	26,600	5,100	7,800

NOTES:

1. All figures are partly estimated, and those for 1955-56 and earlier are revised estimates
2. These figures exclude a small amount of revenue of Native Authorities in Benué Province which cannot be estimated with any reasonable degree of accuracy.

TABLE 29B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1952-53 TO 1956-57

£

Source	1956-57(a)	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
TOTAL REVENUE	268,100	237,600	233,500	146,800	180,100
Total Ordinary Revenue	257,400	221,100	213,200	130,200	169,000
General Tax	142,400	102,300	119,000	64,100	78,000
Jangali	48,400	47,600	40,600	29,800	30,000
Native Courts	24,100	23,400	20,900	16,800	17,700
Interest	2,500	1,500	500	1,700	1,300
Miscellaneous	30,900	31,600	14,700	1,700	29,400
Grants	9,100	14,700	17,500	16,100	12,600
Special Revenue—Arrears of 1955-56 Tax	10,600	—	—	—	—
Trade and Industry Reimbursements and Codified Grants	—	—	—	10,500	600
	100	16,500	20,300	6,100	10,500

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

TABLE 30. DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE
IN TRUST TERRITORY

TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1952-53 TO 1956-57

£

Heads of Expenditure	1956-57 (a)	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	561,600	560,500	475,900	487,700	329,300
Total Ordinary Expenditure	471,500	410,800	358,500	401,500	285,800
Administration	65,900	53,700	45,300	70,200	36,600
Agriculture	14,300	8,600	7,000	8,900	7,400
District Council Funds	9,500	7,700	9,600	7,700	4,400
Education	90,800	66,000	60,100	65,300	38,500
Forestry	10,700	7,800	7,200	8,500	6,000
Judicial	40,700	32,200	31,800	34,300	26,600
Medical and Health	56,200	39,500	36,800	39,800	25,200
Miscellaneous	31,000	63,400	41,600	35,700	47,200
Pensions	4,800	5,200	5,300	2,200	1,600
Police	20,900	15,900	14,100	22,700	12,200
Prisons	18,000	16,400	15,100	15,800	19,500
Survey	2,100	900	1,100	1,600	1,800
Treasury	16,600	12,500	10,600	11,600	8,100
Veterinary	15,100	10,200	9,600	10,500	6,400
Works Recurrent	74,900	70,800	63,300	66,700	44,300
Recoverable Expenditure	—	14,300	9,800	9,300	12,000
Trade and Industry	900	1,000	400	500	500
Works, Extraordinary	89,200	134,400	107,200	76,400	31,000

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

**DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE
IN TRUST TERRITORY**

TABLE 31A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1952-53 TO 1956-57

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1956-57(a)	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	280,500	325,100	261,600	284,200	170,400
Total Ordinary Expenditure . . .	246,300	232,400	189,600	241,900	153,500
Administration	41,800	38,100	31,800	47,200	26,900
Agriculture	11,000	5,600	5,200	7,000	5,600
District Council Funds	9,500	7,700	6,500	7,700	4,400
Education	51,900	40,200	33,500	41,100	21,400
Forestry	4,200	3,200	2,700	4,600	1,900
Judicial	8,900	7,500	6,500	8,800	4,800
Medical and Health	18,500	16,200	12,100	15,500	7,900
Miscellaneous	15,500	36,500	20,900	16,600	16,700
Pensions	2,200	3,000	3,500	2,200	1,600
Police	20,900	15,900	14,100	22,700	12,200
Prisons	17,900	16,300	15,100	15,700	19,400
Survey	700	500	500	800	500
Treasury	3,600	2,800	2,300	3,700	1,900
Veterinary	7,900	5,400	5,200	6,900	3,900
Works, recurrent	31,800	33,500	29,700	41,400	24,400
Recoverable Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and Industry	900	1,000	400	500	500
Works, Extraordinary	33,300	91,700	71,600	41,800	16,400

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

TABLE 31B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1952-53 TO 1956-57

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1956-57(a)	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	281,100	235,400	221,200	203,500	158,900
Total Ordinary Expenditure . . .	225,200	178,400	168,900	159,600	132,300
Administration	24,100	15,600	13,500	23,000	9,700
Agriculture	3,300	3,000	1,800	1,900	1,800
District Council Funds	—	—	3,100	—	—
Education	38,900	25,800	26,600	24,200	17,100
Forestry	6,500	4,600	4,500	3,900	4,100
Judicial	31,800	24,700	25,300	25,500	21,800
Medical and Health	37,700	23,300	24,700	24,300	17,300
Miscellaneous	15,500	26,900	20,700	19,100	30,500
Pensions	2,600	2,200	1,800	—	—
Police	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons	100	100	—	100	100
Survey	1,400	400	600	800	1,300
Treasury	13,000	9,700	8,300	7,900	6,200
Veterinary	7,200	4,800	4,400	3,600	2,500
Works, recurrent	43,100	37,300	33,600	25,300	19,900
Recoverable Expenditure	—	14,300	9,800	9,300	12,000
Trade and Industry	—	—	—	—	—
Works, Extraordinary	55,900	42,700	42,500	34,600	14,600

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 (year ended 30th September) were as follows:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Tax</i>	<i>Revenue</i> £
Cocoa	£4 per ton	26,432
Palm Kernels	£2 per ton	8,144
Palm Oil	£4 per ton	22,852

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, 1956

District	Average Tax paid		Total Tax paid	Number of taxpayers
	s.	d.	£	
Belel	27	0	1,202	890
Gurumpawo	27	0	3,664	2,714
Nassarawa Jada	27	0	12,496	9,256
Sugu	26	0	5,433	4,179
Yebbi	26	6	1,776	1,340
Michika	26	6	14,775	11,151
Gashaka	23	0	2,722	2,367
Madagali	22	6	11,235	8,642
Mambila	22	6	12,290	10,924
Maiha	27	6	4,609	3,352
Mubi	27	0	23,483	17,395
Toungo	26	6	3,755	2,834
Uba	26	6	11,090	8,370
Verre	24	1	6,828	5,670
Zummo	27	0	3,768	2,791

TABLE 33B. BENUE PROVINCE, 1956

District	Average Tax paid		Total Tax paid	Number of Taxpayers
	s.	d.	£	
Kentu	17	0	671	787
Ndoro	16	1	684	849
Tigon	17	0	1,319	1,554

TABLE 33C. BORNU PROVINCE, 1956

District	Average Tax paid		Total Tax paid	Number of Taxpayers
	s.	d.	£	
Bama	26	11	15,879	11,799
Gajibo }	26	4	9,925	7,538
Gumsu }				
Gulumba	25	7	10,455	8,173
Gwoza	18	7	16,440	17,693
Ngala	27	9	7,756	5,590
Rann Kala Bulge	26	9	10,406	7,780
Woloje	25	5	10,101	7,948

TABLE 33D. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1956

Division	Average Tax paid		Total Tax paid	Number of Taxpayers
	s.	d.	£	
Bamenda	15	7	35,831	45,928
Nkambe	14	9	12,951	17,556
Wum	11	0	8,680	15,781
Kumba	20	4	25,672	25,256
Mamfe	17	8	16,767	18,957
Victoria	16	6	17,324	21,000

TAX PAYABLE BY THE NATIVE POPULATION—PROGRESSIVE RATES

TABLE 34A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1956

<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, 1956

<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: 1. 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, 1956

	<i>Northern areas</i>	<i>Southern areas</i>
Rate of tax per head of cattle	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 5 0

NOTE: 1. The total amounts paid appear in the Local Government Revenue Tables Nos. 28, 29A and 29B).

APPENDIX VI. MONEY AND BANKING

Note

Separate monetary statistics are not available, as the same currency 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, 1948 TO 1956

£

Year	Imports			Exports including re-exports
	Total	Bullion	Merchandise	
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
1948	397,200	..	..	1,787,000

TABLE 37. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS: BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1952 TO 1956

£ thousand

Commodity Group	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
IMPORTS: TOTAL	2,010·7	2,094·3	1,666·1	1,617·8	1,967·1
Food, drink, and tobacco:	446·0	329·2	252·4	222·9	130·9
Food	292·5	212·5	145·1	124·9	84·2
Drink	153·1	115·9	106·7	97·3	46·3
Tobacco	0·4	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·4
Raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles	47·4	25·7	28·5	22·8	36·7
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	1,517·3	1,739·4	1,385·2	1,372·1	1,799·5
Textiles	139·8	197·6	135·3	109·7	129·8
Metal goods	605·6	659·7	657·2	935·0	1,056·5
Miscellaneous manufactures	771·9	882·1	592·7	327·4	613·2
Animals, not for food	—	—	—	—	—
EXPORTS—Domestic Produce: TOTAL	4,236·0	4,026·0	4,826·9	5,543·8	3,916·0
Food, drink, and tobacco	3,583·1	3,422·8	4,263·2	4,669·0	3,087·2
Raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles	605·3	568·5	563·7	874·8	828·8
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	47·2	34·7	—	—	—
Animals, not for food	0·4	—	—	—	—

TABLE 38. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS

Commodity	PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1952 TO 1956				
	Values £ thousand				
	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Beer, ale, stout, etc.	143.4	106.1	97.2	79.8	36.8
Salt, other than table salt (a)	13.2	9.8	8.1	10.4	12.4
Flour, wheaten	39.4	41.0	33.3	29.4	19.8
Cotton piece-goods	46.3	73.2	75.2	50.0	70.2
Medicines and drugs	15.9	14.7	17.7	10.3	9.6
Cement	64.1	89.3	91.5	72.3	120.3
Paints and colours	19.0	31.8	11.4	9.8	28.1
Fertilisers	296.5	308.0	247.9	99.7	283.4
Tools, implements and instruments	33.6	33.2	33.1	31.4	37.9
Machinery and parts thereof	151.8	139.4	121.2	165.1	166.6
Iron and steel manufactures:					
Household utensils of iron and steel	12.9	22.1	42.6	32.6	17.2
Building and mining materials	50.2	34.7	40.6	63.7	118.8
Railway materials	24.1	34.5	45.1	16.5	27.3
Other iron and steel manufactures	79.3	98.0	114.1	150.1	167.2
Vehicles:					
Railway locomotives and parts	17.7	24.7	19.6	15.4	45.8
Railway wagons and parts	8.8	3.0	13.0	25.7	15.5
Private cars	24.9	40.0	38.5	33.1	35.0
Commercial vehicles	12.6	7.6	3.2	5.3	14.6
Chassis with engines	68.8	56.3	54.7	69.9	77.3
Cycles	34.2	22.9	31.6	35.2	21.3
Ships and boats	0.4	0.7	29.6	76.8	12.5

NOTE:—(a) 1954 to 1956 figures include table salt.

TABLE 39. EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS: PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1952 TO 1956—VALUE AND QUANTITIES

Commodity	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
COCOA:					
Value, £ thousand	976	934	1,340	1,611	847
Quantity, long tons	5,460	3,810	3,609	6,360	3,070
Quantity (metric tons)	(5,549)	(3,872)	(3,667)	(6,464)	(3,120)
FRESH BANANAS:					
Value, £ thousand	2,403	2,344	2,863	3,005	2,211
Quantity, long tons	68,601	66,969	81,232	90,360	72,980
Quantity (metric tons)	(69,722)	(68,063)	(82,556)	(91,833)	(74,170)
DRIED BANANAS:					
Value, £ thousand	25	15	3	26	27
Quantity, long tons	195	128	29	230	230
Quantity (metric tons)	(198)	(130)	(29)	(234)	(234)
PALM KERNELS:					
Value, £ thousand	69	89	88	254	96
Quantity, long tons	1,514	2,000	1,731	4,570	1,570
Quantity (metric tons)	(1,539)	(2,033)	(1,759)	(4,644)	(1,596)
PALM OIL:					
Value, £ thousand	197	241	174	192	283
Quantity, long tons	2,360	3,239	2,590	2,760	2,720
Quantity (metric tons)	(2,399)	(3,292)	(2,631)	(2,805)	(2,764)
RUBBER:					
Value, £ thousand	236	218	285	337	418
Quantity, long tons	1,644	1,442	1,603	2,040	1,540
Quantity (metric tons)	(1,671)	(1,465)	(1,629)	(2,073)	(1,565)

TABLE 40. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
1952 TO 1956

£ thousand					
Country of origin or destination	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
IMPORTS—Total	2,010·7	2,094·3	1,666·1	1,617·8	1,967·7
Total—British Countries	1,191·4	1,409·6	1,259·5	1,357·4	1,547·7
United Kingdom	1,150·0	1,370·3	1,222·6	1,342·0	1,538·1
Other British Countries	41·4	39·3	36·9	15·4	9·6
Total—Foreign Countries	819·3	684·7	406·6	260·4	419·4
France	1·5	17·8	16·6	12·2	30·4
French Cameroons	—	2·1	0·6	3·1	1·1
Netherlands	318·1	278·0	173·5	49·7	21·9
Belgium—Luxemburg	114·0	82·6	24·2	64·5	231·8
Germany	151·1	81·5	53·2	25·6	31·9
Italy and Trieste	2·7	1·8	2·9	0·9	5·6
Japan	56·5	83·6	35·5	21·2	35·9
United States of America	55·5	54·0	38·9	44·2	33·4
Other Foreign Countries	119·9	83·3	61·2	39·0	27·4
EXPORTS (including Re-exports) Total	4,237·0	4,041·8	4,912·4	5,571·9	3,943·6
United Kingdom	3,693·4	3,722·1	4,339·2	4,594·5(a)	3,911·5
Other British Countries	0·5	0·3	0·5	2·5(a)	—
Western Germany	8·2	—	—	268·8	—
U.S.A.	461·7	273·0	568·1	452·6	—
Other Foreign Countries	73·2	46·4	4·6	223·1(a)	32·1

NOTE: (a) Excluding re-exports (value altogether at £28,100) for which the breakdown by country is not available.

TABLE 41. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
MAIN ITEMS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION, 1956

Direction of Trade Item and Unit	Total	United Kingdom	France	Netherlands	Belgium— Luxembourg	Germany	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Countries
IMPORTS:									
Beer, etc. '000 galls.	300·3	63·4	1·3	22·0	—	208·5	—	—	5·1
Cement tons	6,132·6	6,132·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers tons	10,542·4	6·1	6·0	6,962·1	2,958·2	370·0	—	—	240·0
Machinery £ sterling	151,780	98,600	64	45,595	210	4,193	—	107	3,011
Ships and boats £ sterling	380	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXPORTS:									
Cocoa tons	5,460	2,610	—	250	—	—	—	2,600	—
Bananas (fresh) tons	68,601	68,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Rubber tons	1,644	1,644	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	Camer-oons
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

NOTES:

1. 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 Camerons	Southern Camerons	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Camerons
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

NOTES:

1. 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

NOTES:

1. 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)	—	—
Bambara 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
Bambara groundnuts	450	450	—	(462)	(465)	(—)	—	—

NOTES:

1. 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, 1952-53 TO 1955-56

	Marketing Year (Calendar Year)	Palm Kernels	Palm Oil	Crop Season	Cocoa	Ground- nuts	Seed Cotton
		Tons (a)	Tons (a)		Tons (a)	Tons	Tons (b)
Production	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
	1953	5,436	6,494	1952-53	4,304	13,140	12
Producer Value		£	£		£	£	£
	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
	1953	183,000	575,000	1952-53	718,000	397,000	600

NOTES: (a) Produce graded figures for 1953-1955.

(b) Produce purchased figures for 1953-1955.

(c) Excluding high quality premium payments.

APPENDIX IX. LIVESTOCK

TABLE 47. LIVESTOCK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1951 TO 1956

Estimated numbers—thousands

Year	Cattle
Total 1956	590
. 1955	575
. 1954	586
. 1953	485
. 1952	479
. 1951	430
By provinces, 1956:	
Southern Cameroons	205
Trust Territory within:	
Adamawa	256
Benue	—
Bornu	129
By provinces, 1955 :	
Southern Cameroons	209
Trust Territory within:	
Adamawa	250
Benue	—
Bornu	116

NOTE: There are also considerable numbers of horses, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

TABLE 48. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FROM TRUST TERRITORY, 1955 AND 1956

<i>Product</i>	1956		1955	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cattle Exported Number	35,000	£ 570,000	17,000	£ 250,000
Meat for local consumption:				
Beef thousand lb.	2,400	170,000	6,000	350,000
Goat flesh thousand lb.	12,020	552,000	10,000	500,000

NOTES: 1. Other livestock products include pork, milk, butter, wool, hair, bones and horns.
 2. These figures are rough estimates.

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 Bimbia 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, 1955 AND 1956

<i>Type of Forest</i>	<i>Area</i>	
	1956	1955
	<i>Sq. miles</i>	<i>Sq. miles</i>
Productive or unproductive forests:		
Total area of productive forests	1,559	1,541
Area of productive forests being exploited	179	40
Estimated area of unproductive forests	731	731
Managed forests:		
Area of forest reserve	2,340(a)	2,272
Area of forest under regeneration schemes	49	56

NOTE: (a) Includes 50 sq. miles in Northern Cameroons. All other figures relate to Southern Cameroons only.

TABLE 50. MERCHANTABLE TIMBER FROM TRUST TERRITORY ESTIMATED VOLUME AND VALUE, 1950-51 TO 1955-56

<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>cubic feet</i>	£
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
1950-51	857,100	42,350

NOTE:—1. No statistics are available for other forest products.
2. 1955-56 figures relate to Southern Cameroons only.

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, 1955 AND 1956

<i>Type of Society</i>	1956				1955			
	<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
TOTAL .	87	6,564	£ 70,622	£ 1,316,144	75	5,202	£ 33,315	£ 846,665
Thrift and Credit	4	84	167	106	3	55	157	—
Thrift and Loan	4	186	6,421	441	4	178	6,001	—
Marketing .	68	6,074	18,196	543,684	57	4,750	11,450	413,000
Farming	2	32	184	134	2	39	187	250
Secondaries .	9	188	45,654	771,779	9	180	15,520	433,415

NOTES:

1. 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.

2. The 1956 figures are as at 31st March, 1956.

APPENDIX XV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 52. POST OFFICES, MONEY- AND POSTAL-ORDERS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955 AND 1956

<i>Item</i>	1956	1955
	<i>Number or Value</i>	<i>Number or Value</i>
POST OFFICES:		
TOTAL	32	30
Full facilities (a)	6	6
Partial facilities	26	24
MONEY ORDERS:		
Issued: Number	7,897	7,752
Value £	138,104	125,615
Paid: Number	2,693	2,607
Value £	41,384	37,268
POSTAL ORDERS:		
Issued: Number	112,530	97,122
Value £	89,575	94,243
Paid: Number	24,909	20,381
Value £	21,790	17,752
SAVINGS BANK:		
No. of depositors	3,524	Not available.
Deposits £	26,649	37,851
Withdrawals £	49,355	34,160
Deposits at Year end £	140,915	163,521

NOTE: (a) Full facilities comprise: Postal, Telegraph, Money- and Postal-Order Services and Savings Bank.

TABLE 53. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955 AND 1956

<i>Item</i>	1956	1955
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
TELEPHONE SERVICE:		
Number of systems	4	4
Mileage of wires—local	305	305
Mileage of wires—trunk	506	506
Subscribers	227	135
Public telephones	4	4
TELEGRAPH SERVICE:		
Offices	6	6
Inland telegrams	64,868	64,633
Foreign telegrams received	1,710	1,656
Foreign telegrams despatched	2,524	2,653
WIRELESS LICENCES:		
Issued	129	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, 1955**

Area	1955			
	Total	All Season	Dry Season	Tarred
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province	380	179	201	—
Benue Province	—	—	—	—
Bornu Province (2)	379	96	283	—

miles

NOTES:

1. Details for 1956 are not available.
2. 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.
3. For details of road construction in Trust Territory in 1956, see text.

**TABLE 54B. ROADS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955 AND 1956**

Type	1956	1955
	miles	miles
Native Authority and Community Development Roads	450	430
Public Works Trunk "A" Roads	465	465
Public Works Trunk "B" Roads	165	152

NOTE:

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.

**TABLE 55. MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED IN THE TRUST TERRITORY,
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955 AND 1956**

Type	Number	
	1956	1955
Private vehicles and taxis(a)	275	292
Commercial vehicles :		
Lorries, Kitcars, etc.(b)	671	544
Trailers	50	55
Motor cycles	54	56
Tractors(c)	38	37

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, 1954 TO 1956

Year	No. of Airports	Passenger Movements	
		Arrivals	Departures
1954			
TOTAL	2	1,708	1,963
Tiko	1	1,708	1,963
Mamfe	1	—	—
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	—	—

TABLE 57. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION POINTS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE, 1955 AND 1956

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
1955				
TOTAL	86	3	6	77
Southern Cameroons	63	3	5	55
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province	11	—	1	10
Benue Province	2	—	—	2
Bornu Province	10	—	—	10

TABLE 58. SEA-BORNE CARGO LOADED AND UNLOADED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS, 1951 TO 1956 Thousand long tons

Year	Cargo Loaded			Cargo Unloaded		
	Coastwise	Foreign	Total	Coastwise	Foreign	Total
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
1951	1	78	79	10	22	32

TABLE 59. NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1956

Nationality of Vessel	Entered			Cleared		
	Coastwise	Foreign	Total	Coastwise	Foreign	Total
TOTAL	189	260	449	161	282	443
British	149	126	275	125	148	273
French	9	103	112	8	101	109
Dutch	2	—	2	1	1	2
German	4	—	4	2	2	4
Norwegian	15	15	30	11	19	30
Spanish	—	1	1	1	—	1
Swedish	8	6	14	5	9	14
U.S.A.	1	5	6	3	2	5
Others	1	4	5	5	—	5

TABLE 60. REGISTERED TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1955 AND 1956

Thousand net registered tons

Nationality of Vessels	Vessels Entered			Vessels Cleared		
	Foreign	Coastwise	Total	Foreign	Coastwise	Total
TOTAL 1956	211.3	402.0	613.3	281.9	321.5	603.4
1955	193.5	368.5	562.0	265.6	291.7	557.3
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
1955						
British	152.9	334.2	487.1	228.0	250.5	478.5
French	1.7	0.1	1.8	1.7	0.1	1.8
Dutch	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	—	2.7	2.7	—	2.7	2.7
Norwegian	14.9	14.7	29.6	14.1	13.8	27.9
Spanish	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Swedish	16.8	16.6	33.4	21.6	17.4	39.0
U.S.A.	7.0	—	7.0	—	7.0	7.0

* 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, 1953 TO 1956

pence

Foodstuff	Local Unit of quantity and amount priced weight	Bama (a)				Gwoza (b)				Mubi (c)			
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1956	1955	1954	1953	1956 (e)	1955 (1)	1954 (1)	1953
Millet	mudu or tasa . lb.	2·8	4·1	3·8	2·5	1·8	1·6	1·4	1·4	2·6	2·3	4·0	1·9
Guinea-corn	" " . lb.	2·7	4·5	3·1	2·2	1·9	1·7	1·6	1·2	2·1	1·5	1·9	1·4
Brown rice	" " . lb.	3·3	4·1	7·3	4·7	3·3	3·7	2·9	2·8	4·6	5·7	6·8	5·2
Cassava tubers	bundle or heap . lb.	1·8	0·8	0·4	0·5	1·1(d)	0·7	0·8	0·9	1·4	1·0	1·3	1·1
Fresh beef: boneless	piece or heap . lb.	11·8	14·6	15·8	15·4	8·0	5·7	6·4	10·1	17·2	8·9	16·7	11·7
Dried beef	" " . lb.	13·3	11·5	9·6	12·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried fish	heap " . lb.	13·2	19·0	9·7	10·9	13·9	16·1	15·6	8·8	19·5	12·0	12·0	10·7
Palm oil (medium)	large beer bottle { 1 lb. 8 ozs. }	22·3	18·4	21·6	18·8	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	..
Groundnut oil (medium)	" " { 1 lb. 8 ozs. }	18·6	21·2	24·0	20·5	16·8	15·1	14·5	16·6	26·8	21·2	22·6	22·1
Sour milk	calabash . lb.	2·3	2·6	1·3	1·1	1·4	0·9	0·9	1·1	—	—	..	..
Butter	lump or bowl . lb.	26·4	27·0	20·2	22·1	8·8	11·8	16·4	10·3	—	—	..	..
Salt	lump . lb.	11·7	8·4	7·1	11·4	4·7	4·8	4·2	4·3	5·1	4·9	4·6	4·8
Dried pepper	small mudu or tasa (a, b, c)	15·4	15·7	9·9	14·0	8·6	14·5	9·2	10·3	41·7	23·3	29·3	24·8
Daddawa balls	— . lb.	14·6	14·6	17·9	13·3	11·0	8·2	11·2	11·8	11·3	12·0	10·0	12·0
Dried kuka leaves	small mudu or tasa . lb.	7·3	9·9	7·7	12·3	1·8	1·8	2·0	3·4	2·9	1·0	1·7	1·0
Groundnuts—shelled	tasa . . . lb.	—	—	..	..	3·0	2·8	3·1	..	4·9	3·6	3·1	4·5

NOTES:

1. 1954 and 1955 prices for Mubi are January–September 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 2¼ lb. for grain and 1 lb. for pepper.

(c) In Mubi the unit is the Tasa, equivalent to about 2½ lb. for grain, ¾ lb. for pepper.

(d) January to June, 1956, prices only.

(e) Averages January–March and July–December.

TABLE 61B. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS,
VICTORIA AND BUEA, 1953 TO 1956

pence

Foodstuff	Unit of quantity and equivalent weight	Victoria				Buea			
		1956 (a)	1955	1954	1953	1956	1955	1954	1953
Beef	Pound	30.2	24.5	28	36	18.8	25.1	24½	30
Fish, dried	Pound	..(b)	27.7	45	40	..(b)	33.0	53	41
Fish, fresh	Pound	17.4	19.1(e)	29	32(d)	—	—	—	—
Eggs	6	29.2	31.2	33	31	30.8	32.1	32	29
Farina, cigarette cup = 6 oz.	..	1.5	1.9	2	1½	1.9	2.0	2	1½
Rice, cigarette cup = 9 oz.	..	4.8	4.7	6	5½	5.2	5.7	5½	5½
Beans, cigarette cup = 8 oz.	..	2.1	3.1	4	3½	3.8	3.3	4	3½
Plantains	12	16.3	15.6	16	12	12.1	14.3	13	7
Cocoyam	Pound	5.4	2.0	3.2	..	3.1	2.0	2.3	..
Palm oil, bottle = 24 oz.	..	12.1	12.7	13	14	12.6	14.7	15½	17
Tomatoes	Pound	8.3	11.2	12	20	8.5	11.4	14½	12
Greens	Pound	0.9	3.3	5.9	..	1.8	3.9	5.4(d)	..
Okro	Pound	2.4	5.7	5½	11	2.1	5.3	8	14
Melon seeds, cig. cup = 6 oz.	..	5.0	6.7	7½	7½	6.0	8.2	8	8
Onions	Pound	—	26.7	17.3(e)	..	13.5	18.1	14.3(e)	..
Pepper, cig. cup = 3 oz.	..	4.8	4.9	6½	6	4.7	5.8	6	6½
Salt, cup	9 oz.	2.0	2.8	2½	2½	2.0	2.3	3	2½
Bananas	12	3.9	4.3	4	4	5.1	4.2	4½	3½
Oranges	12	10.1	13.0(e)	15½	9(f)	9.9	12.0	11	9
Groundnuts, cig. cup = 6 oz.	..	4.3	4.3	5	4½	4.0	5.5	5	4½

NOTES:

The Victoria average for 1954 excludes January, February and April, and for 1953 March 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 1953 TO 1956

1953 Average = 100

Year and Quarter	Index of retail prices of local foodstuffs		
	Bama	Gwoza	Mubi
1953 1st quarter	98	91	95
2nd quarter	107	101	106
3rd quarter	104	117	107
4th quarter	92	92	91
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	102	—	172
4th quarter	107	137	139

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.

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, 1956

Type of Employer	No. of Establishments Reporting	Persons Employed— 30th September, 1956			Cash Earnings— September, 1956		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government (excluding Local Government) .	43	5,921	130	6,051	£ 49,995	£ 2,845	£ 52,840
Local Government .	39	2,107	50	2,157	10,862	386	11,248
Public Corporations .	48	18,542	119	18,661	99,860	810	100,670
Other	18	6,236	22	6,258	34,642	196	34,838
Total	148	32,806	321	33,127	195,359	4,237	199,596

NOTES :

1. As employment is to a considerable extent seasonal these figures, relating to 30th September, do not represent the average level of employment throughout the year.

2. Cash Earnings include overtime, bonus payments and acting allowance, but *exclude* specific allowances (such as uniform allowance) and the value of perquisites such as housing or rations.

3. Male employees were reported in the following groups :—

Managerial, administrative and professional staff.

Technical and supervisory staff.

Clerks, shop assistants, etc.

Foremen, chargehands, etc.

Artisans.

Skilled Labourers.

Unskilled Labourers.

Apprentices.

4. An analysis according to the above groups will be available at a later date.

TABLE 64. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1952 TO 1956

<i>Area and Industry</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
NORTHERN AREAS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	44	44	44	44	44
In Benue	44	44	..	..	..
In Bornu	44	44	43	43	43
Other Industries—					
In Adamawa	—	—	38-46	38-46	38-46
In Benue	—	—	—	—	—
In Bornu	—	—	38-46	42-46	42-46
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS:					
Agriculture	45	45	45	45	46
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	43	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, 1952 TO 1956

<i>Category, Industry and Area</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Shillings					
MONTHLY WAGES					
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	195-416	193-415	150-220	150-220	151-219
In Benue	195-416	193-415	100	100	97
In Bornu	195-416	193-415	—	—	—
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	—	—	—	—	—
In Benue	—	—	—	—	—
In Bornu	—	—	—	—	—
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	115-141	115-141	72-105	72-105	74-103
In Benue	119-145	119-145	70	70	62
In Bornu	115-141	—	75	75	78-104
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	—	—	60-100	60-100	60-90
In Benue	—	—	—	—	—
In Bornu	—	—	45-75	45-75	78-104
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	54-63	54-65	45	45	36
In Benue	61-69	61-69	45	45	45
In Bornu	54-63	54-65	45	45	40
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	—	—	45	45	39-40
In Benue	—	—	—	—	—
In Bornu	—	—	45	45	40

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, 1952 TO 1956

<i>Industry</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES—Shillings				
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	258	258	240	152	145
Industry, transport and trade	265	265	228	228	172
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	258	258	210	210	208
Public service	304	304	240	211	174
Other	300	250	240	120	120
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	130	130	119	111	99
Industry, transport and trade	112	122	94	94	119
Domestic and personal service	—	—	84	84	85
Timber and forest products .	112	112	—	84	83
Public service	130	115	98	133	120
Other	150	115	104	94	87
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	80	78	76	69	85
Industry, transport and trade	80	75	61	61	82
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	62	62	57	57	52
Public service	67	67	64	63	85
Other	75	68	66	61	69
EMPLOYEES HOUSED:	Thousands of employees				
Total	23.8	22.8	25.3	22.0	23.3
Agriculture	22.8	22.1	23.9	20.3	21.2
Industry, transport and trade	0.1	0.2	0.4	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	0.6	1.1
Timber and forest products .	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
Public service	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.9
Other	0.1	—	—	—	—

TABLE 66. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1952 TO 1956

<i>Industry</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	18	11	15	10	8
Agriculture	13	11	10	7	5
Industry, transport and trade Domestic and personal service	1	—	—	—	1
Timber and forest products	—	—	—	—	1
Public services	2	—	5	2	2
Other	2	—	—	1	—
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	296	419	440	3,515	496
Agriculture	279	394	434	3,498	487
Industry, transport and trade Domestic and personal service	2	7	2	—	3
Timber and forest products	—	—	—	—	1
Public services	13	15	4	8	5
Other	2	3	—	9	—
PERSONS COMPENSATED:					
Total	94	181	..	124	46
Agriculture	88	180	..	119	44
Industry, transport and trade Domestic and personal service	1	1	..	—	—
Timber and forest products	—	—	..	—	—
Public services	4	—	—	2	2
Other	1	—	..	3	—

TABLE 67. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN TRUST
TERRITORY, 1952 TO 1956

<i>Industry</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
NUMBER OF UNIONS:					
Total	17	15	11	7	6
Agriculture	2	2	7	3	2
Industry, transport and trade Domestic and personal service	2	2	—	—	—
Timber and forest products	—	—	—	—	—
Public services	7	7	4	4	4
Other	6	4	—	—	—
MEMBERSHIP:					
Total	21,820(a)	27,900	40,840	26,500	26,200
Agriculture	18,920	24,640	39,940	25,600	25,500
Industry, transport and trade Domestic and personal service	50	80	—	—	—
Timber and forest products	—	—	—	—	—
Public services	1,510	2,040	900	900	700
Other	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, 1952 TO 1956

<i>Industry</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
STRIKES:					
Total	7	9	5	5	6
Agriculture	6	6	5	5	6
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products . .	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	1	1	—	—	—
Other	—	2	—	—	—
WORKERS INVOLVED:					
Total	2,300	20,032	4,703	500	5,700
Agriculture	2,240	18,451	4,703	500	5,700
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products . .	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	60	225	—	—	—
Other industries	—	1,356	—	—	—
MAN-DAYS LOST:					
Total	4,876	87,251	23,515	2,500	62,800
Agriculture	4,816	83,858	23,515	2,500	62,800
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	—	—
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, 1953 TO 1956

Grade	1956			1955	1954	1953
	North	South	Total	Total		
Registered physicians and surgeons	2	27	29	27	23	22
Dental Surgeon	—	1	1	—	—	1
Health Superintendent	—	1	1	—	2	2
Medical Field Superintendent	—	1	1	1	1	1
Health Sisters	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nursing sisters	5	33	38	42	26	25
Qualified nurses	9	126	135	109	111	85
Nurses-in-training	5	98	103	104	22	12
Licensed midwives	2	33	35	33	35	36
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	9	47	56	27	30	30
Laboratory assistants	2	8	10	9	7	3
Pharmacists	1	13	14	11	12	12
Dispensary attendants and dressers	49	134	183	160	160	160
Health attendants	—	2	2	3	1	2
Vaccinators	27	—	27	14	23	23
Leper-camp attendants	8	—	8	6	3	3
Assistant Leprosy Inspector	—	1	1	1	—	—

TABLE 70. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND INSTITUTION, 1955 AND 1956

Grade	Government or N.A.				Other			
	1956			1955	1956			1955
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons	1	9	10	10	1	18	19	17
Dental Surgeon	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Health Sisters	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters	—	4	4	7	5	29	34	35
Qualified nurses	7	60	67	70	2	66	68	39
Nurses-in-training	2	23	25	24	3	75	78	80
Licensed midwives	—	13	13	13	2	20	22	20
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	9	36	45	16	—	11	11	11
Laboratory assistants	1	2	3	3	1	6	7	6
Pharmacists	1	9	10	8	—	4	4	3
Dispensary attendants and dressers	41	33	74	57	8	101	109	103
Health attendants	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—
Vaccinators	27	—	27	14	—	—	—	—
Leper-camp attendants	—	—	—	5	8	—	8	1
Assistant Leprosy Inspector	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE 71. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND SEX, 1955 AND 1956

Grade	Male				Female			
	1956			1955	1956			1955
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons	2	27	29	27	—	—	—	—
Dental Surgeon	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Health Sisters	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nursing sisters	—	—	—	—	5	33	38	42
Qualified nurses	7	81	88	65	2	45	47	44
Nurses-in-training	—	67	67	82	5	31	36	22
Licensed midwives	—	—	—	—	2	33	35	33
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	9	47	56	27	—	—	—	—
Laboratory assistants	2	8	10	9	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists	1	13	14	11	—	—	—	—
Dispensary attendants and dressers	39	114	153	137	10	20	30	23
Health attendants	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	1
Vaccinators	25	—	25	13	2	—	2	1
Leper-camp attendants	8	—	8	6	—	—	—	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE 72. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND RACE, 1955 AND 1956

Grade	Expatriates				Africans			
	1956			1955	1956			1955
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons	1	19	20	22	1	8	9	5
Dental Surgeon	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Health Sisters	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters	5	31	36	37	—	2	2	5
Qualified nurses	2	—	2	1	7	126	133	108
Nurses-in-training	3	—	3	—	2	98	100	104
Licensed midwives	2	3	5	3	—	30	30	30
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	—	—	—	—	9	47	56	27
Laboratory assistants	—	—	—	—	2	8	10	9
Pharmacists	—	1	1	—	1	12	13	11
Dispensary attendants and dressers	3	—	3	—	46	134	180	160
Health attendants	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
Vaccinators	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	14
Leper-camp attendants	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	6
Assistant Leprosy Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

TABLE 73. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY 1953-1956

<i>Type of Institution</i>	1956	1955	1954	1953
HOSPITALS:				
Total	16	16	16	15
Government	7	7	7	6
Cameroons Development Corporation	5	5	5	5
Missions	1	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	6
DISPENSARIES:				
Total	103	96	85	83
Government	—	1	1	1
Native Administration	48	44	43	41
Cameroons Development Corporation	47	44	32	32
Missions	8	7	9	9
LEPROSY CENTRES:				
Total	17	7	4	4
Native Authorities	9	2	1	1
Missions	8	5	3	3
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS:				
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams	1	1	2	2

TABLE 74. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS:
1955 AND 1956

Type of Institution	Trust Territory in			
	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons
	1955		1956	
HOSPITALS :				
Total	15	1	15	1
Government	6	1	6(a)	1
Cameroons Development Corporation	5	—	5	—
Missions	1	—	1	—
United Africa Company	3	—	3	—
MATERNITY HOMES :				
Government	—	—	—	—
Commercial Firms	—	—	—	—
Missions	8	1	8	1
RURAL CLINICS :				
Government	—	—	—	—
DISPENSARIES :				
Total	70	26	72	31
Government	1	—	—	—
Native Authorities	25	19	25	23
Cameroons Development Corporation	44	—	47	—
Missions	—	7	—	8
LEPROSY CENTRES :				
Total	2	5	2	15
Native Authorities	—	2	—	9
Missions	2	3	2	6
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS :				
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams	1	—	1	—

NOTE:

(a) Including A.N.H. 1 Buea Sick Bay.

TABLE 75. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1953 TO 1956

Type of Institution	Number of beds			
	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total	1,130	1,092	1,061	999
Government Hospitals	422	425	383	384
Native Administration Hospitals	—	—	9	10
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries	500	468	474	449
Mission Hospitals	75	74	74	56
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	52	52	60	53
United Africa Company Institutions	81	73	61	47

TABLE 76. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS,
1955 AND 1956

Type of Institution	Trust Territory in			
	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons
	1955		1956	
Total	1,036	56	1,078	52(a)
Government Hospitals	373	52	374	48
Native Administration Hospitals	—	—	—	—
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries	468	—	500	—
Mission Hospitals	74	—	75	—
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	48	4	48	4
United Africa Company Institutions	73	—	81	—

NOTE:

(a) 1956 figures for Dikwa Division are not yet available.

TABLE 77. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-56

Type of Patient and Institution	Total			
	1956	1955	1954	1953
IN-PATIENTS:				
Total recorded	33,857	27,237	23,731	16,846
Government	14,090	11,910	8,026	7,389
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	10,970	9,427	11,280	6,177
Mission Hospitals	6,109 ^(b)	3,789	2,514	2,062
United Africa Company Hospitals and				
Dispensaries	2,688	2,111	1,911	1,218
OUT-PATIENTS (a):				
Total recorded	640,082	591,175	463,611	388,409
Government	83,561	67,251	45,905	58,540
Native Administrations	314,176	252,023	225,109	177,501
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	158,759	181,341	125,901	97,163
Mission Hospitals	57,538	62,646	37,952	43,044
United Africa Company Hospitals and				
Dispensaries	26,048	27,914	28,744	12,161

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, 1955 AND 1956

Type of Patient and Institution	Trust Territory in			
	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons
	1955		1956	
IN-PATIENTS:				
Total recorded	25,861	1,376	30,876	2,981
Government	10,744	1,166	12,503	1,587
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	9,427	—	10,970	—
Mission Hospitals	3,579	210 ^(b)	4,715	1,394*
U.A.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,111	—	2,688	—
OUT-PATIENTS (a):				
Total recorded	422,863	168,312	386,912	253,170
Government	56,778	10,473	71,131	12,430
Native Administrations	107,965	144,058	102,457	211,719
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	181,341	—	158,759	—
Mission Hospitals	48,865	13,781 ^(c)	28,517	29,021
U.A.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries	27,914	—	26,048	—

NOTES: (a) Includes out-patients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.

(b) In respect of Mission Station at Bama—refers to patients from a distance temporarily housed in huts, whilst undergoing treatment.

(c) No records available concerning Mission Dispensaries in the Adamawa Trust Territory.

* Includes 112 patients in Segregation Settlement.

TABLE 79. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES, 1951-1956

£ thousand

	<i>Financial years ending 31st March</i>					
	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total	242·3	164·3	122·0	145	141	123
Government	200·7	132·7	80·9	117	120	106
Native Authorities	41·6	31·6	41·1	28	21	17

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH, MEDICAL, AND SANITARY SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 80A. NORTHERN CAMEROONS 1956 (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	11·1	15·0	1·6	—	0·2	—
Administration, etc.	1·1	0·7	*	—	—	—
Building and Maintenance	1·0	0·7	0·6	—	0·2	—
Medical Supplies	1·2	6·0	0·4	—	—	—
Hospital Equipment	0·5	—	0·1	—	—	—
Medical Personnel	7·1	4·7	0·4	—	—	—
Other items	0·2	2·9	0·1	—	—	—

NOTE :

* = less than £50.

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.

TABLE 80B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1956 (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	189·6	26·6	29·1	106·8	7·6	—
Administration, etc.	16·1	—	2·3	13·3	7·6	—
Building and Maintenance	70·4	3·2	4·9	18·4	—	—
Medical Supplies	10·4	5·9	3·5	23·1	—	—
Hospital Equipment	2·9	—	2·0	6·0	—	—
Medical Personnel	45·8	9·4	9·8	24·1	—	—
Other items	44·0	8·1	6·6	21·9	—	—

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 31st DECEMBER, 1956

<i>Sex and Locality</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Age Group—Year</i>			
		16-20	21-25	26-50	<i>Over 50</i>
TOTAL	802	37	164	586	15
MALES:					
Total	783	37	162	569	15
Bamenda	246	9	10	225	2
Buea	306	20	121	160	5
Kumba	136	4	10	119	3
Mamfe	95	4	21	65	5
FEMALES:					
Total	19	—	2	17	—
Bamenda	12	—	—	12	—
Buea	3	—	1	2	—
Kumba	2	—	—	2	—
Mamfe	2	—	1	1	—

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 31st DECEMBER, 1956

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 .	570	76	48	58	126	140	41	81
Adamawa:								
Gembu .	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	4
Jada .	13	4	5	—	—	—	—	4
Mubi .	102	62	19	—	—	—	—	21
Bornu:								
Bama .	351	—	14	23	94	140	41	39
Gwoza .	94	6	8	35	32	—	—	13
FEMALES:								
Total .	14	3	5	1	—	—	—	5
Adamawa:								
Gembu .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jada .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mubi .	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
Bornu:								
Bama .	7	—	4	1	—	—	—	2
Gwoza .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 83. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1956

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 .	783	68	48	97	234	232	37	67
Bamenda .	246	17	4	21	95	81	10(†)	18(*)
Buea .	306	30	16	44	52	123	27	14
Kumba .	136	15	22	26	22	20	—	31(‡)
Mamfe .	95	6	6	6	65	8	—	4(*)
FEMALES:								
Total .	19	3	3	1	7	2	1	2
Bamenda .	12	3	—	—	6	2	1	—
Buea .	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Kumba .	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1(‡)
Mamfe .	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1(*)

NOTE : (*) Including debtor prisoner.

(†) Including two prisoners sentenced to death and one detained under Her Majesty's Pleasure.

(‡) Including lunatics and persons under medical observation.

TABLE 84. PRISON COMMITTALS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1954-1956

Locality	Persons committed						
	1954	1955			1956		
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,176	5,675	5,396	279	4,451	4,311	140
Bamenda	209	952	925	27	978	928	50
Buea	323	792	778	14	668	655	13
Kumba	86	518	510	8	521	513	8
Mamfe	74	296	277	19	281	270	11
Adamawa:							
Gembu	279	536	505	31	114	108	6
Jada	420	523	493	30	221	216	5
Mubi	1,280	1,432	1,295	137	987	952	35
Bornu:							
Bama	505	626	613	13	458	447	11
Gwoza	—	—	—	—	223	222	1

TABLE 85. PRISON ACCOMMODATION IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955 AND 1956

Locality	1955			1956		
	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	249.7	9	cu. ft. 391	304.1	10	cu. ft. 321
Buea	253.7	10	319	247.8	12	444
Kumba	159.1	10	250	131.2	10	304
Mamfe	104.6	8	308	78.7	8	376
Adamawa:						
Gembu	19.8	3	1,212	9.4	3	560
Jada	7.5	3	1,440	15.2	3	490
Mubi	104.5	10	469	105.1	10	410
Bornu:						
Bama	437.0	8	275	394.2	9	335
Gwoza	—	—	—	83.7	4	542

TABLE 86A. STAFF OF PRISONS IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS,
1952 TO 1956

Grade	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total	73(2)	73(1)	131(4)	131(4)	129(4)
Head warders	1	1	2	2	2
Senior warders	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeants	2	2	3	3	3
Corporals	5	1	5	5	5
Lance corporals	10	—	10	10	10
Head wardress	—	1(1)	—	—	—
Warders	51	66	104(4)	104(4)	102(4)
Instructors	—	—	2	2	2
Scribes	1	1	4	4	4
Wardresses	2(2)	—	—	—	—

NOTE: Female staff shown in brackets.

TABLE 86B. STAFF OF PRISONS IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS,
1952 TO 1956

Grade	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total	130(11)	91(7)	80(5)	81(5)	85(6)
Chief warden	1	1	1	—	1
Assistant chief warders	2	1	1	1	2
Senior warders	7	8	5	6	5
First-class warders	24	22	21	23	26
Second-class warders	22	24	19	30(1)	34(2)
Third-class warders	37	18	21	13	1
Recruit warders	26	10	8(1)	4	12
Temporary wardresses	10(10)	7(7)	4(4)	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, 1956

Gembu, Jada and Mubi Prisons		<i>amount per day</i>	
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, 1956

Bama Prison		<i>amount per week</i>	
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, 1956

Bamenda, Buea and Mamfe Prisons		<i>amount per day</i>	
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
1951 TO 1956

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1956	459	72	231	156
1955	428	67	215	146
1954	381	68	184	129
1953	325	68	178	79
1952	336	67	169	100
1951	312	60	161	91
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1956	444	68	221	155
1955	416	63	208	145
1954	371	63	179	129
1953	315	63	173	79
1952	327	63	164	100
1951	302	57	155	90
SECONDARY:				
Total 1956	3	—	3	—
1955	2	—	2	—
1954	2	—	2	—
1953	2	—	2	—
1952	2	—	2	—
1951	2	—	2	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1956	8	2	6	—
1955	6	2	4	—
1954	5	2	3	—
1953	5	2	3	—
1952	5	2	3	—
1951	7	2	4	1
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1956	4	2	1	1
1955	4	2	1	1
1954	3	3	—	—
1953	3	3	—	—
1952	2	2	—	—
1951	1	1	—	—

TABLE 89. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1956

Type of School and Area	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
Total	459	72	231	156
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:	444	68	221	155
Southern Cameroons	385	31	205	149
Adamawa	36	16	14	6
Benue	3	1	2	—
Bornu	20	20	—	—
SECONDARY:	3	—	3	—
Southern Cameroons	3	—	3	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	8	2	6	—
Southern Cameroons	7	1	6	—
Adamawa	1	1	—	—
VOCATIONAL:	4	2	1	1
Southern Cameroons	3	2	—	1
Adamawa	1	—	1*	—

NOTE : * R.C.M. Adult School (Vocational).

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, 1951 TO 1956

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL : ALL TYPES :				
1956	52,206 (10,775)	8,959 (2,066)	34,218 (7,056)	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
1951	31,664	6,584	21,510	3,570
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY :				
Total 1956	51,123 (10,685)	8,653 (2,066)	33,461 (6,966)	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	32,350 (7,271)	6,630 (1,119)	21,890 (5,715)	3,830 (437)
1952	31,020	6,470	20,980	3,570
SECONDARY :				
Total 1956	468(26)	—	468(26)	—
1955	431	—	431	—
1954(a)	394	—	394	—
1953	330	—	330	—
1952	322	2	320	—
TEACHER TRAINING :				
Total 1956	393(45)	123	270(45)	—
1955	312(45)	108	204(45)	—
1954(a)	134	79	55	—
1953(b)	275	141	134	—
1952(c)	320	110	210	—
VOCATIONAL :				
Total 1956	222(19)	183	19(19)	20
1955	202(15)	152	15(15)	35
1954(a)	27	27	—	—
1953	25	25	—	—
1952	2	2	—	—

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.
- (c) In 1951 pupils undergoing preliminary training were included.

TABLE 92. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY BY SEX, TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1956

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	41,431	10,775	6,893	2,066	27,162	7,056	7,376	1,653
VERNACULAR AND								
PRIMARY:	40,438	10,685	6,587	2,066	26,495	6,966	7,356	1,653
Southern Cameroons	36,861	9,893	4,418	1,474	25,264	6,788	7,179	1,631
Adamawa	2,432	403	1,194	209	1,061	172	177	22
Benue	258	12	88	6	170	6	—	—
Bornu	887	377	887	377	—	—	—	—
SECONDARY:	442	26	—	—	442	26	—	—
Southern Cameroons	442	26	—	—	442	26	—	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	348	45	123	—	225	45	—	—
Southern Cameroons	321	45	96	—	225	45	—	—
Adamawa (a)	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL:	203	19	183	—	—	19	20	—
Southern Cameroons	203	—	183	—	—	—	20	—
Adamawa	—	19	—	—	—	19	—	—

NOTE:

(a) Excludes non-Cameroonians of Mubi T.T.C., and includes Cameroonians at Waka T.T.C.

TABLE 93. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1951 TO 1956

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1956	1,943 (255)	405 (65)	1,222 (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)
1951	1,121 (116)	264 (59)	714 (75)	143 (2)
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1956	1,857 (245)	377 (65)	1,166 (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)
1951	1,075 (113)	253 (39)	680 (72)	142 (2)
SECONDARY:				
Total 1956	28 (3)	—	28 (3)	—
1955	23 (—)	—	23 (—)	—
1954	22	—	22	—
1953	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
1952	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
1951	21 (—)	—	21 (—)	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 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)	—
1951	23 (3)	9 (—)	13 (3)	1

TABLE 93. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1951 TO 1956—continued

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1956(a)	16	12	2	2
1955	22 (1)	18 (—)	2 (1)	2 (—)
1954	8 (5)	8 (4)	— (1)	— (—)
1953	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—
1952	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—
1951	2 (—)	2 (—)	—	—

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, 1956

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	1,688	255	340	65	1,047	175	301	15
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:								
Southern Cameroons	1,612	245	312	65	1,001	165	299	15
Adamawa	1,432	226	193	48	950	163	289	15
Benué	110	7	55	5	45	2	10	—
Bornu	10	—	4	—	6	—	—	—
SECONDARY:								
Southern Cameroons	60	12	60	12	—	—	—	—
TEACHER TRAINING:								
Southern Cameroons	25	3	—	—	25	3	—	—
Adamawa	25	3	—	—	25	3	—	—
VOCATIONAL:								
Southern Cameroons	36	6	16	—	20	6	—	—
Adamawa	29	6	9	—	20	6	—	—
	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL:								
Southern Cameroons	15	1	12	—	1	1	2	—
Adamawa	15	—	12	—	1	—	2	—
	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

TABLE 95. STAFF OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WORKING WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1952 TO 1956

Grade	1956			1955	1954	1953	1952
	North	South	Total	Total			
Total	11	121(18)	132(18)	122(15)	75(13)	72(13)	80(14)
Principals	—	3	3	3	2	2	1
Education officers	2	8(2)	10(2)	12(3)	6(1)	5(1)	6(1)
Assistant education officers	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Technical instructors	—	9	9	9	7	7	5
Supervising teachers	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers—							
Grade I	2	4	6	2	2	2	2
Grade II	1	31(5)	32(5)	14(2)	12(1)	11(1)	9(1)
Grade III	2	8(6)	10(6)	33(7)	15(2)	15(2)	18(2)
Grade IV	—	—	—	2	14(4)	12(4)	12(5)
Ungraded	—	8(5)	8(5)	7(3)	8(5)	8(5)	12(5)
Clerks	1	16	17	13	3	5	7
Drivers and mechanics	1	7	8	5	1	1	2
Storekeepers	1	3	4	4	—	—	1
Messengers	1	7	8	8	3	3	4
Other staff	—	15	15	8	—	—	—

Note: Figures in brackets refer to female staff.

TABLE 96. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY BY DENOMINATION AND NATIONALITY, 1951 TO 1956

Area	Year and Nationality	Total	Mission				
			Basel	Cameroons Baptist	Roman Catholic	Sudan United	Church of the Brethren
North	1956 total	9	—	1	5	2	1
	American	3	—	1	—	1	1
	British	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Danish	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Irish	4	—	—	4	—	—
South	1956 Total	72	15	10	47	—	—
	American	9	—	9	—	—	—
	British	17	2	—	15	—	—
	Canadian	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Dutch	27	—	—	27	—	—
	Irish	3	—	—	3	—	—
	Italian	2	—	—	2	—	—
	New Zealander	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Swiss	12	12	—	—	—	—
	Total Trust Territory	1956 Total	81	15	11	52	2
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
1951 Total		69	15	10	42	1	1

TABLE 97A. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953-54 TO 1956-57

£ thousand

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
Total	47.1	31.8	28.6	27.6
Salaries:				
Education Officers	5.1	4.9	3.4	3.1
Clerical	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
Teachers	11.9	9.3	7.7	6.2
Maintenance of Schools	12.3	6.7	9.2	10.8
Grants-in-Aid	15.8	8.7	6.8	6.3
Administration	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9

NOTE:

1. All figures are estimates; the totals are more nearly correct than the individual item

TABLE 97B. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-55 TO 1956-57

£ thousand

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1956-57(1)	1955-56	1954-55(2)
Total	330	274	101
Salaries :			
Education Officers	13	10	5
Clerical	4	3	1
Teachers	29	24	11
Maintenance of Schools	19	15	7
Grants-in-Aid (3)	243	203	67
Administration	22	19	10

NOTES :

- (1) Estimated.
 (2) October 1954—March 1955 only.
 (3) Includes C.D. & W. Grants.

TABLE 98. GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES HAVING EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRUST TERRITORY: 1954-55 TO 1956-57

£

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total all types of Schools</i>		
	<i>North</i>	<i>South (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1956-57 (b)	8,000 (c)	243,000 (d)	251,000
1955-56 (b)	3,000	203,000	206,000
1954-55	2,000	67,000 (e)	69,000

NOTES: (a) (i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(d) Includes C.D. & W. Building Grants.

(e) Six months' figures only (1st October to 31st March).

TABLE 99A. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1956

£ thousand

Type of Expenditure	Total	Govt. and Native Authority	Missionary Funds (a)	Company Funds	Fees	Cameroons Dev. Corporation	Other Sources not Specified
Total . . .	49.1	47.0	1.9	—	0.2	—	*
Administration and Inspection . . .	6.6	6.1	0.5	—	—	—	—
Building and fabric maintenance . . .	6.1	5.0	1.1	—	—	—	—
Equipment and furniture	2.5	2.4	0.1	—	—	—	*
Scholarships . . .	*	—	—	—	*	—	—
Maintenance of borders	7.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	—
Other Expenses including teachers' salaries .	26.4	26.0	0.2	—	0.2	—	—

NOTES:

(a) Excludes expenditure from Roman Catholic Mission in Adamawa Province.

* Less than £50.

TABLE 99B. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1956

£ thousand

Type of Expenditure	Total	Govt. and Native Authority (a)	Missionary Funds	Company Funds	Fees	Cameroons Dev. Corporation	Other Sources not Specified
Total . . .	491.3	335.4	52.7	7.7	50.8	35.2	9.5
Administration and Inspection . . .	55.9	34.5	12.4	0.5	1.1	5.7	1.7
Building and fabric maintenance . . .	79.4	44.0	25.1	1.8	1.1	1.9	5.5
Equipment and furniture	13.5	4.4	4.2	0.6	1.4	0.6	2.3
Scholarships . . .	30.3	17.7	0.6	—	—	12.0	—
Maintenance of Boarders	26.6	21.8	1.2	0.4	3.2	—	—
Other Expenses including teachers' salaries .	285.6	213.0	9.2	4.4	44.0	15.0	—

NOTE:

(a) 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

1956.

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, M.H.A.

J. FINDLAY, M.C.

W. L. BLOOMFIELD, A.C.A.

GALEGA II, FON OF BALI

N. N. MBILE to 12th November, 1956

S. A. ARREY, M.H.A., from 13th November, 1956

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS (ECONOMIC SECTION) (*ex officio*)

THE FINANCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY
OF THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS (*ex officio*)

Secretary :

A. C. WOOD, M.A.

General Manager :

H. R. CLEAVER, T.D., F.A.C.C.A.

CONTENTS

Annual Report, 1956

I	Introduction	3
II	The Corporation Membership	4
III	Meetings	4
IV	Corporation Lands	4
V	Agricultural Activities	5
VI	Production	10
VII	Joint Activities with Elders' & Fyffes Ltd. ...	10
VIII	Engineering	10
	(A) Civil	10
	(B) Mechanical Transport	11
	(C) Electrical	12
IX	Marine and Shipping	12
X	Staff and Labour	13
XI	Welfare and Social Services	14
XII	Education	15
XIII	Medical	17
XIV	Finance	18

Appendices

1.	Production	20
2.	Summary of Cargo	21
3.	Summary of Cultivated Acreage	22
4.	Analysis of Employees by Tribes as at 31st December, 1956	24
5.	Medical Services	25

Accounts, 1956	28
-----------------------	----

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
FOR THE YEAR 1956.**

I. Introduction.

1956 has been a year of great endeavour, and despite innumerable difficulties, the Corporation came through with considerable success. At the beginning of the year it had been anticipated that £1 million would be made available by the Federal Government by way of a loan for carrying out further development, in accordance with the Corporation's long term programme. Early in the year, however, the Corporation was informed that this sum would not be immediately forthcoming, pending an enquiry into the financial structure and viability of the Corporation. Thus it became necessary to restrict very considerably the planting and development programme and all capital works, with a result that the Corporation had to retrench heavily on Staff and Labour, and to enforce stringent economies. The Federal Government subsequently granted a loan of £258,000 and a moratorium on loan repayment and on interest for the year, so that such preparation for planting as had been done and the planting material, which was already available, should not be wasted. Thus the Corporation has been able to achieve a development programme of 1,917 acres bananas, 707 acres rubber, 1,128 acres palms, 27 acres tea and 15 acres cocoa.

The number of bananas lost due to windstorms was lower than the previous year and the somewhat protracted rainy season assisted the growth, but shipments of bananas were adversely affected by the reported weakness of the banana market in the United Kingdom and everything was done to ensure that only the best fruit was shipped in the peak of condition.

Sigatoka disease showed a disquietening increase whereas the rate of the spread of Panama disease remained fairly constant and Cigar End disease was kept well under control.

Rubber production was up to the estimate and the revenue received from exports exceeded expectations due to the higher prices obtaining throughout the year.

Palm Oil and Palm Kernel production was lower than in 1955.

Good progress was made on the oil mill at Idenau which it is hoped will be in operation early in the new year. The new rubber sheet factory was commissioned at Ekona and the new railway track linking Mpundu with the Tiko plain will be completed before the end of the dry season in 1957. The transfer of the Ikange Workshops to Tiko was completed.

The aerial survey was completed as far as difficult flying conditions would allow and the ground survey is still in progress. Mosaics have been produced and maps for use in the soil survey are in the course of preparation.

A decision was taken to hand over the Buea Farms to Government and as from 1st January, 1957, the farms will be run by the Federal Prisons Department.

Negotiations are in train for the transfer of the management of the schools which the Corporation has established throughout the plantations.

II. The Corporation Membership.

The appointment of Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E., as Chairman of the Corporation, was renewed for a further two years as from 1st January, 1956, and the terms of office of Messrs. Richards, Findlay and Bloomfield were also extended for a further year. Mr. E. K. Martin, M.H.A. and the Fon of Bali were reappointed as members for one year as from 1st October and 13th November, 1956, respectively. On the expiry of Mr. N. N. Mbile's appointment as member on 12th November, 1956, the Governor General appointed Mr. S. A. Arrey as a member for a period of two years.

III. Meetings.

Meetings of the Corporation were held as follows :—

General Meeting, 26th and 27th March, at Bota.

9th Annual General Meeting, 18th April, at Bota.

General Meeting, 1st August, at Bota.

General Meeting, 22nd and 23rd November, at Bota.

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.

As a result of a policy decision by the Corporation, negotiations were satisfactorily concluded for the surrender of the Buea Farm lands to Government and the sale of the Farm stock and equipment to the Federal Prisons Department as from 1st January, 1957.

The Corporation surrendered to Government the Mundimba Estate (5,920 acres) so that it would be developed by a Plantation Company. It also surrendered two small plots, one at Bota for a Police reporting office and one in Kumba which was already partially occupied by the Native Administration.

A further plot of 40 acres adjacent to M'bonge Town was surrendered to Government, so that the Town could be extended to accommodate the increasing population there.

Negotiations were in train for the sublease of a parcel of land near Tiko Wharf for the erection by a Petroleum Company of a bulk oil storage depot.

V. Agricultural Activities.

(i) *Bananas*.—With the increase in the level of importations of bananas into the United Kingdom during the year, the market was highly selective and the Corporation's Marketing Agents decided in the last quarter of the year to cease accepting 6-hand stems. As a result some 72,000 6-hand stems were not shipped between mid-September and the end of the year. The total quantity of stems shipped showed a small increase over 1955 and an increase in stem weight was recorded; the stems per ton for 1956 being 64.3 as compared with 66.65 in 1955 and 74.13 in 1954. The Corporation continued to wrap in diothene tube bags all its exportable fresh fruit and all butts and tips of the stems are now being painted with a thick coat of white lime, in an endeavour to control stem end rot during transit by sea.

Despite a restricted development programme, 1,917 acres were planted during the year and a new banana area was opened up at Mukonje. In addition 8 miles of new road, 3½ miles of railroad and 6 bridges were built. 234 temporary labour houses were also built by plantation labour.

Storm damage losses amounted to 1,786,500 plants; some 1,200,000 less than in 1955. A general policy of "earthing up" around banana mats was commenced during May and at the end of the wet season some 10,000 acres had been so treated. In this way it was hoped to reduce the damage caused by wind storms. Elephant damage increased from 132,000 to 159,000 plants which is equivalent to over 300 acres of bananas being devastated.

Sigatoka "leaf spot" disease reached serious proportions in some areas and the estates at Muyuka, Bimbia and Mabeta totalling 2,200 acres virtually ceased production of marketable fruit. In December the incidence of this disease increased throughout all the mature plantings both in the Southern and in the adjoining French Cameroons and the spread of this disease is being viewed with grave concern. The Corporation commenced trial spray control methods late in July with various types of "misting" units. The largest of these machines—the Giraffe—towers some 35 feet above ground level and is hauled by a Caterpillar tractor. Under the best conditions this unit can spray 10 acres per hour, but it can only be operated on mainly level ground. Knapsack power misting machines were tried in those areas where tractors could not operate. Although these small machines provided some measure of control they were subject to the difficulties inherent in two stroke machines in the hands of unskilled operators. At the close of the year a total of 1,000 acres was under spray control and additional machines, including three "Giraffes" are on order. A helicopter is expected early in 1957 to ascertain the possibilities of obtaining economic control of Sigatoka disease by aerial spraying. Cigar End disease control measures were again necessary for six months of the year and although this disease is spreading, satisfactory control is being maintained.

The production of dried bananas continued during the year at the Ikeange factory where suitable fruit, rejected on grounds of quality for shipment, was processed and 102 tons were exported.

The Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers shipped 433,116 stems through the Corporation and it is anticipated that this quantity will be doubled in 1957.

(ii) *Oil Palms*.—The production of 2,695 tons of Palm Oil and 1,499 tons of kernels fell considerably below the estimated production of 3,050 tons and 1,850 tons respectively, due allowance being made for the closing of the M'bonge plantation. The 1956 estimates were based on the high yields in 1955 which are now attributed to the exceptionally good season and to the shock dressings of potash given to 3,000 acres at Bota and Ekona in 1954. It is expected that with a regular dressing of potash commencing in 1957 the production from 1958 onwards will show satisfactory results.

The M'bonge Mill was closed in January and all useful plant was dismantled and transferred to Ekona. Construction of the new mill at Idenau continued satisfactorily and it is anticipated it will be commissioned early in 1957. The Bota Oil Mill was not closed during the year for its regular overhaul, but maintenance was carried out during the months of June to August. There has been a general improvement in the F.F.A. at all levels during the year, the monthly average ranging from 1.47 per cent. to 3.28 per cent., the greater part of production being under 2.5 per cent. F.F.A. Palm Oil Shipments throughout the year were satisfactory and actual outturn losses ranged from .07 per cent. to .35 per cent. The F.F.A. on shipment averaged 2.84 per cent. as against 3.05 per cent in 1955 and 3.63 per cent. in 1954.

Selected seed production during the year amounted to 176,616 as against 187,049 in 1955. Germination was satisfactory and the disease incidence in the nurseries was lower than previously. Sufficient seedlings were available for the 1957 programme.

264 acres of immature palms planted in 1952 at Bota and 713 acres at Idenau were brought into harvest at the beginning of the year.

The Planting programme consisted of 524 acres at Bota and 605 acres at Idenau of which 212 acres and 130 acres respectively were replanting.

Modifications were made to the bulk oil plant at Bota to provide facilities for the discharge of oil from a new 50-ton self-propelled oil barge.

Due to the economy measures brought into force early in the year the rate of construction of labour lines was reduced and the building programme will be carried forward to 1957.

(iii) *Rubber*.—Of the 707 acres planted during the year with stumps of clonal seed or budded, 401 were planted in ex-banana land at Matute near Missellele. Planting costs are low compared with planting virgin bush and it is anticipated that the incidence of root disease in this area will be greatly reduced. The production for the year exceeded that of

1955 by 423,499 lbs., 82 per cent. being RSS I and 14 per cent. being crepe. The yield per acre of some of the post-war plantings has now reached 1,000 lbs. and indications show that post-war clones imported from Malaya in 1948 and budded in the field in 1950 and 1951 should give equally good results.

550,560 lbs. of crepe were manufactured, 111,520 lbs. at Mukonje and 439,040 lbs. at Tiko ; of this quantity 12,160 lbs. were pale crepe. Considerable progress has been made in improving the quality of the crepe and alterations are in hand to improve the drying capacity of the Tiko Crepe Drying House.

In August the new sheet factory at Meanja was commissioned and worked well, permitting economies in labour, with the result that the manufacturing costs at this factory are the lowest on the Corporation's Rubber Estates. Modifications are being carried out on all smokehouse carriages to increase their carrying capacity and to reduce the necessity for a certain number of additional smoke houses. A new and adequate water supply was installed at Mukonje.

The labour housing programme was continued on a modified scale at Mungo, Kompenda, Matute and Meanja.

Adequate stocks of budwood are available for future planting.

(iv) *Cocoa*.—Production exceeded the estimate by nearly 19 tons and this was due mainly to the systematic spraying against “Black Pod” and “Leafless Twig” diseases. Spraying against these two diseases has been carried out during the past three years, but in 1956 sufficient machines were available to maintain the required three-weekly cycle with satisfactory results and at the end of the year there was a very marked reduction in the incidence of “Leafless Twig” and there has been a vigorous and healthy flush of leaf. As in the adjoining bananas, elephant damage was considerable though the shooting of two elephants by one of the plantation staff has had a temporary salutary effect.

Due to the reduced development programme only 15 of the proposed 25 acres were planted in Upper Amazon seed obtained from the West African Cocoa Research Institute. In October the first pod of the 1954 plantings was harvested and both the 1954 and 1955 plantings are looking well. The re-supplying of mature areas was continued, coco-yams being used as local shade.

Adequate selected seed for the 1957 planting programme as well as for re-supplying purposes is available.

Experiments with cuttings under diothene sheeting were made and nearly 100 per cent. success was achieved, but there were subsequent losses during hardening up and also due to rat damage.

(v) *Pepper*.—The improvement in crop harvested continued with a rise from 16,905 lbs. in 1955 to 52,392 lbs. This was partly due to the increasing acreage coming into bearing but also to the effectiveness of the spray used to control the disease “Black Berry” which has caused serious losses in the past.

(vi) *Tea*.—27 acres of new planting was done during the year. The previous years' plantings have been fully supplied and the whole garden is in a fine state of growth and upkeep.

Building of the factory was halted early in the year owing to the need to reduce expenditure and although it has now been decided to complete the factory, work will not recommence until 1957. Most of the necessary machinery has arrived and is awaiting installation and commissioning.

A gravity water supply has been installed at very little cost and provides sufficient water for the nurseries and labour camp.

(vii) *Research*.

(a) *Soil Investigations*.—Soil investigations are being extended and will presently include three methods of approach.

(i) *Fertiliser Trials*.—The fertilizer trials were the first experiment laid down. They embrace bananas, cocoa, young rubber and oil palms growing on soils considered to be typical in the area where these crops are grown, and they involve, first the response of these crops as measured by yield or growth, to applications of the three main plant nutrients—nitrogen, phosphate and potash—and, second, various combinations of these plant nutrients with lime, magnesium and organic matter. These trials also include agronomic factors such as the earthing up of bananas to reduce storm damage.

In the Tiko area a new trial was begun to test the effect of compound fertilizers on Dwarf Chinese bananas, which are highly resistant to Panama Disease and which it was hoped might replace Gros Michel in the badly diseased areas. The fertilizer trial on young rubber at Missellele was discontinued, no significant growth effect having been obtained where this crop was planted in land cleared from virgin bush, and a new experiment was laid down in Matute where rubber is being planted in land formerly under bananas.

At Tombel, to supplement the fertilizer trial on mature cocoa, a fertilizer trial was begun on Upper Amazon Cocoa.

(ii) *Soil Surveys*.—In anticipation of the receipt of the maps produced from the aerial survey the Soil Scientist attended a course on aerial photography interpretation and it is hoped to commence a soil survey in the Tiko area early in 1957 together with the production of soil maps. The Matute section of the Tiko plain was surveyed to ascertain which soils in this area, which was previously under bananas, were suitable for rubber.

(iii) *Foliar Analysis*.—By Foliar Analysis the amounts of plant nutrients can be correlated to yields and thus fertilizer requirements for various crops in various areas can be assessed. Some preliminary work on foliar analysis has been carried out in the Palms Laboratory, Bota. A new laboratory is being built at Ekona specifically for this work and a Cameroonian under training as a Chemist in the United Kingdom will return during 1957.

These three methods should together provide the Corporation with detailed information on land classification, land capability and land use.

(b) *Disease and Pest Investigations.*

Investigations have been primarily concerned with the diseases and pests of bananas.

(i) *Sigatoka Leaf Spot (Mycosphaerella musicola).*—In December 1954 the Consultant on banana diseases drew attention to a small area badly affected by Sigatoka and demonstrated the presence of ascospores in "burnt" leaves. The disease spread rapidly during 1955. Attempts were made to check the spread of the disease by ascospores by destroying dead leaves and in the 1955-56 dry season the worst affected part was cut down and treated as a replanted area.

Experience at Muyuka, Bimbia and Mabeta, shows that Sigatoka is now behaving in the Southern Cameroons as in other countries, that it can destroy a farm in two years, that without spraying, the destruction of infected leaves and the cutting back of severely affected areas are ineffective, and that the costs of spraying to control Sigatoka can only be borne by banana farms which are in all other respects fully productive.

(ii) *Panama Disease.*—Panama disease, which has spread to all the Corporation's mature banana areas except Tombel, has now been confirmed in the French Cameroons at Mbanga, which is just across the border from Tombel. It is therefore probable that the disease will spread to the Tombel plantations and that this last source of panama disease free planting material may become infected.

(iii) The Banana Borer Weevil (*Cosmopilites sordidus*) has been recorded in the French Cameroons. In March, it was found that planting material from Tombel contained borer grubs.

(c) *Crop Selection.*

Bananas.—The six Lacatan suckers planted at Ekona in September 1954 were dug up and split in June 1955, yielding 49 pieces of planting material. The severe 1955-56 dry season, during which it was impossible to provide adequate irrigation, checked growth so that the rate of new leaf production fell from one every eight days to one every six weeks. At the end of February 1956, the plants were dug up and split, yielding 297 pieces of planting material which by October had multiplied into 1,502 pieces. These latter have been planted in a new plot by a river and are being watered by an overhead Rainmaker plant during the dry season. Growth has so far been excellent and the rate of sucker production encouraging.

It is hoped in the spring of 1957 to import suckers from plants of the 1877 and Robusta varieties, produced in Jamaica and now growing in quarantine at Kew. These varieties are highly resistant to Panama Disease.

(d) Cocoa.

The mature cocoa at Tombel is Trinitario variety and is at least 20 years old. It was badly neglected for some 10 years during the war and the immediate post-war period. In the fertilizer experiment plots individual tree yields of the number of healthy and diseased pods, weight of pods and of wet beans are recorded weekly.

(e) Meteorology.

Meteorological stations were set up at Molyko, M'bonge, Ekona, Tombel, Bota and Idenau.

The basic records kept are maximum and minimum temperatures, wet and dry bulb readings for humidity, earth temperatures, hours of sunshine, rainfall and evaporation. In addition, rainfall records are kept on all plantations.

(ix) Timber.—The main purpose of the Timber Division is to clear land which is suitable for agricultural development, of economic trees which will produce timber for use by the Corporation as well as timber for export.

The quality of the Obeche logs exported by the Corporation has aroused considerable interest in the United Kingdom and has resulted in many enquiries from the trade. 3,520 tons of these logs were shipped during the year which compares favourably with 1,340 tons shipped in 1955. Sample shipments have been made of Sapele, Utile, Opepe and Iroke amounting to 107 tons. 684 tons of logs unsuitable for shipment to the United Kingdom were sold locally during the latter part of 1956.

VI. Production.

Comparative figures for the last six years are shown in Appendix I.

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.**

(i) Staff.—The establishment was substantially reduced early in the year in view of the decreasing volume of new constructional work.

(ii) Staff Housing.—As a result of the commissioning of the new Head Office, it was possible to convert the old offices into a Senior Service house and a transit Mess. One Senior Service type chalet was also built in Victoria for the Government.

(iii) Factory and Workshop Buildings.—The main railway workshops at Ikange, which were previously sited approximately two miles from the industrial area, were dismantled and re-erected in Tiko. The move was virtually complete by the end of the year. This has permitted considerable economies and the cost of the move has already been largely recovered.

Installation of machine guards and other safety measures took place throughout the Corporation's workshops in order to comply with the provisions of the new Factories Act.

(iv) *Labour Lines*.—A semi-permanent camp at Bolifamba, comprising 180 rooms, was completed early in the year. In addition, 72 Arcon-type labour lines were constructed at Bibundi. Nine Intermediate Service type quarters were constructed, five in Bota and four in Tiko. Conversion of Intermediate Service Staff latrines to W.C.'s was carried out in Bota. Five aqua latrines, to replace pail closets, were constructed in Bota, four in the German labour lines and one in the Industrial Area.

(v) *Miscellaneous Buildings*.—The following miscellaneous building works were completed during the year :—

Twelve car garage at new Head Office.

Modification of Cold Store, Tiko.

Bibundi Wharf and Transit Shed.

Slaughter House, Victoria, for Native Authority.

(vi) *Railways*.—Work on the Tiko/Mpundu rail link was closed down in February. The project was re-opened in September but was further delayed by the late rains. It is now, however, making satisfactory progress.

(vii) *Water Supplies*.—A water supply, operated by a hydram, was installed at Old Koke Camp, Ekona.

(viii) *Workshop Activities*.—Due to the reduction in the Corporation's Capital Works programme during the greater part of the year, a considerable amount of heavy earthmoving and Civil Engineering plant was hired to contractors and others. With the resumption of activities after the rains, this equipment is now being used on Corporation projects.

In order to utilise fully the output of the Tiko Sawmills approximately 4,000 cubic feet of sawn obeche was prepared for export.

Work to the value of approximately £5,000 in respect of joinery and furniture and small miscellaneous items, was carried out in the Workshops for local consumers, including Government Departments, in addition to Corporation requirements.

B. Mechanical Transport.

One African member of the Intermediate service was promoted to the Senior Service and minor reductions in maintenance staff were affected. There was a reduction of the total fleet of vehicles by three to 296 vehicles at the end of the year. Twenty-eight new vehicles were put into service of which nineteen were diesel engined lorries. There are now 27 of these vehicles in service and they are so far proving much more economical to operate than the older petrol engined vehicles. With the introduction of the diesel lorries, the demands made on the lorry pool at Moliwe for banana shipments were negligible enabling transport to be hired out, principally to Building Contractors, and also to Produce Agents. The demand was somewhat greater than expected and all vehicles were kept fully employed during the dry season.

The normal replacement programme was curtailed, but is being resumed in 1957. Despite this curtailment and consequent increase in the average age of the fleet, the total cost of maintenance, repairs and tyres fell by nearly £16,660 from £75,280 to £58,620.

Efforts were made to expand the business done with the public and there was an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the total revenue compared with 1955. The following figures show how this business has progressed the last three years :—

	1954	1955	1956
Sale of new vehicles	£64,544	£40,258	£59,788
Sale of secondhand vehicles	1,663	6,974	6,018
Sale of Spares and Tyres	22,400	27,206	34,029
Repairs carried out	5,971	9,870	15,142
Transport hired	4,135	5,919	17,935
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£98,713	£90,227	£132,912
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The revenue from the sale of new vehicles was due in part to the sale of 16 Tippers to the Public Works Department. The Corporation holds a distributor agency for Austin Motor Vehicles and Dunlop Tyres, and the sale of spares and tyres again showed a substantial increase over the previous year.

C. Electrical.

A new 100-kVA outdoor-type transformer was installed at the Industrial site, Middle Farm, to replace the 50-kVA transformer which was on loan from the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. The 300-kVA transformer at Bota was resited to permit alterations to be carried out by the supply authorities.

In December Bota Power House was handed over to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria.

New special interlocking switchgear for the L.T. distribution system at Tombel was commissioned and at Mukonje a complete new overhead L.T. distribution system was installed to replace the old German system.

A systematic overhaul of the distribution at Bota Wharf was carried out and a much improved lighting scheme installed.

A new underground cable was run for the supply to New Ikange Workshops and the potential supply to the Holtfoth Area and extensions to Tiko Cold Store were carried out similar to those done in Bota Cold Store last year.

Air-conditioning plant was installed in the operating theatre and sterilising room at Bota Hospital and in the operating theatre and X-ray room at Tiko Hospital.

IX. Marine and Shipping.

The Corporation handles all sea-borne imports and exports to and from the Southern Cameroons through its wharves at Bota and Tiko.

The volume of trade at these two Ports during the year has been summarized in table form in Appendix 2. The inward cargo was 2,635 tons less than in 1955 and this is mainly attributable to the curtailment of imports of cement and other building materials. The outward cargo rose by 5,818 tons, due for the most part to the increased cocoa and timber shipments from Bota and Tiko respectively.

Figures of produce shipped from the Cameroons during 1955 and 1956 were :—

	1955	1956
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cocoa	3,477	5,954
Palm Oil	2,924	2,725
Palm Kernels	1,925	1,536
Rubber	1,673	1,645
Pepper... ..	7	22
Timber	1,351	5,475
Coffee	417	672
	11,774	18,029

The Corporation's fleet of inland water and sea-going craft as at the end of the year was as follows :—

Single screw motor lighters (sea-going)	8
Single screw tugs (sea-going)	6
Twin screw river towing launches	6
Single screw river towing launches	8
Sea-going dumb barges	13
River dumb barges	29
Lifeboats	2

These craft were used for lighterage work at Bota and Tiko ports and the carriage of cargo between Bota and Tiko and the various plantation wharves covering the area from M'bonge on the Meme River to Tombel on the Mungo River. General cargo, cocoa and bananas were also carried for concerns other than the Corporation. Excluding bananas, a total of 19,912 tons was handled in this way.

The Corporation continued to act as Agents for Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., Palm Line Ltd., Guinea Gulf Line Ltd., and Farrell Lines Inc.

X. Staff and Labour.

(i) *Establishment.*—There was a decrease in the strength of the staff and the labour force during the year, and the position on 31st December, 1956, was as follows :—

Senior Service	187
Intermediate Service	40
Junior Service, including employees on monthly Agreements	1,082
General Labour Force	16,671

The number of Africans in the Senior Service increased by eight, of whom two Nursing Sisters, one Medical Practitioner, an Administrative Assistant and an Assistant Personnel Officer were appointed direct to the Corporation staff. Three promotions from the Intermediate Service were made; one employee was promoted as Field Assistant, another as Marine Assistant and a third as Motor Transport Supervisor. Four employees were promoted to the Intermediate Service during the year, whilst a total of 162 appointments was made to the Junior Service, or to positions subject to monthly agreements.

(ii) *Wages and Conditions of Service.*—No major alterations have been made in the rates of pay during the year following the Arbitration award in November 1955 which resulted in an upward revision of wages and salaries. Although subsidies on foodstuffs are no longer in operation, the Corporation continues to make available such commodities as it can at economic rates. The 21 Corporation Workers Shops continued to supply essential foodstuffs and commodities and the turnover for the year was £146,360.

(iii) *Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union.*—Following the re-organisation of the Union conducted by the Labour Department in August, a Scheme for Joint Consultation was agreed between the Management and the Union and has been put into effect. This scheme provides for Joint Area Committees at Bota, Tiko, Ekona and the Northern Area and the institution of a Central Consultative Committee. The area committees investigate individual complaints and matters of local application, whilst the Central Committee is responsible for matters referred to it by the area committee and for matters of general application.

(iv) *Provident Fund.*—At the close of 1956 there were 1,018 members of the Fund, the market value of the Fund's investments being £256,372 18s. 4d.

(v) *Retiring Gratuities.*—During the year 490 gratuities amounting to £15,756 13s. were approved. This shows an increase of 157 and £6,949 16s. 3d. on the awards approved in the previous year. 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 295 employees amounting to £2,566 5s. 8d. were authorised during the year. This is an increase of 61 cases and £173 13s. 5d. as compared with 1955.

XI. Welfare and Social Services.

(i) *Recreation.*—For some years the organisation of the recreational activities and welfare of the employees has been the responsibility of an expatriate officer, but once the Division had been properly established and with the need for economy, the Senior Service post of Welfare Officer was abolished. In March 1956 the Area Welfare Assistants took over the running of the various sports and recreations with considerable success, which reflects well on the groundwork and training put in by the previous Welfare Officer. The over-riding responsibility for this Division has now been placed in the hands of the Personnel Officer.

Teams from the Corporation again won the Commissioner's Cup and the United Africa Company's Cup, both of which have been donated for football.

In the Southern Cameroons Amateur Athletic Association Meeting in March a member of one of the Corporation teams created a new long jump record for the Southern Cameroons with 20 ft. 7 in.

Sport for women has been encouraged and several netball teams have been formed. It is hoped that this will be developed.

During the year competitions were held in Choral Singing and Tribal Dancing and a successful boxing tournament was staged.

(ii) *News Sheet*.—The Welfare News Letter was published regularly.

(iii) *Film Unit*.—The mobile cinema units were able to maintain regular monthly shows in all areas with the exception of one occasion when the M'bonge road was impassable. Altogether a total of 905 shows were given to an estimated total audience of 252,000. As from the 1st January, 1956, cinema shows, apart from camp shows for labour, have been on a repayment basis. Several performances of technical films were given to personnel in the Medical Division.

Amplifier equipment was provided for 95 "High Life" dances and public address equipment was installed and operated at various centres for Cameroons National Day celebrations and also for athletic meetings.

The work of the radio and projector repair section expanded considerably, 100 per cent increase being recorded in the repairs effected for the public. The unit also assumed the responsibility for the repair and maintenance of the Corporation's radio telephone network.

The work of the photographic section also showed an increase and it is anticipated that this will be even greater in 1957 when it is hoped to provide an efficiently designed permanent building for the processing rooms in place of the converted building of semi-permanent construction at present in use.

It was intended to provide a suitable building and facilities for the production of sound films in connection with an extensive programme of technical training of staff, particularly in agriculture, but owing to the introduction, early in the year, of extensive economy measures, it was found necessary to defer this project.

(iv) *Welfare Expenditure*.—The Corporation's recurrent expenditure on welfare and social services during 1956 was £53,135. In addition, capital expenditure on schools, community halls, etc., amounted to £12,200.

XII. Education.

(i) *General*.—In March a decision was taken to approach the Southern Cameroons Government as to the possibilities of the Government or the Native Authorities taking over the Corporation Primary Schools. By the end of the year nothing concrete had materialised from the negotiations

and it is not anticipated that they will be finalised until 1958. The missions, who managed four of the Corporation owned schools, have been offered the opportunity of taking over the ownership and full financial responsibility of these four schools and it is anticipated that this new arrangement will begin to operate in 1958.

(ii) *Primary Education.*—The Corporation owned and managed 11 primary schools, including a new school at Mokoko, M'bonge Plantation. At the end of the year, the school at Mabeta had to be closed down owing to the substantial reduction in the labour force. Bota, Tiko and Idenau Schools now have Senior Primary classes.

A number of children of the Senior Service Staff between the ages of 5 and 9 attended the two P.N.E.U. schools at Bota and Tiko.

Free education and school meals are no longer provided in Corporation schools. The fees charged are at the normal rates laid down for Voluntary Agencies. At the end of the year the number of children enrolled in schools owned and managed by the Corporation was 1,045, compared with 1,276 at the beginning of the year and about 1,100 in 1955. The falling-off in numbers was mainly due to a reduction in the labour force and not to unwillingness to pay school fees.

The staffing of the schools under Corporation management continues to be satisfactory. Of the 46 teachers employed by the Corporation, 42 have received professional training and of these, 33 are certificated. 11 of the teachers are women, eight of whom are certificated. This has been the result in recent years of finding sufficient places in training centres for the professional training of teachers to satisfy anticipated needs.

(iii) *Scholarships.*—The Corporation now makes an annual grant of £5,000 to the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board from which awards for Higher and Secondary education are made. In addition, six annual scholarships are awarded to young employees or children of employees for junior technical training at Ombe Trade Centre.

In 1956, 13 scholarship awards were made; these included one in advanced teacher training, one in accountancy and three in pharmacy. Eight non-employees were accepted for teacher training. Altogether 55 scholarships have now been awarded to Corporation employees and 40 non-employees have been sent for teacher training.

(iv) *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 44.

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 carpentry, motor mechanics, engineering and a course for quartermasters were held for about 50 employees. These classes are tutored by Senior Service volunteers.

(v) *Promotion Examinations.*—Of the 297 candidates who entered for these examinations, 27 were successful.

(vi) *Library.*—Sixteen library boxes, each containing approximately 70 books to suit employees at various educational levels, are circularised on the Corporation estates. Reading rooms and periodicals are provided in the main centres.

XIII. Medical.

During the year 1956 the Corporation's Medical Service began to benefit from the emphasis laid on training during the last few years. Of the nurses-in-training who sat the final examination of the Nursing Council in December 1955, 11 qualified and a further 14 qualified in June. It has now been possible to distribute qualified staff to all areas with a consequent improvement in the standard of nursing which had previously been carried out largely by untrained staff with limited skilled supervision. The June results were particularly pleasing as 13 of the candidates were the first of those who had passed through the Nurses Preliminary Training Scheme. Of these 13 who qualified, one was a female, bringing the total of Nigerian Registered Female Nurses to nine. More female nurses are in training and it is intended that all female nurses should qualify eventually as midwives.

The number of applications for posts as nurses-training exceeds vacancies within the Corporation, but the Preliminary Training School accepts candidates from other organisations.

It has been possible to reduce the strength of the Medical Officers by one, by the introduction of shorter tours for these Officers. The establishment of Nursing Sisters is not yet complete. One Pharmacist who qualified on a Corporation scholarship has joined the staff and one who left the Corporation in 1955 has re-joined. Three more students on Corporation scholarships are attending the School of Pharmacy at Lagos and should qualify in 1958.

Two new auxiliary hospitals were opened during the year at Mokoko and Idenau. They are built to the standard design of the Corporation for auxiliary hospitals and contain 12 male and four female beds as well as a special out-patient department. All the auxiliary hospitals are now in charge of experienced personnel and are adequately staffed to give a full 24-hour service.

The layout of the Corporation's medical services, together with the statistics of in-patients admissions and discharges is given in Appendix 5.

There were no serious epidemics during the year and not one single case of smallpox. Some 9,300 vaccinations against smallpox were carried out by Corporation staff. There was, however, a significant amount of dengue-like fever in the dry season especially at Ekona and Tombel. The incidence of tropical ulcer was even lower than last year.

Cases of malaria have been very few and the general health of the labour continues to improve. This is due to the regular spraying of all camps and nearby villages with an insecticide having a long residual effect and also to the fact that with the enhanced wages, the labour appears to be purchasing a more balanced diet. The provision of better housing and water supplies is gradually eliminating those diseases which are due to faulty sanitation. Above all, the system of Aid Posts has enabled treatment to be administered at the earliest possible opportunity.

The campaign against black fly (*simulium*) in the Victoria division plantations was reasonably successful. For about six months the black fly was practically eliminated but it has since re-established itself. A more intensive campaign is planned for 1957.

As a result of closer and more skilled supervision, economies were found possible in the use of drugs, dressings and other such provisions.

In May a policy decision was made whereby a fee for employees and their dependants was charged for maintenance whilst in hospital.

Recurrent expenditure for medical services was £119,739 and contributions of £15,700 were received from other estates using the services of the Corporation's Medical Division. Capital expenditure during the year including work in progress amounted to £24,200.

XIV. Finance.

(i) *Capital Structure*.—In recent years it has become increasingly evident that loans involving early repayment do not form a suitable method of financing the Corporation's development of permanent plantation crops. During the year the Government of Nigeria therefore commissioned Messrs. Harmood Banner, Lewis and Mounsey, Chartered Accountants, to enquire into the present viability of the Corporation and to advise on its future capital requirements, on its development potential should additional capital be forthcoming and on a suitable capital structure to meet the needs of the Corporation. Messrs. Harmood Banner, Lewis and Mounsey visited the Corporation's Headquarters and Estates in June and their report is now under consideration by Government.

In view of this enquiry and pending the decisions made on it, the Federal Government made a further loan of £258,000 to provide for the immediate needs of the Corporation and have deferred the collection of all interest due on Government loans amounting to £63,000 and capital repayments of £54,000.

(ii) *Results to 31st December, 1956*.—After providing in full for the cost of new planting, replanting and upkeep of immature areas and for the statutory depreciation on buildings, roads and railways, plant and machinery, etc., amounting to £3,900,087, the value of the assets of the Corporation is shown in the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1956, as £4,077,815. Creditors and provision for accrued liabilities amounted to £495,072 and loans to £2,133,489, leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of £1,449,254.

**FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS
ON THE
CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION'S
ESTATES.**



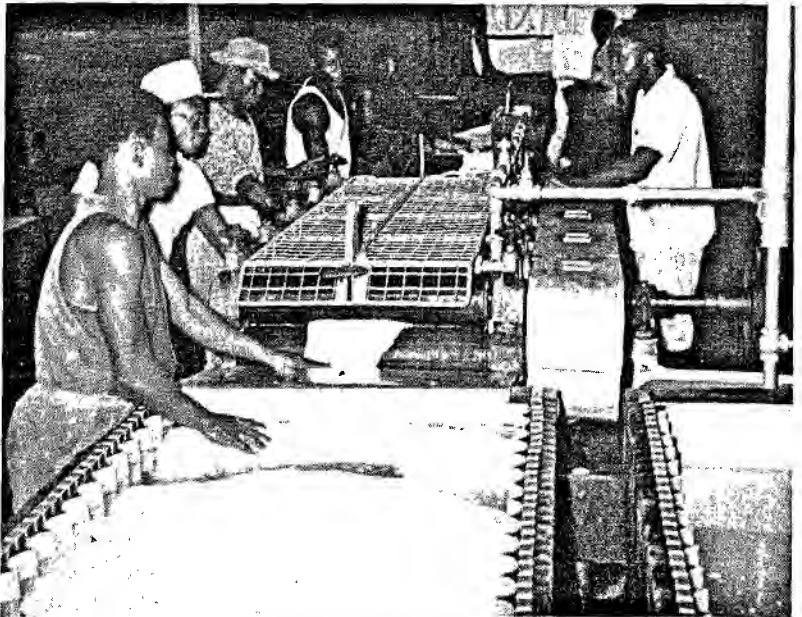
SPRAYING AGAINST SIGATOKA—"GIRAFFE"



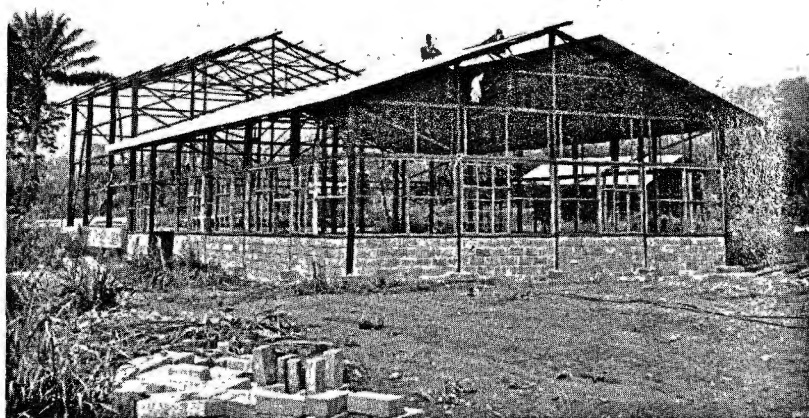
SPRAYING AGAINST SIGATOKA—KNAPSACK SPRAYERS



MEANJA RUBBER FACTORY



MEANJA RUBBER FACTORY



TOLE TEA FACTORY UNDER CONSTRUCTION



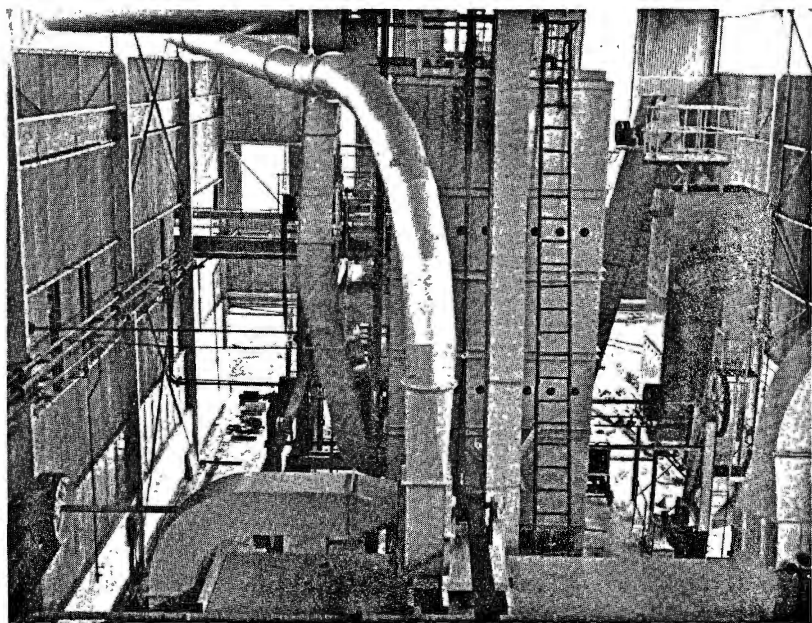
TOMBEL COCOA



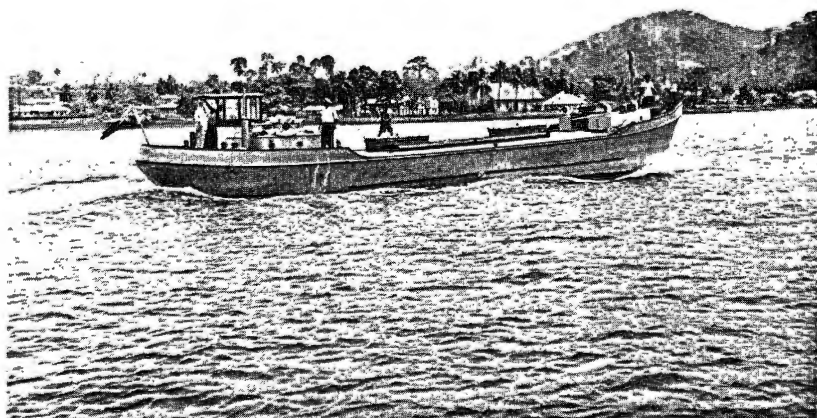
NURSES TRAINING COURSE IN TIKO HOSPITAL



AUXILIARY HOSPITAL, TOMBEL



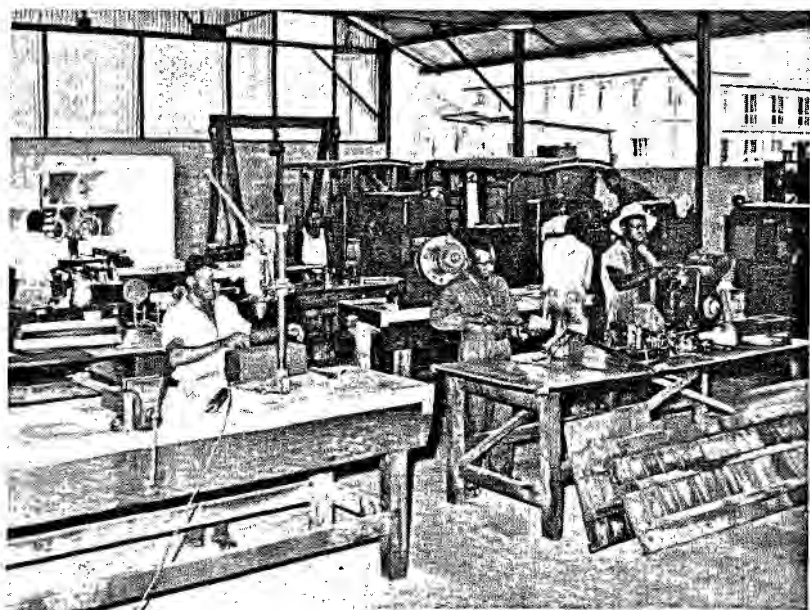
GENERAL VIEW OF NEW OIL MILL, IDENAU



NEW 50-TON BULK PALM OIL BARGE



MPUNDU/TIKO RAILWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION



NEW RAILWAY WORKSHOP, TIKO

The Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts show that after providing for £557,493 in respect of new planting and upkeep of immature areas and £111,335 in respect of Statutory depreciation on other fixed assets there remained a surplus for the year to 31st December, 1956, of £43,332. After deducting the deficit of £28,215 brought forward at 1st January, 1956, a balance of £15,117 is available for distribution to the Commissioner of the Cameroons.

The Members of the Corporation record their appreciation of the services rendered by the staff at all levels and by the labour force which has been so essential to the progress made. The Corporation also desires to record its appreciation of the assistance and advice provided by many Government Departments and Government Officers.

(Signed) A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*
W. J. C. RICHARDS, *Member.*
E. K. MARTIN, *Member.*
J. FINDLAY, *Member.*
W. L. BLOOMFIELD, *Member.*
GALEGA II, FON OF BALI, *Member.*
S. A. ARREY, *Member.*
C. P. THOMPSON, *Member.*
J. MURRAY, *Member.*
A. C. WOOD, *Secretary.*

PRODUCTION.

APPENDIX No. 1.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Bananas—Total for British Cameroons						
Shipments—stems	5,773,208	5,746,946	5,893,294	5,666,901	4,394,851	4,594,271
Cameroons Development Corporation Estates						
Shipments—stems	3,609,906	3,743,801	3,846,585	3,904,863	3,034,222	3,074,397
Dried Bananas tons	256	234	124	22	102	102
Palm Oil „	2,463	2,593	2,715	2,862	3,349	2,695
Palm Kernels „	1,265	1,576	1,712	1,739	2,010	1,499
Rubber „	1,606	1,559	1,800	1,595	1,525	1,714
Cocoa „	83	81	81	100	110	219
Pepper... .. „	1.5	2.6	2.5	6.1	7.5	23.4
Milk, gallons	24,870	30,086	26,482	27,299	30,483	29,458
Timber—Log shipments tons	—	—	—	421	1,340	3,627

SUMMARY OF CARGO AT BOTA AND TIKO PORTS
(in tons)

	Inward	Outward (excluding bananas)
Bota	35,290	14,162
Tiko	10,744	7,959
Total 1956 ...	46,034	22,121
Total 1955 ...	48,669	16,303
Total 1954 ...	45,834	12,304
Total 1953 ...	35,528	11,347
Total 1952 ...	41,995	11,617
Total 1951 ...	32,423	8,213
Total 1950 ...	28,459	8,508
Total 1949 ...	21,193	7,774
Total 1948 ...	13,273	5,262

ACREAGE STATISTICS, DECEMBER 1956—PRINCIPAL CROPS
(All acres are excluded which are not in active cultivation or harvesting)

BANANAS (ACRES)

	Mature	New Planting 1956	Abandonments for disease, etc.	Total	Preparation for 1957 Planting
Tiko	6,098	116	1,141	5,073	700
Bota	3,718	232	1,553	2,397	—
Ekona	3,787	407	574	3,620	700
Molyko	2,753	434	75	3,112	—
Tombel	2,730	101	—	2,831	200
Meme	3,179	461	252	3,388	100
Mukonje ..	—	166	—	166	300
Total	22,265	1,917	3,595	20,587	2,000

RUBBER (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1957 Planting
Missellele Area	3,981	2,741	6,722	600
Tiko Area	2,178	—	2,178	—
Ekona Area	1,617	1,210	2,827	210
Mukonje Area	2,512	2,870	5,382	—
Total	10,288	6,821	17,109	810

PALMS (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1957 planting
Bota/West Coast Area ..	7,727	1,943	9,670	500
Ekona Area	2,237	—	2,237	—
Idenau	1,713	2,704	4,417	600(a)
Ikassa	1,149	—	1,149	—
Total	12,826	4,647	17,473	1,100

(a) Includes 300 acres replanting.

COCOA (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1957 planting
Tombel	1,065	35	1,100	50

TEA (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1957 planting
Tole	61(b)	74	135	50

(b) Includes 20 acres seed garden.

PEPPER (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1957 planting
Ekona	44	—	44	—

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.
Analysis of Employees by Tribes, as at 31st December, 1956.

<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>	<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>
VICTORIA DIV.		BAMENDA	
Bakolle	7	Aghem (Wum)	1,143
Bakweri	756	Bafut	632
Balong	15	Bali	461
Bamboko	12	Baba-Befang	253
Isubu (Bimbia)	27	Bum	71
Mongo	3	Esimbi	37
	<hr/>	Fungom	553
	820	Kaka	239
	<hr/>	Kom (Bikom)	413
KUMBA DIV.		Mbaw	—
Bafo (Bafaw)	24	Mambila	26
Bakosi	212	Mbembe	30
Balue	255	Menemo	624
Balundu	194	Mfumte	22
Balundu-Badiko	65	Misaje	11
Bamboko	—	Moghamo	278
Barombi	3	Ndop	360
Basosi	60	Ngemba	430
Bima	13	Ngie	499
Ekumbe	6	Ngwaw (Ngono)	356
Elong	22	Nso (Banso)	130
Masaka	7	Nsungli	127
Muambong	9		<hr/>
M'bonge	291		6,695
Ngolo-Batanga	439	NIGERIA	
Ninong	22	Boki	262
North Bakundu	29	Edo (includes Bini)	5
North Balong	27	Efik-Ibibio	1,903
(near Manyemen)		Fulani	5
South Bakundu	13	Hausa	9
South Balong	17	Ibo	2,315
(near Mundame)		Ijaw	23
	<hr/>	Tiv	376
	1,708	Yoruba	19
	<hr/>	Other Nigerians	325
MAMFE DIV.			<hr/>
Assumbo	54		5,242
Bangwa	317	FRENCH CAMEROONS	
Banyangi	587	Bafia	81
Boki	23	Bakoko	62
Ekwe	28	Bamiloke	99
Keaka	439	Bana	142
Mbo	162	Basa	95
Mbulu	62	Duala	34
Menka	201	Ewonde (Yaunde)	203
Mundani	173	Other French Cameroons	289
Obang	99		<hr/>
Takamanda	117		1,005
Widekum	61		<hr/>
	<hr/>	TOTAL	17,793
	2,323		<hr/>

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Corporation's Estates for medical purposes are divided into four areas constituted as follows :—

Bota Medical Area.—Includes Bota, the West Coast estates, Idenau, Bimbia, Mabeta, Moliwe and Esuke. The medical facilities are :—

Bota General Hospital with 94 beds, including six for maternity and six for isolation.

Idenau Auxiliary Hospital with 16 beds.
10 Aid Posts.

There are approximately 70 Senior Service employees and their wives and children in the area. There are approximately 3,500 other employees in the area and their wives and children.

Tiko Medical Area.—Includes all the Estates on the Tiko plain, the Elders & Fyffes estates at Likomba, the Pamol Estate at Bwenga and the Corporation Estate at Sonne Moliwe on the Dibanda escarpment. The medical facilities are :—

Tiko General Hospital, which might be described as the Corporation's Base Hospital and is specially equipped for dealing with orthopaedic work. It has 193 beds, ten cots and six isolation beds.

Tiko Cottage Hospital with 16 beds for Senior Service staff and their families.

The Pamol Bwenga Hospital with 8 beds.

Missellele Auxiliary Hospital with 29 beds and 6 isolation beds.

16 Aid Posts (two on the Elders & Fyffes estates were closed during the year as superfluous).

There is also the Nurses Preliminary Training School at Tiko.

Ekona Medical Area.—Includes the Ekona, Meanja, Mpundu, Molyko, Myuka, Malende, Tole Estates and the Buea Farms. The latter are being disposed of as from the beginning of 1957 so the Aid Post has been moved to the Tole Tea Estate. The medical facilities are :—

Ekona General Hospital, with 77 beds, including 8 isolation.
7 Aid Posts.

Ekona has a Senior Service population of just over 20 employees and their wives and children. The other employees are just under four thousand and their wives and children.

Mukonje Medical Area.—Consists of the plantations at Mukonje, Tombel and M'bonge, i.e., all the Corporation's estates in the Kumba division. It is a widely scattered area which necessitates much hard travelling by the Medical Officer. Parts of the area are practically inaccessible during the height of the rainy season. The medical facilities are :—

Mukonje General Hospital with 39 beds and 4 isolation beds.

Mokoko Auxiliary Hospital with 12 male and 4 female beds.

Tombel Auxiliary Hospital with a similar distribution of beds.

The population at risk is roughly 20 Senior Service employees and their wives and children and 3,800 other employees and their wives and children.

STATISTICS OF PATIENTS

<i>In-Patients</i>	ADMISSIONS		DISCHARGES		IN-PATIENT DAYS
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Tiko Cottage Hospital	47	60	47	60	632
Tiko General Hospital	2,580	1,277	2,597	1,186	40,158
Bota General Hospital	1,260	1,004	1,088	995	8,998
Ekona General Hospital	897	604	989	594	7,990
Mukonje General Hosp.	802	326	792	318	4,076
Idenau Auxiliary Hosp.	268	37	259	34	2,287
Missellele Auxiliary Hospital	201	20	176	19	1,962
Tombel Auxiliary Hosp.	516	62	506	59	2,970
Mokoko Auxiliary Hospital	398	41	381	34	1,923

	OUT-PATIENT		ATTENDANCES	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tiko Cottage Hospital	51	48	617	497
Tiko General Hospital	3,225	2,181	8,708	8,086
Bota General Hospital	1,603	1,022	10,070	6,047
Ekona General Hospital... ..	1,758	1,118	7,085	4,015
Mukonje General Hospital	2,063	1,002	9,234	3,858
Idenau Auxiliary Hospital	5,450	1,151	11,822	1,831
Missellele Auxiliary Hospital	1,701	350	13,774	2,702
Tombel Auxiliary Hospital	2,658	655	10,928	1,138
Mokoko Auxiliary Hospital	2,342	637	6,557	2,193

Aid Posts	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Cases dealt with</i>
Tiko Area	230,252	58,374
Elders & Fyffes	45,262	15,920
Bota Area	107,730	26,269
Ekona Area	49,940	16,969
Mukonje Area	28,976	12,212

The number of deaths were :—

Tiko	...	...	...	...	73
Bota	...	...	...	...	64
Ekona	...	...	...	...	53
Mukonje	...	...	...	...	18

Operations showed an increase over 1955 as there were 69 major, 664 intermediate and 1,037 minor ones.

9,489 applicants for employment were examined of whom 1,119 were rejected, mostly for herniae and skin diseases.

CAMEROONS DEVELOP

(Incorporated under Nigerian

BALANCE SHEET AS

31.12.1955

£	LIABILITIES.	£	£
	RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946:—		
	For Re-housing, Replanting, Hurricane Risks and Disease Control		500,000
500,000	RESERVE for Depreciation written off in excess of amount allowed under Income Tax Ordinance as at 31st December, 1955		834,137
835,636	RESERVE for Retiring Gratuities to Workers not Members of Provident Fund	100,000	
	<i>Less: Payments during the year</i>	18,974	
		81,026	
	<i>Add: Transfer from Profit and Loss</i>	18,974	
100,000		100,000	100,000
	LOANS (unsecured, repayable by instalments):—		
	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 6th December, 1970)	500,000	
500,000	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 21st July, 1969)	475,489	
475,489	Government of Nigeria (final instalment July, 1975)	550,000	
550,000	Government of Nigeria—1956 Loan	258,000	
—	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. (final instalment 29th May, 1961)	350,000	
300,000		2,133,489	2,133,489
	CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS:—		
—	Trade Creditors, Wages and Other Expenses	378,234	
—	Deferred Interest on Government Loans	55,208	
—	Leave and Passages	50,000	
	Income Tax:—		
—	Liability for 1956/57 Assessment (Balance due)... ..	—	
—	Provision for 1957/58 Assessment	11,630	
538,956		495,072	495,072
28,215 DEBIT	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		15,117

£3,771,866

Carried forward ...

£4,077,815

MENT CORPORATION.

Ordinance No. 39 of 1946.)

AT 31st DECEMBER, 1956.

31.12.1955	£	ASSETS.	£	£	£
			<i>Cost to</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Cost to</i>
			<i>31.12.1955</i>	<i>during 1956</i>	<i>31.12.1956</i>
IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD CONCESSIONS:—					
Planting and Replanting	...	...	432,675	99,578	532,253
Immature Cultivations	...	...	543,577	145,412	688,989
Surveys	...	...	13,817	—	13,817
			<u>990,069</u>	<u>244,990</u>	<u>1,235,059</u>
Buildings and Constructions	...	...	2,735,017	275,077	3,010,094
Roads	...	...	226,902	22,153	249,055
Rail Track	...	...	65,712	40,497	106,209
Furniture and Equipment	...	...	198,742	18,456	217,198
			<u>4,216,442</u>	<u>601,173</u>	<u>4,817,615</u>
EQUIPMENT:—					
Plant and Machinery	...	...	543,775	41,267	585,042
Railway Rolling Stock	...	...	164,243	15,452	179,695
Marine Craft	...	...	240,911	—	240,911
			<u>5,165,371</u>	<u>657,892</u>	<u>5,823,263</u>
<i>Less: Cost of Assets retired 1956</i>	...				35,348
					<u>5,787,915</u>
<i>Less: Amounts written off to 31st December, 1956, calculated under the Provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance</i>	...				3,705,713
					<u>2,082,202</u>
2,078,619					
MOTOR VEHICLES:—					
Cost to 31st December, 1955	...		227,084		
Add: Additions during year	...		29,949		
			<u>257,033</u>		
<i>Less: Cost of Vehicles retired</i>	...		32,528		
				<u>224,505</u>	
<i>Less: Amounts written off to 31st December, 1956</i>	...			194,374	
					<u>30,131</u>
34,902					
WORK IN PROGRESS:—					
79,685		Planting		29,724	
232,364		Buildings and Constructions		157,253	
42,115		Roads and Rail Track		53,266	
427		Furniture and Equipment		8,172	
5,271		Maintenance and Repairs		—	
36,166		Sundries		4,914	
					<u>253,329</u>
£2,509,549		<i>Carried forward</i>	...		<u>£2,365,662</u>

CAMEROONS DEVELOP

(Incorporated under Nigerian

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st

31.12.1955

£		£	£
3,771,866	<i>Brought forward ...</i>		4,077,815

NOTE.—The total amount of Authorized Capital Expenditure outstanding as at 31st December, 1956, was £700,000 of which firm commitments to third parties amounted to £160,000.

A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*W. J. C. RICHARDS, } *Members.*

E. K. MARTIN, }

A. P. FINLAY, *Chief Accountant.*£3,771,866£4,077,815

AUDITORS'

In accordance with Section 17 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance 1946, we report incorporated Returns from the various areas comprising the Corporation's Concessions.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the Balance and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books and records of the Corporation.

ENUGU, NIGERIA.
25th March, 1957.

MENT CORPORATION.*Ordinance No. 39 of 1946.)***DECEMBER, 1956—(continued)****31.12.1955**

£		£	£
2,509,549		<i>Brought forward ...</i>	2,365,662
	STOCKS (as verified by Officials of the Corporation):—		
	Building Materials, Equipment, Consumable Stores and Stock in Trade (at cost or Standard Price Valuations) 842,054		
934,901		Produce (at market value) 43,943	885,997
	PRODUCE SHIPMENTS AND PALM OIL BULKINGS 1956		
299,595		REALISED IN 1957	296,994
201,299	{	SUNDRY DEBTORS	181,216
		DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS	152,716
	CASH:—		
183,421 CREDIT		At Bank	182,253
9,943		In Hand	12,977
			195,230
<hr/> £3,771,866 <hr/>			<hr/> £4,077,815 <hr/>

REPORT

that we have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books of the Corporation in the Cameroons, in which are Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs, according to the best of our information

CASSELTON ELLIOTT & CO.,*Auditors.*

CAMEROONS DEVELOP

(Incorporated under Nigerian

Dr.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR

31.12.1955

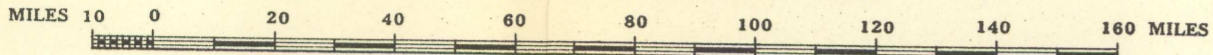
£		£	£
1,560,614	To Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production, Ancillary Services, Administration		1,524,625
	„ Medical Services	119,739	
105,527	Less: Contributions by other Plantation Companies ...	15,700	
72,083	„ Welfare and Social Services *		53,136
	„ Arbitration Awards:—		
	Retrospective increases in Salaries and Wages from 1.4.55 to 31.10.55		—
116,012	„ Balance carried down		787,445
763,478			
<u>£2,617,714</u>			<u>£2,469,245</u>
	To Expenses of Head Office:—		
4,498	Remuneration of Chairman and Members	4,584	
6,229	Members' Travelling and Other Expenses	4,716	
9,896	Staff and Other Expenses	8,307	
			17,607
508	„ Bad Debts Written Off		51
3,000	„ Agency and Service Fees and Expenses		3,750
600	„ Consultants' Fees and Expenses		1,315
	„ Concession Rent:—		
	The Governor-General of Nigeria	40,870	
	Less: Allocated to Plantations	21,984	
18,967			18,886
1,329	„ Audit Fee and Expenses		1,500
	„ Depreciation:—		
	Written off Improvements to Concessions	557,493	
560,180	Written off Equipment	79,729	
129,692	Written off Motor Vehicles	31,606	
44,194			668,828
73,521	„ Loan Interest		89,645
—	„ Book Losses on Disposal of Assets		9,593
—	„ Balance carried down		73,936
<u>£852,614</u>			<u>£885,111</u>
17,548	To Balance brought down		—
—	„ Balance per last Account		28,215
19,204	„ Balance Unappropriated 1955 paid to the Governor-General of Nigeria		—
—	„ Provision for Income Tax 1957/58 Assessment		11,630
11,549	„ Transfer to Reserve for Retiring Gratuities		18,974
—	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet		15,117
<u>£48,301</u>			<u>£73,936</u>

Refer to this Map as
CAMEROONS
Scale: 1:2,000,000.

CAMEROONS

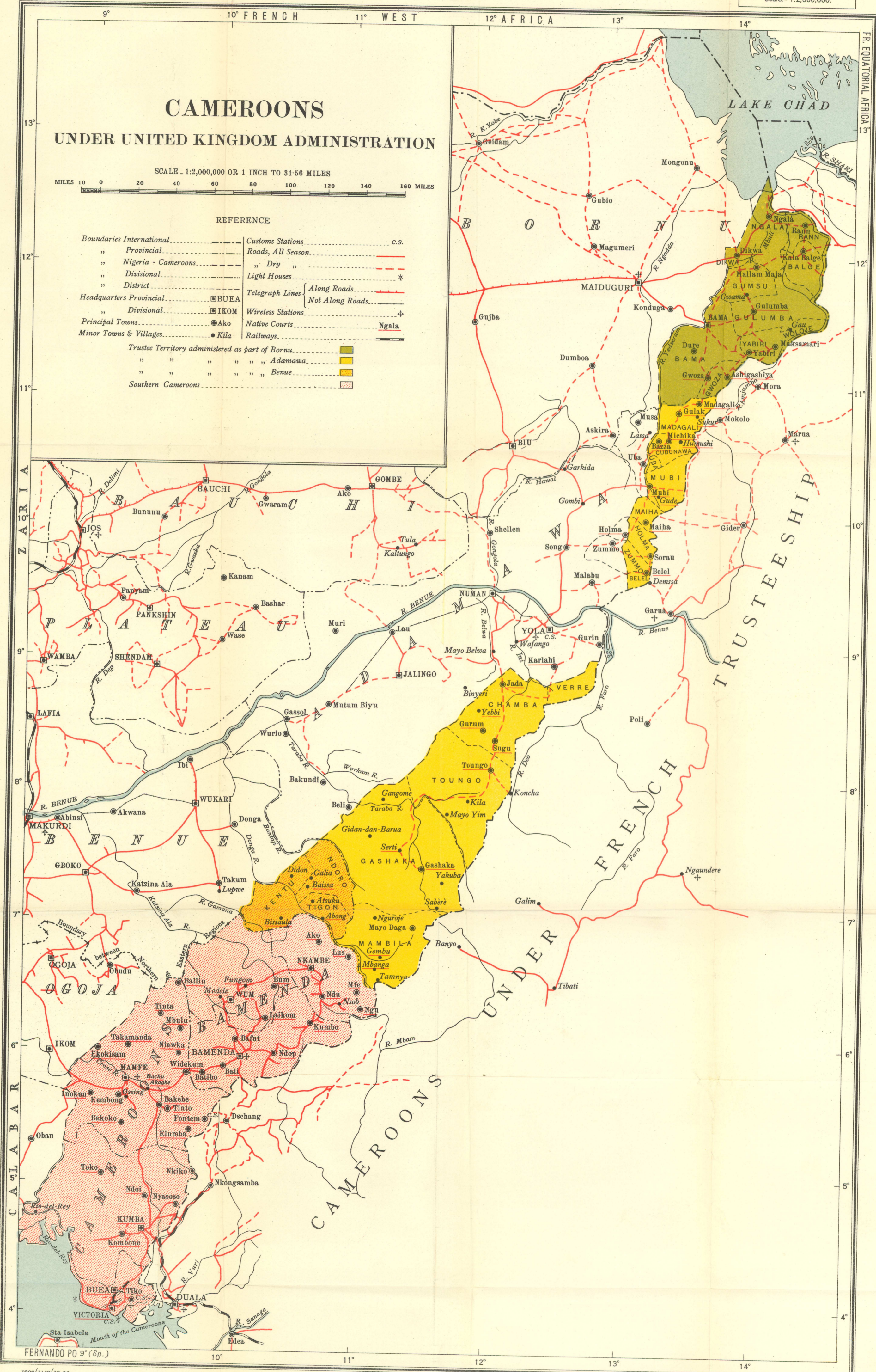
UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

SCALE - 1:2,000,000 OR 1 INCH TO 81.56 MILES



REFERENCE

Boundaries International	-----	Customs Stations	c.s.
" Provincial	-----	Roads, All Season	-----
" Nigeria - Cameroons	-----	" Dry	-----
" Divisional	-----	Light Houses	*
" District	-----	Telegraph Lines	{ Along Roads
Headquarters Provincial	□ BUEA	{ Not Along Roads	-----
" Divisional	□ IKOM	Wireless Stations	+-----
Principal Towns	● Ako	Native Courts	-----
Minor Towns & Villages	● Kila	Railways	-----
Trustee Territory administered as part of Bornu	■		
" " " " " Adamawa	■		
" " " " " Benue	■		
Southern Cameroons	■		



1900/1147/12-56.