

ISSUED BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the General Assembly of the United Nations
on the Administration of the

CAMEROONS

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the year
1949



LONDON : HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1950

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FOREWORD

1. 1949 has been a notable year in the history of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

2. Towards the end of the year the Administration and the peoples of the Territory welcomed the first Trusteeship Council Visiting Mission to West Africa. The interesting and balanced analysis of the Territory's needs and achievements contained in the Mission's report gave great encouragement to the Administration and the peoples alike in their task of building a flourishing community. The Mission was able to see at first hand how, among the wide diversity of peoples and terrain, and in the face of the manifold problems arising from this diversity, the peoples and Administration were pursuing a course of steady progress. This report contains many illustrations of that progress: in the political field the occasion of the constitutional review and the reforms in local government have revealed a rapidly awakening consciousness which has found expression in a balanced and progressive outlook, while economically the Territory has enjoyed a stable and prosperous year.

3. The Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship consists of two narrow strips of territory nowhere wider than 100 miles, extending for some 700 miles along the Eastern frontier of Nigeria, and separated from each other by some 50 miles of Nigerian territory. The terrain is generally mountainous and difficult and contains a wide variety of ethnic and linguistic groups among its estimated population of 1,030,000. For these reasons the administration of the Trust Territory as a separate unit, distinct from Nigeria, is impracticable. The Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly in 1946 recognises this fact just as the terms of the Mandate did. These considerations were well appreciated in the Report of the Visiting Mission, which also in this connection drew special attention to the close affinities existing between the people of the Northern part of the Trust Territory and those of the Northern Region of Nigeria.

4. Nevertheless the Administering Authority recognises that, within the framework of these administrative arrangements, the trusteeship status and special problems of the Territory require particular consideration. Accordingly a Commissioner for the Cameroons in charge of the two provinces of Cameroons and Bamenda, and with special responsibility in Trusteeship matters for the whole of the Territory, was appointed in April 1949. The year also saw the formation of the Cameroons National Federation, a non-official body, including representatives of trade unions and tribal bodies, which aims at fostering public opinion under local leadership in the Trust Territory. The Administering Authority attaches the highest importance to this spontaneous development, a significant pointer to a growing political consciousness among the people of the Territory.

5. The Trust Territory participated fully in the various consultations which took place during 1949 at Provincial, Regional, and Central levels regarding the future direction to be taken by constitutional advances in Nigeria as a whole. These deliberations, coming within two years of the introduction of

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the 1947 Constitution in Nigeria, are a sign of the political advancement being achieved in the country. The method adopted to secure revision of the Constitution, through popular consultation, is itself a notable indication of the growing ability of the people to shoulder political responsibilities.

6. In local government, various re-organisations have taken place in the Trust Territory during the year. These have been mainly designed to create larger units through the amalgamation of Native Authorities with a view to forming stronger and more viable organs of local government. Further progress has been made in the devolution of financial responsibility to local District Councils by the apportionment of special funds for use on local projects. The vesting of local Councils with direct responsibility in such matters not only enhances their status but also stimulates interest in local affairs.

7. Turning to the economic field, the importance of the development of internal communications need hardly be stressed in a country with the physical configuration of the Cameroons. 180 miles of road construction were completed in 1949, representing 13 per cent. of the total road mileage in the Territory at the end of the year. Part of these works represented one aspect of the implementation of the Ten Year Development Plan for Nigeria.

8. The Cameroons Development Corporation, which leases former German-owned plantations in the Trust Territory, has continued to develop these lands for the benefit of the inhabitants. The profits of the Corporation to be devoted to projects of benefit to the Territory amounted in 1948 to £54,000. In addition, the operations of the Corporation contribute directly to the advancement of the Territory through its welfare services, and indirectly through the resultant revenue accruing to Government. Steps have been taken by the Corporation to provide further opportunities for the employment of Africans in senior posts. There are now 32 Africans holding such posts.

9. Indigenous producers of cocoa in the Trust Territory continued to enjoy the protection of the price-stabilisation fund established by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. The Board has paid cocoa producers an assured basic price of £100 per ton throughout the 1949-50 season. During the previous season, despite a rapid fall in the world price of cocoa, the Board maintained a basic producer price of £120 per ton throughout the season, and gave a guarantee to producers of a minimum price of £100 per ton for the 1949-50 and 1950-51 seasons. 1949 has also seen the extension of the advantage of price-stabilisation to producers of oil palm produce, groundnuts, and cotton in the Trust Territory, by the setting up of three new Marketing Boards under arrangements analogous to those of the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board.

10. In the field of social advancement, the Report notes steady progress. The Cameroons Medical Field Unit continued its surveys and examinations of a high percentage of the total population in selected areas. Much information has been gained about the incidence of disease and the diet of the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory. Six new dispensaries were

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under construction or were completed during 1949 and preliminary work has begun on a new 48-bed hospital at Mubi in that part of the Territory administered with Adamawa Province.

11. The new Nigeria Education Ordinance which came into force in 1949 has made it possible for the voluntary agencies, who manage the majority of schools in the Trust Territory, to assess in advance the amount of financial assistance which they can expect to receive in the form of grants-in-aid from the Government. Progress has been made during the year with the construction of seven new schools, and the opening of three new Teacher Training Centres. The latter development is an indispensable prerequisite to the extension of Primary School education in the Territory. An important project is the establishment of a Trade Centre at Ombe River near Victoria, on which work has already begun. Designed to turn out 35 skilled artisans a year, it should go far to filling a badly felt need for facilities for technical education in the Territory. The Cameroons Development Corporation has also contributed substantially to educational advancement in the Territory by the provision of Scholarships for inhabitants of the Trust Territory to be held at University College, Ibadan, and by the encouragement of the adult literacy campaign among its employees.

12. By virtue of its association with Nigeria, the Trust Territory enjoys the full benefits of international co-operation on technical problems with other African Territories and countries. During 1949 two conferences were held at Jos in Nigeria on Land Utilisation and Indigenous Rural Economy.

NOTE. In order to provide members of the Trusteeship Council with a more readable document, the form of this Report has been slightly altered in that it does not follow strictly the order of the Trusteeship Council's Provisional Questionnaire. The Table of Contents indicates clearly where the Report has diverged from the order of the Provisional Questionnaire. A special part of the Report, Section K, is concerned with the action taken by the Administering Authority on the conclusions and recommendations affecting the Territory made by the Trusteeship Council at its Fourth and Fifth Sessions and by the General Assembly at its Fourth Session.

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1 : 1,000,000.

REPORT ON THE CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP, 1949

A. BRIEF INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

Area : Scenery : Climate

AREA

1. The territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship consists of two mountainous strips of country on the eastern frontier of Nigeria, extending from Lake Chad to the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into two parts by a gap of some 45 miles near the Benue River. It is 700 miles along, and is nowhere more than 100 miles wide, the average width being 50 miles. The total area is 34,081 square miles, and the estimated population 1,030,000. A map of the territory on the scale 1/2,000,000 is in the back cover of the report. Q. 1(a)

2. The southern portion is far the larger. It includes the Cameroons Province (9,149 square miles), the Bamenda Province (7,432 square miles), The Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area (1,236 square miles), and the southern Adamawa districts (9,225 square miles), a total area of 27,193 square miles.

3. The northern portion consists of the northern Adamawa districts (1,740 square miles), and the Dikwa division to the north of them (5,149 square miles), a total area of 6,889 square miles.

SCENERY

4. The territory is mainly mountainous, except in the south and west, with much beautiful scenery. The following detailed description is taken from the 1948 report:—

“In the coastal region to the south-west is an area of mangrove swamp, the delta of Rio del Rey, giving place farther east to the massif of the Cameroon Mountain* rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 13,350 feet within fourteen miles of the coast. It is a volcano, in active eruption as recently as 1922, when the molten lava pouring down its western slopes made the sea boil. The lower slopes of the mountain, covered with dense secondary forest interspersed here and there with light green patches of banana plantations present from the sea a prospect of great beauty which is equalled, if not surpassed, by the view from the port of Victoria which lies at its foot, looking beyond the rocky and wooded islets of Ambas Bay across the water to the peak of Fernando Po, over 10,000 feet high, a shadow in the distance. Farther east along the coast the land falls away to the foot hills around Tiko, even more intensively planted with cocoa, rubber, oil palms and bananas, until the eastern boundary of the territory which marches with the Cameroons under French Trusteeship is reached among the mangrove swamps of the Mungo river delta and the Moewe sea within a few miles of Duala.

Inland beyond the northern slopes of the Cameroon mountains lies broken, thickly-forested country, generally hilly, but tilting down

* On April 29, 1949, Mr. M. N. H. Milne, a District Officer, left the Upper Farm, Buca, at 7.10 a.m., climbed to the top of the mountain and returned to Upper Farm at 4 p.m. This feat beat the previous record by nearly five hours.

towards the south-west. Kumba, the headquarters of an administrative division, lies at the edge of Lake Barombi, itself the crater of an extinct volcano. To the east and north lie ranges of steep tree-clad hills stretching inland for more than a hundred miles. From their slopes in the west of Mamfe Division flow the streams which form the head-waters of the Cross river which finds its way through Nigerian territory to the port of Calabar and provides the principal economic outlet for that area. Beyond, with the ground broken but still rising, emerge the grass-lands of northern Mamfe and the Bamenda highlands, a rugged area of lofty hills rising to heights over 8,000 feet and divided by deep wooded valleys. The highest peaks lie east of Bamenda and the wild moorland, rocky streams, waterfalls and lonely lakes hidden among the ravines and crags of this stern mountain country, present scene after scene of arresting grandeur. Trees and bushes grow on the more sheltered slopes but the summits of the hills are bare with coarse grass growing sparsely among outcrops of rock and a litter of boulders. North again at 5,000 feet above sea level are the windswept barren moors of Bansa and Nsuagli: an undulating treeless land of long ridges and rounded rock-strewn hills. Here the scattered hamlets huddle in the folds of the ground and in the valleys seeking shelter from the bitter winds and driving rain-clouds of the wet season. To the north mountainous country, wild and difficult of access with peaks rising to 7,000 feet, broken by the rocky valleys, running generally north and south, formed by the southern offshoots of the Benue, the Ini, the Taraba and the Yima, continues but begins to fall away gradually in a north-westerly direction until the southern area of the territory ends in the Alantika mountains overlooking the valley of the Benue at a height of 3,600 feet. 'No one,' writes a traveller from east to west in this area in 1931, 'who has not actually performed the journey from Gashaka to Kentu can form any conception of its difficulty.' The eastern boundary of the northern portion of the territory lies along a chain of hills which are an extension of the Mandara range and form the watershed between the Yedseram flowing northwards to Lake Chad and the Kabi river system which flows through French trust territory south into the Benue. The hills rise in places to 4,000 feet above sea level and are broken, precipitous and rocky. To the west is a plain varying between 1,500 and 2,000 feet in elevation watered by a series of streams which issue from the hills and flow westward to join the Yedseram and Kilange rivers. Many of the streams are bordered by belts of marshland, and the plain where it is not under cultivation presents the appearance of typical orchard bush. The frontier escarpment is crowded with a remarkable series of pinnacles, the most prominent of which is the Kamale rock, a giant finger of crystalline granite, 700 feet high from base to summit. At its northern end the mountain range narrows and terminates near Gwoza in the south-eastern corner of Dikwa Division in its loftiest mountain, Zaladiffa, 5,000 feet high, towering 3,500 feet above the Bornu plain.

Beyond this last great eminence is an unbroken plain. In the brief wet season from June to September the Yedseram and lesser streams which have their source in the Mandara range inundate considerable stretches of country but for the rest of the year they meander over a wide expanse often losing their identity in chains of pools and marshes. Gentle sandy undulations at the foot of

the hills sink gradually to the level of the Dikwa flats characterised by stretches of dead flat swamp land. The orchard bush gives way to thorn scrub which alone relieves the monotony of the black cotton soil lands. During the rains the soil acts as a gigantic sponge and the area becomes a huge quagmire absorbing vast quantities of water from the rivers coming from the south. In the dry season, on the other hand, the water sinks through the sandy subsoil and the surface dries to a peculiar hardness and is rent in every direction by cracks often three feet deep. During the three to four months that this area is waterlogged it can only be traversed with the greatest difficulty as the soil is of a peculiarly holding quality. In turn this dreary and monotonous region gives place to marsh land broken by numerous pools and creeks until further advance is barred by swamps in which grow tall reeds and papyrus completely blocking the horizon, an area of floating islands of vegetation where land and water mingle on the uncertain shores of Lake Chad."

CLIMATE

5. Rainfall. There is a local area of very high rainfall on the south-western side of the Cameroon mountain, where Debundscha has an average of 390 inches each year. Apart from this, annual rainfall is normally about 140 inches near the coast, and decreases steadily northwards at the rate of 20 inches for each degree of latitude to 9° north latitude where the rainfall is about 40 inches; north of 11° north latitude the average annual rainfall is below 30 inches. Near the coast there is a rainy season from April to October, but with some rain in all months of the year. Northwards, this rainy season becomes shorter, extending roughly from mid-May to mid-September north of 9° north latitude, with very little rain in the other months of the year.

6. Temperature. (a) *The coast.* Near the coast, minimum temperatures vary very little from 72° throughout the year, while mean maximum temperatures vary from 89° F. in March, the hottest month, to 79° in July. On high ground, there is a marked decrease of minimum temperature, and a lesser decrease of maximum temperature. Humidity is consistently very high throughout the year.

(b) *Inland.* Inland, apart from the normal decrease of temperatures with height above sea level, which gives pleasantly cool conditions over the higher ground, minimum temperatures become lower and maximum temperatures higher; there is a more marked seasonal variation of climate, and in the dry season humidity is low. In the extreme north, in May, the hottest month, the mean maximum temperature is 102° F. and the mean minimum 75° F.; in the coldest month, January, the mean maximum temperature is 89° F. and the mean minimum 55° F. Relative humidity here varies from a mean of 80 per cent. in the wet season to 30 per cent. in the dry season.

7. Meteorological statistics. Full meteorological observations are made at Tiko and Mamfe; an abstract is given in Table I of Attachment A together with similar tables for Yola and Maiduguri, which, although not themselves in the Trust Territory, indicate the meteorological conditions in the more northerly parts. Records of rainfall are also kept at Victoria, Kumba, Debundscha, Buea, Bamenda and Bansa, and extracts from these are shown in Table II of Attachment A.

Flora and Fauna

Q.4

8. *Flora.* The flora fall broadly into three groups; that of the high forest, that of the savannah and that of the montane areas. The chief vegetational features of the high forest are tall trees and an absence of grasses; those of the savannah zone are tall grass with scattered and twisted trees, and those of the montane area short grass, numerous herbs and at the lower elevations scattered shrubs.

9. *The high forest.* This zone is characterised by the almost entire absence of grasses and, when untouched by human activity, consists for the most part of tall trees having a closed canopy casting a deep shade upon the ground; the savannah, on the other hand, consists of a profuse and continuous growth of tall grass amongst which stand scattered trees of low height and twisted shape due to annual firing. No real intermediate stage between these two forms of vegetation exists, the change from one to the other being in general very abrupt, but it is possible to recognise within each type certain subdivisions consonant with variations in edaphic or altitudinal factors.

10. The high forest shows close affinities to the main block of West African tropical rain-forest and to a lesser extent with that of the Congo. It contains most of the commercially useful species of this region, mahoganies, ebony and so forth, but the character of much of this belt is being rapidly changed by shifting cultivation and by replacement of the original forest by plantations of cocoa, rubber and bananas. In the Cross river area the forest shows strong evidence of habitual movement of village sites combined, probably, with far higher populations in the past. The forest extends upwards to an altitude of roughly 6,000 feet: above about 3,000 feet the component species alter to some extent, exhibit a branchy and somewhat twisted habit and are festooned with mosses owing to their frequent investment with cloud. It is here that West Africa's only genus of tree ferns, *Cyathea*, is found. In one locality, in the Bamenda highlands, a special type of bamboo forest is found at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, the species being *Arundinaria alpina* common in the Kenya mountains. Further relationship to the East African mountain forests is shown by the presence of *Polocarpus*.

11. *The savannah.* No less than three-quarters of the territory which is the subject of this report consists of open grass country, the savannah. This may be subdivided into the Guinea, Sudan and Sahelian sub-types each characterised by special trees and grasses. These open grasslands are not very impressive in comparison with the high forest; but their stunted trees are the only source of timber and fuel available to a very large section of the population, and yield important additions to the dietary in the form of oils such as shea butter or fruits such as the locust bean. This area, moreover, provides the optimum ecological conditions for the cultivation of ground-nuts, while from the extreme northern sections gum arabic, the product of the tree *Acacia senegal*, is exported.

12. *The montane area.* The montane area, which plays a large part in Cameroons literature, both scientific and general, has been taken by some as lying above the 3,000 feet contour; more usually it is regarded as starting at 5,000 feet, but even this is almost certainly 1,000 feet too low. The chief vegetational features are short grass, numerous herbs and, at the lower elevations, scattered shrubs. It is of little importance save as a grazing ground for nomadic herds of cattle and its main interest lies in its remarkable affinity to widely separated but similar mountain types

in East Africa and Fernando Po: a number of the genera such as *Alchemilla*, *Geranium*, *Viola*, *Myosotis* and *Sibthorpia* are European, and heaths of the family *Ericaceae* together with a giant lobelia and a giant groundsel are commonly to be seen. Taking its lower limit at 6,000 feet the area covered by this type is considerably smaller than has been assumed in the past and is in fact limited to some 500 square miles; moreover, the Cameroons is the only district in West Africa where such a habitat exists.

13. Birds. This view of the montane area is amply confirmed by a study of bird distribution. Below 5,000 to 6,000 feet the birds are identical with or show a close relationship to those of the surrounding forest or savannah. Above this height there is a marked change and the affinities are with the similar African montane areas referred to above, though in the case of the Cameroon Mountain itself they are more particularly with Fernando Po than elsewhere. There are several birds which appear to be confined to the Cameroon Mountain alone and, in so far as those from the highland areas are concerned, the claim to uniqueness is probably sound; but little collecting of other forms of vertebrate life has been carried out at high altitudes and, though several animals are at present known to science from the Cameroons only, this is most likely attributable rather to the lack of specimens from neighbouring territories which have for some reason not held the same attraction to the collector. The absence of permanent water in the montane region of the Cameroons Mountain itself is doubtless a factor strictly limiting a permanent population and most mammals such as the elephants and harnessed antelope which from time to time have been observed are probably merely visitors. A few rodents have, however, been collected at heights of 8,000 or 9,000 feet. A species practically indistinguishable from the European clouded yellow butterfly is not uncommon on higher mountain slopes throughout the territory.

14. Mammals. The mammalian fauna of the Cameroons under U.K. Trusteeship is varied and that correlative to the high forest zone is of special interest in that it contains elements of two geographic groups; many animals common throughout the West African sub-region find their eastern limit in this area, while the Cameroons and Cross river basin form the northern boundary of several species found in the Congo forests. One of the most interesting mammals of this area is the gorilla which dwells in hill forest lying above about 3,000 feet to the north and to the east of Mamfe. There is no reliable evidence regarding the number of these apes still to be found in the Cameroons nor whether there has been any decrease in population but, though the animal is from time to time hunted by natives illegally, any diminution in numbers would probably be more correctly ascribed to the gradual disappearance of its habitat before the axe and fire of the farmer. These mountain forests are also the home of the peculiar hairy frog.

15. Two other animals rare in West Africa occur in the more northerly and open parts of the territory though their exact range is uncertain; these are the black rhinoceros which is known to occur south of the Benue between Yola and Garna, and the giraffe which is found chiefly north of the Benue to Lake Chad. In general, however, the savannah zones show no special feature, this type of habitat being continuous in its distribution and general nature from Senegal to the Nile; but while game is both more plentiful and more readily seen in this region than in the high forest belt it in no way compares with the profusion of East Africa.

Races : Languages

Q. 2.

16. *Ethnic composition.* The highly complex ethnic composition of the territory resembles that of Nigeria's eastern borders. The next paragraph describes the main groups of the population, to whom the term tribes is applied for convenience. These tribal groups lack self-consciousness as such, and include much diversity of ancestral stocks; the difference between them is often language rather than race.

17. The distribution of main tribal groups among the various administrative divisions of the territory is as follows:—

Areas administered with Bornu Province (Dikwa Emirate):—

Kanuri

Shuwa Arabs, settled and nomadic

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

Areas administered with Adamawa Province:—

(i) Northern Area:

Fulani

Semi-Bantu speaking tribes, such as the Bata, Fali, Gude, Higi, Marghi, Njai and Sukur.

(ii) Southern Area:

Fulani

Chambra

Jibu

Koma

Mambila

Areas administered with Benue Province:

Tigon

Ndoro

Kentu

Bamenda Province:

Bafut areas

Banso areas

Bikom areas

Bum areas

Fungom areas

Mbaw areas (1)

Mbembe areas (2)

Mfumte areas (3)

Ndop areas

Tang areas

} Tribes of Tikar origin

(1) Mixed Tikar and Mambila stocks

Aga (Wum area) areas

Beba-Befang areas

(2) Mixed Tikar and Munshi stocks

Meta areas

Mogamo areas

(3) Mixed Tikar and Mbembe stocks

Ngemba areas

Ngi areas

Ngonu areas

Wum area

Bali area

Mbem

Mbwat

Fulani

} Tribes of Munshi origin

} Tribes of Chamba origin

} Aborigines

} People of Widekum origin

Cameroons Province:

(i) Victoria Division—

Bakweri
Balong
Bambuko
Clans of Victoria Federation
(mainly of Duala and Bakweri
stock)

(ii) Kumba Division—

Bafaw
Bakossi
Bakundu
Balong
Baluc
Balundu
Bambuko
Basossi
Mbonge
Ngolo-Batanga-Korup

(iii) Mamfe Division—

Assumbo
Bangwa
Banyang
Kembong
Mbo
Mbulu
Menka
Mundani
Takamanda
Widekum

Tribes and clans speaking
mainly semi-Bantu or
Bantu languages

18. *Languages.* Among these tribes, all three of the main linguistic groups into which the population of Nigeria is divided, namely Sudanese, semi-Bantu and Bantu are represented. These groups are incapable of exact definition. As the late Dr. P. Amaury Talbot wrote :

“The population is divided into three main groups, Sudanese, semi-Bantu and Bantu, of which the first term is merely used—in default of a better—to apply to all those not contained within the two latter. . . .

“The Sudanic includes all those languages which are neither semi-Bantu nor Bantu and embraces therefore not only the purely negro tongues which might be termed true Sudanic, but also Fula and the Hamitic and Semitic families.”

19. The list of tribes in paragraph 17 shows the main groups to be :

- (i) Kanuri.
- (ii) Shuwa Arabs.
- (iii) Fulani.
- (iv) Tikar and Chamba groups.
- (v) A large number of groups speaking semi-Bantu or, in the south, Bantu languages.

Details of each of these groups are given in the paragraphs below.

20. (i) *The Kanuri.* The tribes which form the Kanuri race and the Kanembu constitute the principal population of the Dikwa Division. The

Kanuri are ethnically composed of the aboriginal negro populations of Kanem and Bornu on whom were superimposed a Kushite Sudanese Saharan population. They formed a Hamitic element in the population of Wadai and Kanem before A.D. 800 and spoke a language which may be regarded as related to Kanuri. The ethnic composition of the Kanuri was further modified by a Tuareg Berber migration from A.D. 500-800.

21. (ii) *The Shuwa Arabs*. The Shuwa Arabs, though now mostly settled, still retain under the Emir of Dikwa and his District Heads the framework of their internal clan government as a survival from the not so far distant days when they were semi-nomadic herdsmen.

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

23. (iv) *Tikars and Chambas*. In the Bamenda Province semi-Bantu speaking stocks were subjected to a succession of invasions beginning with that of the Tikars who, according to tradition, migrated from the north-west in territory which is now under French administration, and were driven southwards under pressure from the Chambas. This invasion was followed early in the nineteenth century by an incursion of Chambas themselves, known as Bali, who were driven southward in their turn by the menace of the Fulani Jihad. They settled in the south of Bamenda Province to form a third element with the Tikar and aboriginal stocks and the novelty of their cloth robes, bows and poisoned arrows and horses was as much a military asset as their organised fighting power. This heterogeneous population was further disrupted by the impact of Fulani slave raids from Banyo and Gashaka. By the end of the nineteenth century the Fulani had devastated the northern areas of the division, exterminating or carrying into slavery whole communities. The pagan tribes were broken up by the Fulani; Chamba fought Chamba; and the Fulani groups themselves were in a constant state of feud with one another. Thus there is in the area a mixture of three main stocks and broken remnants of peoples of uncertain origin who took refuge among the more inaccessible hills and valleys.

24. (v) *The Semi-Bantu and Bantu Groups*. In the north of the territory, there are many primitive semi-Bantu-speaking tribes living in mountain villages. They are on the whole little influenced by the Muslim culture of the people in the plains. The principal tribes are the Higi, the Njai, the Gude, the Fali, the Sukur, the Tur, the Kona, the Dakka, the Bute and the Mambila.

25. In the South of the territory, little is known of the origin of the semi-Bantu-speaking and Bantu-speaking groups.

26. Those of Mamfe Division are probably aborigines, and those of Kumba have come from the Mamfe Divisional border. In Victoria the Balongs came from Mamfe probably about 90 years ago. The

Bambukes and Bakweri are said to have a common ancestor and to have arrived in their present area round the Cameroons mountain about 150 years ago, but nothing is known of their origin.

Religion : Social Structure

27. *Religions.* The religion of the great majority of the population Q. 3 combines belief in a Supreme Being with forms of animism and ancestor worship. In the north the Fulani and Kanuri profess Mohammedanism and in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces Christianity is spreading among the educated classes, particularly in Victoria Division.

28. Conversion to or contact with the adherents of either of these religions tends to modify profoundly the social organisation of the aboriginal peoples. The influence of Islam in this respect is particularly noticeable in the northern area. There the original culture stratum is characterised by initiation rites, exogamy, the absence of secular chieftainship, the removal of the epidermis from the dead and its disposal separately from the body, the absence of circumcision and a complete lack of clothing, or its restriction to leaves or a leather covering or brass or iron ornaments worn over the pubes. This tends to give place to a culture in which gowns and cloth garments are worn, kindred exogamy is not observed, cross cousin marriage is particularly favoured, circumcision is practised and the dead buried in the Moslem fashion.

29. *Social organisation.* The Moslems of the north and the Tikar and Chamba communities of Bamenda Province have a tribal organisation recognising an important central authority such as the Emir of Dikwa, the Lamido of Adamawa and the Fons of Bafut, Bikom, Bansa and Bali. Sometimes this organisation spreads to adjoining areas; the semi-Bantu communities of Adamawa Province for instance are bound together by the organisation of the Emirate of Adamawa. Elsewhere there is no clan organisation and the political unit is the village or village group. Numbers of villages may be united either because all look to the same priest as the guarantor of their welfare or because all use the same water supplies and markets and must therefore live in a state of comparative friendliness. There is no wider allegiance; on the contrary there was, until recent years, a definite hostility to all others, especially the adjacent village groups. Within the restricted group itself there may be recurrent hostility between kindreds, even between related kindreds.

30. The social unit is the kindred. Patrilineal institutions are the rule though matrilineal systems are found and some of the tribes appear to be in a transition state in which patrilineal customs are taking the place of an earlier matrilineal system. The kindred group is often bilateral, that is, it is composed of both patrilineal and matrilineal relatives. Tribes which still adhere to matrilineal customs are often averse from admitting that they do so, fearing that a claim of a man on his sister's children will be considered as an infringement of the laws against slavery.

31. Marriage is by the payment of "bride price",* the exaction of labour service or by exchange. Marriage by exchange is tending to break down as girls have recourse to a court action if pressure is brought upon them to marry against their will. Marriage by elopement occurs but is usually legalised by the husband sending presents to the parents of the wife.

32. The blacksmith kindred often possess a special position within the group and is sometimes associated with priestly duties and funeral functions.

* See footnote to paragraph 412 below regarding this term and for marriage customs generally.

33. The fear of witchcraft and the belief that it may be acquired either by heredity, by purchase or by accident are general throughout the pagan areas.

Natural Resources : Basic Economy

Q. 4.

34. No minerals of economic importance have yet been found. The economy of the territory is based on plantation agricultural production for export in the extreme south, peasant agricultural production for subsistence and export throughout the territory, and the raising of cattle in parts of the north. The timber industry and fishing are important in some places.

35. *Agriculture.* The plantation crops are produced in the Cameroons Development Corporation plantations in the Tiko plain, other parts of Victoria Division, and in Kumba Division. The banana plantations are the largest, with large plantations of oil palms, rubber and cocoa. Elsewhere crops are grown by the local peoples on a small scale, usually by primitive methods. Shifting cultivation with little or no rotation in cropping is the general rule. The main subsistence crops are coco-yams and plantains in the south and guinea corn in the north. Yams, cassava, beans, corn and rice are also grown, and the raffia palm tapped for palm wine.

The main export crops are cocoa, bananas, palm kernels and palm oil from the forest belt in the south, groundnuts from the north, and kola nuts from the Bamenda grasslands.

36. *Cattle.* Practically no cattle can be kept in the forest belt owing to tsetse fly. Outside the forests, there are considerable number of *Zebu* cattle in the Bamenda Province, in the areas administered with Adamawa Province, and in the Dikwa Emirate. The largest herds are kept by Fulani graziers on the Bameinda grasslands and Mambila Plateau. Numbers of these are moved southward on the hoof to be slaughtered in the Eastern Provinces and Victoria where there is a market for fresh meat. The demand for meat, other than from local game shot by African hunters is mainly confined to the larger population centres. Over-grazing of hill grasslands is a danger on the Mambila Plateau and the measures taken to counter it are described in detail in paragraph 347 below. There is a considerable trade in hides and skins, which in the northern areas are the most important export after groundnuts.

37. *Timber.* In forest land a number of African contractors employ local sawyers to pit-saw local timbers for the production of planks and scantlings for local building. Forest communities build their houses from "carraboards" split from small logs and the production of these forms a large local industry. Gunstocks and mortars are made for sale in local markets.

38. *Fishing.* Coastal communities engage in fishing. Throwing nets, basket traps and rod and line methods are employed. Dug-out canoes are used. Peasants living near streams and rivers also supplement their diet of coco-yams, plantains and cassava with supplies of dried fish.

39. *Matting.* A local industry of some importance is the collection and binding of palm leaves into mats employed exclusively by forest communities in roofing their huts. The grassland population use *Andropogon* grass as a thatch in place of palm matting.

Political Geography : Administrative Divisions : Boundaries

Q. 1(b)

40. In accordance with Article 5A of the Trusteeship Agreement, the administration of the Trust Territory is integrated with the administration

of the adjoining British Protectorate of Nigeria. A Commissioner, whose functions are described in paragraph 43 below, has been appointed with special responsibilities for the Territory.

41. Administrative Divisions. The territory is divided into four parts. In the extreme south there is the Cameroons Province divided into three administrative Divisions, Victoria, Kumba and Mamfe. Buea, in Victoria Division, which lies over 3,000 feet above sea level on the eastern slopes of the Cameroons mountain and is fourteen miles from Victoria, is the seat of the Commissioner of the Cameroons and of the Resident, Cameroons Province. Immediately to the north is the Bamenda Province with Headquarters at Bamenda. Both these Provinces are administered as though they were Provinces of the Eastern Region of Nigeria. To the north again is the small Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area administered as though it forms part of the Wukari Division of Benue Province, one of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. Further North is the area of trust territory administered as though it formed part of the Adamawa (Emirate) Division with headquarters at Yola; and the Dikwa Division, with headquarters at Bama, which is administered as though it formed a division of Bornu Province, one of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria.

42. Principal Places of Importance. There are no cities and no places which have been declared to be townships under the Townships Ordinance: there is no concentration of population, exceeding 10,000 persons. The largest concentrations are to be found at the administrative headquarters, at Tiko, a port on one of the creeks forming the delta of the Mungo and Wuri rivers, at Bali and Kumba in Bamenda Province, and at Mubi and Bama in the area administered as if it formed part of the Northern Provinces.

43. The Commissioner of the Cameroons. On the 30th April, 1949, the post of Commissioner of the Cameroons was created. The Commissioner is in administrative charge of that area of the Trust Territory which is administered as though it was part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria. He is also responsible, as far as trusteeship affairs are concerned, for the whole Trust Territory including the areas administered with the three Provinces of the Northern Region. On the 5th July, 1949, the Cameroons Province was divided into two Provinces each in charge of a Resident. The Cameroons Province now consists of the Victoria, Kumba and Mamfe Divisions and the new Bamenda Province consists of the Bamenda Division of the old Cameroons Province. The area of the Cameroons Province has been reduced to 9,149 square miles and its population to 186,000 persons.

44. Unsettled Districts. The following portions of the territory have been declared Unsettled Districts:

	Square Miles	Population
Adamawa (South):		
Alantika area of Verre district	150	1,704
Adamawa (North):		
Parts of Madagali, Chukunawa and Mubi districts which lie to the east of the Yola-Madagali-Gwoza road	696	86,020
Bornu:		
Gwoza district	600	63,147
	1,446	150,871

The administration of these districts differs in no way from the adjacent areas but under Chapter 77 of the Laws of Nigeria it is provided that no person shall enter an unsettled district except natives of the district, public officers and persons holding a licence to do so or authorised by a general authority granted by the Governor. The reason for this restriction is that some of the inhabitants are still prone to indulge in inter-village affrays in the dry season and to yield to violent impulses in the excitement of personal dispute.

45. In view of the more settled conditions during recent years it has been decided to open the large Unsettled District in North Adamawa on the 1st February, 1950. The most inaccessible hilltop villages where the people are still excitable and tend to take the law into their own hands will not be affected by this change. In the other Unsettled District of Adamawa, the Alantika Mountains, no such progressive step is as yet practicable, but the transfer now in progress of the District Headquarters from Nyibango to Karlahi, situated near the foot of the mountains, will ensure that a greater degree of supervision is exercised by local Native Authority Staff. Furthermore, the construction of a dry season road from Yola to Karlahi, completed in February 1949, has facilitated the work of both Administrative and Departmental Officers, and will hasten the development of the District.

46. *Boundaries.* The international boundaries of the territory are marked on the map in the back cover. The boundary between the French and United Kingdom Trusteeship territories throughout the Cameroons is based on the line described in the Milner-Simon declaration of 1919 and shown on the map published with it (Moisel, scale 1:300,000). In the northern areas, particularly, the Milner-Simon line for the most part followed the indications of streams and water-sheds appearing on that map; it has since been proved that the map is inaccurate for the mountain and river systems of the less accessible regions and, in consequence, there are sections in which neither the mapped line nor its verbal description tallies with the actual terrain. In the early years of the French and British Mandatory Administrations, a number of minor adjustments of the frontier were found necessary and were effected. By 1930 the work had been carried so far that the Governors were able to agree upon a Protocol describing almost the whole length of the portion thus provisionally defined. This protocol was ratified as a "preliminary study" by the British and French Governments in 1931 and formed the basis for a final delimitation by the joint French and British boundary commission which began work in December, 1937. The Commission continued its work until 22nd April, 1938, when the wet season brought its activities to a temporary stop. It reassembled on 23rd November, 1938, and continued the delimitation of the frontier until May. By the end of the second season the section of the frontier delimited had reached from the Coast to the vicinity of Mount Manenguba in Kumba Division, a distance of some 135 miles. The outbreak of war prevented the reassembly of the Commission in the 1939-40 dry season. It has not met since, but the Nigerian Government is considering the possibility of resuming delimitation.

History

Q. 5

47. The history of the territory before the beginning of the nineteenth century cannot be recorded with any accuracy. For the coastal area before that time there are only brief and confused accounts by navigators and slave traders and inaccurate maps. In the extreme north the early

history of Dikwa is merged in that of Bornu. Though the chronicles of the Bornu Sultans date back to the tenth century they are based on native traditions and documents reproduced from memory (the originals having been lost) and are often obscure and contradictory. Of the hill tribes inhabiting the central region nothing was known until the last decade of the nineteenth century when the country began to be opened up by the German administration.

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

49. *The Coastal Area.* The Portuguese, who, as in much of West Africa, were the first Europeans to make contact with the peoples of the coast, established markets during the fifteenth century in the Rio del Rey and Rio des Camarocs. An eighteenth century description of the Coast of the Cameroons now under United Kingdom trusteeship is given by one John Barbot,* who wrote as follows:—

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

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

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

51. In 1843 Baptist missionaries, among them the Reverend Alfred Saker, arrived from Jamaica to evangelise the liberated slave community at Fernando Po and in the same year Mr. John Beecroft, who had arrived there in 1829 for the first time as Superintendent of Works, was made Governor by the Spaniards. In 1849 he was also appointed British Consul and Agent for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, “to regulate the legal trade between the ports of Benin, Brass, New and Old Calabar, Bonny, Bimbia

* “Description of the Coasts of North and South Guinea” published 1732.

and the Cameroons". By 1848 a permanent establishment had been set up on the mainland by the Baptist Mission at Bimbia. In 1858 Commander Don Carlos Chacon, accompanied by a number of priests, catechists and Sisters of Charity, arrived and announced his appointment as Governor of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco, and, in contradiction of an earlier proclamation, proclaimed that "no other religious profession is tolerated or allowed but that made by the missionaries of the aforesaid Catholic religion". On this the Reverend Alfred Saker, accompanied by some of his congregation of liberated slaves, left Fernando Po and settled on the mainland opposite. There he bought a strip of coast land, some twelve miles long, which included Ambas Bay, from the Bakweri and Isubu Chiefs, and called the settlement Victoria, after the Queen of England.

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

53. In 1881 Kings Bell and Akwa, chiefs in the area which is now the port of Duala, informed the British Consul that they were willing to accept British protection, but received no reply to their letters. In May, 1884, however, Consul Hewett was instructed to make preparations for assuming a Protectorate over Ambas Bay and the surrounding districts. On 19th July he arrived at Ambas Bay and sent a notice on shore to Victoria proclaiming it a British Protectorate. The next day he proceeded to Bell and Akwa Town and found that his visit had been anticipated by Dr. Nactigal, the German Consul General, with whom the chiefs had signed a treaty placing their territories under German protection. In the negotiations that followed the boundary between the British and German spheres of influence was placed west of the Rio del Rey estuary and the Baptist Mission ceded their rights in land at Victoria in return for compensation. The next twenty years were spent by the German Government opening up the interior of the present Cameroons Province. Stations were opened at Kumba, then called Barombi, and Bali in Bamenda Province. In 1891 there was considerable fighting between the Germans, with the help of 5,000 Bali, and the Bafut, Bandeng, Bangoa, Bambutu and Bafutchu, who were alleged to have put into the field a force of 20,000 men. There was a further rising in 1904 when the villages which took part were those south of the Cross river immediately round Obokum and Ossidinge and most of the villages north of the Cross river up as far as the Bashaw and Manta country. Between 1903 and 1907 the boundary between Northern and Southern Nigeria and the Cameroons was demarcated and protocols were signed in 1906 and 1907.

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

55. The last decade of the century saw the arrival of representatives of England, France and Germany, all of whom were actively seeking to extend their spheres of influence in the area. The Royal Niger Company, penetrating the area by the river Benue, had established trading posts in the territory as early as 1889. When the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria

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

56. In 1902, Zubeiru's brother, Bobo Amadu, was installed as Emir by the British, and the British and German spheres of influence in this region were determined by the Convention of 1902 and 1907 and the international boundary delimited by the Commissions of 1903 and 1909. This boundary, cutting across tribal and Emirate boundaries, caused continual trouble which required patrols by both Powers. In 1909, Bobo Amadu, disgraced by the loss of the greater part of his father's kingdom, became intractable and was deposed. His successors to the present day have been Iya, who resigned in 1910, Abba, who died in 1924, Muhamman Bello, who died in 1928, Muhammadu Mustapha, who died in 1946, and Ahmadu, the present Lamido of Adamawa.

57. *The Emirate of Dikwa.* The present Emirate of Dikwa is a small portion of the ancient Empire of Bornu. Authentic and reliable records date from the Fulani invasion in 1808. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Kanuri tribes began to penetrate into the present area of Bornu and, about A.D. 1485, Mai Ali Dunamami founded N'Gazargamu. With the founding of a stable government at N'Gazargamu and the conquest of Kanem by Edris Katagarmabe, the successor of Ali Dunamami, there ensued a considerable influx of the Kanem population into Bornu.

58. Fulani settlers began to appear early in the sixteenth century. At the beginning of the seventeenth century Shuwa Arabs, who had been settled in Darfur and Wadai since 1400, first appeared in Bornu and this movement became more and more extensive in the early years of the nineteenth century. In 1808 the Fulani having conquered the Hausa states began to assail the frontiers of Bornu. Ahmed the Sultan was driven out of N'Gazargamu which was sacked and destroyed. Mai Ahmed, who had fled from his capital and then abdicated in favour of his son Muhammed Lefiarmi, called to his assistance Muhammed El Amin El Kaneni, commonly known as Shehu Lamino. Under his vigorous leadership the Bornu armies drove out the Fulani.

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

60. Bornu experienced another convulsion by the arrival of Rabeh in 1893. He was a foster son of Zubeir Pasha, the slave hunter, who was imprisoned at Cairo in 1870 by the Egyptian Government. On the defeat of Zubeir's son, Suleman, in 1880, Rabeh managed to escape with a division of 3,000 negro soldiers and some guns. With this force, which was largely officered by Arabs from Kordofan, he overran Bagirmi and finally entered Bornu. The Shehu Hashim fled and though his successor, Kiari, had some successes against Rabeh, the better discipline of Rabeh's troops finally led to his defeat and death and wholesale massacre of his adherents. Kukawa was destroyed and Rabeh established his capital at Dikwa. After several unsuccessful attempts on the part of French military expeditions to break the power of Rabeh, he was ultimately killed and his army defeated at Kusseri in 1900. His son Fadl-Allah who continued his father's rule of bloodshed and despotism met the same fate in the following year at the battle of Gujba.

61. The French then restored the El Kanemi dynasty at Dikwa but Abubakr Garbai whom they had recognised as Shehu left Dikwa to become Shehu of British Bornu. The French on this appointed a cousin of his named Umar. When later Dikwa became part of the German sphere of influence in the region, another scion of the same house, Sheikh Umar Kabir, was installed as the Shehu of German Bornu. The two Sheikhs of Bornu and Dikwa were therefore both of the El Kanemi family; in 1937 when the Shehu of Bornu died, Umar Ibn Kiari El Kanemi, a son of the Kiari who had succeeded as Shehu of Dikwa in 1917, was selected to succeed him as the senior member of his family. In due course Mustafa Ibn Kiari El Kanemi, his brother, was selected to rule over Dikwa and took the title of Emir, leaving that of Shehu to the head of the family.

62. *The 1914-18 War.* On the outbreak of war with Germany in August, 1914, offensive action was begun from Nigeria and from French territory against the German colony of Kamerun. Shehu Umar Sanda Mandarama of Dikwa tendered his submission and surrendered his fire-arms. An early British advance into German territory along the Benue and Cross rivers met with failure, the British troops in the north being driven back from Garua, and in the south being similarly overpowered by superior forces at Nsanakang.

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

64. French Forces, with a Belgian contingent from the Congo, invaded the Cameroons from French Equatorial Africa, and gradually pushed forward from the south-east and south towards Yaunde, which had become the headquarters of the German forces. Finally, the main German force, being almost surrounded by the converging advance of the Allied troops, retreated southwards into the Spanish territory of Rio Muni, where they were interned, and the isolated garrison of Mora in the north then surrendered.



THE FON OF BIKOM



A KANURI WOMAN OF BAMA

65. *The Cameroons since 1918.* By an arrangement which came into effect on the 18th April, 1916, the Cameroons was provisionally divided into British and French spheres. The British sphere included the whole of the Sultanate of Dikwa or German Bornu and a strip of territory which included Buea, the German administrative capital of the Cameroons and the ports of Victoria, Tiko and Rio del Rey, nearly the whole of the Victoria District, part of the Chang District, the Bamenda District and parts of the Banyo and Garua Districts. Boundary adjustments with the French took place in 1920 in accordance with an agreement signed by Lord Milner and M. Simon on the 10th July, 1919. The principal features of these were the transfer to the British of the country west of the Mandara mountains from the Dikwa Sultanate in the north to the river Tiel in the south, and the transfer of nearly all the Chang District to the French. In the subsequent demarcation of the boundary (described in para. 46 above) strict regard was paid to Article 2 (1), (2) and (3) of the Appendix to the Mandate,* which contained instructions for the guidance of the Boundary Commissions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

70. *The Cameroons Development Corporation.* This decision was implemented by the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance enacted in 1946, which authorised the purchase of the estates by the Governor and declared that all such lands purchased should be deemed to be native lands. The Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance enacted in the same year provided for the establishment of a Corporation to operate on a commercial basis, the net profit of its undertakings to be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the British Cameroons in such manner as the Governor should decide.

71. *The Visiting Mission.* On the 1st of November, 1949, the first Visiting Mission from the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations arrived in the Territory. The Mission consisted of four persons:—Mr. Awni Khalidy (Iraq), Chairman; Mr. A. Claeys-Bouuaert (Belgium); Mr. A. Ramos Pedrueza (Mexico); Mr. B. Gerig (United States of America). They were accompanied by six members of the United Nations Secretariat.

72. The mission remained in the Cameroons Province until the 7th November. There they visited the plantations and institutions of the Cameroons Development Corporation together with schools and other institutions near Buea and at Kumba. After a day at Yola, where they visited institutions serving the Trust Territory, the Mission went to the northern part of the Territory and remained there from the 8th to the 12th November. They stayed at Bama where they were welcomed by a crowd of five or six thousand people on arrival. They had discussions with, among others, the Emir of Dikwa and his Advisory Council, and visited schools, dispensaries, and other Native Authority institutions in Bama, Gwoza, and Gulumba districts. After ten days in French territory some of them returned on the 22nd November to Bamenda for two days more in the territory, during which they had meetings with the Fon of Bikom. On the 24th November, the Mission left again for French territory.

73. The Mission's valuable report on its work has already been before the Trusteeship Council and several extracts from it are given later in this report. The one quoted here to conclude this section describes the Mission's own estimate of the extent to which the people of the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces understood its functions.

“In Cameroons Province, and later in Bamenda Province to the north, the Mission was impressed by the importance which large segments of the population attached to the presence of a Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council. Wherever the Mission went it was welcomed by large gatherings of Africans who had, with some exceptions, a fairly clear idea of the functions of the Mission.

In some of the meetings the green documents of the Trusteeship Council were lying on the table. The Mission would normally begin by explaining its role and function, indicating that it had no immediate power to act on any question: some of the Africans, however, thought that the Mission would be able to make immediate decisions on any subject, some of which were as diverse as roof repair of a Council chamber, or the granting of a scholarship. The general familiarity on the part of the leaders in southern Cameroons with the principles of Trusteeship varied considerably from one part of the country to another".

B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

Status of the Territory

74. *Basis of administration.* The basis of the administration of the Q. 6 territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and dated at New York, the 13th December, 1946. The basis of administration in domestic constitutional law is the Nigeria (Protectorate and Cameroons) Order in Council, 1946. Section 6 of this Order in Council provides that the portions of the Cameroons which lie to the northward, and the portions of the Cameroons which lie to the southward, of a line described in a schedule to the order shall, subject to the provisions of the mandate accepted by His Majesty from the League of Nations on the 20th July, 1922, or to the provisions of any terms of trusteeship which may thereafter be approved by the United Nations, be administered as if they formed part of the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate of Nigeria and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate respectively. This order in Council revoked the Cameroons under British Mandate Order in Council 1923 as amended by the Cameroons under British Mandate Order 1932.

75. In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement and Q. 7 the Order in Council mentioned above the administration of the trust territory is integrated with the administration of the adjoining areas of the Protectorate of Nigeria, and the territory shares with Nigeria a common legislative and judicial system. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cameroons, and likewise there is one Executive Council and one Legislative Council for the whole of the Colony, Protectorate and Trust Territory.

76. *The Executive Council.* The extent and character of the control exercised by the Governor are set out in Nigeria Letters Patent dated the 2nd August, 1946. The Governor is assisted in the Government of the Territory by a small Executive Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Chief Commissioners of the three Regions (Northern, Western and Eastern), the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Directors of Education and Medical Services and six appointed members. Four of these are Africans, who were all appointed during the year.

77. *The Regional Houses.* The nature of the legislative system of the territory is set out in the Nigeria Legislative Council Order in Council 1946. Under this Constitution there are in each of the three Regions into which Nigeria with the Cameroons is divided Regional Houses with unofficial and African majorities. In the North the Regional House contains two chambers, the House of Chiefs and the House of Assembly, while the Western and Eastern Houses have a House of Assembly only.

The unofficial members of the Houses of Assembly consist mainly of representatives of the Native Authorities and their Councils, who select their representatives by a system of indirect election through Divisional and Provincial Meetings which is more fully described in paragraph 138. The Regional Houses are endowed with important financial and deliberative functions, including the consideration of the annual estimates of public expenditure in the Region and of all legislation before its introduction into the Legislative Council. The Trust Territory of the Cameroons is represented both in the Northern and Eastern Regional Houses. The Emir of Dikwa, is, as a First Class Chief, a member of the House of Chiefs in the Northern Region. The two members of the Eastern House of Assembly selected by the Cameroons Provincial Meeting are Mr. J. Manga Williams, O.B.E., President of the Victoria Federated Council, and Galega, Fon of Bali.

78. The Central Legislature. The Nigerian Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 13 official members and 28 unofficial members. Eighteen of the 28 unofficial members are elected by the unofficial members of the Regional Houses from among their members, and, of the remaining 10, 4 are elected by the towns of Lagos and Calabar and 6 are appointed by the Governor. Thus the Legislative Council has an unofficial and African majority, and the majority of the unofficial African members are in fact elected by electoral colleges (the Regional Houses of Assembly) themselves composed of representatives of the local Native Administrations. The Nigerian Legislative Council has complete control of expenditure and of legislation, subject only to the Governor's Reserve Powers, which have in practice never yet been used.

79. The Judicial System. The nature of the Judicial System of the trust territory is set out in the Supreme Court Ordinance, the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance, which apply to the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Trusteeship. The Supreme Court of Nigeria consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the Governor from time to time appoints by letters patent under the Public Seal of the Colony. The Chief Justice may divide the Trust Territory or any portion thereof into Magisterial Districts and the Governor has power to appoint magistrates who are styled first, second and third grade magistrates and who have a limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters as set out in the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance. A Resident may establish within his Province such Native Courts as he shall think fit which exercise jurisdiction within such limits as may be defined by the court warrant over causes and matters in which all the parties belong to a class of persons who have ordinarily been subject to the jurisdiction of native tribunals. Appeal from the decision of a magistrate's court or a native court is to the Supreme Court, whence a further appeal lies to the West African Court of Appeal. Leave to appeal from a decision of the West African Court of Appeal may be sought by petition to the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council. A full description of the judicial organisation in the territory is given in paragraph 140.

80. Local Government. Local government institutions are regulated by the Native Authority Ordinance. Under Section 5 of the Ordinance the Governor may appoint as a Native Authority any Chief or other person, any Chief associated with a Council, any Council or any group of persons. 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.

81. The native authorities are responsible for maintaining order and good government in the areas over which their authority extends and for the fulfilment of these duties are empowered to exercise over the natives residing in these areas powers conferred by the Ordinance. Native authorities also have legislative powers specified in the Ordinance and prepare, under guidance, the budgets of the native treasuries.

In the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, where traditional authority seldom extends beyond the family or clan, legislation was drafted in 1949* for establishing councils on more modern lines aimed at giving increased responsibility to the people in their local affairs. This legislation, of course, covers that part of the territory administered with the Eastern Region.

Status of the Inhabitants

82. *Indigenous inhabitants.* The indigenous inhabitants of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship have the status of British Protected persons. As such, they of course enjoy in the United Kingdom the same guarantee as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the people of British colonies, protectorates, and other dependencies. Q. 8-10

83. Further, under the British Nationality Act, 1948, residence in any protectorate or trust territory counts as a 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 so wish, apply for naturalisation as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

84. *Immigrants.* Immigrant communities retain the status which they possess in the territory from which they originate. By the terms of Section 5 of the Native Authority Ordinance there is nothing to prevent a member of an immigrant community from holding office in a native authority. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance defines a native as follows:— Q. 11

“a person whose parents were members of any tribe or tribes indigenous to the Northern Provinces (of Nigeria) or the Cameroons under British Mandate, and the descendants of any such persons and includes:—(a) any person one of whose parents was a member of such tribe, and (b) any person who shall have obtained a certificate . . . in the form in the Second Schedule, which certificate the Governor is hereby authorised to grant, at his discretion, to any native of Africa who shall have declared his intention of making the Northern Provinces or the Cameroons under British Mandate his permanent domicile and who shall have satisfied the Governor that he has obtained the consent of the native communities concerned.”

For the purpose of this ordinance, therefore, a member of an immigrant community is defined as a non-native and may not hold land except under the authority of a right of occupancy granted by the Governor.

85. *Registration of births and deaths.* There is no civil register, and it is not practicable to make the registration of births and deaths compulsory except in the case of non-natives. Q. 12

* And passed in 1950.

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

Q. 13
Q. 17

86. *Treaties.* No new international treaties, conventions or other agreements were applied during the year to the Territory which is integrated with Nigeria under Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for customs, fiscal, and administration purposes. A list of those already applying is to be found at attachment C.

Q. 14

87. *Co-operation with U.N.* The Administering Authority provides every year for the United Nations a full report on the Territory. This report is based on a provisional questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council in 1947. The questionnaire contains just under 250 questions; most of these questions have many parts and the actual number of questions answered by the Administering Authority in this report is well over a thousand. As the questions cover every field of Government activity, information for them has to be collected from over thirty-five Government departments and from several Residents' headquarters. The questionnaire also asks for over forty statistical tables. In addition to providing this report, the Administering Authority has sent a special representative to the meetings of the Trusteeship Council in order to clear up any points of doubt in the report itself. This special representative answers both written and oral questions from members of the Trusteeship Council.

88. The Administering Authority endeavours to make the general purposes of the United Nations and the Trusteeship system well known in the territory. The right of petition is certainly well known and freely exercised.

89. The Administering Authority co-operated in every way with the Visiting Mission which went to the territory in November, 1949, and placed full information at its disposal; it also endeavoured to make it possible for the Mission to see all it wished in the time available.

90. The Administering Authority also co-operates wholeheartedly with the specialized agencies, and a member of the Food and Agricultural Organisation was invited as an observer to attend the indigenous Rural Economy Conference held in November, 1949, at Jos. The results of this Conference are described in paragraph 95 below.

Q. 15

91. The only non-governmental bodies in the territory carrying on activities of an international character are the Missionary Societies, whose work is described elsewhere in this report.

Q. 16

92. *Regional Collaboration.* It is the policy of the Administering Authority to establish direct collaboration between neighbouring territories in Africa on technical matters of general interest. In furtherance of this policy three International Conferences were held in Nigeria during 1949 and Nigerian representatives attended a fourth. These four conferences were:—

- (1) The African Regional Scientific Conference, held in October, 1949, at Johannesburg, and attended by delegates from African territories south of the Sahara.
- (2) The Land Utilisation Conference, held in November, 1949, at Jos, Nigeria, and attended by delegates from British Colonial and Trust Territories in Africa.

- (3) The Indigenous Rural Economy Conference, also held in November, 1949, at Jos, and attended by delegates from British, French, Belgian and Portuguese territories in Africa.
- (4) The International West African Conference, held in December, 1949, at Ibadan, Nigeria, and attended by geographers, anthropologists and naturalists from British, French, Portuguese and Spanish territories in West Africa.

The main conclusions and resolutions of these conferences are given below:—

93. (1) THE AFRICAN REGIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

The African Regional Scientific Conference met in Johannesburg from the 17th to 28th October, 1949. At the end of its proceedings the Conference passed a Resolution, containing as its main recommendation the establishment of a scientific Council for Africa south of the Sahara. The full text of the Resolution is given below. The questions in it were still being considered at the end of 1949:—

“1. The African Regional Scientific Conference assembled in Johannesburg from the 17th to the 28th October, has conducted an extensive exchange of views on the scientific problems of the development of Africa south of the Sahara. It has been noted with satisfaction that increasing importance is being attached to the study of scientific problems as a necessary prerequisite to the development of Africa, that funds available for this purpose have been substantially increased in recent years and that progress has been made in organising scientific work on a joint or co-operative basis between territories. While there is still urgent need for more scientific work and better facilities in the separate regions, the Conference considers that the time has now come when a broader collaborative approach would be more valuable.

2. Inter-governmental collaboration in some branches of science in Africa has been organised on a basis of Councils or bureaux, e.g., the International Red Locust Council, the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Bureaux. In other subjects similar organisation is needed and may be set up in due course. There is, however, no arrangement within Africa whereby the activities of these organisations can be effectively co-ordinated and the development of African research reviewed.

3. Scientific workers and institutions directly concerned with African problems should play a predominant part in any organisation designed to achieve co-ordination between the subjects and the regions concerned.

4. A properly established organisation would draw its strength from periodic conferences and meetings between scientific workers but at the same time it would ensure that such conferences are arranged on a rational plan and with due regard to the expense involved.

5. In furtherance of the above objective the African and Regional Scientific Council recommended the establishment of a scientific council for Africa south of the Sahara. The duties of this body should be essentially advisory and consultative. It should be composed of scientists representative of both the subjects and the regions concerned and it should be presided over by a scientist with a knowledge of African problems.

6. The functions of the Council which should be exercised in full co-operation with the specialist bureaux and other inter-territorial organisations should be as follows:—

- (a) To encourage and establish contacts between research workers in the same or related scientific fields or in the same geographical regions.
- (b) To study what research projects of common interest could be usefully suggested to Governments, research agencies or Universities.
- (c) To promote liaison between inter-governmental scientific bureaux or regional scientific councils if so requested.
- (d) To facilitate the exchange and movement of scientific workers between the different territories and countries concerned and, if so requested, so advise on their training.
- (e) To compile, maintain and distribute as may be required reports and information of general value concerning scientific workers, scientific equipment and specialist libraries and to facilitate the use of such equipment and libraries in so far as this function is not undertaken by the inter-governmental bureaux or councils.
- (f) To foster in respect of each of the major scientific subjects the creation in Africa of centres of specialised documentation which should be as complete as possible.
- (g) To convene with the consent of the Governments concerned periodic conferences of a general scientific character and to facilitate meetings of groups of specialists. These conferences and meetings would review progress achieved in scientific research and would formulate proposals for further scientific development.
- (h) To submit recommendations to metropolitan Governments which will possess machinery for securing joint administrative action through the proposed inter-governmental committees for technical collaboration or, where this is in order, to territorial Governments or to research agencies in Africa.

7. Considering the difficulty of laying down at so early a stage precise and definite details the Conference recommends that initially the proposed organisation should be established on a modest and somewhat experimental basis. It considers that at first the Council would best consist of a very limited number of members chosen so as to represent equitably the most important scientific subjects and the principal regions of Africa. The moving force of this initial council should be provided by a chairman able to give his whole time to the new organisation. The first chairman should be nominated for two years by agreement between the metropolitan Governments. The conference would be happy to see its present President nominated to this post.

The Chairman would require a small personal secretariat and would, as far as possible, make use of the facilities available in scientific organisations already existing in the chief regions of Africa.

8. Finally, the Conference recommends that the Governments concerned should call together as soon as possible a Commission which might consist largely of members of the Steering Committee of this Conference to give shape to the proposals now put forward and to ensure its realisation."

94. (2) THE LAND UTILISATION CONFERENCE

The text of the final resolution approved at the Plenary Session held on the 15th November, 1949, was as follows:—

“The Conference has done its best in the time at its disposal to consider the large number of subjects covered by the term “Land Utilisation” as applied to the British Colonial territories in Africa. We decided at an early stage to confine our discussion to the utilisation of land by Africans. Much of our work was done in committee and the Reports of five Committees are attached,* covering the following subjects:—

- (1) Administrative Machinery and Legislation.
- (2) The Pattern of Agricultural and Livestock Development.
- (3) Trypanosomiasis and the Tsetse Fly.
- (4) The Conservation, Use and Development of Water Resources in a Rural Community.
- (5) Staff Matters.

We endorse all their conclusions. We were not able to deal in any detail with the important question of land tenure which must play so large a part in any policy of land utilisation.

2. We have attempted to express our final conclusions in the following paragraphs. It will be appreciated, however, that recommendations in general terms are not always applicable to every individual territory.

3. Put briefly, the ultimate objective must be to ensure that the land of Africa is used to the best advantage. In order to secure this, it is necessary to know what is the nature of the land and what are its potentialities. For this purpose, surveys are required of soils, ecology and hydrology. Just as plans have been made for systematic topographical and geological surveys in all the British Colonial territories, so plans should be made for the systematic carrying out of these surveys, starting, of course, with the most likely areas of development. Meanwhile, we must proceed to formulate and execute policy in the light of the knowledge which we have at present.

4. It is now possible to assess with a good deal of exactitude the minimum area of forest estate required in each territory and we recommend that, where they have not already done so, Colonial Governments should proceed to define such areas.

5. There is much room in all parts of Africa for improvement in peasant husbandry. Such improvement will do much not only to conserve the soil but also to increase production. This is a matter on which Colonial Governments have been very active for many years. We recommend to their notice the suggestions made in the Report on Administrative Machinery and Legislation, which we entirely endorse.

6. But we feel that over and above this a fundamental change in African peasant agriculture is required if the land is really to be used to the best advantage, if the African is to enjoy an improved standard of living and the educated man is to be attracted to make a career upon the land. More capital must be introduced and more advanced methods of agriculture, such as mechanisation, irrigation and the use of fertilizers, must be employed.

* Not given in this report.

7. A certain number of progressive Africans will be able to secure this capital and follow these methods on their own initiative. But it is also necessary to find a way of injecting capital and modern methods into peasant agriculture.

8. Some new methods can be applied without any drastic reorganisation, as, for instance, when villagers join together to have their lands ploughed in common. But often a grouping together in some more formal manner may be required, particularly when both capital and new methods are introduced. It is probable that the most hopeful pattern of development is that of grouped peasantry in co-partnership with and, in the first instance, managed by, an organisation able to command credit and established on such lines that it will progressively effect its own replacement by a self-managing organisation of the peasants. If co-partnership is to be an effective reality the peasants who are to become partners must be organised on co-operative or self-managing lines so that they may be effectively represented in the management. The initial steps to educate the settlers in this direction should be taken at the very beginning of the project.

9. One of the advantages of grouped development would be that it would provide a basis upon which African society could develop without disruption of its old structure. We consider that to be sound any project must be planned so as to maintain and strengthen the best features of the indigenous social structure.

10. The new groupings can be organised either among peasants on their existing lands or, and probably more easily, as settlement schemes on areas of land at present unoccupied. In such cases it should be possible to prevent sub-division of holdings and to make it a condition of settlement that the settler observes good husbandry practices, including the carrying of a proper but not an excessive number of livestock.

11. We have studied the particulars of a number of schemes at present being carried out or projected in different Colonial territories in Africa. We have also had the benefit of hearing descriptions of schemes existing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and other parts of Africa. These schemes are of many different types, varying according to the particular circumstances in each case.

12. It is most important to prove that these schemes can give an economic return on the capital invested in them, besides securing increased production and an improved standard of living. Only so will it be possible for the number of such schemes to be multiplied. But the great majority of the schemes which we have examined have not been in operation very long or are still in the planning stage. Only a few have been carried through to the point at which they can be shown conclusively to be an economic success and it is still too early to judge which of the many possible techniques and forms of organisation are the most suitable from both the economic and social point of view.

13. Consequently we feel that there is urgent need for more such schemes to be started to increase the range of experiment. We strongly endorse the recommendations made in the Report on the Pattern of Agricultural and Livestock Development that there should be established in all of the five main zones of agricultural use pilot schemes which meet the definitions contained in that Report.

14. Until they have proved their credit-worthiness it will probably be necessary for most, if not all, of these schemes to be financed by Governments or state-financed corporations.

15. We also attach great importance to the careful costing of all schemes already in existence or to be started. It would be of great advantage to enlist the help of authorities in England, skilled in agricultural economics, in costing arrangements, and in the subsequent analysis and correlation of results, and we recommend that the Secretary of State should be invited to make arrangements to this end. Such arrangements could also cover the regular interchange of information about schemes in the different parts of tropical Africa.

16. We consider that in addition it would be of great value if a description of all schemes at present in existence could be prepared and circulated to Colonial Governments and we hope that the Colonial Office will be able to arrange for this. Some of the material is contained in the papers that have been laid before us. We suggest that this description should also include details of schemes which have not proved successful, with an analysis of the reasons for their failure. We also suggest that its value would be greatly enhanced if it showed the lines along which it has been possible to adapt social organisations and land tenure systems to the purposes of the schemes.

17. We would emphasise that it is no solution to the problem of the degraded lands of Africa to move the people from those lands on to lands at present unoccupied, unless they are moved according to a settled plan which will prevent their repeating there the practices which have led to the degradation of their old holdings. The opportunity must be taken to initiate new and up-to-date methods of agricultural practice.

18. Once pilot schemes have proved themselves, the next step will be to initiate schemes on a more extensive scale and if we are to gain the co-operation of the mass of the people it will be necessary to provide them with suitable conditions and incentives. These, we consider, should normally include:

- (a) Secure tenure of an adequate holding.
- (b) The benefits of access to development capital.
- (c) The possibility of obtaining agricultural credit.
- (d) The removal of natural handicaps, such as water shortage and tsetse fly.
- (e) The opportunity to increase productivity by the adoption of improved methods.
- (f) Adequate marketing facilities.
- (g) Improved social services and social standing.

19. The Committee on Trypanosomiasis and the Tsetse Fly consisted of all the Veterinary Officers present together with the Directors of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation and of the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research, and a number of other leading authorities on trypanosomiasis. In their Report they give as their considered view that in many areas a bold and aggressive policy of land utilisation and settlement is the principal means of reclaiming land from tsetse fly. Their Report forms an authoritative statement on which policy for settlement in tsetse-infested areas can be based. In the light of it, the Committee on the Pattern of Agricultural and Livestock Development has included recommendations for several pilot schemes in tsetse-infested areas.

20. We endorse throughout the Report of the Committee on the Conservation, Use and Development of Water Resources in a Rural Community. In particular we draw attention to the recommendations for research into the effect on ground water of various methods of treatment of the land, and we express the hope that it may be possible for these investigations to be undertaken by Agricultural Research Organisations. We also draw attention to their recommendation as to the urgent need for the collection of more hydrological data and to the recommendation that the responsibility for the development of rural water supplies should rest with a separate water development department.

21. We consider that there is great scope for improvement in the implements available to the African cultivator. His range of implements is small. Even though their design is the result of long experience, it may be possible to improve them, and the adoption of new techniques such as mixed farming will certainly make changes necessary. In certain parts of Africa the introduction of a cheap form of wheeled transport would be invaluable. Some adaptations of mechanical implements may be necessary to suit them to African conditions. The needs seem to be:—

- (i) Correlation of experience in different countries regarding particular implements.
- (ii) Advice as to the best implements to use in particular circumstances.
- (iii) The bringing of the results of experience to the notice of manufacturers and discussion with them of possible modifications of design and of possible new implements.

We recommend that the Colonial Office should consider whether some simple arrangement could not be made to meet these needs. We understand that the mission which recently prepared a survey of the problems of mechanisation of agriculture in tropical Africa made a recommendation on similar lines."

95. (3) THE INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON INDIGENOUS RURAL ECONOMY.

The Conference which was held at Jos from 17th to 24th November was one of a series of International Technical Conferences held in Africa.

The Conference reviewed the policies and measures for the economic and social development of rural communities being currently pursued in the different territories represented in its discussions. In so doing it concentrated in particular upon the measures required for the development of African village communities.

The Conference divided into three committees to deal with:—

- (a) factors affecting agricultural production,
- (b) the development of rural industries, and
- (c) agencies for promoting agricultural and social development of rural communities.

The range of discussion in the first, as in the other two, of these committees, was wide, and the recommendations which it made concerned topics ranging from the fundamental principles of agricultural planning to the technique for the employment of fertilizers. In particular, the importance of basic surveys and a proper classification of land were stressed

together with the necessity for the conservation of soil and water, and the desirability of development of mixed farming in those land use zones where this is possible.

On the subject of the mechanization of production the Committee felt that the economic investment of capital in peasant production should be regarded as one of the most important problems facing the African territories and for this reason they suggested that it was desirable to establish, in all the major agricultural use zones, pilot schemes of mechanisation and capital investment, whose object should be to test out the economics and limits of capital investment within a rural community.

The second and third committees made detailed recommendations concerning the development of rural industries, and agencies for promoting economic and social development of rural communities respectively.

The Conference in recommending the reports of its committees to the consideration of the Governments represented at the meeting emphasised the value of the opportunity provided by its meetings for the exchange of information on the various projects at present being carried out in all territories. It noted that there were a number of fields in which continued exchange of information on technical matters would be useful. Included among these were the techniques of water control, information relating to the microbiological population of African soil, new patterns of production for economic and social organisations among rural communities, methods of storage of foodstuffs for village communities, the use of mechanical means for the processing of products within the work of the village community, the use and distribution of artificial fertilizers for peasant farming, tractors and implements, and the breeding of suitable strains of grasses for seeding grass leys, together with the development of varieties of crops of other sorts suitable for complete mechanisation.

96. (4) THE INTERNATIONAL WEST AFRICAN CONFERENCE (third meeting).

This Conference was attended by eighty-four delegates of whom forty-four came from Nigeria. The others were mainly from French territory. The Nigerian Government did not send any official delegates but facilities were granted to those Government officers who wished to attend.

The following subjects formed the basis for discussion :—

- (1) Applied Air Survey Cartography.
- (2) Sociology.
- (3) Zoology.
- (4) Botany.
- (5) Ethnography.
- (6) Soil and Agriculture.
- (7) History.
- (8) Medical.
- (9) Art.
- (10) Geography.
- (11) Trypanosomiasis.
- (12) Archaeology.

No printed report of the Conference proceedings had been issued by the end of the year.

D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

Q. 18. 97. Under Article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory the Administering Authority is responsible for the peace, order, good government and defence of the Territory and for ensuring that it shall play its part in the maintenance of international security. The Administering Authority has not been asked to undertake any obligations towards the Security Council with respect to the territory.

Q. 19. 98. *The Police.* The maintenance of internal law and order in the Territory is a responsibility of the Nigeria police force, whose strength in the Cameroons is just over 300. Further details regarding the force are given in the diagram on the opposite page and in the following paragraphs.

99. *Method of Recruiting and Conditions of Service.* In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces all recruiting is local and applicants must be natives of the Trust Territory.

Requirements:

<i>Educational</i>	Minimum Standard 6
<i>Age</i>	Minimum 19 years
<i>Height</i>	Minimum 5 ft. 6 ins.
<i>Chest Expanded</i>	Minimum 34 ins.

The applicant must be of good character and passed fit by a Medical Officer.

100. On enlistment the recruit is first posted to the Southern Police College, Ikeja, where he is provided with free quarters and free uniform and draws a salary of £57 per annum. On completing his recruits' course, normally six months, he is posted to Provincial Headquarters, Buea, as a third class constable at a salary of £66 per annum. He then has the following ladder of promotion ahead of him:—

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3rd Class Constable ...	66	69	72					
2nd Class Constable ...	75	78	81	84				
1st Class Constable ...	90	93	96	100				
Lance-Corporal ...	112	116	120					
Corporal ...	128	132	136	140	144			
Sergeant ...	150	155	160	165	170			
Sergeant-Major ...	170	180	190	200	210	220		
Inspector Grade II ...	230	240	250	260	270	280		
Inspector Grade I ...	290	305	320	335	350	365	380	400
Chief Inspector ...	420	435	450	465	480	500		

The pay of Superior Police Officers is as follows:—

Assistant Superintendent, Senior Assistant Superintendent:

£450, £450: 510-20-720-30-900 plus Expatriation Allowance in the case of an expatriate officer.

Senior Superintendent of Police:

£1,050 plus Expatriation Allowance in the case of an expatriate officer.

101. On joining the Force a Constable contracts to serve for six years. At the expiration of this period he will, if he is in every way suitable, and if he so desires, be re-engaged for periods of three years thereafter up to a total of 18 years. Thereafter periods of one year's extension of service may be approved but he can take his discharge at any time on giving three months' notice of his intention to do so.

THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

STRENGTH OF FORCES MAINTAINED IN CAMEROONS AND ORGANISATION

<i>Senior Superintendent of Police, Cameroons</i>					<i>Senior Superintendent of Police, Jos*</i>	<i>Superintendent of Police, Yola*</i>	
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, Victoria</i>			<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bamenda</i>		<i>Headquarters Detachment, Buea</i>	<i>Gwoza Detachment (Bornu Province)</i>	<i>Mubi Detachment (Adamawa Province)</i>
<i>Victoria Detachment</i>	<i>Tiko Detachment</i>	<i>Kumba Detachment</i>	<i>Bamenda Detachment</i>	<i>Mamfe Detachment</i>			
1 Inspector	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant	2 Inspectors	1 Sergeant	1st January to 30th April, 1949:
45 Other Ranks	33 Other Ranks	33 Other Ranks	44 Other Ranks	29 Other Ranks	1 Sergeant-Major	19 Other Ranks	1 Sergeant
					29 Other Ranks		13 Other Ranks
							1st May to 31st December, 1949:
							1 Sergeant
							10 Other Ranks

* These officers are not stationed in the Trust Territory. They supervise these two detachments as part of their other duties, in contrast to the officers in the Cameroons Province who give their whole time services to duties in the Trust Territory.

Total Forces maintained by the Nigeria Police:—3 officers, 3 inspectors and 302 other ranks.

102. All ranks of Lance-Corporal and above are pensionable and constables on discharge are eligible for statutory gratuity and ex-gratia gratuity or annual allowances. The minimum service qualifications for a pension or annual allowance is 10 years. Members of the Force discharged before the completion of 10 years' service in circumstances which make them eligible for retiring benefits are awarded gratuities.

103. During his service a member of the Force is provided with uniform and quarters. New barracks are being constructed at Provincial Headquarters, Buea, at a cost of £34,000, providing quarters of an improved type for all men, and recreational facilities. Extensions to existing barracks are in the course of construction at Kumba at a cost of £1,200. The "War-time" Military Barracks at Victoria have been taken over from the Military and have been converted into suitable quarters for the Police Detachment.

104. Ample opportunity is accorded all ranks for games and athletics, football is organised in every detachment while the Police annual sports in Lagos provide the athlete with a further outlet for his prowess. All detachments have lecture, recreation and reading rooms, which are equipped with indoor games and up-to-date reading material.

105. Personnel for the smaller detachments at Mubi and Gwoza are recruited in the same way and have the same conditions of service, but enlistment is not confined to natives of the Trust Territory as is the case in the Cameroons Province. They serve at Gwoza and Mubi for 12 months at a time and are then relieved from their respective Headquarters.

106. *Equipment and Training.* The police do not carry arms on normal duty, but are trained in the use of .303 Lee Enfield service rifles and bayonets. All ranks are equipped with khaki uniform, boots, puttees, leather equipment and batons. They are trained in drill, in police work and musketry on up-to-date lines. They are also trained in unarmed combat and in Baton and Riot Exercises.

107. *Leave.* Leave on full pay is earned on a basis (for constables) of 15 days per annum and can be accumulated up to 90 days.

108. *Cost.* The force costs approximately £35,000 per annum.

Q. 20.

109. *Public Order.* The only disturbance to public order occurred during November when employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation went on strike demanding more pay and improved conditions of service. As a precautionary measure one hundred Nigeria Police under the command of a Superior Police Officer were despatched from the Eastern Provinces as reinforcements on the 8th November, 1949, but no violence of a serious nature occurred. Disorderly crowds of strikers collected at various points on several occasions, but dispersed almost immediately upon the arrival of the Police. Early in December a settlement was reached between the Board of the Development Corporation and the Trade Union Leaders which resulted in an increase of pay for daily paid labour. The extra Police returned to the Eastern Provinces on the 15th December.

Q. 19.

110. *Arms imports.* No arms and ammunition were imported by the police during the year.

E. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Prerequisites of Progress. Measures taken in 1949

111. The Visiting Mission in their report on the territory (Chapter I: Q. 21. Political Development) wrote as follows:—

“The local British officials, while possessing wide powers, are regarded as providing a means of advising, assisting and improving the efficiency of the local African administrations, and a form of control to be relinquished progressively.

In practice the rate at which this control can be relinquished, and therefore the pace of progress towards self-government, depends to a large extent on the calibre of the traditional rulers and their councillors who come to office in accordance with the traditional system, as well as on the success achieved in preparing Africans to undertake local administrative and technical responsibilities. This, it should be noted, must be preceded by, or come concomitantly with, the development of the country in general, educationally, economically, and socially, the upshot of which would be the creation of an affinity between ruler and population so as to avoid any unbalanced approach to political problems between those two parties. Much, also, depends in the more immediate future on the adequate number of European administrators and technical officers available to perform the functions of advisers and teachers. In this respect the Mission is of the opinion that an apparent shortage of staff in the Trust Territory should be remedied, in the interests of all, so as to create no vacuum or to retard the development of the country. The Mission is glad to remark that, although the Cameroons appears to have been understaffed in the past, recently the situation has been improved.”

112. The Administering Authority agrees with this estimate of the conditions requisite for progress towards self-government. Its efforts on the political side in this direction in 1949 have had as their object the free expression by the people of the territory of their views on constitutional changes, the improvement of local government, and the building-up of governmental staff.

113. *Constitutional Revision.* At its Session at Ibadan in Nigeria in March, 1949, the Legislative Council unanimously approved proposals made by the Select Committee of its members, consisting of all the unofficial members sitting with six official members, regarding the steps to be taken in the review of the present constitution in Nigeria with which the Administration of the Trust Territory is integrated. These proposals provided for conferences at three levels—at a Provincial level, a Regional level and at the Centre.

114. The Provincial Conference for the Cameroons Province assembled at Mamfe at the end of June just before the creation of the new Bamenda Province and considered the views of village and divisional meetings and of representative organisations. Its composition included, in addition to the members of the Provincial Meeting, representatives of tribal unions and youth organisations in the divisions. The resolutions made by this conference included a demand for complete regional status for the Trust Territory.

115. At the Eastern Regional Conference on constitutional revision held in July at Enugu, the Headquarters of the Eastern Region, the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces were represented by four delegates. The Select Committee of the Conference considered sympathetically the resolutions of the Provincial Conference but, having given full weight to the evidence produced, showed that the position of the Cameroons as a separate region would be financially unsound and politically most difficult to organise in view of the position of that part of the Trust Territory administered as part of the Northern Region. The Conference suggested that the aspirations of the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces might satisfactorily be met by special provision for representation from the Territory in the Regional House of Assembly and Executive Council and in the new Central Executive Council and Legislature.

116. In October and November a Drafting Committee consisting of three representatives from each Regional Conference, one representative of the Colony Conference and one representative of the Lagos Conference, sitting with the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary, worked out a co-ordinated statement of the Regional recommendations to provide a basis for discussion at the General Conference which was convened in January, 1950. The General Conference's recommendations included the Eastern Regional proposals for special representation of the Cameroons at all stages.

117. Similar steps were taken in the northern portion of the Trust Territory. Representatives from all the Northern and Southern Districts of Adamawa Province attended sub-divisional meetings on the review of the constitution, and, having reached general agreement on their views, selected delegates to represent them at the Provincial meeting held at Yola in July.

118. In the Dikwa division further north, popular meetings on the review of the constitution were held both in Bama and the districts. At these, representatives were chosen who assembled in a divisional meeting. Finally a divisional delegation of six persons put forward the views of Dikwa people at the Bornu Provincial meeting. One Dikwa representative, Abba Habib, a member of the Dikwa Native Authority Advisory Council and Chief Scribe to the Native Authority, was chosen as one of four Bornu representatives to the Northern Regional meeting to review the constitution which met at Kaduna in September. The Native Authority as a member of the House of Chiefs was also a member of this body.

119. The recommendations of the Northern Regional Conference regarding the Cameroons were as follows:—

"A. That the Trusteeship Territory of the Cameroons in the Northern Region should continue to be administered as part of the Northern Region.

B. That Trusteeship should be ended."

Recommendation A. was in accordance with the recommendations of the various Provincial Meetings held in the North and described above.

It was pointed out to the delegates with reference to recommendation B. that the ending of Trusteeship was not a matter for the Nigerian Government or one that could be decided by His Majesty's Government but the delegates insisted that their recommendation should be recorded.

(The Northern Representatives at the General Conference held in January, 1950, did not press for the second recommendation which was not included in the final recommendations of the General Conference.)

120. Local Government Reforms. Cameroons Province. The permanent President of the Federated Council in Victoria Division visited the United Kingdom as a guest of the British Council and while there he attended a Board meeting of the Cameroons Development Corporation of which he is a member. During his absence he was temporarily replaced as President of the Federated Council by an elected chairman. A system of elected committees was also tried within the Victoria Federated Council so that other councillors might obtain experience in detailed administration. Three committees were set up—finance, health and general services—but they have worked for such a short period that comment on the system is at present premature.

121. Further progress was made in the federation of Native Authorities. In Kumba Division Bassossi Native Authority decided to become a member of the Eastern Area Native Authority. Kumba Central Native Authority was created to include the Bafaw, Balong, Southern Barombi, Ekumbe and Northern and Southern Bakundu Group Areas which had previously formed the three separate Native Authorities of Kumba, Northern Bakundu and Southern Bakundu. Kumba Town Council was constituted a Native Authority, subordinate to Kumba Central Native Authority, for Kumba Town. This town has a predominantly immigrant population of some 6,000 persons.

122. In Mamfe Division Mamfe Town Native Authority, subordinate to Banyang Native Authority, was formed by the amalgamation of Mamfe, Igbekaw, Okoyong and Besongabang subordinate Native Authorities. The Town Council has accorded representation to immigrant elements and has proved itself an active body. Consideration continues to be given to the federation of Mbo, Mundani and Bangwa Native Authorities with the Banyang Native Authority but no decision had been reached at the end of the year.

123. Bamenda Province. The four federations in Bamenda Province mentioned on page 44 of the 1948 report started to function in 1949. The new councils contain a mixture of traditional rulers, progressives, educated elements and women.

124. Adamawa Province. The Emirate Council has continued to develop, but conciliar development has been most marked in the District Assemblies. Special funds have been allocated to these District Councils, varying from £25 to £400, according to the size and wealth of the District, and based on an addition of 6d. per head to the General Tax. A total of £1,732 was thus allocated to the Districts in the Trust Territory, with the intention that the District Councils should formulate small schemes for bridle paths, the construction of wells and animal watering places, the provision of canoes at fords, etc., schemes which, when approved in principle by the Native Authority, can be carried out with the resources available in the District. Progress inevitably depends on the leadership shown by the District Heads, who are *ex-officio* Presidents of the Councils, and it is fortunate that the four most important Districts (whose aggregate funds total £880) are administered by office holders of progressive views. Thus the District Head of Mubi has held the post of Ma'aji (Treasurer) of Adamawa Native Administration, and has spent some months studying Local Government in England whilst two others have previously been Headmasters of the Yola Middle School. The decentralisation of financial responsibility has stimulated the interest of the people in local affairs.

125. *The Emirate of Dikwa.* During the year steady progress has been made in local administration. The District Head of Bama was appointed to the Emir's Advisory Council, which has shown itself increasingly responsible and receptive of new ideas. The Outer Council has proved itself to be outspoken and a valuable link with public opinion in the districts.

A start has been made with the formation of more representative village and district councils to which responsibility for the spending of district funds has been delegated. These are now established in the Gwoza, Bana and Gulumba districts (which include three-fifths of the population of the Emirate) and it is hoped that it will be possible to reorganise the remaining district councils on the same lines in the near future.

The Bama Towa Council has continued to show enthusiasm and interest in town affairs.

The vacant District Headship of Bama was filled by the transfer of the capable Baba Shehu from Gumsu district to which the Yerima was transferred from Gajibo. A substantive District Head has not yet been appointed to Gajibo.

126. A notable advance in the closer administration of the Hill Pagan area of the Gwoza District was marked by the successful completion of the first individual general tax count instead of the former compound count. Jangali was also collected in the Hills for the first time without incident. Such few disturbances as there have been during the year have been due to the Pagan's fondness for beer-drinking and the recrudescence of long-standing inter-village vendettas.

127. *The Cameroons National Federation.* A development of great importance is the formation during 1949 of the Cameroons National Federation. This Federation contains representatives of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union and many tribal and improvement "unions". Although it is not of course a local government authority itself, yet it should help greatly towards efficient local government in the Southern Cameroons. Until now the views of the educated element in the south of the Territory have been expressed mostly through associations of Cameroons people working in Lagos. The Federation aims to mobilise public opinion under local leadership. It gives the Administration a most welcome opportunity to bring together in public business the new educated class and the members of the traditional Native Authorities.

Q. 23.

128. *Staff Increases.* The appointment of the Commissioner for the Cameroons has been mentioned in para. 40 above. A resident was appointed to Bamenda on its declaration as a Province on 5th July, 1949. Other changes in Senior Service Staff were as follows:—

(a) Cameroons and Bamenda staff additions in 1949 were five administrative officers, not counting the Commissioner and the Resident Bamenda, one co-operative officer, one geological survey officer, two produce officers, one medical officer, and two cattle control officers.

(b) Adamawa. On the posting of Administrative Officer Cadets to Adamawa Division in February it was found possible throughout most of the year to maintain Touring Officers in the three sub-headquarters (Mubi, Jada and Gembu) for the first time since 1939.

An additional Senior Service Inspector of Works was posted to the Province in September with the responsibility of supervising the building programme at Mubi in the Northern Area. This programme

includes the reconstruction of the Prison, the building of an Elementary Training Centre, and the preliminary work essential to the construction of a 48 bed Cottage Hospital, whose foundations should be laid early in 1950.

The posting of two additional Senior Service Education Officers to the Province, one of whom is attached to the Middle School Yola which serves Trust Territory, has enabled the Senior Provincial Education Officer to devote more time to Educational development in Trust Territory. As he only returned from recuperative leave in November, the full benefit of this addition to strength will not be appreciated until 1950.

(c) Dikwa. Dikwa Division—One new Inspector of Works was appointed.

Administrative Structure

Q. 22.

129. A diagram indicating the structure of the territorial administration is annexed as Attachment D. All major policy, whether administrative or departmental, requires the approval of the Governor. The political devolution represented by the establishment of Regional Houses in the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions of Nigeria is accompanied by appropriate measures of administrative and departmental devolution. The Chief Commissioner is the principal executive authority in his region with power to supervise every branch of political or departmental activity in the region whether "regionalised" or not. The departments which have been regionalised are shown on the diagram. In respect of regionalised services the Chief Commissioner is the head of a group of officers with whom he settles all local matters in his region affecting regional services and works. Services and works not specified as regional are the direct responsibility of the Nigerian authorities concerned. The Chief Commissioners bring to the notice of these authorities the needs of their regions in respect of such services and works.

130. It is a duty of a regional departmental representative to seek instructions from the Head of his Department when he is in any doubt about the approved Government policy for his Department or its local application. He is directly responsible to the Head of his Department in all strictly technical matters, but he is responsible to the Chief Commissioner for the execution within the region of approved policy. In the exercise of his authority the Chief Commissioner has the power to call upon regional departmental representatives to supply him with information and advice on any matters relating to departmental activities, and these latter in their turn are required to keep the Chief Commissioners continuously informed of all their departmental activities possessing more than a merely technical interest. Similarly, at a lower level, the Administrative Officer-in-charge, whether it be the Resident or the Divisional Officer, is regarded as the captain of a team which works together for the benefit of the people and the progress of the country, and is placed in a position in which he is able to co-ordinate effort.

131. *Administrative Staff.* Administrative officers, whose qualifications Q. 27. usually 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. An officer selected is required to attend two courses of training at a University with a probationary period between them. During this training and probationary period he is known as a "cadet". In 1949 the first training course was of 15 months' duration;

the second of 7 months. The first course 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 subjects include 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 his probationary period in Nigeria, a cadet is required to pass a language examination and an examination in law, colonial regulations, general orders, financial instructions and local ordinances. The second course is designed to check, criticise and clarify the experience which the officer has gained by further study of subjects relevant to his work and to give him the opportunity for the study of a subject such as anthropology, colonial economics, colonial education, agriculture or rural economy, or a language in which he has himself developed a special interest. A Resident in charge of a province is usually an officer of 20-25 years' experience of administration, who has been in charge of various districts and had one or more periods of trial in an acting capacity as a Resident. District Officers generally have a varied experience of from 9-20 years.

132. Administrative Officers are required to act mainly as advisers, but it is inevitable that in present conditions they have to take the lead in many matters with which the Native Authorities have not the knowledge or experience to deal. It is, however, constantly borne in mind that the underlying principle is to train the people in self-government.

Q. 25.

133. *Employment of Africans.* In May, 1948, a Commission was appointed to make recommendations, with special reference to scholarship and training schemes, on the steps to be taken for the execution of the declared policy of the Government of Nigeria to appoint Nigerians and inhabitants of the Trust Territory to posts in the Government Senior Service as fast as suitable candidates with the necessary qualifications come forward. It was represented to this Commission that in view of the importance of building up an improved system of Native Administration and local government, Africans should not be encouraged to enter the Administrative Service. The Commission recognised that the eventual aim must be for Native Administrations and other local government bodies to be developed to a stage when the need for an Administrative Service as it is known at the present time will disappear, but took the view that the Administrative Service should continue to be open to Africans since the experience which they gain therein will be invaluable to them in whatever form of public service they may subsequently undertake. This recommendation, which is in accordance with existing policy, was endorsed by Government.

Further details of scholarships and training schemes for Cameroonians are given in paras. 423, 474-5 and 618 below.

134. The extent to which Africans are at present employed in general administration, the capacities in which they are employed and their conditions of service are set out in Tables 4 and 6 of the Statistical Appendix.

Q. 26.

135. *Native Authorities.* A short description of the native authorities was given in paragraphs 80-81. Generally speaking the indigenous organisation is that of the extended family with its acknowledged head or leader, or a group of extended families acknowledging one of themselves as head. There were originally no regular councils—matters were discussed *ad hoc* at informal meetings. (The only exceptions to this generalisation are the Dikwa and Adamawa Emirates in the North, the three tribes

of Tika origin in the Bamenda Division, and the Bali tribe, an offshoot of the Tchamba people, who have a tribal chief with a considerable concentration of authority. This chief is hereditary and is assisted by hereditary councillors.)

136. Establishment. The existing Native Authorities were built up after careful inquiry in each case into the basis of traditional authority. Where chiefs, or chiefs and councils, formed the recognised authority they became the Native Authority. Where the hereditary principle did not operate, the representatives of the extended families or groups were formed into councils in such manner as the people desired and given statutory powers as Native Authorities.

137. Native Customs. The customs regulating behaviour and conditions throughout the indigenous groups have been briefly touched on in paragraphs 27-33. All such customs are taken cognisance of by Native Authorities and in the Native Courts, and are not interfered with except in so far as they are repugnant to natural justice, morality and humanity, or may conflict with the provisions of any ordinance. Examples of modification of native custom are a direction by the Governor that cases of practising witchcraft shall not be tried in Native Courts (as the fear in which witchcraft is held and the superstition of the native judges make it unlikely that an accused would receive a fair trial) and an amendment of the Native Courts Ordinance providing that in any matter relating to the guardianship of children the interest and welfare of the child shall be the first and paramount consideration. This is to protect a child against the native custom which holds that a child is the property of the person who has paid bride price on the mother and not of the natural parents. A man, who has paid bride price on a woman who has left him to live with another man, is thus permitted by custom to claim any children who may be born to them. It is no uncommon thing for a husband to take no steps to recover his bride price so that in the course of years he may claim the offspring that the woman has had by a man with whom she may have been living for a number of years.

138. Selection of Representatives. The selection of representatives on the Native Authority Councils is carried out by each clan without interference by administrative officers, in accordance with its own procedure which in the Southern Cameroons is generally democratic. Representation of the Native Authorities on the Divisional Meeting and of the Divisional Meeting on the Provincial Meeting is similarly effected by an adaptation of native custom. The procedure for selection of Provincial members of the Eastern House of Assembly is more formal, and is by majority vote, according to Rules of Procedure adopted by the Provincial Meeting at its first session in November, 1946. Q. 24.

139. Change and Development. The powers of Native Authorities are set out in the Native Authority Ordinance. These legislative powers do not regulate all the customs concerning behaviour, for many of these customs deal with conditions which are passing away and will soon have ceased to exist. To codify and crystallise native law and custom would frustrate the whole object of indirect administration. A recent summary of the object at which the Administering Authority aims was made by the Special Representative at the 6th Session of the Trusteeship Council dealing with the 1948 Cameroons Report, and reads as follows:— Q. 26.

“When the policy of indirect administration is under discussion I think that confusion sometimes arises from the feeling that this

system must of necessity be based upon the preservation in their ancient form of traditional political institutions. I should like to explain that this is not the way in which we look upon this matter in Nigeria and the Cameroons. The concept of indirect administration is really one with the old and tried idea that the government of the people should be for and by the people. Its essence is that, so far as is practicable, the management of local affairs should be conducted not by foreigners but by whatever persons or classes among the indigenous people naturally have authority and command confidence among them. In the early stages of development, of course, these persons will undoubtedly be the traditional leaders of indigenous society. But as this society changes its character, as it does rapidly under the impact of Western ideas, natural authority and confidence tend to move into the hands of new elements and, as we see it, powers in local administration should move in accordance with this tendency. One Governor after another in Nigeria has impressed upon the people and on the Service that the machinery of Native Administration should be constantly adapted anew to express the changing nature of indigenous society. There is therefore no inconsistency, in the conditions of today, in my advocating in the same breath the policy of indirect administration and the policy of radical reform of local government. It is a primary concern of the Administration in the Trust Territory as well as Nigeria as a whole, as the representative of Iraq has suggested, to facilitate the rise to power in local administration of the educated and progressive portion of the community, and I can assure the Council that in the Cameroons we shall press on as fast as appears practicable with the introduction of reformed local government. We believe that by so doing we shall ensure the speediest possible dissemination of modern ideas and shall at the same time be carrying out the true principles of indirect administration. I hope that the Council will reject absolutely any suggestion that the policy of indirect administration, as envisaged in the British Cameroons, is an impediment to progress".

Judicial Organisation

Q. 28.

140. The judicial organisation of the Trust Territory is set out in the Supreme Court Ordinance, the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance. Under these Ordinances two sets of Courts function side by side throughout the Trust Territory. These are the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts, which primarily administer English Law and, on the other hand, the Native Courts, which primarily administer native law and custom.

141.—(a) *The Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court of Nigeria is a superior court of record and possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by His Majesty's High Court of Justice of England. This comprises all His Majesty's Civil Jurisdiction which is exercisable in Nigeria, for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference, or for the administration or control of property and persons. It also comprises all His Majesty's Criminal Jurisdiction which is exercisable in Nigeria for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences or for the maintenance of order. Except in so far as the Governor may by

Order in Council otherwise direct, and except in suits transferred to the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance, the Supreme 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. The Court has all the powers and authorities of the Lord High Chancellor of England, with full liberty to appoint and control guardians of infants and their estates, and also keepers of the persons and estates of idiots, lunatics and such as being of unsound mind are unable to govern themselves and their estates. Subject to the laws of the Supreme Court and any other ordinance, 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. Nothing in the Supreme Court Ordinance deprives the Supreme Court of the right to enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit of any existing native law or 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 local law or custom, if it appears either from express contract or from the nature of the transactions, that such party agreed that his obligations in connection with such transactions should be regulated exclusively by English Law, or that such transactions are transactions unknown to native law and custom. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from the decision of Magistrates' Courts in civil and criminal causes and matters given in the exercise of its original jurisdiction. It has also appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from Native Courts and appeals from decisions of Magistrates on appeal from Native Courts.

142. An appeal lies to the West African Court of Appeal from all final judgments and decisions of the Supreme Court given in respect of a claim for a sum of fifty pounds or upwards. In criminal cases a person convicted in the Supreme Court may appeal to the West African Court of Appeal against his conviction:—

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

With the leave of the Court he may also appeal against the sentence passed on his conviction unless the sentence is one fixed by law. An appeal lies to His Majesty in Council from judgments of the West African Court of Appeal subject to the provisions of the West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order, 1930.

143.—(b) *Magistrates' Courts.* In accordance with the provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance the Governor has power to appoint

magistrates styled first, second and third class magistrates. Every magistrate has jurisdiction throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory but may be assigned to any specified district or transferred from one district to another by the Chief Justice.

144. A magistrate of the first grade has jurisdiction in civil causes
- (i) in all personal suits, where the debt or damage claimed is not more than £200 ;
 - (ii) in all suits between landlord and tenant for possession of any lands or houses claimed under agreement when the annual value or rent does not exceed £200 ;
 - (iii) to issue writs of habeas corpus for the production before the court of any person alleged upon oath to be wrongfully imprisoned and detained ;
 - (iv) to appoint guardians of infants and
 - (v) to grant in any suit instituted in the Court injunctions or orders to stay waste or alienation or for the detention and preservation of any property.

Except in suits transferred to the Magistrates' Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance a Magistrates' Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in suits which raise any issue as to the title to land or 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. In criminal cases a magistrate of the first grade has with certain provisos, full jurisdiction for the summary trial and determination of cases where any person is charged with committing an offence which is punishable by a fine not exceeding £200 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years or by both.

145. Magistrates of the second and third grades have jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases similar in all respects to magistrates of the first grade 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 £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 save that the maximum fine and the maximum period of imprisonment shall not exceed £100 and one year in the case of a magistrate of the second grade, and £25 and three months in the case of a magistrate of the third grade.

146. 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 constituted.

147. There is no differentiation on the basis of race or sex in the Supreme Court or the Magistrates' Courts. The official language of the Courts is English. Witnesses and defendants may, and often do, give their evidence in native dialects which are translated into English by official interpreters.

148. (c) *Native Courts.* As stated in para. 76 above a Resident may subject to certain reservations, establish within his province such Native Courts as he shall think fit which shall exercise jurisdiction within such

limits as may be defined in the warrant. Every warrant shall either specify the persons who are to be members of the Native Court or authorise the Resident to select such persons.

149. The Governor may by order grade Native Courts and prescribe the jurisdiction and power which is to be set forth in the warrant for the Native Courts of each grade.

150. Except in so far as the Governor may by such an order otherwise direct there are four grades of Native Courts, namely Grades A, B, C and D, whose jurisdiction as set forth in their warrants shall not exceed those prescribed below.

Grade A

- (i) Full judicial powers in all civil actions, and matters and in all criminal causes, but no sentence of death to be carried out until it has been confirmed by the Governor.
- (ii) Full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.

Grade B

- (i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £100.
- (ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in cases concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in cases relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for one year, twelve strokes, or a fine of £50, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

Grade C

- (i) Civil actions in which debt, demand or damages do not exceed £50.
- (ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in causes relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal cases which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for six months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for twelve months, twelve strokes, or a fine of £10, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

Grade D

- (i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £25.
- (ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in causes relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for three months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for six months, twelve strokes, or a fine of £5, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

Q. 29.

151. *Appointment of Judges etc.* The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor by letters patent under the public seal of the Colony in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from His Majesty and they hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. No person may be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court unless he is qualified to practise as an advocate in a court in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or some other part of His Majesty's dominions, having unlimited jurisdiction either in civil or criminal matters, and has practised as an advocate or solicitor in such a court for not less than five years or has been a member of the Colonial Legal Service for not less than five years. Of the thirteen Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court four are Africans.

152. Magistrates are appointed by the Governor and may be removed by the Governor. The Governor may appoint any fit and proper person to be a Magistrate. It is usual for a Magistrate of the first grade, which is a full-time appointment in the Judicial Department, to be qualified to practise as an advocate. 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. Of the twenty-one First Grade Magistrates nine are of African descent. There are also seven Africans appointed as temporary magistrates.

153. A Native Court consists of Head Chiefs or a Head Chief, or any other person or persons or a combination of any such authorities sitting with or without assessors, or, in the Northern Provinces only, an Alkali with or without assessors, called an Alkali's Court. (That is the general rule, but there are modifications. In 1949 for instance on the retirement of the Alkali of Toungo, Adamawa, who had rendered notable service since his appointment by the Germans in 1913, steps were taken to reconstitute the Toungo court with responsible representatives of the local community which is predominantly non-Moslem.) Subject to the confirmation of the Chief Commissioner a Resident may at any time suspend, cancel or vary any warrant establishing a Native Court or defining the limits within which the jurisdiction of the Court may be exercised. A Resident may also dismiss or suspend any member of a Native Court who shall appear to have abused his power or to be unworthy or incapable of exercising the same justly.

154. *Methods of Trial.* Civil and criminal causes in the Trust Territory Q. 30. are tried in the Supreme Court by a judge alone. In any case or matter before the Supreme Court the Court may, if it thinks it expedient to do so, call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified, and try and hear the cause or matter wholly or partially with their assistance. The ascertainment of fact is by oral and documentary evidence in accordance with the Evidence Ordinance.

155. In Native Courts the Court members, authorised by warrant to try cases, ascertain the facts by oral evidence. Documentary evidence is also, on occasion, admitted but judicial proceedings in or before a Native Court are specifically excluded from the provisions of the Evidence Ordinance unless the Governor-in-Council by Order-in-Council confers upon any or all Native Courts jurisdiction to enforce any or all of the provisions of the Ordinance.

156. *Native Law and Custom.* Nothing in the Supreme Court or Magistrates' Courts Ordinance deprives these Courts of the right to observe and enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit of, any existing native law or custom. (See paragraph 141.) Q. 31.

157. A Native Court administers the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the jurisdiction of the Court so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality or inconsistent with any provisions of any other ordinance, the provisions of any ordinance which the Court may be authorised to enforce by an order made by the Governor-in-Council and the provisions of all rules or orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance. For offences against any native law or custom a Native Court may up to the maximum authorised by its warrant impose a fine or may inflict any punishment authorised by native law or custom, provided it does not involve mutilation or torture, and is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity. Practice and procedure are regulated in accordance with native law and custom. In the Cameroons Province evidence is given in native dialects but notes of evidence are recorded by the Clerk of the Court in English. No legal practitioner may appear or act for or assist any party before a Native Court. Every Resident and District Officer has at all times access to all Native Courts in his Province or Division. He may :

- (i) review any of the proceedings (except a sentence of death) of such Native Court, whether civil or criminal, and may make such order or pass such sentence therein as the Native Court could itself have made or passed ;
- (ii) set aside the conviction and sentence or judgment or other order of the Native Court and order any case to be retried either before the same Native Court or before any other Native Court of competent jurisdiction or before the Supreme Court or before any Magistrates' Court ;
- (iii) order the transfer of any cause or matter either before trial or at any stage of the proceedings to another Native Court or to a Magistrates' Court or to the Supreme Court. Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of a Native Court of first instance may appeal to a Native Court of Appeal or to a Magistrates' Court or to the District Officer in accordance with the channel of appeal entered on the warrant of a particular Native Court.

Q. 32.

158. Qualifications etc. The qualifications required for appointment as Judges of the Supreme Court and as Magistrates have already been specified. In Native Courts, the classes of persons who are to be *ex officio* members of the Native Courts or who may be selected by the Resident are specified on the warrants establishing the Courts and are normally restricted to chiefs, heads of extended families, or representatives selected by the families, or other prominent persons in the community.

Assessors are selected by the Court.

The Chief Justice may in his discretion approve, admit and enrol to practise as a barrister and solicitor in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts:

- (a) any person who is entitled to practise as a barrister in England or Ireland or as an advocate in Scotland; and who—
 - (i) produces testimonials sufficient to satisfy the Chief Justice that he is a man of good character; and
 - (ii) has read in the chambers of a practising barrister or advocate of more than five years' standing for at least one year, or has practised in the Courts of the country in which he has been called or admitted for at least two years subsequent to his call or admission; or
 - (iii) has subsequent to his call to the Bar or admission as an advocate read in Nigeria in the chambers of a practising barrister of more than ten years' standing for at least two years; or
 - (iv) has practised as a barrister or solicitor in the Courts of a territory under British administration for at least two years;
- (b) any person who has been admitted as a solicitor in any of the Courts of London, Dublin or Belfast, and produces testimonials sufficient to satisfy the Chief Justice that he is a man of good character;
- (c) any law agent admitted to practise in Scotland who produces testimonials sufficient to satisfy the Chief Justice that he is a man of good character.

No legal practitioner may appear or act for or assist any party before a Native Court.

Q. 33.

159. Native Court Sentences. The Native Courts and the extent of their jurisdiction have already been described. Every person sentenced by a Native Court to imprisonment or taken in the execution of the process of such Court is detained in a place authorised by the Resident as a native prison; provided that when there is no such authorised native prison in which such prisoner can be detained, he may be detained in a prison established under any Ordinance of the Protectorate. Persons convicted in the Native Courts in the Cameroons Province serve their sentences in Government prisons: in that portion of the territory administered as though it formed part of the Northern Provinces in Native Authority lockups or, in the case of persons sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment, in Government convict prisons.

160. *Equality of Treatment.* Under Nigerian law operative in the territory there is no discrimination in the administration of justice between the nationals of all members of the United Nations. It has therefore not been necessary for the Administering Authority to take any special steps to ensure equal treatment for the nationals of all members of the United Nations in the administration of justice. Q. 34.

F. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General

161. *Chief factors of economic situation.* The Visiting Mission began the chapter on Economic Development in their report with the following paragraph. "The economic heart of the Trust Territory, from the point of view of its development so far, lies in the banana, rubber and palm oil and other plantations that cover great tracts of fertile land round the base of the Cameroons Mountain, near the Atlantic Coast. They comprise the developed areas of more than a quarter of a million acres of land alienated originally by the German Government, re-sold or released mostly to the original German owners by the British authorities after the first World War, and developed with increasing intensity for export purposes up to the outbreak of the second World War. All the German-held lands were then seized as enemy property by the Nigerian Government, which in 1946 decided to declare them to be native lands, purchase them as a reparation transaction, and lease them to a government-established organisation—the Cameroons Development Corporation—for development in the interests of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory." Q. 35-58.

162. The economic situation of the Territory as the above statement emphasises depends therefore very greatly on the world prices of the produce of these plantations and the arrangements for marketing them. During 1949 the prices of the Territory's chief products, bananas, rubber, cocoa and palm products, all remained high. The world price of cocoa is as true as that of 1948, but thanks to the surpluses built up by the marketing organisation in past years for the very purpose of protecting the producer against falls in world prices, it was possible to pay the cocoa producers more than the world price. New marketing organisations for the sale of the Territory's palm products and groundnuts came into operation in 1949 (see paragraphs 187 and following). The great majority of this produce comes from the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation, the work of which is described in paragraphs 166 and following.

163. In the rest of the Territory immediate economic progress depends on the improvement of agricultural methods, at present often very primitive, and above all on an improvement of communications in difficult and mountainous country. The efforts that are being made to tackle the first problem are described in paragraphs 329 and following and there is a list of the new roads completed or in progress during 1948 in paragraph 363 (c). One hundred and eighty-one miles of new road were built during the year.

164. The section on public finance below and the statistical tables accompanying it show that in 1949 there was apparently a great improvement in the financial position of the Territory. While in previous years expenditure incurred by the Nigerian Government on the Territory has been roughly twice the revenue from it, and had resulted, for example,

in a deficit of £240,000 in 1947-48, the deficit for 1948-49 has been reduced to approximately £52,000. This reduction in the deficit in the financial year 1948-49 has been achieved despite a slight increase in expenditure compared with the previous financial year. The main causes of the increased revenue necessary to reduce the deficit are to be found in the Companies Tax receipts, which included payments from the Cameroons Development Corporation in respect of the period since its establishment, and in Customs duties which yielded almost double the revenue obtained from this source in the financial year 1947-48.

165. The preceding paragraphs sketch the general economic situation of the Territory in 1949, and, in those following a further account is given of the main agencies for economic development, the Cameroons Development Corporation, the various Marketing Boards, and the organisation for carrying out the Nigerian Ten Year Development Plan. The Section then describes the various surveys undertaken in 1949 to promote economic development and concludes with a summary of economic policy and objectives.

The Cameroons Development Corporation

166. The Cameroons Development Corporation was established in 1946. Under the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance (No. 38 of 1946) it is laid down that certain lands situate in the Cameroons which were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property should be bought by the Governor in order that they may be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the inhabitants of the territory. The Ordinance also authorises the Governor to buy such lands to vest in him as native lands within the meaning of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance and to lease all or any such lands to the Cameroons Development Corporation. Considerable areas of the ex-enemy lands are plantations planted with bananas, oil palms, rubber and cocoa.

167. The Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance of the same year (No. 39 of 1946) established a Corporation, consisting of a Chairman and not more than eight or less than five members to be appointed by the Governor, with power to hold land, to enter into contracts, to borrow or invest money and to employ a staff. Its functions are set out at length. They include:

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

168. The accounts after auditing, together with a report on the operation of the Corporation, are to be submitted annually to the Governor and laid on the table of the Legislative Council. All profits made by the Corporation after the payment of expenses and allocation to general or special reserves are to be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory in such manner as the Governor may determine.



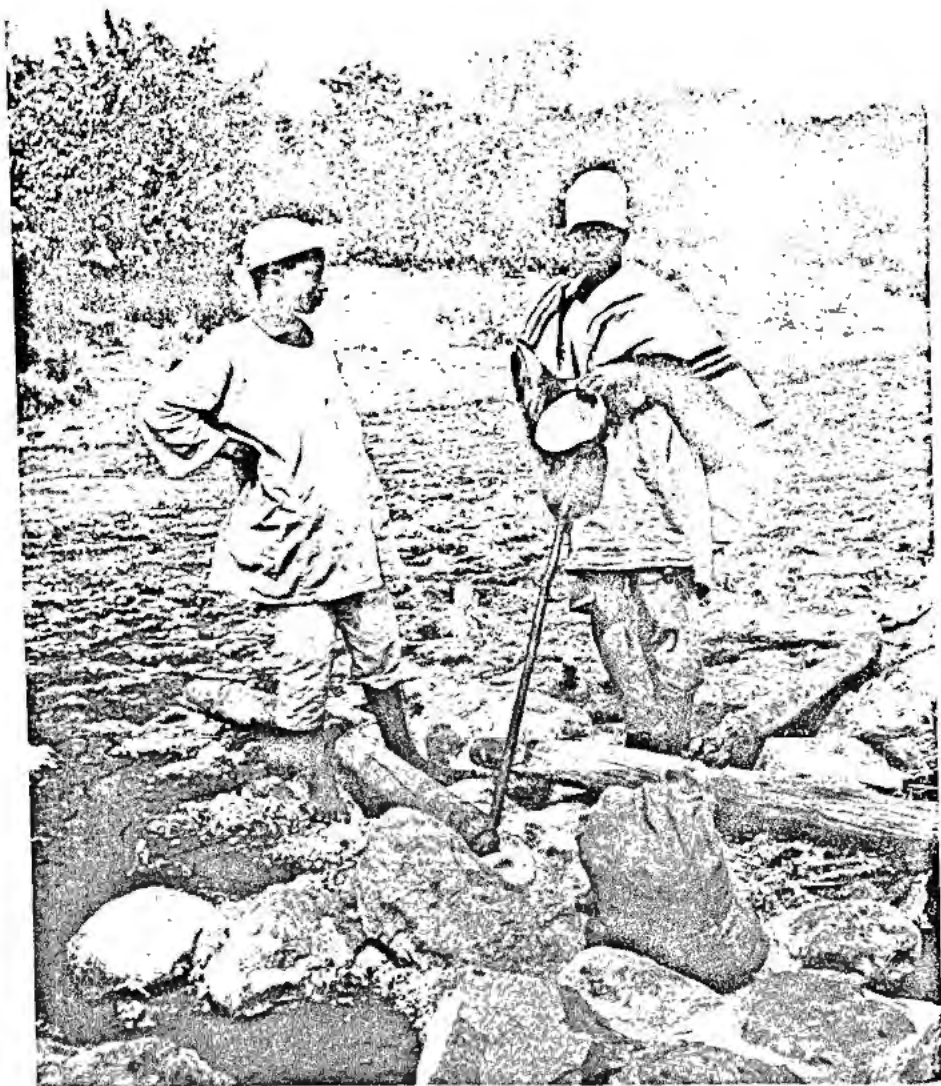
Acknowledgments to Pictorial Press, London

DRYING BANANA FIBRES FOR ROPES AND SACKS: CAMEROONS



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WEAVING SACKING FROM BANANA FIBRES: CAMEROONS



SALT SPRING NEAR BAMBUI USED BY CATTLE

169. The purchase price of the lands leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation was approximately £850,000. This sum will be repaid by the Corporation to the Government of Nigeria over a period of thirty-five years beginning with the 1st July 1948, together with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

170. The annual reports of the Corporation are issued in June of each year.

The report for 1948 has already been sent to the Secretary General of the United Nations for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council. Since, however, the 1949 report is not yet available, copies of the 1948 report have been included in this volume as attachment J. The report contains a description of the Corporation's policy regarding the production of bananas, palm products, rubber, cocoa and other crops and also shows the progress made towards re-housing the peasant labour force, which will cost over £2,000,000 and take many years to complete.

171. In 1948 the Corporation's net profits which remained for distribution on projects of general benefit to the people of the Cameroons were £54,352. Of this sum £42,000 is to be spent in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces: £12,000 has not yet been allocated and might be spent in the Northern areas of the territory. Meetings have been held in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces between Government representatives, local improvement unions, representatives of voluntary agencies and native authorities, to make suggestions on the best way the money may be spent, and the final decisions will be taken in the course of 1950.

172. During 1949 production of the Corporation's many commodities was as follows:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Production</i>
Bananas	5,676,039 stems (shipment 5,137,600)
Palm Oil	1,608.6 tons
Palm Kernels	670.4 tons
Rubber	924.97 tons
Cocoa	255,740 lb.
Pepper	1,840 lb.

The proceeds from sales of these commodities were as follows:—

	£
Bananas	1,084,812
Palm products	107,836
Rubber	96,159
Cocoa	13,348

173. The bananas are marketed under an agreement with Elders & Fyffes Limited who act as sales agents and pass over the bananas to the Ministry of Food. The price paid by the Ministry of Food in 1949 was £30 per ton compared with £27 per ton in 1948.

The Corporation's cocoa and palm products are sold through the Marketing Boards, whose workings during 1949 are described in paragraphs 176-196 below.

The Corporation's rubber is sold on the London market through normal trade channels. The price varied in 1949 but averaged about 1s. a pound.

174. Wages. The amount paid out in wages to labour by the Corporation in 1949 was £540,000 compared with £435,959 in 1948 and £335,637 in 1947. The wage rates paid by the Corporation were 1s. 9d. per day for unskilled labour, but a large proportion of the labour force is graded above this minimum.

175. In 1948 the Corporation had six Africans holding positions of Field Assistant on probation with salaries of £200 to £350 per annum. An intermediate service has since been created and now consists of a staff of thirty-two Africans of officer status including the six promoted in 1948.

The Marketing Boards

Qs. 36-37

176. The Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. On pages 52-3 of the 1948 report an account was given of the establishment, aims and functions of the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. The relevant passage was as follows:—

“The Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Boards Ordinance (No. 33 of 1947) is designed to control cocoa marketing and export in the interest of the producers. It provides that no cocoa may be exported except with the authority of the Board. The Board is compelled to buy, directly or through its agents, all cocoa which is offered for sale and which is suitable for export. The funds of the Board consist of the proceeds of their business operations, sums appropriated to the Board by the vote of the Legislative Council and such further sums as may accrue from moneys earned by investments or raised by loan.

The Board may apply the funds at its disposal :

- (a) to the purchase of cocoa for export ;
- (b) for all or any of its functions, powers and duties under the provisions of the Ordinance ;
- (c) to the cost of the administration of the Board ;
- (d) to the remuneration, honoraria and expenses of the members of the Board ;
- (e) to the cost of the administration of the Advisory Committee and the remuneration, honoraria and expenses of its members in respect of their duties under the Ordinance ;
- (f) to the payment of the salaries, gratuities or pensions of the servants of the Board ;
- (g) to the interest payable in respect of any moneys borrowed under the provisions of the Ordinance.

The Board has the advice of an Advisory Committee which is representative of the producers and commercial interests in connection with price control of cocoa grown in the territory and on all matters in connection with the purchase and grading of cocoa and with the development of the cocoa industry.

The operations of the Board and the system of control will materially contribute to the stability of the industry and the prosperity of all persons concerned. The fixing of prices by the Board will prevent violent fluctuations upwards or downwards from year to year, thus eliminating unhealthy speculation and ensuring a measure of security to producers.”

177. The Board continued its operations during the 1948-49 Season, which was one of the most productive for many years. The quality of the

Territory's cocoa was also much better than that of the previous season. The world price fell sharply, but in spite of this the Board was able in accordance with its aims to pay producers a guaranteed minimum of £100 per ton for Grade 1 Cocoa.

178. The total crop from Nigeria and the Cameroons amounted to 107,000 tons as compared with 75,000 tons in the 1947-48 season. The tonnage purchased during the season in the Trust Territory as distinct from Nigeria, as compared with the two previous seasons, was as follows:—

Season				Tons
1946/47	...	...	...	1,606
1947/48	...	...	...	2,600
1948/49	...	...	...	3,698

179. During the season a great improvement took place in the quality of the cocoa marketed. This gratifying improvement was attributable in large measure to the policy of placing a substantial premium on the higher grades. The total declared purchases of cocoa by grade in the Trust Territory during the 1948-49 season, compared with the previous season's figures, were:—

Grade	1947/48 Season		1948/49 Season	
	Tons	Percentage	Tons	Percentage
I	789	30.35	1,765	47.57
II	1,564	60.15	1,660	44.86
III	238	9.15	257	7.03
IV	9	.35	16	.54

The proportion of Grades I and II in the 1948-49 season thus amounted to 92.43 per cent. of the total purchases.

180. The experience of the 1948-49 season has provided a striking example of how the Board acts as a stabilising influence to protect the producers from the ill effects of the fluctuating world cocoa market. The sudden and steep decline in world cocoa prices which was mentioned in the 1948 Annual Report on the Territory (page 54) was not allowed to affect the basic producer price, which was maintained at £120 per ton throughout the season. The average selling price for Main Crop cocoa over the season was £129 15s. 6d. per ton f.o.b., while the corresponding figure for Light Crop was £96 18s. 6d. per ton. On the season's operations the Board realised a small profit but during 1949, in the latter part of the 1948-49 cocoa season, it had in fact subsidised producer prices in Nigeria and in the Trust Territory to the extent of £1,600,000. The harmful effects of the violent fluctuations on the world market were thus not felt in the cocoa producing areas.

181. In view of the fall in world market prices, the Board reduced its buying prices for the 1949-50 season, which opened on the 23rd September, 1949. The 1949-50 prices compared with the previous season's prices, are as follows:—

Grade	1948/49	1949/50
	per ton	per ton
	£	£
I	120	100
II	115	95
III	105	75
IV	90	—

The Grade 1 price of £100 is the minimum under the guarantee which the Board has given for the 1949-50 and 1950-51 seasons.

182. The minimum prices to be paid per ton for cocoa in the 1949-50 season at the gazetted buying stations in the Trust Territory are as follows. These prices are based on the port of shipment price less transport cost.

STANDARD COCOA

Buying Station	Minimum price per ton of standard weight cocoa delivered unbagged and ungraded to a licensed buying agent or to a licensed buying agent's commission buying agent					
	Grade I		Grade II		Grade III	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Bakebe	96	9 9	91	9 9	71	9 9
Kembong	96	19 6	91	19 6	71	19 6
Kumba	96	16 6	91	16 6	71	16 6
Mamfe	97	7 9	92	7 9	72	7 9
Mbonge	98	15 6	93	15 6	73	15 6
Mundame	96	0 6	91	0 6	71	0 6
Muyuka	98	0 0	93	0 0	73	0 0
Ndian	98	15 6	93	15 6	73	15 6
Tombel	94	9 9	89	9 9	69	9 9
Victoria	100	0 0	95	0 0	75	0 0

183. The Board makes various contributions and grants for development, research and other purposes. Those made during 1949 were as follows:—

	£
Western Regional Cocoa Roads and Bridges Reserve	150,000
Grants and contributions for development of road communications in the South Cameroons	13,500
Ibadan University College Bursaries	200,000
Nigeria Cocoa Survey	171,000
Cocoa Soil Survey	262,000
Cocoa industry economic investigation	25,000
Improvement of quality	9,000
Long term rehabilitation	73,000
Swollen shoot emergency measures	61,000
Botanical and entomological research	21,900
Marketing publicity	8,000
Total	£994,400

In addition, the Board has already endowed the West African Cocoa Research Institute to the extent of £310,000.

184. The Board's contributions of £13,500 for road development in the Eastern Area consist of two separate grants. The first, amounting to £8,500, represents 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of improvements to the Kumba—Mbonge road and of the construction of a road from Tombel to Nyassosso; the second, amounting to £5,000, represents one-third of the maximum estimated cost of the construction of a road by the Cameroons Development Corporation from Tombel to Mungo River Falls.

185. Both these projects are designed to improve communications in the Kumba-Tombel area. They should not only ease evacuation difficulties (which it may be noted cost the Board over £8,000 in the 1948/49 season

alone on account of deterioration following prolonged storage of cocoa produced in this area), but should also assist in opening up production in an area essentially suitable for cocoa growing.

186. Copies of the Annual Report of the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board for the 1948/49 season have been forwarded for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council.

187. *Establishment of New Boards.* Three new Marketing Boards, the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board, the Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board, and the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board, came into statutory existence in April, 1949, under arrangements similar to those for the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board.

188. The new Boards' marketing arrangements resemble those of the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. The Boards make their purchases through duly appointed licensed buying agents. For each crop season (or marketing year in the case of palm produce) a basic buying price is fixed. Minimum buying prices at up country stations are determined by the deduction of transport costs from the basic price and these minimum buying prices are gazetted and widely publicised.

189. These arrangements are designed to secure orderly marketing and they give the producer the benefit of absolute price stability for a year or crop season. Within the limits set by the Boards, purchases are made under ordinary commercial arrangements. Competition amongst buying agents often results in the payment of more than the gazetted minimum buying prices, to the benefit of the producer.

190. The Board's main task is to protect the producer against the worst effects of violent fluctuations in the overseas selling price. Their policy is to build up reserves in good years which, when bad years come, can be used to cushion the fall of world prices of Nigerian products. If they are successful in this great task they will have given not only security to the producer but also a large measure of stability to the economy of Nigeria and the Trust Territory as a whole.

191. During the year, the newly formed Marketing Boards for oil, oilseeds and cotton entered into three-year contracts with the Ministry of Food and the Raw Cotton Commission. Under these contracts, the United Kingdom will purchase the whole of Nigerian exportable surplus groundnuts, benniseed, palm oil, palm kernels, cotton seed and cotton lint. The prices for each year or crop will be negotiated annually but the contracts specify minimum guaranteed prices for each year or crop. The conclusion of these important contracts makes easier the task of the new Boards in ensuring stability of prices over the next three years.

192. The following paragraphs describe the work of the Oil Palm Produce and Groundnut Boards in the territory. As there is no significant cotton production in the Territory itself, the work of the Cotton Board is omitted.

193. *Oil Palm Produce Board.* The minimum prices per ton paid for oil palm produce in 1949 at gazetted buying stations in the Trust Territory are set out below. The prices are based on the port of shipment prices less transport costs.

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

PALM OIL

MINIMUM PRICE PER TON

Buying Station	Grade I (0-9 per cent. F.F.A. content)	Grade II (9-18 per cent. F.F.A. content)	Grade III (18-27 per cent. F.F.A. content)	Grade IV (27-36 per cent. F.F.A. content)	Grade V (Over 36 per cent. F.F.A. content)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bulk Oil Plant ...	42 15 0	37 2 6	33 0 0	29 12 6	26 5 0
Mamfe	38 13 3	33 0 9	28 18 3	25 10 9	22 3 3

PALM KERNELS

(Port of Shipment price £26 per ton)

Buying Station	Minimum price of palm kernels unbagged and ungraded delivered to a shipper
<i>Cameroons</i>	£ s. d.
Bakebe	22 9 9
Bali	20 13 0
Bamenda	20 2 0
Banso	17 17 6
Batibo	21 4 0
Kembong	22 19 6
Kendem	22 5 0
Kumba	22 18 6
Mamfe	23 7 9
Mbonge	24 15 6
Mundame	24 10 0
Muyuka	24 18 9
Ndian	24 15 6
Udu	17 3 3
Tiko	26 0 0
Victoria	26 0 0
Widekum... ..	21 10 9

194. During 1949 the Nigerian Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board sold all its exports of palm kernels and palm oil to the Ministry of Food at the following prices:—

Palm kernels	£50 per ton (cost and freight).
Palm oil	£75 " " " " "

When the allowance to the Board's buying agents, evacuation costs, export duty, shipment charges, freight and all other costs are taken into account, the Board's cost prices on a c. & f. basis during 1949 were approximately £38 per ton for palm kernels and £59 per ton for palm oil. The margin per ton for each product was therefore approximately as follows:—

Palm kernels	£12 per ton.
Palm oil	£16 " "

195. The Board was thus able to accumulate on its 1949 operations a substantial reserve for use for price stabilisation purposes when world prices fall. Exclusive of its allocation to Regional Production Development Boards and for research (which totalled over £3,000,000), the Board's

reserves at the end of 1949 are estimated at £14,000,000. Development and research grants made by the Board included:—

	£
To Eastern Regional Production Development Board ...	1,608,665
Research grant to Oil Palm Research Station, Benin, to defray total expenditure	530,608

196. Reports on the working of the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board will be produced in due course and copies will be forwarded for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council.

197. *The Groundnuts Marketing Board Railhead and Buying Station Prices.* The minimum prices per ton at railhead and buying stations for the 1949/50 season are set out below. The prices are based on the port of shipment prices less transport costs.

	£	s.	d.
	Per ton.		
KANO AREA			
Evacuation to railhead at Kano:			
Minimum price at railhead	21	4	0
Minimum price at buying station:			
Bama	16	4	0
RIVERS AREA			
Evacuation by Niger and Benue Rivers:			
Minimum price—River Port Adamawa Province			
Zone	20	0	0
Buying Station:			
Michika	18	0	0
Mubi	18	0	0

Negotiations with the Ministry of Food resulted in the following price being fixed:

Crop season 1948/49.

Decorticated groundnuts ... £55 per ton (cost and freight).

When the allowance to the Board's buying agents, evacuation costs, export duty, shipment charges, freight and all other costs are taken into account, the price to the Board on a c. & f. basis during the crop season 1948/49 was approximately £38 10s. 0d. The margin per ton was therefore approximately £16 10s. 0d. Excluding its grants to the Regional Production Development Boards, it is estimated that the Board's reserves at the 31st March, 1950, will be in the region of £8 to £9 million; the actual figure depends on the latest railments.

198. Reports on the workings of the Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board will be produced in due course and copies will be forwarded for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council.

THE TEN-YEAR PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FOR NIGERIA

199. Progress in 1949. The ten-year plan of development for Nigeria, originally estimated to cost over £55,000,000 (of which £23,000,000 was allocated from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Vote), was adopted by the Legislative Council on the 7th February, 1946. The Trust Territory participates in this plan and the cost of development in the territory alone over the ten years was estimated at some £1,500,000. The plan embraces a wider sphere of activities than economic development alone, though economic development necessarily occupies a very important place in the plan.

200. Implementation of the plan has been hampered by difficulties in obtaining both men and material, but progress was made in 1949. Further improvements were made to the road system of the Territory in addition to those mentioned on page 57 of the 1948 report. These included improvements to the following roads:—

Bansara—Ikom—Mamfe. 118 miles of pilot and finished road under maintenance.

Calabar—Mamfe. 71 miles completed. Miles 71-79 under construction. Preliminary tracers completed for miles 79-98.

Bamenda ring road. Further 18 miles construction completed. It is now possible to motor to mile 129½ on the Eastern section and to mile 64 on the Western section. It is hoped to close the present 32 mile gap shortly.

201. Other schemes from which the Territory benefited under the plan in 1949 include the provision of electricity for Victoria, the opening of a 12-bed hospital and out-patient dispensary in Buea, and preparations for water supply for Bota Island in Victoria Division and Tombel in Kumba Division.

202. Financing. It was intended that the Development Plan should be financed in the following way. Of the total cost £23,000,000, as has been already stated, would be provided from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, £16,000,000 would be raised by loans and the balance will be found from Nigerian revenues. Ordinance No. 3 of 1946 authorised the floating of a loan of £8,000,000 for the purposes specified in the following schedule:

	£
1. Urban Water Supplies	955,000
2. Development Building Programme	1,284,000
3. Electrical Development	734,000
4. Telecommunications Development	160,000
5. Marine Development	1,929,000
6. Schools and Educational Development	1,140,000
7. Grants to Nigeria Local Development Board ...	750,000
7A. Grants to Northern, Western and Eastern Development Boards	500,000
8. Road Development	100,000
9. Unallocated	448,000
	£8,000,000

203. Ordinance No. 10 of 1946 authorised the Governor to raise a loan in Nigeria not exceeding the sum of £1,000,000 to be appropriated to all or any of the purposes specified in the above schedule. In accordance with this Ordinance a loan of £300,000 with interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum was issued at 98 per cent. in December, 1946, repayable at par on 1st December, 1961. The gross amount realised was £294,000 which was appropriated as under :

	£
Expenses of raising loan	206
Development Schemes :	
Urban Water Supplies	51,864
Building Programme for Development	15,956
Electricity Development	2,208
Marine Development	43,573
Nigeria Local Development Board	180,193
	<hr/>
	£294,000

£3,650 (1.216 per cent.) of this loan was subscribed in the Trust Territory, of which £650 came from the Native Administrations and £3,000 from private sources.

It has not been found necessary to float any further amount of the authorised loan, the necessary expenditure having been covered by advances from Government surplus balances.

204. Since the Plan was first drawn up several new factors have arisen. Costs have increased and will make it necessary to delete some schemes of the original plan if the total commitment is not to be exceeded ; at the same time public discussion and criticism have indicated changes which could valuably be made both in the Plan itself and in the priorities of the various schemes included in it. A recosting and review of the Plan has therefore been commenced in full consultation with all concerned. In the meantime there will be no interruption of work already being done under the existing Plan and every effort will be made to speed it up still further.

205. *Organization.* A Development Branch under a Development Secretary has been established in the Nigerian Secretariat and associated with it is a Central Development Board consisting of the Chief Secretary as Chairman, the Chief Commissioners of each of the three regions, the Financial Secretary, the Commissioner of the Colony, the Director of Public Works, the Development Secretary and one African unofficial representative of each of the three regions and of the Colony. This Central Board, sitting at Lagos, deals with the general principles of development planning and is responsible for deciding, subject to the approval of the Governor, the priorities and proportionate allocations of the various development activities between one part of the country and another, year by year.

206. Besides this Central Board, each of the three Chief Commissioners and the Commissioner of the Colony has a similar but larger Advisory Committee.

Similarly, each of the twenty-five Provinces has a Provincial Development Committee with the Resident as Chairman. The departments principally concerned with development are represented on these committees, and they also have a wide unofficial membership, predominantly African.

207. Africans also participate in the planning machinery for economic development in other ways. Two Africans, though not inhabitants of the Trust Territory, are members of the Cocoa Board, and one indigenous inhabitant of the territory is a member of the Board of the Cameroons Development Corporation. As yet, no international agencies participate in planning or administrative machinery for economic development.

Q. 38

208. *Surveys relating to Economic Development.* The following surveys relating to economic development were carried out during the year:—

(1) MECHANISATION OF AGRICULTURE

On page 59 of the 1948 Report there is mention of the Mission sponsored by the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, which visited areas in Nigeria near the northern part of the Trust Territory during that year. The purpose of the Mission was to make a systematic survey of the sociological, economic, agricultural and technical problems which need to be studied if mechanisation of agriculture is to develop along sound lines. The Mission's report will be published during 1950 and the summary below gives its principal findings:—

1. The high recurrent costs and greater capital requirements of tractor cultivation will generally be economic only where the total area of tillage per farm family can be extended and where crop yields can be raised substantially, e.g., in moderately and sparsely populated savannah areas, not too far from market outlets.
2. Effort should be concentrated on breaking down labour peaks which normally occur at the beginning of the rains or just after. This generally means the mechanisation of land clearance, ploughing and first cultivation, rather than weeding, harvesting and threshing.
3. Generally speaking, tractor cultivation, using modern equipment and skilled labour, cannot be cheaper *per acre* than native farm methods but, through earlier planting, improved rotations, better lay-out of fields, etc., it could induce fuller use of land and substantial improvements in yields. In many densely populated areas, however, these would probably not repay the higher costs entailed.
4. Cheaper means of raising productivity than mechanical cultivation should be used wherever possible. Other forms of mechanisation could make labour more effective in the busy season (e.g., provision of more bore-holes, wells and dams and use of properly designed grainmills). There is much need of better tools and simple mechanical aids. More road-making machinery would also be economic.
5. To foster mechanical cultivation, land policy must encourage permanent improvements such as clean clearing and building and must therefore provide for reasonable security of tenure and compensation for improvements. It must permit workable financial arrangements to be made to meet the charges for mechanical services and foster capital accumulation. The size and lay-out of farms will have to be made and maintained suitable for mechanical cultivation. Excessive sub-divisions of land

on death should be prevented and it will be particularly important to try to avoid an inflow of relatives and strangers to areas where mechanisation is undertaken. Otherwise, farm sizes may become too small.

6. If mechanisation proceeds on the basis of the recommendations of the report (i.e., supplementing rather than supplanting the hoe) labour will not generally be displaced.
7. Clean clearance for mechanical cultivation is costly and therefore trials should be made of all possible means of reducing costs, even though some of these may not be quick acting (e.g., poisoning of trees and rotting of stumps).
8. Mechanisation is likely to be restricted less by machinery problems than by agricultural, economic and social problems.
9. Some of these problems can be solved by technical agricultural experimentation, but practical trials of methods of organisation should be made on a sufficiently large scale to provide the economic and social experience necessary before wider developments can proceed.
10. The most appropriate types of organisation would appear to be:—
 - (i) In areas of good soil with moderate densities of human population, simple services, such as tractor ploughing, provided by special contracting units;
 - (ii) In sparsely populated areas, the grouping of such of the lands of individual farmers as are to be mechanically cultivated so as to facilitate the use of machinery while retaining the advantages of family farming.
11. Other recommendations are:—
 - (i) Agricultural engineers should be appointed in the organisation which is to be set up in West Africa, to advise on regional mechanisation problems;
 - (ii) A Regional Mechanisation Committee should be set up in West Africa, its membership being drawn from officers of the Colonial Agricultural Service, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and other semi-official bodies.
 - (iii) A Machinery Advisory Bureau should be set up in England to deal with enquiries from the Colonies.

(2) E.C.A. AGRICULTURAL MISSION

209. A special Mission sponsored by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration visited Nigeria during the year. The purpose of this Mission was to survey the agricultural problems and research needs of British African territories. The Mission travelled widely in West Africa and made a large number of recommendations, which are now being considered. Those recommendations of particular interest to West Africa, and so to the Territory, include:—

1. A project for determining the extent of the resistance of the small indigenous breeds of West African cattle to Trypanosomiasis.
2. A project for the improvement of methods for the diagnosis and control of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia.

3. A project for studying the nutritive qualities of various species of grass and other locally produced feeds.
4. A project for a co-operative breeding programme of grain sorghums.
5. A project for improving the breeding of groundnuts.
6. A project for cytogenetic research in cocoa and the oil palm.
7. A project for detailed soil surveys of selected areas.
8. A project to determine the effects of systems of cropping on the maintenance of soil fertility and structure in high rainfall areas.

Economic Policy and Objectives

- Qs. 40-47** **210.** The general economic objective of the Administering Authority is to do everything that is "deemed expedient in the interest of the economic advancement of the inhabitants", to quote the preamble to the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance, 1946. Economic policy aims at raising the general standard of living and encouraging every form of economic development among the indigenous inhabitants. It is the intention to keep the desirable features of control schemes, namely, stable prices and orderly marketing, whilst giving the greatest possible scope to free enterprise compatible with the realisation of these objects.
- Q. 43** **211.** It is declared policy that indigenous inhabitants should play an increasing part in directing the course of the economy of the territory. To this end, African representation on the Board of the Cameroons Development Corporation and other Control Boards will be increased. In due course the operations of the Corporation will be taken over and carried on by the selected representatives of the people themselves. It is proposed by the establishment of stabilisation funds to prevent violent fluctuations in producer prices from year to year in order to secure a steady measure of production and a measure of prosperity to producers.
- Q. 42** **212.** No measures are being taken which are intended to protect economically weaker indigenous groups, for it is intended to develop a balanced economy with no discrimination between the various ethnic groups, to result in an even rise in the standard of living. Formerly in the Northern Areas the hill tribes were much weaker economically than the pastoral Fulani of the plains. The greater industry shown by these tribes in farming and the extension of ground-nut cultivation by them is rapidly levelling the economic differences between the groups.
- Qs. 40, 41** **213.** The economic equality provisions of Article 76 (d) of the Charter are incorporated in Article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the territory. The principle of economic equality had already been accepted and implemented during the period that the territory was administered under mandate. No concessions have been granted within the territory and there are no non-indigenous groups which enjoy a special position in its economy.
- Q. 45** **214.** Enterprises owned or operated in the territory by the Administering Authority or its nationals are of two sorts:
- (1) Ordinary trading firms, companies, etc., incorporated or registered under the Companies Ordinance;

- (2) Corporations and bodies corporate, established by Ordinance, such as the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. These are not companies in a legal sense; they are, in fact, semi-governmental statutory bodies and are non-profit making, and connected with the development of the internal resources of the country.

215. The only activity of an economic nature carried on by nationals of members of the United Nations other than the Administering Authority, is the felling of timber under permit in the Tombel area of Kumba Division by the Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole, a company under French ownership which exports logs to the United Kingdom, France, the United States of America and Scandinavia. The logs are shipped from Duala in the Cameroons under French trusteeship. 101,021 cubic feet of timber were removed from stump in the log in 1949 by this company. Fellings take place on land not required or available for reservation, and form a source of revenue to the Government and to the Native Authorities. Q. 41

216. As there are no national income statistics and as the work of the Cameroons Development Corporation, with its great potentialities, has only begun so recently, caution is necessary in judging the social consequences of economic policy in the period. It may be said, however, that production for export has been expanded without affecting the volume of subsistence production and without exposing the primary producer to the effects of fluctuations in the world prices of his products. The possibility of inflationary pressure, inherent in the increase in incomes arising from greatly increased export receipts and from an increase in the number of wage-earners, has largely been averted through the anti-inflationary effect of the Marketing Boards and through increased imports of consumer goods. There are signs that an improvement in the standard of living is being achieved and since the supply of wage earners has come largely from inhabitants of the territory living near their work, there have not been the social difficulties caused by immigrant labour on a large scale. Qs. 46-47

Public Finance, Money and Banking

GENERAL

217. No separate budget is prepared for the Territory nor are separate public accounts for it normally kept. Government revenues accruing in the Territory are accounted for as part of the revenues of Nigeria, and Government expenditure in the Territory is provided for in the Nigerian Expenditure Estimates, with the exception of grants provided from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare vote. There are no specific loans, debts or reserves allocated to the Territory. It is obviously difficult in these circumstances to provide accurate revenue and expenditure figures for the Territory. One of the difficulties is to arrive at a correct figure for Customs duties. The sole ports of entry for the Territory are Victoria and Tiko and the bulk of exports and imports from Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces pass through them. But a certain quantity of imports which have paid duty at Nigerian ports reach the Territory overland or by the Cross and Benue rivers. Similarly a considerable amount of produce leaves the territory by the same channels and pays export duty at Nigerian ports. It has not been found possible to determine the amount of this land and river-borne trade. Qs. 48-58
Qs. 48, 50, 52

218. In spite of this an attempt has been made to provide as full and accurate figures as possible, and these will be found in Tables 15 and 16 of the Statistical Appendix. As regards the revenue estimate, the majority of the items are based on firm figures, the most important exception being customs revenue, the difficulties of estimating which are mentioned above. On the expenditure side, the estimates are based as far as possible on figures of payments made through Treasuries in Trust Territories or are derived from departmental accounts, with an adjustment (generally in the form of a percentage addition) to allow for disbursements made through Treasuries in Nigeria and services carried out by departmental headquarters on behalf of Trust Territory. Eighty-five per cent. of the total expenditure in 1948-49 is estimated by this method. The remaining 15 per cent. (mainly in respect of central administrative departments and Public Debt Charges) is estimated by apportioning total expenditure for Nigeria and the Cameroons on the basis of the ratio of the population of the Trust Territory to that of Nigeria. In estimating Public Debt Charges borne by the Cameroons, this ratio is halved to take account of the fact that half the Public Debt is due to railway construction from which the Trust Territory benefits only indirectly.

219. It will be seen from the Tables that, as has already been pointed out in para. 164 above, the expenditure for the territory exceeds the revenue by £52,000. Of the expenditure 31 per cent. was spent on administration, 45 per cent. on economic services and 24 per cent. on social services.

Budget Procedure

Q. 49

220. *Nigerian Budget.* Since the Territory has no budget of its own, the preparation and procedure for approving the Nigerian Budget are briefly summarised below. Six months before the opening of a new financial year, revenue departments and collectors of revenue generally are required to submit their estimates of collections in the forthcoming year, and these figures are collated and checked in the Secretariat as the basis of the Revenue Estimates. Similarly, all departments of Government are required to submit their proposals for expenditure during the forthcoming years with particular reference to extensions of services and new services in excess of those approved by the Legislative Council for the current year. These are collated and subjected to a selective scrutiny in the Secretariat and form the draft Expenditure Estimates.

221. These "Draft Estimates of the Nigerian Government" are presented to the Legislative Council at the Budget Session for adoption. Save in so far as they call for new taxation measures the revenue estimates do not require specific legal sanction: the authority for the continued imposition of current taxes, duties and fees being included in the laws, regulations and administrative orders of Government. On the other hand, there can be no expenditure without the sanction of the Legislative Council in the form of an Appropriation Bill. The debate on the Budget precedes the second reading of the Appropriation Bill and during this debate members of the Legislative Council have the opportunity to comment on all general points of principle affecting every aspect of the public services, whether administrative, executive, financial or economic.

222. Thereafter the Bill is submitted to a Select Committee, which includes all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, for consideration of the departmental estimates in detail. Heads of Departments are required to attend where necessary in order to provide any further

information which may be required by members of the Committee. In Select Committee the Financial Secretary submits his latest revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year and seeks approval to any modifications in the draft estimates for the new year, the need for which has become apparent since they were drafted. The report of the Select Committee is then submitted to the Council by resolution for adoption, and the Bill as amended in Select Committee is read a third time and passed.

223. A Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council meets every month to consider applications for expenditure supplementary to that shown in the Estimates, the need for which was unforeseen at the time of their preparation, and which could not be deferred without detriment to the public service. Its membership consists of the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Financial Secretary and all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Reports of the Finance Committee are later submitted to the Legislative Council for endorsement.

224. Regional Budgets. With effect from the financial year 1948-49, a large measure of financial responsibility has devolved upon the Regional Houses. Each region has its own budget, on which is borne the cost of all Government services in the region, including the salaries of Government personnel. The only exception is the cost within the region of services declared to be Nigerian (i.e. Central) services, such as the railway, posts and telegraphs, income tax and audit, which continue to be carried on the Estimates of Nigeria as formerly, together with the central organisation of Government, the headquarters and central staff of all departments and such charges as interest on public debt, pensions, etc. The Northern Regional Houses and the Eastern House of Assembly, both of which are concerned with the Trust Territory, have not for the present any legal power of appropriating revenue for regional expenditure: all such revenue is voted to the regions by the Legislative Council of Nigeria. The expenditure on regional services and works for the three regions is shown as three one-line votes in the Estimates of Nigeria and the detailed estimates of regional expenditure, as passed by the Regional Houses, form appendices to the Estimates of Nigeria. There are assigned to the regions "declared revenues", which comprise:

- (a) The Government share of the tax collected in the region under the Direct Taxation Ordinance, 1940; and
- (b) other revenues which the Governor has "declared regional".

These other revenues must be identifiable with the region and locally collected by regional authorities, and must be revenue in respect of which no national or important considerations of policy are likely to arise.

225. The Financial Secretary prepares proposals for allocations to the regions from non-declared revenues, after necessary provision has been made for Nigerian services and works. The proposals of the Financial Secretary are considered by a Revenue Allocation Board, of which the Chief Commissioner for each region is a member, and this Board frames recommendations for submission to the Governor who gives final directions regarding the provisional allocations to regions of non-declared revenue. The provisional allocations of non-declared revenue are subject to revision in the light of changes in the financial position, first before the budget meetings of the Regional Houses and finally at the opening of the budget meeting of the Legislative Council.

226. When the allocations of revenue have been communicated to the regions, regional secretariats draft estimates of expenditure for consideration by the Regional Houses. The Regional Houses pass these estimates with such amendments as they deem fit. The estimates are then submitted to the Governor, who has the right to amend them if he thinks this necessary in the public interest. When the regional estimates have been approved by the Governor, they are printed as appendices to the draft Estimates of Nigeria as one-line votes and accorded legislative sanction in the manner outlined above.

227. The Nigerian Secretariat is responsible not only for the estimates of revenue but also the estimates of expenditure on purposes other than regional purposes.

228. *Native Administration Budgets.* Native Administration Estimates are drawn up in draft for each Native Treasury by the District Officer and Native Administration in collaboration and discussed by him with the Native Authority or Authorities concerned. The draft is then sent to the Chief Commissioner through the Resident for approval. Responsibility for the framing of their estimates will be vested in the Finance Committees appointed by the Native Authorities, so soon as they have reached the stage when they can undertake it.

229. Payments are made by the Native Administration Treasurer on vouchers certified by him and countersigned by the District Officer. Expenditure shown on vouchers is brought to account under each head and item in a vote service ledger and entered daily in a cash book which is balanced monthly.

230. Revenue is similarly brought to account on vouchers in the revenue ledger and cash book. Receipts are issued for all revenue. In the case of tax each individual taxpayer is given a receipt by the tax collector, who in turn is given a receipt by the Treasurer. Native Court fees and fines are received by the clerk of the Native Court who keeps his own cash book, and issues individual receipts to the payers. The cash book is checked with the counterfoils, with the scale of fees (in the case of fees) and with the court orders (in the case of fines) at the end of each month by the native treasurer, who gives the court clerk a receipt for the total. Other revenue such as forestry fees, market fees, dog licence fees, etc., are similarly checked monthly with the counterfoils and cash books.

231. The Native Administration Treasurer is in general control of accounting procedure subject to the supervision of the District Officer. A Supervisor of Native Treasuries, paid by the Native Authorities, assists the District Officer by checking all Native Treasury and Native Court accounts, and all revenue-earning receipt books.

Colonial Development and Welfare Funds

Q. 51

232. Grants are made to Nigeria and the Territory from United Kingdom Funds under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. These grants are expended on projects which have received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. For the year 1948-49 the expenditure in the territory was £57,511, used on the projects listed in paragraphs 200-1.

CURRENCY AND CREDIT

Qs. 53-58
Qs. 53, 58

233. *Currency.* West African currency is managed by the West African Currency Board in London and is interchangeable with sterling at par.

234. Legislation. The laws and regulations governing the issue and circulation of this currency are Nigerian Ordinance No. 11 of 1916 and the West African Coinage Order 1938. Q. 54

235. The total circulation of West African currency in Nigeria and the Cameroons at the 30th June, 1949, was £31,522,742, but it is impossible to state how much of this amount relates to the territory. The backing of this issue is represented by investments and cash holdings of the West African Currency Board representing a total cover of 107 per cent. The West African Currency Board is the sole issuing authority in the territory, and is represented by a Currency Officer in Nigeria.

236. Banks. Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) maintain a branch at Victoria. This bank is registered in Great Britain with a capital of £10,000,000. There is no other bank in the territory. Small depositors, however, can use the Post Office Savings Bank. Q. 56

237. Post Office Savings Bank facilities are provided at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Mamfe, Bamenda and Kumba post offices. Deposits are accepted in multiples of 1s. up to £500 in any financial year (1st April to 31st March) with a maximum of £2,000, and interest paid at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Withdrawals up to a maximum of £3 may be made on demand, and of larger amounts by giving a few days notice.

238. Loans—Regional Development Board. The Nigeria Local Development Board established by Ordinance No. 2 of 1946 was superseded on 1st April, 1949, by four Regional Boards established by Ordinance No. 14 of 1949, of which the Eastern Regional Development Board, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, may make advances or grants to any person in the Trust Territory for schemes: Q. 57

- (i) connected with public works, public utilities, town, urban and village planning and other similar projects;
- (ii) for the promotion and development of village crafts and industries and the industrial development of the products of Nigeria;
- (iii) for land settlement, land utilisation, forest and firewood plantations and other similar projects;
- (iv) for the setting up and operation of any experimental undertaking by any public body, authority or public service for the purpose of testing industrial or processing development of any product of Nigeria;
- (v) of public value as may from time to time be authorised by the Chief Commissioner.

The Board's assets at its inception amounted to £237,894.

239. Exchange Control. Exchange control procedure in the territory is similar to that obtaining in the United Kingdom, the restrictions on the transfer of funds outside the Scheduled Territories (as defined in the U.K. Exchange Control legislation) being generally designed to allow current payments but to restrict transfers of a capital nature. Q. 58

Taxation

GENERAL

Qs. 59-65
Q. 59

240. 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; this tax is payable only by adult able-bodied males. The Income Tax Ordinance applies to all persons not subject to tax under the Direct Taxation Ordinance and includes non-natives, bodies of persons, companies and natives within the township of Lagos. 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. The main indirect taxes are export and import duties imposed by the Legislative Council of Nigeria, excise duties and licences.

Foreign individuals and companies are subject to the same taxes as apply to other inhabitants of the Territory.

INCOME TAX

Q. 60

241. *Inland Revenue Department.* The provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance are administered, and the tax is collected by, a Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax. The Inland Revenue Department was organised in 1949 on a West African basis, and a Commissioner of Income Tax, stationed at Accra, in the Gold Coast, co-ordinated income tax policy in all four British West African Dependencies.

242. Accurate individual assessment is made of each person except in the lower income groups among the natives of Lagos township, where it is as yet uneconomic to make the necessary enquiries to establish accurate assessments. In such cases a system of estimated assessment is based on parochial information.

243. The rate of tax in such cases approximates to 4½d. in the pound, but the rate increases in the higher income groups. Declarations of income are demanded from all persons judged to be in receipt of income exceeding £150 per annum, but the first £200 of a woman's income is free from tax. Reliefs are given in respect of ordinary human obligations, but they never serve to reduce the tax payable beyond a minimum reckoned at 4½d. in every pound of income.

244. The tax on companies is at 9s. in the pound (an average rate which is reached by individuals only in the highest income groups), but local inhabitants in receipt of dividends from local companies may recover from the revenue the difference if any between the rate of individual tax for which they are liable, and the company rate.

245. It is a criminal offence to default in the payment of income tax. Among persons assessed on an income of not more than £150 there is a final right of appeal to the Commissioner of Income Tax; other persons may appeal to an independent Board of Commissioners or to the Supreme Court and thence to the West African Court of Appeal.

246. Foreign individuals or companies are not subject to tax measures other than those applicable to the nationals of the administering authority.

Taxation under Direct Taxation Ordinance

247. General Principles. The principles underlying the imposition of direct taxation on indigenous inhabitants of the territory are in accordance with the policy laid down by the late Lord Lugard. The dominating principle of Lord Lugard's conception of administration was the recognition and support of traditional African authorities. The immediate financial problem which presented itself to him was the provision of a revenue which, being collected through the medium of the traditional authorities and in accordance with native custom, could be shared with them. There was already in existence in Northern Nigeria at the time of its pacification an organised and complicated revenue system to which the people had long been accustomed. This system, simplified and cleansed of a bewildering multiplicity of taxes and numerous abuses was retained by him with the fundamental difference that the tax was levied by the Government and not by the traditional Authority. Lord Lugard laid down that the revenue of a Native Administration consisted, not of an arbitrary sum fixed by the Government, but of a fixed proportion of the statutory general and direct tax collected by its agency, together with fees and fines from native courts, market dues and similar receipts. This policy was extended to areas where there were no traditional rulers and where direct taxation was an innovation, as it was manifest that no progress could be made in educating tribes in these areas in the art of self-government unless funds, in the shape of direct taxation, to establish Native Administrations and to develop native treasuries were forthcoming. It was also considered that the responsibilities of the Native Authorities in the task of computing the assessment of tax in co-operation with the Resident constituted a valuable part of their training and development. Q. 61

248. Methods of Assessment. This tax assessed upon the ascertained annual income of a native community or native is the only one levied under the Direct Taxation Ordinance, and no other land or house taxes are imposed. One only of the old Moslem taxes still retains its separate identity. This is "jangali", which is a capitation tax on cattle belonging to nomad herdsmen, being thus, in effect, a rough income tax.

249. The methods of tax assessment in the different parts of the Territory vary slightly and the following paragraphs give further details.

250. In the parts of the Trust Territory administered with the Northern Provinces of Nigeria the tax system in most general use is a locally distributed income tax. The unit of assessment is the village. Administrative officers prepare detailed assessment reports based on a close investigation of selected areas in respect of the average yield per acre cultivated, market price of produce, annual value of livestock and earning capacity of tradesmen and craftsmen. A total income for the unit is computed from these statistics and a certain percentage (not exceeding 10 per cent.) is fixed as the total tax payable by a unit. The village head is informed of the total tax assessment of his area, and apports it in consultation with his Council of elders in accordance with the ability to pay of individual tax-payers.

251. In some backward areas where the village headman is not equal to the responsible task of apportioning a total between individual tax-payers, and where the differences in individual wealth are small, the total tax assessment of the village is divided by the number of tax-payers and what is, in effect, a poll tax is paid by every tax-payer.

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

253. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, which are administered with the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, there are no community assessments, and tax is paid individually, although among the peasant communities, where there is little variation in wealth, it is usually paid at a flat rate within particular areas. Jangali is paid in Bamenda Province.

These are the only methods in the South by which the Direct Taxation Ordinance is now applied. The principle of direct taxation which had been introduced by the German Government was continued under the British Administration, although at that time there was no direct taxation in the adjacent Provinces of South-Eastern Nigeria. In the early years, methods of assessment were coloured by experience gained in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. Since direct taxation was introduced into the Eastern Provinces in 1928, procedure in the Cameroons Province has come more and more into line with Eastern Province methods, and the system of lump sum assessment has gradually given way to that of a flat rate which appears to be considered preferable by the people themselves. When the general level of income in any community has been ascertained, tax is imposed in that community at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of that income. This divided by the number of tax-payers in each area is the flat rate tax. Rates have been raised or lowered as the price of agricultural products has risen and fallen. Considerable accretions of income to a particular area are taken into account, and regard is also had to the success or failure of agricultural seasons. The vast majority of tax-payers pay a flat rate. In recent years, however, increasing emphasis has been laid on the need for a progressive increase in the number and accuracy of assessments of the wealthier classes of the community. These persons, in addition to salaried workers whose incomes are readily ascertainable, include traders and craftsmen who keep no written records of their business transactions. In making individual assessments in respect of the latter, the general practice is for Assessment Committees of the Native Authorities to furnish to the District Officer a list of persons whom they consider to be in receipt of incomes on which tax at the approved rate would exceed the flat rate, and to indicate the amount that they consider it would be equitable for these persons to pay. Only in rare cases has it become the practice to call for written returns of income, and the ascertainment of income and assessment proceed in accordance with such methods as commend themselves to the tax collection authorities or their Assessment Committees.

254. *Rates.* The rate of tax varies in different districts of the territory; the rates are set out in Section V of the Statistical Appendix. Taxes are collected in cash, and cannot be paid in kind or commuted for labour or other types of service. Any person who without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person charged, refuses or neglects

to pay any tax payable by him under the Ordinance, is liable to a fine of £100 or to imprisonment for one year, or both. Compulsory labour is not exacted in default of the payment of taxes.

255. Default. The very great majority of prosecutions for offences **Q. 62** against the Direct Taxation Ordinance are tried in the native courts. In 1949 there were no prosecutions for refusal or neglect to pay tax in those areas of the territory administered with the Benue Province. In Adamawa there were nine prosecutions in 1948 and two in 1949. Fines up to 10s. were imposed. In the Cameroons Province, 122 persons were prosecuted, and 186 in Bamenda. Fines ranged between 1s. and £5 and periods of imprisonment from one week to three months.

256. Retention by Native Authorities. The policy in accordance with **Q. 63** which Native Authorities retain much the greater portion of direct tax has already been discussed. Of the sum payable as direct tax by each taxpayer an amount is fixed by law as a capitation payment to Government regional funds, uniform throughout particular areas. The rates of capitation tax paid to regional funds throughout the different areas of the Trust Territory are 1s. per adult male taxpayer in Dikwa Division and those portions of the territory administered as part of Adamawa Province, 9d. per adult male taxpayer for that part of the territory administered with Benue Province, per adult male taxpayer in Bamenda Province, and 3d. per adult male taxpayer in the Cameroons Province. These rates, as will be seen from the Taxation tables in the Statistical Appendix, represent some 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. of the tax payable by adult males.

257. Tax and N.A. Salaries. A number of Chiefs receive salaries from **Q. 64** Native Authority revenue, the major part of which comes from tax. These salaries include :

	£
The Lamido of Adamawa	2,500
The Emir of Dikwa	1,800
The President, Victoria Federated Council ...	500
The District Head, Bakweri	158
The District Head, Kumba	108.
The Fon of Nsaw	200
The Fon of Kom	150

258. All Native Authority staff, including district heads, are paid regular salaries, as are also some of the larger village heads. The smaller village heads and hamlet heads are paid a percentage not exceeding 10 per cent. of the amount of tax collected by them.

INDIRECT TAXATION

Q. 65

259. The main indirect taxation consists of import, export and excise duties. Excise duties are imposed only on cigarettes manufactured in Nigeria of tobacco, part of which is imported and part locally grown. Arms and ammunition licences, game, goldsmiths and gold dealers, liquor, motor vehicle, petroleum storage and wireless licences, stamp duties and harbour dues, are also payable.

Commerce and Trade

Qs. 66-78

STRUCTURE OF COMMERCIAL LIFE

260. General. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the territory are **Q. 69** farmers and herdsmen. They sell their surplus products such as guinea-corn, millet, yams, milk, butter, sheep, goats and cattle in the numerous

village markets (few of any considerable size), and buy therein their requirements such as cloth, finished garments, ornaments of various kinds, household utensils, whether locally made or imported, cooked foods and kola-nuts. The commodities for export such as cocoa, palm products, castor seed, ground-nuts, hides and skins, gutta percha and shea-nuts, are usually taken direct to one of the trading stations operated by the commercial firms.

261. The commercial houses sell imported goods in bulk to middlemen who act as distributors to petty traders. These middlemen are also the agents of the firms in buying produce for export, though not to the same extent as in Nigeria, as the quantity of exports other than those of the Cameroons Development Corporation is small and in some areas buying is done by Co-operative Unions.

262. There are also many prosperous native traders dealing in cattle, native salt, cloth, kola-nuts and ornaments. They obtain these in bulk often from far afield (kola-nuts and ornaments from the Western Provinces of Nigeria, and cattle often from Bornu or French Trust Territory) and sell their stock to smaller middlemen or retailers who perambulate the various markets and sell to the public.

263. The native traders, large and small, form the link between the firms and village markets and are a very important feature of the commercial life of the country.

Qs. 73-74

264. *Government Agencies: Commercial Firms.* The only trading agencies of the Territory in whose operations the Government is concerned are the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. The scope, operation and organisation of each have been described in paragraphs 166 and following. The proportion of total trade, foreign and domestic, of the territory controlled by them is not ascertainable.

265. The Cameroons Development Corporation is a Nigerian Corporation created by Ordinance. It pays all normal rates and taxes to the Nigerian Government and receives no special concessions in this respect.

266. The United Africa Company Limited, John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited, Messrs. Paterson Zochonis and Company Limited and the London and Kano Trading Company Limited operate trading stations in the territory. They are registered in Nigeria in accordance with the Companies Ordinance as well as in the United Kingdom. They are liable to Nigerian taxation both in respect of their profits as limited companies and in respect of the salaries of individual non-natives employed by them, under the Income Tax Ordinance, No. 3 of 1940. They receive no special concessions in this respect. The proportion of total trade for which these agencies are responsible is not ascertainable, nor are there statistics comparing undertakings by indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

Domestic Trade

Q. 71

267. Internal trade is confined mainly to foodstuffs, livestock, and goods for household use such as pots, together with such imported goods as become available.

268. *Northern Areas.* The salient feature of domestic trade is the local exchange of goods between the plainmen and the townsmen (chiefly Fulani or Hausa) and the hill pagan. The hill tribes, who are usually very industrious farmers, produce guinea-corn, millet, peppers, okra,

yams and sweet potatoes ; their other products include raw cotton, thread, some narrow weave cloth, indigo, crude iron, honey, beans, baobab and tamarind leaves.

269. The Fulani and Hausa in their turn provide milk and milk products, prepared foods, salt, ornaments, calabashes, broad weave cloth, leather work, sandals, mats, sugar, cane, domestic utensils, ornamental swords and knives, clothing, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and chickens.

270. There is a very large import of native salt, potash and dried fish from the Lake Chad area, and of kola-nuts both from Bamenda and the West. Cattle control posts, where free inoculations are given to all trade cattle being exported to the south and west, have been established, and they have proved of great assistance to the considerable trade in cattle from the grazing areas to southern parts of the territory and west to Nigeria. Intensive annual inoculation campaigns against rinderpest are carried out by the Veterinary Department with great success in all grazing areas of the territory.

271. *Southern Areas.* In the Mamfe and Kumba Divisions, difficult communications have in the past deterred many farmers from producing marketable supplies and hampered internal trade. With high prices for foodstuffs and the improvement of the road system, a large number of farmers from the outlying villages are now bringing easily transported foodstuffs such as rice, pepper and groundnuts to the headquarters stations in increasing quantities. Similarly high prices paid for foodstuffs in the French Cameroons continues to make the inter-territorial trade flourish. The main cash crops are sesame, cocoa, palm produce, rice, plantains and coco yams. A certain amount of livestock, especially fowls, is exported to the French Cameroons from the southern areas and to Victoria from the markets situated on the main trunk roads.

272. *Distribution.* Domestic and imported products are distributed Q. 72 almost entirely through the numerous town and village markets. The link between these markets and the trading stations is the middleman. The richer middlemen use lorries to reach the larger centres, and then the goods are carried either by porters or by donkey transport to the smaller markets. Traders make a regular round of these, visiting three or four every week. Imported goods arrive in some cases by river and road, and in others, where the road system is undeveloped, by well-recognised bridle-paths. This effective system of distribution is improving with the development of better communications.

External Trade and Marketing

273. *Trade promotion methods.* The methods of promoting external Qs. 70, 75 trade in the interest of the indigenous inhabitants include the establishment of Boards for cocoa, palm oil and groundnut marketing and export, and the payment of prices for primary products which allow the farmer a proper remuneration for his labours and secure him a reasonable standard of living. Violent fluctuations in price are prevented by the establishment of stabilisation funds. The methods used and the success achieved are described in paragraphs 176 and following. Communications are being improved by the construction of new roads with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare grants. Produce inspection and instruction in improved methods of flaying and drying hides and skins are of assistance in improving the quality of this very important export from the northern areas of the territory.

- Q. 76** **274. Marketing.** Export industries sell their products through normal trade channels except where the Nigerian and United Kingdom Governments have special marketing schemes, e.g., for cocoa, palm products, etc. Details of these schemes are given in paragraphs 176 and following. Some products are sold direct to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom. Importers sell their goods in the normal way subject, in some instances, to rationing or regulation of supplies (where there is a shortage) and to price control.
- Q. 76** **275.** In the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions Co-Operative Societies play a considerable part in the marketing of cocoa. There are thirty-eight Co-Operative Marketing Societies in the territory and two Co-Operative Coffee Marketing Societies. Further details of these Societies are given in paragraphs 483 and following.

Tariffs and Trade Agreements

- Qs. 77, 67** **276. Tariff.** In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement, the territory is administered as an integral part of Nigeria and the tariffs are therefore the same. Nigeria does not form part of a Customs Union with the United Kingdom or with neighbouring Colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom and no customs agreements with neighbouring territories are in effect.
- 277.** In accordance with Article 6 of the Mandate accepted by His Britannic Majesty for the Cameroons and exercised on behalf of the League of Nations no preferential treatment was accorded to imports from or exports to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, its Colonies or other Dependencies. No modification of this principle in accordance with Article 10 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory has yet been found to be necessary.
- 278.** The customs tariff is purely a revenue tariff and there are no other taxes on imports and exports in addition to customs duties. No subsidies have been granted in respect of goods imported into or exported from the territory.
- 279.** The system of import and export duties and quotas is in harmony with that obtaining in the United Kingdom and comes within the terms of the draft International Trade Organisation Charter which emerged from the Geneva Tariffs negotiations and of the general agreement on tariffs and trade reached at those negotiations.
- Q. 68** **280. Concessions.** Bennisseed, cocoa and groundnut products exported direct across the frontier from the territory into the Cameroons under French Trusteeship are exempt from export duty. African foodstuffs produced in any territory adjoining Nigeria are exempt from import duty.
- Q. 66** **281.** No international agreements applying to the territory with respect to trade were entered into by the Administering Authority during the year.

Monopolies

- Qs. 79-80** **282.** There are no monopolies in the territory.

Land and Natural Resources

283. *Land Distribution.* No detailed survey of land distribution or Q. 88 utilisation has been undertaken.

284. A rough estimate of the percentage distribution of land in the Territory is given below:—

ESTIMATED LAND UTILISATION

Area	Arable (a)	Forest	Other (b)	Total
	(Peasant and Plantation)			
square miles				
Victoria	430	720	16	1,166
Kumba	360	2,000	1,802	4,162
Mamfe	380	2,300	1,641	4,321
Bamenda	1,500	2,500	2,932	6,932
Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu ...	60	620	706	1,386
Adamawa Areas	1,600	1,250	8,115	10,965
Dikwa	1,250	15	3,884	5,149
Trust Territory	5,580	9,405	19,096	34,081
per cent.				
Victoria	37	62	1	100
Kumba	9	48	43	100
Mamfe	9	53	38	100
Bamenda	22	36	42	100
Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu ...	4	45	51	100
Adamawa Areas	15	11	74	100
Dikwa	24	...	76	100
Trust Territory	15	28	56	100

(a) Including fallow land much of which can be used for pasture.

(b) Pasture and waste.

285. *Land Use.* Much of the effort of the Agricultural Department in Q. 82 the Territory, which is described in more detail in paras. 329 and following, is devoted to seeing that better use is made of the available land resources. Measures to counter erosion have been undertaken in the grazing lands of Bamenda Province and the Mambila Plateau. The number of cattle allowed to graze on the grasslands has been controlled by Native Authority legislation. Contour farming is practised at the agricultural station at Bambui, which demonstrates erosion control, and farmers are encouraged to adopt control measures in suitable areas. The measures for forest conservation are described in paras. 314 to 323. The main object of forest policy is the production of the maximum benefit to the greatest number from the minimum amount of forest which is essential for the well-being of the Territory.

286. *Geological Survey.* The geological survey of the territory was Q. 81 continued with reconnaissance surveys on the Mambila Plateau, Adamawa Province and in Cameroons Province and with systematic geological

mapping in Bamenda Province. The number of geologists now employed is two. Investigation of the mineral resources of the Cameroons on behalf of the Government of Nigeria and the London Tin Corporation, Limited, was continued in 1949 with four geologists, supported by prospecting staff, under the technical management of A.O. (Nigeria) Ltd. Extensive reconnaissance and prospecting surveys were carried out in the northern and central parts of the territory and latterly around Mamfe. No minerals of economic importance have yet been found. It is the Government's policy to develop mineral resources, if any, in the interests of the inhabitants.

287. *Land Survey.* The possibility of aerial survey of the Territory has been considered, but it appears that the climatic conditions of the southerly portion would make widespread photographic operations impracticable.

Land Tenure and Land Law

Q. 83

288. *Tenure Systems.* The laws and customs affecting land tenure among the indigenous inhabitants 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, as paramount lord and landowner, and only the right of occupancy or lease at the discretion of the Emir is 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 by the right of transfer, lease and descent to heirs.

289. In the Bamenda Province, 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.

290. 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 of 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 other member of the same community. As a general rule the new occupier cannot, however, 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, however, 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, however, 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.

291. Land Law. All rights to land in the Territory are, with certain exceptions mentioned below, governed by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. A copy of the Ordinance was printed as Appendix VI of the 1928 Report to the Council of the League of Nations. Q. 84

292. All land in the Territory (excepting areas over which title had been granted before the Ordinance was applied or, in the case of natives, prior to 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.

293. Natives are defined as persons one or both of whose parents belong to a tribe indigenous to the Territory or any African who has obtained the consent of the native community to make his permanent domicile there and obtained a certificate to that end from the Governor. Any native or native community lawfully using and occupying land in accordance with native law and custom holds a right of occupancy protected by the Ordinance. No rent is paid in respect of such rights.

294. In the case of all other persons, no title is valid which has not been conferred by the 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. None of the latter type has in fact ever been made in the territory.

295. The Ordinance confers on the Governor power to fix compensation payable by the holder for damage done to native interests in the exercise of the rights granted to him: enables the 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.

296. 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 already mentioned to which an absolute title was granted by the Imperial German Administration prior to 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, 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.

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

Q. 86

298. Land for Public Purposes. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance (see sub-section 84) provides that rights of occupancy granted by the 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 requirement of the land for mining purposes.

299. In the case of rights of a customary nature not held under formal grant from the 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 right of occupancy exists, is set aside for public purposes.

300. When rights of whatever kind are revoked, the Ordinance specifies that compensation shall be paid for unexhausted improvements and for disturbance. During 1949 the following areas were so acquired:—

- (a) 34.1 acres at Mankon in Bamenda Province for a General Hospital.
- (b) 10.3 acres at Bamenda for a wireless station and post office.

301. 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 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. No land was acquired under this Ordinance in 1949.

302. Land Holdings of Various Groups. The total area of the territory is 34,081 square miles. Of this some 11½ square miles are held by Government, and some 460 square miles are held by the Cameroons Development Corporation, trading companies, missions and non-indigenous inhabitants. All lands not so held are native lands. No information exists on the types of indigenous tenure which obtain in each area as would enable an estimate to be made of the predominance of individual, "family", extended kinship, or village-group rights. Throughout the greater part of the territory, holdings are principally in the hands of "extended families".

303. The following tables give in acres and hectares the area occupied by Government in each of the administrative divisions. The figures cannot, for lack of survey in certain instances, be guaranteed as entirely accurate.

SOUTHERN AREAS

Province and Division	Govt. Stations *	Customs Purposes	Aero-dromes	Hospitals	Agricultural and Educational Institutions	Miscellaneous	Total in Acres	Equivalent in Hectares
Bamenda Province	857	35	—	39	3,143	10	4,084	1,653
Cameroons Province								
Mamfe ...	349	—	269	—	—	—	618	250
Kumba ...	608	40	—	—	5	—	653	264
Victoria ...	840	12	101	52	302	57	1,364	552
Acres ...	2,654	87	370	91	3,450	67	6,719	2,719

* Hospitals and educational institutions also occupy areas of which details are not available inside certain of the stations listed in this column.

NORTHERN AREAS

Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Area administered with Adamawa Province	...	...	...	...	320 acres (129 Hectares)
Dikwa Division	...	...	...	...	339 acres (137 Hectares)

As stated in paragraph above, "stranger natives" for the purpose of land-rights are legally the same as non-natives: that is to say, they are on the same footing as Europeans or Asiatics. No figures are available of the land occupied by these "stranger natives", but it seems likely that in areas where pressure is developing steps may become necessary to regularise and control their holdings.

304. Before the war 460 square miles of land, for the most part in Victoria and Kumba Division, had been alienated to Europeans, who were nearly all Germans. The war caused all titles held by enemy firms or individuals to be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property. By the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance, 1946, the Governor was empowered to acquire these holdings from the Custodian and lease them to a statutory public body, the Cameroons Development Corporation, which was established to develop these lands for the benefit of the people of the Cameroons. The table which follows shows the Corporation holdings and those of Trading Companies, non-indigenous inhabitants and Missions:—

Holder	Freehold	* Leasehold	Total in acres	Equivalent in Hectares
Cameroons Development Corporation ...	—	252,715	252,715	102,269
Trading Companies ...	33,907	353	34,260	13,864
Individuals ...	3,820	—	3,820	1,546
Missions ...	2,671	954	3,625	1,467
	40,398	254,022	294,420	119,146

* Includes areas held under right of occupancy of the standard type.

305. Thus of the 460 square miles previously alienated, 395 square miles are now leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation. The individuals in question are all British, and the trading companies are registered in Great Britain. The bulk of the Mission holdings (2,708 acres) is in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, but some are held by a Swiss Evangelical Mission, and several other Missions have smaller holdings. The total of 460 square miles is considerably less than the figure quoted in the 1938 League of Nations Report. Certain of the areas given are open to doubt, but those relating to Cameroons Development Corporation holdings have recently been subjected to close scrutiny and checking. They are less by 43,000 acres than figures which have been cited in earlier reports; and, indeed, considerable margins existed for error since titles granted by the German Government were seldom based on accurate survey. It is thought that the figures now given are correct to within 5 per cent. and 10 per cent.

306. No details are on record of later date than those set out in Paragraph 318 of the 1928 Report to the League Council, showing what percentage of the lands in non-indigenous occupation has been productively developed.

Population Pressure on Land

Q. 85

307. *Northern Areas.* At Bagira, Mujilu and Jilvu, villages situated in the mountainous area to the east of Mubi (Northern area) a succession of poor harvests over the past three years caused a food shortage in mid-1949. Relief measures were promptly taken by the Native Authority; corn was purchased and distributed free to the needy.

308. Investigations by an Administrative Officer working in co-operation with the Provincial Agricultural Officer, revealed that although the preceding poor harvests were the immediate cause of the food shortage, the underlying factor was the reduction in output per acre resulting from the exhaustion and erosion of the soil. Whilst a study of local population statistics, which must be treated with reserve, indicated a considerable increase over the past five years, the dominant factor would appear to be the primitive agricultural methods employed, and more especially the tendency to reduce the period of fallow allowed for land recuperation. Furthermore, unlike the hill tribes in the Districts farther North, these people have never fully utilized the system of terrace cultivation. Though no scheme of hard and fast remedial measures can be formulated until a much more intensive investigation has been carried out, a number of preliminary steps have been taken. These include:—

- (a) Terraced experimental plots have been laid out by Agricultural Assistants at Bagira to demonstrate their value as anti-erosion agents.
- (b) Plans are in hand to introduce a number of new crops, green gram, pigeon peas and larwari (an early ripening maize), in order that the diet of the people may be varied; and to provide a food supply for those months of the year immediately prior to the main harvest.
- (c) Propaganda tours have been undertaken by Agricultural Assistants with a view to demonstrating to the farmers the value of animal manure and rubbish as fertilisers.

309. *Victoria. The Bakwari Problem.* The only other part of the territory where there is any population pressure on land is in Victoria Division. During the debate in the Nigeria Legislative Council on the

Ordinance setting up the Cameroons Development Corporation an undertaking was given by the Nigerian Government to conduct an investigation into allegations that the peoples of the Cameroons residing in and around the plantations were short of land and that if such investigations showed that farming land was insufficient to meet genuine needs, the native reserves around villages would be increased where it was considered necessary. A report by a senior Administrative Officer of his investigations into the existing situation received late in 1948, showed that an indigenous population of 15,062 was living in native lands in the vicinity of the plantations. The number of households based on the number of adult males was estimated at 4,987. Living among these indigenous inhabitants were immigrants to the number of 9,515, of whom 4,896 were adult males. These immigrants were in addition to the Cameroons Development Corporation labour force (some 16,000 men at the time) who were domiciled on the Corporation's estates. In the report it was estimated that to provide each indigenous household with a holding of 15 acres a further 25,000 acres would have to be released by the plantations. The report made by this officer included recommendations for the development of social welfare in the area of the plantation, the encouragement of labourers employed by the Corporation to bring their women with them and control of immigration into and settlement of strangers in the area.

310. A summary of the findings and recommendations of the Investigating Officer, appointed by the Nigerian Government and the preliminary observations of the Nigerian Government was published in pamphlet form during the last quarter of the year. Copies of this pamphlet which is included as attachment I to this report were made available to the members of the Visiting Mission before their discussions with the Bakweri Land Committee which the Mission held as a result of the petitions on the subject received by the Trusteeship Council from the Committee.

311. The main recommendations made by the Investigating Officer were as follows:—

- (i) A Social Welfare unit to be established in the Victoria Division.
- (ii) Action to be taken to encourage an increase in the number of women resident in the Victoria Division, especially on the Plantations.
- (iii) Immigration and settlement of strangers to be controlled.
- (iv) A lands office and full facilities for granting and regularising leases to be set up in the Victoria Division.
- (v) An Agricultural Officer to be stationed permanently in the Victoria Division.
- (vi) A Co-operative Officer to be stationed permanently in the Victoria Division.
- (vii) A Medical Officer to be especially appointed to investigate medical and sanitary conditions in the Victoria Division and to give instruction on diet and other matters.
- (viii) Pollution of water supplies to be forbidden by law.
- (ix) A Forestry Reserve programme to be worked out in detail.
- (x) Improvement and rearing of livestock to receive attention and mules to be introduced to aid local transport.
- (xi) Cattle trade to be encouraged.
- (xii) Reserves to be increased in size according to acreages required providing action has been or is being concurrently taken to ensure:

- (a) safeguarding of the future of local women ;
- (b) control of immigration and settlement of strangers ;
- (c) establishment of a Land Registry and a satisfactory system of leases ;
- (d) instruction and supervision in improved agricultural methods.

312. The Nigerian Government proposes:—

- (a) that further lands for use by the indigenous inhabitants be excised from the plantation areas now leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation ;
- (b) that such lands be offered in 15-acre plots for cultivation, mainly for food crops, on controlled tenancy terms, technical assistance, social welfare services and a guaranteed market for approved crops being provided by the Corporation.

Action, however, was deferred during the year while the petitioners awaited a reply from the Trusteeship Council.

Rural Indebtedness

- Q. 89 313. Rural indebtedness is fortunately not a serious problem.

Forests

- Q. 90 314. *Forest Policy.* The main object of the forest policy of the Government is the production of the maximum benefit to the greatest number from the minimum amount of forest which is essential for the general well-being of the country.

315. To achieve this object, two main principles are observed :

- (a) The climatic and physical condition of the country must be preserved by the control, by maintenance or rehabilitation of vegetation, of the rainwater run-off in those areas where lack of control would cause damage to other lands or waterways and endanger the water supplies and soil fertility.
- (b) The supply in perpetuity of all forms of forest produce to satisfy the wants of the people must be assured by the acquisition and preservation of an adequate forest estate.

The ideal aimed at is that 25 per cent. of the land area of each Province should be dedicated to forests under planned management. It is not of course possible to adhere rigidly to this figure which must be qualified by the density of population, agricultural requirements and the disposition of forest resources.

316. *Forest Law.* The forest law consists of the Forestry Ordinance 1937 and rules and regulations made thereunder. The Ordinance provides for the protection of forest by the creation of forest reservations, the protected forest and communal forestry areas, and it empowers the Governor to make regulations or Native Authorities to make rules controlling the taking, sale and transport of forest products, the issue of licences and permits, the fixing of fees and royalties on trees, the afforestation of lands and kindred matters. Declarations of protected trees and tariffs within the Kumba Division of the Cameroons Province made by the Resident and within the jurisdiction of Adamawa Native Administration made by Adamawa Native Authority are given in attachment H.

317. The greatest areas of forest in the Territory are in the South. There are two methods by which the Government in the forest areas can fulfil its duty of ensuring a sufficient supply of forest produce for the people in generations to come. First, by Section 4 of the Forestry Ordinance referred to above, the Governor can constitute Government forest reservations in which exploitation will be permitted only in such a manner as to ensure suitable regeneration of the forest. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, however, these powers have not yet been invoked, though it has been suggested that it will be morally incumbent upon the Administration to resort to them if other methods do not suffice to obtain an adequate protected forest estate.

318. The other method which has been employed hitherto in these Provinces is to persuade Native Authorities themselves, by virtue of section 22 of the Forestry Ordinance, to constitute native administration forest reserves, the management of which is undertaken by the Native Authorities concerned. This policy has enormous advantages in that it places the care of the forest in the hands of the people directly concerned in its preservation and ensures that all profit derived from it must accrue to the community which owns the land. It will however readily be imagined that among communities such as those of the Cameroons a vast amount of persuasion by Administrative and Forestry Officers is required before a Native Authority will become convinced of the necessity for embarking on this form of compulsory saving of resources.

319. Every forest reserve so far constituted in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces is a native administration forest reserve which the Native Authority Council, on behalf of the community, has agreed to establish and therefore, although the rights of the community within the reserve have been voluntarily restricted, the land and all profit to be derived from the forest remain in the ownership of the community. But the ignorant villager, particularly the one who has a grouse against his Native Authority representatives, can hardly be expected to appreciate this: he sees only the restrictions which have resulted from the incomprehensible eagerness of the European officer to induce his Native Authority to impose them. The consequence is a popular suspicion that the white man is aiming at some kind of exploitation for his own profit.

320. The present position regarding forest reservation in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces is as follows:

Constituted Government Reserves. Nil.

Constituted Native Administration Reserves.

					<i>Area of Reserves square miles</i>
Cameroons Province:					
Victoria Division. (1,166 sq. miles)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Kumba Division. (4,162 sq. miles)					
Southern Bakundu	...	...	...	...	83
Kurup	...	...	...	...	313
Bambuko	...	...	...	...	118
Rumpi Hills	...	...	...	...	177
Barombi Lake	...	...	...	...	3
					694

	<i>Area of Reserves square miles</i>
Cameroons Province:	
Mamfe Division. (4,321 sq. miles)	
Kembong	393
Takamanda	252
Nta-Ali	128
Mbo	167
	940
Bamenda Province: (6,923 sq. miles)	
Nkom-Wum	44
Mbembe	109
Fungom	327
Bali-Ngemba	6
Bafut-Ngemba	23
Fuel Reserves	1

Over the total area in question, therefore, the percentage of land within constituted forest reserves is 13 per cent., the divisional figures being as follows :—

	<i>per cent.</i>
Bamenda Province	7.4
Mamfe Division	21.7
Kumba Division	16.7
Victoria Division	Nil

Q. 91

321. Forest Products. The following quantities of timber and firewood were produced during the year ended 31st March, 1949 :—

	<i>Cubic feet</i>
Logs	59,347
Lumber	100,401
Hewn Wood	790
Split Wood	9,600
Round Wood	1,760
Firewood	129,575

The total equivalent of all this in round timber removed from the forest is 536,001 cubic feet and its value is estimated at £17,251.

322. The Sawmill attached to the Likomba plantation, which is owned and operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation, consumed 27,424 cubic feet of timber (estimated to have produced 17,800 cubic feet of timber, valued at £4,005), and gave 13,626 man-days' employment. Pit-sawyers cut 82,339 cubic feet and 175 trees were exported in log form.

323. As a source of numerous minor forest products the forests are of vast importance to the inhabitants, but no accurate data regarding quantities or values can be given.

Minerals

Qs. 93-95
Q. 92

324. Resources—Prospecting. In 1947 the Nigerian Government decided that an exploration of the British Cameroons should be carried out to ascertain if the territory contained any workable deposits of economic minerals. Little prospecting had been done in the past, and it was in the interests of the people of the Cameroons that a systematic and

through examination should be made of the whole territory. While the project was beyond the capacity of the staff available to Government it was clearly desirable that Government should participate in, and control, it. Following negotiations with the London Tin Corporation it was agreed that a company to be known as the Cameroons Mining Corporation should be formed with an initial capital of £60,000 of which Government and the London Tin Corporation should each subscribe half, and that Government should appoint the Chairman and half of the other Directors. If any promising mineral occurrences were found a separate development company should be formed. The formal establishment of the Cameroons Mining Corporation was deferred until prospecting operations had revealed economically workable mineral deposits. Meanwhile Messrs. A.O. (Nigeria) Limited were appointed the agents and technical managers of the Corporation and authorised to begin prospecting at once.

325. A.O. (Nigeria) Limited continued the geological reconnaissance and prospecting of the territory during the year. In that part of the territory administered as part of Bornu Province and that part of Adamawa Province north of latitude 9°, no economic minerals were found and, as the geology of the area holds no promise that better results would come from further exploration, work in this area was abandoned during the year. In the other parts of the territory indications of alluvial gold, columbite and tin, limestone, bauxite and graphite have been found, and further geological reconnaissance and scout prospecting is continuing.

326. A licence was granted to the D'Arcy Exploration Company Limited and the Shell Overseas Exploration Company Limited, jointly, for a term of two years as from 1st January, 1949, with the option of renewal for a further year, to explore and search the surface of the lands of the territory for petroleum.

327. Mineral Rights. Legislation. All mineral resources are, by section 3 of the Minerals Ordinance, 1945, vested in the Crown. Other legislation relating to mines is contained in the Minerals Regulations, No. 4 of 1946, the Safe Mining Regulations, No. 5 of 1946, and the Explosives Regulations, No. 6 of 1946, the Mineral Oils Ordinance, Cap. 94 and the Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance, No. 37 of 1947. This legislation provides for the search for, working and acquisition of minerals, and regulates the grant of prospecting licences and mining leases. It also contains provisions regarding water, surveys, possession and purchase of minerals, compensation for any disturbance of the surface rights of occupiers, and damage to or destruction of any crops, economic trees or buildings, and inquiry into accidents. Qs. 93-4

328. Provision is included in the Minerals Ordinance for the restoration of any areas which have been worked for mining so that they may as soon as possible become available for ordinary purposes of cultivation. This is effected by individual covenants attached to each mining right or mining lease. Q. 95

Agriculture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry Organisation of Public Services

Qs. 96-106.

329. Agriculture. General supervision in agriculture is carried out by the Deputy Directors of Agriculture, Eastern and Northern Provinces at Enugu and Kaduna. For the Northern Areas of the Trust Territory more direct control is exercised by the Agricultural Officers stationed at Q. 96

Maiduguri, Yola and Yandev, assisted within the territory by a staff of trained African assistants employed by Government and the Native Authorities. The Dikwa Native Authority maintains from its own funds an agricultural service advised by the Senior Agricultural Officer at Maiduguri.

330. In Bamenda Province there is an Agricultural Experimental Station situated near the Provincial Headquarters, while in addition there are demonstration farms at Santa, Babungo and Banso and a small rice demonstration farm at Babeke. The Senior Agricultural Officer, Bamenda, is in charge of departmental work in both Provinces of the Southern Cameroons. The staff consists of a Woman Agricultural Officer (for 7 months), one Assistant Agricultural Officer, four Agricultural Assistants, thirteen Field Overseers and five temporary Extension Assistants. Of these, ten are engaged mainly on extension work among farmers which includes advice and assistance in the layout and planting of permanent crops and foodstuffs. Organised visits of parties of farmers to the main experimental station and to demonstration farms are arranged and individual visits by farmers interested in any branch of the station's activities are always encouraged.

331. In Kumba Division there are two Field Overseers, one stationed at Kumba, where he is engaged on extension work, and the other at Esosong, where he is in charge of 7 acres of cinchona plots which are maintained for experimental purposes.

332. In Mamfe Division a Field Overseer is stationed at Babeke where he supervises work on an experimental plot nearby planted corn and does general extension work among farmers in the locality.

333. *Animal Husbandry.* The public services in animal husbandry are the responsibility of the Veterinary and Agricultural Departments of Nigeria. The Veterinary Department is primarily concerned with the prevention and control of the diseases of domestic livestock. The Department demonstrates and gives information about proper methods of calf-rearing, castration of scrub bulls, culling of uneconomical animals, conservation of winter-feeding, herd limitation, rotational grazing, pasture improvement and improvement of the preparation of Hides and Skins for sale or export. The Department also supervises closely the movement of slaughter cattle along stock routes, to improve conditions of travel and to control disease.

334. The Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Eastern Region, stationed at Enugu, directs these activities in the Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces and the Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Northern Region, acts similarly in the Bornu, Adamawa and Benue areas through provincial staff. This consists of a Veterinary Officer and two Development Officers and Government and Native Authority junior service staff working whole time in the Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces—and one Development Officer with Government and Native Authority staff on whole time duty in the remaining areas. Part time supervision was given by Veterinary Officers, Hides and Skins Inspectors and departmental junior service staff, stationed in Bornu and Adamawa Provinces.

335. *Fisheries.* Fisheries development is still in the experimental stage and is the responsibility of the Department of Commerce and Industries.

Agriculture

PRODUCTION METHODS

336. Food Supply. The Territory is generally more than self sufficient Q. 100
in food production and the only foods imported are salt, sugar, palm oil and fresh fruit. There is a considerable trade in foodstuffs between Bamenda and Cameroons Province where a large labour force is employed on the Corporation's plantations. Exports from Bamenda include cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, maize, beans, potatoes and groundnuts. There is a similar trade including dried fish and livestock between Dikwa and other parts of the Bornu Province. Although there is provision in the Native Authorities' Ordinances for compelling the indigenous people to plant food sufficient for their needs, the need to apply such compulsion has not arisen.

337. There have been no significant changes during the year in the Q. 97
acres devoted to the principal agricultural products, and the propor- Q. 98
tion of arable land devoted to foodcrops, and crops marketed locally, remains at around 98 per cent. In Bamenda Province increased interest was taken in the export crops of coffee and cocoa. Some 300 additional acres of arabica coffee were planted, and a substantial acreage of neglected and almost derelict cocoa was brought back into cultivation. Some new cocoa planting was also undertaken. In Dikwa Emirate there have been signs of increasing interest in market gardening and citrus growing.

338. Improved methods. The number of farmers who have adopted Q. 99
improved methods of cultivation is still negligible but propaganda in this respect is being increased and modern methods of cultivation including rotational cropping, the making and use of farm yard manure and compost, contour ridging and other soil conservation measures are demonstrated on all farms under the control of the Agricultural Department, and on the small farms attached to many of the bigger schools. The extension of mixed animal and crop husbandry by further introduction of ox-drawn ploughs has continued in Dikwa: during the year three "mixed farmers" were also established in the Mubi district which has been selected for the 1950 Mixed Farming drive and where it is hoped that 40-50 farmers will be provided with cattle and ploughs next season. Improved cotton and rice seed introduced in this area during 1949 proved very popular, whilst yams grown for the first time gave promising yields. Equipment is on order for a demonstration of mechanical farming at Bamenda, whilst work is in progress at the Maiduguri Experimental Station to study the economics of mechanisation with a view to its wider application.

339. Pest Control. The swamps near Lake Chad are considered some Q. 102
of the more important breeding grounds of the migratory locusts, and the area is under constant patrol by scouts working under the Departmental Entomologist. No major plant pests have so far been notified, and the cocoa of the Cameroons Provinces appears free from "Swollen shoot" disease.

Fisheries

340. Fisheries do not constitute an important source of food supply. Q. 103
Deep-sea fishing has not been developed nor does it appear that much Q. 104
development of existing methods with the tackle and canoes at present employed is possible. The principal coastal fisheries are concentrated

in the Rio-del-Rey estuary and fishing is carried out there almost exclusively by immigrant fishermen from Nigeria. Inshore cast netting for *athmalosa fimbriata*, a type of shad, is the chief activity, though some lining is carried out, and in the shallower parts numerous basket-traps and weirs are used. The fish is smoke-dried and much is carried to Nigeria in canoes for sale.

341. Lake Chad. Although the portion of Lake Chad, in the Dikwa Division, is small, there is a large transit trade in the fish from this important fishery through the division. All the fish undergoes a primitive open-air drying process, which is sufficient to preserve it in a state fit for human consumption at its ultimate destination, often nowadays as far as the southern provinces of Nigeria. The distribution which is entirely in the hands of traders indigenous to Nigeria is carried out by lorry from the division to railhead in Jos.

342. Coastal Fisheries. It is considered that the coastal fisheries are capable of considerable development as the result of the use of boats, preferably with power auxiliary to sail, 30 to 50 feet long, of European design, capable of carrying much more net and fish than the canoes in present use, of greater cruising range and weather resisting qualities, combined with much larger nets of the drift and pursuing types than the present primitive cast nets.

Drift nets have been introduced in the small crater lakes and also in a lake near Wum (Bamenda Province).

In co-operation with the Cameroons Development Corporation sea fishing with the try net continued off Victoria until the end of April 1949, with some success, though the craft used was not entirely suitable.

Now that a Fisheries Officer has been posted to the Eastern Region it should be possible to devote more time to sea fisheries off the Cameroons coast. From time to time also the services of a Master Fisherman can be made available to the Cameroons Development Corporation to train local employees with a view to increasing fish supplies for the plantation labour.

343. Curing. It has now been concluded that the traditional method of curing fish is satisfactory for all ordinary purposes and no alternative methods are being considered until supplies of fish increase greatly.

Animals : Meat

Q. 105

344. Animals raised. Cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry are raised throughout the territory, mainly for the production of meat for internal consumption and hides and skins for export. The general standard of livestock is low, but all types are extremely hardy and are a considerable source of income for their owners.

345. In Victoria Division experiments are to be made under the supervision of a Veterinary Officer (Development) to find out if it is possible to graze cattle on the high slopes of the Cameroons mountain. If it is, the local supply of meat which has already slightly increased, should be greatly improved within a short period.

The climate and grasslands of the Bamenda Plateau are very favourable for a pastoral industry and large herds of nomadic cattle are pastured there. Indeed the concentration of cattle in some areas is more than can be carried without detriment to the soil and pasture and it has

become necessary to effect control by the enforcement of Native Administration grazing rules. Many cattle are trekked to Nigeria for slaughter, and an increasing quantity of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry find their way to the Cameroons Province where plantation labour provides a steady market. Cattle and other small stock are of considerable importance also in the northern territory and besides goats and sheep the average Dikwa family generally owns one or more cows. The Agricultural Department is taking active steps to raise the standards of quality, feeding, and management of the indigenous breeds of the region. Selective breeding on scientific lines is carried out with the Shuwa breed at the Maiduguri Stock farm with a view to the placement of superior stud bulls in the villages. Similar work with the Chad breed, which have become particularly adapted to the environment of the swamps of Lake Chad, is being carried out in Dikwa itself. Horses and donkeys are raised in smaller numbers throughout the territory.

346. Meat Supply. Slaughter stock are generally trekked to the meat markets, and no meat processing is carried out in the territory. It is hoped to remedy the shortage of meat in the southern portion of the Cameroons Province, referred to on page 82 (paragraph 100) of the 1948 report, by a scheme to raise and fatten stock on the higher grassy slopes of the Cameroons Mountain. All other areas have adequate supplies. Q. 106

347. Measures against over-stocking. On page 83 of the 1948 report, paragraph 105, the problems of over-stocking and soil erosion in the Mambila Plateau were described. Early in the year an administrative officer joined the two Development Officers (Veterinary) there, and with their assistance and the co-operation of the District Council, put into effect a number of measures designed to alleviate these problems. These measures include:—

- (a) The partitioning of the four largest grazing areas under the supervision of Fulani headmen, thereby insuring a stricter supervision of the proposed system of cattle control and an increase in the Fulani representation on the District Council.
- (b) The re-distribution of herds from those pastures which have been over-grazed in recent years to others where a heavier head of stock could be carried.
- (c) The investigation of graziers' complaints against the encroachment of farmers on their pastures, and more especially immigrant farmers from Bamenda. As a means of reducing this farmer-grazier friction and in order that the rich farming land at Hainare might be utilized, consideration is being given to a scheme whereby the Kaka community (ex-Bamenda) might be induced to form a compact settlement there.
- (d) The reconnaissance of new pastures, of which the most important is the Filinga Plateau in the neighbouring District of Gashaka. After this preliminary reconnaissance, an experimental herd voluntarily assembled by prominent local cattle owners on a guarantee being given that all losses would be compensated by the Native Authority was pastured on Filinga throughout the wet season. The potentially valuable grazing on this plateau has enjoyed an unenviable reputation among the Fulani graziers of recent years and had been avoided by them.

348. It had been intended to introduce a system of permits issuable to individual graziers, but the implementation of this measure has been deferred pending the posting of an Administrative Officer permanently to the Mambila Plateau. Though ultimately desirable this measure is not of immediate importance, since, partly as a result of the restriction of further movement of herds into the district, and partly as a result of the migration of the less amenable Fulani from the district, the dangers of over-grazing and soil erosion have been in great measure minimized.

349. A survey has been made of the Filinga Plateau nearby to investigate its unpopularity as a grazing area. Construction of the Veterinary Immunisation Centre on the Mambila Plateau was completed during the year and has much improved the living conditions of all veterinary personnel and provided a centre from which the practical work and advisory service can be satisfactorily carried out.

350. In Bamenda, the Cattle Control Rules are proving effective in attaining their objectives of better cattle per acre, fewer farm-grazier disputes and the conservation of the soil, herbage and fertility.

351. *Hides.* In all areas hides and skins inspectors, sub-inspectors and veterinary assistants gave instruction during the year in the approved methods of flaying and preparing hides and skins for export.

352. *Disease Control.* On the Plateaux of Bamenda and Mambila cattle are entirely free from Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, the scourges of the other cattle raising areas in the Territory and Nigeria. Measures to exclude the entry of these diseases have been successful while Blackquarter and Foot and Mouth Disease have been controlled by vaccination and quarantine.

353. Rigid control of all stock approaching these plateaux as immigrants or in transit is effected through veterinary control posts. Unfortunately less control is possible over the lions, leopards and hyenas that attack livestock and cause serious losses.

Industry

Q. 107-110
Q. 67

354. *Local Handicrafts.* Industry is at present confined to local handicrafts on a "cottage industry" basis: these are not on a large scale, but are pursued (usually in the dry season, with farming during the rains) by a householder and his family, with possibly a few friends or relatives, but no paid employees as such, though the craftsman will take in learners.

355. The local handicrafts include spinning and weaving locally grown cotton into widths of up to 24 inches (though usually narrower); indigo dyeing, using the local indigo; the making of clothes and ornaments; tanning and dyeing of local skins and working them up into harness, shoes, cushions and other useful or ornamental objects; working local iron ore or scrap into hoes, bits, swords and knives; casting imported brass and copper into small ornamental objects among the Higi and Fali and the tribes of Bamenda; making iron arrow heads and various types of utilitarian pottery; making mats from grasses and raffia and the production of often beautifully decorated calabashes. The products of these crafts are almost all absorbed locally.

Q. 108

356. *Development possibilities.* There are few immediate possibilities for the development of local handicrafts and industries. Staff to train the people in improved methods is not available and there would be

little local market for such industries on account of the smallness of the population and lack of wealth. Attempts are being made in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces to encourage the use of bricks and tiles locally made, but suitable materials are not found everywhere, transport costs are heavy and few can afford the first cost of building in brick. There has, however, been some success in developing this industry, which was started at three of the divisional headquarters on the initiative of the District Officers, funds being supplied by the Native Authorities. In each case the industry has now been handed over as a going concern to private African enterprise. A similar venture in leather manufacture and the making of leather articles at Kumba has not been so successful because of difficulty in finding a suitable African willing to take over the business. The quality of leather produced was not, moreover, very high and it is generally found that local opinion scorns local production unless it can compete in quality and price with the machine-made imported articles. Raffia handicrafts, basket work and pottery have possibilities but unless an improved article at the same price as the unimproved one can be produced there would be little local market for it.

357. The Department of Commerce and Industries has expanded its technical staff and is now in a better position to assist local business enterprise with advice on industrial projects. Towards the end of the year the Department of Commerce and Industries with the Veterinary Department began to try out the possibilities of the development of the production of clarified butter fat in the Bamenda area and Southern Adamawa. This product, which contains 97 per cent. pure butter fat, is manufactured from fresh cream obtained from milk purchased from the Fulani; the skimmed milk is returned to them for their diet. For the present production is being directed to the supplying of fat to meet local needs. Q. 109

358. In Bamenda Province a small brick and tile works has been started at Ndu in the north eastern district under the Community Development Programme. The American Baptist Mission is contemplating a large building programme in the neighbourhood and has promised the works orders which should give it a good start.

359. Adequate capital is available for small scale development from the funds administered by the Nigeria Local Development Board. This has now been regionalised and Trust Territory interests are dealt with by the Regional Development (Loan) and Production Development Boards of the Eastern and Northern Regions. The inhabitants of the Territory have been slow to take advantage of these facilities but by the end of 1949 applications were beginning to come forward. In Bamenda Province, for instance, two local farmers obtained loans of £200 each from the Eastern Regional Development Loan Board for enlarging and improving their piggeries.

360. *Tourism.* In existing conditions tourist traffic is incapable of development. There are no hotels, and the few roads are rough. Although the Cameroon Mountain, the Kumba drowned crater lakes, the Manenguba plateau and the Bamenda highlands provide scenery possibly as grand as anything outside the Himalayas, only those accustomed to roughing it would at present enjoy the effort of reaching these scenes and putting up with the bare resthouse accommodation available to travellers. Q. 110

Investments

Qs. 111-2
Q. 111

361. Figures are not available for the amount of private capital invested in the territory by the German owners of plantations prior to the 3rd September, 1939, when their enterprises passed to the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property. Excluding these investments, the total outside private capital invested in the territory up to the beginning of 1949 is estimated at £100,000. No accretions of outside private capital invested are known to have occurred during the year. During 1947 the sum of £850,000 was made available by the Government of Nigeria to the Cameroons Development Corporation for the acquisition by purchase of the enemy assets.

Q. 112

362. The only foreign investments in the territory are those of four British companies engaged in general trade and of one British banking organisation. The investments of the British trading and banking organisations are estimated to total £100,000, and these organisations are registered in the United Kingdom.

Transport and Communications

Q. 113-5
Qs. 113, 114

363. The following pages describe the existing facilities and services relating to transport and communication. No distinction is made between indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants in their use, ownership or operation.

(a) *Posts.* There are six post offices with full public facilities and nine postal agencies for the sale of stamps and postal orders and the receipt and despatch of ordinary and registered letters.

Internal mails are exchanged thrice weekly between chief towns and once or twice weekly between others.

Funds have been voted for the purchase of a fleet of mail vans. These went into service shortly after the end of the year on the route Victoria-Buea-Kumba-Mamfe-Bamenda.

Q. 115

External mails are exchanged in both directions with Great Britain, Nigeria, Cameroons under French Trusteeship and Fernando Po. These services include:

United Kingdom	...	surface mail from Tiko;
United Kingdom	...	air mail via Lagos.
Nigeria	... ..	despatch and delivery weekly by surface mail via Calabar and Enugu.
Nigeria	... ..	despatch and delivery weekly by air mail via Port Harcourt, Benin, and Lagos.

(b) *Telephone and radio-telephones.* There are public exchanges at Victoria, Buea and Tiko. These telephone exchanges are connected by means of telephone trunks. The number of telephone sets in each of these exchange areas is as shown below:

Victoria	... ..	79 sets
Buea	... ..	58 sets
Tiko	... ..	47 sets

There is no radio-telephone. A service between Buea and Enugu in Nigeria is contemplated.

(c) *Telegraphs, cables and wireless telegraphs.* There are telegraph offices at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda with the following telegraph circuit:

Victoria-Tiko ...	... ..	} Land
Tiko-Buea-Kumba ...	... ..
Buea-Duala (Cameroons under French Trusteeship)	... ..	} Lines
Tiko-Lagos ...	... ..	} Wireless
Mamfe-Lagos ...	... ..
Bamenda-Lagos ...	... ..	} Telegraphs

There is no telegraph or telephone circuit carried in cables. Owing to the effect of the mountain of the territory on wireless reception, it has not been practicable to establish direct communication between the northern and southern areas.

(d) *Broadcasting, radio receiving and radio distribution.* A special broadcast service from the British Broadcasting Corporation is beamed to West Africa. There is at yet no broadcasting or radio distribution system in the territory.

All telecommunications systems with the exception of a few licensed private telephone systems are owned and operated by the Government of Nigeria. A radio distribution service at Victoria is contemplated.

(e) *Roads, bridle paths and tracks.* The total mileage of the roads in the territory in 1949 was 1,347, compared with 1,164 in 1948. Of this total 35 miles have a bituminous surface, 699 are all season roads and 613 are dry season tracks.

The following new construction was undertaken during the year:—

<i>Road</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
Bafut-Modele-Wum ...	completed to mile 66 (28 new miles constructed).
Bamenda-Ndu-Binka-Kimbi River	completed to mile 128 (18 new miles constructed).
Toungo-Serti	80 miles of dry season road opened. Serti is the new headquarters of Gashaka District. The Districts traversed by this pilot road are sparsely populated and of difficult terrain, and it is an achievement of note that 80 miles of dry season road have been constructed by the local communities working under the guidance of young Administrative Officers. It will soon be possible to reach Mambila District within four days of leaving Yola, in contrast to the travelling time of eleven days as heretofore. A signal demonstration of the value of this road will be given to the local people when the building of a new layout is commenced at Serti, and stores have to be transported from Yola.
Mamfe-Kamboug-Nfum ...	extended to 48 miles.
Bambui-Njinikom	extended to 8 miles.

<i>Road</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
Jibero-Belel-Sorau ...	Dry season roads have been laid down following the same methods as for the Toungo-Serti road mentioned above. The roads will provide links between District Headquarters, the large market of Sorau, and the main road system of Northern Nigeria.
Song-Holma-Maiha ...	
Karlahi	
	A new dry season road has been built. Karlahi is on the boundary of the Territory near the unsettled area of the Alantika Mountains. It is the projected new headquarters of Vere District.

The following improvements were made to existing roads:—

<i>Roads</i>	<i>Work</i>
Banso Road	Timber bridges replaced by permanent structures.
Widekum Road	
Victoria Bibundi	Re-aligned.
Little Gombe Mubi Road ...	Improvement made to drainage and carriageway.
Mayo-Belwa-Jada Road ...	Drainage and culverts provided. Road being converted to all-season standard. Six miles were completed in 1949 and it is hoped to complete the whole Mayo-Jada stage (23 miles) in 1951. Jada is the administrative headquarters of the Chamba area, and the most important market town in the southern area of the Adamawa portion of the Territory. It is also intended to complete the conversion to Toungo.

Q. 115

The following roads link the Territory with external points:—

<i>(i) Roads to Nigeria</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
Mamfe-Calabar	under construction.
Mamfe-Ikom	under construction but open to limited traffic.
Bafu-Modele-Ogoja	under construction.
Dikwa-Maiduguri	open to traffic.
Mubi-Little Gombe	open to traffic.
Mambila Plateau to Makurdi	projected.
Bama to Maiduguri	open to traffic.
Yola to Sorau	projected.
<i>(ii) Road to French Cameroons</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
Bamenda-Santa-Nkongsamba	open to traffic.
Tombel Penju	open to traffic.
Tombel-Loum	open to traffic.
Mundame-Mbanga	open to traffic.
Tali-Dschang	projected.
Dikwa-Fort Lamy	open to traffic.
Bama-Morona	open to traffic.

(f) *Railroads.* The only railroad is the light track line serving the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation.

(g) *Air.* A twice weekly air service is maintained from Lagos to Tiko with intermediate stops at Benin and Port Harcourt.

(h) *Civil Air Fields.* There are two civil air fields in the territory, viz. :—

Tiko.—The runway extension to 1,300 yards has been completed. A surface dressing is projected.

Mamfe.—The runway has been extended and consolidation is in hand. An airfield at Bamenda is projected.

The nearest airfields in Nigeria outside the Territory are at Yola, Maiduguri, Calabar and Enugu.

(i) *Meteorological Services.* Meteorological records are kept at Victoria, Mamfe and Bamenda, and in addition rainfall is measured at Buea, Bansa, Debunscha, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda.

(j) *Shipping Facilities.* Messrs. Elders & Fyffes maintain a steamship service between Tiko and the United Kingdom for the shipping of bananas and mail. This operated at 4 or 5 day intervals during most of 1949. With some interruptions owing to shortage of craft the Nigerian Marine maintained a bi-monthly service between Nigerian ports and Victoria throughout the year. In addition, there is a weekly mail service with Calabar by the Cameroons Development Corporation's motor barge.

Vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, the United Africa Company and Messrs. John Holt and Company Limited occasionally visit Victoria to and from the United Kingdom, via Nigerian ports.

(k) *Ports.* At Victoria there is anchorage for large vessels in Ambas Bay, with lighterage for cargo and passengers. The pier at Victoria is condemned, but there is a 200-foot launch pier at Bota erected by a German plantation company and a 5-ton crane. The wharf was widened by the Cameroons Development Corporation in 1949.

At Tiko there is a light construction wharf for one vessel, 400 feet long, with a maximum draught of 19 feet spring tides and 17 feet neap tides. There is a 2-ton crane on the wharf.

At Rio del Rey there is a river anchorage with a maximum draught of 21 feet 6 inches spring and 20 feet neap tides.

Lighthouses are placed at Debunscha and Nachtigal. It is proposed to establish beacons at each.

(l) *Inland Waterways.* The Mungo and Meme rivers are navigable up river from Tiko and Rio del Rey by shallow draught craft only, and for 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.

Public Works

Q. 116 **364. Buildings.** The following public buildings were under construction or completed during the year :—

Victoria	...	...	Two Junior Service Quarters. Junior Service Rest House.
Bota	...	...	Customs Buildings. Junior Service Quarters.
Tiko	...	...	Junior Service Quarters. Senior Service Rest House. Customs Station.
Kumba	...	...	Domestic Science Centre. Quarters for Forestry Officer. Junior Service Quarters. Senior Service Rest House.
Buea	...	...	Domestic Science Centre. Police Barracks. Warders Lines.
Mamfe	...	...	Warders Quarters. Government School.
Bamenda	...	...	Senior Service Quarters. Junior Service Quarters.
Nkambe	...	...	Dispensary Native Administration Centre. Dispensers Quarters.
Banso	...	...	Senior Service Rest House. Market Stall.
Njimikom	...	...	Dispensary.
Bali	...	...	Native Court.
Bikom	...	...	Native Court.
Misaje	...	...	Dispensary.
Bambui	...	...	School. Senior Service Quarters. Labour lines. Junior Service Quarters.
Ndop	...	...	Court and Offices. School classroom.
Mbengui	...	...	N.A. Centre.
Wum	...	...	Dispensers Quarters. N.A. Centre.
Mubi	...	...	Veterinary Centre. Elementary Training Centre. Hospital. Prison.
Jada	...	...	Two Class-room Elementary School.
Toungo	...	...	Two Class-room Elementary School. Dispensary.
Madagali	...	...	Dispensary.
Bama	...	...	Divisional Office. N.A. Offices. Council Chamber. Dispensary.

365. The following public buildings are projected:—

Kumba	...	...	Office and Quarters for Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
Victoria	...	...	Electricity Offices and Showroom.
Buea	...	...	Electricity Offices and Showroom.
Madagali	...	...	} Elementary Schools.
Michika	...	...
Serti	...	...
Sorau	...	...	} Dispensaries.
Serti...	...	...
Holma	...	...
Mubi	...	...	} Market Stalls.
Jada...	...	...
Mubi	...	...	48 bed Cottage Hospital. Preliminary work. Testing for water and collection of local building material already undertaken.
Gembu	...	...	Veterinary Immunisation Centre.
Serti...	...	...	District Headquarters.
Gwoza	...	...	Elementary School.
			Police Barracks.
			Veterinary Clinic.
			Workshops.
			Brick Kiln.
Karlaki	...	...	District Headquarters, School dispensary to serve Koma pagans of Alantika Mountains. (Southern Area.)

366. *Other Public Works.* Those completed or projected are:—

Jada ...	...	...	Wells completed.
Bamenda	...	...	Water supply projected.
Victoria	...	...	} Water supply projected.
Kumba	...	...
Tombel	...	...

367. *Roads.* Road construction has been described in paragraph 363 (c).

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

General

368. This Section of the report, which deals with many aspects of social advancement, should not be read in isolation, for most of the activities of the Government, the Native Administrations and the missionary voluntary agencies are directly concerned with the improvement of social welfare. Some of the measures described in the political section of the report, such as reforms in local government, are of importance to social development; so too are economic measures such as the organisation of produce marketing to secure fair and stable prices for the producer. Nor does this section include education, which has a section to itself (Section H).

369. This Section however does include descriptions of the social conditions of the population, their human rights such as freedom of expression, their labour problems and conditions, their health and housing, and then deals with social security and welfare and prison organisation.

Q. 117

370. Staff and Expenditure. The numbers of Government and Native Administration staff employed in the territory are given in Tables 5 and 7 in the statistical appendix and the numbers of missionaries in paragraph 438. The Government and Native Authority expenditures on medical, educational and other welfare services is given in Tables 15 to 18 in the Appendix. No figures for expenditure by the missions are available. The missions' greatest social welfare activity is education, and the arrangements for co-ordinating mission and government policy in this field are described in paragraph 607.

Q. 118

371. Aims: Progress in 1949. The aim of social welfare measures in the territory is to improve the living conditions, health and education of the people and the main general measures taken towards this end are to be found throughout this report. Efforts to improve communications are described in paragraph 363 (e); the marketing organisations to secure stable prices in paragraphs 176 and onwards; the medical programme in paragraphs 488 and onwards; the work of the Labour Department in paragraphs 448 and onwards; the educational programme in paragraphs 592 and onwards; and research in paragraphs 659 to 661. As a detailed example of measures of social welfare taken in 1949, the following paragraphs describe work undertaken in Victoria Division.

372. Social welfare work within the plantations in this Division is under the charge of a Director of Welfare and the activities of his department are described at length in the Cameroons Development Corporation's Annual Report for the year 1948. These welfare activities embrace a large proportion of the population of Victoria Division. Educational assistance from the Cameroons Development Corporation is now being given and will prove of great importance to the social advancement of children of both employees and non-employees. No other specific organization exists solely for the purpose of social advancement but the people of Victoria and Tiko, and, in particular, the women of Victoria, have shown during the year signs of an awakening consciousness of the necessity for some communal effort.

373. In Victoria Division a Village Community Development Scheme has been instituted at Tiko. A car park and a new and better drainage scheme have been almost completed during the year and the re-surfacing of the main town road and the erection of new public latrines will be begun early in 1950. A new dispensary and ante-natal clinic are to be built. Funds for community development provided by Government as part of the Development Plan are required to be supplemented by communal effort in the proportionate value of one to two. Sites for four wells have also been reconnoitred for the use of Tiko Town and will be sunk early in 1950.

374. Electricity is now available in Victoria for private consumers who can also hire domestic electrical equipment from the Nigeria Government Electricity Undertakings. Street lighting has been introduced at Victoria.

Q. 120

375. Ex-Servicemen. No serious problems have been created by the return of ex-servicemen to the Territory. The possibilities of unemployment among returning soldiers, and in certain cases of special distress and need, were anticipated by the enactment of the Employment of Ex-Servicemen Ordinance (No. 48 of 1945) and of the Nigerian Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association Ordinance, 1946. The former measure ensures that the claims of ex-servicemen receive first consideration by employers

and fixes quotas for the relative numbers of ex-servicemen and others who may be employed in certain categories of work. In August, 1949, it became necessary to relax the enforcement of the quota system in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces since otherwise, because of the shortage of ex-service applicants, the necessary supply of labour for the plantations could not have been obtained. The latter measure authorises the establishment of the Nigerian Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association with the following objects :

- (a) to promote comradeship between ex-servicemen ;
- (b) to raise and administer funds for the benefit of ex-servicemen ;
- (c) to assist necessitous ex-servicemen whether by grants of money or otherwise ;
- (d) to establish and maintain such welfare bureaux as it may think fit ;
- (e) to establish and maintain such hostels as it may think fit, for aged or infirm ex-servicemen and their families ; and
- (f) generally to further the interests and welfare of ex-servicemen.

376. The great majority of ex-servicemen have now settled down and the situation is rapidly approaching when all registered and employable men are already in employment. There remains a small but vociferous group of persons who have refused to accept employment as labourers, though this is available for any who are prepared to accept it, and continue to demand jobs at high salaries for which they have neither the qualifications nor the capabilities.

Population Statistics : Social Conditions

A. Population

377. The estimated population of the Territory in 1949 was 1,033,000, **Q. 196** compared with 991,000 in 1948. (See note at head of Table 1 of Statistical Appendix.) Of this total under 500 were non-indigenous inhabitants.

378. The last census of the population was in 1931. The war prevented a census in 1941, and the next is due in 1951. The 1931 census covered the whole of the territory. Estimates of the population are usually based on a multiple of the known taxable male figures taken from the tax rolls prepared by the Native Authorities. These figures are multiplied by 3.5, as this factor appears to be a rough approximation for the average of the proportion of old men, women and children to taxable (or able-bodied) men. Apart from possible error due to the use of this factor, there is always a risk that individuals are managing to evade tax, or that deaths are being recorded, but boys reaching taxable age are not. The nomad herdsmen are not counted at all ; they do not reside in one place throughout the year and only pay tax on their cattle, so that their own numbers are irrelevant to taxation statistics.

B. Social Conditions

(i) GENERAL

379. The general social and religious structure of the various indigenous **Qs. 121-135** groups in the territory has been summarised in paragraph 27. The following paragraphs give further details.

380. *The North. Moslems of the Plains.* The various races that **Q. 121** inhabit the plains have all acquired a superficial similarity of social

structure through the influence of Islam, which in its local form countenances sufficient breaches of its strictly religious aspects to be able to absorb without difficulty many who still remain pagan at heart. The outward signs of the Moslem faith are everywhere to be found, but its inward meaning is honoured by comparatively few. In the past the Moslems of the plains regarded the pagans as inferior beings, mainly useful as a source of slave labour. This great social and religious cleavage between the Moslem of the plains and the more primitive animist of the hills, is with the constant supervision of the administration and more frequent contact through improved communications, tending to disappear, and will continue to do so as more pagans obtain the benefits of education and a less parochial outlook.

381. Moslems and pagans stand equal in the eyes of the law, but 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 thus gain confidence in the management of their own affairs. The Fulani, having received the first benefits of their own educational system and then of modern education, still retain most of the higher posts in the Native Administration, though an increasing number of pagans are now entering it. The present practice is that the people of a hamlet choose their own Head, who represents them in choosing a Village Area Head; no District Head, who is appointed by the Emir, can long remain in office unless he establishes and maintains cordial relations with the Village Heads. The District Heads, and for that matter the Emir, come in most cases from old-established ruling families, and to this extent only can there be said to be a privileged class. Equally, no group is restricted in its activities; personal qualities are the only distinctions in all walks of life and one law applies to all.

382. *Hill Pagans.* The hill pagans, on the other hand, have enjoyed no such unifying element as Islam and, although they exhibit throughout a striking similarity of language, customs, social organisation and religious beliefs, each clan asserts that it is separate and independent, and that each group has no connection with any other.

383. The kindred groups in the area acknowledge a common cult of their founder to whom annual celebrations are made by the members of the whole group and at which the chief of the senior kindred group takes precedence as the religious head. As ancestor worship and fetishism are inseparable from their temporal life this religious head is *ipso facto* temporal clan chief, even though in practice he cannot exercise much power over the peoples of other kindred groups owing to their inherently independent character and the limited allegiance to him of their strongly patriarehal society.

384. Their customs do not appear to recognise any political organisation wider than the exogamous kindred, and the formation of councils and courts where representatives of different tribes meet and work together with their District Head are new developments to them and consequently cannot be hastened. As education spreads amongst them, however, and peace gives them greater opportunities of visiting and learning from other peoples, their outlook is broadening and more and more individuals are making openings for themselves outside the narrow confines of their hills. This rugged individuality of the pagan brings its own safeguards against privilege and restrictive practices, and the only

extent to which a legal distinction exists for them is when the Emir's Court experiences difficulty over accepting the evidence of a pagan unsupported by an oath on the Koran. The courts established in the hills, however, administer their own law and custom in civil cases, while, in serious criminal cases, the Magistrate's and Supreme Courts, where no religious distinctions are recognised, are available.

385. *The South.* In the greater part of the Southern Cameroons the social organisation is based on the family and there are no wide social or religious groups. There is a tendency for converts to Christianity to associate with one another, due to the bond of a common belief, and to the fact that in general the Christian element is the educated element, but this has not led to any general cleavage between Christians and pagans within the family, clan or tribe.

386. In the "Chieftainship" areas the chiefs and their families receive from their people the personal respect and the duty due to their offices.

387. Neither the common nor criminal law recognises social or religious distinctions of any kind, both according equal rights to all.

388. *Position regarding slavery and practices akin.* Slavery practices **Q. 122** have existed in the past, but there are none now. The Criminal Code of Nigeria, which is applied to the territory, provides in sections 364-369 for offences against liberty: any person convicted of slave dealing is liable to fourteen years' imprisonment. There is no problem of freed slaves or their descendants.

389. *North.* In the northern areas there is no evidence of the purchase of children or pledging them for debt. Negotiations for a marriage may start before a girl has reached puberty, but she can and frequently does refuse her suitor after reaching puberty. In general, girls and women in the pagan areas are freer to follow their own inclinations in matters of betrothal and marriage than are their sisters of the Moslem faith and society where the general position of women, particularly in the richer and more important families, is more circumscribed. **Q. 123**

390. *South.* No such cases in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces have come to the notice of District Officers or the police during 1949. The greater feeling of emancipation among the women, education among the men, and the knowledge that there will be swift reaction in the event of any attempt at compulsion are having their effect.

(ii) POPULATION MOVEMENTS

391. *Seasonal Movements.* There is a considerable seasonal movement of the population within the territory or between the territory and Nigeria, usually with the object of seeking better farmland or grazing areas. There are no restrictions on this, but no non-native except a public officer may enter certain districts scheduled as "Unsettled", under Cap. 77 of the Laws of Nigeria, without a permit (vide paragraph 44). All persons, both Europeans and Africans, wishing to travel into the French Cameroons are required to possess a *laissez passer*, or passport. **Q. 124**
Q. 125

392. The results of this seasonal movement may be summarised as follows:—

(a) *Bamenda.* The influx of Fulani cattle owners into the grasslands of Bamenda Division has had certain economic consequences. The herds

at present grazing are estimated to have an aggregate value of £1,600,000 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 landowners 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. Both sides are coming to realise that their interests are mutual. The agriculturist needs meat and manure for his soil while the Fulani needs grazing and this depends on retaining the goodwill of the landowners. During 1949 special attention was given to reconciling the interests of the nomadic cattle owner and the settled cultivator: a cattle control officer was posted to the area with the function of concentrating on this problem and his efforts have met with most gratifying success.

(b) *Cameroons Province.* Outside the Victoria Division, there is a general coming and going between the province 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 but few settle permanently. 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 indigenous inhabitants of the forest country.

In the Victoria and Kumba Divisions there is a labour force of approximately 23,000 on the plantations. This has contributed to a shortage of foodstuffs and there is a tendency to resent the presence of "foreigners". There is a certain amount of prostitution, and it is the intention of the Cameroons Development Corporation to provide more accommodation for wives of labourers. This should go a long way to combating the evil.

(c) *The Northern Areas.* No appreciable changes and movements of the population of the plains are taking place, but there is a steady drift of pagans down from the hills, mainly for farming purposes. This has little social consequence except perhaps to increase the pagans' chances of contact with the outside world. The economic results should be an increase in food production and prosperity from the greater area under cultivation. Care will have to be taken that this gain is not won at a considerable cost, since the soil on the hills is subject to swift erosion as soon as the upkeep of the terraces is neglected. The position is not yet serious, however, and can be dealt with by afforestation.

Q. 126

393. *Attitude to Immigration—Nigeria and French Cameroons.* As has been stated in the preceding paragraphs, there is a small but steady influx of Nigerians and natives of the French Cameroons, but it is not possible to give figures as there are no restrictions on free movements between Nigeria and the Cameroons. Should the indigenous inhabitants of the territory regard the immigration of any individuals or groups as undesirable they would inform the Native Authority. An Administrative Officer would then visit the area concerned, ascertain the facts and discuss with the local people what course of action was most desirable in the particular circumstances.

394. In those parts of the territory where land is plentiful the immigrant stranger is welcome in most native societies. If he proves himself a good citizen and amenable to local law and custom he may be assigned

the use of uncleared land or allowed to purchase the use of cleared land on exactly the same terms as apply to a native of the community who wishes to supplement his hereditary holding. A small present is usually given to the head of the community who ratifies the grant; this is in effect a registration fee and in no sense represents the value of the land or its user. Payment to a previous holder of cleared land is compensation for the improvements which he has completed and for disturbance, and may be regarded as the purchase price of the user.

395. On arrival a solitary stranger usually seeks the protection of an established resident who lodges and feeds him for one season in return for help on his farm and will expect a tithe from his guest's first harvest. Often the latter will marry a local girl and be adopted by her kindred, to which their children will belong, although the kindred be otherwise patrilineal.

396. A stranger who comes with a following—possibly a kindred in itself—would be assigned sufficient uncleared land to provide for a complete hamlet, and the new settlement might eventually rank as a component of the "kindred group" which it had joined, its hereditary head being recognised as a member of the group council and contributing to the common stock the services of the special cult or mystical aptitude which his party had brought from its former home.

397. This, in outline, is the manner in which most of the older non-Moslem villages and states in the northern areas have grown up, and reports from widely separated regions of Nigeria give ground for believing that it was a common process in all parts of the country at the stage in which cultivable land was plentiful: moreover, it can still be found in operation where that state has not passed away. The basic attitude is therefore to welcome and adopt the stranger, especially one whose advent strengthens the community, whether by the number of his followers, or by his own skill and industry, or by the knowledge of new arts which he brings with him.

398. Where cultivable land no longer greatly exceeds the requirements of the inhabitants and communal or family rights have become closely defined, this attitude gives place to one of suspicion lest the stranger or his descendants claim full right over land assigned to his use, at the expense of the original members of the community. This is the condition today in most of the Victoria Division and in parts of Kumba, and it is accentuated by a relatively new factor—the introduction of cocoa. It is a long established and widespread custom that property in economic trees is distinct from the user of the land on which they grow, but in the past such trees were either self-sown or planted singly and in small numbers, while the crops to which most of the available land was devoted were such as are harvested and replanted annually. Cocoa, however, is a permanent crop which requires the expenditure of considerable labour and after the first few years absorbs the entire user of the land, creating a strong vested interest against disturbance.

399. In Victoria Division the number of indigenous inhabitants and the number of "strangers" living amongst them, exclusive of the labourers domiciled on the plantations, are in the proportion of three to two. In the Balong area strangers outnumber the indigenous inhabitants by about three to one. The ratio is considerably lower among the Bakweri tribe, where few strangers are found beyond the environs of Buea and certain

villages situated on main roads; it is high in the suburban areas of Victoria and Tiko, while in the Bakole country there is a large floating population of fishermen who come from other parts of the coast but do not make permanent settlements.

400. The people of the Victoria Division as a whole are sophisticated, by reason of long contact with Europeans; Christianity is widespread, and sea-borne trade and the plantations have accustomed the native inhabitants to intercourse with a wide variety of strangers. Most of those who settle come from areas politically similar to Victoria Division, and only the land question has impaired the traditional welcome of the local chiefs, who are otherwise glad to augment the population of their villages and to receive the immigrant's gift on assigning his space for house or farm. It is hoped that the pressure on the land which has arisen from excessive immigration in certain areas will be successfully relieved by means of the policy of controlled and assisted resettlement for the Bakweri and other peoples, on land to be excised from the plantations, which was formulated by the Administration during the year.

- Q. 127 401. *Non-Native Immigration.* The immigration of non-natives into the territory is controlled by the Immigration Ordinance (No. 30 of 1945). Its provisions apply to the immigration of all persons, including nationals of the United Kingdom.

Vagrancy

- Q. 128 402. Vagrancy is not a penal offence, unless it is accompanied by disorderly behaviour, begging, soliciting for immoral purposes, or exposure of deformities, when it becomes an offence under the Criminal Code.

(iii) STANDARDS OF LIVING

- Qs. 129-131
Q. 129 403. Because of shortage of staff no family living studies or other surveys of cost of living have been made, but records of prices of essential articles of foodstuffs such as yams, farina, beans, palm oil, rice, greens, meat and fish, and some essential imported articles such as soap, kerosene, sugar, etc., are kept by a Labour Officer at Buea, in the Cameroons Province. A table showing the average retail prices during 1949 is given in Table 36c of the Statistical Appendix.

- Qs. 130-131 404. No investigation has been made of changes in the consumption of the principal groups of the population, but in spite of rises in food prices, the living standards of the people as a whole have improved considerably as a result of higher wages. The basic daily rate of pay for unskilled labour employed by Government, Local and Native Authorities and private firms has risen from 3d.-8d. in 1941, to 1s. 3d.-1s. 7d. in 1947, and to 1s. 7d.-1s. 11d. as from the 1st November, 1949. The basic daily rate of pay for Cameroons Development Corporation labour which, at the beginning of 1949 stood at 1s. 5d.-1s. 6d. was increased in December, 1949, to 1s. 9d.-1s. 10d.

- Qs. 132-5

(iv) STATUS OF WOMEN

General

- Q. 132
Q. 134 405. 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 in the fields. Further, a woman is subordinate to her husband and is in theory expected to render him obedience.

406. 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. First, there are the minority who have positions in government or business. In Bamenda Province women have been elected to the new Federal Councils and the majority of native courts have at least one woman sitting on the bench. Husband and wife work for a common end and make decisions in their respective fields of activity. The wife has the chief responsibility for looking after the home, for the care and discipline of children and for the growing of crops and food. The husband's job is to render assistance in heavier farm work and provide necessaries such as clothes, tools, oil, salt and medicine.

407. While the custom of polygamy is distasteful to many people and nations, it is a useless academic exercise to consider possible solutions to the problems it causes without taking into account the views of those who practise it. This point was most forcibly made in two passages of the Visiting Mission's report on the matrimonial affairs of the aged and much-married Fon of Bikom, which received a surprising amount of publicity considering that polygamy is not confined to Trust or non-self-governing Territories and that other important questions about the territory discussed by the Trusteeship Council sometimes received no publicity at all.

408. The first passage reads as follows :—

"The Fon was fully familiar with the reason that had made members of the Mission undertake this arduous journey. Since the petition had been raised in the Council, the matter had been discussed with him by various persons. The Fon, probably more than 80 years of age (he himself claims to be more than 100) is now in a stage when he can take a lenient view of this interference in what he might regard as his private affairs. That the outside world should think otherwise or take exception to an age-old custom of chiefs to have many wives must have looked rather odd to him, when he himself would deliver no opinion on other people's customs. The Mission appreciated the philosophical attitude he took, as he remained calm and polite throughout the discussion which, by the standards of his culture, must have appeared an unwarranted interference, but there was little doubt that he and his councillors were clearly annoyed about yet another enquiry regarding this matter.

The Mission tried to learn the motives and the sociological reasons for the prevailing customs. It seemed to be wrong to look at such matters purely from the point of view of another culture or through the glasses of an entirely different civilisation. Entrenched in their own customs and traditions, the Africans would probably remain faithful to those traditions and customs until they are convinced of better ways brought to them from other civilisations. In this context, it appeared that the question of plural marriage in Africa has been subject to some misunderstanding for it is not only a social custom but almost always an economic arrangement under which widows of close male relatives are inherited by the nearest male kin as a means of their protection and subsistence. The annoyance to the Africans caused by an investigation of this kind, seemed, therefore, to the Mission not wholly unjustified. This feeling of unwarranted interference in the Fon's affairs was expressed to the Mission when later it met in a public meeting with the Fon and his Chiefs and other local heads, as well as with the Kom Council and the Kom Improvement Association.

As to the point of view of the Fon's wives, a memorandum was given by them to the Mission giving the opinion that they were quite contented with the present arrangement and that they were 'living with the Fon according to their natural law and customs'. The Mission was told that any wife had the liberty to leave the compound if she wished, and, in point of fact, a number of them had done so. However, with the Memorandum from the Fon's wives, the Mission did not feel that it should carry the investigation further and decided to report its findings to the Council for its consideration."

409. The second passage is this:—

"On the basis of its observations and contacts, the Mission came to the conclusion that polygamy in Africa has been the subject of some misconception in other parts of the world. First of all it must be noted that the peoples of Africa have their own culture and customs. They do not necessarily coincide with the customs of other countries and therefore it would be a mistake to look at them on the basis of western standards. Those African customs still command respect on the part of their own people, including some of the new generation. But if there are any customs among them which are unwholesome, then evolution through education should bring about the desired change without causing an upheaval. Nor should the economic factor in the situation be ignored. Plural marriage is partly a means of sustenance to the women involved; hence the practice that a chief inherits the wives of his deceased predecessors. It is a type of social security that will have to remain until western civilisation through education convinces the Africans that other ways are better and preferable.

In the particular case of the Cameroons, it is a fact that there are certain regions in which the material and moral evolution of the people has made least progress and the ancient customs have been best able to retain their force. Those relating to polygamous unions are no exception. It does not appear to the Mission, however, to be advisable to deal with them by intervening directly and prohibiting polygamy, as long as the mass of people remain attached to the practice and, according to their traditions and beliefs, consider it to be an important, and even necessary, element in the social order.

On the other hand, the harmful effects of the practice, and its inability to adapt itself to the needs of a progressive society, should not be lost from view. It seems necessary to encourage the custom to disappear, progressively and as rapidly as possible; and to this end the Mission suggests that some such measures as the following may be adequate for the present.

Firstly, to proclaim, and effectively protect, the right of women and girls to refuse to take part in any forced union, and to release themselves from any such unions in which they have been compelled to take part.

Secondly, to allow the wives of the polygamists to withdraw from their marriages when it appears that they no longer wish to accept their position as additional wives.

The Mission has every reason to believe that this line of policy is, in fact, already being followed by the British authorities. Furthermore, the development of education, notably of girls, will have as one of its results, the spreading of a higher conception of the role of

women in society, giving them a consciousness of their status and dignity which will lead them to resist the requirements and usages of old and harmful customs."

410. The Administering Authority entirely agrees that it is by measures on the lines recommended by the Mission rather than by legislation that the position of women in the territory will improve. The last paragraph of the second passage quoted from the Mission's report also implies that it is from the women themselves that the desire for change must come. The Administering Authority entirely agrees with this view. The women's movements of the 19th and 20th century in the United Kingdom were not initiated by the Government or even by the public opinion of the great bulk of men and women of the country. The gains were first won by a small number of outstanding women and consolidated by general acceptance and finally by legislation.

411. The preceding paragraphs give a general account of the status of women in the territory. Those following give details of marriage customs, women's legal status and their present work and opportunities.

412. *Marriage Customs.* 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.

413. The custom of bride price does not extend to peoples who have embraced the Islamic faith, 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

* 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.

longer strong enough to ensure the permanence of an ill-assorted marriage. Every tribe, primitive or otherwise, must, indeed, be given credit for some delicacy of feeling about such matters and for a great deal of natural affection between parents and children.

414. 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.

415. Native Courts will always make an order for an adult woman to return to her family or husband, but no court today would endeavour to enforce such an order, and if it were disobeyed would substitute for it an order for payment of bride price or the equivalent. Such an 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. Great discretion is necessary in the application of these principles in order to avoid too rapid a disintegration of customary marriage.

Q. 133

416. *Legal Status.* A woman may sue and be sued in the courts as though she were a man. Under the law administered by the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts since the Married Women's Property Acts a married woman is in this respect in the same position as a single woman.

417. 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 of a series of Married Women's Property Acts, the last of which was passed in 1882.

418. Similarly, under the law administered in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts, a husband is liable for debts contracted by, for all 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.

Work

Q. 134

419. *Agriculture.* Throughout the non-Moslem parts of the territory women do most of the agricultural work, and the men specialise in trade and occupy themselves largely with hunting and the cultivation of cash crops. Though their work is hard it is in accordance with custom, and it must be remembered, in many areas, that the crops are regarded as belonging to the women. Though women now appear to be doing more than their fair share of work, in the past tribal war and minor feuds made additional demands on the time of the men.

420. The great bulk of Moslem women do no farm work, though among the lower classes a little rice, groundnuts, guinea corn and benniseed may be cultivated for pin-money: among the pagans, however, all or nearly all the farming is done by women. Crafts are variously apportioned between the sexes, both among Moslems and pagans, men generally weaving narrow cloth, tanning leather and dyeing, while women spin cotton, weave broad cloth, make pots and do all the cooking.

421. *Government Service.* Women train for and enter Government service as far as their educational and other qualifications allow. The professions which at present attract them most are nursing, midwifery, teaching and clerical work.

422. During the year a Commission was appointed by the Governor to investigate and report on the means of accelerating the training of Nigerians with a view to recruiting them for posts in the Senior Service. The relevant section of the report reads as follows:—

“It has already been recommended that women should be given equal consideration with men for any departmental scholarship and training schemes for which they may possess the necessary educational qualifications but the Commission considers that in addition a special allocation of thirty scholarships in all should be made during the three year period to enable women to obtain qualifications overseas for posts, such as nursing, secretarial and librarian and certain other specialist appointments, in which a larger number of skilled Nigerian women officers are urgently required.”

423. This and the other recommendations of the report apply to the Territory. The training scheme started during the year. The chief agencies for selection, the Central and Regional Public Service Boards, were set up and commenced to function as from the 1st January, 1949. There are at present 33 women from Nigeria and the Cameroons receiving higher training in the United Kingdom or the University College, Ibadan. Three of these are women of Cameroons origin; all of these are studying in the U.K., two leaving before and the third during 1949. Women who have been selected but had not taken up their awards by the end of 1949 are not included in these figures.

424. *Teaching.* A Teacher's Training centre was opened by the Roman Catholic Mission at Kumba during 1949 and is already functioning. It is planned later to move the Roman Catholic Mission Girls' primary school to this site as a practising school.

425. *Domestic Science.* Women's domestic science centres have been established in several places and the centres at Victoria and Buea continued their activities and the permanent building for the centre at Kumba itself is now complete and in use. Domestic Science is also taught in three of the Native Administration Schools in Kumba Division.

426. The influence of the domestic science centre at Banso which is in charge of a woman Education Officer is felt throughout Bamenda Province. Progress was retarded in 1949 by political disturbances in the Nsaw clan, but women's classes have now been started in nine places. The classes teach hygiene, cookery, laundry, housecraft, child welfare, needlework and games. An exhibition of work done by the women at Banso and Bamenda was held during the year.

Qs. 136-148

Q. 136

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

427. In an extremely interesting recent article, published in the issue of the U.S. periodical "World Outlook" for December 1949, on "Human Rights in Africa" Dr. Emory Ross, Secretary for Africa of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, wrote as follows:—

"Human rights can be in theory general and universal. There should be gain in getting adopted a universal human rights declaration. But the acceptance and practical application of human rights is almost always local and individual, and the variations in acceptance and practical application are enormous even within a fairly homogeneous community. Example: The United States.

Africa is not a homogeneous community. (1) The African societies themselves are not homogeneous. (2) Neither are the present ruling European powers homogeneous, either among themselves or with the African peoples. (3) One might even risk this statement: that there is less cohesion and solidarity in Africa as a whole than in any other comparable area in the world. These elements make the acceptance and practical application of a general code of human rights for all Africa quite out of the question at present.

There is a further, fourth factor which especially affects Africa in this matter and is an element of tremendous import. It is one thing, and a hard enough one, for any group of people themselves to choose, to educate and fight for, and to struggle to maintain and apply, an agreed human rights pattern within their own society. But it is fundamentally quite a different thing if a group of people is to receive a code of human rights from, and to have it essentially administered by, representatives of a foreign culture and power. That, under the world's present colonial conditions, can be law, and it may be so administered as to be justice. But one questions whether it can truly be classified as human rights. For in human rights is not a basic right the right to formulate, choose and apply the rights? Not only is this a basic right, perhaps the basic procedural right, but clearly it is only where this has been done that the greatest advance has been made in any countries toward fullest expression and application of human rights.

For large African areas south of the Sahara and for millions of Africans this basic procedural right—the right to choose and apply their own code of human rights—cannot effectively be exercised at present. The Africans in those areas are too retarded, illiteracy is too great, intercommunication and effective consultation is too limited, cohesion is too weak, foreign domination is too powerful, African political machinery is non-existent or too local and rudimentary. There are perhaps three or four areas in Africa where, within another few years, an African human rights code, chosen and applied by Africans, may be envisaged. For the rest of Africa south of the Sahara the time will be much longer."

428. This passage hammers home the point made elsewhere in this report that African views by no means necessarily coincide at present with western standards or are likely to in the future. But as long as the main responsibility for applying human rights rests with the Administering Authority, that Authority can only be guided by Article 76 (c) of the charter and by 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 of today. These freedoms are freedom of expression, freedom of religion and freedom from arbitrary arrest. The rest of this section deals with these matters in more detail.

Freedom of Expression

429. The Visiting Mission's View. The Visiting Mission on page 27 Qs. 137-9 of their report wrote as follows:—

“The Mission feels it proper to refer here to the extent of the freedom of speech in the Cameroons under British Administration. Everywhere it went it found evidence of that. Whether in public meetings or private interviews, people expressed themselves with the utmost freedom, many times in the presence of members of the administration. The Mission informed itself, moreover, on this question from the educated sections of the community, and was invariably assured of the happy existence of this freedom, a matter of which those persons were not only aware but appreciative. The Mission has reason to think that the utmost liberty was left to the various sections of the people to speak their mind, to present their petitions and to voice their complaints in whatever way they liked, which they did. The Mission is glad to observe that this freedom of speech is a matter worthy of commendation.”

430. The Press. There are no newspapers owned or operated by inhabitants of the Cameroons, but many of the newspapers published in Nigeria have representatives in the Cameroons whose duties include both the stimulation of sales and the collection and transmission of news items. Cameroons affairs are frequently given prominence in these newspapers and their columns are open to Cameroons readers wishing to express their personal views. Provided that he does not offend against the laws of libel and sedition, the editor of any newspapers circulating in the Cameroons may publish what news he pleases and comment freely on it. Q. 138

431. 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, but forbids any criminal prosecution for libel without the consent of the Attorney General. The signer of the bond is not required to put up this £250 cash, but simply produce persons who will undertake that if he is obliged to disburse £250 in settlement of a libel suit, that £250 will be coming. The measure does not restrict the freedom of the press in any way, but is simply a minimum protection which the Administration is bound to give to ensure that if a newspaper should be involved in a libel action there may be a sum available for meeting any damages awarded by the courts.

432. The principal newspapers circulating in the Territory are:—

<i>Paper</i>	<i>Where Published</i>	<i>Proprietors</i>
<i>Daily</i>		
Daily Times	Lagos	Daily Mirror & Sunday Pictorial Publications Ltd.
West African Pilot	Lagos	Owned by Zik's Press Ltd.
Daily Comet	Lagos	
Nigerian Spokesman	Onitsha	
Eastern Nigeria Guardian	Port Harcourt	
Daily Service	Lagos	Organ of Nigerian Youth Movement.
<i>Weekly</i>		
Nigerian Observer	Port Harcourt and Aba	Enitonna Educational Stores.
Nigerian Eastern Mail	Calabar	Mr. J. V. Clinton, B.A. (Cantab.).
Nigerian Review	Lagos	Public Relations Office.
Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation.
<i>Monthly</i>		
Nigerian Children's Own Paper	Lagos	Public Relations Office.

The Press

Q. 139 **433. Information on current developments.** All the newspapers which circulate in the Cameroons publish from time to time material supplied by the Public Relations Department dealing with current developments of local and international significance. Mobile cinema vans operated by the Department pay occasional visits to the territory and show educational films on a variety of subjects, including many which are concerned with specific local problems, particularly in the field of health and agriculture. A young man of Bakweri origin was recently appointed to the post of Assistant Publicity Officer in the Eastern Regional Office of the Department and, when he has completed his preliminary training, special use will be made of his services in the Cameroons. Broadcasts from Radio Nigeria, a transmitting station operated in Lagos, are picked up by a few listeners in the Trust Territory.

Q. 148 **434. Information for publication abroad.** There are no restrictions on the rights of nationals, corporations, and associations of members of the United Nations to engage in writing, reporting, gathering and transmission of information for dissemination abroad and to publish materials on the same lines as nationals, corporations and associations of the United Kingdom.

Freedom of Conscience : Missions

Q. 141 **435. Freedom of thought and conscience.** Full freedom of thought and conscience and free exercise of religious worship and instruction are ensured to all inhabitants.

Q. 140 **436. Voluntary Organisations.** The outstanding organisations of a voluntary nature are:—

The Roman Catholic Mission.

The Cameroons Baptist Mission.

The Basel Mission.

The Sudan United Mission.

The Boy Scouts Association.

Q. 142 **437. Missionaries.** 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 and not 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 Government in accordance with the regulations set out in Schedule A of the Education Ordinance, 1948. The Adamawa Native Authority gives an annual grant of £100 to the Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital at Lassa, near the boundary of the northern area of the territory which serves the area.

38. The number, denominations and distribution of missionaries, and the estimated number of converts claimed by missions in the Trust Territory are as follows:—

Mission	Place	Missionaries	Nationality	Converts
Roman Catholic Mission.	Victoria Division ...	12	British	11,426
		11	Dutch	
		1	Italian	
	Kumba Division ...	13	Dutch	11,297
		3	British	
	Mamfe Division ...	4	Dutch	26,764
	Bamenda Province ...	12	Dutch	
		6	Italian	
		3	British	
		3	Irish	
	5	Irish		
	1	British	116	
Cameroons Baptist Mission.	Victoria Division ...	9	American	1,788
		1	Canadian	
	Kumba Division ...	—	—	601
	Bamenda Province ...	12	American	5,476
		2	Canadian	
	2	American	326	
Babel Mission in Cameroons.	Victoria Division ...	7	Swiss	6,639
	Kumba Division ...	6	Swiss	12,457
	Mamfe Division ...	2	Swiss	1,374
	Bamenda Province ...	17	Swiss	27,267
		1	British	
Sudan United Mission Danish Branch.	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	4	Danish	630
	*Bama-Dikwa Division	—	—	—
Church of the Brethren Mission.	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	2	American	30
	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	2	American	320
American Baptist Mission.	Bamenda Province ...	14	American	7,019
		2	Canadian	

* This Mission was opened in 1949. It supervises the Dikwa Native Authority Leprosy Treatment Centre at Bama and Sub-clinic at Gwoza, both of which were opened during the year.

These figures show some slight increase in staff and converts from 1948.

39. *Indigenous Religions.* Indigenous religions which are animist and Mohammedan are safe-guarded by Sections 204 and 206 of the Criminal Code, which forbid insults to religion or the disturbing of religious worship. Converts to Christianity form a substantial minority, but the majority of the Native Authorities are Mohammedans or animists. A Mission which transgressed the bounds of correct behaviour would soon find itself in conflict to its detriment with the Native Authority. Indigenous religions are similarly controlled by Sections 207 to 213 of the Code, which prohibit trials by ordeal and specify offences in relation to witchcraft, juju and criminal charms. The Governor may, by Order in Council, prohibit the worship or invocation of any juju which may appear 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 within the Trust Territory. No new indigenous religious movements have arisen. Q. 143

40. *Right to Petition.* The exercise of the right to petition may be, and is, freely exercised by all members of the community in the territory. Q. 145

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. Rules regarding petitions from Government servants on matters concerned with Government service are set out as Appendix E to Nigeria General Orders, and petitions from the general public are regulated by Government Notice No. 1235 in Nigeria Gazette, No. 53 of 21st October, 1943. This Notice was annexed as Attachment E to the Report for 1947.

Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest

- Q. 146 441. *Equality before law.* All elements of the population are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and their property.
- Q. 147 442. *Personal freedom.* It has in no instance during the year been considered necessary in the interests of public order to impose restrictions on the personal freedom of any of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory.
- Q. 148 443. *Laws governing arrest.* 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 and requisitions of warrants of arrest to be issued on a complaint on oath and conditions of release on bail.
444. A police officer may, without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest 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; 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; any person in whose possession is found anything which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property or any implement of housebreaking; any person who may reasonably be suspected to be a deserter from His Majesty's Army, Navy or Air Force; 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; 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; any person who has no ostensible means of subsistence and who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, and 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.
445. 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.

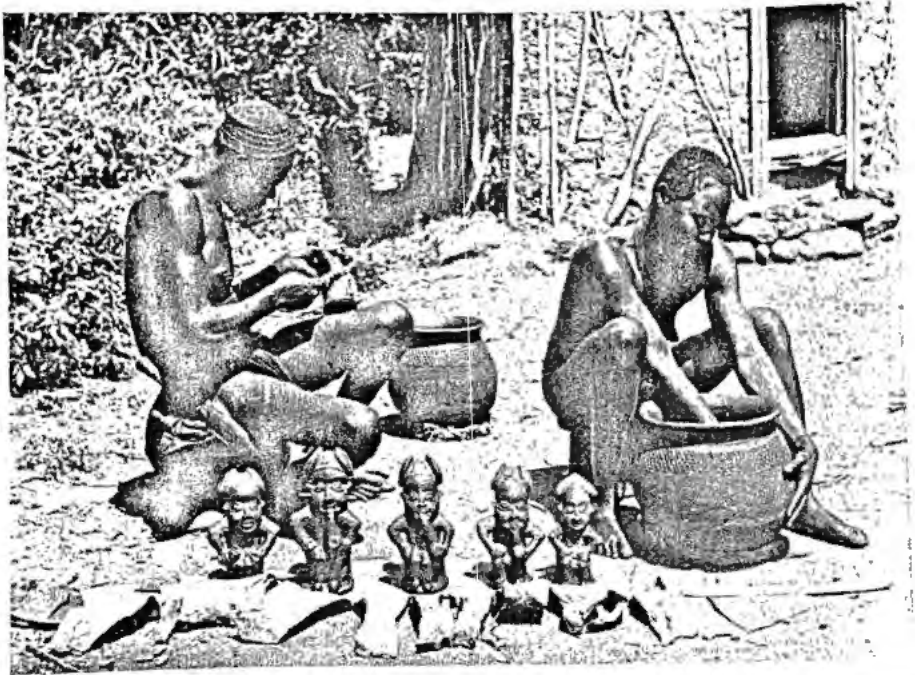


Acknowledgments to Dorieu Leigh, Ltd., London

GROUP OF ELDERS: CAMEROONS



BAKWERI WOMEN TRAINING IN THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE
CENTRE, VICTORIA



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NATIVE CRAFTS OF THE CAMEROONS

446. *Bringing to trial.* 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.

447. 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 Supreme, Magistrate's and Native Courts. Visiting Committees are appointed to the prisons in the Cameroons Province, 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.

Labour Conditions and Regulations

Qs. 149-168

GENERAL

448. The majority of the inhabitants of the territory are not wage-earners. As has been explained earlier in this report, they are farmers and herdsmen working for themselves and their families. The paragraphs below on labour questions are not about them but about the comparatively few wage-earners, the majority of whom are workers on the Cameroons Development Corporation plantations. Qs. 149, 154

449. The methods employed to secure fair conditions for these wage-earners and good industrial relations between them and their employers are first the passing of labour legislation and the adoption of international conventions; secondly the encouragement of a sound trade union movement to facilitate negotiations between employers and employed; and thirdly, the use of the services of the Labour Department for advice on labour problems and the avoidance or solution of labour disputes.

Labour Legislation : Conventions

450. *I.L.O. Conventions and Legislation.* The extent to which conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation have been applied to the Territory is shown in attachment B. Fourteen conventions have been applied to the Territory and three partially applied. Q. 150

The labour legislation of the Territory is of wide scope. The most important laws are the Trade Union Ordinance (No. 44 of 1938), the Trades Disputes Ordinance (No. 32 of 1941); the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 57 of 1941) and the Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945). Their most important provisions may be summarised as follows:— Q. 151

(a) *Contracts and Sanction*

Chapter III of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with all aspects of contracts which do not need to be in writing. It also covers questions about the transport and accommodation of a worker who is so far away from his employment that he cannot reasonably be expected to return home at night, the duty of an employer to provide work, the payment of wages, and the determination of a contract by notice or otherwise. Chapter IV of the Ordinance deals with written contracts and implements the provisions of the Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939. This chapter covers what contracts are to be written, what the contracts are to contain, their attestation, the medical examination of workers, contracting age, termination of contracts, repatriation, transport, transfer and contracts for service outside Nigeria. A Court may, under the provisions

of Chapter XV of the Ordinance, direct the payment of such sum as it finds due by one party to the other, award costs or damages, direct fulfilment of a contract or rescind it in such respect as may be desirable. The principle aimed at is ease of redress for both parties and avoidance of undue expense.

(b) *Industrial Relations, including freedom of association, conciliation and arbitration*

The Trade Union Ordinance legalises any Trade Union formed and registered under its provisions. A Trade Union is defined in the Ordinance as any combination whether temporary or permanent, the principal purposes of which are the regulation of the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters. Any five or more members of a Trade Union may apply for their union to be registered under the Ordinance. The benefits of such registration include the right to peaceful picketing, protection against civil actions for breach of contract and for tort in respect of acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. Provisions exist under the Trades Disputes Ordinance for the settlement of trade disputes either by conciliation or by arbitration. The Ordinance provides *inter alia* that the Commissioner of Labour may enquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference, appoint a conciliator, or take such action as may be expedient with the object of promoting settlement by conciliation. If necessary, the Governor may, with the consent of both parties, refer the dispute for settlement by arbitration. The findings of the arbitrator are, however, not legally binding.

(c) *Remuneration, including payments in kind*

Chapter II of the Labour Code Ordinance ensures generally that a worker gets his wages in currency and not in kind.

(d) *Hours of work, rest periods, holidays and facilities for recreation available to workers*

The Governor may appoint Labour Advisory Boards to enquire into the rates of wages and the conditions of employment in any occupation in respect of which it is proposed to fix a minimum wage. Such enquiry may be directed to be made in connection with any or all classes of persons employed in such occupation and at its conclusion the Board formulates recommendations and forwards them to the Chief Secretary for consideration by the Governor-in-Council. Section 166 of the Labour Code Ordinance provides that no juvenile may be required to work for a longer periods than four consecutive hours or permitted to work more than eight hours a day.

(e) *Housing and sanitary conditions in the places of employment*

No special legislation exists except in regard to some 36 places in the territory which include the plantations leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation; these are known as labour health areas. Regulations 33 and 38 of Regulation 6 of 1929 provide that if an employer in such an area is providing housing for more than 25 labourers in one place he must furnish the Administrative Officer with plans and comply with any reasonable directions given by him, and subsequently no new buildings may be erected until the Administrative Officer has approved them in writing. If houses are built without authorisation, the Administrative Officer may cause them to be demolished.

(f) Inspection of conditions affecting labour in places of employment

Section 5 of the Labour Code Ordinance provides *inter alia* that an authorised Labour Officer may enter, inspect and examine at all reasonable times by day and night any labour encampment or any farm or holding or other land whatsoever where any worker is employed.

(g) Medical inspection before, during and on completion of employment, and medical assistance to workers

Section 46 of the same Ordinance requires that a worker be medically examined before he enters into a written contract. Under the provisions of Section 82 the Commissioner of Labour may require recruited workers to be medically examined both before departure and after arrival at the place of employment. No legislation exists at present in regard to medical examination on completion of employment. Under Regulation 6 of 1929 provisions are made for medical assistance to labourers. In labour health areas adequate medical facilities have to be provided by all employers.

(h) Workers' compensation and rehabilitation

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941) provides for the payment of compensation to specified classes of workmen for injuries suffered by accident arising out of, and in the course of, their employment. The compensation payable in fatal cases is a sum equal to the 30 months' earnings of the workman involved or £600, whichever is less. In the case of total permanent incapacity, the compensation is a sum equal to his 42 months' earnings or £750, whichever is less. The amount payable in the case of permanent partial incapacity is calculated on the basis of the compensation payable for total permanent disability and varies according to the nature and extent of the injury. In addition, the Ordinance makes provision for periodical payments in cases of temporary incapacity. No legislation has been made expressly with regard to rehabilitation.

(i) Employment of women, young persons and children

Chapter IX of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with the employment of women. This law makes restrictions regarding the place of employment, and prohibits the employment of women on night work or underground. Chapter X of the same Ordinance deals with the employment of children and young persons. A "child" is defined as a young person under 12, a "young person" as a person under 18 and a "juvenile" a young person under 16 years but over 12 years old. The law prohibits child labour. A general prohibition is also made against the employment, in industrial undertakings, of juveniles under 14. The law provides that no juveniles may be employed except on a daily wage and on a day-to-day basis. The contract must be in writing and a juvenile must not be employed:

- (a) underground,
- (b) on machine work, and
- (c) on any statutory public holidays.

Provision is made in regard to maximum working hours and to the effect that no person can continue to employ a juvenile against the wishes of the parent or guardian. Night work for young persons is prohibited except in the case of those over 16 years of age who may be employed during the night in specified industrial undertakings or in cases of emergency.

(j) *Recruitment of workers for service within or outside the territory and measures for the protection of such workers*

Chapter V of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with the question of recruitment of labour for employment both within and without Nigeria, and conforms as closely as possible to the Recruitment of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936. The chapter on written contracts is linked with contracts for the recruitment of labour. The law prohibits recruiting save under licence and lays down the procedure by which any person may be permitted to recruit any native for work within Nigeria. There are provisions for the suspension or withdrawal of licences, records, age for recruitment, advance of wages, families of recruited workers, medical examination, measures for acclimatisation and adaptation, transport, expenses of the journey to place of employment, and repatriation of recruited workers and their families. Under the special provisions relating to recruiting for employment in Nigeria, a recruit cannot be engaged until he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he is to be employed, and until an authorised Labour Officer can satisfy himself that the recruit understands and agrees to the terms of employment offered and has not been subjected to illegal pressure and that the requirements of the law have been fully complied with. Under the special provisions relating to recruiting for employment outside Nigeria the contract of employment is required to include the following terms and conditions:

- (a) Workers to have one work-free day to each week ;
- (b) the daily ration of food to be provided free ;
- (c) rations and half pay to be given from the date of recruitment to the date of departure from Nigeria and full pay and rations thereafter. On the return journey, full pay and rations to be given up to the disembarkation in Nigeria and rations and half pay to be given from the point of disembarkation to the place of recruitment ;
- (d) one-half of the wages to be paid to the worker in lawful currency, the other half being deposited on his behalf with the Labour Officer of the area in which the worker was recruited ;
- (e) particulars of clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, fuel and housing accommodation to be furnished by the employer free of charge ;
- (f) particulars as to the free medical attention and transport to be provided ; and
- (g) particulars as to the procedure in the case of the death or desertion of or other casualty to the worker.

Provisions are also made in regard to duration of the contract, and the medical examination of recruits prior to their engagement. The contract is subject to attestation by an authorised Labour Officer who is to ensure that the provisions of the law have been fully complied with.

(k) *Training of workers, including technical training and apprenticeship*

Chapter VIII of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with contracts of apprenticeship and conforms with the Apprenticeship Recommendation of 1939, made at the International Labour Conference. The law makes provisions in regard to contracts of apprenticeship of persons over 12 and under 16 years of age where such persons have relatives and where they have none, contracts of apprenticeship of persons above 16 years, and

attestation of contracts by an authorised Labour Officer, who before attesting any contract must satisfy himself

- (a) that the apprentice has been medically examined and found fit for employment ;
- (b) that the parties fully understand the terms of the contract ;
- (c) that provision is made in the contract regarding the scale of wages to be paid, sick pay, and, in any case where the apprentice is unable by reason of his apprenticeship to return to his home at the end of each day, that the contract contains adequate provision to ensure that he is supplied with food, clothing, accommodation and medical attention ; and
- (d) that the provisions of the law have been observed in all other respects.

As has been explained earlier, there are no restrictions on the movement of workers within the Territory. There is no legislation on labour passes or work-books or on industrial homework.

The Labour Department

451. The functions and organisation of the Labour Department which Q. 152 was formed in 1942 are as follows:—

Functions

The Department has powers to perform the following functions:

- (a) to carry out regular and systematic inspections of all work-places with a view to establishing healthy and decent conditions as well as enforcing the observance of labour laws ;
- (b) to improve industrial relations by the maintenance of constant contacts with both employers and workers, and provide all possible assistance in matters of negotiation and conciliation ;
- (c) to assist and guide the organisation of trade unions on sound lines ;
- (d) to introduce and maintain offices for the control and registration of labour ;
- (e) to compile and publish reports and statistical information covering all aspects of labour conditions ;
- (f) to protect women and juvenile workers ;
- (g) to study existing labour organisation and, as much as possible, regularise conditions generally.

452. *Organisation.* There are separate branches of the department dealing specially with particular aspects of its work:

- (1) *Administration*, which deals with general correspondence, publication and establishment matters, as well as with the preparation of estimates and control of expenditure.
- (2) *Staff Training*, which is at present principally concerned with the training of staff for the Department.
- (3) *Statistics*, which deals with returns and statistics in connection with labour conditions and cost of living.
- (4) *Industrial Relations*, which deals with trade disputes and joint negotiations.
- (5) *Trade Unions*, which has the responsibility of educating workers in the principles of sound trade unionism and of encouraging voluntary associations, such as consultative committees and Whitley Councils.

- (6) *Labour Advisory Board*, which collects such evidence and compiles such reports as may be necessary for the determination of minimum wages and other labour conditions.
- (7) *Labour Inspection*.
- (8) *Labour Supply and Registration*, which operates the system of industrial registration and employment exchanges.
- (9) *Trade Testing*, which sets trade tests with a view to classifying skilled workers on a uniform basis according to proficiency.

It is proposed to establish, as soon as circumstances permit, two additional branches—one to deal with industrial welfare and factory inspection and the other to deal with legal matters.

453. Outstation offices of the Department are gradually being established in various parts of Nigeria and the Cameroons as the need arises and as staff permits. There are at present four such offices dealing with industrial registration and labour supply, while there are six dealing with general labour matters with particular reference to the enforcement of labour legislation. One of the latter functions in the Trust Territory.

454. *Staff*. The staff of the Department has been increased since 1948 and now includes a Regional Labour Officer at Enugu, who covers the Southern Cameroons as well as the Eastern Provinces. Analysed functionally the actual complement of staff, excluding clerical workers and trainees, consists of:

HEADQUARTERS

- 1 Commissioner of Labour
- 1 Deputy Commissioner of Labour
- 3 Senior Labour Officers
- 18 Labour Officers
- 2 Trade Unions Officers
- 1 Staff Instructor
- 3 Trade Testers
- 16 Assistant Labour Officers
- 11 Assistant Exchange Managers

OUTSTATIONS

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Colony | ... | ... | ... | 1 Labour Officer. |
| | | | | 2 Assistant Employment Exchange Managers. |
| Eastern Provinces | ... | ... | ... | 1 Labour Officer. |
| | | | | 3 Assistant Labour Officers. |
| | | | | 1 Assistant Exchange Manager. |
| Western Provinces | ... | ... | ... | 2 Labour Officers. |
| | | | | 2 Employment Exchange Managers. |
| | | | | 3 Assistant Exchange Managers. |
| Northern Provinces | ... | ... | ... | 1 Labour Officer. |

This list does not represent the approved staff establishment.

455. *Cost*. The total financial provision approved for the Department for the financial year 1949-50 amounted to £96,540, an increase of £11,400 on the 1948-49 figure.

Labour and Working Conditions : Problems

456. Labour Problems. The main labour problem is the organisation Q. 149 of the workers in order that they may establish a satisfactory method of negotiation with employers. This object can only be achieved by development and education in the use of constitutional methods and is, of necessity, a lengthy process. With a defective representation of the workers, the desire on the part of leaders for self advancement and the making of unreasonable demands to maintain popularity with the union members are still hampering progress towards satisfactory methods of negotiation.

457. Working Conditions. Working conditions are governed by Labour Q. 149 Health Area regulations made under Section 129 of Labour Code Ordinance No. 54 of 1945. Inspections are carried out to ensure compliance with the regulations and a considerable improvement in the standard of working conditions has resulted.

458. Methods of improvement. The methods other than legislation used Q. 154 to deal with the problems of labour and working conditions are, firstly, visits of inspection by Labour Officers, who in this way maintain contacts with employers and assist in the settlement of complaints on the spot; secondly, by entertaining in the Labour Department all genuine complaints by employers or workers and helping to settle them amicably; thirdly, by assisting the formation and organisation of consultative committees and Whitley Councils, which associations now exist in various industrial establishments; fourthly, by encouraging the appointment of Labour and Personnel Managers by large employers of labour, four such managers having been appointed by Government Departments and private employers; fifthly, by influencing the labour policy of private employers through Government's policy in the treatment of its employees; sixthly, as a result of the adoption by Government of a Fair Wages Clause in its contracts by ensuring that fair wages, hours and conditions are observed in contracts entered into by, or on behalf of, the Government of Nigeria, and in contracts entered into with assistance from Government by way of grant, loans, subsidy, licence guarantee or other form of assistance.

Trade Unions : Industrial Relations in 1949

459. Trade Unions. Four trade unions of importance now operate in Q. 155 the Cameroons Province. These are the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers Union, with 16,683 members; a branch of the Amalgamated Union of United Africa Company Workers, with 375 members; a branch of the Public Utility Technical and General Worker's Union, with 280 members; and the Union of Elders and Fyffes Workers, with about 3,012 members. Registration under the Trades Union Ordinance of the last named had not been completed at the close of the year.

460. The Trade Union Officer and the Labour Officer continued to give advice and guidance to the unions. Several set-backs were suffered by the trade union movement of the whole country resulting, in early January, in a split in the Trades Union Congress, and the formation of an opposing body under the title of the Nigerian National Federation of Labour. Efforts to reconcile the two groups have failed. Owing to the split, the annual Summer School for trade unionists was not held but the Trade Union Officer succeeded in arranging a course of twelve monthly lessons on "Trade Unionism", on the same lines as that run for Colonial trade unionists by Ruskin College, Oxford. 154 trade unionists took the course, including 4 from the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship. Each registered trade union was supplied with illustrative examples

of trade union accounts, including methods of collecting trade union funds, and the procedure for transmitting subscriptions from members to the union headquarters.

461. *Industrial Relations in 1949.* One or two minor trade disputes not involving a stoppage of work were settled by the Labour Department. The employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation, the largest non-government employer of labour in the Trusteeship Territory, however, notified several more serious trade disputes involving stoppage of work. Five strikes occurred during the year, the most serious lasting for 27 days and involving over 17,000 workers. The causes included demands for higher wages, for better conditions of service, for the re-instatement of dismissed workers and for the removal of a beachmaster and administrative manager. The Labour Department was instrumental in all cases in bringing about amicable settlement. Besides various improvements in the workers' conditions of service, an increase in wages amounting to 4d. per day was granted.

462. The table opposite gives fuller details of the trade disputes involving stoppage of work which occurred during the year.

463. The two Junior Whitley Councils, established a little over a year ago as part of the negotiating machinery for all Government employees in Nigeria and the Trust Territory, have broken down. In each case the staff side were dissatisfied with the rate of progress and with the extent of the improvements in conditions secured and withdrew from Council meetings. Consultative committees, however, comprising representatives of employers and workers continue to be an effective medium for discussions on labour problems.

464. The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance provides statutory machinery for the settlement of trade disputes by inquiry, conciliation or arbitration.

465. *Right to strike.* The right to strike is recognised subject to the provision in the Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, which makes the malicious breach of a contract of service a criminal offence, such as where an employee in essential services to whom the Ordinance applies, has reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his leaving his employment will be to endanger human life, or seriously to endanger public health. Under the provisions of this Ordinance workers are required to give seven days' notice of their intention to strike.

Qs. 156-168

Labour Supply: Recruitment

Q. 156

466. *Offer of Labour.* The offer of labour in the territory is spontaneous and sufficient numbers of local labourers offer themselves for employment to satisfy the demand.

Q. 157

467. *Recruitment.* The only recruitment within the territory in 1949 was conducted by the Cameroons Development Corporation. The Corporation obtained a permit to recruit 750 labourers for a period of six months. Only males were recruited. They were paid 1/-d. per day after medical examination until their arrival at Tiko, where they were engaged in plantation work. No other system of recruitment for service within the territory is in practice as the offer of labour is spontaneous.

468. The Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945, governs the conditions of recruitment within and outside Nigeria, including the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship. Section 76 provides for advance of wages up to a maximum of 10/- to a recruited labourer prior to his employment.

TRADE DISPUTES INCLUDING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING 1949

Industry and Location	Number of workers involved	Stoppage of Work		Cause	Settlement
		Began	Ended		
Shipping: Floating staff, Tiko ...	50	15. 4.49	16. 4.49	Demands for overtime pay, sick pay, increase in wages, and removal of a beachmaster.	Labour Officer intervened and explained position regarding overtime, sick pay and increment. Removal of beachmaster not effected but Union's President intervened and men resumed work. Management agreed to holding monthly meetings with workers.
Banana Plantation, Molyko ...	400	20. 5.49	20. 5.49	Demand for reinstatement of 56 workers dismissed for absenteeism.	Labour Officer intervened and management agreed to commute dismissal to suspension till end of month. Men resumed work next day.
Plantations (Cameroons Development Corporation Workers), Cameroons.	12,000	2.11.49	2.11.49	Demand for increase in wages and the removal of an administrative manager.	Sit-down strike organised to last for one day only.
Plantations (Cameroons Development Corporation Workers), Cameroons.	3,000	5.11.49	5.12.49	Demand for increase in wages and the removal of an administrative manager.	(a) Wages for special and general labour increased by 4d. per day; 3d. of the increase with effect from 1st November, 1949 and an additional 1d. with effect from 1st December, 1949.
Plantations (Cameroons Development Corporation Workers), Cameroons.	14,000	7.11.49	4.12.49	Demand for increase in wages and the removal of an administrative manager.	(b) Provision of additional supply of essential commodities. (c) Special goodwill bonus of 5s. paid to all workers. (d) Consultative Committee established.

Section 80 lays down that in any case in which a recruited worker is not engaged at or near the place of recruiting the Commissioner of Labour may require the issue to each such recruited worker of a document in writing containing particulars of the worker's identity, the prospective conditions of employment, any advance of wages made to the worker and any other particulars required by the Commissioner. Free medical examination and measures for acclimatisation are provided for under sections 81 and 82, while sections 84, 85 and 86 require that the recruiter shall bear the cost of transport to, and repatriation from, the place of employment, and the expenses of the journey inclusive of those for welfare such as food, drinking water, fuel, cooking utensils, clothing and blankets. Further provision is also made under section 90 for the recruited worker's family not exceeding two wives and such children as are under 16 years of age to accompany him, and for their repatriation at the employer's expense.

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Q. 160

469. *Labour migration.* There is no extensive migration of labour within the territory and no workers are recruited from outside it. Only a negligible number of labourers seek work at any considerable distance from their own villages, but as even these are able to return to their homes at frequent intervals, village life is not disturbed and no social problems arise.

Q. 159

470. *Law regarding compulsory labour.* Section 113 of the Labour Code Ordinance provides that the Governor may authorise the execution of forced labour in order to provide carriers for the purpose of transport. This provision may be applied to the whole of Nigeria, including the Trust Territory, or such parts thereof as may be specified in the order. Such powers would only be used in a case of emergency and it has not yet been found necessary for the Governor to make use of them. Any person who exacts forced labour in order to provide carriers or permits forced labour to be exacted for his benefit is liable to a fine of £500 or imprisonment for two years or to both. Any person being a public officer or a chief who puts any constraint upon the population under his charge or upon any individual members thereof to work for any private individual, company or association is liable to a fine of £50 or to imprisonment for a period of six months or to both.

471. Part III of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945) provides for the exaction of labour which is not forced labour within the meaning of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and makes it lawful for any native authority or member thereof empowered by native law and custom irrespective of statutory provisions to exact services from the inhabitants of any town or village. Such services can be:—

(a) Labour for:

- (i) the maintenance of native buildings used for communal purposes, including markets, but excluding juju houses and places of worship.
- (ii) sanitary measures.
- (iii) the maintenance and cleaning of local roads and paths;
- (iv) repairing town or village fences; and
- (v) the digging and construction of wells;

(b) Labour for such minor communal services in the direct interest of the inhabitants of the town or village as may be prescribed; provided that:

- (i) it shall be a condition of the exaction of such labour that the inhabitants of the town or village, or their direct representatives, are previously consulted by the Native Authority

in regard to the need for the exaction of the class of services mentioned in this section ;

- (ii) any person who does not wish to execute his share of any labour exacted under the provisions of this section may be excused therefrom on payment of such sum per day, while such labour is being done, as represents the current daily wages for labour.
- (iii) compulsory labour shall not, in the case of the communal service mentioned in para. (a) (iii) be exacted by a Native Authority or a member thereof except with the sanction of the Governor.

472. By section 121 of the Labour Code, the Governor may 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 other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population of Nigeria. By section 123 of the Labour Code, the Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations governing the forms in which services and labour may be exacted, but the need for such regulations has not yet arisen.

Training Opportunities

473. Opportunity. The opportunities for employment in the territory **Q. 161** are adequate for the full utilisation of the services and skills of all persons seeking employment. Owing to insufficient number of applicants at the close of the year some vacancies for skilled workers were outstanding.

474. Scholarships. Scholarship schemes for Nigeria are applicable to **Q. 162** the Trust Territory. Students are awarded scholarships from public funds to enable them to pursue professional or technical education in University College, Ibadan, in Universities in the United Kingdom, and in the United States of America. On return, holders are, if they desire and there are suitable vacancies, recruited into the Nigerian Senior Service, where they participate in an executive capacity in the economic and social advancement of their country. Three persons from the Trust Territory were awarded scholarships in 1949 for higher education. This figure represents a comparatively high percentage of the total number of awards for the whole country.

475. The Cameroons Development Corporation, in addition to the apprenticeship scheme of training in electrical, mechanical and marine engineering, initiated a further scheme of scholarships for the exclusive benefit of the inhabitants of the territory. These scholarships are for elementary and secondary school education and higher education in University College, Ibadan, or overseas.* The Corporation has also agreed to establish and run schools in various parts of the Trust Territory.

476. Training of ex-servicemen. Facilities are afforded ex-servicemen for training as carpenters, textile manufacturers, engine fitters, driver-mechanics, electricians, etc. At the completion of their training, successful men are assisted with loans and equipment from the Nigerian Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association in establishing their own business.

* There were five C.D.C. scholarship holders at University College, Ibadan, in 1949. The number of scholarships awarded there and elsewhere has been limited by a shortage of qualified candidates.

- Q. 163** **477. Aids to finding employment.** As there is at present no Employment Exchange a Selection Committee, similar to those in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, was established for the purpose of offering assistance to young men and women desirous of gaining entry into Government service after leaving school, and also to help Government Departments for the filling of vacancies. The Committee interviews and selects candidates and refers them to the establishments needing them. The Labour Officer, Buea, is the Secretary to the committee.

Miscellaneous

- Q. 164** **478. Movements of Workers.** There is no record to show the extent to which workers leave the territory in search of employment, but it is believed that comparatively few do so. If they do, it is of their own accord and not under any conditions, for there is no recruitment of Cameroons labour for work outside the Territory. No problems are known to have been caused by this movement.
- Q. 165** **479. Equal remuneration principle.** Broadly speaking, it may be said that the policy of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women is generally accepted in the Trust Territory, and that the rate of pay depends on the type of work and the qualifications of the individual concerned. The question, however, is not of practical importance in the Cameroons.
- Q. 166** **480. Equal employment opportunities.** Equal opportunities of employment are offered to all irrespective of race, nationality, religion or tribal association. Generally, Junior Service posts are filled by Africans, and the Senior posts by Africans and Europeans. The primary consideration is the qualification of the individual. An increasing number of Africans are being appointed to Senior posts and it is Government's policy to encourage the appointment of Africans to all posts hitherto filled by Europeans.
- 481.** No disparity exists in the earnings of persons doing the same work except for the expatriation allowance paid to European officials recruited from overseas.
- Q. 167** **482. Indebtedness.** Indebtedness is not prevalent to a serious extent among wage-earners and salaried workers, but some labourers are indebted to petty traders who charge exorbitant prices for imported commodities in short supply.

Co-operatives

- Q. 168** **483.** There are four Co-operative Thrift and Loan Societies with a total membership of 145 and total savings of £2,313, as under:—

	Number of Societies	Membership	Savings £
Northern Cameroons ...	1	56	189
Southern Cameroons...	3	89	2,124
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 145	<hr/> £2,313

Of the £2,313 total savings, £2,113 is invested in the Post Office Savings Bank and £200 in the Nigerian Development Loan. The remainder is out on loan to members.

484. The main Co-operative activity is the marketing of cocoa, in the Mamfe and Kumba Divisions. During the period 1st April, 1948, to 31st March, 1949—the latest date to which figures are available—37 Co-operative Produce Marketing Societies with a total membership of 1,907 and a Share Capital of £1,121 sold 377 tons of cocoa. Eleven of these Societies, situated in the Kumba Division to the east of the River Mungo, are affiliated to the Bakossi Co-operative Marketing Union, a secondary marketing union, which in 1948-49 marketed 149 tons on behalf of its affiliated Societies: six Co-operative Produce Marketing Societies in the Mamfe area sold 115 tons of cocoa, while 20 Societies in the Kumba area not affiliated to any Union sold a total of 119 tons.

485. There was a steep decrease in the tonnage of cocoa marketed co-operatively in 1948-49 in the Kumba Division. This decrease may be attributed to the loss of confidence following the collapse of the Kumba Co-operative Marketing Union in 1948, and to a breakdown in the evacuation of cocoa from Bakossi due to lack of transport facilities and the destruction of an essential ferry.

486. There is a Coffee Produce Marketing Society in the Bamenda Province.

487. A newly appointed Organiser of Co-operative Societies is now undergoing training at Ibadan before assuming duty at Buca where he will be charged with the task of developing Co-operatives on the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation and elsewhere.

Public Health

488. *Medical Administration.* Medical administration in respect of the territory is divided into three sections: the northern area, which takes in the provinces of Bornu and Adamawa with medical headquarters at Maiduguri and Yola; the middle area, under Benue Province with headquarters at Wukari; and the southern area, consisting of Victoria, Kumba and Mamfe Divisions of the Cameroons Provinces and the Bamenda Province with medical headquarters at Victoria. A Senior Medical Officer stationed at Jos, outside the territory, administers the Bornu, Adamawa and Benue Provinces, and another stationed at Victoria is responsible for the area of the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces. These officers in turn are responsible to the Regional Deputy Directors of the northern and eastern regions with their headquarters at Kaduna and Enugu, also outside the Trust Territory. The Director of Medical Services, stationed at administrative headquarters at Lagos, is responsible for the medical policy of Nigeria, including the Cameroons. The medical personnel, Government, Native Authority and non-Government, are shown in Statistical Appendix XII.

489. *Northern areas.*—The inhabitants of the northern areas of the territory have access to the Medical Officer at Maiduguri, where there is stationed also a Lady Medical Officer, the Medical Officer at Yola and the Medical Officer at Wukari. There are hospitals at all these stations and additional hospitals in charge of qualified personnel and maintained by the Sudan Interior Mission at Molai, near Maiduguri, and by the Church of the Brethren at Lassa.

490. The Dikwa Native Authority health department is supervised directly by a member of the Emir's Council and consists of a permanent staff of seven dispensary attendants, one female dresser, two sanitary inspectors and four vaccinators, two of whom are female. This staff is locally recruited and has been educated and trained within Bornu Province.

491. The curative service consists of seven dispensaries well spaced throughout the area each under its own attendant, who procures drugs from a central store at Bama, replenished by indents prepared by the Medical Officer, Maiduguri. These attendants are not qualified to do more than apply dressings and issue standard mixtures of medicines for all the common ailments. More serious cases or those involving surgical treatment are transported to the General Hospital at Maiduguri. Over 12,000 cases were treated at these dispensaries during the year.

492. The preventive service is still chiefly concentrated on anti-smallpox measures which have met with considerable success, more than 10,000 vaccinations having been done during the period under review. For the rest all opportunities are taken for spreading general propaganda on the basic principles of the preservation of health, while in Bama concentrated attempts by individual teaching are made to the same end.

493. The Native Authority medical and health services in the part of the territory administered with Adamawa Province now consist of five dispensaries, a new one having been built during the year at Toungo. These serve as treatment centres for the more simple diseases which do not require hospital treatment. Patients requiring the latter are sent to Yola General Hospital, or the Mission Hospital at Lassa, situated on the border of the northern area of Trust Territory. A new 48 bed hospital has been started at Mubi within the territory.

494. Each dispensary is staffed by one African attendant and one labourer. Dispensary attendants undergo a three-year training before taking charge of a dispensary.

495. For the purposes of preventive medicine the territory is divided up into five areas each of which has its own sanitary inspector. Each sanitary inspector has his headquarters in the main town of his area and carries out vaccination programmes and sanitary inspections in the villages under his supervision.

496. Two epidemic sanitary inspectors (Epidemic Mallams) are held in reserve at headquarters at Yola and can be sent out to the territory on the outbreak of disease in epidemic proportions. A mobile Government Sanitary Inspector has also made visits to the territory when investigating reports of infectious disease. Further medical field units can be called for from the Health Department headquarters at Kaduna.

497. The area administered as though it formed part of Benue Province shares the services of the Government Medical Officer stationed at Wukari and the services of a Native Authority vaccinator.

498. *Southern Areas.*—In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, a Senior Medical Officer is stationed at Victoria. There is also a Medical Officer in charge of the General Hospital at Victoria, which is staffed with male and female nurses. One Senior Service nursing sister is posted to Victoria. There are General Hospitals also at Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda in charge of Medical Officers. The hospital at Kumba (Banso) was taken over by the Cameroons Baptist Mission in April, 1949. There are seventeen Government and Native Administration dispensaries in these provinces in charge of African attendants.

499. In the preventive field, the Medical Officers in charge of areas are also the Medical Officers of Health and, with the help of the Government and Native Authority Health staffs, keep a watch for epidemics and conduct vaccination campaigns.

500. The number of patients from the territory that attended or were admitted to outside hospitals has not been computed, but it was estimated they comprised at Yola 6.9 per cent. of inpatients and 9 per cent. of outpatients.

501. *Personnel.*—The medical and public health personnel working in the territory are shown in Table 33 of the Statistical Appendix, expenditure from Government and Native Authority funds in Table 36 and expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in Attachment F.

502. *Progress in 1949. Cameroons Field Unit.* The Cameroons Q. 170 Medical Field Unit continued operations throughout the year, particularly in the Kumba division. In the survey of the Eastern Balong group of villages, continued from last year, the Mukonje plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation were included with examination centres at Laduma and Bekili. The percentage attendance was high and a total of 1,783 persons was examined. In the village groups of Mukonje and Malende, with the examination centre at the latter place, the attendance was lower but was estimated at about 74 per cent. of the available population. A further group of villages situated along the Kumba—Victoria road within the Kumba division running parallel to and not far from the frontier were also examined.

503. Throughout the Survey, in which a total of 3,460 people were examined, a careful clinical and microscopical examination was carried out to determine the incidence of Sleeping Sickness. The Mukonje plantations gave the lowest figure with an incidence of 0.11 per cent., the highest being at Mundame, 2.44 per cent., this area showing also the highest concentration of *Glossina Palpalis*.

504. Helminthiasis was almost universal, ascariasis being by far the most common form of infestation, up to 60 per cent. of the total cases.

505. The incidence of malaria was high, the splenic index varying in different villages from 15.61 per cent. to 70 per cent. Filariasis also showed a high incidence, blood films in a selected group gave a 37.5 per cent. infection.

506. No cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and malnutrition was observed to be present to a lesser extent than in former surveys.

507. In comparing the incidence of diseases in the village groups and on the plantation camps, it is significant that certain diseases show a lower incidence in the camps, e.g.

Yaws 0.3 per cent. as compared with 2.4-5.3 per cent. in the villages.

Ulcers 1.5 per cent. as compared with 2.7-5.8 per cent. in the villages.

Leprosy 0.05 per cent. as compared with 0.4-2.2 per cent. in the villages. The incidence of scabies (12 per cent.) is the same in camps and villages.

508. A schistosomiasis survey was carried out in April of Barombi Mbo village and Barombi Lake, Kumba division, which revealed the highest schistosomiasis infestation rate so far diagnosed by the Unit in the Cameroons. Snails of the *Bulinus* and *Planorbis* types were plentiful in the stream near the village and 69 per cent. of the inhabitants examined showed *S. Haematobium* ova in their urine, 2 per cent. in their stools, but sputum specimens were negative for *Schistosoma* or *Paragonimus* ova or

acid fast bacilli. The Haemoglobin estimation of 40 unselected cases averaged 60 per cent. Clinically the condition on the whole presented a mild picture. The commonest complaint was haematuria with disuria in a few cases. Splenomegaly and hepatomegaly were conspicuous by their absence. The survey revealed as usual a high incidence of intestinal helminthiasis. (*Ascaris* 59 per cent., *Ankylostoma* 18 per cent. and others 23 per cent.)

509. In mid-year the Field Unit moved to the Bamenda Province and a survey was undertaken in the Bafut area, where 8,264 persons (87 per cent. of the estimated population) presented themselves for examination. Although a high morbidity rate of 87 per cent. was obtained, mostly the result of helminthiasis being so prevalent (78 per cent.), the standard of health was considered on the whole higher than that in other divisions of the Cameroons. This may be attributed to the nature of the country, high rolling grassland, with larger areas of cultivation than elsewhere, a more varied diet and a more general consumption of meat.

510. The only serious endemic disease with a moderately high incidence was yaws, 581 being diagnosed—representing an infection rate of 7.03 per cent. Mass treatment was undertaken.

511. Spleen parasite rates for malaria were very low, 5.5 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively. Leprosy was diagnosed in 0.78 per cent. of those examined and 5 cases of open tuberculosis were discovered.

Only one case of sleeping sickness was seen, a male adult who had lived in Tiko, who gave a positive result on gland puncture. Loa loa was found in 5 per cent. of 2,842 cases examined. 6,979 vaccinations were performed, of which 6,256 were primary, and mass treatment of all conditions was carried out by the Unit.

512. All the medical and health services outlined above have continued their endeavours to educate the general public in personal and community hygiene, and in the value of balanced diets, particular attention being paid to instruction in schools both to teachers and children.

513. *Cameroons Development Corporation Medical Services.* The medical service established during 1948 by the Cameroons Development Corporation has increased its activities during the year; it now operates hospitals and dispensaries and does much preventive work by raising the standard of sanitation in the plantation camps.

Q. 171

514. *Loiasis Research.* Following the visit of Professor Gordon of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to the Cameroons in 1948, a Loiasis Research Centre was established at Kumba during 1949 under his direction. Already interim observations on infection rate in man and *Chrysops* have been made, and valuable preliminary surveys of breeding places indicate that breeding requires slowly flowing water where mud and decaying vegetation is present. In no instances have larvae been demonstrated in ponds, swamps or in any form of stagnant water, but have been found in almost all the streams running in the valleys around Kumba.

515. No legislation affecting medical matters in the Cameroons was framed during the year.

Q. 172

516. *International Co-operation.* Direct co-operation was established with the neighbouring French territory over the whole area and weekly exchanges of health information have been made. Medical officers on both sides of the boundary paid frequent courtesy visits to each other in

order to discuss their mutual problems in relation to the control of infectious diseases. Medical headquarters at Lagos is kept informed of the incidence of all infectious diseases and the Nigerian Government under Sanitary Conventions informs the World Health Organisation of any serious outbreaks of notifiable diseases. All vessels entering the harbours in the Cameroons have to comply with international sanitary conventions and aircraft arriving at the new airfield at Tiko have to comply with the International Convention for Aerial Navigation.

517. Health Statistics. Statistical information is as yet incomplete as there is no compulsory registration of births and deaths. The only reliable figures are those obtained from hospitals, dispensaries and Medical Field Units. As the latter expand and extend their work, a more accurate picture of the incidence of disease will be built up, but until communications and medical facilities are much further developed, health and epidemiological information must necessarily be incomplete. Q. 173

518. Supply of Staff. The maintenance and extension of the Medical and Health Services is limited to the rate of supply of qualified medical staff and trained auxiliary personnel. The Director of Medical Services recruits through the Colonial Office and appoints staff as and when available, but in common with other services, the Nigerian Medical Service is still suffering from an acute shortage of trained personnel, although there has been some improvement in the recruitment of Medical Officers and Nursing Sisters during the year. The Cameroons Development Corporation has recruited its own medical staff. Q. 174

519. Training. Within the territory, the only training facilities in 1949 were for nurses at the General Hospital, Victoria; in 1950 there will probably be facilities at the proposed Nurses' Training School to be run by the Cameroons Development Corporation. Otherwise training facilities are available in Nigeria for all classes of personnel including Medical Students at University College, Ibadan. All these facilities are available, without discrimination, to all the inhabitants of the territory with the requisite educational qualifications. Q. 175

520. Unqualified Indigenous Practitioners. In the northern section of the Territory unqualified medical practitioners are very active, and most sick people obtain assistance from these medicine-men before reporting to dispensaries for more adequate treatment; in the south the influence of the indigenous practitioner is decreasing with the growing belief and confidence in modern medicine. Native doctors are allowed to practise subject to good faith in their belief and the non-usage of poisonous material in their medicines. They combine magical practices with the use of herbs in their stock in trade. Their activities are controlled to some extent by the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, and also by the provisions of the Criminal Code which relate to the preservation of human life, the prevention of injurious acts and the administration of noxious drugs. Q. 176

521. Principal Diseases. The following are the principal diseases to be found in the territory: Q. 177

A. Caused by Protozoa

1. Malaria (endemic).
2. Trypanosomiasis (endemic).

B. Caused by Bacteria

1. Cerebro-spinal meningitis (epidemic).
2. Pneumonia (endemic).

- C. Diseases caused by Viruses
1. Measles (epidemic).
 2. Small pox (endemic and epidemic).
 3. Chickenpox (epidemic).
 4. Mumps (epidemic).
 5. Whooping-cough (epidemic).
- D. Infective Granulomatous Diseases (endemic)
1. Leprosy.
 2. Yaws.
 3. Tuberculosis.
- E. Abdominal Diseases
- Bacillary dysentery (endemic and epidemic).
 2. Amoebic dysentery (endemic).
- F. Venereal Diseases (endemic)
1. Syphilis.
 2. Gonorrhoea.
- G. Animal Parasites and Associated Diseases (endemic)
1. Schistosomiasis (endemic).
 2. Intestinal parasites:
 - (a) Tapeworm.
 - (b) Roundworm.
 - (c) Hookworm.
 - (d) Ascariasis.
 - (e) Trichuriasis.
 - (f) Ankylostomiasis.
 - (g) Tiniasis.
 - (h) Balantitiasis.
 - (i) Strongyloidiasis.
 3. Guinea worm (endemic).
 4. Chigoes (endemic).
 5. Paragonimiasis (endemic).
 6. Filariasis (Loa-loa).
 7. Onchocerciasis.
 8. Elephantiasis.
 9. Trypanosomiasis.
- H. Other endemic diseases
1. Simple goitre (endemic).
 2. Skin diseases, including those due to malnutrition.
 3. Malnutrition.
 4. Scabies.
 5. Tropical ulcers.
 6. Tinia.

No specific figures are available for the incidence of diseases in the Cameroons as a whole apart from those relating to the whole of Nigeria. The relative prevalence of endemic diseases as ascertained by the medical field units is shown in Attachment G.

Q. 178

522. *Leprosy.* Proposals for the reorganisation of leprosy control in Nigeria, on which the policy to be pursued in the Cameroons will depend, have recently been formulated by the Government's Senior Leprosy Officer,

and were under consideration at the end of the year. At present there are no official leper settlements in the territory, but at Bansa and Bamenda the Native Authorities, under the direction of the District Officers, maintain small settlements which are not treatment centres but serve for segregation. A similar settlement at Mamfe was closed down during the year on the advice of the visiting Leprosy specialist. All infectious cases were admitted to the Church of Scotland Mission Settlement in Itu in the adjacent province of Calabar, Nigeria.

523. The northern area is served by the Church of Brethren Mission leper colony at Garkida which is situated close to the territory. This is a large colony with well over a thousand in-patients, ten per cent. of whom are from the territory.

524. There are leprosy treatment centres in the north at Gurum (within the territory) and Lassa (one mile outside the border). The new Leprosy Clinic at Bama functioned well during the year and a daughter dispensary was opened at Gwoza where weekly clinics are held.

525. *Prostitution.* Prostitution is not a major problem in the territory Q. 179 since native institutions still retain much of their influence and urban and industrial conditions are very few. In the south there is a certain amount of prostitution in connection with the labourers' camps at the plantations. The police are empowered to deport undesirable women from the larger towns.

526. *Health education.* Medical Officers on tour and Medical Field Q. 180 Units during their operations in various areas discuss health matters with village and district heads as do visiting Administrative Officers. All Government and Native Authority Schools have hygiene as a subject on their curriculum and inspecting health staff give useful advice and instruction. Sanitary Inspectors endeavour by propaganda to improve existing conditions and enforce the adoption of sanitary measures considered suitable to the prevailing circumstances. Advancement is slow owing largely to apathy and illiteracy.

527. Confidence in the Medical Services provided is growing among the indigenous inhabitants and the work of the Medical Field Unit is valuable in this respect. Free medical treatment is given at all dispensaries and the demand for medical attention continues to increase.

528. While legal powers are provided to eradicate dangerous and injurious indigenous practices, there has been little need to exercise them. The increasing confidence in modern methods of treatment will do much in itself to diminish these practices.

529. *Vaccination and Inoculation.* Vaccination against smallpox is Q. 181 carried out throughout the territory by sanitary staff and, more recently, by medical field units, who are working along the frontiers and collaborating with their French colleagues. Vaccination is carried out free of charge. In the case of serious outbreaks of smallpox and cerebro-spinal meningitis, movements of population are controlled. Vaccination against smallpox is gradually becoming less unpopular, but there still remains a lot of propaganda work to be done.

530. *Co-ordination of Medical Activities.* The policy of the Medical Department is to co-ordinate the work of medical missions and the handing over of the hospital at Bansa is an example of such co-ordination. The Cameroons Development Corporation is planning its medical service on the advice of the Director of Medical Services, Nigeria, and co-operates with the Medical Department in all its activities.

Q. 182

531. *Maternity and Child Welfare Work.* In the southern area of the Cameroons, maternity and child welfare work is carried out at the Government hospitals at Victoria, Kumba, Bamenda and Mamfe and at some of the Missionary Centres. In the north this work is limited to the Mission centre at Gurum and to the ante-natal clinic at Bama, which is visited regularly by a Lady Medical Officer from Maiduguri. Ante-natal and infant welfare clinics are held at Yola (outside the territory) where pregnant women can also obtain hospital attention. Midwifery is also undertaken at the Church of the Brethren Mission at Lassa. No figures are available to indicate the percentage of women attended by doctors or midwives at confinement, but where facilities are available, the percentage is undoubtedly high.

532. Throughout the territory, the practice of midwifery is controlled by the Midwives Ordinance No. 24 of 1930. No specific facilities are available for pre-school children, but these and school children can obtain treatment at Government hospitals and Native Authority dispensaries. Where these do not exist, school teachers who have been instructed give treatment by simple remedies supplied by the Medical Department.

Q. 183

533. *Nutrition.* While it cannot be said that any organised measures regarding nutrition have been introduced in respect of the population as a whole, the Cameroons Development Corporation in the southern area of the Cameroons Province continues its efforts to persuade its workers to adopt a better standard of diet. The Domestic Science Centres of the Department of Education will prove particularly valuable in training the young in the advantages of a balanced diet, while the students from the Teachers' Training College at Kumba, on their dispersal to all parts of the territory, will be in a position to instruct others as to the value of correct nutrition from their personal experience and the knowledge of the best methods of production and preparation of the various foodstuffs. At all schools, also, vegetable gardens and fruit trees are maintained to supplement the children's diet and to teach them the protective value of such articles of food. At the pagan schools, a morning meal is provided for the children to allow those who live far away to attend as day pupils.

534. The various surveys undertaken by the Medical Field Units have revealed that some degree of malnutrition is prevalent in most parts, but it is encouraging to note that, in a report from the Eastern Balong group of villages in Kumba division, the Medical Officer states that signs of malnutrition and vitamin deficiency were present to a lesser extent than in former surveys. The main diet in this area is cocoyams and plantains cooked with palm oil, while rice, groundnuts, beans and maize are grown on the farms. In the Bafut survey in Bamenda province, out of 8,264 persons examined, signs of vitamin deficiency were present in 67 (0.80 per cent.) and malnutrition in 18 (0.21 per cent.). The general health of the population in this area was found to be better than in most parts of the Cameroons, largely due to a better and more varied diet which includes meat.

Q. 184

535. *Natural sources of food supply.* Almost all living animals are used as food by the inhabitants of the territory. These include antelope of various kinds, wild pig, rodents, monkeys, snakes, iguana, birds, crickets and grubs. There is little control of hunting by the indigenous population except in game reserves, though control of non-indigenous hunters is exercised by the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance. Some restriction is effected by the Arms Ordinance which very severely limits the use by hunters of arms of precision.

536. A special licence is required to hunt the rarer animals which include most of the larger mammals and birds.

537. Fish of all kinds is eaten by the coastal population and those who live by rivers and lakes. It is usually dried but is sometimes eaten fresh. No measures have been found necessary for the protection of the local fisheries.

538. The principal wild plants from which food is obtained are trees, which the inhabitants protect for their own sake. The leaves of the baobab are widely used as an ingredient of soup, the fruits of the desert date, tamarind, jujube, wild pawpaw, tsada, shea nut and ebony trees are eaten, and so are kuka leaves and seeds. In the Cameroons Province, mangrove seeds, heart of elephant grass and the leaves of a shrub called masango are used as food.

539. On the whole, the inhabitants of the territory tend to feed largely on a diet of carbohydrates, although there is a big trade in palm oil—a very valuable asset in diets in the area.

540. *Hospital facilities for tropical and venereal diseases.* In the Southern Cameroons, comprising the Cameroons and Bamenda provinces, there are General Hospitals at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda and Bansa, the latter being run by the Cameroons Baptist Mission. These provide a total of 429 beds, while a further 250 beds are available for labourers in the plantation hospitals. The Northern areas are served by the General Hospital at Maiduguri, Yola and Wukari, which are outside the territory and are equipped to deal with all tropical and venereal diseases. Q. 185

541. *Supplementary medical facilities.* Supplementary medical facilities are afforded by a series of dispensaries radiating from each hospital and these are visited at regular intervals by Medical Officers. In the whole territory there is a total of 69 dispensaries, 39 of which have been constructed and are maintained by Native Administrations. There are also 26 dispensaries and five small sick bays maintained by the Cameroons Development Corporation and three dispensaries run by Missions. Q. 186

Sanitation

542. *Disposal of Excreta.* In the larger towns where sanitation is controlled by Government and Native Authority Sanitary Staff, the disposal of human and animal excreta is by shallow trench, Otway pits, and, in a few places, septic tanks. Composting is in use in some towns. In rural areas there is little or no control. Public latrines are provided in the larger towns but not in the villages. The streets of towns are adequately drained; villages, however, have little or no drainage, merely water channels to prevent flooding of houses in some cases. Q. 187

543. *Water Supply.* There are piped water supplies at Victoria, Buea and Bamenda; in other places, streams, wells and springs are the usual sources of supply. No accurate information is available as to the number of sources and percentage of population served. The supervision of water supplies is carried out by Sanitary Inspectors.

544. *Pest Control.* In urban areas, stagnant pools are drained and filled in where possible, otherwise they are oiled and in some cases treated with Paris Green. Q. 188

The control of pests dangerous to health is mostly directed against mosquitoes and flies, in the former by elimination of their breeding places, by oiling and drainage and in the latter by the proper disposal of excrement and refuse by composting, controlled tipping or incineration.

Q. 189

545. *Food Inspection.* In towns and where qualified health staff is available, all food sold to the public is supervised by Sanitary Inspectors who carry out inspection of markets and foodstalls. All meat slaughtered in slaughter houses is inspected for signs of disease, and meat found unfit for human consumption is disposed of by burning either wholly or in part. In the case of tinned food, the commercial firms co-operate with the health authorities and where goods are found unfit for human consumption, they are destroyed.

546. The proper construction and protection of wells is carried out as far as possible by the health staff.

Drugs

Q. 190

547. *Legislation.* The importation, exportation, external trade in, manufacture, sale and use of opium, coca leaves and Indian hemp, and also 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).

Qs. 191-192

548. *Narcotics.* The population of the territory is not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

With the exception of small quantities administered in hospitals by Medical Officers in accordance with hospital practice, over the supply of which strict control is maintained by the Medical Department, it is believed that 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 the case of such drugs.

Q. 193

549. *Conventions.* The Opium Convention signed at The Hague on the 23rd January, 1912, and subsequent relative papers 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.

Social Security and Welfare

Qs. 198, 200,
201

550. The sense in which the words at the head of this section are used in various countries differ so much that it may be as well to define what is meant by them here. They are not taken to include the general educational, medical, agricultural and other similar measures which are indubitably essential to the social welfare of the inhabitants of the territory and are described elsewhere in this report, nor do they include the general activities of the Cameroons Development Corporation for the benefit of its employees such as the provision of houses, factories, stores, churches, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, reading rooms, baths, places of recreation, water, lighting, drainage and improvement works. The words

here are used in the sense of measures undertaken for classes of the community who specially require care such as the aged, destitute, the physically or mentally defective, handicapped and delinquent children and adolescents.

551. The responsibility for looking after these classes of people in the territory falls on their families and kindred. As has been explained elsewhere there are no large concentrations of urban population and the sense of communal obligation common to people living in closely organised groups linked by kinship and accepting obligations of mutual support still holds good.

552. No services therefore are provided or contemplated with respect to Q. 199 such things as widows' and old-age pensions and no legislation affecting social welfare applicable to the territory was enacted during the year.

553. No provision is or has been made for orphans or abandoned children since native law and custom provides for orphans and abandonment is unheard of in the territory. Juvenile delinquency is also very rare.

554. No Convention of the International Labour Organisation or other Q. 197 international organisation concerning social security and welfare was applied to the territory during 1949.

Alcohol and Spirits

555. The sale of alcoholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance Q. 194 (Chapter 131 of the Laws of Nigeria). The whole of the northern area, the Bamenda Province and the Mamfe Division of the Cameroons Province are "prohibited areas" under this Ordinance. The definition of prohibited areas is:

"Areas 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."

The Kumba and Victoria Divisions of the Cameroons Province are "licensed areas". The definition of "licensed areas" is:

"Areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence."

556. The use of alcohol, imported or native-made, is forbidden by their religion to all Moslems. The pagans of the northern areas of the territory, on the other hand, consume large quantities of home-brewed beer made from the local guinea-corn, while the natives of the south drink palm wine made from the fermented sap of *raphia vinifera* or *elaeis guinensis*. As with most communities of agricultural labourers, this is as much a food as a drink and palm wine is the accepted source of valuable and necessary vitamins. It is also used at marriage feasts and religious festivals. No figures of the quantity consumed are available.

557. The Victoria, Bakweri, Balong and Mamfe Native Authorities have made rules to control the sale of native liquor, which includes palm wine and any kind or description of fermented liquor usually made by natives of Nigeria or in the adjacent territories. The rules require all sellers of native liquor to be licensed.

558. Methods of distilling illicit spirits are known in the southern areas of the territory. The traffic is not large and every effort is made to obtain convictions against persons engaged in this practice.

559. Illegal importation is kept to a minimum by the Eastern Preventive Service, a Customs Preventive Force which operates along the land boundary.

560. Illegal importation of spirit along the coast is controlled by the Customs Preventive Launch M.V. Vigilant which is under the command of a Marine Officer who is an acting Collector of Customs whilst in command.

561-563. The importation of alcoholic liquor for the last five years is set out below :

IMPORTS OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS
Imperial gallons (equivalent in litres in brackets)

Description	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Ale, Beer, etc.	476 (2,163)	1,676 (7,617)	6,742 (30,642)	22,229 (101,631)	47,565 (216,183)
Spirits:					
Brandy	15 (68)	69 (314)	69 (314)	77 (350)	221 (1,004)
Gin... ..	—	251 (1,141)	853 (3,877)	705 (3,204)	910 (4,136)
Rum	—	2 (9)	10 (45)	62 (282)	102 (464)
Whisky	516 (2,345)	967 (4,395)	756 (3,436)	589 (2,677)	541 (2,459)
Spirits, potable, other kinds	1 (5)	5 (23)	56 (255)	29 (132)	359 (1,632)
Wines, sparkling and still ...	112 (509)	295 (1,341)	315 (1,432)	235 (1,068)	498 (2,263)

IMPORTS OF GIN BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Imperial gallons (equivalent in litres in brackets)

Country of origin	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
United Kingdom	—	201 (914)	769 (3,495)	705 (3,204)	910 (4,316)
Union of South Africa	—	30 (136)	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	20 (91)	84 (382)	—	—
Total	—	251 (1,141)	853 (3,877)	705 (3,204)	910 (4,136)

Q. 195

564. The import duty on spirituous liquors, wines, beer and other fermented beverages are as under :

Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whisky, the gallon	£	s.	d.
Wine:	2	12	0
(1) Sparkling, the gallon	2	10	0
(2) Still:			
(a) containing not more than thirty-five per centum of proof spirit, the gallon		15	0
(b) containing more than thirty-five but not more than thirty-eight per centum of proof spirit, the gallon	1	5	0
(c) containing more than thirty-eight per centum of proof spirit, the gallon	1	17	6
Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry and Stout, the gallon		2	0

565. There is no maximum alcohol content for wines, beer and other fermented beverages. Duties are the same as in Nigeria, but higher than those in the neighbouring countries.

Housing and Town Planning

566. The type of rural housing throughout the Cameroons Province is still purely traditional and often primitive. In the urban areas it is being gradually modified, though traditional designs and materials predominate. There are no mining areas. On the plantations conditions vary. In some, good brick and tile houses, with proper sanitary cooking and washing facilities, have recently been made for plantation employees and labour, and the intention is to improve the remainder as early as possible. These latter are of traditional design and materials. The programme is being steadily pursued, but will take some years to complete. Q. 203

567. The small houses in the northern areas of the territory are generally round, built of mud or stone (in the hills), with thatched roofs, and surrounded by a compound wall of mud, stone or grass mats. Each wife has a separate hut and there are huts for the master of the house, his sons, a kitchen and small houses for hens or domestic animals in the typical compound. The larger houses in towns may have vaulted roofs of beams and mud, or of corrugated iron.

568. No legislation regarding housing or town planning was passed during the year. As was explained in the 1948 report (para. 205, p. 126) there is no special service for the promotion of housing improvement, but native authorities in the Cameroons Province set a good example by providing houses of modern design in brick and tiles or mud-blocks and the people in the northern areas are encouraged to improve the lay-out of their villages by broad tree-lined streets, the extension of existing compounds and the provision of new compounds on a larger scale than is the present native custom. Model lay-outs for houses within the compound are made available. Q. 204
Q. 205

569. The following town-planning projects were in progress during 1949 :— Q. 206

Victoria

A working plan for the control of the future growth of Victoria Town has been drawn up by the Provincial Engineer and future layout and development will take place in accordance with this plan.

Kumba

A large map has been made of Kumba Town on the scale of 1/2400 which is being studied in order to put into operation proposals for planning this extending township. A Town Planning Committee has been formed and preliminary discussions have been held already on the subject of compensation for displacement and realignment of roads while new link roads and problems of sanitation and water supply are to be considered. The trace of the main link road about two miles in length has already been cleared and accurately measured.

Tombel

A plan of Tombel town has been made on the same scale and it is hoped that a start will be made on the provision of water to this area from a source in the French Cameroons next year. The French Authorities have agreed that this source should be used to supply water to Tombel.

Adamawa

Town planning projects are in progress at Mubi (Northern area), Jada (Southern area) and Karlahi on the boundary of the Trust Territory of the Alantika Mountains (Southern area). It is planned to lay out a new District Headquarters at Serti to replace the old headquarters of Gashaka (Southern area).

Penal Organisation

- Qs. 207-218** **570. Prisons.** Four Government Prisons, established under the Prison Ordinance, are under the control of the Director of Prisons who is responsible to the Governor for their administration. They are situated at Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. The establishment at Buea is a Convict Prison which receives and retains all classes of offenders irrespective of the length of sentence. The rest are limited to convicts with sentences of two years and under. Each prison is under the immediate control of a District Officer, assisted by a Chief or Senior Warder who is responsible to him for the discipline of the subordinate staff and prisoners. The prisons are inspected at least once a year by the Inspector of Prisons, Eastern Provinces, and from time to time by the Director. Visiting Committees, established under the Prison Ordinance, visit the Convict Prisons monthly and the rest quarterly. These committees consist of unofficials, and reports in writing are submitted to the Residents after each visit as to the general state and management of the prison under its charge.
- 571. Warders.** Normally, a candidate for the warder service must be in possession of a standard V Certificate of education, and not less than five feet ten inches in height. These new and comparatively high standards have not in any way interfered with recruitment, and there is a long waiting list of applicants.
- 572.** A Training School for warders is established in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria and all Trust Territory recruits undergo a course of training for a period of twelve weeks. The School is under the command of an officer trained in the home service, and the curriculum covers every aspect of prison administration. The school was opened in 1947. Courses for serving warders are held simultaneously, and by this means, it will be possible to ensure adequate training for all warders within the space of a few years.
- 573.** In addition to the normal issue of clothing on enlistment, warders will shortly be issued, for the first time, with boots and puttees. This issue of footwear will be greatly appreciated and add dignity to the service. Free quarters for the warders and their families are normally provided, but where this is not possible, an allowance is given in lieu. Warders are engaged in the first place for a period of six years, and if their services have been satisfactory for further periods of three years until they reach the retiring age. Promotion to the superior posts is open to men of ability, and two young African cadets are now in the United Kingdom for a course of training which, it is hoped, will qualify them for promotion to the senior service on their return to Nigeria.
- 574.** More senior ranks for subordinate staff were created during the year under review, and this resulted in the promotion of a considerable number of warders serving in the Trust Territory. In ordinary circumstances, the average warder works for eight hours a day and his duties are to ensure the safe custody of the prisoners and to supervise them at work and inside the prisons.

575. Prison Conditions. All prisons in the Trust Territory are of the association type, but the prisoners are classified according to degree of criminality. First offenders are separated from habituals, and untried prisoners from convicted. Condemned prisoners occupy separate cells and are strictly segregated from all others. Female prisoners are confined in separate buildings, and do not come into contact with male prisoners. On admission a prisoner is issued with suitable uniform, a bedboard and three blankets. He is allowed to bathe daily and to wash his clothing once a week. Letters and visits at reasonable intervals are permitted, and in the cases of long term prisoners in the convict prisons, they may be visited by relatives at the expense of Government. Except when the prisons are overcrowded, an infrequent occurrence, the sleeping space available for each prisoner is approximately 360 cubic feet and the cells occupied by condemned prisoners allow 640 cubic feet of space. Religious services are held on Sundays and other appropriate occasions, and ministers of the principal denominations have free access to the prisoners should the latter require their services. Diets are considered to be wholesome and adequate and the dietary scale is set out in Table 14 of the Statistical Appendix. Q. 208

576. Medical Officers visit the prisons frequently, and, at Buea, a trained nurse attends the prison daily. Sanitation is of the bucket and soil type which is common to the country, but the system is most carefully supervised by the Sanitary officers of the Medical Department. A small library was established during the year at Buea and educational facilities of a limited nature are now available for suitable prisoners.

577. Juveniles. No juveniles were admitted to prison during the year under review, although they may be admitted under existing Ordinances. Juvenile delinquents, if considered suitable for training, are sent to an approved school in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, which is administered by an officer seconded from the United Kingdom Borstal Service. This school approximates closely to Approved Schools in the United Kingdom. Q. 209

578. Labour. The courts may order imprisonment to be with or without hard labour but hard labour in the literal sense of the term is not exacted. The work is regular but not unduly laborious, and in the case of prisoners with long sentences, it has where possible some relation to the type of occupation that will be carried on when the prisoners are discharged. Vocational training is given in carpentry, smithery, basket and mat-making at Buea, and in mat weaving at Bamenda. In addition, long term female prisoners at Bamenda are taught handicrafts in the evenings by voluntary lady workers. The majority of prisoners are employed extra-murally on public works and in no circumstances are they hired out to private employers. Grass cutting and bush clearing are the two chief industries and the prisoners are utilised to carry water in the stations where supplies are short. The ordinary working day is one of between six and seven hours, and on Sundays and public holidays a few of the prisoners are employed for an hour or two on essential services. Qs. 210, 211

579. Transfers. Only in exceptional circumstances are prisoners sent outside the Territory for confinement. Persons with sentences of two years or over may in their own interests be transferred to Nigerian Convict Prisons where they receive vocational training. Q. 212

580. Legislation: Discipline. No prison legislation was enacted during the year. Prison discipline was maintained at a high level. Every offence committed by a prisoner must be dealt with by the Administrative Officer Qs. 214, 216-218

in charge, and not by any subordinate member of the staff. There is a uniform law relating to prison offences and punishments throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory which is now well understood and established. Corporal punishment is restricted within the narrowest possible limits and reserved for offences of special gravity. In this connection, it is interesting to record that no prisoner has been whipped for a prison offence in the Trust Territory during the past two years. Mechanical restraints are used sparingly and only when absolutely necessary. Penal diet, in a Territory where most of the prisoners are employed extra-murally, and have therefore opportunities to supplement the reduced prison rations can scarcely be regarded as a serious deterrent, and in consequence is not often awarded. Solitary confinement as a punishment cannot always be resorted to as single cells are not available. Experience has taught that the most powerful incentive to good conduct and industry, as opposed to repressive measures, is the remission system discussed in the next paragraph.

581. All prisoners with sentences of one month or over may, by good conduct and industry, earn remission equal to one third of their period of imprisonment. This statutory concession is appreciated by all classes of prisoners, and is a guard against an unfortunate tendency on the part of habituals to malingering and serve their sentence in comfort. No prisoner is debarred from earning remission if he is in hospital or sick or if his absence from labour is due to causes beyond his control. The system operates evenly and without harshness and is well understood. Prisoners who have actually completed two years of their sentence may earn wages up to two shillings a month. Half of this amount may be spent on the purchase of small luxuries and the other half is paid to them on discharge.

Q. 213

582. *Corporal Punishment.* In addition to fines and sentences of imprisonment which are imposed for definite periods, penalties of forfeiture, whipping or deportation may be imposed under certain conditions. The use of the "cat" is illegal. Convictions for official corruption, bargaining for offices in the public service, perjury or perverting justice, extortion or receiving property to show favour by a public officer or judicial corruption by a judicial officer may, by order of the Court, result in the forfeiture of any property which has passed in connection with the commission of the offence; similarly when any person has been convicted of sending dangerous or obscene things by post or of a number of other postal offences the Court may order the forfeiture of any personal property which has been used in the commission of the offence.

583. The Administering Authority's policy is ultimately to bring its laws on corporal punishment into line with those of the United Kingdom, and the number of offences for which whipping may be awarded has been reduced. Under the present primitive conditions of the territory, however, it is not in the public interest to abolish the punishment altogether.

During 1949 eighty-eight sentences of whipping were passed on offenders in the Native Courts. Sentences of whipping may only be imposed in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts on persons convicted of defilement or indecent treatment of girls or on a householder permitting defilement of girls on his premises, for rape, robbery with violence, disabling in order to commit a felony or misdemeanour and intentionally endangering the safety of persons travelling by railway. The Court may, however, if it thinks fit, having regard to the prevalence of a crime within its jurisdiction or to the antecedents of the offender, sentence any person convicted of at

offence for which he is liable to imprisonment for a period of six months or more to whipping either in addition to or in lieu of any other punishment.

584. In addition, whenever a male person who in the opinion of the Court has not attained 17 years of age has been found guilty of any offence the Court may, in its discretion, order him to be whipped in addition to or in substitution for any other punishments to which he is liable.

585. No person may be sentenced to be whipped more than once for the same offence and where a person is convicted of one or more offences at one trial the total number of strokes awarded may not exceed twelve. No sentence of whipping may be passed on any female, or any male who, in the opinion of the Court, has attained the age of 45.

586. Whipping may be imposed as a sentence for criminal cases tried in the Native Courts to the extent to which the Court imposing the sentence is authorised by its warrant, which in no instance in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces exceeds twelve strokes. A sentence of whipping imposed by a Native Court is inflicted in a prison in a manner and with an instrument approved by the Governor and no sentence of corporal punishment is carried out publicly.

587. The Maliki code of Moslem law which is administered in the Moslem Native Courts in the northern areas of the territory provides specifically for the award of corporal punishment of a purely formal nature for the following offences:—

- (i) Homicide (in certain circumstances).
- (ii) Fornication.
- (iii) Drinking wine.

588. Where a person is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine, or where upon any sworn information it appears to a Court that there is reason to believe that a person is about to commit a breach of the peace, or that his conduct is likely to produce or excite a breach of the peace, and such person fails to give security in two or more sureties for peace and good behaviour or where it is shown by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of a Court that any person is conducting himself or has conducted himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order, or is endeavouring or has endeavoured to excite enmity between any section of the people of Nigeria (which term includes the Trust Territory) and His Majesty, or is intriguing or has intrigued against constituted power and authority in Nigeria, the Court may, in addition to or instead of any other punishment, recommend to the Governor that he be deported if it appears to the Court to be in the interests of peace, order and good government that an order of deportation should be made. "Deportation" in the case of a native of Nigeria, which term includes a native of the Trust Territory, means deportation from the place where the offence took place or where the proceedings which culminated in the recommendation for deportation were heard to any other place in Nigeria or the Trust Territory and in the case of a person not a native of Nigeria to a place outside Nigeria or to a place in Nigeria other than that in which the offence took place. If after considering any such recommendation in Council the Governor decides that in the interest of peace, order and good government an order of deportation should be made he may by writing under his hand and seal order the person, if a native, to be deported to

such place in Nigeria or the Trust Territory, or, if not a native of Nigeria, to such place either in Nigeria or outside Nigeria as he may with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies direct. A person who has been appointed a Native Authority or a member of a Native Authority or who has been appointed a district or village headman or has exercised judicial authority under the Native Courts Ordinance and has ceased to hold office or exercised authority either by reason of the termination of his appointment, resignation or otherwise may be directed by the Governor by order under his hand to leave the area in which he was so appointed or exercised authority or such other area adjacent thereto as may be specified in the order if the Governor is satisfied that it is necessary for the re-establishment or maintenance of peace, order and good government that such person should leave such area.

589. Sentence of whipping, forfeiture or deportation imposed in accordance with the Criminal Code or Criminal Procedure Ordinance are applicable to both indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

590. *After care.* Although it has not yet been found possible to appoint one of the Department's After-Care Officers to the Trust Territory, funds have been allocated to the officers in charge of the prisons to enable them to give pecuniary or other aid to deserving prisoners on discharge. All prisoners receive railway or transport warrants to their homes or places of conviction on discharge, and if the journeys are long and complicated, they are given food or a subsistence allowance in lieu.

Q. 215

591. *Changes and Reforms.* Prison reforms in the Trust Territory are being introduced slowly but surely, and at a pace which neither the local native authorities nor the general public could take exception to. Profitable station labour is now subordinated to classification; wages are paid to long term prisoners, and no longer are the warders and prisoners compelled to carry out distasteful conservancy work. No important changes took place during the year under review, but it is hoped that it will be possible next year to post a senior officer of the department to the Cameroons who, in addition to his duties as Officer in charge of the Convict Prison, would be the advisor on all prison matters to the Commissioner.

H. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Qs. 219-243

592. *Trusteeship Council's recommendations:* The Administering Authority has studied with interest Resolutions 83 (IV)* and 110 (V)† on Educational Advancement in Trust Territories and Higher Education in the Trust Territories in Africa. It has also studied the recommendation in paragraph 3 of Resolution 324 (IV)‡ adopted by the General Assembly at its 240th meeting on the 15th of November, 1949, regarding Educational Advancement in Trust Territories.

593. The Administering Authority fully realises that educational facilities in the territory are still backward and inadequate and is determined to do everything practicable to improve this state of affairs as far as the present staff and budgetary position permit.

594. As will be seen from paragraph 622 of the report, the fees charged for primary education in the southern part of the territory are very low and sometimes omitted, while in the north no charges at all are payable.

* 13th meeting, 9th February, 1949.

† 23rd meeting, 19th July, 1949 (T/387).

‡ T/438—12th January, 1950.

Access to higher education depends on qualifications, not means, for there is a considerable range of scholarships available to suitably qualified candidates. From paragraph 628 it will be seen that while the supply of indigenous teachers is still inadequate three new training centres are being opened.

595. The extent to which it has been possible to meet the recommendations in paragraphs 8, 9, 15 and 18 of Trusteeship Council Resolution 110 (V) on Higher Education will be found in paragraphs 616-9.

596. With regard to paragraph 21 of Resolution 110 (V), the only private organisations which give financial support to the Government and Native Authorities in education are the Missionary agencies whose most valuable work in educational and other fields has been described elsewhere.

General

597. *Main Objectives.* A detailed account of the main objectives of Q. 219 educational policy is given in the Memorandum on Educational Policy in Nigeria, Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947. Education is there defined as "not merely the training of the intelligence or the acquisition of the means of livelihood, but also the raising of the general level of the life of the whole people and the provision of adequate facilities for their development, physical, economic, intellectual and spiritual."

598. The primary objective in the implementation of this policy is the provision of a 4-year Junior Primary School Course for all children who want it, and a further 4-year Senior Primary School Course for those who can benefit from it.

599. *Education Department.* The Education Department, in both the Q. 221 Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, and those parts of the territory administered as though they form part of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, is under the control of the Director of Education, Nigeria. The Regional Deputy Directors of the Northern and Eastern Regions of Nigeria are responsible to him for those parts of the territory situated in their respective Regions. Education Officers, including some Women Education Officers, are assigned to each Province in the Regions. The Deputy Director of Education (Women) at Lagos advises on all aspects of female education. All schools are inspected by the Education Officers and by Supervising and Visiting Teachers, who maintain close contact with mission supervisors and managers.

600. *Education Ordinance. Regional Boards.* Under the new Educa- Q. 222 tion Ordinance which came into effect on the 1st January, 1949, Regional Boards of Education have been established in the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions of Nigeria, in addition to the Central Board. The Eastern Regional Board is concerned with matters affecting the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, and the Northern Regional Board with matters affecting the remainder of the territory.

601. *Educational Systems.* The educational institutions in the territory Q. 220 are conducted in some cases by Government, in some by Native Administrations, and in others by Voluntary Agencies, all having a common educational policy. They are of the following types:—

Cameroons Province

- (a) Primary Schools, with 8-year course.
- (b) Secondary Schools, with 6-year course.

- (c) Teaching Training Colleges, with courses for two years, or three years.
- (d) Domestic Subject Centres, for girls attending school and adult women.

Northern Provinces

- (a) Primary Schools, with 4-year course.
- (b) Middle Schools, with 4-year course.
- (c) Vernacular Elementary Schools, with 4-year course.

For Secondary School and Teacher Training Courses, students from the territory administered as though it formed part of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria may be admitted to various institutions in Nigeria.

602. The educational personnel employed in the territory by Government, Native Authorities and Voluntary Agencies is set out at Table 4 in the Statistical Appendix.

603. The current educational programme is summarised below:—

- (1) Adaptation of education to rural life.

Plans are in hand for a rural education centre at Bambui which will provide courses for teachers of rural subjects. With the help of the Agricultural Department a series of agricultural activities in connection with schools is also being initiated, on an experimental basis.

- (2) Extension of teacher training.

With assistance from funds provided by the Development Plan, two new Elementary Teacher Training Centres for men, and one for women, are being established. These were practically completed during the year.

- (3) Development of secondary education.

The expansion of two boys' secondary schools is now proceeding with the aid of grants from Development Loan Funds. Both boys and girls are eligible to enter secondary schools in Nigeria, and some scholarships are available.

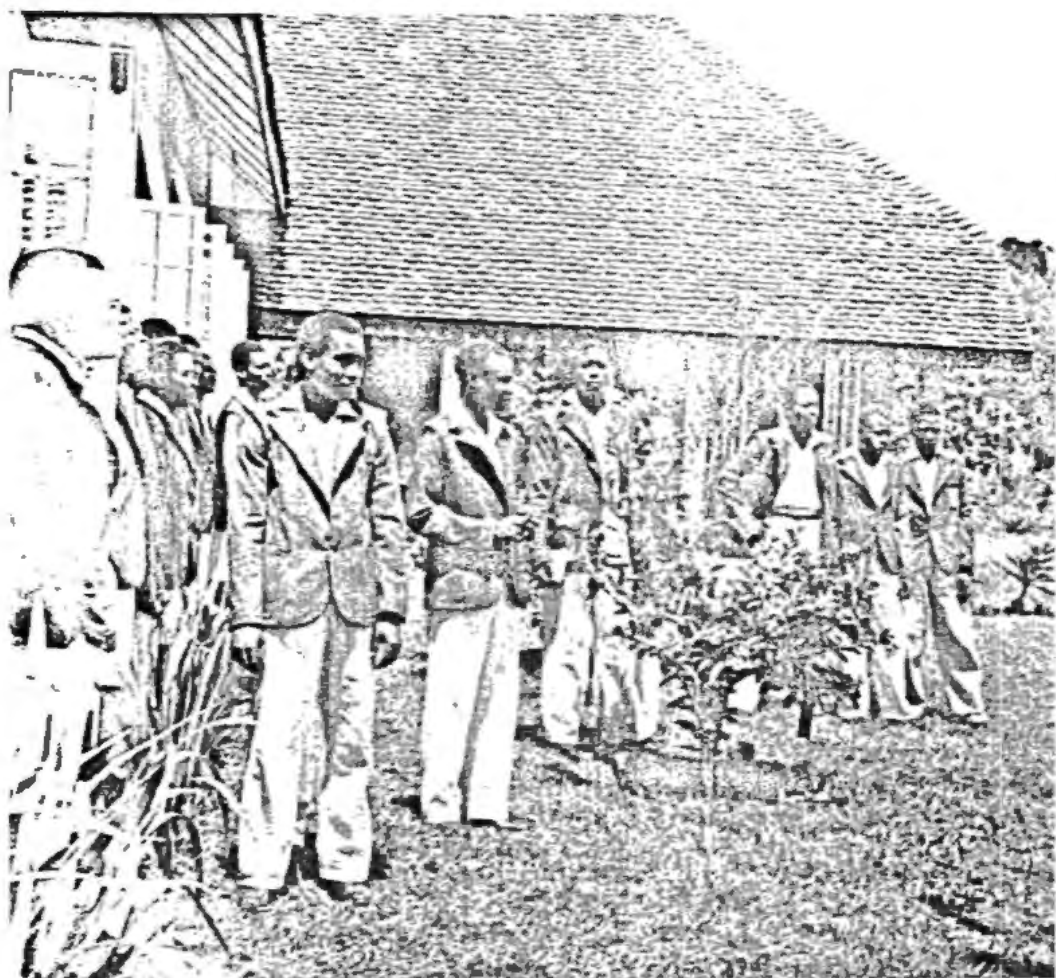
- (4) Extension of Primary Schools as teachers become available under (2) above.

- (5) Encouragement of female education, both in schools and in Domestic Science Centres.

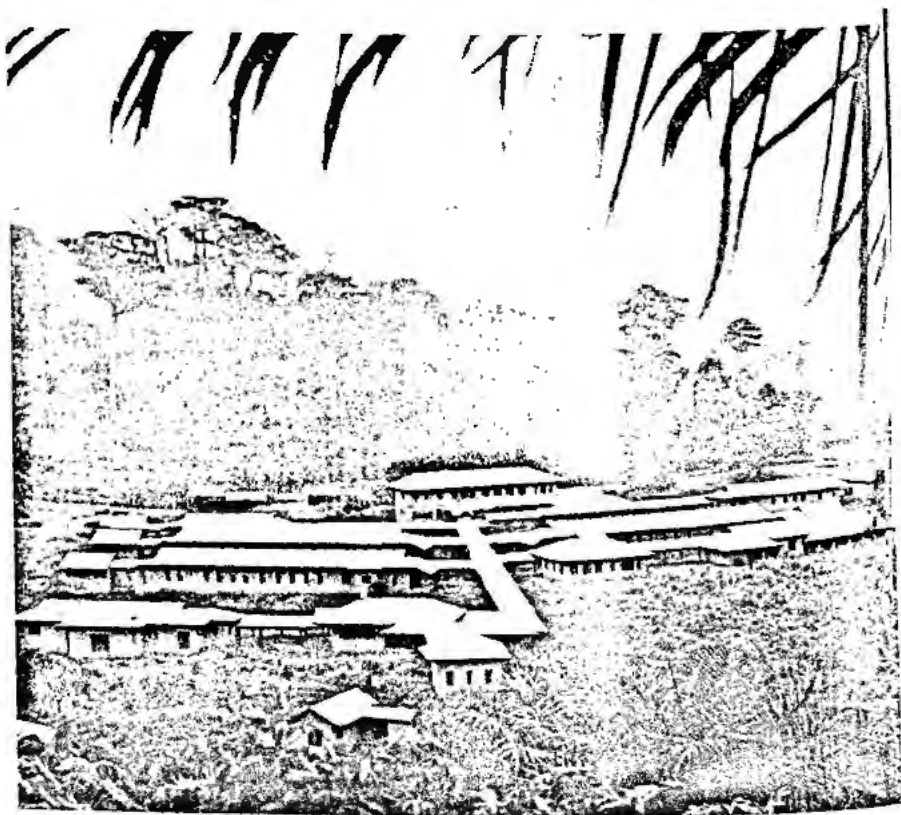
Four girls' schools are amongst the new schools recently built or projected, and a further two Domestic Science Centres are to be opened. These Centres provide classes for illiterate women in domestic subjects, child welfare and literacy as well as instruction for girls attending school.

- (6) Encouragement of literacy movements amongst adults.

An Adult Education Organiser is engaged in the initiation and supervision of schemes in Victoria Division. Some assistance is also being given in Kumba Division by the Adult Education Organiser from neighbouring Calabar. The Welfare Department of the Cameroons Development Corporation is closely associated with all literacy campaigns in its camps and is planning to extend them.



KUMBA TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE



NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL, VICTORIA

A Mass Education Officer is to be appointed to Cameroons Province, and the northern areas of the territory will share the services of the Regional Mass Education Officers who are to be appointed to the Northern Provinces of Nigeria.

- (7) Work amongst women in villages and compounds.

A Woman Adult Education Officer stationed at Banso in Bamenda Province is carrying out pioneer work of this nature.

- (8) Development of trades and technical education.

The Technical Branch of the Education Department is establishing a Trade Centre at Ombe River near Victoria. Work on this most important project started during the year and, when completed, it should be of the greatest assistance in remedying the present shortage of highly skilled artisans in the Territory. The Centre will cost £50,000 to build and £40,000 to equip. There will be a staff of ten European Instructors who will teach apprentices to be carpenters and joiners, cabinet-makers, wood-work machinists, bricklayers and masons, painters, electricians, motor engineers, mechanical engineers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers. The aim is to turn out 35 men a year fully trained in these trades after a five-year apprenticeship course. A complementary project for which funds have been allocated will be a rural training centre to be established in the Bamenda grasslands. This will cost some £40,000.

604. School Building. During the year the construction of seven new schools and the rebuilding of one in permanent materials were undertaken. A number of temporary buildings have also been erected. Plans are now proceeding for the construction of eight more schools, with a further four under consideration, and also for the extension of two existing schools, and the rebuilding in permanent materials of several others. Q. 223

Establishment and Maintenance of Schools

605. Regulations for establishing Schools. The new Education Ordinance came into force on the 1st January, 1949, together with the Regulations on Grants-in-Aid which were issued as a Schedule to it. Regulations to give effect to the purposes and provisions of the Ordinance were issued on the 2nd September, 1949. Copies of these Regulations have been forwarded for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council. Q. 223

606. Under the new Ordinance, no new school may be established in the territory unless the appropriate Regional Deputy Director of Education is notified, not less than three months before the school is to be opened, of the name and address of both the proprietor and the manager, the situation of the school, together with a plan of the buildings, the type of school proposed, and the numbers, qualifications and nationality of the staff. The Regional Deputy Director of Education may prohibit the opening of a new school if he is not satisfied that the school would be efficiently conducted or adequately staffed. An appeal from his decision may be made to the Regional Board of Education, thence, if necessary, to the Central Board of Education. The Regional Board is empowered to order a school to be closed where, on inspection, it is satisfied that the school is being conducted in a manner which is not in the interests of the pupils, the proprietor of any school so closed having the right of appeal to the Central Board. In the northern areas, no new school or class

for religious instruction may be established without the prior approval of the Resident of the Province in which it is desired to establish such a school or class.

Q. 225

607. Grants. The system of granting financial assistance from Government funds to the schools of Voluntary Agencies has been completely revised by the Regulations for Grants-in-Aid issued as a schedule to the new Education Ordinance.

Specific conditions are laid down regarding the management, staffing arrangements, premises, equipment, and situation of a school, which must be fulfilled in order to render the school eligible for a grant. When a school qualifies for financial assistance, the amount is calculated in accordance with a fixed formula, which consists of the recognised expenses, namely the amount of the teachers' salaries, together with a contribution towards other expenses, less an assumed local contribution. The amount of the assumed local contribution is assessed according to the stage of development of the area concerned, and in very primitive areas is fixed at a purely nominal figure for the first four years of the school's existence.

608. The new Regulations, by providing a set of criteria by which assistance to the schools of Voluntary Agencies is to be determined, give a logical basis of control over the development of the educational system, whilst at the same time they make it possible for the Voluntary Agencies to assess in advance the amount of financial assistance which they can expect to receive, and thus to make firm forward plans.

609. The new Ordinance defines an approved Voluntary Agency as a Voluntary Agency which :

- (a) is registered under the Lands (Perpetual Succession) Ordinance, 1924, and is a body corporate having perpetual succession and the power to hold land : and
- (b) owns one or more schools which in the opinion of the Director are prima facie deserving of a grant-in-aid on the grounds of efficiency, social usefulness and educational necessity : and
- (c) supplies to the Director proof that no school established or conducted by it is conducted on a profit-making basis :
- (d) gives an undertaking that any extension of its educational activities will comply with the requirements as to any areas of operation laid down by the Director, in consultation with the Local Education Authority or the Local Education Committee where such a body of this kind is established, and where such a body is not established, with the Regional Board concerned : and
- (e) supplies to the Director evidence that it follows a policy of education acceptable to the Director ; provided that where such a Voluntary Agency is a group of persons evidence shall also be supplied of common resources and a common policy of education : and
- (f) maintains a satisfactory system of supervision of its schools : and
- (g) has either adequate facilities for the training of teachers or is party to an agreement with another Voluntary Agency or with Government for a supply of trained teachers.

610. There is only one private school in the territory; it is in the Cameroons Province, and is well supported. All others are conducted by Government, Native Administrations or one of the five approved Voluntary Agencies operating in the territory. The Cameroons Development Corporation has undertaken to finance the erection and equipment of a number of schools primarily for children of Corporation employees, and to contribute towards the upkeep of a number of existing schools which cater largely for children of Corporation employees, but all such schools will be conducted either by Native Authorities or by the existing Voluntary Agencies.

Curriculum

611. The curriculum for each type of school is given in Schedules A to Q. 226 F of the Education Regulations, 1949. The details are as follows:—

(a) Primary Schools

The new Regulations prescribe completely revised syllabuses for Primary Schools. These are outlined in greater detail in two newly published pamphlets, "Suggestions and Syllabuses for Junior Primary Schools", and "Suggestions and Syllabuses for Senior Primary Schools", copies of which have been forwarded for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council. The aim of the Junior Primary School course is to provide the basis for permanent literacy for those who complete the course and who make an effort to keep up with their reading after they have left school.

SCHEDULE B

Junior Primary Schools—Infant Section

(Normally a two-year course is contemplated)

- (1) Speech training, dictation and conversation in the children's vernacular. In areas where there is no African language-approved or school work in reading and writing, the beginnings of speech training and conversation in simple English.
- (2) In areas where there is an approved vernacular, practice in simple conversational English.
- (3) The elements of reading and writing in an approved African language or, in areas where there is no approved African language, the elements of reading and writing in English.
- (4) Handwriting, the first stages.
- (5) Number.
- (6) Hand and eye training by handicrafts suitable for children of Infant School age.
- (7) Nature study.
- (8) Religious knowledge.
- (9) Training in health habits.
- (10) Physical training through games.
- (11) Drawing and colour work.
- (12) Singing and dancing.

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

SCHEDULE C

Junior Primary Schools or Departments

(Standards I and II)

- (1) Speech training, dictation and oral composition in an African language approved for the area in which the school is situated.
- (2) Speech training and conversation in English.
- (3) Reading and written composition in the approved African language.
- (4) Beginnings of work in the reading and writing of English.
- (5) Handwriting.
- (6) Arithmetic.
- (7) Religious knowledge.
- (8) Nature study and gardening.
- (9) Health habits.
- (10) Physical training through simple exercises, games and dancing.
- (11) General knowledge.
- (12) Handicrafts suitable to the pupils' ages and locality.
- (13) Music.
- (14) Drawing and colour work.

SCHEDULE D

Senior Primary Schools or Departments

(Standards III-VI)

- (1) Oral and written composition, reading and grammar in an approved African language.
- (2) Oral and written composition, recitation, grammar, dictation and reading in English.
- (3) Handwriting.
- (4) Arithmetic.
- (5) Religious knowledge.
- (6) Rural science.
- (7) Domestic subjects and needlework.
- (8) History and citizenship.
- (9) Geography.
- (10) Drawing and colour work.
- (11) Handicrafts suited to the age and sex of the pupils and to the locality.
- (12) Physical training and organised games.
- (13) Music.

(b) *Secondary Schools*

The syllabus laid down for Secondary Schools follows that prescribed for the Cambridge School Certificate examination.

SCHEDULE E

Secondary Schools or Departments

(Middle Classes or Forms I-VI)

A selection from the following subjects:—

- English language and literature.
- Mathematics.
- Natural Sciences.
- Agriculture.
- African languages.
- Classical and modern languages. *
- History.
- Geography.
- Handicrafts and engineering drawing.
- Domestic subjects and needlework.
- Religious knowledge.
- Commercial subjects.
- Physical training and organised games.
- Art.
- Music.

(c) *Teacher Training Centres*

A new syllabus is to be brought into operation for the Higher Elementary Certificate examination in 1952. For the present, candidates will be required to satisfy the examiners in the subjects set out below.

Men

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| English. | History and Geography. |
| Arithmetic and simple accounts. | School method. |
| Hygiene and Sanitation. | |

Women

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| English. | Domestic Science. |
| Arithmetic and simple accounts. | School method. |
| Hygiene and Sanitation. | |

And two other subjects selected from the following:—

Men

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Agriculture. | Infant School Methods. |
| Drawing. | Mathematics. |
| General Elementary Science. | Nature Study and Botany. |
| Hand and eye training. | History of Education. |
| History (advanced). | English (advanced). |
| Geography (advanced). | Physical training. |
| Religious knowledge (and methods of teaching it). | |

Women

- | | |
|---|---|
| Domestic Science (advanced, including Child Welfare). | History. |
| Drawing. | Infant School Methods. |
| Geography. | Nature study and botany. |
| Hand and eye training. | Religious knowledge (and methods of teaching it). |
| English (advanced). | |

Q. 227

612. *Languages Used.* The territory contains a large number of vernaculars, many of which have not been reduced to writing. The use of vernacular languages as a medium of instruction is restricted by their great variety, even among children attending the same school. Bali, is, however, used as a medium for infant teaching in a number of schools in the north, and Duala in a number in the south. Above the infant classes, English is used as a medium wherever practicable, but the use of the vernacular is encouraged as far as possible, as a means of ensuring at a later stage that pupils in all classes have thoroughly assimilated the instruction given. English is taught as a subject in all schools in Cameroons Province. By the end of the full primary course, most pupils should have a reasonable vocabulary and be able to write and speak grammatical English.

613. In the northern areas, English is taught in all classes of middle schools and in upper classes of elementary schools where suitable teachers are available. In all schools Hausa is taught in addition to the local vernacular, except in certain pagan schools where the vernacular is employed as the medium throughout.

614. The school syllabus for history and geography is especially designed to show the interdependence of the different religions and, although there is as yet little feeling of interdependence between the tribes in the territory, there is evidence that the secondary boarding school has made some contribution towards reducing the sharpness of tribal feeling.

615. Due importance is attached to physical training and organised games, which form part of the curriculum in all schools.

Q. 228

616. *Higher Education.* Candidates from the territory are eligible for entrance to University College, Ibadan, and scholarships are available for suitable candidates. 14 Candidates sat at Buea in March, 1949, for the entrance examination, and two were awarded Government scholarships. They are studying engineering, and it is possible that they may later take a further course in the United Kingdom. There are also five students from the territory at present holding scholarships to the College, awarded by the Cameroons Development Corporation.

617. Natives from the territory are also eligible on the same terms as Nigerian candidates for British Council, Nigerian Government and Colonial Development and Welfare Scholarships to United Kingdom universities and other institutions. The Cameroons Development Corporation also has a scholarship scheme under which both the people of the Cameroons and the existing staff of the Corporation may be assisted to qualify for higher positions.

618. There are at present three men and two women from the territory on Government Scholarships in the United Kingdom. Three of these scholarships were awarded during 1949, and represent a high proportion of the year's awards in view of the fact that only nine applications were received from the territory, whereas there were over 800 applicants from Nigeria as a whole for the 115 scholarships which were offered. The two women are taking Domestic Science courses. Two of the men are reading for Honours Degrees, in botany and engineering respectively, and the other for the Teachers' Professional Certificate of the Colonial Department of the London University Institute of Education. The British Council also awarded a scholarship to a native of the territory during the year. He is now in the United Kingdom studying book-keeping and accountancy.

619. Equal opportunities are provided for men and women, but the number of suitably qualified women is extremely small.

Pupils

620. *Numbers.* Details of the number of pupils in each type of school in each area of the territory are given at Table 47 of the Statistical Appendix. The number of school-age children in the territory and details of enrolment are given at Table 45, and the number of schools at Table 46. Q. 229

621. A summary of the position regarding primary schools and pupils is given below:—

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of Primary and Vernacular Schools</i>	<i>Number of Pupils</i>
Cameroons and Bamenda ...	259	28,035
Adamawa	14	700
Bornu	13	679
Benue	1	33

In addition to the above primary schools, there are two secondary schools, one at Sasse in Victoria Division of the Cameroons Province, and one at Bali in Bamenda Province. The number of pupils at these schools totals 237 at present.

622. *School Fees* In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces school fees are charged but are very low, and provision is made for remission in deserving cases. In Government junior primary schools the rates are 10s. per annum and in senior primary schools £1 per annum. Many pupils earn their own fees. Some Local Education Committees have recommended the adoption of uniform fees for all Native Authority and Voluntary Agency schools in the same area, the amount of the fee being based on a classification of areas as "primitive", "poor", or "wealthy". Q. 230

623. Where conditions require it, most primary schools have provision for weekly boarders who bring and prepare their own food, but no boarding fee is required. The terrain is such that pupils usually follow bush tracks to reach the schools from their homes, and a school transport scheme is not practicable.

624. In the Cameroons Province, tuition fees at one of the two secondary schools are £10 per annum, and boarding fees £1 6s. 0d. per term. At the other, tuition and boarding fees are each fixed at £6 per annum. Scholarships to these, and to secondary schools outside the territory, are available, nine scholarships to a value of £130 being provided by Government and fifty-six to a value of £560 by the Native Administrations. The Cameroons Development Corporation is to introduce a scheme for additional scholarships. In the northern areas elementary education is free. Fees are charged in middle schools, but remitted in the large majority of cases. Weekly boarders are taken in some schools.

625. *School Welfare.* There is no school medical service as understood in the United Kingdom. A compulsory first-aid course is given in teacher training courses and, in districts where no Government or Native Authority Dispensary is within reach, schools are encouraged to run their own dispensaries for simple cases and minor ailments. There is close co-operation with the medical and health authorities, and touring medical officers and public vaccinators give particular attention to school children. Cases of serious illness are given free medical attention in Government hospitals.

626. There is no uniform system of school feeding. Free meals, as well balanced as possible, are provided for under-nourished children in five centres in the Northern Provinces. Many schools arrange and supervise the selling of meals by local women, who are taught to conform to an approved dietary.

Teachers

Q. 231

627. *Qualifications.* The professional qualifications of non-indigenous teachers are:—

- (a) University degrees.
- (b) Teaching diplomas and certificates.

The professional qualifications of indigenous teachers are:—

- (a) Diplomas of the Higher College, Yaba.
- (b) Higher Elementary Certificates (Nigerian).
- (c) Elementary Certificates.
- (d) Vernacular Teachers' Certificates.
- (e) Standard VI Certificates.
- (f) Various qualifications for vernacular teachers, including attendance at short courses of instruction.

Teachers are registered as certificated, technical or uncertificated teachers, under the appropriate section of the Education Code.

628. The supply of trained elementary teachers is not yet equal to the demand, except in the more primitive areas, although there is no shortage of untrained teachers. Three new training centres are on the point of opening and their output will substantially ease the position.

629. Teachers are mostly recruited from those who have completed a full primary education in an approved school. From these probationary teachers the more promising are selected for training. The normal sequence of training is a minimum of two years' probationary teaching followed by a year in a Preliminary Training Centre and two years in an Elementary Training Centre, from which the Teachers' Elementary Certificate may be obtained. After at least a further year's teaching, the more promising of the Elementary Certificated Teachers are selected for a further two year Higher Elementary Course culminating in the Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate examination.

630. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, boys leaving secondary schools who have passed the Class VI examination are exempted from the probationary teaching period and may proceed direct to training centres, normally taking the new two-year Higher Elementary course. If they take up posts as uncertificated teachers, they are engaged at a higher salary than other uncertificated teachers.

631. Vernacular teachers are taken from Standard IV in elementary schools.

632. Uncertificated teachers are not eligible for registration as such until they have served a minimum probationary period of two years. They must hold at least a First School Leaving Certificate, obtainable in Standard VI.

633. All initial teacher training is provided in the territory or in Nigeria. Experienced teachers may apply for scholarships for further training in England, notably at the Colonial Department of the London University Institute of Education. It is likely that University College, Ibadan, will ultimately provide for post-graduate teacher training.

634. Salaries. The salary scales of the various grades of teachers employed in the territory are:— Q. 232

Government Teachers

Supervising Teachers	£360—£450
Teachers	£72—£340
Ungraded Teachers	£42—£120

Native Authority Teachers (Cameroons Province)

Certificated Teachers	£68—£250
Uncertificated Teachers	£36— £60
Uncertificated Teachers with secondary education ...	£68— £72
Probationary Teachers	£28 and upwards

Voluntary Agency Teachers

Graduates	£240—£480
Other European Diplomas and Yaba Diploma ...	£170—£300
Certificated Teachers	£68—£250
Uncertificated Teachers	£36— £72
Probationary Teachers	£21

In the Northern areas the salary scales in the Native Authority schools are:—

Senior Teachers

Scale SA	£120—£250
Scale SB (Higher Elementary) Middle School Teachers	£84—£190
Scale SC Headmasters in large Elementary Schools...	£72—£170
Scale SD Elementary School Certificated Teachers...	£72—£128
Scale SE Uncertificated Elementary School Teachers	£60— £96
Scale SF Vernacular Trained Teachers	£42— £84
Scale SG All other Teachers	£24— £48

635. Teachers' Associations. The only Teachers' association is the Nigerian Union of Teachers, a flourishing organisation which has branches in the territory at Buea, Kumba and Bamenda. It publishes its own journal, "The Nigerian Schoolmaster". Q. 233

Adult and Community Education

636. Adult Education and Literacy Campaigns. Plans for combating illiteracy and for adult education campaigns throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory are contained in the Nigerian Government Memorandum on Educational Policy (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947). Q. 234
Q. 235

637. The percentage of illiteracy can only be guessed at. While in the Victoria Division of the Cameroons Province it is probably no more than 75 per cent., it increases to almost 100 per cent. in the remoter areas of the North, and may be as high as 95 per cent. in the Territory as a whole.

638. A Mass Education Officer is to be appointed to Cameroons Province, and the Northern areas of the territory will share the services of other Mass Education Officers who are to be appointed to the Region. At present an Adult Education Organiser is responsible for the pioneer work in Victoria Division, where there is a concentration of illiterate labour employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation.

639. In the Development Corporation labour camps of the Tiko Plain there are 39 adult literacy classes, in 20 centres. The instructors are local literates who follow a syllabus prescribed by the Mass Education Officer, Nigeria, and are supervised by the Adult Education Organiser, who is a trained teacher and who visits a different centre every evening. The scheme is directed by a committee of planters and employees, advised by the Mass Education Officer who visits about once a year, and the Cameroons Development Corporation Welfare Officer is closely connected with the scheme. It is expected that the Welfare Department will take over the project in the Corporation's camps, receiving a grant from Government. The enrolment varies from 400 to 450 and pupils attend twice a week for two hour lessons. They pay a nominal sum for the use of readers, and this, together with a 5s. bonus for every thirty enrolled pupils provides for the teachers the small honorarium without which, alas, instructors will rarely stick to the task. Apart from the book fee, the cost of running the classes is borne by Government.

640. The main aim of this scheme at present is to remove illiteracy by a modified Laubach method. The Adult Education Organiser is equipped with a portable film strip projector with which he shows educational film strips; no use is yet made of radio or moving pictures but the Cameroons Development Corporation has plans for the provision of cinematograph services throughout the Estates, and a mobile cinema, under the aegis of the Public Relations Department, visits the territory at intervals of approximately six months with educational films.

641. A recent development is that students from one Elementary Teacher Training Centre owned by a Mission are now giving adult literacy classes in the evenings.

642. In the northern areas, free classes for adults are taken by headmasters of all elementary schools thrice weekly: reading, writing and arithmetic are taught. In some districts the Voluntary Agencies also run adult classes (in addition to their classes for religious instruction) which do not go beyond teaching the people to read.

643. Pioneer work amongst the women is being undertaken by the Woman Education Officer, Bansa, who conducts domestic science and child welfare classes for illiterate women in villages which are not within reach of Domestic Science Centres. The latter have a good enrolment of adult women.

Q. 240 : 644. *Ex-Servicemen.* There are no ex-servicewomen and very few literate ex-servicemen in the territory who might serve as a potential source for the furthering of adult education. A scheme exists for the free training of ex-servicemen wishing to take up teaching, but during the past two years only two applicants have come forward, and only one of these accepted the offer of training.

L I T E R A T U R E A N D L I B R A R I E S

Q. 236 645. The publication of educational literature is undertaken by the Gaskiya Corporation and by the Mission presses. Literature is published in Hausa for the Northern Provinces, including a newspaper, "Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo". Copies of the latter, and of the Government publication, "Nigeria Review" are sent to teachers and District Heads for information. In the Cameroons and Banienda Provinces the Mission bookshops publish literature in Duala, Bali and English.

646. Bookstalls were set up at refresher courses recently held for teachers from remote areas and these experienced a good sale of books, almost all in English. The "Nigeria Review" and the Nigerian "Children's Newspaper" are popular in most large schools, and the instructive and attractively produced quarterly "Nigeria" finds a ready sale at 1s. per issue. The Nigerian Press is also available (in English), but as delivery is anything up to a month late in the remoter areas, daily newspapers are little appreciated.

647. Vernacular Literature. There is very little demand generally for Q. 237 vernacular literature, even when the price is nominal. Booklets in Duala which were published at 2d. per copy have met with negligible sales.

The vernacular is used as far as possible in adult educational work, as in schools. The great variety of vernaculars is again, however, a difficulty. In the Northern areas the policy has been to establish Hausa as the common language, but Kanuri, Shuwa Arabic and Fulfuldi have also been standardised and established in written form. Dictionaries of these languages exist, together with a comparatively extensive literature. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces English, often in the form of pidgin, is tending to become the common language, although Bali and Duala have been standardised and are fairly widely used.

648. Libraries. There is as yet only one library in the territory, apart Q. 239 from the school libraries. This is a small library of adult education literature controlled by the Adult Education Organiser, Tiko. There are also reading rooms at Bama, Jada, Mubi and Victoria, where the people are encouraged to read the limited stocks of literature available. In the Bama reading room literature in English and Hausa is made freely available, and the literate inhabitants of the Dikwa Division are able to purchase any books or papers which appeal to them. The British Council supplies periodicals to teacher training centres and police recreation rooms.

649. A West African Literature Bureau is to be established for the dissemination of literature, and this will assist Nigeria and the Trust Territory as well as other West African territories.

650. Cinemas. There is one cinema in the territory, at Victoria, but Q. 241 an expansion of cinematograph services is contemplated by the Cameroons Development Corporation. There are no theatres.

651. Indigenous Art and Culture. Intellectual and cultural development Q. 238 cannot be seriously attempted on a large scale until the level of basic education amongst the mass of the people has been raised, and such questions as scientific research are of no interest to them. In the artistic field they have a developed sense of decoration which finds expression in craftwork such as the making of baskets and mats of a high standard of workmanship and decoration, the execution of elaborate poker work on calabashes and staffs, or the weaving of colourful robes and caps.

652. The Surveyor of Antiquities is concerned with the preservation, Q. 241 fostering and encouragement of indigenous art, and the schools recognise their own responsibilities in this respect. Art and handicrafts are actively taught. Music and dancing are a vital part of the life of the people, and it is the practice to introduce African games and dances into Physical

Training classes in schools. The rich and virile folklore which exists, kept alive by the art of the story-teller, is drawn upon in expressive work and composition. As is pointed out in the Introduction to the Syllabuses for Senior Primary classes, "The creation of syllabuses for African languages for this type of school gives an opportunity for teachers to rescue from oblivion the best of the traditional lore of their peoples, and provides a vehicle for the inculcation of the traditional virtues and manners, the preservation of which is necessary for the building of any strong form of local government".

653. Museums are to be provided, which will include the preservation of works of art on their existing sites in cases where there are practical obstacles to their removal or prejudice exists in the minds of the indigenous inhabitants against their being placed in a museum.

654. Order-in-Council No. 21 of 1943, made under the Customs Ordinance, prohibits the export, without the written consent of the Governor, from Nigeria (which term includes the Trust Territory) of any African antiquities or works of art of historical, archaeological or scientific interest made prior to the year 1918, and objects that are being or have been used in African ceremonies.

Q. 242

655. *Archaeology.* A Government Archaeologist has recently been appointed in Nigeria whose duties will extend to the Trust Territory. There are no archaeological expeditions at work in the territory, but a certain amount of archaeological material, principally stone implements, found in Bamenda Division, is preserved at district headquarters. The Emir of Dikwa has made rules for the protection and preservation of African antique works of art under Section 25 of the Native Authority Ordinance, which prohibits the removal of a number of objects or the disturbance of a number of sites set out in a Schedule to the Rules. Other Native Authorities are being encouraged to follow suit.

Q. 243

656. *Preservation of Fauna and Flora.* The preservation and protection of fauna is carried out under the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance, but since native hunting is regarded as a right throughout the territory, no absolute protection of wild life can be given except to a few animals of importance such as the gorilla and elephant. Hunting is forbidden in forest reserves except where the owners of the land have been accorded specified rights.

657. No special steps are taken to preserve the flora; indirectly much of it receives protection by its inclusion in forest reserves wherein no destruction of any kind is permitted save under the control of the Forestry Department. The Botanic Gardens at Victoria originated early in the century during the German regime as an agricultural research station to test the economic suitability of exotic plants for plantation purposes in the Cameroons. This function has long since been abandoned and the gardens are now purely an ornamental amenity attached to the town of Victoria; their value as an educational asset to West Africa is, however, limited, as they contain few plants of local value or interest.

I. PUBLICATIONS

658. Copies of all legislation enacted in Nigeria in 1949 were, as usual, sent separately to the library of the United Nations, together with all Native Authority legislation enacted by Native Authorities in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, Adamawa Division, Dikwa Division, and Wukari Division. Copies of the following publications have been forwarded to the Trusteeship Council:—

1. Bakweri Lands: Summary of findings and recommendations of investigating officer. Preliminary Observations of the Nigeria Government.
2. Annual Report of the Cameroons Development Corporation for the year 1948.
3. Second Annual Report of the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board Season 1948-49.
4. Education Ordinance Regulations of September 2nd, 1949.

A booklet giving general information about the Territory was prepared for the information of the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council.

J. RESEARCH

659. The following is a summary of the main developments in research during the year. Several of them have been already described in more detail earlier in this report.

Basic Services

(i) *Land Survey*.—The position remains as described on pages 143-4 of the 1948 report, viz.:—

“Data concerning the deflection of the plumb line and isogonic lines will be obtained during the observation of the Udi-Ogoja-Yola geodetic chain of triangulation which enters the Trust Territory of the British Cameroons in latitude 7° 30' N. and emerges south of Yola. The observation of this part of the chain awaits the filling of vacancies in the survey establishment of the Nigeria Survey Department.

The entire area of the Trust Territory south of latitude 7° 30' N. is scheduled for aerial survey under the development programme. It is probable that geodetic triangulation will be established in this area to aid in the compilation of topographical maps from the aerial photographs. At the same time such triangulation will be of scientific value for purposes such as those mentioned in the previous paragraph and will also be of considerable use for the delimitation of the international boundary dividing the British and French Trust Territories. It is not yet definitely known when the aerial photography will take place, and the establishment of the necessary ground triangulation depends on a considerable improvement in the present staff position of the Survey Department.”

(ii) *Geological Survey*.—The Trust Territory participates on an equal footing in the geological services provided for Nigeria. The Government of Nigeria maintains a Geological Survey with an establishment of 30 scientific officers, although, owing to recruitment difficulties, present strength is rather less than half this number.

A well-equipped mineralogical and assaying laboratory, and a geological museum exist at the geological survey headquarters in Nigeria. Laboratory services are also provided by the Imperial Institute, London. Palaeontological work is done by the Natural History Museum, London.

(iii) *Demography*. The available demographic statistics are given in Appendix 1. As stated in paragraph 378, the next census will be in 1951.

(iv) *Meteorology*. The available meteorological data are given in paragraph 5-7 and in attachment A.

(v) *General*. The recommendations of the African Regional Scientific Conference for an African Scientific Council are given in paragraph 93.

Technological

660. (i) *Medical*. The important research work on Loiasis which was undertaken at Kumba in 1949 is described in paragraph 514.

(ii) *Agricultural and Veterinary*. Applied research in Agriculture, and selective breeding of cattle applicable to the various regions of the Territory is carried out at three Experimental Stations namely Bambui (near Bamenda), Yola and Maiduguri. New varieties of plants are tested, and improved strains are multiplied for distribution to farmers in the area. Improved cotton, rice, budded fruit trees, and oil palm seedlings have in this way been distributed during the year. Improved methods of agriculture including cattle management and cattle cultivation are demonstrated at selected native farms and propaganda amongst farmers is carried out by the extension work staff. Facilities for training a limited number of farmers in improved methods are provided at Bamenda Agricultural Station. Future plans include the extension of mixed farming, distribution of selected seedlings of coffee, cocoa and oil palms and of budded citrus, kola and other fruits and selected varieties of the staple food crops. The improvement in the quality and productivity of cattle will be effected by the distribution of pedigree stud bulls. Further reference to Agricultural research is given in paragraphs 94-95, dealing with the conferences on Land Utilisation and Indigenous Rural Economy and in paragraphs 208-9 dealing with the recommendations of the Mission on Mechanisation of Agriculture and the Report of the Special E.C.A. Mission.

(iii) *Fisheries*. An account of the experimental work carried out in 1949 is given in paragraphs 340-343.

(iv) *Forestry*. The report of the 1948 Cambridge University botanical expedition (see 1948 report, page 145) to the rain forests of Kumba and the grassland and mist forest of the Cameroon Mountain has not yet been published.

Sociological

661. There is no department of Anthropology or Government Anthropologist, nor were there studies in the territory by other trained social scientists. While it is hoped that there will be in future more of such sociological studies as those of Dr. Phyllis Kaberry mentioned on pages 145-6 of the 1948 Report, the main responsibility for studying the traditional ways of the indigenous inhabitants and the effects of modern life upon them must rest with the technical and administrative officers of the Territory, whose working life is spent there.

K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

662.* The conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council in its Session from January, 1949, to March, 1949, regarding the Territory, were as follows:—

1. Political Advancement

General. The Council, concerned over the difficulty in performing its supervisory functions with respect to the Trust Territory, arising from the fact that the Territory has been integrated for administrative purposes into different divisions and sub-divisions of the British Protectorate of Nigeria and from the fact that the integration is so carried out that even on the lowest levels of administration certain portions of the Trust Territories are being administered by Native Authorities with seats outside the Territory, with the result that there is no legislative, judicial or budgetary autonomy in the Territory, and consequently, no adequate figures and data which would enable the Council to appraise the exact status or situation of the Trust Territory, recommends that, pending a final solution of the question of these administrative arrangements, the Administering Authority review the situation and take steps or institute measures, such as budgetary autonomy for the Territory, which will enable the Trusteeship Council better to perform the duties and functions vested in it by the Charter, and requests that the Administering Authority include in future annual reports precise and separate data on all common services.

Differences between Northern and Southern Provinces. The Council, considering that the Northern Provinces are notably less-developed than the Southern Provinces, recommends that the Administering Authority take such measures as will rapidly develop the Northern Provinces.

Suffrage and participation in organs of Government. The Council recommends that the Administering Authority consider the possibility of establishing, as soon as practicable, such democratic reforms as will eventually give the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory the right of suffrage and an increasing degree of participation in the executive, legislative and judicial organs of government preparatory to self-government or independence.

2. Economic Advancement

Cameroons Development Corporation. The Council, noting the establishment of the Cameroons Development Corporation, which is to administer the ex-enemy lands for the common benefit of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory, and having in mind that a Visiting Mission will go to the Territory in 1949, expresses the hope that future reports of the Administering Authority will clearly and sufficiently indicate that effective steps are being taken by the Administration to ensure that the Cameroons Development Corporation is working for the benefit of the indigenous population, in particular, recommends that the Administering Authority consider the possibility of shortening the period of thirty-five years which must under present arrangements elapse before the indigenous inhabitants achieve full benefit from the earnings of the Corporation, and requests that the annual reports of the Corporation be appended to the annual reports of the Administering Authority.

Communications and Trade. The Council recommends that communications be improved in order to facilitate trade and commerce.

* See Report of the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports (T/286).

3. Social Advancement

General Conditions. The Council recommends that uncivilized practices which are gradually disappearing, such as child marriage, should be expressly forbidden by law.

Wages. The Council recommends that the Administering Authority take appropriate measures to establish wages at a level which would not only enable workers to meet the expenses of everyday life but would also raise progressively their standard of living.

Standard of Living. The Council, considering that cost-of-living studies would provide important information on prevailing conditions, and might serve as a basis for a realistic policy designed to ensure the well-being of the indigenous population, recommends that the Administering Authority undertake such studies as soon as possible.

Corporal punishment. The Council, considering that corporal punishment is a humiliating practice inconsistent with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, urgently recommends that the Administering Authority immediately abolish this practice.

Deportation. The Council recommends to the Administering Authority that the deportation of indigenous inhabitants from the Territory be abolished.

Health Services. The Council, noting with concern that only a few medical officers are stationed in the Cameroons and that hospital, dispensary and other medical and health facilities are inadequate for a reasonable programme of medical and health care for the population of the Trust Territory, recommends the Administering Authority to take measures to increase the number of doctors and other trained personnel and to take all further steps necessary to provide for the medical and health needs of the indigenous population.

Health and Education. The Council recommends that the Administering Authority increase the budgetary allocations for educational requirements and other cultural needs, as well as for the public health services.

4. Educational Advancement

The Council notes the plans of the Administering Authority for educational development and recommends that the Administering Authority press forward energetically with these plans, especially in the Northern Provinces of the Territory.

The Council, desiring to emphasise the decisive influence which education plays in the political, economic and social advancement of a people, and noting that in the Cameroons under British administration education is still backward and almost entirely left in the hands of private initiative, that it is not available free of charge and that generally the fees payable are too high, urges the Administering Authority to press forward more vigorously in its efforts to develop and increase educational facilities, particularly in the Northern Provinces where literacy is admittedly only one-fifth of 1 per cent. of the population of school age, and to devise ways and means to make education as inexpensive as possible so as eventually to make primary education free and secondary education not dependent on means; welcomes the present attempts of the Administering Authority to encourage higher education, and expresses the hope that efforts in this direction will receive added momentum through an increasing number of government scholarships abroad.

The Council urges that the Administering Authority make an earnest effort further to develop through educational channels the various indigenous cultures of the population."

663. The views of the Administering Authority on most of these conclusions and recommendations have already been given elsewhere in the report and the remainder of this Section will be mainly confined to indicating the relevant passages where these views are to be found; a few of the recommendations, however, have not been dealt with elsewhere and comments on them are given in the following paragraphs:—

(1) POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

664. *General.* The administration of the Trust Territory as a single autonomous unit appears at the present time to be impracticable for reasons which were well appraised in Part Two, Chapter I (b) of the report of the Visiting Mission. The most important of these reasons are that the Territory is geographically disjointed and that its Northern sections, while they are totally devoid of affinities with the Southern section, have strong social and economic links with natural political organisations centred within the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. The prerequisite for budgetary autonomy for the Territory as a whole does not therefore exist in present conditions.

At the same time, as this report shows, steps have been taken in accordance with the request in Resolution 109 (v)* of the Trusteeship Council to ensure that full statistical information regarding the Trust Territory, including a reliable if not exact statement of the budgetary position, should be available to the Trusteeship Council. These steps accord with the request made by the Trusteeship Council in its Resolution 109 (v) of 18th July, 1949, that separate records, statistics and other information on each Trust Territory should be furnished in Annual Reports. With a view to preserving and emphasising the identity of the Trust Territory, in so far as this is possible without harm to the interests of its inhabitants, there was established in April, 1949, the new office of the Commissioner of the Cameroons whose functions, besides administrative responsibility for the whole Southern section comprising the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, include the duty of dealing with questions arising from the application of the Trusteeship Agreement throughout the Territory as a whole and of ensuring the representation of the Nigerian Government at meetings of the Trusteeship Council. Progress achieved during the year in promoting the joint political development of the contiguous Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces is described in paragraphs 111 and following.

Differences between North and South. Acceleration of the rate of progress in the Northern sections of the Territory depends primarily on the establishment of road communications with these isolated areas. Progress made during the year in this formidable task is described in paragraph 363 (e). Important developments in the field of public health, including the establishment of the first hospital within the Northern sections of the Territory, on which work has already begun (see paragraph 493) are referred to in paragraphs 488 and following.

Suffrage, etc. Developments regarding constitutional and local government reform are described in paragraphs 113 and following.

(2) ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT—CAMEROONS
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The invaluable work of this Corporation for the benefit of the indigenous population, including the provision of a profit of £54,000 for expenditure on their behalf, has been described in paragraphs 166 and following. Regarding the period of 35 years laid down by law for the liquidation of the purchase price of the plantations the view of the Administering Authority is that any reduction of the period would be harmful to the interests of the inhabitants as it would lay an unnecessary burden on the present generation and would reduce the immediate benefits to be derived by the population from the operations of the Corporation. It will be appreciated that this period has no connection with the rate at which control of the Corporation will pass into indigenous hands. The Annual Reports of the Corporation do not at present become available until the month of June in the following year and it is therefore unfortunately not possible to include a reproduction of the Corporation's 1949 Report in the present Annual Report of the Administering Authority. It will be made available separately to the Trusteeship Council upon publication, and meanwhile the Corporation's Annual Report for 1948 is reproduced as Attachment J to this report.

Communications and Trade. The Administering Authority entirely agrees with the Council on the need for improving communications. A list of 181 miles of new roads constructed during 1949 is given in paragraph 363 (e), and a summary of progress in paragraph 665.

(3) SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT—GENERAL CONDITIONS

The Administering Authority has taken note of paragraph 1 of the General Assembly's Resolution 323 (IV) of 15th November, 1949, concerning the prohibition of uncivilised practices such as child marriage. Child marriage is strongly discouraged by the Administering Authority but, as paragraphs 389 and 390 above suggest, is not itself a serious problem in the Trust Territory. The Administering Authority believes, however, as has been mentioned in paragraph 410 in connection with the status of women generally, that it is by persuasion and the pressure of public opinion rather than by legislation that uncivilised practices can be, and should be, most quickly and successfully abolished.

Wages. It will be noted from paragraph 404 of the report that there were further increases in the wage level during 1949.

Standard of Living. The Administering Authority agrees with the need for cost-of-living studies, but can make no promise to carry this out in the immediate future, in view of shortages of funds and staff.

Corporal Punishment. With regard to the Trusteeship Council's recommendation regarding Corporal Punishment, which received support from the General Assembly in paragraph 2 of Resolution 323 (IV), the Administering Authority's policy is ultimately to bring its laws in this respect into line with those of the United Kingdom. It is the belief, however, of the Administering Authority that under the present primitive conditions in the Territory, it would not yet be in the public interest to go further than has already been done in reducing the number of offences for which whipping may be awarded. Details of these offences are given in paragraphs 583, 586 and 587 above.

Deportation. There is no deportation of indigenous inhabitants from within Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Health Services. Health and Education. The Administering Authority is anxious to improve the medical facilities of the Territory as far as staff and funds permit. The progress made in 1949 in this respect is fully described in paragraphs 488-546.

4. Educational Advancement

The Administering Authority attaches particular importance to the improvement and expansion of educational facilities in the Trust Territory within the limits of available teaching staff and financial resources. Expenditure on education in the Territory has increased from £62,039 in 1948 to £86,942 in 1949. Full details of the progress made are given in paragraphs 597-657, and a resumé appears in paragraph 668. Special reference is made in paragraphs 592-596 to Resolutions adopted by the Trusteeship Council in its Fourth and Fifth Sessions and by the General Assembly in its Fourth Session concerning education in the Trust Territories, and to the steps taken in pursuance of these Resolutions.

L. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

665. The principal events and achievements in the Territory during 1949 in the economic, political, social and educational fields are given below:—

A. Economic

The greatest single problem in the Territory is the provision of adequate road communications in difficult and mountainous country. Without these communications political and social development cannot make real progress. There can, for instance, be no real political development unless popular representatives can easily associate together in the conduct of public business, but in some parts of the Territory this is still extremely difficult. It still takes longer for many of the members of a Native Authority meeting in Mamfe to get from their homes to the meeting place than it did for the Commissioner of the Cameroons to travel from the Territory to the last meeting of the Trusteeship Council in Geneva. Similarly the building of hospitals in the more remote areas of the Territory is useless without the building of roads by which they can be easily reached.

One of the most important achievements in the Territory during the year therefore was the construction of 180 miles of new road. The most important sections of this new construction were:—

- (a) The sections on the Bamenda ring road which is now approaching completion. This road will help to open up a large area of the Bamenda Province formerly difficult of access.
- (b) Road building in the Northern areas of the Territory, particularly the new dry season road from Toungo to Serti which will make it possible to reach Mambila district within four days of reaching Yola instead of eleven as before.

Over £650,000 is devoted to road development under the Nigerian 10-year development plan and this sum includes provision from U.K., as well as from Nigerian Government, funds.

The second most important achievement in the economic field was the reduction in the Territory's deficit from about £250,000 in the previous two years to just over £50,000 in 1949. The reasons for the closing of the gap have been given in paragraph 164 above. The main cause has been a

great increase in revenue due to payment of tax payments from the Cameroons Development Corporation, and a greater revenue from customs duties. Whether it will be possible to secure as favourable results in future or not depends largely on the prosperity of the Cameroons Development Corporation which suffered serious losses to its banana plantations through hurricane damage early in 1950.

During 1948, however, the Cameroons Development Corporation made important progress as will be seen from their report at attachment J. For the first time they will be able to declare a profit to be used for the benefit of the Territory's inhabitants. The sum realised was £54,352 and of this £42,000 has been allocated for expenditure in the Southern Cameroons on projects of local development. Recommendations on the actual projects on which the money will be spent are being worked out by representative committees in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces in which representatives of the public, the Native Authorities, the voluntary agencies, the Administration and the Cameroons Development Corporation itself are working together.

Other activities of the Corporation during 1949 which should assist economic activity in the Territory were the establishment of a joint workers-management consultative committee after the serious strike which took place towards the end of the year and various measures to reduce the labourers' cost of living, particularly the opening of well-stocked shops.

Much thought was given during the year to the solution of the Bakweri land problem which is so intimately connected with the Cameroons Development Corporation's activities. The recommendations made after the Government's investigation into this problem have already been given in paragraph 311 above. It will be seen from them that the Government's policy is one of controlled and assisted resettlement on land excised from the Cameroons Development Corporation's plantations and this seems the most hopeful means of a solution.

The Bakweri problem has been made very difficult by the primitive and unsound farming practices of the people concerned, and one of the hardest tasks in promoting economic development in the Territory is the improvement of peasant farming practices. Efforts are being made to demonstrate better methods at, for example, the demonstration farm at Bambui and the stock improvement station at Jakiri, to introduce new crops and improve old ones and to demonstrate the necessity for proper forest conservation. These efforts have had some effect; for instance the mixed farmers established after instruction at Bambui are doing well, coffee has been introduced in Bamenda and much more Grade 1 cocoa was produced in the Cameroons during the year. But great difficulties remain. The part played by men in farm labour is still totally inadequate in many places, there is often a preference for growing the easily raised cocoa yams instead of crops which give greater nutrition and there is a great reluctance in some parts of the Southern Cameroons to agree to further necessary forest reservation.

One of the most important steps in the encouragement and improvement of peasant production is a sound marketing policy. An important achievement during the year, therefore, was the establishment of the new Marketing Boards for palm products and groundnuts. The success of the Cocoa Board in maintaining satisfactory prices for the producer in a falling market has been described in paragraph 176 above, and the other boards similarly will aim at the stability of prices essential for primary producers.

B. Political

The most important political development in the Territory during 1949 was the mobilisation of public opinion in the Southern Cameroons under local leadership through the formation of the Cameroons National Federation. Until then the views of the educated element in the Southern Cameroons have been expressed mostly through associations of Cameroons people working in Lagos. This position has been changed by the formation of the Federation which contains representatives of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union and many tribal local and improved unions. The spontaneous formation of the Federation has given the Administration a very welcome opportunity to bring together in public business the new educated class and the members of the traditional Native Authorities. This new development is a good example of the political stimulus given by association with democratic elements in Nigeria. Further political stimulus was given to the Territory by its full participation in provincial and regional meetings to discuss the revision of the Constitution. Details of the discussion are given in paragraphs 113 onwards above.

Progress was also made in local government by further federation and modernisation of Native Authorities, by the drafting of the Bill (passed in 1950) for the modernisation of local government in the Eastern Provinces, and by the formation of new bodies helpful to efficient local government such as the Cameroons National Federation and the representative committees to make recommendations on the distribution of Cameroons Development Corporation profits.

Lastly, since, as the Visiting Mission pointed out, political progress must depend largely in the near future on the advice and guidance of European staff, it is encouraging to note that there were some further increases in administrative and technical staff during the year. Further a Commissioner for the Cameroons was appointed during the year to be in administrative charge of all the area of the Territory administered as part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria and to be responsible, as far as Trusteeship affairs are concerned, for the Territory as a whole including the areas administered with the North.

C. Social

Expenditure on social services increased during the year, but the advances made were steady and not spectacular. This is only natural with so much still to be done on the fundamental economic and political problems of the Territory.

The most important work carried out during the year was probably that of the Loiasis research team which is working on a disease that causes great human misery, while the activities of the Cameroons medical field unit were also most valuable.

Other encouraging signs of progress were the town planning projects at Victoria, Kumba and Tombel, the continued success of the Women's Domestic Science Centre at Banso, and further expenditure on Labour Department services.

D. Educational

The most urgent educational need of the Territory is more technical education. An illustration of this need is the present serious lack of motor mechanics. At present, apart from the Cameroons Development Corporation shops near Victoria, there is not one garage in the Territory.

The most important education progress made during 1949, therefore, was the work on the building of the Trade Training Centre at Ombe near Victoria. This centre will cost £50,000 to build and £40,000 to equip. There will be a staff of ten European Instructors who will teach apprentices to be carpenters and joiners, cabinet-makers, woodwork machinists, brick-layers and masons, painters, electricians, motor engineers, mechanical engineers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers. The aim is to turn out 35 men a year fully trained in these trades after a five-year apprenticeship course. A complementary project for which funds have been allocated will be a rural training centre to be established in the Bamenda grass-lands. This will cost some £40,000.

Other useful progress made during the year has been the building of seven new schools and the re-building of one, the extension of scholarship schemes, the opening of three new teacher training centres, and attacks on the formidable and fundamental problem of illiteracy. Mass Education Officers have been appointed to work in the South and North portions of the Territory, 39 adult literacy classes have been established in the Cameroons Development Corporation labour camps, classes for illiterate women have been set up by the Woman Education Officer at Banso and classes for adults are taken by headmasters of all elementary schools in the North.

A. METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS

Table I

Station and Year	Pressure (reduced to M.S.L.)		Screen Temperature									Relative Humidity		Rainfall			
			Mean					Extremes									
	09h	15h	Dry bulb		Max.	Min.	Mean (Max. and Min.) ²	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	09h	15h	Total	Number of Rain Days	Max.	Date
			°F.	°F.													
TIKO Latitude 4° 7' N. Longitude 9° 20' E. Height above M.S.L., 150 feet	mb.	mb.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	per cent.	per cent.	inches		inches		
1949 MAMFE Latitude 5° 46' N. Longitude 9° 18' E. Height above M.S.L., 400 feet	—	—	79.7	83.8	85.1	71.1	78.1	92	Various	64	10th Feb.	83	73	81.45	168	3.36	4th July
1949 YOLA Latitude 9° 13' N. Longitude 12° 29' E. Height above M.S.L., 850 feet	—	—	78.4	86.3	88.4	71.6	80.0	99	15th and 21st Mar.	62	7th and 10th Feb.	83	65	128.94	117	3.61	5th June
1949 1948 1947 1946 1945	—	—	83.9	93.0	94.4	70.4	82.4	109	27th Apr.	56	Various	51	38	31.59	72	2.08	25th May
1948	1012.5	1007.3	82.2	90.9	92.8	70.4	81.6	107	28th Feb.	53	Various	52	40	42.90	71	2.42	16th Apr.
1947	1012.1	1006.8	83.7	92.6	94.5	72.2	83.4	108	31st Mar.	57	Various	53	39	34.36	65	2.80	5th June
1946	1012.2	1006.8	83.3	92.5	94.5	72.2	83.3	109	30th Mar.	61	Various	52	39	37.14	67	3.41	14th July
1945	1012.5	1007.8	82.9	91.9	93.9	72.4	82.2	110	17th Apr.	59	23rd Dec.	49	36	32.39	63	2.95	9th May
MAIDUGURI Latitude 11° 49' N. Longitude 13° 9' E. Height above M.S.L., 1,160 feet	—	—	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	per cent.	per cent.	inches		inches		
1949	1009.9	1005.1	83.9	93.2	94.6	66.4	80.5	110	28th Apr.	47	17th Jan.	44	32	17.61	49	2.44	1st Sept.
1948	1011.3	1006.5	83.0	92.3	93.5	66.5	80.0	110	4th May	48	Various	43	31	21.38	50	2.83	25th July
1947	1011.2	1006.4	84.2	93.3	94.6	66.0	80.3	108	Various	45	Various	42	30	25.11	62	3.17	12th Aug.
1946	1011.1	1006.1	82.9	91.8	93.6	66.3	79.9	109	Various	47	10th Jan.	42	31	30.27	65	2.28	3rd Aug.
1945	1011.4	1006.4	82.6	91.6	92.5	66.3	79.5	109	3rd May	43	23rd Dec.	40	31	28.53	64	2.73	24th Aug.

Table II ANNUAL RAINFALL

Station	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Station	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches		inches	inches	inches	inches	inches
Victoria	147.84	152.77	146.86	200.81	122.64	Mamfe	91.74	121.58	118.10	135.81	128.94
Tiko	—	—	—	—	81.45	Bamenda	89.95	87.35	113.10	115.13	102.79
Buea	97.45	130.57	115.66	115.45	112.37	Banso	63.09	70.74	64.21	78.13	68.30
Debunsha	381.74	494.14	383.24	444.46	323.14	Yola	32.39	37.14	34.36	42.90	31.59
Kumba	68.40	78.24	94.87	96.40	81.62	Maiduguri	28.53	30.27	25.11	21.38	17.61

B. APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Application to Non-Metropolitan Territories of International Labour Conventions

CONVENTION No. 2.—*Concerning Unemployment.*

Legislative provision has been made for the partial application in Nigeria of the provisions of this Convention namely:

Chapter XIV of the Labour Code Ordinance No. 54 of 1945. The Industrial Workers (Registration and Employment) Rules, 1948. (Public Notice No. 29 of 1948.)

The Convention, which is based on conditions in highly organised industrial communities, cannot generally be applied to Nigeria, where the majority of the population are peasants engaged in agricultural pursuits on their own or their tribal land and where (as in many cases) wage-earning employment is largely supplemented by such occupations. There is accordingly no general provision for the registration of labour and the operation of employment exchanges throughout the country; but provision has been made where necessary—in urban areas such as Lagos and in rural areas such as the Benin Province where there is congregated a large wage-earning population engaged in the rubber and timber industries.

CONVENTION No. 5.—*Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Industrial Employment.*

Applied by Sections 156, 159, 160, 175, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, 1945.

CONVENTION No. 6.—*Concerning the Night-work of Young Persons Employed in Industry.*

Applied by Sections 156, 167, 169, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 7.—*Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea.*

Applied by Part IV, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 8.—*Concerning Unemployment Indemnity in Case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship.*

In operation by virtue of Order of His Majesty in Council, dated 7th March, 1940, which applied the provisions of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Convention) Act, 1925, to ships registered in Nigeria. (Public Notice No. 25 of 1940 refers.)

CONVENTION No. 11.—*Concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers.*

There is no legislation in Nigeria discriminating against agricultural workers in the matter of rights of association. The Convention can accordingly be regarded as applying to this territory.

CONVENTION No. 12.—*Concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture.*

Article I of the Convention provides that each member to which this Convention applies "shall extend to all agricultural wage-earners its laws and regulations which provide for the compensation of workers for personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of employment."

The only agricultural workers to whom the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941) has been applied are those "employed on plantations or estates maintained for the purpose of growing cocoa, bananas, citrus fruits, palm produce, rubber or other produce and on which not less than twenty-five persons are employed." (Paragraph 33 of the Schedule to Order-in-Council No. 31 of 1941 refers.) It is not practicable at present to extend the application of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

There is no discrimination in principle between agricultural and other workers.

CONVENTION No. 15.—*Concerning the Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers.*

Applied by Sections 170, 171, 172, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 16.—*Concerning the Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons employed at Sea.*

Applied by Sections 170, 173, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 19.—*Concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation.*

Applied by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, No. 51 of 1941, the Workmen's Compensation (Employment) Order-in-Council, No. 31 of 1941, as amended by Order-in-Council, No. 4 of 1942. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for equality of treatment irrespective of nationality.

CONVENTION No. 22.—*Concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement.*

The Convention does not at present affect Nigeria. No vessels coming within the definition in Article 1 are registered in Nigeria.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 24 and 25.—*Concerning Sickness Insurance.*

(a) For Workers in Industry and Commerce;

(b) for Agricultural Workers.

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 26.—*Concerning the Creation of Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery.*

Applied by Part I of Chapter XIII of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945. The machinery thereby provided has been used to fix minimum wages in the following instances:

The Wage Fixing (Tailoring, Shirt-making and Ancillary Trades or Occupations) Order-in-Council, No. 33. of 1944.

The Wage Fixing (Industrial Workers employed in the Rubber Plantations of the Benin Province) Order-in-Council, No. 26 of 1946.

The Wage Fixing (Printing and Allied Trades or Occupations) Order-in-Council, No. 33 of 1946.

The Wage Fixing (Minesfield) Order-in-Council, No. 13 of 1948.

The Wage Fixing (Motor Industry Trades and Occupations, Lagos and Colony) Order-in-Council, No. 25 of 1948.

CONVENTION No. 29.—*Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.*

Applied by Part II of Chapter VI of the Labour Code, Ordinance No. 54 of 1943, and Order-in-Council, No. 35 of 1947. Prohibition of the exaction

of labour which is forced or compulsory within the meaning of this Convention has, by virtue of the above legislation, been applied to Nigeria and the Cameroons under British trusteeship.

CONVENTION No. 32.—*Concerning the Protection against Accidents of Workers Employed in Loading or Unloading Ships (Revised 1932).*

Applied as far as practicable in existing circumstances by:

The Regulation of Docks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1937.

The General Port Regulations, No. 54 of 1917, as amended by the General Port (Amendment) Regulations, No. 41 of 1939.

The General Port (Amendment) Regulations, No. 19 of 1941.

The Shipping and Navigation Ordinance, Chapter 104, Laws of Nigeria.

The Docks (Safety of Labourers) Regulations, No. 35 of 1940, as amended by the Docks (Safety of Labourers) (Amendment) Regulations No. 18 of 1941.

The Petroleum Regulations, No. 27 of 1928.

The Explosives Regulations, No. 6 of 1946.

The Piers Regulations, No. 7 of 1917, as amended by the Piers (Amendment) Regulations, No. 22 of 1941.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 35 and 36.—*Concerning Compulsory Old-Age Insurance (a) for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings in the Liberal Professions and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants, (b) for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings.*

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 37 and 38.—*Concerning Compulsory Invalidity Insurance (a) for Persons employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings in the Liberal Professions and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants, (b) for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings.*

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 39 and 40.—*Concerning Compulsory Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (a) for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings in the Liberal Professions and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants (b) for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings.*

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 41.—*Concerning Night-work (Women) (Revised 1934).*

Applied by Sections 143, 148-150, 152, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 42.—*Concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (Revised 1934).*

Not applied. The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill for the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1941, reported as follows:

“ INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

The Committee considers it advisable that provision in respect of industrial diseases should not be included in the Bill in view of the very low known incidence in Nigeria, the lack of medical practitioners with the necessary specialised knowledge and experience in dealing with such cases and the complex nature of the legislative provisions involved. The

Committee agrees, however, that the matter should receive the attention of the Labour Officers, who will in due course be in a position to make recommendations."

The question of whether occupational diseases should be included in the Ordinance is under examination in the light of experience already gained.

CONVENTION No. 43.—*Concerning the Regulation of Hours of Work in Automatic Sheet-Glass Works.*

Not applied. There are no sheet-glass works in Nigeria.

CONVENTION No. 44.—*Ensuring Benefit or Allowance to the Involuntary Unemployed.*

It is not practicable to apply this Convention to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 45.—*Concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all kinds.*

Applied by Sections 151–153, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 50.—*Concerning the Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers.*

Applied by Sections 34–57, Chapters III–IV, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 64.—*Concerning Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers.*

Applied by Sections 34–57, Chapters III–IV of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 65.—*Concerning Penal Sanctions for Breaches of Contract—Indigenous Workers.*

There is no legislation in Nigeria permitting any form of penal sanction merely for breaches of contract. The provisions of Chapter XV of the Labour Code Ordinance, however, empower the Court to direct the payment of such sum as it finds due by one party to the other; to award costs or damages; to direct fulfilment of the contract or to rescind it in such respect as may be desirable. The principle aimed at is ease of redress for both parties and avoidance of undue expense. The Convention may therefore be regarded as having been applied.

C. CONVENTIONS, TREATIES, Etc.

List of Treaties, Conventions, etc., applied to Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship

(A) Multilateral agreements and Conventions applied to Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

NOTE:—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of the Cameroons under British Mandate stipulated that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of Nigeria implied adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such Conventions, adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for the Cameroons), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of Nigeria may be regarded as the date of accession on the territory.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs... ..	5.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic...	18.5.04 Paris	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in manufacture of matches.	26.8.06 Berne	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications ...	4.5.10 Paris	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels ...	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea ...	23.9.10	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers ...	23.1.12 The Hague	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention	5.7.12 London	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	20.3.14 Berne	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this Convention are applied to Cameroons under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories), Order-in-Council, 1027.	13.10.19 Paris	20.7.22
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona	9.10.22
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris	20.7.22
Protocol regarding ditto	27.10.22 London	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	30.6.23 London	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.25 Geneva	14.12.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	3.11.23 Geneva	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24 Brussels	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol ...	19.2.25 Geneva	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles...	24.4.26 Paris	14.3.36
Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris	9.10.28
Slavery Convention	25.9.26 Geneva	18.6.27
Radio-telegraph Convention	25.11.27 Washington	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.28 Rome	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions	22.11.28 Paris	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	15.6.29 Paris	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by air.	12.10.29 Warsaw	3.3.35
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	11.12.29 Paris	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.	12.4.30 The Hague	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness ...	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol.	30.3.31 Geneva	11.9.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distributing of Narcotic Drugs.	13.7.31 Geneva	18.5.36
Convention for the regulation of Whaling	24.9.31 Geneva	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	9.12.32 Madrid	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	12.4.33 The Hague	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.	8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes ...	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Bills of Health	22.12.34 Paris	31.8.38
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health.	22.12.34 Paris	31.8.38
Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.	27.7.29 Geneva	1.5.38

Name	Date of Signature	Date of Application
International Labour Convention	See attachment B.	
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944.	5-15.1.1945 Washington	21.2.45
International Sanitary Convention, 1944	5-15.1.1945 Washington	21.2.45
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	23.9.36 Geneva	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees	28.10.33 Geneva	30.5.40
Convention relating to Status of Refugees from Germany...	10.2.38 Geneva	30.5.40

(B) *Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Application (effective)
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	{ 29.10.01 5.3.07	1.8.28
Belgian Congo	{ 3.3.11 8.8.23	
Ruanda-Urundi	{ 2.7.28	
Bolivia	22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.28
Colombia	{ 27.10.88 2.12.39	5.12.30
Cuba	{ 3.10.04 17.4.30	12.12.31
Czechoslovakia... ..	{ 11.11.24 4.6.26	15.7.27
Denmark	{ 31.3.73 15.10.35	10.2.28 30.6.36
Ecuador	{ 29.9.80 4.6.34	10.2.28 8.11.37
Estonia	18.11.25	10.3.27
Finland	30.5.24	25.11.26
France	{ 14.8.76 13.2.96 17.10.08	13.11.23
Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	{ 4.7.85 30.5.14	11.9.29
Hayti	7.12.74	13.1.28
Hungary	{ 3.12.73 26.6.01 8.9.36	25.4.28
Iceland	{ 31.3.73 25.10.38	25.11.37 15.9.39
Iraq	2.5.32	5.5.33
Latvia	16.7.24	7.6.26
Liberia	16.12.92	16.10.28
Lithuania	18.5.26	11.6.27

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Application (effective)
Luxemburg	{ 24.11.80 23.1.37	28.1.28 1.8.38
Monaco	{ 17.12.91 27.11.30	5.7.31
Netherlands	26.9.98	27.1.28
Nicaragua	19.4.05	12.1.28
Norway	{ 26.6.73 18.2.07	13.12.29
Panama	25.8.06	24.1.28
Paraguay	12.9.08	16.1.28
Peru	26.1.04	16.1.28
Poland	11.1.32	12.3.34
Portugal...	{ 17.10.92 30.11.92 20.1.32	23.6.34
Roumania	{ 21.3.92 13.3.94	12.1.29
Salvador	23.6.81	8.8.30
San Marino	16.10.99	19.7.34
Siam	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain	{ 4.6.78 19.2.89	13.2.28
Switzerland	{ 26.11.80 29.6.04	19.9.29
United States of America	19.12.34	6.9.35
Yugoslavia	22.12.31	24.6.35
	6.12.00	1.11.28

(C) *Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	Name	Date of Application (effective)
China	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products, Notes 1.2.26.	1.2.26
Egypt	Commercial Modus Vivendi, Notes 5-7.6.30...	11.6.30
Estonia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation 18.1.26, Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34.	11.7.27 8.9.34
Finland	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33.	23.11.33
Germany	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24 ... Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34. Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38.	4.3.26 1.11.34 1.7.38
Hungary	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26....	17.4.28
Italy	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38.	28.3.38
Lithuania	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22... Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29-10.12.29.	24.4.23 10.12.29
	Agreement and Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34. Notes, 6.2.35.	12.8.34

Country	Name	Date of Application (effective)
Netherlands	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35	1.1.36
Norway	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33	7.7.33
Panama	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28 ...	10.6.30
Poland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23...	22.1.25
Portugal	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation Flag discrimination, 14.10.33.	14.10.33
Siam	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37...	8.12.38
Spain	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22	1.12.28
	Treatment of Companies, Agreement 27.6.24 Convention, etc. Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27.	11.7.34
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28...	1.12.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28	6.2.28
Turkey	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30 ...	3.9.30
United States of America ...	Cameroons (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25 ...	8.7.26
Yemen	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34...	4.9.34
Yugoslavia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27 ...	4.4.28

(D) *Conventions regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Application (effective)
Belgium	21.6.22	23.8.25
	4.11.32	27.6.35
Czechoslovakia Supplementary	11.11.24	17.2.27
	15.2.35	5.1.37
Denmark	29.11.32	27.3.34
Estonia	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland	11.8.33	4.6.33
France	2.2.22	27.1.24
	15.4.36	22.9.47
Germany	20.3.28	18.5.32
Greece	27.2.36	19.1.39
Hungary	25.9.35	25.6.37
Iraq	25.7.35	26.3.38
Italy	17.12.30	25.8.32
Lithuania	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal... ..	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain	27.6.27	23.2.31
Sweden	28.8.30	3.9.31
Switzerland	3.12.37	17.5.40
Turkey	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia	27.2.36	20.11.38

(E) Arrangements regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Application
Belgium	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	21.7.37	21.7.37
France	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	17.5.38	17.5.38

(F) Agreements respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

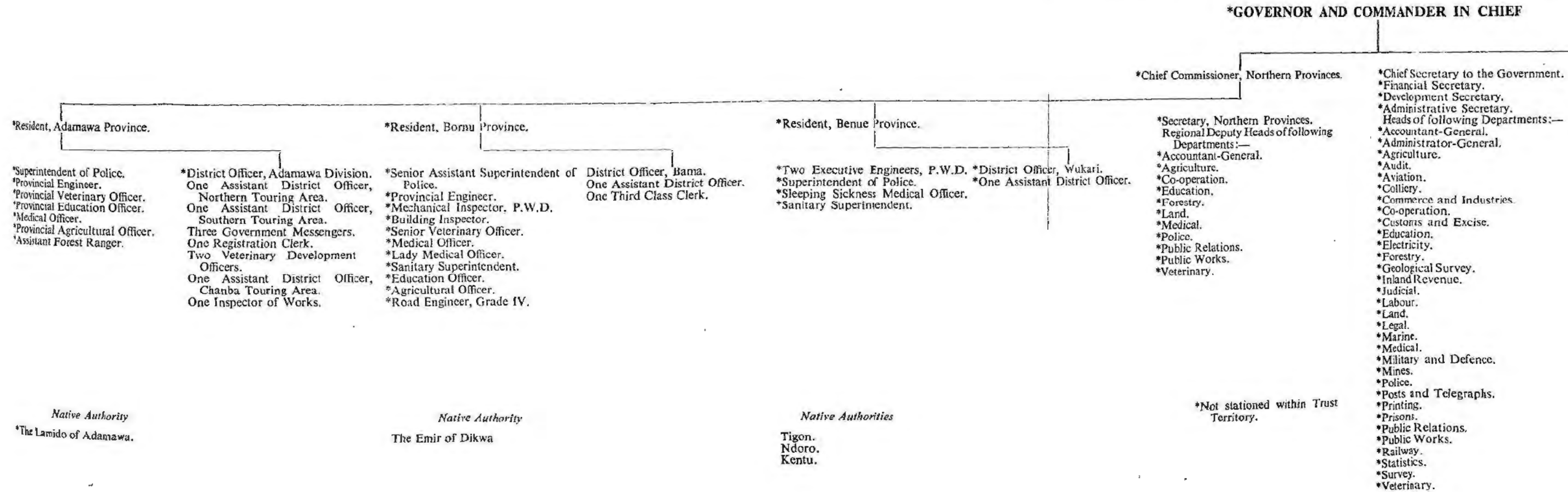
Country	Date of Signature	Date of Application
Egypt	23.6.39	23.6.39
Estonia	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece	30.11.26	30.11.26
Japan	30.11.22	30.11.22
Latvia	24.6.27	24.6.27
Peland	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal... ..	20.5.26	20.5.26

(G) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

Country	Name	Date of Application (effective)
Finland	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchange Notes regarding Interpretations of Article 2, 12.3.36.	13.10.33
France	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Cameroons, 9.1.31. Convention, etc., for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37.	9.1.31 1.1.38
Germany	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38-10.9.38.	10.9.38
United States of America ...	Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Cameroons, 10.2.25.	8.7.26

(Also under Commercial Treaties).

D. STRUCTURE OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION



ADMINISTRATION

*Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces.

§Commissioner of the Cameroons.

*Secretary, Eastern Provinces.
Regional Deputy Heads of following Departments:—
*Accountant-General.
*Agriculture.
*Co-operation.
*Education.
*Forestry.
*Land.
*Medical.
*Police.
*Public Relations.
*Public Works.
*Veterinary.

Resident, Cameroons Province.‡

†Office (see details below)

Resident, Bamenda Province.‡

Provincial Education Officer.
Lady Education Officer.
Senior Medical Officer.
Superintendent of Police.
Provincial Engineer, P.W.D.
Provincial Forest Officer.
Provincial Agricultural Officer.
Provincial Veterinary Officer.
Telegraph Engineer.
Collector of Customs and Excise.
Divisional Marine Officer.
Medical Officer of Health.
Magistrate.
Labour Officer.

District Officer, Victoria Division.
District Clerk.
Assistant District Clerk.
One Interpreter.
Five Messengers.
Warder i/c Prison.
Divisional Treasurer.
Medical Officer, General Hospital, Victoria.
Medical Officer, Tiko.
Nursing Sister, Victoria.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Victoria.
Sanitary Superintendent.
Inspector, P.W.D.

District Officer, Kumba Division.
One Assistant District Officer.
District Clerk.
Divisional Treasurer.
One Assistant District Clerk.
One Interpreter.
Six Messengers.
Warder i/c Prison.
N.C.O. i/c Police.
Education Officer, i/c E.T.C.
Medical Officer, Kumba.
Collector of Customs (Preventive Service).
Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

District Officer, Mamfe Division.
One Assistant District Officer.
District Clerk.
Divisional Treasurer.
One Assistant District Clerk.
One Interpreter.
Seven Messengers.
Warder i/c Prison.
N.C.O. i/c Police.
Medical Officer, Mamfe.
Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Inspector, P.W.D.

Two District Officers, Bamenda Division.
One Assistant District Officer.
District Clerk.
Divisional Treasurer.
One Assistant District Clerk.
One Interpreter.
Eleven Messengers.
Warder i/c Prison.
Lady Education Officer, Bansa.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bamenda.
Medical Officer, Bamenda.
District Engineer, Bamenda.
Collector of Customs (Preventive Service).
Veterinary Officer.
Veterinary Development Officer.
Provincial Agricultural Officer.
Woman Agricultural Officer.

†Office of the Commissioner of the Cameroons.
Assistant District Officer,
Commissioner's Office.
One Assistant Chief Clerk.
One First Class Clerk.
Two Second Class Clerks.
Four Third Class Clerks.
One Divisional Treasurer.
Five Messengers.
Veterinary Development Officer.

*Native Authorities
Victoria Division*

Bakolle.
Bakweri.
Balong.
Victoria Federated.

*Native Authorities
Kumba Division*

Awka.
Archibong.
Bakossi.
Bambuko.
Basosi-Bahensi.
Banyu.
Badun-Ngemingu.
Kumba Central.
Massaka.
North-Western Area.
Oron-Amuto-Bateka.
South Western Federation.

*Native Authorities
Mamfe Division*

Assumbo.
Bangwa.
Banyang.
Kembong.
Mbo.
Mbulu Federal.
Menka.
Mundani.
Takamanda.
Widekum.

*Native Authorities
Bamenda Division*

Bansa-Ndop-Bafut Federation.
North Eastern Federation.
North Western Federation.
South Western Federation.

‡Besides the officers shown, the following additions were made to staff in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces in 1949:—

4 Administrative Officers.
1 Co-operative Officer.
1 Education Officer.
1 Geological Survey Officer.
2 Produce Officers.
1 Medical Officer.
2 Cattle Control Officers.

§ For functions see paragraph 43.

E. NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS ESTIMATES 1949-50

NATIVE TREASURY ESTIMATES, 1949-50

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

BAMENDA DIVISION

Bafut Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with and on behalf of the Bafut Native Authority of the Bamenda Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1948:—			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:—			
(i) Reserve	300		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
	—	300	
(b) Local Investments:—			
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
	—	—	
(c) Liquid Surplus:—			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	—		
(ii) Post Office Savings Bank	2,500		
(iii) Local Balance	1,523		
	—	4,023	
			4,323
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:—			
(i) Ordinary		4,408	
(ii) Special		75	
		—	4,483
			8,806
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:—			
(i) Recurrent		3,300	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		1,189	
(iv) Development		—	
		—	4,489
			4,317
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:—			
(i) Ordinary		4,460	
(ii) Special		—	
		—	4,460
			8,777
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:—			
(i) Recurrent		3,140	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		830	
(iv) Development		—	
		—	3,970
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1950			£4,807

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1948)

Details of Investments	Rates of Interest	Mean Market Price	Cost Price	Face Value	Market Price Price 31st December, 1948
Trinidad Inscribed Stock	Per cent. 3½	£ —	£ s. d. 300 0 0	£ s. d. 333 0 0	£ —
Total ...£		—	300 0 0	333 0 0	—

REVENUE

Head No.	Sub-head No.	Details of Revenue	Actual 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Revised Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
I		DIRECT TAX:	£	£	£	£	£	£
	1	General Tax	2,221	1,750	2,710	2,715	965	—
	2	Jangali	1,245	1,100	1,000	1,000	—	100
II		NATIVE COURTS:						
	1	Fees	263	180	260	200	20	—
	2	Fines	74	40	70	75	35	—
III		OTHER RECEIPTS:						
	1	Interest	48	73	73	73	—	—
	2	Miscellaneous	1	5	5	5	—	—
	3	Rents for Native Lands	10	10	10	10	—	—
	4	Dispensary Fees	21	20	20	20	—	—
	5	Forestry Fees	48	40	48	48	8	—
	6	Trade Cattle Fees	122	70	100	100	30	—
	7	School Fees	23	20	20	24	4	—
	8	Rents of Quarters	—	10	10	10	—	—
	9	Grants-in-Aid to Schools	111	—	82	180	180	—
	—	Establishment Charges	3	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Reimbursement, Arrears of salaries and Wages	343	—	—	—	—	—
IV		COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE:						
		Cost of Living Allowance: Reimbursement (Heads I-XV)	403	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Revenue ...£	4,936	3,318	4,408	4,460	1,242	100
		Net Increase ...	—	—	—	—	1,142	—
V		SPECIAL REVENUE:						
		Cost of Living Allowance: Reimbursement (Head XVI)	115	—	—	—	—	—
		Codified Grant (Head XVII) ...	—	75	75	—	—	75
		Total, Special Revenue ...£	115	75	75	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

<i>Head No.</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate, 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
I	Central Administration	£ 6	£ 4	£ 6	£ 2	—
II	District Administration	80	79	80	1	—
III	Village Administration	221	195	173	128	—
IV	Judicial	325	379	594	65	—
V	Treasury	237	219	375	156	—
VI	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	Prisons	6	6	6	—	—
VIII	Miscellaneous	1,569	987	332	185	840
IX	Works	724	683	146	38	575
X	Veterinary	31	91	132	41	—
XI	Education	172	233	386	153	—
XII	Surveys	26	29	48	19	—
XIII	Medical... ..	75	59	241	182	—
XIIIA	Health	250	203	394	189	—
XIV	Agriculture	48	79	50	25	54
XV	Forestry	56	52	177	125	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	3,826	3,300	3,140	1,309	1,469
	Net Decrease ...	—	—	—	—	160
	Recurrent Expenditure £	3,826	3,300	3,140	1,309	1,469
	Special Expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	3,826	3,300	3,140	1,309	1,469
XVI	Works Extraordinary	1,463	—	830	830	—
XVII	Development	—	75	—	—	75
	Total Expenditure £	5,289	3,375	3,970	2,139	1,544
	Net Increase ...	—	—	—	595	—

EXPENDITURE

	Estab- lishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved Estimate 1948-49	Estimate 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	6	4	6	2	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Fon of Bafut	78	78	78	—	—
		Divisional Meeting Mem- bers	2	1	2	1	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Salaried Village Heads ...	100	100	173	73	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members	70	72	80	8	—
(2)	1	1 Alkali (Share)	8	8	12	4	—
(3)	1	1 Clerk, Grade V (Share)	34	37	72	35	—
(4)	1	1 Mufti Scribe, Grade V (Share)	3	4	7	3	—
(5)	7	7 Village Group Court Clerks (Daily Wages)...	89	90	100	10	—
(6)	11	11 Messengers, Sub-scale	238	255	310	55	—
(7)	3	3 Alkali Messengers, Sub- scale (Share)	4	7	12	5	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses and Detained Persons...	—	1	1	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Supervisors, Grade II (share)	16	16	40	24	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade II (share)	18	17	23	6	—
(3)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade V ...	36	40	77	37	—
(4)	2	2 Clerks, Grade IV (share)	15	17	21	4	—
(5)	2	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)	10	10	18	8	—
(6)		Tax Collectors	121	95	150	55	—
(7)	1	1 Messenger, Grade VI ...	21	24	46	22	—
		HEAD VI—POLICE					
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
	1	Subsistence to Judgment Debtors... ..	6	6	6	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	875	882	1,234	352	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved Estimate 1948-49	Estimate 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	875	882	1,234	352	—
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
	1	Local Transport and Travelling	165	85	200	115	—
	2	Contingencies	6	15	30	15	—
	3	Stationery	40	26	40	14	—
	4	Uniforms	16	16	32	16	—
	5	Refund of Revenue of Previous Years	1	3	3	—	—
	6	Superannuation Payments	—	1	26	25	—
	7	Loss of Funds	—	1	1	—	—
		Cost of Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	1,341	840	—	—	840
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Foreman, Grade III (share)	19	13	19	6	—
(2)	6	6 Road Overseers, Grade V (share)	11	24	42	18	—
—	—	Works Staff	19	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	78	66	80	14	—
3		Furniture	2	5	5	—	—
		Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	569	575	—	—	575
		Upkeep of Workshop ...	26	—	—	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	10	10 Veterinary Assistants, Grade V (share) ...	18	38	70	32	—
(2)	6	6 Veterinary Assistants, Grade VI (share) ...	8	13	22	9	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Veterinary Drugs (share)	—	15	15	—	—
3		Veterinary Labour ...	5	25	25	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Higher Elementary Teacher	39	48	86	38	—
(2)	1	2 Elementary Teachers ...	30	48	128	80	—
(3)	2	1 Uncertificated Teacher	24	43	55	12	—
(4)	4	3 Probationary Teachers	57	67	67	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ...	13	15	30	15	—
3		Scholarships	9	12	20	8	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> ...£	3,371	2,876	2,230	769	1,415

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

		<i>Establishment</i> 1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1947-48	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Estimate</i> 1949-50	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
				£	£	£	£	£
			<i>Brought forward</i>	3,371	2,876	2,230	769	1,415
			HEAD XII—SURVEYS					
			<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2	Boundarymen, Grade IV (Share)	14	11	20	9	—
(2)	1	1	1 Tracer, Grade V (Share)	3	4	8	4	—
(3)	1	3	Chainmen, Sub-scale (Share)	4	5	11	6	—
—	—	—	Surveyor	5	—	—	—	—
			<i>Other Charges</i>					
2			Instruments and Materials (Share)	—	4	4	—	—
3			Maintenance of Boundary Cairns	—	5	5	—	—
			HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
			<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1	1 Dispensary Attendant, Grade V	32	36	64	28	—
(2)	1	1	1 Leper Camp Attendant, Grade V (Share)	3	3	7	4	—
			<i>Other Charges</i>					
2			Drugs and Equipment	—	—	100	100	—
3			Maintenance of Lepers	40	20	50	30	—
4			Dispensary Labour	—	—	20	20	—
			HEAD XIII A—HEALTH					
			<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1	1 Sanitary Overseer, Grade V	36	39	76	37	—
			<i>Other Charges</i>					
2			Sanitary Labour	100	114	154	40	—
3			Tools and Equipment	—	2	4	2	—
4			Sanitary Structures	114	50	100	50	—
5			Market Labour	—	—	60	60	—
			HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
			<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
		3	Agricultural Artisan Overseers, Grade V	44	54	—	—	54
			<i>Other Charges</i>					
1			Agricultural Extension Work	4	25	50	25	—
			HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
			<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	—	1	1 Forest Guards, Grade IV (Share)	—	—	9	9	—
(2)	2	2	2 Forest Guard, Grade V (Share)	6	8	12	4	—
(3)	2	2	2 Forest Guards, Grade VI (Share)	5	4	10	6	—
			<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	3,781	3,260	2,994	1,203	1,469

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 3,781	£ 3,260	£ 2,994	£ 1,203	£ 1,469
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY— (continued)					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Upkeep of Fuel Plantation (share)	36	30	72	42	—
3		Forest Development ...	9	10	24	14	—
4		Communal Forest Areas...	—	—	50	50	—
		Total Ordinary Expenditure £	3,826	3,300	3,140	1,309	1,469
		Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	160

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 31st March 1949</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1949-50</i>
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£	£	£
1	Temporary Mud-block Dormitories, Bambui	120	—	120
2	Semi-permanent Federal Centre, Ndop (Share)	710	—	710
	Total Works Extraordinary ...£	830	—	830

Actual Expenditure, 1947-48 £ 1,463
 Approved Estimate, 1948-49 —
 Net Increase 830

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT	£	£	£	£	£
	<i>A. Medical</i>					
	Drugs and Equipment	—	75	—	—	75
	Total Development ...£	—	75	—	—	75

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

BAMENDA DIVISION

Bamenda Divisional Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Clan Authorities on behalf of all the Native Authorities, except Bansa and Bafut, and the Unorganised Units of the Bamenda Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus 1st April 1948:—			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:—			
(i) Reserve	2,700		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
	<u>2,700</u>	2,700	
(b) Local Investments:—			
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	392		
	<u>392</u>	392	
(c) Liquid Surplus:—			
(i) Fixed Deposits Bank	9,550		
(ii) Post Office Savings Bank	11,000		
(iii) Local Balance	11,079		
	<u>31,629</u>	31,629	34,721
Revised Estimate of Revenue 1948-49:—			
(i) Ordinary		40,151	
(ii) Special		—	
		<u>40,151</u>	40,151
			74,872
Revised Estimate of Expenditure 1948-49:—			
(i) Recurrent		30,418	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		26,516	
(iv) Development		—	
		<u>56,934</u>	56,934
Revised Estimated Surplus 31st March 1949			17,938
Estimated Revenue 1949-50:—			
(i) Ordinary		39,590	
(ii) Special		—	
		<u>39,590</u>	39,590
			57,528
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:—			
(i) Recurrent		32,460	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		640	
(iv) Development		—	
		<u>33,100</u>	33,100
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1950			£ 24,428

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1948)

Details of Investments	Rates of Interest	Mean Market Price	Cost Price		Face Value		Market Price 31/12/48
	%	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
Northern Rhodesia Inscribed Stock	3½	—	980	— —	1,000	— —	—
Trinidad Inscribed Stock	3½	—	680	— —	667	— —	—
Funding Loan	2½	—	1,040	— —	1,228	19 —	—
Total	£	—	2,700	— —	2,895	19 —	—

The Balance of the Development Deposit Account at 31st March, 1949, is £3,500.

REVENUE

Head No.	Sub-head No.	Details of Revenue	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Revised Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£	£
I		DIRECT TAX						
	1	General Tax	15,719	16,000	20,821	20,000	4,000	—
	2	Jangali	13,437	13,100	13,100	13,032	—	68
II		NATIVE COURTS						
	1	Fees	2,118	1,700	1,942	1,900	200	—
	2	Fines	797	650	816	790	140	—
III		OTHER RECEIPTS						
	1	Interest	752	517	517	517	—	—
	2	Miscellaneous	895	100	722	200	100	—
	3	Rents for Native Lands	54	65	65	65	—	—
	4	Dispensary Fees	81	75	75	75	—	—
	5	Forestry Fees	344	300	300	300	—	—
	6	School Fees	132	130	168	136	6	—
	7	Trade Cattle Fees	601	600	616	600	—	—
	8	Survey Reimbursement	—	15	15	15	—	—
	9	Rent of Quarters	—	10	10	10	—	—
	10	Grants-in-Aid to Schools	746	—	984	1,950	1,950	—
		Establishment Charges	20	—	—	—	—	—
		Assistance towards arrears of Salaries and Wages	3,369	—	—	—	—	—
IV		COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE						
		Cost of Living Allowance Reimbursement (Heads I—XV)	3,992	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Revenue ...£	43,057	33,262	40,151	39,590	6,396	68
		Net Increase	—	—	—	—	6,328	—
V		SPECIAL REVENUE						
		Cost of Living Allowance (Head XVI)	1,893	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Special Revenue ...£	1,893	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

<i>Head No.</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate, 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
I	Central Administration	£ 42	£ 28	£ 42	£ 14	—
II	District Administration	329	321	329	8	—
III	Village Administration	1,237	1,257	1,655	398	—
IV	Judicial	3,820	4,232	7,474	3,242	—
V	Treasury	1,847	1,948	2,554	606	—
VI	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	Prisons	40	65	65	—	—
VIII	Miscellaneous	19,194	10,446	3,716	1,035	7,765
IX	Works	6,403	5,980	4,610	708	2,078
X	Veterinary	393	849	1,479	630	—
XI	Education	1,844	2,036	3,884	2,037	189
XII	Surveys	222	214	337	123	—
XIII	Medical	520	1,457	3,070	1,613	—
XIIIA	Health	776	815	1,676	861	—
XIV	Agriculture	274	227	317	195	105
XV	Forestry	494	518	1,252	734	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	37,435	30,393	32,460	12,204	10,137
	Net Increase	—	—	—	2,067	—
	Recurrent Expenditure£	37,435	30,393	32,460	12,204	10,137
	Special Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	37,435	30,393	32,460	12,204	10,137
XVI	Works Extraordinary	14,192	11,425	640	—	10,785
XVII	Development	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Expenditure£	51,627	41,818	33,100	12,204	20,922
	Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	8,718

EXPENDITURE

	Estab- lishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49	Esti- mate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
1 (1)		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i> Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	42	28	42	14	—
1 (1) (2)	3	HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i> 3 District Heads Divisional Meeting Mem- bers	300 29	300 21	300 29	— 8	— —
1 (1)		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i> Salaried Village Heads ...	1,237	1,257	1,655	398	—
1 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	1 25 1 111 3	HEAD IV—JUDICIAL <i>Personal Emoluments</i> Court Members 1 Alkali (Share) 25 Clerks, Grade V 1 Mufti-Scribe, Grade V (Share) 111 Messengers, Grade VI 3 Alkali Messengers, Grade VI (Share)	682 54 739 23 2,296 24	720 54 941 28 2,433 46	786 81 1,746 48 4,722 81	66 27 805 20 2,289 35	— — — — — —
2		Other Charges Maintenance of Witnesses and Detained Persons ...	2	10	10	—	—
1 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	2 1 1 2 9 3	HEAD V—TREASURY <i>Personal Emoluments</i> 2 Supervisors, Grade II (Share) 1 Treasurer, Grade II (Share) 1 Assistant Treasurer, Grade V 2 Clerks, Grade IV (Share) 9 Clerks, Grade V (Share) Tax Collectors 3 Messengers, Grade VI ...	103 117 22 102 287 1,147 69	110 129 27 127 308 1,182 65	271 157 56 140 591 1,210 129	161 28 29 13 283 28 64	— — — — — — —
1		HEAD VI—POLICE HEAD VII—PRISONS <i>Other Charges</i> Subsistence to Judgment Debtors	40	65	65	—	—
		<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	7,315	7,851	12,119	4,268	—

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	7,315	7,851	12,119	4,268	—
		HEAD VIII					
		MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Local Transport and Travelling	2,262	2,010	2,510	500	—
2		Contingencies	101	130	200	70	—
3		Stationery	224	175	300	125	—
4		Uniforms	135	135	200	65	—
5		Refund of Revenue of Pre-vious Years	142	30	100	70	—
6		Superannuation Payments	4	200	405	205	—
7		Loss of Funds	—	1	1	—	—
—		Bamenda Museum	4	15	—	—	15
—		Revision of Salaries	16,322	7,650	—	—	7,650
—		Leather Research and Local Tannery	—	100	—	—	100
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Foreman, Grade III (Share)	119	90	125	35	—
(2)	6	6 Road Overseers, Grade V (Share)	170	192	340	148	—
—		Works Staff	230	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	809	775	1,275	500	—
3		Maintenance of Roads, Bridges and Culverts ...	4,548	4,548	2,470	—	2,078
4		Furniture	56	75	100	25	—
5		Improvement to Trade Routes	212	300	300	—	—
—		Upkeep of Workshops (Share)	259	—	—	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	10	10 Veterinary Assistants, Grade V (Share)	125	262	487	225	—
(2)	6	6 Veterinary Assistants, Grade VI (Share)	53	91	158	67	—
(3)	10	10 Cattle Control Staffs, Grade V (Share)	—	240	480	240	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Veterinary Drugs	82	112	200	88	—
3		Veterinary Labour	133	144	144	—	—
4		Fodder Conservation	—	—	10	10	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	4	7 Higher Elementary Teachers	126	271	734	463	—
(2)	18	31 Elementary Teachers	879	986	2,113	1,127	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	34,310	26,383	24,771	8,631	9,843

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	34,310	26,383	24,771	8,631	9,843
		HEAD XI—contd					
(3)	16	2 Uncertificated Teachers...	212	322	133	—	189
(4)	16	21 Probationary Teachers...	303	156	565	409	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books, Equipment and Furniture	198	175	200	25	—
3		Scholarships	126	126	139	13	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Boundarymen, Grade IV (Share)	93	71	131	60	—
(2)	1	1 Tracer, Grade V (Share)	28	30	54	24	—
(3)	3	3 Chainmen, Grade VI (Share)	28	37	76	39	—
—		Surveyor, Grade III (Share)	35	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Instruments and Materials (Share)	20	26	26	—	—
3		Maintenance of Boundary Cairns	18	50	50	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	7	9 Dispensary Attendants, Grade V	241	252	641	389	—
(2)	1	1 Dresser, Leper Camp, Grade V (Share) ...	21	27	57	30	—
(3)	2	2 Midwives, Grade V ...	71	81	152	71	—
(4)	3	2 Dispensary Attendants-in-Training	—	54	84	30	—
(5)	1	2 Midwives-in-Training ...	—	48	96	48	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ...	47	800	1,600	800	—
3		Maintenance of Pauper Lepers	132	180	270	90	—
4		Fuel for Hospital Refrigerator	5	5	20	15	—
5		Pauper Patients	3	10	10	—	—
6		Dispensary Labour ...	—	—	140	140	—
		HEAD XIIIa—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	—	1 Sanitary Inspector, Grade IV	—	—	96	96	—
(2)	6	7 Sanitary Overseers, Grade V... ..	160	229	438	209	—
(3)	2	2 Sanitary Overseers-in-Training	40	36	82	46	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	36,091	29,098	29,831	10,765	10,032

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	36,091	29,098	29,831	10,765	10,032
		HEAD XIII_A—contd.					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	336	340	440	100	—
3		Tools and Equipment	3	10	20	10	—
4		Sanitary Structures	237	200	400	200	—
5		Market Labour	—	—	200	200	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
—	4	- Artisan Overseers	64	105	—	—	105
—		Agricultural Assistants	84	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Agricultural Extension					
		Work	100	50	217	167	—
2		Oil Palm Nursery	15	60	80	20	—
3		Fruit Tree Nursery	11	12	20	8	—
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	—	1 Forest Guard, Grade IV					
		(Share)	—	—	75	75	—
(2)	3	2 Forest Guards, Grade V					
		(Share)	56	73	100	27	—
(3)	2	2 Forest Guards, Grade VI					
		(Share)	33	38	80	42	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Upkeep of Fuel Plantation	321	275	660	385	—
3		Forest Development	69	112	267	155	—
4		Tools and Instruments	15	20	20	—	—
5		Communal Forest Areas...	—	—	50	50	—
		Total, Ordinary Expenditure	£37,435	30,393	32,460	12,204	10,137
		Net Increase	—	—	—	2,067	—

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1949-50</i>
		£	£	£
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY			
1	Federal Centre, Ndop (Share)	1,580	—	240
2	Permanent Works Store, Wum	400	—	400
	Total, Works Extraordinary... ..	1,980	—	640

£

Actual Expenditure, 1947-48 14,192

Approved Estimate, 1948-49 11,425

Net Decrease 10,785

EASTERN REGION
NATIVE TREASURY ESTIMATES, 1949-50

CAMEROONS PROVINCE**BAMENDA DIVISION****Banso Native Treasury**

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with and on behalf of the Banso Native Authority of the Bamenda Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1948:—			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:—			
(i) Reserve	—	—	
(ii) Extra Reserve	—	—	
(b) Local Investments:—			
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—	—	
(ii) Local Loans	—	—	
(c) Liquid Surplus:—			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank... ..	1,300		
(ii) Post Office Savings Bank	6,000		
(iii) Local Balance	9,963		
	<u>17,263</u>		17,263
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:—			
(i) Ordinary		8,024	
(ii) Special		—	
		<u>8,024</u>	8,024
			<u>25,287</u>
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:—			
(i) Recurrent		6,300	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		934	
(iv) Development		—	
		<u>7,234</u>	7,234
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			18,053
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:—			
(i) Ordinary		8,020	
(ii) Special		—	
		<u>8,020</u>	8,020
			<u>26,073</u>
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:—			
(i) Recurrent		4,850	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		1,780	
(iv) Development		—	
		<u>6,630</u>	6,630
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1950			£ 19,443

The balance of the Development Deposit Account at the 31st March, is £1,635.

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

REVENUE

Head No.	Sub-head No.	Details of Revenue	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Revised Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£	£
I		DIRECT TAX						
	1	General Tax	2,369	2,400	3,100	3,100	700	—
	2	Jangali	4,919	4,200	4,300	4,300	100	—
II		NATIVE COURTS						
	1	Fees	131	90	120	100	10	—
	2	Fines	64	30	60	40	10	—
III		OTHER RECEIPTS						
	1	Interest	26	176	176	176	—	—
	2	Miscellaneous	10	5	5	5	—	—
	3	Rents for Native Lands	17	19	19	19	—	—
	4	Dispensary Fees	15	20	15	20	—	—
	5	Forestry Fees	77	50	70	60	10	—
	6	Trade Cattle Fees	115	120	115	120	—	—
	7	Rents of Quarters	—	10	10	10	—	—
	8	Grants-in-Aid to Schools	143	—	34	70	70	—
	—	Establishment Charges ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Assistance towards arrears of Salaries and Wages ...	257	—	—	—	—	—
IV		COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE						
		Cost of Living Allowance Reimbursement (Heads I-XV)	511	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Revenue £	8,658	7,120	8,024	8,020	900	—
V		SPECIAL REVENUE						
		Cost of Living Allowance Reimbursement (Head XVI)	21	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Special Revenue	21	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

Head No.	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Central Administration	6	4	6	2	—
II	District Administration	220	219	252	33	—
III	Village Administration	—	—	—	—	—
IV	Judicial	274	285	526	241	—
V	Treasury	694	679	847	168	—
VI	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	Prisons	2	2	2	—	—
VIII	Miscellaneous	1,714	1,969	582	283	1,670
IX	Works	640	1,466	318	102	1,250
X	Veterinary	67	174	400	226	—
XI	Education	153	119	190	71	—
XII	Surveys	33	47	80	33	—
XIII	Medical	188	405	578	173	—
XIII A	Health	172	357	634	277	—
XIV	Agriculture	77	139	50	25	114
XV	Forestry	151	201	385	184	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	4,391	6,066	4,850	1,818	3,034
	Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	1,216
	Recurrent Expenditure£	3,803	6,066	4,850	1,818	3,034
	Special Expenditure	588	—	—	—	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	4,391	6,066	4,850	1,818	3,034
XVI	Works Extraordinary£	779	700	1,780	1,080	—
XVII	Development	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, Expenditure£	5,170	6,766	6,630	2,898	3,034
	Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	136

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate, 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
1 (1)		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i> Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	6	4	6	2	—
1 (1)		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i> Fon of Nsaw	200	200	200	—	—
(2)		Fon's Councillors	18	18	50	32	—
(3)		Divisional Meeting Mem- bers	2	1	2	1	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL <i>Personal Emoluments</i> Court Members	40	35	40	5	—
(1)	1	1 Alkali, Grade IV (share)	10	10	15	5	—
(2)	1	1 Clerk, Grade V	37	37	73	36	—
(3)	1	1 Multi-Scribe, Grade V (share)	4	5	9	4	—
(4)	8	8 Messengers Sub-Scale	177	185	370	185	—
(5)	3	3 Alkali Messengers, Grade VI (share)	5	9	15	6	—
(6)							
2		<i>Other Charges</i> Maintenance of Witnesses and detained Persons ...	1	4	4	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY <i>Personal Emoluments</i> 2 Supervisors, Grade II (share)	20	21	52	31	—
1 (1)	2	1 Treasurer, Grade II (share)	22	24	30	6	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade IV ...	54	60	100	40	—
(3)	1	2 Clerks, Grade IV (share)	20	22	27	5	—
(4)	2	3 Clerks, Grade V (share)	42	50	96	46	—
(5)	3	4 Keyholders	30	30	30	—	—
(6)	4	Tax Collectors	486	450	468	18	—
(7)		1 Messenger, Grade VI ...	20	22	44	22	—
(8)	1						
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS <i>Other Charges</i> Subsistence, Judgment Debtors	2	2	2	—	—
1							
		HEAD VIII—MISCELLANEOUS <i>Personal Emoluments</i> Mail-Runner, Daily-Rate...	41	40	50	40	—
1 (1)							
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	1,237	1,229	1,683	484	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment, 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward ...</i>	1,237	1,229	1,683	484	—
		HEAD VIII—contd.					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Local Transport and Travel- ling	161	150	250	100	—
3		Contingencies	12	20	50	30	—
4		Stationery	65	38	71	33	—
5		Uniforms	15	15	50	35	—
6		Refund of Revenue of Previous Years	—	5	20	15	—
7		Superannuation Payments	—	30	60	30	—
8		Loss of Funds	—	1	1	—	—
		Cost of Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	1,420	1,670	—	—	1,670
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		RECURRENT					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Foreman, Grade II (share)	22	17	24	7	—
(2)	1	1 Road Overseer, Grade V Works Staff	—	40	76	36	—
			40	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	26	50	100	50	—
3		Furniture	—	9	18	9	—
4		Improvement of Trade Routes	24	100	100	—	—
		Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	519	1,250	—	—	1,250
		Upkeep of Workshops (share)	9	—	—	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	10	10 Veterinary Assistants, Grade V (share)	24	42	93	51	—
(2)	6	6 Veterinary Assistants, Grade VI (share)	12	17	23	6	—
(3)	10	10 Cattle Control Staff, Grade V (share)	—	24	48	24	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Veterinary Drugs	—	21	85	64	—
3		Veterinary Labour	31	70	125	55	—
4		Fodder Conservation	—	—	26	26	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Elementary Teacher	45	51	88	37	—
(2)	1	1 Probationary Teacher	18	20	42	22	—
		Part-time Matron	6	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment	25	30	30	—	—
3		Scholarships	9	18	30	12	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	3,720	4,917	3,093	1,126	2,920

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate, 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	3,720	4,917	3,093	1,126	2,920
		HEAD XI—contd.					
		<i>Maintenance Grants</i>					
		Domestic Science Centre ...	30	—	—	—	—
		Domestic Science Furniture	20	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Boundarymen, Grade IV (share)	17	14	25	11	—
(2)	1	1 Tracer, Grade V (share)	5	6	10	4	—
(3)	3	3 Chainmen, Grade VI (share)	5	7	15	8	—
		Surveyor, Grade III (share)	6	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Instruments and Materials	—	5	10	5	—
3		Maintenance of Boundary Cairns	—	15	20	5	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Dispensary Attendants, Grade V	34	66	112	46	—
(2)	1	1 Midwife Health Visitor, Grade V	32	39	75	36	—
(3)	1	1 Leper Camp Attendant, Grade VI	17	20	38	18	—
(4)		1 Midwife Health Visitor in-Training	—	—	48	48	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipments ...	30	200	200	—	—
3		Maintenance of Pauper Lepers	32	40	45	5	—
4		Fuel for Hospital and Dispensary	10	5	5	—	—
5		Pauper Patients	3	5	5	—	—
6		Grant to Roman Catholic Mission Maternity ...	30	30	30	—	—
7		Dispensary Labour	—	—	20	20	—
		HEAD XIII A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Sanitary Overseers, Grade V	34	66	118	52	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	106	200	200	—	—
3		Tools and Equipment ...	5	6	6	—	—
4		Sanitary Structures	27	85	150	65	—
5		Market Labour	—	—	160	160	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
		Agricultural Assistant in-Training	—	36	—	—	36
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	4,063	5,762	4,385	1,609	2,956

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 4,063	£ 5,762	£ 4,385	£ 1,609	£ 2,956
	3	HEAD XIV— <i>contd.</i> —Agricultural Artisan Over- seer, Grade V	48	78	—	—	78
1		<i>Other Charges</i> Agricultural Extension Work	29	25	50	25	—
1 (t)	1	HEAD XV—FORESTRY <i>Personal Emoluments</i> 1 Forest Guard, Grade V ...	24	31	52	21	—
2		<i>Other Charges</i> Upkeep of Fuel Plantations	117	150	250	100	—
3		Forest Development ...	10	20	33	13	—
4		Communal Forest Areas...	—	—	50	50	—
		Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	4,291	6,066	4,820	1,818	3,034
		Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	1,218

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Total Estimated Cost	Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 1949	Estimated Expenditure 1949-50
		£	£	£
1	HEAD XVI— WORKS EXTRAORDINARY Two Permanent Market Stalls ...	500	—	500
2	Federal Centre, Ndop (Share) ...	630	—	630
3	Child Welfare Clinic, Banso ...	650	—	650
	Total, Works Extraordinary...£	1,780	—	1,780

Total Expenditure, 1947-48	£ 779
Approved Estimate, 1948-49	700
Net Increase	1,080

EASTERN REGION
NATIVE TREASURY ESTIMATES, 1949-50

CAMEROONS PROVINCE**KUMBA DIVISION****Kumba Divisional Native Treasury**

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Native Authorities of Akwa, Archibong, Balue, Eastern Area, Balundu, Bambuko, Basossi, Kumba, Massaka, Mbonge, Northern Bakundu, Southern Bakundu, North Western Area and Oron-Amutu-Beteka.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1948:—			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:—			
(i) Reserve	2,000		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—	2,000	
(b) Local Investments:—			
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:—			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	5,000		
(ii) Local Balance	3,148	8,148	
			10,148
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:—			
(i) Ordinary		16,607	
(ii) Special		300	
			16,907
			27,055
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:—			
(i) Recurrent		15,910	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		4,400	
(iv) Development		300	
			20,610
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			6,445
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:—			
(i) Ordinary		19,510	
(ii) Special		—	
			19,510
			25,955
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:—			
(i) Recurrent		17,930	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		400	
(iv) Development		—	
			18,330
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1950			£ 7,625

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1948)

Details of Investments	Rates of Interest	Mean Market Price	Cost Price	Face Value	Market Price, 31.12.48
Northern Rhodesia Inscribed Stock, 1955-65 at 98 ...	3½	£ —	£ 784 0 0	£ 800 0 0	—
Trinidad Inscribed Stock, 1958-68 at 98 ...	3½	—	784 0 0	800 0 0	—
Funding Loan Stock, 1956-61 at 84.625 ...	2½	—	432 0 0	510 9 9	—
Total£		—	2,000 0 0	2,110 9 9	—

REVENUE

Head No.	Sub-head No.	Details of Revenue	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Revised Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In-crease	De-crease
			£	£	£	£	£	£
I		DIRECT TAX						
	1	General Tax	9,557	10,149	11,090	11,549	1,400	—
	2	Jangali	122	100	100	120	20	—
II		NATIVE COURTS						
	1	Fines	548	570	570	600	30	—
	2	Fees	1,888	2,900	2,500	2,800	—	100
III		OTHER RECEIPTS						
	1	Interest	161	170	170	170	—	—
	2	School Fees	513	895	860	890	—	5
	3	Market Tolls	179	200	240	300	100	—
	4	Forestry Fees	353	300	300	350	50	—
	5	Miscellaneous	85	30	30	30	—	—
	6	Rents for Native Lands ...	—	247	247	247	—	—
	7	Dispensary Fees	77	60	100	125	65	—
	8	Ferry Tolls	231	400	300	325	—	75
	9	Passport Fees	10	70	10	10	—	60
	10	Dog Licences	10	15	15	15	—	—
	11	Pound Fees	—	40	25	25	—	15
	12	Vehicle Licence	—	15	40	50	35	—
	13	Rent of Quarters	—	10	10	10	—	—
	14	Plot Rent—Kumba Town	—	—	—	25	25	—
	15	Grants-in-aid to Schools... Assistance towards cost of revision of salaries and wages	2,040	—	—	—	—	—
IV		COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE						
		Cost of Living Allowance Reimbursement (Heads 1-XV)	2,512	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Revenue£	18,286	16,171	16,607	19,510	3,594	255
		Net Increase	—	—	—	—	3,339	—
V		SPECIAL REVENUE						
		Codified Grants (Head XVII)	—	300	300	—	—	300
		Cost of Living Allowance Reimbursement (Head XVI)	3	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Special Revenue £	3	300	300	—	—	300

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

<i>Head No.</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate, 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Central Administration ...	36	24	36	12	—
II	District Administration ...	196	150	252	102	—
III	Village Administration ...	1,076	1,114	1,187	85	12
IV	Judicial	2,209	2,524	4,086	1,562	—
V	Treasury	370	422	632	210	—
VI	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	Prisons	7	10	10	—	—
VIII	Miscellaneous	9,011	6,388	1,859	191	4,720
IX	Works	2,881	2,391	3,546	1,155	—
X	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	Education	1,723	2,015	3,786	1,831	60
XII	Surveys	—	48	48	—	—
XIII	Medical	650	357	1,147	790	—
XIII A	Health	393	400	659	299	40
XIV	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—
XV	Forestry	218	247	682	635	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	18,770	16,090	17,930	6,872	4,832
	Net Increase	—	—	—	2,040	—
	Recurrent Expenditure ...£	18,770	16,090	17,930	6,872	4,832
	Special Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	18,770	16,090	17,930	6,872	4,832
XVI	Works Extraordinary ...	2,894	4,400	400	—	4,000
XVII	Development£	—	300	—	—	300
	Total Expenditure ...£	21,664	20,790	18,330	6,872	9,132
	Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	2,260

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	6	6 Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	36	24	36	12	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 District Head, Kumba ...	98	108	108	—	—
(2)		Divisional Meeting Mem- bers	98	42	96	54	—
(3)		Superior Native Authority Council and Executive Committee Members ...	—	—	48	48	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Salaried Village Heads ...	276	264	252	—	12
(2)		Unsalaries Village Heads	800	850	935	85	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members	443	484	490	6	—
(2)	16	15 Clerks, Grade V	578	703	1,011	308	—
(3)	62	62 Messengers, Grade VI ...	1,188	1,337	2,585	1,248	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (Share)	70	84	97	13	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade II	183	193	233	40	—
(3)		1 Clerk, Grade IV	—	—	72	72	—
(4)	3	3 Clerks, Grade V	117	145	230	85	—
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS <i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Subsistence, Judgment Debtors	7	10	10	—	—
		HEAD VIII—MISCELLANEOUS <i>Other Charges</i>					
		Local Transport and					
2		Travelling	1,186	1,040	1,200	160	—
3		Contingencies	52	37	48	11	—
4		Stationery	196	210	210	—	—
5		Uniforms	149	160	180	20	—
6		Superannuation Payment ...	—	200	200	—	—
7		Refund of Revenue of Pre- vious Years	10	20	20	—	—
		Loss of Funds	—	1	1	—	—
		Cost of Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	7,220	4,720	—	—	4,720
		<i>Carried forward ...</i>	12,706	10,632	8,062	2,162	4,732

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward ...</i>	12,706	10,632	8,062	2,162	4,732
		<i>HEAD VIII—contd. Special Expenditure</i>					
		Refund of Lorry Credit Balances	198	—	—	—	—
		<i>HEAD IX—WORKS</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Road Overseers, Grade V	81	89	156	67	—
(2)	2	2 Carpenters, Grade V ...	79	77	144	67	—
(3)	1	1 Storekeeper, Grade V ...	42	45	84	39	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	407	400	420	20	—
3		Maintenance of Roads ...	1,518	1,200	1,842	642	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges ...	367	300	400	100	—
5		Maintenance of Ferries ...	378	280	500	220	—
		<i>HEAD X—VETERINARY</i>	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>HEAD XI—EDUCATION</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	4	6 Higher Elementary Teachers	177	295	545	250	—
(2)	16	21 Elementary Teachers ...	496	713	1,600	887	—
(3)	40	39 Uncertificated Teachers	734	719	1,253	534	—
	4	— Temporary Teachers ...	—	60	—	—	60
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
3		Books and Equipment ...	163	106	176	70	—
		Scholarships	153	122	212	90	—
		<i>HEAD XII—SURVEYS</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Plansman, Grade IV ...	—	48	48	—	—
		<i>HEAD XIII—MEDICAL</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	7	8 Dispensary Attendants, Grade V	256	281	615	334	—
(2)	1	1 Female Nurse, Grade V	42	46	84	38	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ...	328	—	400	400	—
3		Maintenance of Pauper Lepers	24	30	48	18	—
		<i>HEAD XIII A—HEALTH</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Market Master, Grade V	30	37	66	29	—
(2)	2	2 Sanitary Overseers, Grade V	75	86	145	59	—
(3)		1 Sanitary Overseer-in- training	—	—	30	30	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Markets ...	130	100	60	—	40
3		Sanitary Labour	153	152	293	141	—
4		Tools and Equipment ...	5	25	25	—	—
5		Market Labour	—	—	40	40	—
		<i>Carried forward £</i>	18,552	15,843	17,248	6,237	4,832

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 18,552	£ 15,843	£ 17,248	£ 6,237	£ 4,832
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
1 (1)	7	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
		7 Forest Guards, Grade V	218	235	467	432	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Equipment	—	12	15	3	—
3		Regeneration S. Bakundu Reserve	—	—	200	200	—
		Total, Ordinary Expen- diture£	18,770	16,090	17,930	6,872	4,832
		Net Increase	—	—	—	2,040	—

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Total Estimated Cost	Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 1949	Estimated Expenditure 1949-50
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£	£	£
1	1 Clerk's Quarter	400	—	400
	Total, Works Extraordinary ...£	400	—	400

Actual Expenditure, 1947-48 £ 2,894
 Approved Estimate, 1948-49 £ 4,400
 Net Decrease £ 4,000

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved Estimate 1948-49	Estimate 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT	£	£	£	£	£
	A.—Medical					
	Drugs and Equipment	—	300	—	—	300
	Total, Development ...£	—	300	—	—	300

EASTERN REGION

NATIVE TREASURY ESTIMATES, 1949-50

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

MAMFE DIVISION

Banyang Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Banyang Clan Council on behalf of the Banyang Native Authority of the Mamfe Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Surplus, 1st April, 1948:—										
(a) Crown Agents' Investment:—							£	£		£
(i) Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 400			
(ii) Extra Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	400		
(b) Local Investments:—										
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Local Loans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Liquid Surplus:—										
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Local Balance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,299	1,299		1,699
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:—										
(i) Ordinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,180		
(ii) Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		345		3,525
										5,224
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:—										
(i) Recurrent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,144		
(ii) Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		21		
(iii) Extraordinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		536		
(iv) Development ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		50		3,751
										1,473
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:—										
(i) Ordinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,600		
(ii) Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		—		3,600
										5,073
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:—										
(i) Recurrent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,260		
(ii) Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		—
(iii) Extraordinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		550		
(iv) Development ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		—		3,810
										£ 1,263
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Held in the name of Mamfe Treasury.

REVENUE

Head No.	Sub-head No.	Details of Revenue	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Revised Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
I		DIRECT TAX	£	£	£	£	£	£
	1	General Tax	1,918	1,847	2,154	2,255	408	—
II		NATIVE COURTS						
	1	Fines	111	80	120	130	50	—
	2	Fees	455	400	532	700	300	—
III		OTHER RECEIPTS						
	1	Interest	11	20	20	20	—	—
	2	Forestry Fees and Royalties	17	20	20	20	—	—
	3	Miscellaneous	4	10	10	10	—	—
	4	Rents for Native Lands ...	—	41	41	41	—	—
	5	Dispensary Fees	13	7	7	7	—	—
	6	School Fees	68	70	70	70	—	—
	7	Ferry Fees	3	1	1	2	1	—
	8	Rent of Quarters	—	10	2	10	—	—
	9	Market Tolls	—	—	10	100	100	—
	10	Pound Fees	—	—	5	15	15	—
	11	Dog Licence	—	—	5	15	15	—
	12	Liquor Licence	—	—	5	15	15	—
	13	Grants to Schools	—	—	178	190	190	—
		Establishment Charges ...	35	74	—	—	—	74
IV		COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE						
		Cost of Living Allowance Reimbursement (Heads I-XV)	375	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Revenue ...£	3,010	2,580	3,180	3,600	1,094	74
		Net Increase	—	—	—	—	1,020	—
V		SPECIAL REVENUE						
		Codified Grants£	370	50	50	—	—	50
		Profit from Suspense Accounts	—	—	295	—	—	—
		Total, Special Revenue...£	370	50	345	—	—	50

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

Head No.	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Central Administration	8	12	12	—	—
II	District Administration	6	6	12	6	—
III	Village Administration	175	202	212	10	—
IV	Judicial	546	591	802	216	5
V	Treasury	132	150	220	70	—
VI	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	Prisons	1	8	9	1	—
VIII	Miscellaneous	1,509	1,316	411	118	1,023
IX	Works	398	411	505	94	—
X	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	Education	253	370	576	298	92
XII	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	Medical	94	56	145	89	—
XIII A	Health	85	120	163	43	—
XIV	Agriculture	15	9	18	9	—
XV	Forestry	73	93	175	120	38
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	3,295	3,344	3,260	1,074	1,158
	Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	84
	Recurrent Expenditure£	3,295	3,323	3,260	1,074	1,137
	Special Expenditure	—	21	—	—	21
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	3,295	3,344	3,260	1,074	1,158
XVI	Works Extraordinary	128	186	550	364	—
XVII	Development	—	50	—	—	50
	Total, Expenditure£	3,423	3,580	3,810	1,438	1,208
	Net Increase	—	—	—	230	—

EXPENDITURE

Establishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		£	£	£	£	£
	HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	Eastern House of Assembly	—	4	4	—	—
(2)	Provincial Meeting Members	8	8	8	—	—
	HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	Divisional Meeting Members	6	6	12	6	—
	HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	Executive Salaries ...	164	190	200	10	—
(2)	Superior Native Authority	11	12	12	—	—
	HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	Court Members	134	145	140	—	5
(2)	4 Clerks, Grade V	119	142	188	46	—
(3)	11 Messengers	290	302	472	170	—
	<i>Other Charges</i>					
2	Maintenance of Witnesses and Detained Persons ...	3	2	2	—	—
	HEAD V—TREASURY					
	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	7	8	12	4	—
(2)	1 Treasurer, Grade III (share)	20	23	39	16	—
(3)	2 Clerks, Grade IV (1 shared)	66	69	89	20	—
(4)	3 Clerks, Grade V (share)...	18	20	38	18	—
(5)	1 Clerk, Grade VI... ..	3	12	24	12	—
(6)	3 Key Holders	18	18	18	—	—
	HEAD VI—POLICE					
	HEAD VII—PRISONS					
	<i>Other Charges</i>					
1	Subsistence to Judgment Debtors	1	8	9	1	—
	HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS					
	<i>Other Charges</i>					
1	Local Transport and Travelling	154	150	180	30	—
2	Contingencies	18	16	16	—	—
3	Stationery	50	80	80	—	—
4	Uniforms	27	34	36	2	—
5	Superannuation Payments	11	10	90	80	—
	<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	1,128	1,259	1,669	415	5

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	1,128	1,259	1,669	415	5
		HEAD VIII—(contd.)					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
6		Refund of Revenue of Pre- vious Years	2	2	8	6	—
7		Loss of Funds	—	1	1	—	—
		Mail Runner	7	12	—	—	12
		Cost of Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	1,240	990	—	—	990
		<i>Special Expenditure</i>					
		Typewriter (share)... ..	—	21	—	—	21
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Road Overseers, Grade V (share)	21	20	39	19	—
(2)	2	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)... ..	9	18	34	16	—
(3)	1	1 Carpenter, Grade V (share)	11	12	21	9	—
(4)		Ferry-men, sub-scale	16	14	14	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings... ..	78	70	70	—	—
3		Maintenance of Roads	206	210	260	50	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges and Culverts	57	57	57	—	—
5		Tools	—	10	10	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	3	1 Elementary Teacher	57	139	109	—	30
1 (2)	4	5 Uncertificated Teachers... ..	134	66	237	171	—
(3)	6	10 Teachers - in - Training (share)	—	45	172	127	—
—	1	Higher Elementary Teacher	24	62	—	—	62
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment	5	25	25	—	—
3		Scholarships	33	33	33	—	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Dispensary Attendant, Grade V	49	48	81	33	—
(2)	1	1 Leprosy Attendant, Grade V (share)... ..	6	8	14	6	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment	39	—	50	50	—
		HEAD XIII A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Sanitary Overseer, Grade V... ..	40	43	81	38	—
		<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	3,162	3,165	2,985	940	1,120

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Establishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£.	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	3,162	3,165	2,985	940	1,120
		<i>HEAD XIII A—contd.</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	45	37	42	5	—
3		Maintenance of Pauper Lepers	—	40	40	—	—
		<i>HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		1 Arizan Overseer, Grade V (share)... ..	4	9	18	9	—
		Co-operative Inspector, Grade V (share) ...	11	—	—	—	—
		<i>HEAD XV—FORESTRY</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		2 Forest Guards, Grade V	—	—	120	120	—
(2)	3	1 Forest Guard, Grade VI	69	80	42	—	38
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Forestry Equipment ...	4	13	13	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Expendi- ture£	3,295	3,344	3,260	1,074	1,158 84
		Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 1949</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1949-50</i>
		£	£	£
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY			
1	House for Treasurer	550	—	550
	Total, Works Extraordinary ...£	550	—	550

				£
	Actual Expenditure, 1947-48			128
	Approved Estimate, 1948-49			186
	Net Increase			<u>364</u>

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT					
	A.—Medical					
	Drugs and Equipment ...	—	50	—	—	50
	Total, Development ...£	—	50	—	—	50

EASTERN REGION

NATIVE TREASURY ESTIMATES, 1949-50

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

MAMFE DIVISION

Kembong Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Kembong Clan Council on behalf of the Kembong Native Authority of the Mamfe Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1948:			
(a) Crown Agent's Investments:			
(i) Reserve	*810	810	
(ii) Extra Reserve	—	—	
(b) Local Investments:			
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—	—	
(ii) Local Loans	—	—	
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank... ..	—	—	
(ii) Local Balance	768	768	1,578
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		2,003	
(ii) Special		223	2,226
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:			3,804
(i) Recurrent		2,198	
(ii) Special		12	
(iii) Extraordinary		300	
(iv) Development		35	2,545
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			1,259
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:			
(i) Ordinary		2,280	
(ii) Special		—	2,280
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:			3,539
(i) Recurrent		2,270	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		—	
(iv) Development		—	2,270
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1950		£	1,269

*Investments held by the Mamfe Divisional Treasury.

REVENUE

Head No.	Sub-head No.	Details of Revenue	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Revised Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£	£
I	1	DIRECT TAX General Tax	1,189	1,004	1,314	1,368	364	—
II		NATIVE COURTS						
	1	Fines	90	68	100	120	52	—
	2	Fees	319	324	400	567	243	—
III		OTHER RECEIPTS						
	1	Interest	27	26	26	27	1	—
	2	Forestry Fees and Royalties	1	15	15	15	—	—
	3	Miscellaneous	—	4	4	4	—	—
	4	School Fees	31	34	34	50	16	—
	5	Rent of Quarters	—	10	2	7	—	3
	6	Grants to Schools	—	—	108	122	122	—
		Establishment Charges ...	21	48	—	—	—	48
		Ferry Fees	12	35	—	—	—	35
		Assistance towards arrears of Salaries and Wages ...	254	—	—	—	—	—
IV		COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE						
		Cost of Living Allowance Reimbursement (Heads I-XV)	245	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Revenue £	2,189	1,568	2,003	2,280	798	86
		Net Increase	—	—	—	—	712	—
V		SPECIAL REVENUE						
		Codified Grants (Head XVII)	—	35	35	—	—	35
		Profits from Suspense Accounts	—	—	188	—	—	—
		Total, Special Revenue...	—	35	223	—	—	35

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

Head No.	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Central Administration	3	6	6	—	—
II	District Administration	3	4	8	4	—
III	Village Administration	100	104	140	36	—
IV	Judicial	317	343	475	141	9
V	Treasury	125	130	185	55	—
VI	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	Prisons	1	9	9	—	—
VIII	Miscellaneous	1,064	829	299	102	632
IX	Works	287	351	360	55	46
X	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	Education	135	195	383	247	59
XII	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	Medical	70	72	133	81	—
XIIIa	Health	65	74	113	39	—
XIV	Agriculture	11	5	11	6	—
XV	Forestry	51	88	128	40	—
—	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	2,232	2,210	2,270	806	746
—	Net Increase	—	—	—	60	—
—	Recurrent Expenditure£	2,232	2,198	2,270	806	734
—	Special Expenditure	—	12	—	—	12
—	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	2,232	2,210	2,270	806	746
XVI	Works Extraordinary	—	117	—	—	117
XVII	Development	—	35	—	—	35
—	Total, Expenditure£	2,232	2,362	2,270	806	898
—	Net Increase	—	—	—	—	92

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1		Eastern House of Assembly	—	2	2	—	—
2		Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	3	4	4	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1		Divisional Meeting Mem- bers	3	4	8	4	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1		Executive Salaries ...	100	104	140	36	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members	79	80	80	—	—
(2)	2	1 Clerk, Grade V	60	74	65	—	9
(3)	8	7 Messengers, Grade VI ...	177	188	329	141	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses and Persons Detained ...	1	1	1	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	4	6	6	—	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade III (share)	11	16	23	7	—
(3)	2	2 Clerks, Grade IV (1 shared)	52	59	100	41	—
1 (4)	2	3 Clerks, Grade IV (share)	22	16	23	7	—
(5)	3	3 Key Holders	21	21	21	—	—
(6)		Temporary Assessment Clerk	15	12	12	—	—
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Subsistence to Judgment Debtor	1	9	9	—	—
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Local Transport and Travelling	117	120	180	60	—
2		Stationery	35	23	30	7	—
3		Contingencies	14	12	12	—	—
4		Uniforms	17	16	21	5	—
		<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	732	767	1,066	308	9

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Estab- lishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49	Esti- mate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	732	767	1,066	308	9
		HEAD VIII—contd.					
5		Caretakers	12	14	24	10	—
6		Superannuation Payments	7	10	30	20	—
7		Refunds of Revenue of Previous Years	—	1	1	—	—
8		Loss of Funds	—	1	1	—	—
		Cost of Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	862	620	—	—	620
		Special Expenditure Type- writer (share)	—	12	—	—	—
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Road Overseers, Grade V (share)	13	12	23	11	—
(2)	2	2 Clerk, Grade V (share)...	5	11	20	9	—
(3)	1	1 Carpenter, Grade V (share)	7	7	11	4	—
		Ferryman	20	46	—	—	46
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings...	36	66	66	—	—
3		Maintenance of Roads ...	142	134	165	31	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges and Culverts	64	70	70	—	—
5		Tools	—	5	5	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	4	6 Uncertificated Teachers	71	75	221	145	—
(2)	6	10 Teachers in Training ...	—	29	109	80	—
	1	Higher Elementary Teacher	—	50	—	—	50
	1	Elementary Teacher ...	33	9	—	—	9
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ...	10	13	35	22	—
3		Scholarships	21	18	18	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Dresser, Grade V ...	38	43	85	42	—
(2)	1	1 Leprosy Attendant, Grade V (share)...	4	4	8	4	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ...	21	—	35	35	—
3		Maintenance of Pauper Lepers	7	25	25	—	—
		HEAD XIII A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Sanitary Overseer, Grade V	43	46	85	39	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	22	28	28	—	—
		<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	2,170	2,117	2,131	760	734

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 2,170	£ 2,117	£ 2,131	£ 760	£ 734
1 (1)	1	HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
	1	1 Artisan Overseer, Grade V (share)... ..	4	5	11	6	—
	1	Co-operative Inspector Grade V (share) ...	7	—	—	—	—
1 (1)	3	HEAD XV—FORESTRY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
	2	3 Forest Guards, Grade V <i>Other Charges</i>	51	76	116	40	—
		Forest Equipment ...	—	12	12	—	—
		Total Recurrent Expenditure	£ 2,232	£ 2,210	£ 2,270	£ 806	£ 734
		Net Increase	—	—	—	60	—

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT	£	£	£	£	£
	<i>A.—Medical</i>					
	Drugs and Equipment	—	35	—	—	35
	Total Development	—	35	—	—	35

EASTERN REGION

NATIVE TREASURY ESTIMATES, 1949-50

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

MAMFE DIVISION

Mamfe Divisional Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Native Authorities on behalf of the Mundani, Assumbo, Bangwa, Mbo, Mbulu Federal, Takamanda, Widekum and Menka Native Authorities of the Mamfe Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1948:—			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:—			
(i) Reserve... ..	1,790		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—	1,790	
(b) Local Investments:—			
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—	—	
(c) Liquid Surplus:—			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank... ..	—		
(ii) Local Balance	3,788	3,788	5,578
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:—			
(i) Ordinary		7,450	
(ii) Special		790	8,240
			13,818
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:—			
(i) Recurrent		6,237	
(ii) Special		40	
(iii) Extraordinary		907	
(iv) Development		200	7,384
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			6,434
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:—			
(i) Ordinary		8,180	
(ii) Special		—	8,180
			14,614
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:—			
(i) Recurrent		7,710	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		1,050	
(iv) Development		—	8,760
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1950			£ 5,854

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1948)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Rates of Interest</i>	<i>Mean Market Price</i>	<i>Cost Price</i>	<i>Face Value</i>	<i>Market Price 31.12.48</i>
	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Northern Rhodesia Inscribed Stock, 1955-65	3½	—	980 0 0	1,000 0 0	—
Trinidad Inscribed Stock, 1958-68	3½	—	980 0 0	1,000 0 0	—
Funding Loan Stock, 1956-61	2½	—	1,040 0 0	1,228 19 0	—
Total ...			3,000 0 0	3,228 19 0	—

Investments are held on behalf of Banyang and Kembong Native Treasuries and are shared as follows:—

Mamfe	£1,790
Banyang	£400
Kembong	£810

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

<i>Head No.</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate, 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Central Administration	15	21	21	—	—
II	District Administration	22	23	46	23	—
III	Village Administration	430	438	600	162	—
IV	Judicial	1,303	1,431	2,213	782	—
V	Treasury	98	165	260	95	—
VI	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	Prisons	14	10	13	3	—
VIII	Miscellaneous	4,393	2,769	1,316	797	2,250
IX	Works	712	413	675	283	21
X	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	Education	954	833	1,619	897	111
XII	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	Medical	403	371	763	392	—
XIII A	Health	—	—	—	—	—
XIV	Agriculture	53	17	34	17	—
XV	Forestry	67	86	150	64	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	8,464	6,577	7,710	3,515	2,382
	Net Increase	—	—	—	1,133	—
	Recurrent Expenditure£	8,464	6,537	7,719	3,515	2,342
	Special Expenditure	—	40	—	—	46
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...£	8,464	6,577	7,710	3,515	2,382
XVI	Works Extraordinary	30	372	1,050	678	—
XVII	Development	—	200	—	—	200
	Total Expenditure	8,494	7,149	8,760	4,193	2,582
	Net Increase	—	—	—	1,611	—

EXPENDITURE

	Estab- lishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49	Esti- mate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1		Eastern House of Assembly	—	9	9	—	—
2		Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	15	12	12	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Divisional Meeting Mem- bers	22	23	46	23	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Executive Salaries ...	430	438	600	162	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL Personal Emoluments					
1 (1)		Court Members	261	312	350	38	—
(2)	9	9 Clerks, Grade V... ..	278	324	603	279	—
(3)	34	27 Messengers, Grade VI... ..	750	783	1,245	462	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses and Persons Detained ...	14	12	15	3	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY Personal Emoluments					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	16	16	24	8	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade III (share)	44	47	77	30	—
(3)	1	1 Clerk, Grade IV (share)	—	26	47	21	—
(4)	2	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)	38	40	76	36	—
(5)		Temporary Assessment Clerks	—	36	36	—	—
		HEAD VI—POLICE					
		HEAD VII—PRISONS Other Charges					
		Subsistence to Judgment Debtors	14	10	13	3	—
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS Other Charges					
1		Local Transport and Travelling	669	310	750	440	—
2		Contingencies	32	32	32	—	—
3		Stationery	130	80	100	20	—
4		Uniforms	97	70	70	—	—
5		Caretakers	35	14	30	16	—
6		Superannuation Payments	25	10	323	313	—
7		Refunds of Revenue of Previous Years	34	2	10	8	—
		<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	2,904	2,606	4,468	1,862	—

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	2,904	2,606	4,468	1,862	—
		HEAD VIII—contd.					
8		Loss of Funds	—	1	1	—	—
		Cost of Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	3,371	2,210	—	—	2,210
		<i>Special Expenditure</i>					
		Typewriter (share)... ..	—	40	—	—	40
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Road Overseers, Grade V (share)	39	40	75	35	—
(2)	2	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)	18	35	66	31	—
(3)	1	1 Carpenter, Grade V (share)	21	24	41	17	—
		Ferryman	43	21	—	—	21
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	105	160	160	—	—
3		Maintenance of Roads ...	10	10	210	200	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges and Culverts	119	120	120	—	—
5		Tools	—	3	3	—	—
		Works undertaken on behalf of Government	357	—	—	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	3	4 Higher Elementary Teachers	199	215	447	232	—
(2)	4	1 Elementary Teacher ...	142	180	69	—	111
(3)	11	15 Uncertificated Teachers	394	238	557	319	—
(4)	6	10 Teachers in Training (share)	—	90	343	253	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ...	121	50	143	93	—
3		Scholarships	98	60	60	—	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	8	8 Dressers, Grade V ...	256	336	516	180	—
(2)	1	1 Leprosy Attendant, Grade V (share)... ..	14	15	27	12	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ...	113	—	200	200	—
3		Maintenance of Pauper Lepers	15	20	20	—	—
		HEAD XIIIa—HEALTH	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	8,344	6,474	7,526	3,434	2,382

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Estab- lishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49	Esti- mate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 8,344	£ 6,474	£ 7,526	£ 3,434	£ 2,382
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Artisan Overseer, Grade V (share)	19	17	34	17	—
	1	Co-operative Inspector, Grade V (share) ...	34	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		1 Forest Guard, Grade V	—	—	60	60	—
(2)	3	2 Forest Guards, Grade VI	58	68	72	4	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Forest Equipment ...	9	18	18	—	—
		Total					
		Ordinary Expenditure ...£	8,464	6,577	7,710	3,515	2,382
		Net Increase	—	—	—	1,133	—

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Total Estimated Cost	Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 1949	Estimated Expenditure 1949-50
		£	£	£
1	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY			
	House for Staff	550	—	550
2	Suspension Bridges	500	—	500
	Total, Works Extraordinary ...£	1,050	—	1 050

		£
Actual Expenditure, 1947-48	...	30
Approved Estimates, 1948-49	...	372
Net Increase	...	678

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49	Esti- mate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		£	£	£	£	£
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT					
	<i>A.—Medical</i>					
1	Drugs and Equipment ...	—	200	—	—	200
	Total Development ...£	—	200	—	—	200

EASTERN REGION

NATIVE TREASURY ESTIMATES, 1949-50

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

VICTORIA DIVISION

Bakweri Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Bakweri Clan Council on behalf of Bakweri Native Authority of the Victoria Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1948:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	1,000		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—	1,000	
(b) Local Investments:			
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposit, Bank	400		
(ii) Local Balance	1,894		
		2,294	3,294
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		7,364	
(ii) Special		80	
			7,444
			10,738
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:			
(i) Recurrent		7,522	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Works Extraordinary		75	
(iv) Development		80	
			7,677
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			3,061
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:			
(i) Ordinary		7,880	
(ii) Special		—	
			7,880
			10,941
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:			
(i) Recurrent		6,930	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Works Extraordinary		130	
(iv) Development		—	
			7,060
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1950			£3,881

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1948)

Details of Investment	Rates of Interest	Mean Market Price	Cost Price	Face Value	Market Price 31.12.48
	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Northern Rhodesia Inscribed Stock, 1965...	3½	—	392 0 0	400 0 0	—
Trinidad Inscribed Stock, 1968	3½	—	392 0 0	400 0 0	—
Funding Loan, 1961 ...	2½	—	216 0 0	255 4 11	—
Total			1,000 0 0	1,055 4 11	

REVENUE

Head No.	Sub-head No.	Details of Revenue	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Revised Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£	£
I	1	DIRECT TAX						
		General Tax	3,400	4,060	4,800	5,000	940	—
II		NATIVE COURTS						
	1	Fees	915	800	905	920	120	—
	2	Fines	137	200	200	200	—	—
III		OTHER RECEIPTS						
	1	Printing	393	350	360	350	—	—
	2	Interest	32	52	52	52	—	—
	3	Market and Slaughter Fees	60	45	65	70	25	—
	4	Miscellaneous	33	10	110	10	—	—
	5	Rents for Native Lands ...	—	126	247	126	—	—
	6	Laissez Passer Fees	2	20	2	20	—	—
	7	School Fees	97	90	96	107	17	—
	8	Forestry Fees	42	40	40	40	—	—
	9	Reimbursement: Trunk Roads "B"	195	238	238	384	146	—
	10	Dog Licence Fees	5	15	10	7	—	8
	11	Dispensary Fees	—	10	10	10	—	—
	12	Rent of Quarters	—	10	10	10	—	—
	13	Native Liquor Licences ...	—	—	—	100	100	—
	14	Grants-in-Aid to Schools... Assistance towards Arrears of Salaries and Wages ...	80	—	219	474	474	—
IV		COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE						
		Cost of Living Allowance Reimbursement (Heads I-XV)	1,019	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Revenue	6,801	6,066	7,364	7,880	1,822	8
		Net Increase	—	—	—	—	1,814	—
V		SPECIAL REVENUE						
		Codified Grant (Head XVII)	—	80	80	—	—	80
		Total, Special Revenue	—	80	80	—	—	80

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

Head No.	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
I	Central Administration	£ 10	£ 12	£ 12	—	—
II	District Administration	213	212	338	216	—
III	Village Administration	277	218	218	—	—
IV	Judicial	1,317	1,272	1,951	679	—
V	Treasury	229	271	365	94	—
VI	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	Prisons	—	4	4	—	—
VIII	Miscellaneous	3,149	2,319	562	13	1,770
IX	Works	817	794	1,048	254	—
X	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	Education	508	624	1,200	657	81
XII	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	Medical	155	95	266	171	—
XIII A	Health	461	517	793	276	—
XIV	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—
XV	Forestry	44	101	173	72	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	7,180	6,439	6,930	2,342	1,851
	Net Increase	—	—	—	491	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	7,180	6,439	6,930	2,342	1,851
XVI	Works Extraordinary	—	605	130	—	475
XVII	Development	—	80	—	—	80
	Total Expenditure£	7,180	7,124	7,060	2,342	2,406
	Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	64

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Establishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate, 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Provincial Meeting Members	10	12	12	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 District Head	157	158	246	88	—
(2)	1	1 Clerk, Grade V	45	48	84	36	—
(3)		Divisional Meeting Members	11	6	8	2	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Unsalariated Village Heads	235	170	170	—	—
(2)		Council Members	42	48	48	—	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members	630	598	598	—	—
(2)	6	6 Clerks, Grade V... ..	251	212	437	225	—
(3)	21	21 Messengers, Grade VI... ..	434	459	913	454	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
3		Maintenance of Witnesses and Detained Persons	2	3	3	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (Share)	35	43	—	7	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade III	104	114	—	48	—
(3)	1	1 Clerk, Grade V	30	37	56	19	—
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (4)		Finance Committee	15	30	30	—	—
(5)		Key Holders	24	24	24	—	—
(6)	1	1 Messenger Grade VI	21	23	43	20	—
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Rations for Lock-up	—	4	4	—	—
		HEAD VIII—MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Local Transport and Travelling	228	170	170	—	—
2		Stationery	169	160	160	—	—
3		Contingencies	73	38	50	12	—
4		Refunds of Revenue of Previous Years	7	10	10	—	—
5		Uniforms	91	90	90	—	—
		<i>Carried forward ...£.</i>	2,614	2,457	3,156	911	—

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	2,614	2,457	3,156	911	—
		HEAD VIII—<i>contd.</i>					
6		Superannuation Payments	4	80	80	—	—
7		Cost of Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	2,552	1,770	—	—	1,770
8		Loss of Funds	25	1	2	1	—
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Printer, Grade IV ...	72	80	112	32	—
(2)	3	3 Printers, Grade V ...	123	126	224	98	—
(3)	1	1 Printer, Grade VI ...	22	24	48	24	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	40	80	80	—	—
3		Maintenance of Roads ...	549	460	560	100	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges and Culverts	11	15	15	—	—
5		Maintenance of Water Sup- plies	—	5	5	—	—
6		Tools	—	4	4	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Higher Elementary Teacher	40	62	110	48	—
(2)	3	5 Elementary Teachers ...	99	141	408	267	—
(3)	5	7 Uncertificated Teachers...	106	130	302	172	—
(4)		2 Probationary Teachers...	—	—	42	42	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ...	53	50	150	100	—
3		Scholarships	133	142	164	22	—
4		Domestic Science Centre...	35	18	24	6	—
		Training of Teachers ...	42	81	—	—	81
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	Dispensary Attendants, Grade V	72	71	142	71	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Labour	23	24	44	20	—
3		Drugs and Equipment ...	60	—	80	80	—
		HEAD XIII A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	Sanitary Overseers, Grade V	84	92	168	76	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	350	340	540	200	—
3		Sanitary Improvements ...	14	25	25	—	—
4		Tools and Equipments ...	—	40	40	—	—
		Maintenance of Sanitary Structures	13	20	20	—	—
		<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	7,136	6,338	6,545	2,270	1,851

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 7,136	£ 6,338	£ 6,545	£ 2,270	£ 1,851
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE	—	—	—	—	—
1 (1)	1	HEAD XV—FORESTRY <i>Personal Emoluments</i> Forest Guard, Grade V ...	—	26	48	22	—
2		<i>Other Charges</i> Upkeep of Fuel Plantation	44	75	125	50	—
		Total, Ordinary Expenditure	£ 7,180	£ 6,439	£ 6,718	£ 2,342	£ 1,851
		Net Increase	—	—	—	491	—

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Total Estimated Cost	Estimated Expenditure to 31st March, 1949	Estimated Expenditure 1949-50
I	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY Staff Kitchens Buea	£ 130	£ —	£ 130
	Total, Works Extraordinary	£ 130	£ —	£ 130

			£
	Actual Expenditure, 1947-48	...	—
	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	...	605
	Net Decrease	...	475

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		£	£	£	£	£
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT					
1	A. Medical Drugs and Equipment	—	80	—	—	80
	Total Development	—	80	—	—	80

EASTERN REGION

NATIVE TREASURY ESTIMATES, 1949-50

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

VICTORIA DIVISION

Victoria Divisional Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Victoria Federated Council on behalf of the Victoria and Balong Native Authorities of the Victoria Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1948:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	2,000		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—	2,000	
(b) Local Investments:			
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank... ..	2,600		
(ii) Local Balance	1,706		
		4,306	6,306
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		10,102	
(ii) Special		20	
			10,122
			16,428
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:			
(i) Recurrent		8,336	
(ii) Special			
(iii) Extraordinary		1,927	
(iv) Development		20	
			10,283
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			6,145
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:			
(i) Ordinary		10,430	
(ii) Special		—	
			10,430
			16,575
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:			
(i) Recurrent		7,980	
(ii) Special			
(iii) Extraordinary		1,140	
(iv) Development		—	
			9,120
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1950			£7,455

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1948)

Details of Investments	Rates of Interest	Mean Market Price	Cost Price	Face Value	Market Price 31.12.48
	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Northern Rhodesia Inscribed Stock, 1965...	3½	—	784 0 0	800 0 0	—
Trinidad Inscribed Stock, 1968	2½	—	784 0 0	800 0 0	—
Funding Loan, 1961 ...	2½	—	432 0 0	510 9 9	—
Total			2,000 0 0	2,110 9 9	

REVENUE

Head No.	Sub-head No.	Details of Revenue	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Revised Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£	£
I		DIRECT TAX						
	1	General Tax	4,993	7,008	7,700	7,504	496	—
II		NATIVE COURTS						
	1	Fines	246	210	210	230	20	—
	2	Fees	677	740	740	740	—	—
III		OTHER RECEIPTS						
	1	Interest	100	120	120	120	—	—
	2	Market and Cattle Tolls ...	173	155	155	176	15	—
	3	Miscellaneous	124	14	14	30	16	—
	4	Rents for Native Lands ...	12	235	235	235	—	—
	5	Forestry Royalties	1	12	12	12	—	—
	6	Dispensary Fees	20	20	20	20	—	—
	7	Laissez Passer Fees	15	30	30	30	—	—
	8	School Fees	84	84	84	84	—	—
	9	Conservancy Fees	13	10	10	10	—	—
	10	Dog Licence Fees	3	25	25	25	—	—
	11	Native Liquor Licence ...	127	210	210	230	20	—
	12	Rents for Quarters	—	20	20	20	—	—
	13	Vehicles Licence Fees ...	42	—	50	80	80	—
	14	Grants-in-Aid to Schools...	905	—	467	890	890	—
IV		COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE						
		Cost of Living Allowance Reimbursement (Heads I-XV)	1,332	—	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Revenue	8,867	8,893	10,102	10,430	1,537	—
		SPECIAL REVENUE						
		Codified Grant (Head XVII)	—	20	20	—	—	20
		Total, Special Revenue £	—	20	20	—	—	20

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

Head No.	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Central Administration	18	24	24	—	—
II	District Administration	121	116	170	54	—
III	Village Administration	1,045	736	1,017	281	—
IV	Judicial	1,073	1,158	1,791	633	—
V	Treasury	376	408	537	129	—
VI	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	Prisons	1	4	4	—	—
VIII	Miscellaneous	4,632	3,159	635	—	2,524
IX	Works	208	243	323	80	—
X	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	Education	918	1,089	1,843	754	—
XII	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	Medical	378	380	364	123	139
XIII A	Health	832	919	1,272	353	—
XIV	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—
XV	Forestry	2	—	—	—	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	9,604	8,236	7,980	2,407	2,663
	Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	256
	Recurrent Expenditure ... £	9,094	8,236	7,980	2,407	2,650
	Special Expenditure	510	—	—	—	—
	Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	9,604	8,236	7,980	2,407	2,663
XVI	Works Extraordinary	1,231	1,570	1,140	—	430
XVII	Development	—	20	—	—	20
	Total Expenditure £	10,835	9,826	9,120	2,407	3,113
	Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	706

EXPENDITURE

Establishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		£	£	£	£	£
1 (1)	HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i> Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	18	24	24	—	—
	HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1 1 District Head	66	66	100	34	—
(2)	1 1 Clerk, Grade V	30	37	57	20	—
(3)	Divisional Meeting Mem- bers	25	13	13	—	—
	HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	Unsalariated Village Heads...	352	230	230	—	—
(2)	Federated Council Members	102	103	103	—	—
(3)	President Federal Council	500	300	500	200	—
(4)	1 Clerk, Grade V	48	56	93	37	—
(5)	2 2 Messengers, Grade VI ...	43	47	91	44	—
	HEAD IV—JUDICIAL <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	Court Members	340	370	370	—	—
(2)	6 Clerks, Grade V... ..	264	279	477	198	—
(3)	18 18 Messengers, Grade VI...	468	502	937	435	—
2	<i>Other Charges</i> Maintenance of Witnesses and Persons Detained ...	1	7	7	—	—
	HEAD V—TREASURY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1 1 Supervisor, Grade II (Share)	47	58	66	8	—
(2)	1 1 Treasurer, Grade III	122	106	154	48	—
(3)	2 2 Clerks, Grade V... ..	78	83	154	71	—
(4)	Finance Committee	51	42	42	—	—
(5)	Key Holders	10	48	48	—	—
(6)	2 2 Messengers, Grade VI ...	68	71	73	2	—
	HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
	HEAD VII—PRISONS <i>Other Charges</i>					
1	Subsistence to Judgment Debtors	1	4	4	—	—
	HEAD VIII— <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1 1 Postal Agent	—	6	6	—	—
	<i>Other Charges</i> Local Transport and Travel- ling	384	280	280	—	—
	<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	3,028	2,732	3,829	1,097	—

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	3,028	2,732	3,829	1,097	—
		HEAD VIII—contd.					
3		Stationery	155	102	102	—	—
4		Contingencies	36	60	60	—	—
5		Uniforms	93	70	70	—	—
6		Superannuation Payments	—	110	110	—	—
7		Refund of Revenue of Pre- vious Years	9	9	5	—	4
8		Loss of Funds	—	2	2	—	—
		Cost of Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	3,445	2,520	—	—	2,520
		<i>Special Expenditure</i>					
		Refund of 1946-47 Grant of Tax	510	—	—	—	—
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Maintenance of Buildings...	113	120	200	80	—
2		Maintenance of Roads ...	95	108	108	—	—
3		Maintenance of Wells ...	—	5	5	—	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges ...	—	10	10	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	2 Higher Elementary Teachers	48	56	213	157	—
(2)	6	7 Elementary Teachers ...	327	458	605	147	—
(3)	7	8 Uncertificated Teachers...	183	172	414	242	—
(4)	9	15 Probationary Teachers...	190	223	363	140	—
(5)	1	1 Part-time Teacher ...	13	20	24	4	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ...	73	65	100	35	—
3		Scholarships	67	85	100	15	—
4		Domestic Science Equip- ment	2	10	24	14	—
		Training of Teachers ...	15	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	3	3 Dispensary Attendants, Grade V	114	126	217	91	—
	2	- Female Nurses, Grade V	87	96	—	—	96
	1	- Midwife, Grade V ...	35	43	—	—	43
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ...	128	100	120	20	—
3		Sleeping Sickness Campaign	3	3	3	—	—
4		Dispensary Labour ...	11	12	24	12	—
		<i>Carried forward ...£</i>	8,770	7,317	6,708	2,054	2,663

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49	Esti- mate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 8,770	£ 7,317	£ 6,708	£ 2,054	£ 2,663
		HEAD XIII—HEALTH <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	6	6 Sanitary Overseers, Grade V	205	228	420	192	—
(2)	1	1 Market Master, Grade V <i>Other Charges</i>	30	37	56	19	—
2		Market Labour	51	56	56	—	—
3		Sanitary Labour	410	458	600	142	—
4		Maintenance of Sanitary Structures	12	25	25	—	—
5		Sanitary Improvement	46	50	50	—	—
6		Sanitary Equipment	78	65	65	—	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
		Forest Guards, Grade V ...	2	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Expenditure	£ 9,604	£ 8,236	£ 7,980	£ 2,407	£ 2,663
		Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	256

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Total Estimated Cost	Estimated Expenditure to 31st March, 1949	Estimated Expenditure 1949-50
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£	£	£
1	Improvement of Native Administration Office	580	—	580
2	Native Administration, Treasurer's House, Victoria	280	—	280
3	Native Administration Lock-up, Victoria	160	—	160
4	Ebonji Timber Footbridge	100	—	100
5	Rural Water Point, Bota	20	—	20
	Total, Works Extraordinary ...£	1,140	—	1,140

				£
	Actual Expenditure, 1947-48	...	...	1,231
	Approved Estimates, 1948-49	...	...	1,570
	Net Decrease ... ..	...	...	430

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49	Esti- mate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT <i>Medical</i>	£	£	£	£	£
	Drugs and Equipment	—	20	—	—	20
	Total, Development ...£	—	20	—	—	20

NORTHERN REGION

BENUE PROVINCE

Wukari Native Treasury—Serving Inter-dependent Units of
Wukari, Takum, Donga, Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1948:			
Special Reserve:			
Investments (C.A.)	710		
Fixed Deposits	—	710	
Development Funds:			
Investments (C.A. and Local)	7,361		
Fixed Deposits	1,000		
Savings Bank	79		
Cash or on Current Account	4,623		
Total	£13,063		
Deduct excess of Deposits over Advances	384		
Total Development Funds		12,679	
Total Reserve Funds			13,389
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:			
Ordinary	13,411		
Trade and Industries	15		
Reimbursements	50		
		13,476	
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:			
Ordinary:	£		
Recurrent	11,583		
Special	19		
		11,602	
Trade and Industries		40	
Recoverable		—	
Extraordinary		352	
		11,994	
Balance to Reserve Funds			1,482
Estimated Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1949			14,871
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:			
Ordinary	14,788	(A)	
Trade and Industries	75		
Grants—Capital Works	3,850		
		18,713	
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:			
Ordinary:	£		
Recurrent	13,301	(B)	
Special	560		
		13,861	
Trade and Industries		70	
Extraordinary		5,700	
		19,631	
Balance from Reserve Funds			918
Estimated Reserve Funds, 31st March, 1950:			
Special Reserve	1,800		
Development Funds	12,153		
			13,953
NOTE.—Estimated ordinary revenue ("A" above)			£ 14,788
Estimated recurrent expenditure ("B" above)			13,301
Estimated Surplus			£1,487

Estimated surplus is 10·1 per cent. of estimated ordinary revenue.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (as at 31st March, 1948)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Face Value</i>			<i>Cost Price</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nigeria 5%, 1950-60	1,300	0	0	1,287	0	0
Australia 3½%, 1964-74	506	19	5	500	0	0
2½% Defence Bonds	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
Treasury 2½%, 1975 or after	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Nigerian Government 3½% Loan, 1956-61	800	0	0	784	0	0
Total	£8,106	19	5	8,071	0	0

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

<i>Details of Revenue</i>		<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved, 1948-49</i>	<i>Revised, 1948-49</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I	General Tax	10,229	9,785	11,375	11,650	1,865	—
II	Jangali	528	250	90	—	—	160
III	Native Courts	492	410	500	550	140	—
IV	Interest on Investments	171	264	264	264	—	—
V	Miscellaneous	468	365	426	520	155	—
I-V	Local Revenue	11,888	11,074	12,655	13,074	2,160	160
VI	Grants, etc. from Regional Funds	1,173	750	756	1,714	964	—
VII	Grants, etc. from Other Sources	—	—	—	—	—	—
I-VII	Ordinary Revenue	13,061	11,824	13,411	14,788	3,124	160
	Net Increase... ..					2,964	
VIII	Trade and Industries	69	13	15	75	62	—
IX	Grants—Capital Works	—	—	—	3,850	3,850	—
	Reimbursements	190	4,165	50	—	—	4,165
	Total, Revenue	13,320	16,002	13,476	18,713	6,876	4,165
	Net Increase					2,711	

Distribution of Taxes

	<i>General Tax</i>	<i>Jangali</i>
	£	£
Regional Share	1,100	10
N.A. Share	11,650	90
Total, Tax	£12,750	100

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	% 1949-50	Details of Expenditure	Approved Estimate 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50				Increase	Decrease
				Personal Emolu- ments	Other Charges	Special Expendi- ture	Total		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	
I	9.3	Central Administration	1,062	1,286	—	—	1,286	224	—
II	6.4	District Administration	760	889	—	—	889	129	—
III	6.8	Village Administration	931	946	—	—	946	15	—
IV	3.3	Judicial	759	456	—	—	456	—	303
V	2.0	Treasury	251	248	30	—	278	27	—
VI	7.3	Police	969	927	70	—	997	28	—
VII	4.4	Prisons	580	318	310	—	628	48	—
VIII	6.0	Miscellaneous	768	120	705	—	825	57	—
IX	16.0	Works Extraordinary	1,493	472	1,190	550	2,212	719	—
X	—	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI	14.0	Education	1,293	1,063	870	—	1,933	640	—
XII	—	Survey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	15.4	Medical and Health	1,359	1,129	995	—	2,124	765	—
XIV	1.4	Agriculture	201	114	75	—	189	—	12
XV	2.4	Forestry	286	288	45	10	343	57	—
XVI	0.8	Pensions, etc.	—	—	115	—	115	—	—
XVII	4.5	District Councils' Funds	—	—	640	—	640	640	—
I-XVII	100%	Ordinary (Recurrent and Special) Expenditure £	10,712	8,256	5,045	560	13,861	3,464	315
		Net Increase						3,149	
XVIII	—	Trade and Industries	12	—	70	—	70	58	—
XIX	—	Works Extraordinary	2,975	—	—	5,700	5,700	2,725	—
		Recoverable Expenditure	4,165	—	—	—	—	—	4,165
		Total, Expenditure	£17,864	8,256	5,115	6,260	19,631	5,932	4,165
		Net Increase						1,767	

REVENUE

<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved 1948-49</i>	<i>Revised 1948-49</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. GENERAL TAX	10,229	9,785	11,375	11,650	1,865	—
II. JANGALI... ..	528	250	90	90	—	160
III. NATIVE COURTS:						
1. Fines and Confiscations ...	255	210	300	300	90	—
2. Fees, etc.	237	200	200	250	50	—
IV. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS ...	171	264	264	264	—	—
V. MISCELLANEOUS:						
1. Maintenance of Prisoners: Government and other N.A.	14	15	15	15	—	—
2. Market Dues	65	55	60	60	5	—
3. Dog Licensing	11	20	20	20	—	—
4. Marriage Registration Fees	20	20	20	20	—	—
5. Hire of Motor Transport	195	150	150	150	—	—
6. Middle School Fees ...	—	—	21	50	50	—
7. Dispensary Fees	78	60	85	140	80	—
8. Forestry Fees	25	15	15	15	—	—
9. Other Receipts	52	30	40	50	20	—
<i>Prison Earnings</i>	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Local Revenue ...£	11,888	11,074	12,655	13,074	2,160	160
VI. GRANTS, ETC., FROM REGIONAL FUNDS:						
1. Maintenance of Trunk Roads 'B'	89	70	76	84	14	—
2. Education	169	380	380	1,030	650	—
3. Maintenance of Dispensaries	—	300	300	600	300	—
<i>Arrears of Salaries, Govern- ment Grant</i>	915	—	—	—	—	—
VII. GRANTS, ETC. FROM OTHER SOURCES	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Ordinary Revenue £	13,061	11,824	13,411	14,788	3,124	160
Net Increase					2,964	
VIII. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES:						
1. Sale of Scrap Metal ...	69	13	15	50	37	—
2. Sale of Seeds from N.A. Seed Farms	—	—	—	15	15	—
3. Sale of Cotton Seed ...	—	—	—	10	10	—
Total, Trade and Indus- tries	69	13	15	75	62	—

REVENUE (CONTD.)

<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved 1948-49</i>	<i>Revised 1948-49</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
IX. GRANTS—CAPITAL WORKS:						
1. Erection of Elementary Schools: Government Grant (50%)		—	—	100	100	—
2. Mandated Territory Road, R.F.N.: Colonial Development and Welfare Grant (75% provisional) ...		—	—	3,750	3,750	—
Total, Grants — Capital Works£	—	—	—	3,850	3,850	—
<i>Reimbursements:</i>						
<i>Works on behalf of Government ...</i>	—	615	—	—	—	615
<i>Rural Water Supplies, R.W.N.11, Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme</i>	—	1,000	—	—	—	1,000
<i>Mandated Territory road, R.F.N., Colonial Development and Welfare Grant (50%)</i>	—	2,500	—	—	—	2,500
<i>Erection of Elementary Schools, Government Grant (50%) ...</i>	—	50	50	—	—	50
<i>Grant for Arrears of Cost of Living Allowance, 1946-47</i>	130	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Supernumerary Staff, ex-army ...</i>	60	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Reimbursements ...£	190	4,165	50	—	—	4,165

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE

	Establishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Aku Uka at £300 ...		300	300	—	—
(2)	1	1 Chief Councillor at £42 ...		42	42	—	—
(3)	1	1 Chief of Takum at £136 ...		136	136	—	—
(4)	1	1 Chief of Donga at £128 ...		128	128	—	—
(5)	1	1 Chief Scribe, Grade G ...		84	84	—	—
(6)	—	3 Scribes, Grade H ...		—	192	192	—
(7)	1	1 Scribe, Grade J ...		42	45	3	—
(9)	10	10 Messengers, Grade K ...		297	324	27	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
(9)	1	1 Scribe, Grade K... ...		33	35	2	—
		Total, Central Adminis- tration£	1,433	1,062	1,286	224	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 District Head at £84 ...		84	84	—	—
(2)	1	1 District Head at £76 ...		76	76	—	—
(3)	2	2 District Heads at £50 ...		100	100	—	—
(4)	3	3 Scribes, Grade J... ...		135	138	3	—
(5)	7	7 Messengers, Grade K ...		165	177	12	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(6)		Councillors		200	200	—	—
(7)		Clerical Assistance		—	45	45	—
(8)		Personal Allowances		—	69	69	—
		Total, District Adminis- tration£	633	760	889	129	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	12	12 Village Heads, Wukari, at various rates not exceeding £33		159	159	—	—
(2)	6	6 Village Heads, Takum, at various rates not exceed- ing £12		63	63	—	—
(3)	3	3 Village Heads, Donga, at various rates not exceed- ing £15		34	34	—	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(4)		Village Heads, Wukari		240	260	20	—
(5)		Village Heads, Takum		260	260	—	—
(6)		Village Heads, Donga		120	120	—	—
(7)		Village Heads, Ndoro		15	10	—	5
(8)		Clerical Assistance		40	40	—	—
		Total, Village Adminis- tration£	637	931	946	20	5
		Net Increase				15	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Establishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Estimate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Estimate, 1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Alkali, Grade H... ..		64	64	—	—
(2)		Personal Allowance		20	20	—	—
(3)	1	1 Scribe, Grade J		48	48	—	—
(4)	1	1 Messenger, Grade K		30	33	3	—
		<i>Court Scribes, 3, Grade H ...</i>		192	—	—	192
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(5)		Court Members		123	123	—	—
(6)		Clerical Assistance		105	60	—	45
(7)		Personal Allowances		177	108	—	69
		Total, Judicial	£ 263	759	456	3	306
		Net Decrease					303
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade E		84	96	12	—
(2)		Personal Allowance		44	44	—	—
(3)	1	1 Scribe, Grade H... ..		64	60	—	4
(4)		Personal Allowance		8	15	7	—
(5)	1	1 Messenger, Grade K		30	33	3	—
		Total	£ 230	230	248	22	4
		Net Increase				18	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Transport of Specie	5	6	10	4	—
3		Printing of Estimates	—	15	20	5	—
		Total	£ 5	21	30	9	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	230	230	248	18	—
		Other Charges	5	21	30	9	—
		Total, Treasury	£ 235	251	278	27	—
		HEAD VI—POLICE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	3	3 Corporals, Grade PJ		168	162	—	6
(2)	1	1 Constable, Grade PK		48	48	—	—
(3)		Personal Allowance		3	3	—	—
(4)	22	22 Constables, Grade PL		690	714	24	—
		Total	£ 872	909	927	24	6
		Net Increase				18	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Uniforms and Equipment	58	60	70	10	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	872	909	927	18	—
		Other Charges	58	60	70	10	—
		Total, Police	£ 930	969	997	28	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Establishment,</i> 1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual,</i> 1947-48	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate,</i> 1948-49	<i>Estimate,</i> 1949-50	<i>In-</i> <i>crease</i>	<i>De-</i> <i>crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Head Warden, Grade PJ		57	60	3	—
(2)	6	6 Warders, Grade PL ...		204	222	18	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
(3)	1	1 Warden, Grade K ...		33	36	3	—
		Total	286	294	318	24	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Warders' Uniforms ...	29	20	25	5	—
3		Prisoners' Rations ...	208	220	220	—	—
4		Prison Clothing and Necessaries ...	61	45	60	15	—
		Repatriation of Discharged Convicts ...	1	1	5	4	—
		Total	299	286	310	24	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	286	294	318	24	—
		Other Charges	299	286	310	24	—
		Total, Prisons	585	580	628	48	—
		HEAD VIII—MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	5	5 Market Overseers at various rates not exceeding £18		90	90	—	—
(2)		Personal Allowances ...		30	30	—	—
		Total	120	120	120	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Stationery	116	120	130	10	—
3		Official Presents ...	—	4	5	1	—
4		Refunds of Revenue ...	8	1	5	4	—
5		Loss of Funds	—	1	5	4	—
6		Travelling Allowances ...	5	15	15	—	—
7		Transport Allowances ...	188	225	225	—	—
8		Transport of Staff ...	135	75	175	100	—
9		Maintenance of Libraries	57	70	90	20	—
10		Leave Pay to Daily-paid Employees	—	5	5	—	—
11		Dog Licensing	—	7	10	3	—
12		Assistance to Games ...	—	—	40	40	—
		Arrears of Salaries ...	1,811	—	—	—	—
		Arrears of Wages	78	—	—	—	—
		Total	2,398	523	705	182	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	120	120	120	—	—
		Other Charges	2,398	523	705	182	—
		Total, Miscellaneous ...	2,518	643	825	182	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment, 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD VIII—contd.					
		<i>Pensions and Gratuities</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
		Retiring Allowances ...	—	10	—	—	10
		Retiring Gratuities ...	103	110	—	—	110
		Compassionate Allowances ...	—	5	—	—	5
		Arrears of Gratuities ...	83	—	—	—	—
		<i>Total, Pensions and Gratuities£</i>	186	125	—	—	125
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Miscellaneous	2,518	643	825	182	—
		Pensions and Gratuities ...	186	125	—	—	125
		<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i>	2,704	768	825	182	125
		<i>Net Increase</i>				57	
		HEAD IX—					
		WORKS RECURRENT					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade F ...		96	100	4	—
(2)	1	1 Storekeeper, Grade H ...		64	64	—	—
(3)	1	1 Senior Road Overseer, Grade H		56	60	4	—
(4)	2	2 Artisans, Grade H		116	120	4	—
(5)	1	1 Driver, Grade H		64	64	—	—
(6)		Personal Allowance		8	8	—	—
(7)	1	1 Artisan, Grade J		48	48	—	—
(8)		Personal Allowance		8	8	—	—
		<i>Total£</i>	419	460	472	12	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of N.A. Roads	483	225	300	75	—
3		Maintenance of Trunk Roads 'B'	303	285	300	15	—
4		Maintenance of Buildings	179	100	150	50	—
5		Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	283	275	275	—	—
6		Purchase of Stores	97	100	100	—	—
7		Insurance of Motor Vehicles	—	5	5	—	—
8		Labour	—	40	50	10	—
9		Training Courses	—	3	10	7	—
		<i>Total£</i>	1,345	1,033	1,190	157	—
		<i>Special</i>					
10		Purchase of Motor Vehicles	—	—	500	500	—
11		Purchase of Workshop Tools and Equipment ...	—	—	50	50	—
		<i>Total£</i>	—	—	550	550	—

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON
EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment, 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD IX—contd.					
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	419	460	472	12	—
		Other Charges ...	1,345	1,033	1,190	157	—
		Special Expenditure ...	—	—	550	550	—
		Total, Works Recurrent £	1,764	1,493	2,212	719	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	5	11 Teachers, Grade SD ...		390	732	342	—
(2)	2	3 Teachers, Grade SF ...		104	130	26	—
(3)	7	6 Teachers, Grade SG ...		264	201	—	63
		Total£	630	758	1,063	368	63
		Net Increase				305	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Equipment	76	100	150	50	—
3		School Meals	33	35	70	35	—
4		Government Training Insti- tutions: Fees	40	80	175	95	—
5		Contribution to Katsina- Ala Middle School ...	300	300	450	150	—
6		Transport of Pupils ...	6	8	10	2	—
7		Adult Education	10	12	15	3	—
		<i>Sudan United Mission School, Lupwe: Fees ...</i>	6	—	—	—	—
		Total£	471	535	870	335	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	630	758	1,063	305	—
		Other Charges	471	535	870	335	—
		Total, Education ...£	1,101	1,293	1,933	640	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII— MEDICAL AND HEALTH					
		<i>A.—Medical</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	4	7 Dispensary Attendants, Grade H		236	383	147	—
(2)		Personal Allowances ...		12	16	4	—
(3)	7	7 Dispensary Attendants, Grade K		210	212	2	—
(4)	—	1 Midwife, Grade F ...		—	76	76	—
		Total£	588	458	687	229	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XIII—contd.					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ...	247	314	770	456	—
3		Subsistence of Patients ...	8	16	20	4	—
4		Grant to Dutch Reformed Church Mission for Leprosy Work ...	25	25	35	10	—
5		Government Training Insti- tutions: Fees ...	—	—	35	35	—
		Total£	280	355	860	505	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	588	458	687	229	—
		Other Charges ...	280	355	860	505	—
		Total, A.—Medical ...£	868	813	1,547	734	—
		<i>B.—Health</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	4	4 Inspectors, Grade H ...		240	248	8	—
(2)		Personal Allowances ...		24	32	8	—
(3)	1	1 Vaccinator, Grade K ...		36	36	—	—
(4)	4	4 Health Visitors, Grade K		120	126	6	—
		Total£	446	420	442	22	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitation	38	25	30	5	—
3		Epidemic Control ...	—	1	5	4	—
4		Labour	18	100	100	—	—
		Total£	56	126	135	9	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	446	420	442	22	—
		Other Charges ...	56	126	135	9	—
		Total, B.—Health ...£	502	546	577	31	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A.—Medical	868	813	1,547	734	—
		B.—Health	502	546	577	31	—
		Total, Medical and Health£	1,370	1,359	2,124	765	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Assistant, Grade H ...		52	56	4	—
(2)		Personal Allowance ...		16	16	—	—
(3)	2	1 Assistant, Grade J ...		33	42	9	—
		Total£	127	101	114	13	—

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XIV—contd.					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Nurseries and Gardens ...	34	40	50	10	—
3		Development ...	1	25	25	—	—
		Rice Seed Farm ...	10	15	—	—	15
		Cotton Seed Distribution ...	—	10	—	—	10
		Total	45	90	75	10	25
		Net Decrease					15
		<i>Special</i>					
		Equipment	—	10	—	—	10
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	127	101	114	13	—
		Other Charges	45	90	75	—	15
		Special	—	10	—	—	10
		Total, Agriculture ...£	172	201	189	13	25
		Net Decrease					12
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	4	4 Forest Guards, Grade H		252	252	—	—
(2)		Personal Allowances ...		28	36	8	—
		Total	281	280	288	8	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Survey and Demarcation...		5	40	35	—
3		Badges		1	5	4	—
		Total	—	6	45	39	—
		<i>Special</i>					
4		Purchase of Equipment ...	—	—	10	10	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	281	280	288	8	—
		Other Charges	—	6	45	39	—
		Special Expenditure ...	—	—	10	10	—
		Total, Forestry ...£	281	286	343	57	—
		HEAD XVI— PENSIONS, ETC.					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Retiring Allowances ...	—	—	10	10	—
2		Retiring Gratuities ...	—	—	100	100	—
3		Compassionate Allowances	—	—	5	5	—
		Total, Pensions, etc. ...£	—	—	115	115	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Establishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XVII—					
		DISTRICT COUNCILS' FUNDS					
		<i>Allocations to Districts</i>					
1		Donga	—	—	115	115	—
2		Takum	—	—	225	225	—
3		Wukari	—	—	300	300	—
		Total, District Councils' Funds	—	—	640	640	—
		HEAD XVIII—					
		TRADE AND INDUSTRIES					
1		Purchase of Scrap Metal ...	7	12	45	33	—
2		Seed Farms	—	—	15	15	—
3		Cotton Seed Distribution...	—	—	10	10	—
		Total, Trade and Industries ...£	7	12	70	58	—
		<i>Recoverable Expenditure:</i>					
		<i>Works on behalf of Govern- ment</i>	—	615	—	—	615
		<i>Rural Water Supplies, R.W.N.11, Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme</i>	—	1,000	—	—	1,000
		<i>Mandated Territory Road, R.F.N., Colonial Develop- ment and Welfare Share (50 per cent.)</i>	—	2,500	—	—	2,500
		<i>Erection of Elementary Schools, Government Share (50 per cent.) ...</i>	—	50	—	—	50
		<i>Supernumerary Staff, ex- army</i>	48	—	—	—	—
		Total, Recoverable Expenditure £	48	4,165	—	—	4,165

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Sub-head</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Estimated Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1949</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1949-50</i>
		£	£	£
	HEAD XIX—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY			
1	Elementary Schools	1,000	400	200†
2	Mandated Territory Road, R.F.N. ...	28,000	—	5,000‡
3	Minor Works	300	—	300
4	Rural Development	100	—	100
5	Town Planning	100	—	100
	Total, Works Extraordinary ...£	29,500	400	5,700

		£
Total Actual Expenditure, 1947-48		245
Total Approved Estimate, 1948-49		2,975
Total Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50...		5,700
Net Increase		2,725

† 50 per cent. grant payable from Government Funds credited to Revenue Head IX.
‡ 75 per cent. (provisional) grant payable from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds credited to Revenue Head IX.

ADAMAWA PROVINCE

Adamawa Native Treasury—Serving Adamawa Native Administration

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1948:			
Special Reserve:			
Investments (C.A.)	4,900		
Fixed Deposits	—		
		4,900	
Development Funds:			
Investments (C.A.)	51,516		
Savings Bank	2,165		
Nigerian Savings Certificates	375		
Cash or on Current Account	55,629		
Total	£109,685		
Add excess of Advances over Deposits	37		
Total Development Funds		109,722	
Total Reserve Funds			114,622
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:			
Ordinary	123,099		
Trade and Industries	—		
Reimbursements	20,048		
			143,147
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:			
Ordinary:			
Recurrent	£102,407		
Special	—		
		102,407	
Trade and Industries Recoverable	—		
Extraordinary	25,000		
			127,407
Balance to Reserve Funds			15,740
Estimated Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1949			130,362
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:			
Ordinary	121,033	(A)	
Trade and Industries	350		
Grants-Capital Works	7,417		
			128,800
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:			
Ordinary:			
Recurrent	£112,145	(B)	
Special	130		
		112,275	
Trade and Industries	350		
Extraordinary	28,709		
			141,334
Balance from Reserve Funds			12,534
Estimated Reserve Funds, 31st March, 1950:			
Special Reserve		15,900	
Development Funds		101,928	
			117,828
		£	
NOTE:—Estimated ordinary revenue ("A" above)	121,033		
Estimated recurrent expenditure ("B" above)	112,145		
Estimated Surplus		£8,888	

Estimated surplus is 7.4 per cent. of estimated ordinary revenue.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (as at 31st March, 1948)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Face Value</i>		<i>Cost Price</i>	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Gold Coast 4½%, 1956	1,500	0 0	1,415	15 6
Nigeria 4%, 1963	2,400	16 0	2,088	13 11
Nigeria 3%, 1955	1,576	18 6	1,537	10 0
Ceylon 3%, 1959-64	400	0 0	400	0 0
Australia 3%, 1955-58	394	1 7	328	1 5
New Zealand 3½%, 1962-65	535	19 0	535	19 8
Australia 3½%, 1965-69	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0
3% Savings Bonds, 1965-75	40,439	2 7	41,520	9 2
Australia 3½%, 1956-61	3,329	10 3	3,479	10 10
3% Defence Bonds (4th Post Office Issue)	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
Nigeria 2½%, 1966-71	509	13 10	504	16 4
India 4½%, 1950-55	1,206	10 8	1,105	12 9
Total	55,792	12 5	54,416	9 7

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

<i>Details of Revenue</i>		<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved 1948-49</i>	<i>Revised, 1948-49</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I	General Tax	71,722	66,800	72,000	73,360	6,560	—
II	Jangali	23,128	23,300	31,722	27,000	3,700	—
III	Native Courts	6,787	3,515	4,860	4,860	1,345	—
IV	Interest on Investments	1,817	2,227	2,388	2,227	—	—
V	Miscellaneous	3,368	3,150	3,641	2,706	—	444
I-V	Local Revenue	106,817	98,992	114,611	110,153	11,605	444
VI	Grants, etc., from Regional Funds	9,508	6,832	8,488	7,958	1,126	—
VII	Grants, etc., from other Sources	—	—	—	2,922	2,922	—
I-VII	Ordinary Revenue	116,325	105,824	123,099	121,033	15,653	444
	Net Increase					15,209	
VIII	Trade and Industries	—	—	—	350	350	—
X	Grants—Capital Works	—	—	—	7,417	7,417	—
	Reimbursements	21,198	36,330	20,048	—	—	36,330
	Total, Revenue	137,523	142,154	143,147	128,800	22,976	36,330
	Net Decrease						13,354

<i>Distribution of Taxes</i>		<i>General Tax</i>	<i>Jangali</i>
		£	£
Regional Share		6,640	3,000
N.A. Share		73,360	27,000
Total, Tax		£80,000	30,000

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

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	% 1949-50	Details of Expenditure	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50				Increase	Decrease
				Personal Emolu- ments	Other Charges	Special Expendi- ture	Total		
I	6.2	Central Administration	£ 7,002	£ 7,009	—	—	£ 7,009	£ 7	—
II	7.5	District Administration	8,380	8,436	—	—	8,436	56	—
III	7.9	Village Administration	8,319	8,886	—	—	8,886	567	—
IV	4.6	Judicial	5,055	4,774	320	—	5,094	39	—
V	1.6	Treasury	1,668	1,643	140	—	1,783	115	—
VI	11.0	Police	11,984	11,512	810	—	12,322	338	—
VII	6.6	Prisons	7,505	3,874	3,400	130	7,404	—	101
VIII	4.6	Miscellaneous	5,565	171	4,965	—	5,136	—	429
IX	23.5	Works Recurrent	20,976	5,373	21,100	—	26,473	5,497	—
X	2.9	Veterinary	3,090	2,160	1,100	—	3,260	170	—
XI	10.0	Education	9,482	5,423	5,730	—	11,153	1,671	—
XII	0.5	Survey	703	229	270	—	499	—	204
XIII	5.1	Medical and Health	5,323	3,058	2,690	—	5,758	435	—
XIV	2.2	Agriculture	1,967	1,646	760	—	2,406	439	—
XV	1.9	Forestry	2,388	1,446	770	—	2,216	—	172
XVI	1.0	Pensions, etc.	—	—	1,130	—	1,130	1,130	—
XVII	2.9	District Councils' Funds	—	—	3,310	—	3,310	3,310	—
I-XVII	100%	Ordinary (Recurrent and Special) Expenditure... ..	£99,407	65,650	46,495	130	112,275	13,774	906
		Net Increase						12,868	
XVIII	—	Trade and Industries	—	—	350	—	350	350	—
XIX	—	Works Extraordinary	27,790	—	—	28,709	28,709	919	—
		Recoverable Expenditure	36,330	—	—	—	—	—	36,330
		Total, Expenditure	£ 163,527	65,650	46,845	28,839	141,334	14,137	36,330
		Net Decrease							22,193

REVENUE

Details of Revenue	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	Revised 1948-49	1949-50	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. GENERAL TAX	71,722	66,800	72,000	73,360	6,560	—
II. JANGALI	23,128	23,300	31,722	27,000	3,700	—
III. NATIVE COURTS:						
1. Fines and Confiscations ...	4,558	2,000	2,500	2,500	500	—
2. Fees, etc.	1,897	1,300	2,000	2,000	700	—
3. Marriage Fees	2	15	10	10	—	5
4. Unclaimed Deposits	330	200	350	350	150	—
IV. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS:						
1. Interest on Investments ...	1,817	2,227	2,200	2,227	—	—
<i>Profit on Sales</i>	—	—	188	—	—	—
V. MISCELLANEOUS:						
1. Prison Earnings	2	5	15	5	—	—
2. Maintenance of Prisoners: Government and other N.A.	60	60	60	60	—	—
3. Sale of Prison Farm Settlement Produce	—	5	—	5	—	—
4. Dog Licences	9	5	5	5	—	—
5. Overpayments Refunded ...	107	30	80	70	40	—
6. Workshop Receipts	178	500	180	210	—	290
7. Hire of Motor Transport ...	806	500	1,400	1,000	500	—
8. Rent of Quarters	—	—	—	75	75	—
9. Sale of Stores	159	100	300	300	200	—
10. Salvage of Vaccine Production	95	70	150	150	80	—
11. Payment for School Meals ...	—	—	40	50	50	—
12. School Fees	204	344	300	320	—	24
13. Sale of Literature	—	1	1	1	—	—
14. Conservancy Fees	—	40	40	40	—	—
15. Sale of Farm Produce	97	70	70	100	30	—
16. Liquor Licences	—	—	—	15	15	—
17. Forestry Fees	33	50	50	100	50	—
18. Other Receipts	125	250	200	200	—	50
<i>Policing of Stranger Settlements, Payment by Government</i>	—	750	750	—	—	750
<i>Veterinary Clinic Fees</i>	—	10	—	—	—	10
<i>Ferry Tolls</i>	342	250	—	—	—	250
<i>Overhead Charges; Government Works</i>	1,030	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Overhead Charges; N.A. Works</i>	65	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sugar Production</i>	41	60	—	—	—	60
<i>Sale of Potatoes</i>	10	50	—	—	—	50
Total, Local Revenue ...£	106,817	98,992	114,611	110,153	12,650	1,489
VI. GRANTS, ETC., FROM REGIONAL FUNDS:						
1. Policing of Stranger Settlement	—	—	—	900	900	—
2. Maintenance of Trunk Roads 'B'	482	600	1,000	1,000	400	—
3. Rural Water Supplies Staff Salaries	—	—	—	52	52	—
<i>Carried forward</i> ...£	107,299	99,592	115,611	112,105	14,002	1,489

REVENUE (CONTD.)

Details of Revenue	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	Revised 1948-49	1949-50	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Brought forward</i>	107,299	99,592	115,611	112,105	14,002	1,489
VI. GRANTS, ETC.—<i>contd.</i>						
4. Veterinary Staff Salaries ...	—	—	—	977	977	—
5. Education ...	—	2,371	3,659	3,729	1,358	—
6. Maintenance of Dispensaries, etc. ...	—	900	1,000	1,300	400	—
<i>Veterinary Services; Contri- butions from other N.A.</i> ...	491	764	764	—	—	764
<i>Visiting Teachers; Contri- butions from other N.A.</i> ...	41	42	—	—	—	42
<i>Middle School Fees</i> ...	1,654	1,960	1,960	—	—	1,960
<i>Law School Fees</i> ...	182	195	105	—	—	195
<i>Government Contribution to Cost of Arrears of Salaries</i>	6,658	—	—	—	—	—
VII. GRANTS, ETC. FROM OTHER SOURCES:						
1. Veterinary Services: Con- tributions from other N.A.	—	—	—	422	422	—
2. Middle School ...	—	—	—	2,485	2,485	—
3. Law School... ..	—	—	—	15	15	—
Total, Ordinary Revenue ...	116,325	105,824	123,099	121,033	19,659	4,450
Net Increase					15,209	
VIII. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES:						
1. Sugar Production ...	—	—	—	300	300	—
2. Rope and Twine Production	—	—	—	30	30	—
3. Vegetable Production ...	—	—	—	20	20	—
Total, Trade and Industries	—	—	—	350	350	—
IX. GRANTS—CAPITAL WORKS:						
1. Mayo Belwa-Jada-Toungo Road, R.F.N., Colonial Development and Welfare Grant (50%) ...	—	—	—	2,000	2,000	—
2. Erection of Elementary Schools: Government Grant (50%) ...	—	—	—	1,695	1,695	—
3. Erection of Yola Middle School: Government Grant (50%) ...	—	—	—	2,500	2,500	—
4. Erection of Dispensaries and Health Centres: Government Grant (50%)	—	—	—	1,222	1,222	—
Total, Grants—Capital Works£	—	—	—	7,417	7,417	—

REVENUE (CONTD.)

<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved 1948-49</i>	<i>Revised 1948-49</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Reimbursements:</i>						
<i>Works on behalf of Govern- ment</i>	20,822	25,000	—	—	—	25,000
<i>Works on behalf of other N.As.</i>	376	285	—	—	—	285
<i>Mayo-Belwa-Jada-Toungo Road, R.F.N., Colonial Development and Welfare Grant (50%)</i>	—	1,500	1,500	—	—	1,500
<i>Erection of Elementary School, Government Grant (50%)</i>	—	325	1,620	—	—	325
<i>Erection of Middle School, Government Grant (50%)</i>	—	7,500	15,500	—	—	7,500
<i>Erection of Dispensaries and Health Centres, Govern- ment Grant (50%)</i>	—	1,250	1,428	—	—	1,250
<i>Collection of Water Rate: Payment by Government...</i>	—	36	—	—	—	36
<i>Payment for School Equip- ment Purchased on behalf of other N.As.</i>	—	434	—	—	—	434
<i>Total, Reimbursements ...£</i>	21,198	36,330	20,048	—	—	36,330

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Lamido at £2,600 ...		2,600	2,600	—	—
(2)		Establishment Allowance ...		400	400	—	—
(3)	1	1 Waz'ri at £400 ...		400	400	—	—
(4)		Personal Allowance ...		144	144	—	—
(5)	1	1 Galadima at £264 ...		264	264	—	—
(6)	1	1 Wakili at £168 ...		168	168	—	—
(7)	1	1 Councillor at £96 ...		96	96	—	—
(8)	2	2 Representatives, Grade F ...		216	216	—	—
(9)		Personal Allowance ...		—	4	4	—
(10)	7	7 Representatives, Grade G ...		475	515	40	—
(11)	1	1 Chief Scribe, Grade E ...		120	120	—	—
(12)	4	3 Scribes, Grade F ...		363	295	—	68
(13)	11	11 Scribes, Grade G ...		875	902	27	—
(14)	1	1 Head Messenger, Grade G ...		72	76	4	—
(15)	24	24 Messengers, Grade K ...		809	809	—	—
		Total, Central Adminis- tration£	6,547	7,002	7,009	75	68
		Net Increase				7	
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	5	5 District Heads at £240 ...		1,200	1,200	—	—
(2)	2	2 District Heads at £216 ...		432	432	—	—
(3)	1	1 District Head at £192 ...		192	192	—	—
(4)	1	1 District Head at £170 ...		170	170	—	—
(5)	1	1 District Head at £156 ...		156	156	—	—
(6)	1	1 District Head at £144 ...		144	144	—	—
(7)	2	2 District Head at £132 ...		264	264	—	—
(8)	1	1 District Head at £128 ...		128	128	—	—
(9)	2	2 District Heads at £120 ...		240	240	—	—
(10)	3	3 District Heads at £108 ...		324	324	—	—
(11)	11	11 District Heads at £96 ...		1,056	1,056	—	—
(12)	9	9 District Councillors at rates not exceeding £24		117	117	—	—
(13)	1	1 Scribe, Grade F ...		96	100	4	—
(14)	30	30 Scribes, Grade G ...		2,294	2,373	79	—
(15)	7	7 Scribes, Grade J ...		304	310	6	—
(16)	38	38 Messengers, Grade K ...		1,263	1,230	—	33
		Total, District Adminis- tration£	7,902	8,380	8,436	89	33
		Net Increase				56	
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Village Head at £72 ...		72	72	—	—
(2)	3	3 Village Heads at £60 ...		180	180	—	—
(3)	1	1 Village Head at £42 ...		42	42	—	—
		Carried forward £		294	294	—	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved Estimate, 1948-49	Estimate, 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>		294	294		
		HEAD III—con'd.					
1 (4)	600	606 Village Heads at various rates not exceeding £36		3,250	3,250	—	—
(5)	2	2 Scribes, Grade G		148	152	4	—
(6)		<i>Allowances</i>					
(7)		Clerical Assistance		2,000	1,900	—	100
		Ward Heads		2,627	3,290	663	—
		Total, Village Administration	7,723	8,319	8,886	667	100
		Net Increase				567	
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Chief Alkali at £324		324	324	—	—
(2)	3	3 Alkalai, Grade D		454	494	40	—
(3)	13	13 Alkalai, Grade F		1,398	1,393	—	5
(4)		Personal Allowance		—	16	16	—
(5)	1	1 Assistant Alkali, Grade D		154	170	16	—
(6)	2	2 Assistant Alkali, Grade F		194	194	—	—
(7)	22	22 Assistant Alkalai, Grade G		1,531	1,581	50	—
(8)	4	4 Scribes, Grade G		306	314	8	—
(9)	2	2 Messengers, Grade K		57	58	1	—
		<i>Court Scribes, 7, Grade J</i>		267	—	—	267
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(10)		Court Members		30	30	—	—
(11)		Clerical Assistance		—	200	200	—
		Total	4,440	4,715	4,774	331	272
		Net Increase				59	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses	62	120	100	—	20
3		Sitting Fees	113	220	220	—	—
		Total	175	340	320	—	20
		Summary					
		Personal Emoluments	4,440	4,715	4,774	59	—
		Other Charges	175	340	320	—	20
		Total; Judicial	4,615	5,055	5,094	59	20
		Net Increase				39	
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Treasurer at £250		250	250	—	—
(2)	2	2 Scribes, Grade D		276	308	32	—
(3)	2	2 Scribes, Grade F		193	201	8	—
(4)	10	9 Scribes, Grade G		774	814	40	—
(5)	2	2 Messengers, Grade K		70	70	—	—
		Total	1,481	1,563	1,643	80	—

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved Esti- mate, 1948-49</i>	<i>Esti- mate, 1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD V—cont'd.					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Transport of Specie ...	63	60	80	20	—
3		Bank Charges and Commis- sion ...	—	15	20	5	—
4		Printing of Estimates ...	—	30	40	10	—
		Total£	63	105	140	35	—
		<i>Summary*</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	1,481	1,563	1,643	80	—
		Other Charges ...	63	105	140	35	—
		Total, Treasury£	1,544	1,668	1,783	115	—
		HEAD VI—POLICE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor of Police, Grade PE ...		120	120	—	—
(2)		Personal Allowance ...		8	8	—	—
(3)	1	1 Chief of Police, Grade PF ...		100	92	—	8
(4)	5	4 Sergeants, Grade PG ...		396	316	—	80
(5)	27	12 Corporals, Grade PH ...		1,503	792	—	711
(6)	—	24 Lance Corporals, Grade PJ ...		—	1,383	1,383	—
(7)	75	50 Constables, Grade PK ...		3,400	2,271	—	1,129
(8)	95	130 Constables, Grade PL ...		3,458	4,958	1,500	—
(9)	1	1 Sarkin Dogarai at £60 ...		60	60	—	—
(10)	56	46 Dogarai, Grade K ...		1,904	1,500	—	404
(11)		Personal Allowances ...		24	12	—	12
		<i>Personal Allowances</i> ...		201	—	—	201
		Total£	9,250	11,174	11,512	2,883	2,545
		Net Increase				338	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Uniforms and Equipment ...	458	750	750	—	—
3		Training Courses ...	—	60	60	—	—
		Total£	458	810	810	—	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	9,250	11,174	11,510	338	—
		Other Charges ...	458	810	810	—	—
		Total, Police£	9,708	11,984	12,322	338	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>A—General</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Head Warder, Grade PF ...		100	100	—	—
(2)	1	1 Warder, Grade PG ...		75	75	—	—
(3)	1	1 Warder, Grade PH ...		70	70	—	—
(4)	4	4 Warders, Grade PJ ...		220	220	—	—
(5)	48	12 Warders, Grade PK ...		1,840	522	—	1,318
		Carried forward £		2,305	987	—	1,318

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Estab- lishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>		2,305	987	—	1,318
		HEAD VII—contd.					
1 (6)	30	66 Warders, Grade PL ...	—	1,160	2,322	1,162	—
(7)	1	1 Scribe, Grade G... ..	—	77	81	4	—
(8)	3	2 Crafts Instructors, Grade PL	—	87	58	—	29
		<i>Personal Allowance</i>	—	3	—	—	3
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(9)		Imam	—	—	18	18	—
		Total £	2,941	3,632	3,466	1,184	1,350
		Net Decrease					166
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Warders' Uniforms	209	265	300	35	—
3		Prison Clothing and Neces- saries	750	750	750	—	—
4		Prisoners' Rations... ..	1,749	1,800	1,800	—	—
5		Repatriation of Discharged Convicts	8	10	10	—	—
6		Juvenile Reformatory, Kano: Fees	—	20	20	—	—
7		Maintenance of Prisoners in Government Prisons... ..	74	60	100	40	—
8		Training Courses	—	40	40	—	—
		Total £	2,790	2,945	3,020	75	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	2,941	3,632	3,466	—	166
		Other Charges	2,790	2,945	3,030	75	—
		Total, A—General £	5,731	6,577	6,486	75	166
		Net Decrease					91
		<i>B—Prison Farm Settlement</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Head Warder, Grade PH	—	66	66	—	—
(2)	1	1 Warder, Grade PJ	—	51	51	—	—
(3)	5	5 Warders, Grade PL	—	165	147	—	18
(4)	1	1 Agricultural Assistant, Grade D	—	144	144	—	—
		Total £	71	426	408	—	18
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Warders' Uniforms	12	20	20	—	—
3		Prison Clothing and Neces- saries	44	100	100	—	—
4		Prisoners' Rations... ..	—	230	230	—	—
5		Repatriation of Discharged Convicts	—	2	10	8	—
6		Purchase of Seed and Fodder	—	20	20	—	—
		Total £	56	372	380	8	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Estab- lishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD VII—contd.					
		<i>Special</i>					
7		Equipment	—	80	80	—	—
8		Livestock	—	50	50	—	—
		Erection of Building and Compensation for Land...	80	—	—	—	—
		Total £	80	130	130	—	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	71	426	408	—	18
		Other Charges	56	372	380	8	—
		Special	80	130	130	—	—
		Total, B—Prison Farm Settlement £	207	928	918	8	10
		Net Decrease					10
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A—General	5,731	6,577	6,486	—	91
		B—Prison Farm Settlement	207	928	918	—	10
		Total, Prisons £	5,938	7,505	7,404	—	101
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>A—General</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	12	12 Market Overseers at various rates not exceed- ing £24		123	123	—	—
(2)	1	1 Librarian at £36 ...		36	36	—	—
(3)	—	† Co-operative Inspector		—	—	—	—
(4)		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Library Caretaker ...		12	12	—	—
		Total £	161	171	171	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Stationery	1,093	650	650	—	—
3		Contingencies	345	240	240	—	—
4		Telephones	43	60	60	—	—
5		Electric Light and Water Rates	156	170	170	—	—
6		Loss of Funds	—	20	20	—	—
7		Travelling Allowances ...	115	200	200	—	—
8		Transport of Staff ...	1,440	1,600	1,700	100	—
9		Transport Allowances ...	405	525	735	210	—
10		Refunds of Revenue ...	54	10	10	—	—
11		Official Presents	29	160	160	—	—
12		Educational Tours	15	100	100	—	—
13		Leave Pay to Daily-paid Employees	81	100	150	50	—
		Carried forward £	3,776	3,835	4,195	360	

† No provision made. Salary met from Government Funds.

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual,	Approved	1949-50	In-	De-
			1947-48	1948-49		crease	crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	3,776	3,835	4,195	360	
		HEAD VIII—contd.					
14		Dog Licensing ...	—	5	5	—	—
15		Office and General ...	45	50	50	—	—
16		Jimeta Fire Squad ...	8	30	30	—	—
17		Maintenances of Libraries	19	150	150	—	—
18		Purchase of Typewriters ...	—	—	200	200	—
19		Assistance to Scouting ...	—	—	20	20	—
20		Assistance to Games ...	—	—	15	15	—
21		Cinematography ...	—	—	50	50	—
		<i>Arrears of Salaries</i> ...	11,726	—	—	—	—
		<i>Arrears of Wages</i> ...	3,136	—	—	—	—
		<i>Loss on Investments</i> ...	12	—	—	—	—
		<i>Compensation of Bwi Village</i>	80	—	—	—	—
		Total ...	18,802	4,070	4,715	645	—
		<i>Typewriter Special</i> ...	—	200	—	—	200
		Summary					
		Personal Enrolments ...	161	171	171	—	—
		Other Charges ...	18,802	4,070	4,715	645	—
		Special ...	—	200	—	—	200
		Total, A—General ...	18,963	4,441	4,886	645	200
		Net Increase ...				445	
		B—Economic Development					
		Cotton Propagation ...	—	—	200	200	—
		Rice Propagation ...	—	—	50	50	—
		Sugar Production ...	85	100	—	—	100
		Rope and Twine Production	36	30	—	—	30
		Potato Production ...	9	40	—	—	40
		Vegetable Seed ...	4	20	—	—	20
		Total, B—Economic Development ...	134	190	250	250	190
		Net Increase ...				60	
		Pensions and Gratuities					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
		<i>Retiring Allowances</i> ...	50	115	—	—	115
		<i>Retiring Gratuities</i> ...	296	350	—	—	350
		<i>Compassionate Allowances</i>	343	377	—	—	377
		<i>Temporary Increases</i> ...	132	92	—	—	92
		Total, Pensions and Gratuities ...	821	934	—	—	934
		Summary					
		A—General ...	18,963	4,441	4,886	445	—
		B—Economic Development	134	190	250	60	—
		<i>Pensions and Gratuities</i> ...	821	934	—	—	934
		Total, Miscellaneous ...	19,918	5,565	5,136	505	934
		Net Decrease ...					429

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment, 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved 1948 49	1949 50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD IX— WORKS RECURRENT					
		<i>A—General</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade D ...		162	170	8	—
(2)	1	1 Accountant, Grade D ...		162	170	8	—
(3)	2	1 Scribe, Grade D... ..		320	154	—	166
(4)	3	3 Scribes, Grade F ...		312	316	4	—
(5)	4	5 Scribes and Technical Assistants, Grade G ...		322	411	89	—
(6)	3	3 Artisans, Grade D ...		454	502	48	—
(7)	6	6 Artisans, Grade F ...		576	596	20	—
(8)	1	1 Artisan, Grade G ...		84	84	—	—
(9)	1	1 Road Overseer, Grade D		154	170	16	—
(10)	1	1 Road Overseer, Grade F		89	96	7	—
(11)	14	14 Road Overseers, Grade G		900	934	34	—
(12)	7	7 Apprentices, Grade G ...		362	383	21	—
(13)	9	9 Apprentices, Grade J ...		375	354	—	21
(14)	3	3 Messengers, Grade K ...		109	101	—	8
(15)		Personal Allowance ...		—	12	12	—
(16)	8	8 Drivers, Grade G ...		481	524	43	—
(17)	3	3 Foremen, Grade F ...		284	292	8	—
		Total	£ 4,118	5,146	5,269	318	195
		Net Increase				123	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Trunk Roads 'B'	1,975	2,000	2,000	—	—
3		Maintenance of Temporary Buildings	1,393	1,000	1,250	250	—
4		Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	2,510	3,000	3,000	—	—
5		Maintenance of N.A. Roads	2,508	2,800	2,800	—	—
6		Maintenance of Workshops	755	560	460	—	100
7		Maintenance of Permanent Buildings	341	570	570	—	—
8		Insurance of Motor Vehicles	39	50	50	—	—
9		Purchase of Stores, etc.: Purchases, etc. £15,000 Less Issues ... £5,000	2,311	5,000	10,000	5,000	—
10		Purchase of Plant	—	200	200	—	—
11		Out-turn Recoverable ...	—	—	100	100	—
12		Purchase of Motor Vehicles	—	—	650	650	—
		Total	£ 11,832	15,180	21,080	6,000	100
		Net Increase				5,900	
		<i>Special</i>					
		Motor Vehicles	2,094	600	—	—	600
		Ferry Canoes	—	50	—	—	50
		Total	£ 2,094	650	—	—	650

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Estab- lishment, 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		£	£	£	£	£
	HEAD IX—contd.					
	<i>Summary</i>					
	Personal Emoluments ...	4,118	5,146	5,269	123	—
	Other Charges ...	11,832	15,180	21,080	5,900	—
	Special ...	2,094	650	—	—	650
	Total, A—General ...£	18,044	20,976	26,349	6,023	650
	Net Increase ...				5,373	
	B—Rural Water Supplies					
	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1 Supervisor, Grade G ...	—	—	56	56	—
(2)	1 Headman, Grade H ...	—	—	48	48	—
	Total£	—	—	104	104	—
	<i>Other Charges</i>					
2	Maintenance of Wells ...	—	—	20	20	—
	<i>Summary</i>					
	Personal Emoluments ...	—	—	104	104	—
	Other Charges ...	—	—	20	20	—
	Total, B—Rural Water Supplies£	—	—	124	124	—
	<i>Summary</i>					
	A—General	18,044	20,976	26,349	5,373	—
	B—Rural Water Supplies...	—	—	124	124	—
	Total, Works Recurrent £	18,044	20,976	26,473	5,497	—
	HEAD X—VETERINARY					
	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1 Supervisor, Grade F ...	—	108	108	—	—
(2)	Personal Allowance ...	—	4	4	—	—
(3)	23 Assistants, Grade G ...	—	1,763	1,844	81	—
(4)	1 Inspector of Hides and Skins, Grade G ...	—	80	84	4	—
	<i>Allowances</i>					
(5)	3 Assistants-in-training ...	—	—	120	120	—
	Total£	1,838	1,955	2,160	205	—
	<i>Other Charges</i>					
	Drugs and Equipment ...	67	500	500	—	—
	Disease Control ...	109	200	200	—	—
	Contingencies ...	18	20	20	—	—
	Labour ...	150	220	220	—	—
	Fodder Conservation ...	34	35	50	15	—
	Government Training Insti- tutions: Fees ...	—	60	60	—	—
	Water Conservation ...	—	—	50	50	—
	Total£	378	1,035	1,100	65	—
	<i>Special</i>					
	Water Conservation ...	100	100	—	—	100

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved 1948-49</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD X—contd.					
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	1,838	1,955	2,160	205	—
		Other Charges ...	378	1,035	1,100	65	—
		Special ...	100	100	—	—	100
		Total ...	2,316	3,090	3,260	270	100
		Net Increase ...				170	
		HEAD XI— EDUCATION					
		<i>A— General</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade D ...		152	170	18	—
(2)	1	1 Visiting Teacher, Grade SC ...		120	128	8	—
(3)	20	22 Teachers, Grade SD ...		1,756	1,984	228	—
(4)	—	2 Teachers, Grade SE ...		—	174	174	—
(5)	12	8 Teachers, Grade SF ...		608	362	—	246
(6)	29	35 Teachers, Grade SC ...		945	1,049	104	—
(7)	1	1 Scribe, Grade G... ..		72	76	4	—
(8)	1	1 Messenger, Grade K ...		33	35	2	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(9)		Teachers-in-training ...		96	144	48	—
		Visiting Teachers ...		24	—	—	24
		Total ...	2,962	3,806	4,122	586	270
		Net Increase ...				316	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Adult Education ...	46	100	120	20	—
3		Equipment ...	497	794	630	—	164
4		School Meals ...	189	250	400	150	—
5		Government Training Insti- tutions: Fees ...	—	—	790	790	—
6		Girls' Training Centre, Kano: Fees ...	44	24	80	56	—
7		Contribution to Middle School, Yola ...	1,171	1,302	1,660	358	—
8		Purchase of Literature ...	—	32	30	—	2
9		School Gardens ...	—	60	60	—	—
10		Ibadan University College: Fees ...	—	—	140	140	—
11		Contingencies ...	27	15	20	5	—
		<i>School for Arabic Studies, Kano: Fees ...</i>	48	42	—	—	42
		<i>Yola Law School ...</i>	182	75	—	—	75
		<i>Zaria Clerical Training College ...</i>	150	—	—	—	—
		<i>Elementary Training Centres: Fees, etc....</i>	132	289	—	—	289
		Total ...	2,486	2,983	3,930	1,519	572
		Net Increase ...				947	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	2,962	3,806	4,122	316	—
		Other Charges ...	2,486	2,983	3,930	947	—
		Total, A—General ...	5,448	6,789	8,052	1,263	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment, 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual, 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XI—contd.					
		<i>B—Middle School</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Headmaster at £220 ...		190	220	30	—
(2)	5	5 Teachers, Grade SB ...		638	738	100	—
(3)	3	1 Teacher, Grade SD ...		84	90	6	—
(4)	—	2 Teachers, Grade SG ...		—	63	63	—
(5)	3	2 Subordinate Staff, Grade K ...		108	78	—	30
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Headmaster ...		12	—	—	12
		Total	£ 1,037	1,032	1,189	199	42
		Net Increase				157	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Labour	140	336	380	44	—
3		Maintenance of Pupils ...	799	705	860	155	—
4		Equipment	264	403	440	37	—
		Total	£ 1,203	1,444	1,680	236	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	1,037	1,032	1,189	157	—
		Other Charges	1,203	1,444	1,680	236	—
		Total, B—Middle School	2,240	2,476	2,869	393	—
		<i>C—Yola Law School</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Teacher, Grade F ...		108	108	—	—
(2)		Personal Allowance ...		4	4	—	—
		Total	£ 112	112	112	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Pupils ...	116	75	90	15	—
3		Equipment	1	30	30	—	—
		Total	£ 117	105	120	15	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	112	112	112	—	—
		Other Charges	117	105	120	15	—
		Total, C—Yola Law School	£ 229	217	232	15	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A.—General	5,448	6,789	8,052	1,263	—
		B.—Middle School ...	2,240	2,476	2,869	393	—
		C.—Yola Law School ...	229	217	232	15	—
		Total, Education ...	£ 7,917	9,482	11,153	1,671	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment, 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual, 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved 1948-49</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XII—SURVEY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Land Settlement Officers, Grade G		152	148	—	4
(2)	2	2 Chainmen, Grade J ... <i>Surveyor, I, Grade D ...</i>		81 84	81 —	— —	— 84
		Total	£ 173	317	229	—	88
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
	2	Equipment	28	250	100	—	50
	3	Government Training Insti- tutions: Fees	3	136	40	—	96
	4	Labour	—	—	30	30	—
		Total	£ 31	386	270	30	146
		Net Decrease					116
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	173	317	229	—	88
		Other Charges	31	386	270	—	116
		Total, Survey	£ 204	703	499	—	204
		HEAD XIII— MEDICAL AND HEALTH					
		<i>A—Medical</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Storekeeper, Grade G ...		82	84	2	—
(2)	18	20 Dispensary Attendants, Grade G		1,321	1,489	168	—
(3)	2	2 Maternity Attendants, Grade G		84	84	—	—
		Dispensary Attendants, 3, Grade J		132	—	—	132
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(4)		Midwives-in-training ...		72	72	—	—
(5)		Part-time Midwife		—	68	68	—
		Dispensary Attendants-in- training		96	—	—	96
		Total	£ 1,557	1,787	1,797	238	228
		Net Increase				10	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
	2	Labour	140	168	180	12	—
	3	Drugs and Equipment ...	387	980	1,100	120	—
	4	Leprosy Relief	400	400	400	—	—
	5	Contribution to Mission Dispensaries at Lassa and Garkida	200	200	200	—	—
	6	Subsistence of Patients ...	—	15	20	5	—
	7	Government Training Insti- tutions: Fees		—	70	70	—
		Total	£ 1,527	1,763	1,970	207	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XIII—contd.					
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	1,557	1,787	1,797	10	—
		Other Charges ...	1,627	1,763	1,970	207	—
		Total, A—Medical ...£	3,184	3,550	3,767	217	—
		<i>B—Health</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1(1)	1	1 Head Inspector, Grade F		84	93	9	—
(2)	13	13 Inspectors, Grade G ...		877	906	29	—
(3)	2	6 Vaccinators, Grade J ...		96	272	176	—
		Total£	929	1,057	1,271	214	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
	3	Labour ...	249	420	500	80	—
	4	Drugs and Equipment	35	60	60	—	—
	5	Sanitation ...	42	70	90	20	—
		Government Training Insti- tutions: Fees ...	34	96	70	—	26
		<i>Vaccination Allowances</i>	49	70	—	—	70
		Total£	409	716	72	100	96
		Net Increase ...				4	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	929	1,057	1,271	214	—
		Other Charges ...	409	716	720	4	—
		Total, B—Health ...£	1,338	1,773	1,991	218	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A—Medical ...	3,184	3,550	3,767	217	—
		B—Health ...	1,338	1,773	1,991	218	—
		Total, Medical and Health£	4,522	5,323	5,758	435	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1(1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade D ...		155	170	15	—
(2)	14	14 Assistants, Grade G ...		612	765	153	—
(3)	13	13 Overseers, Grade J ...		565	556	—	9
(4)	1	1 Messenger, Grade K ...		34	35	1	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(5)		Ploughmen Instructors ...		—	120	120	—
		Total£	1,040	1,366	1,646	289	9
		Net Increase ...				280	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
	3	Demonstration Farms ...	143	135	140	5	—
	4	Nurseries and Gardens ...	22	40	40	—	—
		Anti-Erosion Work ...	70	200	300	100	—
		Carried forward £	235	375	480	105	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Estab- lishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	235	375	480	105	—
		<i>HEAD XIV—contd.</i>					
5		Government Training Insti- tutions: Fees	—	216	230	14	—
6		Mixed Farming	—	—	50	50	—
		<i>Plant and Equipment</i>	—	10	—	—	10
		Total	235	601	760	169	10
		Net Increase				159	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	1,040	1,366	1,646	280	—
		Other Charges	235	601	760	159	—
		Total, Agriculture	1,275	1,967	2,406	439	—
		<i>HEAD XV—FORESTRY</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade F		92	96	4	—
(2)	1	1 Surveyor, Grade F		72	72	—	—
(3)	16	16 Forest Guards, Grade G		1,050	1,080	30	—
(4)	4	4 Forest Guards, Grade J		174	170	—	4
(5)	4	1 Messenger, Grade K		26	28	2	—
		Total	1,127	1,414	1,446	36	4
		Net Increase				32	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Development	119	170	170	—	—
3		Survey and Demarcation	69	200	200	—	—
4		Labour	341	400	400	—	—
		<i>Forestry Training Schools...</i>	—	204	—	—	204
		Total	529	974	770	—	204
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	1,127	1,414	1,446	32	—
		Other Charges	529	974	770	—	204
		Total, Forestry	1,656	2,388	2,216	32	204
		Net Decrease					172
		<i>HEAD XVI—PENSIONS, ETC.</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Pensions	—	—	260	260	—
2		Gratuities	—	—	500	500	—
3		Compassionate Allowances	—	—	300	300	—
4		Temporary Increases	—	—	70	70	—
		Total, Pensions, etc.	—	—	1,130	1,130	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1948-49</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved 1948-49</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>In- crease</i>	<i>De- crease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XVII—DISTRICT COUNCILS' FUNDS					
		<i>Allocations to Districts</i>					
1		Balala		—	85	85	—
2		Belel		—	30	30	—
3		Chamba Binyeri		—	65	65	—
4		Chamba Gurampawo		—	55	55	—
5		Chamba Nassarawo		—	175	175	—
6		Chamba Tsugu		—	75	75	—
7		Chamba Yebbi		—	25	25	—
8		Cubunawa		—	270	270	—
9		Ga'anda		—	185	185	—
10		Gashaka		—	45	45	—
11		Girei		—	80	80	—
12		Gurin		—	45	45	—
13		Holma		—	40	40	—
14		Kilba		—	170	170	—
15		Madagali		—	210	210	—
16		Malabu		—	65	65	—
17		Mambilla		—	185	185	—
18		Maiha		—	80	80	—
19		Mayo Belwa		—	100	100	—
20		Mayo Farang		—	60	60	—
21		Mayo Ine		—	40	40	—
22		Mubi		—	400	400	—
23		Namtari		—	40	40	—
24		Song		—	75	75	—
25		Toungo		—	55	55	—
26		Uba		—	200	200	—
27		Verre		—	115	115	—
28		Yandam Waka		—	55	55	—
29		Yola		—	145	145	—
30		Yungur		—	100	100	—
31		Zumo		—	40	40	—
		Total, District Councils' Funds	—	—	3,310	3,310	—
		HEAD XVIII— TRADE AND INDUSTRIES					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Sugar Production		—	300	300	—
2		Rope and Twine Production		—	30	30	—
3		Vegetable Production		—	20	20	—
		Total, Trade and Indus- tries	—	—	350	350	—
		RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURE					
		<i>Works on behalf of Govern- ment</i>	19,323	25,000	—	—	25,000
		<i>Works on behalf of other N.As.</i>	376	285	—	—	285
		<i>Mayo Belwa-Jada-Toungo Road, R.F.N., Colonial Development and Welfare Share (50%)</i>	—	1,500	—	—	1,500
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	19,699	26,785	—	—	26,785

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		£	£	£	£	£
	<i>Brought forward</i>	19,699	26,785	—	—	26,785
	HEAD XVIII—contd					
	<i>Erection of Elementary</i>					
	<i>Schools, Government</i>					
	<i>Share (50%)</i>		325	—	—	325
	<i>Erection of Middle School,</i>	7,961	7,500	—	—	7,500
	<i>Government Share (50%)</i>					
	<i>Erection of Dispensaries and</i>					
	<i>Health Centres, Govern-</i>					
	<i>ment Share (50%)</i>	—	1,250	—	—	1,250
	<i>Collection of Water Rate on</i>					
	<i>behalf of Government</i>	—	36	—	—	36
	<i>Purchase of School Equip-</i>					
	<i>ment on behalf of other</i>					
	<i>N.As.</i>	—	434	—	—	434
	<i>Total, Recoverable Ex-</i>					
	<i>penditure</i>	27,660	36,330	—	—	36,330

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Details of Expenditure		Total Estimated Cost	Estimated Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1949	Estimated Expenditure 1949-50
		£	£	£
HEAD XIX—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY				
1	Minor Works	2,000	400	400
2	Road Improvements	10,500	7,400	3,100
3	Mayo Belwa-Jada-Toungo Road, R.F.N.	55,000	3,000	4,000†
4	Erection and Extension of Elementary Schools	16,770	3,240	3,390†
5	Temporary Shelters for new Elementary Classes	720	460	100
6	Dispensaries and Health Centre	7,000	2,856	2,444†
7	Middle School	36,000	31,000	5,000†
8	Staff Quarters at Middle School	1,260	—	1,260
9	Veterinary Centres	4,500	2,825	1,675
10	Lock-ups	1,400	450	450
11	Court Houses	1,100	550	550
12	Market Improvements	2,000	1,000	500
13	Prison Reconstruction, Yola and Mubi ...	4,300	—	4,300*
14	Lay-out Serti	450	—	450
15	Rural Development	1,000	345	200
16	Central Medical Store	300	—	300
17	Jimeta Town Planning	500	100	400
18	Yola Town Planning	400	210	190
19	Re-building of Elementary Schools ...	1,800	720	—
Total, Works Extraordinary ...£		147,000	54,556	28,709
			£	
Total Actual Expenditure, 1947-48			14,322	
Total Approved Estimate, 1948-49			27,790	
Total Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50			28,709	
Net Increase			919	

* Not to be expended without specific sanction.

† 50 per cent. grant payable from Colonial Development and Welfare/Government Funds credited to Revenue Head IX.

BORNU PROVINCE

Dikwa Native Treasury—Serving Dikwa Emirate

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1948:			
Special Reserve:			
Investments (C.A.)	2,270		
Fixed Deposits	—		
			2,270
Development Funds:			
Investments (C.A. and Local)	25,086		
Fixed Deposits	10,500		
Nigerian Savings Certificates	375		
Cash or on Current Account	23,804		
Total	£59,765		
Add excess of Advances over Deposits	296		
			60,061
Total Reserve Funds			62,311
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1948-49:			
Ordinary	37,670		
Trade and Industries	210		
Reimbursements	—		
			37,880
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1948-49:			
Ordinary:			
Recurrent	£29,081		
Special	1,000		
			30,081
Trade and Industries			200
Recoverable			
Extraordinary			7,250
			37,531
Balance to Reserve Funds			149
Estimated Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1949			62,680
Estimated Revenue, 1949-50:			
Ordinary	39,394	(A)	
Trade and Industries	210		
Grants—Capital Works	375		
			39,979
Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50:			
Ordinary:			
Recurrent	£31,742	(B)	
Special	1,700		
			33,442
Trade and Industries			200
Extraordinary			8,630
			42,272
Balance from Reserve Funds			2,281
Estimated Reserve Funds, 31st March, 1950:			
Special Reserve	4,800		
Development Funds	55,587		
			60,387

NOTE:—Estimated ordinary revenue ('A' above) £39,394
 Estimated recurrent expenditure ('B' above) £31,742

Estimated Surplus £7,652

Estimated surplus is 19.4 per cent. of estimated ordinary revenue.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (as at 31st March, 1948)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Face Value</i>		<i>Cost Price</i>	
	£	<i>s. d.</i>	£	<i>s. d.</i>
British Guiana 5%, 1949-69	1,012	11 2	1,000	0 0
Nigeria 6%, 1949-79	256	19 10	292	7 1
Gold Coast 3%, 1963	428	1 3	453	8 5
Gold Coast 3%, 1954-59	220	5 7	220	5 7
Gold Coast 4½%, 1956	1,192	5 0	1,086	5 9
Funding Loan 2½%, 1956-61	3,413	15 8	3,000	0 0
3% British Bonds, 1960-70	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
3% Savings Bonds, 1965-75	5,050	0 0	5,050	0 0
Ceylon 3%, 1959-64	7,766	19 10	8,000	0 0
New Zealand 3½%, 1962-65	1,167	3 3	1,230	13 4
2% Defence Bonds (4th Issue)	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
Nigeria 2½%, 1966-71	1,073	4 6	1,052	6 6
Nigerian Government 3½% Loan, 1956-61	2,000	0 0	1,960	0 0
Total	27,581	6 1	27,355	19 3

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

Details of Revenue		Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	Revised 1948-49	1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I	General Tax	20,999	19,299	20,913	21,900	2,601	—
II	Jangali	9,130	8,500	11,896	11,400	2,900	—
III	Native Courts	1,574	1,300	1,570	1,550	250	—
IV	Interest on Investments	1,171	1,100	1,100	1,100	—	—
V	Miscellaneous	421	243	321	363	120	—
I-V	Local Revenue	33,295	30,442	35,800	36,313	5,871	—
VI	Grants, etc., from Regional Funds	2,271	1,870	1,870	3,081	1,211	—
VII	Grants, etc., from other Sources	—	—	—	—	—	—
I-VII	Ordinary Revenue	35,566	32,312	37,670	39,394	7,082	—
	Net Increase... ..	—	210	210	210	7,082	—
VIII	Trade and Industries	—	—	—	375	375	—
IX	Grants—Capital Works	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reimbursements	176	1,080	—	—	—	1,080
	Total, Revenue	35,742	33,602	37,880	39,979	7,457	1,080
	Net Increase... ..	—	—	—	—	6,377	—

Distribution of Taxes		General Tax	Jangali
		£	£
Regional Share		2,780	1,267
N.A. Share		21,900	11,400
	Total, Tax	<u>£24,680</u>	<u>12,667</u>

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	% 1949-50	Details of Expenditure	Approved Estimate 1948-49	Estimate 1949-50				Increase	Decrease
				Personal Emolu- ments	Other Charges	Special Expendi- ture	Total		
I	10.8	Central Administration	£ 3,630	£ 3,617	£ —	£ —	£ 3,617	£ —	£ 13
II	8.1	District Administration	2,705	2,714	—	—	2,714	9	—
III	5.3	Village Administration	1,762	1,765	—	—	1,765	3	—
IV	3.8	Judicial	1,280	1,270	10	—	1,280	—	—
V	2.2	Treasury	674	674	50	—	724	50	—
VI	10.4	Police	3,435	3,216	280	—	3,496	61	—
VII	8.1	Prisons	2,404	1,353	1,340	—	2,693	289	—
VIII	2.3	Miscellaneous	862	18	740	—	758	—	104
IX	17.6	Works Recurrent	4,649	1,606	2,580	1,700	5,886	1,237	—
X	1.6	Veterinary	501	344	200	—	544	43	—
XI	16.7	Education	4,801	3,046	2,540	—	5,586	785	—
XII	0.4	Survey	166	112	10	—	122	—	44
XIII	7.1	Medical and Health	1,996	1,121	1,240	—	2,361	365	—
XIV	1.6	Agriculture	537	171	370	—	541	4	—
XV	1.8	Forestry	679	330	270	—	600	—	79
XVI	0.8	Pensions, etc.	—	—	270	270	270	270	—
XVII	1.4	District Councils' Funds	—	—	485	—	485	485	—
i-XVII	100%	Ordinary (Recurrent and Special) Expenditure...£	30,081	21,357	10,385	1,700	33,442	3,601	240
		Net Increase						3,361	
XVIII		Trade and Industries	200	—	200	—	200	—	—
XIX		Works Extraordinary	7,250	—	—	8,630	8,630	1,380	—
		Recoverable Expenditure	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	1,080
		Total, Expenditure	£38,611	21,357	10,585	10,330	42,272	4,741	1,080
		Net Increase						3,661	

REVENUE

<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1947-48</i>	<i>Approved 1948-49</i>	<i>Revised 1948-49</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. GENERAL TAX	20,999	19,299	20,913	21,900	2,601	—
II. JANGALI	9,130	8,500	11,896	11,400	2,900	—
III. NATIVE COURTS:						
1. Fines and Confiscations ...	881	800	850	850	50	—
2. Fees, etc.	693	500	720	700	200	—
IV. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS ...	1,171	1,100	1,100	1,100	—	—
V. MISCELLANEOUS:						
1. Prison Earnings	39	20	20	20	—	—
2. Dog Licensing	6	5	5	5	—	—
3. Hire of Motor Transport ...	117	80	80	80	—	—
4. Sale of Literature	—	28	28	36	8	—
5. Refund of Subsistence of Pupils at Training Institu- tions	—	—	—	54	54	—
6. Slaughter Fees	16	10	26	26	16	—
7. Agricultural Extension	31	25	26	26	1	—
8. Mixed Farming	—	10	10	10	—	—
9. Forestry Fees	9	10	6	6	—	4
10. Other Receipts	203	50	120	100	50	—
<i>School Fees</i>	—	5	—	—	—	5
Total, Local Revenue ...£	33,295	30,442	35,800	36,313	5,880	9
VI. GRANTS, ETC., FROM REGIONAL FUNDS:						
1. Veterinary Staff Salaries ...	—	—	—	158	158	—
2. Education	478	1,270	1,270	2,223	953	—
3. Maintenance of Dispensaries <i>Arrears of Salaries</i>	1,793	600	600	700	100	—
VII. GRANTS, ETC., FROM OTHER SOURCES	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Ordinary Revenue ...£	35,566	32,312	37,670	39,394	7,091	9
Net Increase					7,082	
VIII. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES:						
1. Sale of Corn	—	105	105	210	105	—
<i>Sale of Scrap Metal</i>	—	105	105	—	—	105
Total, Trade and Industries£	—	210	210	210	105	105
IX. GRANTS—CAPITAL WORKS:						
1. Erection of Elementary Schools: Government Grant (50 per cent.) ...	—	—	—	375	375	—
<i>Reimbursements:</i>						
<i>Works on behalf of Govern- ment</i>	—	415	—	—	—	415
<i>Works on behalf of other N.A.</i>	27	50	—	—	—	50
<i>Erection of Elementary School, Government Grant (50 per cent.)</i>	—	150	—	—	—	150
<i>Erection of Dispensary, Government Grant (50 per cent.)</i>	—	300	—	—	—	300
<i>Supernumerary Staff, ex- army</i>	149	165	—	—	—	165
Total, Reimbursements ...£	176	1,080	—	—	—	1,080

EXPENDITURE

Establishment 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION							
<i>Personal Emoluments</i>							
(1)	1	1 Emir at £1,800 ...		1,800	1,800	—	—
(2)		Establishment Allowance...		180	180	—	—
(3)	1	1 Waziri at £240 ...		240	240	—	—
(4)	1	1 Councillor at £180 ...		180	180	—	—
(5)	1	1 Scribe, Grade D... ..		144	160	16	—
(6)	1	1 Scribe, Grade E		98	84	—	14
(7)	2	3 Scribes, Grade G		168	244	76	—
(8)	2	1 Scribe, Grade H... ..		116	45	—	71
(9)	1	1 Scribe, Grade J		24	27	3	—
(10)	1	1 Iyalema at £39		39	39	—	—
(11)	3	3 Iyalemas at various rates not exceeding £36		99	108	9	—
(12)	1	1 Chief Zubat at £66		66	66	—	—
(13)	7	7 Zubats at various rates not exceeding £33		233	231	—	2
(14)	1	1 Messenger at £60		60	60	—	—
(15)	2	2 Messengers at various rates not exceeding £33... ..		66	66	—	—
<i>Supernumerary</i>							
(16)	1	1 Iyalema at £36		36	36	—	—
(17)	1	1 Strong Room Key Keeper at £33		33	33	—	—
<i>Allowances</i>							
(18)		Ya Magira		18	18	—	—
Total			£ 3,338	3,600	3,617	104-	87
Net Increase						17	
<i>Special</i>							
Typewriter			—	30	—	—	30
<i>Summary</i>							
Personal Emoluments			3,338	3,600	3,617	17	—
Special			—	30	—	—	30
Total, Central Adminis- tration			£ 3,338	3,630	3,617	17	30
Net Decrease							13
HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION							
<i>Personal Emoluments</i>							
(1)	2	2 District Heads at £204 ...		408	408	—	—
(2)	4	4 District Heads at £192 ...		768	768	—	—
(3)	2	2 District Heads at £180 ...		360	360	—	—
(4)	2	2 Scribes, Grade G		132	136	4	—
(5)	6	6 Scribes, Grade H		247	264	17	—
(6)	8	8 Scribes, Grade J... ..		294	282	—	12
(7)	12	12 Zubats at various rates not exceeding £33		396	396	—	—
Carried forward £				2,605	2,614	21	12

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON
EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>		2,605	2,614	21	12
		HEAD II—cont'd.					
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(8)		Clerical Assistance ...		100	100	—	—
		Total, District Adminis- tration£	2,289	2,705	2,714	21	12
		Net Increase				9	
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Village Heads at £54 ...		108	108	—	—
(2)	1	1 Village Head at £42 ...		42	42	—	—
(3)		Personal Allowance ...		16	16	—	—
(4)	2	2 Village Heads at £39 ...		78	78	—	—
(5)	75	75 Village Heads at various rates not exceeding £36...		730	733	3	—
(6)		Personal Allowances ...		163	163	—	—
(7)		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Hamlet Headmen		625	625	—	—
		Total, Village Adminis- tration£	1,652	1,762	1,765	3	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Chief Alkali at £204 ...		204	204	—	—
(2)	5	5 Alkali, Grade E ...		554	532	—	22
(3)	1	1 Registrar, Grade G ...		80	60	—	20
(4)	2	2 Scribes, Grade G ...		104	112	8	—
(5)	6	6 Scribes, Grade H ...		245	281	36	—
(6)	1	1 Messenger at £33 ...		33	33	—	—
(7)		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Alkali-in-training		48	48	—	—
		Total£	1,042	1,268	1,270	44	42
		Net Increase				2	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses	7	12	10	—	2
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	1,042	1,268	1,270	2	—
		Other Charges	7	12	10	—	2
		Total, Judicial£	1,049	1,280	1,280	2	2
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade C ...		160	170	10	—
(2)	1	1 Accountant, Grade D ...		120	128	8	—
(3)	1	1 Cashier, Grade F ...		72	72	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £		352	370	18	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>		352	370	18	—
		<i>HEAD V—contd.</i>					
(4)	2	1 Scribe, Grade G... ..		76	80	4	—
(5)	2	2 Messengers at £24		48	48	—	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
(6)	1	1 Arabic Writer, Grade J		48	48	—	—
(7)	2	2 Scribes, Grade H		120	128	8	—
		Total	£ 582	644	674	30	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Transport of Specie	—	20	20	—	—
3		Printing of Estimates	—	10	10	—	—
4		Bank Charges and Commis- sions	—	—	20	20	—
		Total	—	30	50	20	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	582	644	674	30	—
		Other Charges	—	30	50	20	—
		Total, Treasury	£ 582	674	724	50	—
		<i>HEAD VI—POLICE</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1(1)	1	1 Chief of Police, Grade PF		93	96	3	—
(2)	3	3 Sergeants, Grade PG		219	222	3	—
(3)	6	6 Corporals, Grade PH		324	399	75	—
(4)	12	12 Constables, Grade PJ		702	663	—	39
(5)	12	12 Constables, Grade PK... ..		460	483	23	—
(6)	16	16 Constables, Grade PL... ..		540	528	—	12
(7)	30	30 Askars at various rates not exceeding £33		720	720	—	—
(8)		Personal Allowance		9	9	—	—
(9)	2	<i>Supernumerary</i> 1 Sergeant, Grade PG		138	72	—	66
(10)		<i>Allowances</i> Literacy Allowances		20	24	4	—
		Total	£ 2,763	3,225	3,216	108	117
		Net Decrease					9
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Uniforms and Equipment	180	200	280	80	—
		Training Courses	—	10	—	—	10
		Total	£ 180	210	280	80	10
		Net Increase				70	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	2,763	3,225	3,216	—	9
		Other Charges	180	210	280	70	—
		Total, Police	£ 2,943	3,435	3,496	70	9
		Net Increase				61	

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Estab- lishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Head Warden, Grade PF		93	96	3	—
(2)	1	1 Senior Warden, Grade PG		75	78	3	—
(3)	4	4 Warders, Grade PJ ...		204	213	9	—
(4)	26	26 Warders, Grade PL ...		882	882	—	—
(5)	1	1 Scribe, Grade G... ..		80	84	4	—
		Total£	997	1,334	1,353	19	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Prisoners' Rations... ..	897	700	900	200	—
3		Prison Clothing and Neces- saries	373	300	380	80	—
4		Warders' Uniforms	49	60	60	—	—
		Training Courses	—	10	—	—	10
		Total£	1,319	1,070	1,340	280	10
		Net Increase				270	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	997	1,334	1,353	19	—
		Other Charges	1,319	1,070	1,340	270	—
		Total, Prison£	2,316	2,404	2,693	289	—
		HEAD VIII—MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Market Overseer at £18	30	18	18	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Libraries... ..	15	35	40	5	—
3		Leave Pay to Daily-paid Employees	—	5	10	5	—
4		Stationery	198	150	180	30	—
5		Transport Allowances	2	18	10	—	8
6		Contingencies	153	100	100	—	—
7		Travelling Allowances	5	10	10	—	—
8		Loss of Funds	—	5	10	5	—
9		Transport of Staff	257	200	350	150	—
10		Official Presents	—	15	10	—	5
11		Refunds of Revenue	—	5	10	5	—
12		Dog Licensing	—	5	10	5	—
		Repatriation of Paupers	—	2	—	—	2
		Arrears of Salaries	3,763	—	—	—	—
		Arrears of Wages	252	—	—	—	—
		Total£	4,645	550	740	205	15
		Net Increase				190	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	30	18	18	—	—
		Other Charges	4,645	550	740	190	—
		Total, Miscellaneous£	4,675	568	758	190	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD VIII—contd.					
		<i>Pensions and Gratuities</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
		<i>Pensions</i>	—	201	—	—	201
		<i>Retiring Gratuities</i> ...	141	10	—	—	10
		<i>Compassionate Allowances</i>	237	47	—	—	47
		<i>Temporary Increases</i> ...	36	36	—	—	36
		<i>Arrears of Allowances</i> ...	41	—	—	—	—
		<i>Total, Pensions and Gratuities</i>£	455	294	—	—	294
		<i>Summary</i>					
		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	4,675	568	758	190	—
		<i>Pensions and Gratuities</i> ...	455	294	—	—	294
		<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i> ...£	5,130	862	758	190	294
		<i>Net Decrease</i>					104
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		RECURRENT					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade D ...		84	84	—	—
(2)	1	1 Scribe, Grade F ...		102	72	—	30
(3)	1	1 Foreman, Grade G ...		60	64	4	—
(4)	1	1 Mechanic, Grade G ...		42	42	—	—
(5)	4	4 Drivers, Grade H ...		230	234	4	—
(6)	3	3 Artisans, Grade G ...		238	236	—	2
(7)	3	3 Artisans, Grade H ...		172	184	12	—
(8)		<i>Personal Allowances</i> ...		40	40	—	—
(9)	10	10 Artisans, Grade J ...		420	450	30	—
(10)	1	1 Road Overseer, Grade H		52	56	4	—
(11)	2	2 Messengers at various rates not exceeding £36...		72	72	—	—
(12)	1	1 Storeman, Grade J ...		48	48	—	—
(13)	1	<i>Supernumerary</i>					
		1 Overseer at £24 ...		24	24	—	—
		<i>Total</i>£	1,368	1,584	1,606	54	32
		<i>Net Increase</i>				22	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of N.A. Roads	487	475	480	5	—
3		Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	799	600	800	200	—
4		Maintenance of Buildings	796	950	900	—	50
5		Maintenance of Brickfield	29	50	50	—	—
6		Purchase of Stores ...	150	150	150	—	—
7		Insurance of Motor Vehicles	17	20	20	—	—
8		Maintenance of Wells ...	96	40	50	10	—
9		Maintenance of Ox-Carts	—	50	50	—	—
10		Purchase of Ox-Carts ...	—	—	80	80	—
		<i>Training Courses</i>	—	10	—	—	10
		<i>Total</i>£	2,374	2,345	2,580	295	60
		<i>Net Increase</i>				235	

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD IX—contd.					
		<i>Special</i>					
11		Motor Vehicles	600	600	1,700	1,100	—
		Ox-Carts	—	50	—	—	50
		Workshop Equipment Timber	—	70	—	—	70
		Timber	92	—	—	—	—
		Total£	692	720	1,700	1,100	120
		Net Increase				980	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	1,368	1,584	1,606	22	—
		Other Charges	2,374	2,345	2,580	235	—
		Special	692	720	1,700	980	—
		Total, Works Recurrent £	4,434	4,649	5,886	1,237	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Assistants, Grade F ...		84	188	104	—
(2)	4	4 Assistants, Grade G ...		232	156	—	76
		Total£	337	316	344	104	76
		Net Increase				28	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Labour	14	30	30	—	—
3		Drugs and Equipment ...	53	60	60	—	—
4		Disease Control	—	10	10	—	—
5		Fodder	5	5	10	5	—
6		Hides and Skins Improve- ment	40	50	50	—	—
7		Contingencies	—	5	10	5	—
8		Government Training In- stitutions: Fees	—	25	30	5	—
		Total£	112	185	200	15	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	337	316	344	28	—
		Other Charges	112	185	200	15	—
		Total, Veterinary ...£	449	501	544	43	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Headmaster, Grade SC...		96	112	16	—
(2)	7	8 Teachers, Grade SD ...		582	700	118	—
(3)	7	8 Teachers, Grade SE ...		552	660	108	—
(4)	3	5 Teachers, Grade SF ...		176	292	116	—
(5)	5	4 Teachers, Grade SG ...		194	188	—	6
(6)	8	9 Arabic Teachers, Grade SG		289	312	23	—
(7)	6	12 Pupil Teachers and Crafts Instructors, Grade.SG...		198	440	242	—
		Carried forward £		2,087	2,704	623	6

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>		2,087	2,704	623	6
		HEAD XI— <i>cont'd.</i>					
(8)	8	5 Crafts Instructors, Grade K		235	143	—	92
(9)		Personal Allowance		22	22	—	—
(10)	—	1 Visiting Teacher, Grade SC		—	120	120	—
(11)		Personal Allowance		—	24	24	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
(12)	1	1 Emir's Representative at £33		33	33	—	—
		Crafts Instructors, 4, Grade J		162	—	—	162
		Total	£ 2,082	2,539	3,046	767	260
		Net Increase				507	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Government Training Institutions: Fees	87	416	450	34	—
3		Contribution to Maiduguri Middle School	650	563	910	347	—
4		Equipment	425	400	600	200	—
5		School Meals	348	350	450	100	—
6		Assistance to Scouting	2	5	10	5	—
7		Girls' Training Centre, Kano: Fees	—	100	80	—	20
8		Purchase of Literature	—	30	40	10	—
		Adult Education	41	100	—	—	100
		Visiting Teacher: Contribution to Bornu N.A.	95	98	—	—	98
		Women's Training Centre, Sokoto: Fees	22	—	—	—	—
		Total	£ 1,670	2,062	2,540	696	218
		Net Increase				478	
		<i>Special Furniture for Elementary School</i>	167	200	—	—	200
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	2,082	2,539	3,046	507	—
		Other Charges	1,670	2,062	2,540	478	—
		Special	167	200	—	—	200
		Total, Education	£ 3,919	4,801	5,586	985	200
		Net Increase				785	
		HEAD XII—SURVEY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
(1)	1	1 Land Settlement Officer, Grade G		72	76	4	—
(2)	1	1 Chainman, Grade K		39	36	—	3
		Total	£ 84	111	112	4	3
		Net Increase				1	

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XII—contd.					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Labour	—	5	10	5	—
		<i>Special</i>					
		Survey Equipment	4	50	—	—	50
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	84	111	112	1	—
		Other Charges	—	5	10	5	—
		Special	4	50	—	—	50
		Total, Survey£	88	166	122	6	50
		Net Decrease					44
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL AND HEALTH					
		<i>A—Medical</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	3	3 Dispensary Attendants, Grade F		272	296	24	—
(2)	5	5 Dispensary Attendants, Grade G		196	296	100	—
(3)	1	1 Dresser, Grade K		36	36	—	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(4)		Dispensary Attendants-in- training		78	39	—	39
		Total£	426	582	667	124	39
		Net Increase				85	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment	348	570	600	30	—
3		Subsistence of Lepers: Molai Settlement	235	190	230	40	—
4		Government Training Insti- tutions: Fees	—	46	50	4	—
5		Labour	70	85	140	55	—
6		Maintenance of Lepers	—	—	130	130	—
		Total£	653	891	1,150	259	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	426	582	667	85	—
		Other Charges	653	891	1,150	259	—
		Total, A—Medical ...£	1,079	1,473	1,817	344	—
		<i>B—Health</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Inspectors Grade G		156	160	4	—
(2)	1	1 Vaccinator, Grade G		84	84	—	—
(3)	1	1 Vaccinator, Grade H		56	56	—	—
(4)		Personal Allowance		20	20	—	—
		Carried forward £		316	320	4	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>		316	320	4	—
(5)	4	HEAD XIII— <i>contd.</i>					
(6)		4 Vaccinators, Grade K ...		147	122	—	25
		Personal Allowance ...		—	12	12	—
		Total£	404	463	454	16	25
		Net Decrease					9
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ...	5	10	30	20	—
3		Labour	19	30	50	20	—
4		Maintenance of Sanitary Structures	—	—	10	10	—
		<i>Venereal Disease Campaign</i>	—	20	—	—	20
		Total£	24	60	90	50	20
		Net Increase				30	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	404	463	454	—	9
		Other Charges	24	60	90	30	—
		Total, B—Health ...£	428	523	544	66	45
		Net Increase				21	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A—Medical	1,079	1,473	1,817	344	—
		B—Health	428	523	544	21	—
		Total, Medical and Health£	1,507	1,996	2,361	365	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
(1)	1	1 Assistant, Grade F ...		92	96	4	—
(2)	2	2 Assistants, Grade G ...		42	42	—	—
(3)	1	1 Nurseryman, Grade J ...		33	33	—	—
		Total£	93	167	171	4	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Development	17	60	60	—	—
3		Demonstration Farms and Nurseries	210	300	300	—	—
4		Government Training Insti- tutions: Fees	—	10	10	—	—
		Total£	227	370	370	—	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	93	167	171	4	—
		Other Charges	227	370	370	—	—
		Total, Agriculture ...£	320	537	541	4	—

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1948-49		Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Forester, Grade F ...		96	72	—	24
(2)	2	2 Forest Guards, Grade G ...		168	84	—	84
(3)	3	3 Forest Guards, Grade J ...		81	84	3	—
(4)	2	2 Patrolmen, Grade K ...		48	54	6	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
(5)	1	1 Emir's Representative at £36		36	36	—	—
		Total	298	429	330	9	108
		Net Decrease					99
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Labour	129	180	180	—	—
3		Development	33	40	40	—	—
4		Survey and Demarcation ...	12	20	20	—	—
5		Anti-erosion Work	—	—	30	30	—
		Training Courses	—	10	—	—	10
		Total	174	250	270	30	10
		Net Increase				20	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ...	298	429	330	—	99
		Other Charges	174	250	270	20	—
		Total, Forestry ...£	472	679	600	20	99
		Net Decrease					79
		HEAD XVI—PENSIONS, ETC.					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Pensions		—	170	170	—
2		Gratuities		—	10	10	—
3		Compassionate Allowances		—	50	50	—
4		Temporary Increases ...		—	40	40	—
		Total, Pensions, etc. ...£	—	—	270	270	—
		HEAD XVII—DISTRICT COUNCILS' FUNDS					
		<i>Allocations to Districts</i>					
1		Bama		—	245	245	—
2		Gulumba		—	135	135	—
3		Gwoza		—	105	105	—
		Total, District Councils' Funds	—	—	485	485	—
		HEAD XVIII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES					
1		Purchase of Corn		100	200	100	—
		Purchase of Scrap Metal ...		100	—	—	100
		Total, Trade and Indus- tries	—	200	200	100	100

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1947-48	Approved 1948-49	1949-50	In- crease	De- crease
		£	£	£	£	£
	HEAD XVIII—contd.					
	<i>Recoverable Expenditure</i>					
	<i>Works on behalf of Govern- ment</i>	—	415	—	—	415
	<i>Works on behalf of other N.A.</i>	14	50	—	—	50
	<i>Erection of Elementary Schools, Government Share (50 per cent.)</i> ...	—	150	—	—	150
	<i>Erection of Dispensaries, Government Share (50 per cent.)</i>	—	300	—	—	300
	<i>Supernumerary Staff, ex- army</i>	149	165	—	—	165
	<i>Total, Recoverable Expen- diture</i>	163	1,080	—	—	1,080

Sub-head		Total Estimated Cost	Estimated Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1949	Estimated Expenditure 1949-50
		£	£	£
	HEAD XIX—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY			
1	Rural Development	5,000	—	1,000
2	Town Improvements	2,000	135	500
3	Brick Kilns... ..	450	320	130
4	Rural Water Supply	1,000	100	100
5	Erection of Elementary Schools	3,000	—	750*
6	Road Construction	5,250	250	100
7	New Office and Treasury	7,500	5,000	2,500
8	Police Barracks and Offices	5,000	—	800
9	Rebuilding of Dispensaries	2,000	—	750
10	Veterinary Clinic	1,000	—	1,000
11	Rebuilding of Workshops	2,000	—	1,000
	Total, Works Extraordinary	34,200	5,805	8,630

		£
Total Actual Expenditure 1947-48	...	2,188
Total Approved Estimate, 1948-49	...	7,250
Total Estimated Expenditure, 1949-50...	...	8,630
Net Increase	...	1,380

* 50 per cent. grant payable from Government Funds credited to Revenue Head IX.

F. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, 1948-49
 Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare, Cameroons under
 United Kingdom Trusteeship

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>C.D. & W.</i>	<i>Nigeria Recurrent</i>	<i>Nigeria Loan</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	£	£	£	£	
Electricity	—	—	5,772	5,772	
Marine	—	—	—	—	
Telecommunications	—	—	—	—	
Agriculture	825	—	—	825	
Veterinary	5,120	—	—	5,120	
Forestry	446	—	—	446	
Rural Water Supply	74	—	—	74	
Urban Water Supply	—	—	—	—	
Road Development	3,738	—	—	3,738	
Medical and Health	3,519	—	—	3,519	
Education	—	3,861	25,900	29,761	
Town Planning and Village Reconstruction	—	—	—	—	
Building Programme	2,312	—	5,944	8,256	
Total ...	16,034	3,861	37,616	57,511	

G. MEDICAL FIELD UNIT SURVEYS, 1949

Relative prevalence of endemic diseases, together with percentage of incidence (approximate).

	<i>Eastern Balong Group Kumba Divi- sion</i>	<i>N.W. Area Kumba Divi- sion</i>	<i>Bafut Area Bamenda Divi- sion</i>
Number of persons examined	3,460	4,548	8,264
Malaria (Splenic Index) ...	47.65	32.70	5.53
Leprosy	0.60	0.90	0.78
Tuberculosis	—	0.10	0.06
Gonorrhoea (Adult Males) ...	13.1	10.40	4.12
Trypanosomiasis	0.40	0.02	0.01
Filariasis	50.80	50.50	9.08
Helminthiasis	73.5	98.70	78.13
Yaws	1.90	4.70	7.03
Scabies	12.10	13.10	4.42
Tropical Ulcer	3.20	3.80	2.40
Eye Diseases	1.96	2.70	3.81
Blindness	—	0.30	0.10

H. DECLARATIONS OF PROTECTED TREES AND TARIFFS

(i) Resident's declarations in respect of the Victoria and Kumba Divisions:

"THE FORESTRY REGULATIONS, 1943

Under regulation 3 of the above regulations I hereby declare that within the Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province:—

- (i) All those trees included within Schedule A of the Forestry Regulations, 1938, shall be Protected Trees.
- (ii) All Minor Forest Produce included within Schedule B of the Forestry Regulations, 1938, with the exception of rubber from wild rubber-yielding trees and vines shall be Protected Minor Forest Produce.

THE TARIFF

The fees and royalties payable in respect of Protected Trees and Protected Minor Forest Produce and the minimum girths below which Protected Trees may not be felled without special authorisation of the Conservator of Forests, Enugu, shall be as set out in Schedules A and B of the Forestry Regulations 1938.

The fee and royalty payable on firewood derived from Protected Trees shall be 6d. and 4d. respectively for every cord of 128 cubic feet (8' × 4' × 4').

(Sgd.) J. W. HARTLEY,

*Acting Resident,
Cameroons Province."*

"THE FORESTRY REGULATIONS, 1943

Under Regulation 42 of the above Regulations I hereby declare that within the Victoria and the Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province, Triplochiton shall, with effect from 1st June, 1946, be raised from the

Third to the Second Class of Protected Trees, and the fees and Royalties payable become 32s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. respectively.

(Sgd.) A. F. B. BRIDGES,

*Resident,
Cameroons Province.*

Dated 8th May, 1946.

(ii) Resident's declaration in respect of Kumba Division

FORESTRY REGULATIONS NO. 43 OF 1943

PUBLIC NOTICE

Under Regulation of the Forestry Regulations I hereby declare that within the Kumba Division of the Cameroons Province:—

- (i) The trees listed in the first schedule hereto shall be protected and that the fees, royalties and minimum felling girth shall be as shown in the Schedule.
 - (ii) The fees and royalties on poles and fuel shall be shown as in the second and third schedules hereto.
 - (iii) The Provincial Forest Officer is authorised to instruct at his discretion that fees and royalties shall be paid at the volume rates set forth in the fourth Schedule hereto.
2. This declaration shall come into force on the 1st October, 1948.
 3. On the coming into force of this declaration, the declaration of 1st July, 1947, shall be regarded as superseded.

Dated at Buea this 6th day of September, 1948.

(Sgd.) A. F. B. BRIDGES,

*Senior Resident,
Cameroons Province.*

DECLARATION AND TARIFF OF PROTECTED TREES
KUMBA DIVISION

	Fee	Royalty	Total	Minimum Felling Girth
<i>Class 1</i>				
Chlorophora excelsa	£2	£2	£4	10 feet
<i>Class 2</i>				
Entandrophragma, all species...	30s.	30s.	£3	10 feet
Guarea, all species				
Khaya, all species				
Lovoa Klaineana				
Sarcocephalus, all species				
<i>Class 3</i>				
Azelia, all species	£1	£1	£2	10 feet
Brachystegia, all species				
Canarium schweinfurthii				
Cylicodiscus gabonensis				
Distemonanthus benthamianus				
Gossweilerodendron balamiferum				
Lophira procera				
Manikara, all species				
Mimusops, all species				
Piptadenia, all species				
Terminalia, all species				
Triplochiton acleroxyton				

	<i>Fee</i>	<i>Royalty</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Minimum Felling Girth</i>
<i>Class 4</i>				
Combretodendron africanum...	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	25s.	6 feet
Copaifera, all species				
Daniellia, all species				
Detarium senegalense				
Desbordesia oblonga				
Erythrophleum, all species				
Hylodendron gabonensis				
Irvingia gabonensis				
Klainedoxa gabonensis				
Mansonina altissima				
Mitragyna, all species				
Pteocarpus, all species				
Pycnanthus angolense				
Alstonia congensis				
<i>Class 5</i>				
Albizzia, all species	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	12s. 6d.	6 feet
Cordia, all species				
Cynometra, all species				
Diospyros, all species				
Erythrina excelsa				
Parinarium, all species				
Parkia bicolor				
Saccoglottis gabonensis				
Staudtia, all species				
Sterculia, all species				
<i>Class 6</i>				
Mangrove	...	...	...	Trees over 20 inches girth: fee 1s. 6d.; royalties 1s. 6d. Trees under 20 inches girth: fee 3d.; royalties 3d. (except when taken under fuel permit).

FOURTH SCHEDULE
TARIFF FOR VOLUME OUT-TURN

<i>Species</i>	<i>Rate per cubic foot</i>
Khaya	3d.
Chlorophora	5d.
Lovoa	5d.
Cistan'hera	5d.
Mansonina	5d.
Sarcocephalus	4½d.
Entandrophragma spp.	4d.
Guarea	4d.
Mimusopa	4d.
Piptadenia	3d.
Afzelia	3d.
Distemonanthus	3d.
Albizzia	3d.
Terminalia ivorensis	2½d.
Gossweilerodendron	2½d.
Triplochiton	2½d.
Terminalia superba	2d.
Lophira procera	2d.
Pycnanthus angolense	2d.
Staudtia	2d.
Cynometra spp.	2d.
Copaifera spp.	2d.
Mitragyna	2d.
Others	1½d.

Poles from any species other than Classes 1 to 3
For 100 poles up to 25 feet long

	<i>Fee</i>	<i>Royalty</i>	<i>Total</i>
20 to 25 inches basal girth	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.	17s. 6d.
15 to 20 inches " "	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	12s. 6d.
10 to 15 inches " "	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Under 10 inches " "	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	2s. 6d.

<i>Declaration</i>	THIRD SCHEDULE			<i>Tariff</i>
	<i>Fee</i>	<i>Royalty</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>Fuel taken from any species other than Classes 1 to 3</i>				
Fuel Receipt. Per Cord of 128 cubic feet stacked measurement	6d.	6d.	1s.	

(Sgd.) A. F. B. BRIDGES,
Senior Resident,
Cameroons Province.

(iii) Summary of Public Notice in respect of Bamenda and Mamfe Divisions

By Public Notice No. 62 of 1949, dated 25th March, 1949, Gazette No. 15, the Regulations were withdrawn from operation in Bamenda and Mamfe Divisions outside all Forest Reserves and the proposed Mawne River Reserve.

(iv) Native Authority Declaration in respect of Adamawa Native Administration

DECLARATION OF PROTECTED TREES, FOREST PRODUCE AND TARIFF, ADAMAWA AREA

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Adamawa Native Authority by Rules 3 and 36 of the Forestry (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules, 1941, made under Section 42 of the Forestry Ordinance, 1937, with the approval of the Resident, Adamawa Province, and of the Conservator of Forests in the case of fees, royalties and minimum girth, in any area of native lands other than forest reserves and communal forestry areas within the jurisdiction of the Adamawa Native Administration the trees mentioned in Schedule A hereto are declared to be protected trees, the forest produce in Schedule B hereto to be protected forest produce and the trees in Schedule C hereto farm trees.

2. The fees and royalties shown in Schedule A and B hereto shall be the fees and royalties payable in respect of such protected trees, protected minor forest produce and firewood.

3. The girths shown in Schedule A hereto shall be the minimum of girths below which such protected trees shall not be cut without the special authorisation of the Adamawa Native Authority.

SCHEDULE A

1st Class Trees

Fee 50s., *Royalty* 10s., *Total* 60s.

								<i>Min. girth limit Feet</i>
<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i> ... ..	...	...	Iroko	...	...	...	...	10
<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i> ... ..	...	...	Male	...	...	...	...	10

2nd Class Trees

Fee 32s. 6d., *Royalty* 7s. 6d., *Total* 40s.

<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> ... ..	...	...	Atilis	...	...	...	...	9
<i>Piptadenia africana</i> ... ..	...	...	Dorowan Kurmi	...	...	...	...	9
<i>Piptadenia kerstingii</i>... ..	...	...	Dorowan Kurmi	...	...	...	...	9

3rd Class Trees

Fee 15s., Royalty 5s., Total 20s.

	Min. girth limit feet
<i>Azelia africana</i>	7
<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>	6
<i>Albizia zygia</i>	6
<i>Albizia sassa</i>	6
<i>Albizia coriaria</i>	6
<i>Erythrophleum guineense</i>	6
<i>Khaya s. negalensis</i>	6
<i>Parkia filicoidea</i>	6
<i>Pterocarpus spp.</i>	6
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	6
<i>Triplachiton scleroxylon</i>	6
<i>Ticus platyphylla</i>	4

4th Class Trees

Fee 7s. 6d., Royalty 2s. 6d., Total 10s.

<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	10
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	10
<i>Antiaris africana</i>	8
<i>Berlinia heudelotiana</i>	8
<i>Bombax buonopazense</i>	8
<i>Butyrospermum parkii</i>	6
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	6
<i>Acacia albida</i>	4
<i>Vitex ctenkowskii</i>	4
<i>Lophira alata</i>	3
<i>Acacia campylacantha</i>	2
<i>Raphia Vinifera</i>	No min. girth limit

5th Class Trees

Fee 3s. 9d., Royalty 1s. 3d., Total 5s.

<i>Adina microcephala</i>	6
<i>Daniellia oliveri</i>	6
<i>Anogeissus schimperi</i>	4
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	4
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	4
All <i>Ficus spp.</i> (except <i>F. platyphylla</i> which is 3rd Class)	4
<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	3

6th Class Trees

Fee 2s. 3d., Royalty 9d., Total 3s.

<i>Celtis integrifolia</i>	6
<i>Kigelia aethiopica</i>	6
<i>Albizia chevalieri</i>	4
<i>Sterculia setigera</i>	4
<i>Afromosia laxiflora</i>	3
<i>Isobertinia doka</i>	3
<i>Isobertinia dalzielii</i>	3
<i>Mitragyne inermis</i>	3
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	3
All <i>Acacia spp.</i> (except <i>A. albida</i> and <i>A. campylacantha</i> , 4th Class)	2
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	}
<i>Cassia siamea</i>	
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	2

6th Class Trees (contd.)		Min. girth limit feet
<i>Borassus aethiopum</i> ...	Giginya ...	No girth limit
<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> ...	Coriba ...	"
<i>Holarrhena wulfsbergii</i> ...	Bakin mutum, Farin ruwa ...	"
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> ...	Dabino ...	"

7th Class Trees

Fee 9d., Royalty 3d., Total 1s.

<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> ...	Aduwa ...	3
<i>Bl.ghia acapida</i> ...	Alale ...	3
<i>Boswellia dalzielii</i> ...	Ararrabi ...	3
<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> ...	Kirni ...	3
<i>Bridelia scleroneura</i> ...		3
<i>Burkea africana</i> ...	Bakin makarfo ...	3
<i>Cassia sieberiana</i> ...	Malga ...	3
<i>Combretum dalzielii</i> ...	Chiriri ...	3
<i>Combretum elliotti</i> ...		
<i>Combretum lecananthum</i> ...		
<i>Combretum hypopitulum</i> ...	Taramniya ...	3
<i>Combretum sokodense</i> ...		
<i>Combretum verticillatum</i> ...	Farin taramniya ...	3
<i>Cordia abyssinica</i> ...	Aliliba ...	3
<i>Crossopteryx febrifuga</i> ...	Kashin awaki ...	3
<i>Detarium senegalense</i> ...	Taura ...	3
<i>Ekebergia senegalensis</i> ...	Madicin dutsi ...	3
<i>Entada sudanica</i> ...	Tawatsa ...	3
<i>Erythrina senegalensis</i> ...	Mirjirya ...	3
<i>Hannoa undulata</i> ...	Takandar giwa ...	3
<i>Lannea acida</i> ...	Farin mutane ...	3
<i>Lannea barteri</i> ...	Faru ...	3
<i>Lonchocarpus griffonianus</i> ...	Tuburku ...	3
<i>Lonchocarpus phileoptera</i> ...	Farin sansani ...	3
<i>Parinari curatellaefolia</i> ...	Rura ...	3
<i>Parinari macrophylla</i> ...	Gawasa ...	3
<i>Pseudocedrela kotschy</i> ...	Tunas ...	3
<i>Ricinodendron africanum</i> ...	Wawan kurmi ...	3
<i>Sarcocephalus esculentus</i> ...	Tafashiya ...	3
<i>Stereospermum kunthianum</i> ...	Sanami ...	3
<i>Swartzia madagascariensis</i> ...		
<i>Terminalia avicennioides</i> ...	Baushe ...	3
<i>Terminalia glaucescens</i> ...	Baushe ...	3
<i>Terminalia macroptera</i> ...	Kandari ...	3
<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i> ...	Dawo ...	3
<i>Trichillia emetica</i> ...	Gwanja kusa ...	3
<i>Uapaca guineensis</i> ...	Kaffofogo ...	3
<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> ...	Magarya ...	3
<i>Zizyphus spina-christi</i> ...	Kurna ...	3
<i>Bauhinia reticulata</i> ...	Kalgo ...	1
<i>Commiphora africana</i> ...	Dashi ...	1
<i>Dalbergia hostilis</i> ...	Farin makarfo ...	1
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> ...		
<i>Monotes kerstingii</i> ...	Farin rura ...	1

SCHEDULE B

- Gongolas ... 5s. per 100
(Numan Division, 2s. per 100)
- Goras ... 1s. per 100
- Gofas and poles (not exceeding 18 inches in girth) ... 5s. per 100
- Azaras (Borassus scantlings) ... 10s. per 100
- Kajinkiri poles ... 3s. 6d. per 100
- Other minor forest produce such as fibres, gums (except Numan Division), resins, etc. ... 2s. per month

7. The value of a fuel permit is Is. and it is valid for 3 months.
8. The fees and royalties payable on stacked firewood equal 10d. per cord (8 feet × 4 feet × 4 feet).

This rate applies only in cases of prosecution for illegal cuttings, otherwise Schedule "A" rates apply.

SCHEDULE C

1. <i>Acacia albida</i>	Kawo	Whole Province
2. <i>Diospyros mespiliiformis</i>	Kanya	Adamawa Division only
3. <i>Bombax buonopazense</i>	Gurjiya	Whole Province
4. <i>Butyrospermum parkii</i>	Kadanya	" "
5. <i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Rimi	" "
6. <i>Cordia abyssinica</i>	Aliliba	" "
7. <i>Ficus platyphylla</i>	Gamji	" "
8. <i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Madaci	" "
9. <i>Parkia filicoidea</i>	Dorowa	" "
10. <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	Madobia	" " (except Numan Division)
11. <i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tsamia	" "
12. <i>Vitex cienkowskii</i>	Dinya	" "
13. <i>Zizphus spina-christi</i>	Kurna	" "
14. <i>Acacia arabica</i>	Bagaruwa	Muri Division only
15. <i>Balanities aegyptiaca</i>	Aduwa	" " "

(v) Declaration of Protected Trees, Forest Produce and Tariff
—Dikwa Area

In exercise of the powers conferred on Dikwa Native Administration by Rules 3 and 36 of the Forestry (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules, 1942, made under Section 42 of the Forestry Ordinance, 1937, with the approval of the Resident, Bornu Province, and of the Conservator of Forests in the case of fees, royalties and minimum girth, in any area of native lands other than forest reserves and communal forestry areas within the jurisdiction of the Dikwa Native Administration the trees mentioned in Schedule A hereto are declared to be protected trees, the forest produce in Schedule B hereto to be protected forest produce and the trees in Schedule C hereto farm trees.

2. The fees and royalties shown in Schedules A and B hereto shall be the fees and royalties payable in respect of such protected trees, protected minor forest produce and firewood.

3. The girths shown in Schedule A hereto shall be the minimum girths below which such protected trees shall not be cut without the special authorisation of the Dikwa Native Authority.

SCHEDULE A

1st Class Trees

Fee 20s. per Tree

								Min. girth limit Feet
<i>Azelia africana</i>	Kawo							6
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Madaci							6
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	Madobia							6
<i>Daniella oliveri</i>	Maje							6
<i>Diospyros mespiliiformis</i>	Kanya or Kaiwa							6
<i>Parkia filicoidea</i>	Doro							6
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tsamia							6
<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Farin loko (Fika Division)							6

2nd Class Trees								Min. girth limit
10s. per Tree								Feet
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	...	...	...	Rimi	...	...	...	8
<i>Acacia albida</i>	...	...	...	Gawo	...	...	...	10
<i>Ficus platyphylla</i>	...	...	...	Gamji	...	...	...	4
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	...	...	...	Kirya	...	...	...	4
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	...	...	...	Kuka	...	...	...	10
<i>Acacia sicberiana</i>	...	...	...	Fara kaya	...	...	...	2
<i>Celtis integrifolia</i>	...	...	...	Zuwo	...	...	...	6
<i>Mitragyna inermis</i>	...	...	...	Giyeya	...	...	...	3
<i>Ficus spp. (2)...</i>	...	...	...	(Baure, Cediya, Durumi, Kawuri)	...	...	...	4
<i>Raphia vinifera</i>	...	...	...	Tukuruwa	...	...	...	4

3rd Class								
5s. per Tree								
<i>Anogeissus schimperi</i>	...	...	...	Marike	...	...	...	4
<i>Zizyphus spina-christi</i>	...	...	...	Kurna	...	...	...	3
<i>Zizyphus j-juba</i>	...	...	...	Magariya	...	...	...	3
<i>Afromosia laxiflora</i>	...	...	...	Makarfo	...	...	...	3
<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	...	...	...	Aduwa	...	...	...	3
<i>Vitex cienkowskii</i>	...	...	...	Dinya or Dunya	...	...	...	3
<i>Cordia abyssinica</i>	...	...	...	Aliliba	...	...	...	4
<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	...	...	...	Malmo	...	...	...	4
<i>Isobertinia dalzielii</i>	...	...	...	Farin doko	} Biu and Fika Divisions {	}	}	3
<i>Isobertinia doka</i>	...	...	...	Doka				

4th Class								
3s. per Tree								
<i>Borassus aethiopum</i>	...	...	...	Giginya	...	...	...	No girth limit
<i>Bombax buonopozense</i>	...	...	...	Gurjiya	...	...	...	" 3
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	...	...	...	Danya	...	...	...	No girth limit
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	...	...	...	Dabino	...	...	...	3
<i>Cassia siamea</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	...	...	...	Nim	...	...	...	3
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	...	...	...	Mangoro	...	...	...	4
<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	...	...	...	Kandari, Baushe	...	...	...	No girth limit
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	...	...	...	Turare	...	...	...	3
<i>Albizzia chevalieri</i>	...	...	...	Katsari	...	...	...	(5)

5th Class															
1s. per Tree															
<i>Sterculia setigera</i>	...	...	...	Kukuki	...	...	...	3	
<i>Combretum lecananthum</i>	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}							
" <i>elliptii</i>									Chiriri	3
" <i>dalzielii</i>									Wuyan damo	3
" <i>sokodense</i>									Taramniya	3
" <i>hypopilinum</i>	...	...	...	Farun mutane	...	...	...	3	
<i>Lannea acida</i>	...	...	...	Farun doya	...	...	...	3	
<i>Lannea barteri</i>	...	...	...	Tunas	...	...	...	3	
<i>Pseudocedrela kotschyi</i>	...	...	...	Kalgo	...	...	...	3	
<i>Bauhinia reticulata</i>	...	...	...	Jirga	...	...	...	3	
" <i>rufescens</i>	...	...	...	Dashi	...	...	...	3	
<i>Commiphora africana</i>	...	...	...	Tawatsa	...	...	...	3	
<i>Entada sudanica</i>	...	...	...	Taura	...	...	...	3	
<i>Detarium senegalense</i>	...	...	...	Ararrabi	...	...	...	3	
<i>Boswellia dalzielii</i>	...	...	...	Gama fada	...	...	...	3	
<i>Swarizia madagascariensis</i>	...	...	...		...	...	...	3

I. PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS OF THE NIGERIA GOVERNMENT ON THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY AN INVESTIGATING OFFICER REGARDING THE BAKWERI LANDS*

The Government of Nigeria has studied the findings of the Investigating Officer, who has undertaken a full and careful enquiry, and considers that they constitute a useful contribution towards the solution of a particularly difficult and complicated problem.

2. The survey was carried out on the basis that fifteen acres of farming land for each household is fully adequate and there is no reason to doubt that such an area for each family would be generous. The Investigating Officer found that while some communities of the indigenous inhabitants possess nearly 6,500 acres in excess of an area calculated on this basis the remaining communities would require additions of land of just over 25,000 to bring their holdings up to that average figure. If it were merely a matter of excising sufficient land from the plantation areas leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation to enable larger areas to be allotted to the indigenous population the problem would present no great difficulty. The desirability of providing more farming land for the inhabitants is readily accepted and anything which can be done to increase the cultivation of food crops will be warmly welcomed.

3. The problem is however not primarily one of land hunger but of social evils which create it. The chief amongst the evils is the breakdown of traditional control of land use by immigrants from outside the Cameroons, which leads to the squandering of land for immigrant use with quick, easy returns for the individual but permanent mischief to the indigenous community. The second basic difficulty arises from the failure of the indigenous inhabitants, who were not originally a race of farmers, to appreciate the need for good husbandry.

4. In these circumstances, merely to increase the area of land available to the indigenous population would, in the end, lead to an increase in existing evils. Some immediate and transitory benefit would no doubt accrue to the local inhabitants but there can be little or no doubt that, if left to themselves without technical guidance and assistance, they would continue to follow the practice which has become so prevalent of allowing and inviting immigrants to cultivate their lands. The greatest disservice would be done to the local inhabitants if they were allotted additional lands and left to continue agricultural idleness and bad farming practices leaving most of the work of cultivation to an increasing number of more progressive immigrants who could scarcely fail in the end to secure a dominating position in the area.

5. The recommendations of the Investigating Officer, particularly regarding the control of settlement of immigrants, are welcomed, but it is not considered that they go nearly far enough to meet the special needs of the difficult situation. Measures to re-establish satisfactory control of land can probably best be worked out in connection with the schemes of local government reform now under discussion with the people. Quite apart from such measure of control what is required is nothing less than *a full campaign of community development among the Bakweri, concerted between the people themselves, the Administration and the Cameroons Development Corporation, aiming at the social regeneration of the clan and the spreading of a new interest in agricultural advance coupled with the development of an aptitude for good husbandry.*

6. It is accordingly proposed to excise lands from the plantation areas leased to the Corporation for the settlement of the indigenous population, on the

* This summary, dated Lagos, 27th September, 1949, was forwarded by the Nigerian Government to the Members of the Trusteeship Council's Visiting Mission to West Africa.

fifteen acre per family basis, and to place these lands under the management of public bodies on which the people, the Administration and the Corporation would all be represented. The mandate to the managing bodies would be made conditional upon the imposition of the necessary regulations to ensure sound use of the land, and the leases and grants to individual settlers or communities would be made conditional on the observance of such regulations. The regulations would include provisions concerning good husbandry, the acceptance of technical advice and supervision and the allocation of land as between food crops and cash crops. The Cameroons Development Corporation would provide the technical advice and supervision and would guarantee a market for the surplus products of the settlers. It would be essential that special arrangements should be worked out for the social welfare of the settlers and staff for this purpose would be found by the Corporation or by the Administration.

7. In the initial stage it would be necessary to limit the extent of these experimental schemes to what can be effectively supervised by the available staff of the Corporation and the Administration, but so soon as the pilot schemes begin to show evidence of success, progressive extension would be undertaken.

8. These schemes will be successful only if they are backed by popular enthusiasm, and it is likely that at first the local people concerned would prefer to aim at quick returns by using the bad practices of the past to any planned public enterprise of the kind briefly described. With the aim of securing their interest and support it is proposed to work out the details of the schemes in free discussion in the Cameroons between representatives of the people, the Administration and the Corporation and instructions have already been given for preliminary discussions with the people to be initiated.

9. The local people themselves are incapable of achieving major agricultural reforms without technical guidance and assistance. No scheme which does not win their increasing co-operation could succeed. The aim must be to ensure that the new lands provided are used in the best and lasting interests of the people by creating a system of practical partnership between all concerned.

Summary of the Findings and Recommendations of the Investigating Officer

INTRODUCTION

The area which forms the subject of the petitions of the Bakweri Land Committee comprises the Western, Southern and Eastern slopes of the Cameroons Mountain, and its indigenous inhabitants are people of the Bakweri and other tribes who migrated into it, apparently in comparatively recent times, from the country to the North of the mountain and the neighbourhood of Duala.

2. The area is illustrated in the sketch map reproduced as Appendix II, where the parts left white indicate the lands adjoining the plantations now available for cultivation by the indigenous inhabitants and the immigrants whom they have permitted to settle among them. The shaded parts on the sketch map consist almost entirely of areas acquired under the German administration by European interest for plantation purposes and purchased by the Nigerian Government in 1946, to be developed for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Cameroons under British Trusteeship by the statutory Cameroons Development Corporation. The problem is whether the lands available for native cultivation, increased as they have been during the period of British administration, are inadequate for the needs of the population and require further augmentation and, if so, in what manner.

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION.

3. As stated in paragraph 85 of the 1948 report by His Majesty's Government on the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship, the communities concerned comprise an estimated indigenous population of 15,062, including 4,987 adult males, with an immigrant population living among them estimated as numbering 9,515 including 4,896 adult males. The adult male population of the areas actually adjoining the plantations, indicated on the sketch map at Appendix II, numbering 4,494 indigenes and 3,451 immigrants is analysed in detail at Appendix I. From the nature of the case the information obtained regarding the number of immigrants, who are partly a settled and partly a floating population, is subject to greater inaccuracy than that concerning the indigenous population. The great majority of the indigenous population are of the Bakweri tribe. They are widely diffused over the area and are believed to have migrated to it from the country now in the Kumba Division to the North of the mountain, and to have been derived from the Bambuko tribe. In the individual enclaves along the Western and Southern seaboard there are Bambukos, also migrants from further North and probably related to the Bakweri. There are Dualas, from the territory now under French trusteeship, in pockets on the Eastern side. Bota, and two neighbouring settlements on the coast near Victoria are said to have been founded by a migration of Bubes from Fernando Po, and two small enclaves in the North-Eastern corner of the area are inhabited by Balongs from Mamfe. For the purposes of this inquiry all these people may be regarded as having generally similar characteristics, of which the most pertinent is that they are not by nature good farmers: they were traditionally hunters or fishermen to whom cultivation was a supplementary activity carried on by the women folk.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

4. The introduction of European influence into the southern areas of the Cameroons and the subsequent development and expansion of that influence have been described in detail at paragraphs 1 to 15 in Document T/182, and the later events which led to the formation of the Cameroons Development Corporation are set out at paragraphs 16 and 17 of that document.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

5. The position is that out of the 634 square miles occupied by the Bakweri, Bimbia and Bota, Victoria and Tiko peoples (who are the subject of the present petition) some 300 square miles were alienated to the plantations. There are extensive uninhabited areas on the upper slopes of the Cameroons Mountain, which rises to 13,150 feet, and in the mangrove swamps of the deltas and it has been estimated that the area occupied by native villages and their farm lands does not exceed 134 square miles.

6. It was in these areas of native cultivation, where they neighbour upon the plantations, that investigations were made. The areas examined consist of ten inland areas occupied by composite groups of villages and a number of enclaves, each occupied by a single community, mainly along the coast. Particulars of all the areas examined are given in the statistical table, Appendix I, and their positions are indicated by means of letters on the sketch map, Appendix II.

7. The composite groups referred to contain the following villages:—

Group A.—Lysoka, Wokulu, Woteva, Bonakanda, Wonjia, Wokoka, Bokwei, Moly, Manmu, Upper Bolifamba, Muangai.

Group B.—Upper Wokova, Bwiteva, Wokpae, Bwitingi, Wonduma, Bova, Buea, Ewinda.

Group C.—Soppo, Wokoko, Bokoko, Wotulu, Molyko, Wulu, Wonjuku, Wolikova, Wonkamba.

Group D.—Wolikao, Wonianango, Naanga, Mimbria, Lykoko, Bwass, Likombe, Sasse.

Group E.—Upper and Lower Muea, Liongo, Evilli, Musaka, Woanda, Woniamavio, Womaka and Woniamokumba.

Group F.—Lower Bolifamba, Ekande, Dibanda, Lower Wokova.

Group G.—Upper Mevio, Mevio Kullu, Lower Mevio, Biukku, Wonganjo, Kombo, Wonia-imal.

Group H.—Wokeli-Ebongo, Wonialikombo, Wokoka-Masenga, Upper and Lower Wussumbu, Wotutu, Upper and Lower Woana, Wonjoke, Wonjava, Wosenge, Wongalle, Upper Middle and Lower Bonjongo, Mokunda, Upper and Lower Boando, Ekunju, Mapanja.

Group I.—Bwenga, Wokwae Likombe, Wonganjo, We-Mutengene.

Group J.—Wulu-Likombe, Libombe.

8. The four North-Eastern enclaves lettered R on the sketch map, Appendix II (Mpundu, Muyuka, Meanja and Matangu) have not been included in the table at Appendix I since the communities concerned have unrestricted opportunities to expand northwards.

GEOGRAPHICAL

9. No expert opinion on the condition of the soil in various representative sections of the area was available. Careful enquiry was made, however, as to the views of the people themselves regarding the quality of their crops, the extent to which, if any, they traded in cocoyams throughout the year and finally the average sizes and weights of cocoyams. Average quantities consumed at meals were also ascertained. Inspections of farms and their measurement in each village area were also carried out. As a result the following general assessment was made:—

- (i) *Regions of good, or reasonably good, soil.*—All the villages farming higher up the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain come under this category.
- (ii) *Areas containing Swamps and Marshes.*—These were found extensively near the villages of Upper Muea, Liongo, Evilli, Musaka, Woniamokumba, Lower Bolifamba, Ekande, Dibanda, Lower Wokova.
- (iii) *Stony and Lava Rock Areas.*—These were encountered in a number of sections of the country. (a) The path from Lysoka to Mondame is extremely rough over most of its extent. (b) The northern tip of Meanja reserve is also described as being very stony. (c) The villages of Ekande, Lower Wokova and Dibanda are situated on ground which is very stony in patches. (d) The path from Ekunju to Upper Boando is extremely rough in several places. (e) From Lower Boando to Mukunda the path passes for the most part over very rough and uneven ground, which falls away very steeply on the coastal side. (f) The approximately two-mile wide track of the 1923 eruption, which is crossed near the coast about four miles south of Bibundi must also be mentioned. The whole of this section is however in Plantation land.

- (iv) *Very Hilly Areas and Sections too Steep for Cultivation.*—The following areas can be so classified:—(a) Between Upper Mevio and Mevio Kullu the level drops from that of Sasse to Wotutu. Over most of the paths connecting these two villages the ascent is as steep as that of an ordinary stairway and the climb takes a normally fit and active man well over forty minutes. (b) South of Lower Wussumbu the level drops very rapidly though there are level patches where farming is successfully carried on. The soil appears good. (c) South of Lower Boando the level drops steeply towards the coast. (d) The village of Kie is situated on a hill which may be as much as 600 or 700 feet high and the sides of which drop steeply on all sides to the level country around. The people complain of erosion when farming on these slopes, which are, however, partly studded with plantains, and scattered and small trees.
- (v) *Exhausted or partly exhausted Soil.*—The most outstanding areas are (a) Wokoko and Molyko farms. (b) Wotulu and Bokoko farms situated to the south of the Buea-Tiko road. (c) Farmland belonging to Wulu and Wonjoku villages. (d) Ekande, Lower Bolifamba and Lower Wokova land. (e) The Njonje reserve. (f) Musaka land, to the east of the village.

10. There is a substantial amount of forest in the areas shown on the sketch map as A, F, G and H and along the Southern Coast, but there is no Forest Reserve.

11. The rainfall for the year 1947 was 383 inches at Debundscha in the West Coast, 147 inches at Victoria and 116 inches at Buea on the slopes of the mountain. The coastal and Creek areas experience a moist warm climate almost all the year round, but as higher levels are attained these conditions change, and chilly, damp and treacherous winds are the rule during the rainy season. Cocoyams take longer to mature at higher altitudes. In most regions July marks the start of the heavy rains, but nearer the Mungo at Muyuka and Mpundu this does not occur until later on in August. For the greater part of the months of July or August, Buea, and other places on the higher slopes of the mountain, remain almost continually shrouded in thick mists and clouds.

12. The only roads are those connecting Victoria, Tiko, Buea and Bonjongo (in area H), the coast road from Victoria to Bibundi on the West Coast and the road running north-easterly from near Buea out of the area to Kumba. The villages are all interconnected by footpaths.

MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

13. Apart from wage-earning employment, which in 1948 absorbed 1,137 of the 4,494 indigenous adult males, the principal means of livelihood of the indigenous population are those which, with observations thereon, are listed below:—

- (a) *Making roof mats.*—Current prices are around 7s. per hundred mats, but raffia palms do not grow well in many parts of the district.
- (b) *Palm Wine tapping.*—The oil palm, and not the raffia palm, is tapped locally for wine. Many 'farmers' also call themselves palm wine tappers. Palm wine sells by the bottle or calabash at about 5d. or 6d. and 2s. respectively.
- (c) *Hunting.*—This is mostly confined to the higher slopes of the Cameroons mountain, but along the coastal areas in the direction of Bibundi and also eastwards towards the Mungo wild animals cause

considerable damage to the farms. Notwithstanding this there are comparatively few who follow this means of livelihood nowadays. Game pits, dane guns and spears are the chief weapons and packs of small dogs are employed to aid in tracking and chasing the game. Steel traps are not used very extensively. It is said that herds of elephant cause much damage to farms.

- (d) *Cutting and Selling Carraboard.*—Carraboard is used extensively for the walls of Bakweri houses and is obtained from the "umbrella" tree (*Musanga Smithi*). These do not grow everywhere, however, and when purchased a price of approximately 1s. is paid for eight planks each 6-foot long and 5 inches wide.
- (e) *Farming.*—There are very few male farmers and the woman earns all, or practically all, the money gained from selling crops. The men do cultivate cocoa farms, but do not dry the beans.
- (f) *Fishing.*—Many fisherfolk are content to exchange their catches for other foodstuffs, though some of them sell their own fish at the markets. Prices vary according to the size of the fish.
- (g) *Native medicine.*—Native doctors are no longer very numerous, but they seem to do quite a thriving trade where they still exist.
- (h) *Selling Livestock.*—Livestock are not reared and no care is taken over them, beyond preventing them from straying on to the farms. They seem to survive well and are regarded as a useful form of capital where large amounts are involved. Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and fowls abound, but there are comparatively few dogs.

NATIVE LAND TENURE AND AGRICULTURE

14. The following are the broad conclusions reached regarding the indigenous systems of land tenure and agriculture:—

- (i) Traditionally all land belonged to the community, each restricted family (biological unit of a man, his wife and children) possessing its own farming areas, for continuous use. Should the man die, his widow or widows, may continue to use the same areas but only in trust for the male offspring of their husband. Should there be no such offspring the land in question reverts eventually to the use of the community. The woman claims the ground crop and the plantains while the man owns the trees, cocoa, raffia and oilpalms and also the bananas. Women do not own land but only the usufruct. If a woman divorces or leaves her husband she can no longer claim the use of his farming areas. A wife is entitled to use the proceeds of her sales of cash crops as she wishes, but in practice she always reserves a portion for buying fish, meat and other necessities for the family.
- (ii) German and other early records speak of native owned cocoa farms and rubber and the Germans encouraged cocoa and, later, banana production. A number of villages have no boundaries with each other and are said to "farm together". Others claim boundaries, not always without dispute. So greatly has native custom broken down in most areas that different answers are given to the question "May anyone who desires plant cocoa?" Once a cocoa farm has been started the owners and his successors see to it that it does not die out. Dead trees are replaced, regardless of the condition of the soil. The consequence is that in several villages a few go-ahead men

had planted cocoa trees over relatively large areas of potential farmland, and this cocoa is still standing there. Land under cocoa is lost for subsistence farming purposes, since no crops are grown under these trees.

- (iii) Traditional local custom demanded the observation by immigrants of several provisions before they were permitted to settle or were shown a place to farm. Briefly these included a willingness to abide by local native law and custom, which demanded a preliminary present of livestock or money to the village. An immigrant had to vacate his plot at once if for any reason it was decided that he must go away. None but local inhabitants could plant or own trees, in fact, anything of a permanent or semi-permanent nature was regarded with suspicion, until it was felt that the immigrant had proved himself to be in every way an asset to the village. In almost all the villages of the Victoria Division these customs are now disregarded completely and, in many cases, groups of immigrants obey no laws but their own.
- (iv) Unrestricted settlement by immigrants has contributed extensively to the present divergence of practice in regard to land tenure. In some villages no immigrants are allowed to settle. In those off the main road or the main trade routes, they seldom have any desire to settle. In other villages the Village Head and elders still retain control and refuse to permit settlement excepting under the observance of native custom. In many villages the local natives have, with the knowledge and acquiescence of their elders, permitted such settlements and have shown immigrants land on which to farm. In many others the local householders have acted similarly without the consent and against the will of their elders. In still other villages the immigrants themselves are playing the part of landowners to their relations and friends.
- (v) As regards the benefit accruing to those who permit these things to happen, the exact facts and figures are difficult to obtain because those involved are anxious either to conceal the transactions or to share in the benefits of those who make them. Many Village Heads state that they used to receive a present but do not do so now. Some say they receive an initial gift of palm wine; some say they used to be paid an initial amount of about £1, and after two or three years an annual payment of 5s. or so would be demanded for continued residence. In some villages the immigrants are allowed to farm in return for tending the farms of the indigenous population. In others they may only farm "near their houses". In only one village was it said that the village refused to allow immigrants to make farms or pay for them because if such payments were accepted it was felt that it might entitle the immigrant to claim the right to the use of some village land.
- (vi) Where the immigrants are permitted to farm under some semblance of control, it is customary to show them only one plot, which must be used until it is exhausted. Such plots vary in size but in general they are quite large. Medium sized plots are intended for at least three years use. In other cases an immigrant may ask for a further plot whenever he needs one, and many villages permit an annual application.

- (vii) The people as a whole are not farmers. They used to be hunters and fishermen and some of them are now traders. Many of the Bakweri villages were noted for their prowess in war until the German Protectorate was established. When a man denotes his profession as being a "farmer", it means that he is practically idle and has no occupation. Some, but comparatively few, do take interest in their farms but the vast majority do nothing beyond the preliminary clearing of the plots.
- (viii) Agricultural methods are simple. The man clears the farm area by pushing the undergrowth to the sides of the plot and burning a little here and there. The woman removes the stones and plants the cocoyams, digging in the ashes where they happen to be but not spreading them over the soil. When planting she first scratches the soil to a depth of about four inches and the earth is then scraped over the seed. Occasionally the farm is weeded from time to time but many consider that weeds retain the moisture in the soil during the dry season. Farm plots are of irregular size and shape.
- (ix) Corn and plantains are principally relied on as additional crops, but in some places cassava is planted, generally by immigrants. When a local native plants cassava he says he does it because the soil is too poor to grow cocoyams. All these crops are regarded as being stop-gaps while the cocoyam is in short-supply, namely during the month of July or thereabouts.
- (x) There are three kinds of plantains: "Ewange Likaw" which produces a stem with four or five "hands" only, each "hand" consisting of four or five large fruit: "Inyale Likaw" produces eight hands (to nine) a stem, each with seven to eight fruits of slightly smaller size, and "Kame Likaw" which is apparently the favourite as it produces most fruit of all. Each plantain produces one stem in a year and is then cut down, other shoots growing from the same roots.

THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION

15. The pressure of the immigrant population is no less vital a factor in the situation than the inefficiency of the farming methods practised. In nearly every case in which a local shortage of farming land was observed it was found to be due in the main to the fact that immigrants, taking advantage of the widespread breakdown in customary methods of control of land-use, had obtained the use of farm land which the local community could ill spare.

16. The statistics in Appendix I show the approximate position regarding the immigrants but it should be noted that the information obtained about them was less reliable than that concerning the indigenous population. They may be classified into:—

- (a) Settlers who are either long established or engaged in regular trade or individual work or employment and who probably have wives and families with them;
- (b) Itinerant traders and temporary visitors. Those defined in (a) cause little if any difficulty. Itinerant traders are either regular visitors or birds of passage. The former often have connections or friends resident in the locality. The latter may be just intent on exploring the possibilities of trade, but are at least engaged on some business, whereas the temporary visitor arrives with little besides his clothes and plants himself on a countryman with probably a view to evading tax or living at someone else's expense. He is a man of dependent

means and may or may not intend to try to find work. He may subsequently settle and take over the house of a countryman, or his farm, or he may commence farming without reference to anyone.

17. Naturally the immigrant is less often a farmer than is the local inhabitant, but in many places, particularly in the individual enclaves of the coastal fringe, he is farming either with or without permission in sufficient numbers to have a marked effect on the position. The infiltration has been more pronounced in the coastal enclaves than in the composite village group areas further inland. Reference to Appendix I will show that in the latter 1,876 immigrant adult males were found, of whom 710 were said to be farming, as against 3,695 indigenous adult males of whom 2,668 must be regarded as entirely dependent on farming. In the individual enclaves the immigrants were found to outnumber the local people, their adult males being no less than 1,575, with 495 of them farming land, as against 799 of the indigenous population, of whom 480 lived by farming alone.

18. In passing it should be observed that the immigrant farmer usually brings to the land a much higher standard of skill and energy than is usual among the local people, and farms cultivated by them can generally be recognised on account of their condition and of the obvious care with which they are tended.

19. This influx from outside appears to have derived to a great extent from the numbers of immigrant labourers leaving the plantations after periods of employment on them. From the early days of German administration onwards the plantations have required a labour force of which the people of the Victoria Division could only provide a small percentage. The part of this labour force employed in the plantations of the area under examination was estimated in 1948 as being in the neighbourhood of 16,000 which was nearly twice the number of adult males, indigenous and immigrant together, living in the areas of native settlement and cultivation. Being accommodated within the plantations the plantation labour force is not reflected in the statistics given at Appendix I. It comes into the picture only for the reason that it provides a constant source of men at a loose end anxious to settle down for a time, or even permanently, among the Bakweri, and that its presence has other indirect social effects upon the small community surrounding it. Of these the most important is perhaps the drift of Bakweri women away from their arduous life on the land, of which there was frequent complaint during the investigation of the area.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The aim referred to in paragraph 23 of the observations of the United Kingdom Government published as Trusteeship Council document No. T/182 of the 15th of June was to secure fifteen acres of land to every household of the local inhabitants. Examining the availability of suitable farming land on this basis it was found that, while the more fortunately placed communities were in possession between them of 6,453 acres in excess, the remainder would require additions of land amounting altogether to 25,200 acres. The position in each of the areas examined is set out at Appendix I.

21. It is clear, however, that the problem is not entirely or even mainly one of land shortage; but that certain underlying social evils are equally responsible for the difficulties of the local inhabitants. Of these one of the most notable appears to be the breakdown in many areas of traditional control over land used by immigrants. The result has been an unregulated and excessive influx of immigrant farmers which were found to be the principal cause of the local

shortages of good land, and the first step in restoring the situation should be to establish satisfactory control: unless such control could be made effective the release of more plantation land would merely invite a further influx of immigrants and would bring no permanent benefit to the local inhabitants.

22. A further difficulty is the singular lack of aptitude for and knowledge of farming displayed by the local inhabitants. Their troubles appear to be due less to the lack of good land than to the lack of the will to use it energetically and the knowledge of how to use it efficiently.

23. Contributing to the difficulties of the problem were found to be the effects of the impact upon the small local community of the large immigrant labour force of the plantations. There is the danger to the local society arising from the increasing tendency of local women to desert their life of drudgery at home for marriage, or less desirable associations, with the plantation labourers.

24. The summarised recommendations are:—

- (i) A Social Welfare unit to be established in the Victoria Division.
- (ii) Action to be taken to encourage an increase in the number of women resident in the Victoria Division, especially on the Plantations.
- (iii) Immigration and settlement of strangers to be controlled.
- (iv) A lands office and full facilities for granting and regularising leases to be set up in the Victoria Division.
- (v) An Agricultural Officer to be stationed permanently in the Victoria Division.
- (vi) A Co-operative Officer to be stationed permanently in the Victoria Division.
- (vii) A Medical Officer to be especially appointed to investigate medical and sanitary conditions in the Victoria Division and to give instruction on diet and other matters.
- (viii) Pollution of water supplies to be forbidden by law.
- (ix) A Forestry reserve programme to be worked out in detail.
- (x) Improvement and rearing of livestock to receive attention and mules to be introduced to aid local transport.
- (xi) Cattle trade to be encouraged.
- (xii) Reserves to be increased in size according to acreages required providing action has been, or is being concurrently taken to ensure:
 - (a) safeguarding of the future of local women;
 - (b) control of immigration and settlement of strangers;
 - (c) establishment of a Land Registry and a satisfactory system of leases;
 - (d) instruction and supervision in improved agricultural methods.

APPENDIX I STATISTICS

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REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

Group (a)	ADULT MALE POPULATION					AVAILABILITY OF FARMING LAND				REMARKS	
	(b) Total indigenous	(c) Total immigrant	(d) Total adult male population	(e) Indigenous, living by wage- earning, trading or fishing	(f) Immigrant living by farming only	(g) Total estimated acreage	Acres available per adult male				
							(h) Total indigenous population column (b)	(i) Indigenous popu- lation entirely dependent on the land: column (b) minus (e)	(j) Total population (including immi- grant farmers) entirely depen- dent on the land: column (b) plus (f) minus (e)		
COMPOSITE GROUPS:											
A	552	80	632	94	59	4,500	8	9.8	8.7	<p>General Note.—The gradings of farms observed by the investigating officer was in accordance with the classification used in his study in which he estimated that the quantity of food required by an average family of two adults and two children should, under present methods of cultivation, be produced from 4 acres of Grade A land, 5 acres of Grade B, 7 acres of Grade C or 10 acres of Grade D.</p> <p>Farms grades A and B, the latter predominating. Considerable areas under cocoa and bananas. Farms grades A and B, the latter predominating.</p> <p>Farms grades B and C.</p> <p>Farms grades A and B.</p> <p>Farms in general grade B, with some C and a little D. Serious local shortage at village of Musaka.</p> <p>Farms grade C, with some B and D.</p> <p>Farms grades A and B, with a little D. Local shortage at Upper Mevio and large surpluses at Wongano and Kombo.</p> <p>Farms mainly grade B, with some A and a little C.</p> <p>Farms grade A.</p> <p>Farms grade B.</p> <p>Farms grade A.</p> <p>Farms grade A.—Reserve contains further 50 acres which is swamp unfit for cultivation.</p> <p>Farms grade A.</p>	
B	771	428	1,199	308	88	5,320	6.9	11.5	9.5		
C	491	347	838	178	112	3,580	7.3	11.4	8.4		
D	437	80	517	105	27	3,380	7.7	10.2	9.4		
E	287	131	418	104	16	2,210	7.7	12	11		
F	71	83	154	32	34	620	8.7	15.9	8.5		
G	90	77	167	14	52	3,780	42	49.7	29.5		
H	821	227	1,048	153	119	8,630	10.5	12.9	11		
I	117	302	419	20	155	2,850	24.3	29.3	11.3		
J	58	121	179	19	48	560	9.7	14.3	6.4		
Total: Composite Groups	3,695	1,876	5,571	1,027	710	35,430	9.6	13.3	10.5		
INDIVIDUAL ENCLAVES:											
K. 1. Lykoke	1	4	5	—	4	70	70	70	14		<p>Farms grade A.</p> <p>Farms grade A.—Reserve contains further 50 acres which is swamp unfit for cultivation.</p> <p>Farms grade A.</p>
2. Mondoni	9	192	201	—	115	640	71	71	5.1		
3. Mondame	6	—	6	—	—	100	16.6	16.6	16.6		

4. Ekona (Lower) ...	30	159	180	2	4	560	19.3	20.7	18	Farms grade B.—Reserve contains a further 140 acres too stony to be cultivated. Immigrant population (only four of whom are allowed to farm within the enclave) are said to be farming in plantation land adjoining.
L. 1. Sanje	29	36	65	20	22	330	11.4	36.6	10.7	Farms grade A.
2. Bibundi	23	5	28	23	4	325	14.1	—	81.2	Farms grade A.
3. Njonje	15	6	21	5	6	200	13.3	20	7.7	Farms grade B.
M. Balingele	18	9	27	9	2	280	15.5	31.1	25.4	Farms grade A.
N. Batoke, Mbassa and Etorame.	91	42	133	46	19	1,590	17.4	35.3	24.8	Farms grade A.
O. Mokundange and Bovindi.	13	18	31	1	13	260	20.	21.7	10.4	Farms grade B.
P. Mokindi, Bota and Kie	63	59	122	10	38	280	4.4	28	5.8	Farms grade B. Hardly any farming by indigenous population who are among the most prosperous in the Division.
Q. 1. Ngemmo	13	28	41	10	28	170	13	56.7	5.5	Farms grade B.
2. Dibanda	12	4	16	8	4	380	31.7	95	47.5	Farms grade B.
3. Dikuilu	15	7	22	—	5	330	22	22	16.5	Farms grade A.
4. Bonabile and Bonangombe.	71	17	88	49	15	1,300	18.3	59	35.1	Farms grade A.
5. Tiko	55	360	415	21	76	920	16.7	27	8.3	Farms grade B.
6. Missellele	25	150	175	7	55	620	24.8	34.4	8.5	Farms grade B.
7. Ebonji	13	18	31	—	18	538	41.4	41.4	17.3	Farms grade B.
8. Modeka	26	167	193	13	56	520	20	40	7.5	Farms grade A. An individual is claiming ownership of 420 acres.
9. Victoria	271	294	565	95	11	3,160	11.7	18	17	Farms grades A and B. There is a further 40 acres of swampy land.
Total: Individual Enclaves.	799	1,575	2,374	319	495	12,593	15.8	26.2	12.9	Enclaves lettered K at Appendix II are not included in this table, data being incomplete. Except in the case of Mpundu there is no boundary to restrict expansion northwards.
Total: Composite Groups and Individual Enclaves	4,494	1,451	7,945	1,346	1,205	48,023	10.7	15.3	11	The figures of immigrant population shown in this table were derived from investigation of occupations on the spot and returns rendered by village heads and the investigating officer pointed out that they must be regarded as being much less reliable than those of the indigenous population. The probability is that they are in most cases lower than they should be in fact.

APPENDIX II—MAP—is folded and inserted in the map pocket at the end of this volume

J. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1948

I. Introduction

(i) In the first Annual Report for the year 1947 detailed explanations and descriptions were given of the legislation connected with the establishment of the Corporation, the duties devolving upon the Corporation and the financial and other background against which its operations had to be established. It is not proposed to repeat that description but to refer as necessary to what was then stated in order that progress during the Corporation's second year of activities may be judged. It should be appreciated, however, that the task of integrating, under a new system of management, the activities of 49 estates, with the associated problems of recruiting new staff and obtaining new equipment, inevitably takes a considerable time and, therefore, it will be several years before the formative stage will be completed.

(ii) The only additional legislation concerning the Corporation related to the Provident Fund for Corporation employees and was entitled The Cameroons Development Corporation (Provident Fund) Ordinance.

II. Membership

(i) Membership of the Corporation remained substantially the same, namely:—

Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., Chairman.
 Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E.
 The Director of Commerce and Industries.
 The General Manager of the Nigerian Railway.
 Mr. W. J. C. Richards.
 Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, O.B.E.

(ii) For a period of four months from 1st August and 1st September, 1948, respectively, Messrs. D. C. Woodward (General Manager of the Railway), and A. H. Young (Acting Director of Commerce and Industries), were appointed additional Members during the period of their leave in the United Kingdom in order that they might attend a special meeting of the Corporation which was held in London in October, while the *ex-officio* appointments were held by the acting incumbents of the two offices in question.

III. Meetings

(i) General Meetings of the Corporation were held on six days between 12th and 26th February; on five days between 18th May and 3rd June; and Special Meetings on four days between 20th October and 3rd November, and on 10th December. The meeting held in October/November took place in London, in order that Members could consider special problems which could be most appropriately dealt with there.

(ii) The Annual Meeting of the Corporation took place in Lagos on 2nd June, 1948, and afterwards the Chairman and Members waited on and presented to His Excellency the Governor their Annual Report and Accounts for the year 1947.

(iii) Owing to the lack of, and possible interruptions to communications, particularly during the rainy season, and the fact that only the Chairman and one Member of the Corporation are normally resident in the Cameroons, it has been a matter of some difficulty to arrange meetings of the Corporation as frequently as could be desired, with the result that considerable discretion has had to be vested in the Chairman. The impending appointment of another Member resident in the Cameroons will enable a quorum of the Corporation to assemble at short notice, but the major difficulty of securing the frequent attendance of all Members still remains.

IV. Corporation Lands

(i) In the previous Report the situation regarding the leasing of land to the Corporation, and the transfer of Certificates of Occupancy were dealt with in some detail, and some of these matters have now been brought to a conclusion with Government. Certain matters are still outstanding, however, including the completion of the new Certificates of Occupancy and the necessary agreement relating to the final rental payable to the Governor.

(ii) In the 1947 Report, it was explained that the Likomba Estate of some 15,584 acres was the subject of an outstanding claim concerning beneficial ownership by Elders & Fyffes Ltd. Negotiations continued concerning this matter, and after numerous discussions with the Governor and various Government legal officers and officials of the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office it was ultimately agreed that on condition that Elders & Fyffes Ltd. and the Likomba Company in Germany transferred all their interest in the Likomba Estate to the Governor, so that the lands in question could be declared native lands in accordance with the Ex-Enemy Lands (Likomba Estate) Ordinance, 1947 (No. 22 of 1947), the Governor would lease the Estate to the Corporation with the understanding that the Corporation would in turn grant a licence to Elders & Fyffes Ltd. permitting them to have the use of such land on Likomba Estate as they considered suitable for the growing of bananas, together with ancillary services, for a period of eighteen years. The legal documents connected with this arrangement were finally completed in October, 1948, and Elders & Fyffes Ltd. have been granted the appropriate Licence in connection with Likomba Estate for a period of eighteen years with effect from 1st November, 1948. The Corporation, however, continued to manage the Likomba Estate at the request of Elders & Fyffes Ltd. until 31st March, 1949.

(iii) During the year Government arranged for a survey to be made of the adequacy of Native Reserves in the Victoria Division, in order to ascertain whether, in accordance with the terms of the Corporation's leases, it is necessary to excise portions of the estates as additions to native farm land around native villages. The results of this survey are awaited, but until a decision in this matter is reached the Corporation cannot come to final conclusions on overall planting policy with permanent crops, except in a few places where it is obvious that land will not be excised for extra Native Reserves.

V. Finance

It has not been necessary during the year under review to have recourse to any long period overdrafts facilities with Bankers, or to raise money by way of loans.

VI. General Organisation

The Headquarters of the Corporation were closed in Lagos towards the end of 1948, and re-opened in Botsa, Victoria, early in the following year. As it then became possible for the Chairman to reside normally in the Cameroons, earlier decisions of the Corporation were put into effect, whereby the Chairman became also the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, and the post of General Manager was abolished. This coincided with the establishment of a branch of the Corporation to deal with welfare, social services and related developments, to which the Corporation attaches considerable importance. The former General Manager, Sir Ralph Stoneham, K.B.E., was appointed to the post of Director of Welfare and Social Services, and took up his duties after the close of the year under review.

VII. Agricultural Activities

(i) Members of the Corporation gave special consideration at their several meetings during the year to the formulation of an agricultural policy. The three principal crops which were in being when the Corporation took over the estates were bananas, oil palms and rubber, in addition to which there was a certain acreage in the northern estates which had been planted in cocoa before the War, but which had been neglected owing to uneconomic prices during the war-time period.

(ii) *Bananas*.—The general policy which has been established by the Corporation is to develop those lands which are capable of producing bananas to an extent which would meet the marketing and shipping facilities of the United Kingdom, which at present appears to be the only market of consequence which is open to the Corporation for this crop. In its negotiations for the bulk sale of bananas to the Ministry of Food, certain provisional target figures of production for export have been discussed, and the general policy decided by the Corporation has been to make such plantings of bananas as should, under ordinary circumstances, produce the necessary fruit for these demands. The target figure for 1948 was a total of 4,000,000 stems from the Cameroons generally, which includes the output of Likomba Estate and Buenga Estate owned by the United Africa Company Ltd. This figure was met almost exactly during the year. The plantings decided upon for 1948 were designed to increase output to 5,000,000 stems in 1949. It is proposed that further plantings should take place to give an output of 8,000,000 stems from 1951 onwards.

(iii) In order to spread the risk of damage from tornado, plantings have been diversified as far as possible within those areas of the Corporation's estates for which transport can at present be provided, and the new plantings have included substantial development along the West Coast. It is proposed, under the arrangements with Elders & Fyffes Ltd., for extensive soil surveys to be carried out during 1949, in order that the final policy of banana development may be established with a proper scientific background.

(iv) *Oil Palms*.—The Corporation gave a great deal of consideration to its future policy in regard to oil palms. The plantings of this crop, taken over by the Corporation, were mainly scattered in uneconomic units and in many cases the trees are over-age for economic exploitation, while the factories were not only out of date, but in a decrepit condition. The current market prices when the Corporation took over the estates were too low to ensure profitable exploitation of the existing oil palm plantations, and some of these, because of the configuration of the land, the age of the palms, and the difficulties

of transport, have not been brought under cultivation, neither have they been harvested. As far as possible, however, the areas in those groups reasonably near factories have been opened up and improved agriculturally, and new equipment for the factories, mainly consisting of Pioneer Mills, has been ordered and some of it installed during the year under review. Even with these more efficient units, existing oil palms were still not profitable until a material improvement in the local price paid for oil and palm kernels was brought into effect towards the end of the year. The Corporation, however, decided that it was its duty to continue to operate those plantations in order to continue the employment of the labour which had been established on those plantations, and to assist in meeting the serious world deficiency in oils and fats.

(v) Expert advice from Overseas and the appointment of an experienced Superintendent of Oil Palms, enabled careful consideration to be given to future policy in regard to these crops, as the Corporation realises that it is essential that, for the long-term policy of development, tree crops should now be established.

It was realised that a minimum of 4,500 to 5,000 acres in one block was necessary as the minimum economic unit for proper development of palms, and that such areas should be planted with the best possible varieties. The decision was finally taken to commence work on the first of such areas in Idenau Estate on the West Coast, and, in order to ensure that the right planting material was used, a scheme of breeding of palms was approved and established, and this work is now well in hand. It was fortunate that a limited amount of good types, including *Pisifera*, had been established before the war from imported seed, and these palms are being used for crossing purposes, and the seed will be ultimately used in nurseries for the planting at Idenau and elsewhere in due course. It was considered desirable to start one of these major schemes in the first instance pending investigations of further potential additional areas in 1949.

(vi) *Rubber*.—At the time when the Corporation took over the estates there were some 17,000 acres devoted to rubber, of which an appreciable quantity was badly planted and generally uneconomic. Production of latex therefore was restricted to four major areas in order to keep this crop as far as possible on an economic level. Advice was taken from an experienced visiting agent and although the immediate foreseeable economics of rubber did not indicate that it would be a source of any large income in the future, it was clearly necessary to continue with those estates which were planted with such a large acreage of rubber in view of the investment which was there. It was also obvious that if rubber production was to be continued without loss of money, these estates should be maintained in good condition. It was therefore decided that there should be a replanting or new planting policy amounting approximately to 750 acres each year, which it was calculated would in due course improve the production of latex per acre and ensure that the total area in this crop on each of the estates was such as would be able, in normal circumstances, to carry the overheads connected with the factories and supervision.

(vii) With a view to increasing production per acre, the Corporation arranged to import seed of special clones and budwood of high yielding varieties from Malaya. It was realised that this somewhat expensive experiment was attended with a good deal of risk, but as a result of careful packing by the suppliers in the East and collaboration by the air lines concerned, the budwood and seed arrived in fairly good condition after its very long journey, with the exception of one consignment which was unfortunately held up on account of Government

restrictions in India. The Corporation has now a small quantity of high-yielding clones which in due course will provide the budwood for the new plantings to be established in the future.

(viii) *Cocoa*.—In the early years of plantation development in the Cameroons, the Germans planted cocoa as their major crop, but experience has shown that under modern conditions, it is not an economic crop in many of the areas where it was originally planted: e.g., West Coast and Tiko Plain. Latterly the Germans had concentrated their efforts with this crop to the more northerly estates but these plantings had been neglected for many years as a result first of low prices at the beginning of the war, and latterly through the lack of agricultural staff during the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

(ix) With the improvement in market prices for cocoa, and as a result of representations which were made to the Corporation from various official sources, the question of cocoa development was given special consideration, and it was decided as a first step, before formulating any definite policy, that some 600 acres of old cocoa at Mukonje Estate should be rehabilitated, as well as some 1,200 acres of much younger cocoa at Tombel. This work was put in hand, and the preliminary indications are that, at any rate in Tombel, the prospects of good yields are promising. The older cocoa which has been rehabilitated at Mukonje Estate will probably justify the expenditure involved though it is too old for sustained cropping.

(x) The Corporation has been fortunate in obtaining from the West African Cocoa Research Station at Tafo in the Gold Coast the promise of the services of Mr. J. West to examine some of the Corporation's estates and advise on further cocoa developments. A decision will, therefore, have to be taken on this subject in 1949 after Mr. West's report has been received.

(xi) *Other Crops*.—The Corporation, as a result of various representations, gave consideration to the establishment of three other crops, namely: Manilla fibre, Ramie fibre and Cassava. After taking expert advice on the question of manilla fibre production, it was decided not to proceed with any development of this crop as the unbalanced rainfall and the shortage of labour would not make it economic at this stage. For this, and other reasons the Corporation also decided against the production of Ramie. In the case of Cassava, previous experience during the War when substantial areas were planted in Cassava by the Custodian, influenced the Corporation in deciding against further work with this crop. The Corporation also gave some consideration to the extending of its small tea farm at Tole, but a final decision on this matter will have to be deferred for a year or two until the staff position becomes easier and an indication has been given as to the land which is to be excised from the Corporation's estates for additional native reserves (vide para. IV (iii) above).

(xii) *Buea Farms*.—The Corporation decided to continue the development of the Buea farms in order to increase production of dairy products and vegetables for its employees and others. With this end in view, arrangements have been made for the importation of pigs and high-milking strains of cattle from England. It is also proposed to strengthen the staff on these farms so that vegetable and forage crop production may be improved and increased.

(xiii) Progress is being made with the establishment of flocks of sheep on the various estates in order eventually to assist in varying the local diets which are now too restricted. Animals culled from the Buea dairy herd have been transferred, as an experiment, to places at lower elevations, including those carrying the risk of tsetse fly, to test reactions. So far these animals are doing well.

VIII. Production

During the years 1947 and 1948 the production from the Corporation's Estates (including the Likomba Estate bananas), was as follows:—

Bananas—				1947	1948
Production	...	...	stems	2,822,139	4,585,669
Shipment	...	...	„	1,281,330	4,078,408
Dried Bananas	...	...	lbs.	1,366,286	417,492
Palm Oil	...	...	tons	1,320·6	1,483
Palm Kernels	...	...	„	788	842
Rubber	...	...	„	1,314	1,335
Cocoa	...	...	lbs.	—	40,854
Tea	...	...	„	26,208	1,737·5
Pepper	...	...	„	2,240	2,977
Butter	...	...	„	6,528	5,935
Milk	...	...	galls.	19,590	19,205

IX. Engineering

(i) *Building and Housing.*—In most respects the speed at which many economic developments and social improvements can be accomplished is governed by the rate at which engineering works, particularly building, can be effected. For this reason, and in order that all possible advantage should be taken to provide income to the Corporation to finance the extension of its work, it has been necessary to have recourse to temporary buildings in connection with new developments. These buildings are constructed on improved designs, using the local traditional materials of native timber frames, carraboard walls and palm mat thatch. It has been found that comfortable and sanitary dwellings can be made in this way, which will carry over the period while permanent structures are being provided, but maintenance of such buildings is expensive.

(ii) It is calculated that a full programme of rehousing of the present labour force and other employees in up-to-date permanent structures would take fifteen years using existing available artisans and those additional craftsmen who will be trained. The cost will exceed £2,000,000 and to this must be added the buildings required in connection with additional acreage to be brought under cultivation in the future.

(iii) The Corporation is therefore faced with a most difficult problem. The existing artisans are not well trained, and the daily output per man is probably as low as anywhere in the world. The training of young men is therefore a matter of the greatest urgency, but any such scheme takes time to produce results, and the output of the proposed training school, which is about to be built by Government, cannot have any noticeable bearing on the Corporation's building programme for a number of years. The importation of artisans from Nigeria might help to accelerate work, but this involves the provision of housing for these men, and in any case the large development plan in Nigeria has absorbed all the skilled men available. There is also great resentment by the Cameroons people when labour is brought in from other places, and the importees do not settle down happily.

(iv) Part of the answer to this difficult problem appears to lie in using prefabricated building material, either of local manufacture or from factory production overseas. Investigations and experiments have been carried out in this direction. Locally, tests have been made with blocks composed of

lateritic and other soils mixed with cement in quantities of 1 part cement to 15 or 18 parts. Improvements are also being made in the quality and quantity of burnt bricks, produced from local clays, while other experiments are being carried out with blocks made from mixtures with a base of a light volcanic rock bound with cement and sand. The experiments all give good promise of providing building materials, although weathering tests over an appropriate period have yet to be carried out. They do not, however, contribute materially, at this stage, to the rate of building, as they require artisan workers for erection and carpenters and joiners for the doors, window and roof structures. If, however, prefabricated doors, windows and roof structures can be obtained, it is possible that the erection of simple structures can be effectively accelerated in due course.

(v) Another line of investigation lies in the purchase of prefabricated metal buildings or metal frames and roofs, to which curtain walls of local materials can be added after erection of the frame. Experiments are being carried out in collaboration with the Bristol Aeroplane Company Ltd. for the provision of several experimental prototype buildings made of aluminium frames and roofs with sheet aluminium sides lined with wall board and insulated with glass wool. Such buildings are more expensive than those built of traditional materials, but have the advantage of being erected quickly once the foundations have been provided. It appears, however, that there may be public health objections to double walls, and it has yet to be seen whether sheet aluminium will be sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear inseparable from occupation by labourers.

(vi) Another type of building which is to be the subject of experiment as soon as deliveries can be made is a structure consisting of steel columns carrying a tubular steel double roof structure, covered with asbestos sheets. The walls will be constructed locally. This type of building will undoubtedly be useful for many purposes, but cannot be used for housing of labour as it is not possible to divide it into rooms with adequate ventilation, as required by law. The other disadvantage is the limitation on the export of steel from the United Kingdom, which might prevent such buildings from being available in adequate quantities.

(vii) Undoubtedly, in due course, one or more successful methods will emerge from these experiments, but in the interim it is unavoidable to continue using improved types of traditional buildings wherever the lack of accommodation requires immediate housing for labour. Notwithstanding the difficulties explained, some progress with permanent structures was made during the year, including new brick-built labourers' houses at Missellele, which are illustrated in this report, and a number of other buildings of various kinds. A plan has been prepared for a completely new layout at Tiko, covering Workshops, Stores and Locomotives Shops, with up-to-date housing for staff and labour at all levels. This plan includes proper spacing, and the provision of recreational facilities. It is expected that the first phase of the plan will be commenced early in 1949. A similar plan is in preparation for Bota, where housing is difficult and leaves much to be desired. It will be necessary in this case to erect temporary structures before demolition and rebuilding can commence.

(viii) Building of new labour lines at Buea Farms is contemplated in the 1949 programme, but decisions regarding priorities for re-housing in other areas will depend on policies as to plantings of permanent crops.

(ix) The large programme of African re-housing cannot be effectively carried through without the assistance of technical officers from abroad, and these must be offered reasonable housing accommodation before they will accept appointments in the Cameroons. At present there is serious over-crowding of Senior Staff accommodation in certain areas, and further essential recruitment is falling behind because it is impossible to offer married accommodation, without which men will not willingly join the Corporation's service. It is necessary, therefore, that at this stage of the Corporation's housing development, high priority should be given to Senior Staff housing, otherwise there can be little progress on the main schemes, estimated to cost over £2,000,000.

(x) The important matter of adequate hospitalisation for all classes of staff has been carefully considered in conjunction with the Government Medical Service, and while a large modern hospital is contemplated as soon as building facilities permit, it has been necessary to improve and enlarge existing hospital facilities to meet the needs of the employees in the meantime. Very substantial improvements have taken place during the year, and two prefabricated steel and asbestos buildings are on order to increase ward accommodation in 1949. The outlying hospitals and dispensaries are also in course of redecoration and improvement.

(xi) In so far as field engineering is concerned, the work during 1948 was mainly concentrated in preparing plans and ordering materials and equipment for works in the future. It is expected that 1949 will see a good deal of improvement in re-laying and re-aligning of the railway, and provision of better sidings. Diesel locomotives and banana wagons have come forward during the year, and have eased the position in the moving of bananas rapidly to ship's side. More railway development is still on order, as well as 19 craft of various types to supplement the marine services.

(xii) Plans have been prepared for widening Bota Wharf in conjunction with the new Customs buildings and the rearrangement of the industrial layout and railway lines at Bota.

(xiii) New oil milling machinery is in course of erection at Bota and Moliwe.

(xiv) The fleet of motor trucks has been increased to meet the transport demands of expanding agricultural activities, and a garage with motor-car workshops has been established at Moliwe (a suitable central point) in buildings converted for the purpose.

(xv) The Corporation continued to operate the several electric power plants which were taken over with the estates, including three hydro-electric stations. Several new small generating plants were installed at outlying places during the year and an order was placed for three diesel-driven generators, each of 100 K.V.A. capacity, to be installed at Bota. The installation of these plants is now in progress, and they will provide current to the Corporation's activities and housing in the Bota area, and until such time as the Government hydro-electric scheme is installed will also provide current for use in the town of Victoria. For the latter purpose the Nigerian Government Electricity Undertaking will take power in bulk from the Corporation's plant at Bota and distribute it through the town; a large portion of the overhead wiring system and installations for Victoria has already been completed. It is expected that the new Bota plant will be in operation early in 1949.

X. Marine Activities

(i) The Corporation continued to operate its marine services throughout the year with the same fleet of craft which was taken over from the Custodian of Enemy Property, and in spite of a shortage of senior and supervisory staff this fleet was kept in seaworthy condition. A re-plating and re-engining programme has, however, been instituted, in order to ensure that the best of these craft will be thoroughly overhauled during the next three years and put in such condition that they will have a further spell of useful life. In the meantime, the Corporation decided to enlarge its fleet substantially, and the following craft have been ordered for delivery in 1949:—

- 1 42-foot sea-going diesel launch.
- 2 60-foot sea-going diesel towing launches.
- 4 70-foot diesel, self-propelled, sea-going barges.
- 2 38-foot twin screw, shallow draft, diesel towing launches for river use.
- 4 65-foot sea-going dumb barges.
- 6 46-foot shallow draft dumb barges for use on the rivers.

(ii) It is expected that with the reconditioning of the best of the older craft, together with the new craft on order, the Corporation will be able to handle expeditiously all prospective cargoes at Bota and Tiko ports, as well as the necessary cargo movements on the Mungo River, coastwise as far as the Meme River, and when necessary to Calabar with palm oil for bulking.

(iii) In addition to a number of small wharves and jetties at various points on the estates, the Corporation operated the Bota wharf at Victoria and the Tiko wharf in connection with the import and export trade of the Cameroons, which was entirely handled over these two wharves. The majority of the cargo handled in Bota harbour was also transported by the Corporation's craft with the exception of some bananas from Bwinga Estate and such cargo as was handled in two Government Marine Department's lighters which were also hired to the Corporation when necessary.

(iv) At Tiko wharf 75 ships were handled during the year, and at the peak of the banana production loadings were carried out every five days. 130 ships were loaded and unloaded in Victoria harbour, including 20 sailings of Government vessels; the passengers and cargo from these ships passed over the Bota wharf.

The following is a summary of the trade at the two wharves. Practically the whole of the amount shown under creek sailings was handled in Corporation's craft.

Summary of Trade at Bota and Tiko Wharves, 1948

	Inward Cargo (excluding bananas) Tons	Outward Cargo Tons	Creek Sailings Tons	Bananas Exported Stems	Passengers		Vehicles	Bags of Mail
					Saloon	Deck		
Bota ...	10,064.5	3,275.0	5,836.8	4,078,408	418	6,828	130	3,053
Tiko ...	3,208.0	1,987.0	3,761.4		181	—	13	125
Total	13,272.5	5,262.0	9,598.2	4,078,408	599	6,828	143	3,178

The total cargo handled over both wharves is estimated at 86,000 tons.

XI. Staff and Labour

(i) The numerical strength of the Corporation's staff and labour force at the end of the year was as follows:—

Senior Service (Ex-Patriates)...	74
Junior Service, including employees on monthly agreement	368
*Labour Force resident on Estates (including Likomba Estate)	17,542

(ii) During the year six subordinates were promoted to Officer rank and generally this experiment has proved successful, although men with extended practical experience on the plantations, which is the category from which potential Cameroonian officers must at present be drawn, suffer from serious deficiencies in basic education. This disability will, it is hoped, disappear with the inauguration of a special entry system and scholarships as soon as likely material is forthcoming.

(iii) The Corporation came to the conclusion that in view of the rise in the cost of living since the existing wage structure was adopted, there was justification for increase of the basic rate to 1s. 6d. per day, and this was done with effect from 1st November, 1948.

(iv) At the same time, the Corporation felt that under the present distributive system whereby foodstuffs and trade goods reach the worker, any increases in pay have little effect on the real value of wages, since prices at once advance against the consumer, and the cost of living of the entire staff, not merely labourers, is adversely influenced. It is to be hoped that some machinery of wage regulation will soon be set up under Government auspices, because wage advances of the nature under discussion merely result in an unnecessary and undesirable inflation of values.

(v) Relations with labour and with the Trade Union were satisfactory, and no dispute of more than casual importance occurred.

(vi) It is a matter for regret that it has not yet been found possible to post a trained Co-operative Officer to the Cameroons to organise Consumer and other Co-operatives. The Corporation has undertaken to reimburse Government for the cost of such an appointment, which it is hoped will soon be made. In the meantime, the Corporation has continued the policy of providing premises for "controlled-price" shops, and of extending the acreage devoted to "Chop Farms" maintained by the Corporation as well as individual and family allotments. Dried fish, garri and flour have been imported and sold to workers at or under cost, and cattle have been regularly purchased and slaughtered for similar sale.

XII. Welfare

(i) *Medical Services.*—The Corporation's Medical Service was established during the year and although the professional staff was not up to strength, gratifying progress was made on some of the more urgent problems that have to be tackled.

* An analysis of the Labour Force by tribes is given on page 327.

(ii) The two hospitals at Tiko have been re-organised and re-equipped and a maternity ward added; a large house there has been converted into a hospital; a Nurses' Training School, an ante-natal Clinic and a V.D. Clinic were about to be opened at the close of the year; registration of births and deaths on the plantations was commenced; and finally surveys of health, sanitation and nutritional needs of the large areas over which the Corporation operates have been completed. The Director of Medical Services made available, from the Malarial Research Department, the services of an officer and a technician who carried out a mosquito survey of the Tiko area and gave advice on the local vectors and anti-larval measures. Further anti-malarial survey work is expected to be carried out by an officer of the Ross Institute, whose services will be loaned to the Corporation early in 1949.

(iii) Much remains to be done, particularly in regard to the centralisation and modernisation of the hospitals and the improvement of health and preventive measures on the four main outlying areas, at each of which it is proposed to post a medical officer and a nursing sister.

(iv) *Education.*—In consultation with the Education Department of Government, the Corporation has agreed to accept responsibility for the provision, within the plantation areas, of school buildings for primary education, including equipment and books. The Corporation will provide the necessary finance, and the local Native Administration, or the Mission or other voluntary organisation involved, will manage the schools. At the same time, the Corporation has defrayed the cost of training four teachers.

(v) With regard to technical education, the Corporation has agreed to make available some thirty acres of land at Moliwe for the establishment and management by Government of a Technical Training Centre for the Cameroons. In addition to the Corporation's own Apprentice Training Scheme, it has been possible through the courtesy of the departments concerned for further training of the artisan staff to be given with the Nigerian Railway, the Marine Department, the Electrical Department, the Public Works Department, the Veterinary Department and the Medical Department. It is hoped to increase the number of artisans in training to at least fifty per annum. Such training cannot be given in the Cameroons and the trainees must go to Nigeria.

(vi) The Corporation allotted a sum of £1,500 for the grant of scholarships during the year. Candidates for such scholarships are interviewed by a selection committee presided over by the Resident, Cameroons Province, and the recommendations of that committee are accepted on behalf of the Corporation. The number of candidates offering themselves for scholarships has been disappointing, but it is hoped that there will soon be an increasing number of Cameroons boys and girls with the necessary basic educational qualifications to fit them for university or other higher training.

(vii) *Recreation.*—Twenty-one recreation grounds have been provided, four African Clubs have been established in the plantation areas, and Sports equipment has been issued on a liberal scale. A portable cinematograph unit has proved popular and up-to-date machines are being obtained so that all estates may have more frequent shows, both for amusement and educational purposes.

(viii) *General.*—Towards the close of the year it was decided to set up a Directorate of Welfare and Social Services, in view of the Corporation's rapidly expanding activities in these directions.

XIII. The Accounts for the Year Ending 31st December, 1948

(i) The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account duly certified by the Auditors, which are appended to this report, follow normal commercial practice. The Auditors, Messrs. Cassleton Elliott & Co. were appointed by the Corporation with the approval of the Governor in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 (2) of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946.

(ii) The Accounts show a working profit of £343,396 16s. 1d. for the year 1948. Out of this, in accordance with statutory requirements, a sum of £209,000 has been provided for Income Tax.

(iii) Under Clause 19 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance, 1946:—

“The annual profits of the Corporation, after the Corporation have made such allocations as they deem necessary or expedient for meeting their obligations, and for discharging their functions under this Ordinance, and after they have set aside such sum or sums as they deem necessary or expedient by way of general or special reserves, shall be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Cameroons under British Mandate in such manner as the Governor may determine.”

The Corporation, acting under the authority of the clause quoted, has set aside an amount of £100,000 for hospitals, dispensaries, medical equipment, educational facilities, rehousing, replanting, hurricane risks.

(iv) After the situation which existed during the war years, there is a vast amount of maintenance work to be undertaken in order to bring the railways, roads, bridges, wharves and more permanent equipment into a proper condition. It has been impossible to do all this at once and therefore it is essential that provision should be made for some portion of this deferred maintenance.

(v) Although the accounts for the year 1948 disclose a satisfactory profit, it should be appreciated that the Corporation was established without working capital, and reference to the Balance Sheet will show that the liquid resources at 31st December, 1948, were not sufficient to meet liabilities. The cash position is a difficult one and although the Corporation, as a matter of prudence, has set up the reserves referred to above, these are inadequate and will remain unreal until the continuing expenditure on capital account is overtaken by a careful husbanding of profits and the possible transference of part of this expenditure to a loan account.

(vi) After making the provisions referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) above and adding in the sum of £19,955 brought forward from the previous year, there remains an amount of £54,352 9s. 2d. which is payable to the Governor under the provisions of Clause 19 of the Ordinance. It is understood that the Governor intends to set up a Trust Fund in respect of such monies, and to appoint a Committee on which the Corporation, it is hoped, will be represented, to advise him on their use.

(vii) Apart from income tax assessments, amounting to £367,000, the operations of the Corporation in the first two years of its existence will have resulted in the payments to Government Revenues and the Governor's Trust Fund of some £110,000. In addition, more than £700,000 have been paid in wages to African workers in the Cameroons.

XIV. The Corporation desires to acknowledge the good work of the members of the staff, at all levels, during the year.

By Order of the Corporation,

F. E. V. SMITH,
Chairman.

C. R. WITCHER,
Secretary.

6th June, 1949.

Cameroons Development Corporation

ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES BY TRIBES

<i>Tribe or Locality</i>	<i>No. Employed</i>	<i>Tribe or Locality</i>	<i>No. Employed</i>
		Brought forward ...	11,267
Bakweri ...	1,492	Bamboko ...	36
Mungo ...	2	Bowan ...	14
Bafaw ...	75	Balum ...	3
Bakossi ...	913	Babaji ...	2
Bakundu ...	12	Ndop ...	23
Basossi ...	42	Bajum ...	4
Balong ...	34	Ngemba ...	24
Bakoki ...	59	Bikom ...	74
Banyangi ...	1,409	Ngwandi ...	4
Nguti ...	4	Mbonge ...	51
Keaka ...	298	Ngoli Batanga ...	29
Mbo ...	150	Bambui ...	4
Nfotum ...	2	Bawang ...	43
Bangwa ...	73	Bafangi ...	100
Bafum ...	564	Batanga ...	3
Bafukum ...	204	Boa ...	2
Bali ...	1,126	Balue ...	13
Bamenda ...	760	Inguni ...	18
Bamessi ...	69	Esu ...	66
Bamenta ...	271	Mentah ...	9
Bamengi ...	542	Munguni ...	12
Baku Kong ...	60	Mbulang ...	12
Bengli ...	14	Banjang ...	2
Kumbo ...	47	Banyemi ...	1
Babanki ...	71	Baba ...	1
Bafut ...	333	Babuti ...	1
Kaka ...	7	Banna ...	7
Babag ...	12	Buki ...	1
Banso ...	88	Bamubu ...	42
Bandi ...	80	Kurumanja ...	15
Balita ...	12	Sonni ...	9
Eoow ...	6	Bamuko ...	11
Mandom ...	11	Bako ...	13
Balondo ...	2,209	Nsongli ...	69
Baumbo ...	5	Ngali ...	30
Bali Kembi ...	9	Nkap ...	6
Wum ...	66	Wee ...	3
Baso ...	78	Bum ...	14
Bafo ...	56	Njinikom ...	8
Mukab ...	1		
Bambuan ...	1		
Carried forward ...	11,267	French Cameroon ...	12,046
		Nigerians and others ...	2,662
			3,202
			17,910

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT
(INCORPORATED UNDER NIGERIAN
BALANCE SHEET,

CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	£	£
Creditors and Accrued Liabilities	144,421	
Leave and Passage Money	16,207	
Staff Gratuity Fund	15,000	
Deferred Maintenance—		
Wharves	10,000	
Other Constructions, Railways, Plant, Machinery and Equip- ment	80,000	
Income Tax (1946-47 to 1949-50 Assessments)	367,000	632,628
 RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946— For Hospitals, Dispensaries, Medical Equipment, Educational Facilities, Rehousing, Replanting; Hurricane Risks		100,000
 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
Unappropriated Balance		54,352

Note: The total estimated amount of commitments for Capital Expenditure at 31st December, 1948, was £230,000.

(Signed)

F. E. V. SMITH, *Chairman*

W. J. C. RICHARDS } *Members.*
J. M. WILLIAMS }

£786,980

AUDITORS'

In accordance with Section 17 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance, of the Corporation in Lagos and the Cameroons. We have obtained all the information up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs, according of the Corporation.

LAGOS, NIGERIA.

7th June, 1949.

CORPORATION

ORDINANCE, NO. 39 OF 1946.)

31st DECEMBER, 1948

FIXED ASSETS	£	£
Improvements to Concessions		
As as 1st January, 1948 (at cost, less amount written off in 1947)	29,194	
Expenditure in 1948—		
Plantations—New Development	10,504	
Buildings and Constructions	54,954	
Plant and Machinery	33,820	
Railways	56,414	
Furniture and Equipment	7,922	
	192,808	
<i>Less—</i>		
Amount written off in 1948	£32,021	
Proceeds of Insurance Claims for destruction of Buildings held under Concession... ..	280	
	32,301	160,507

The Concessions are held, in part under 49 leases, dated 11th October, 1947, from the Governor of Nigeria, and otherwise in accordance with the directions of the Governor of Nigeria to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Nigeria, pending the issue of new Certificates of Occupancy.

Under the terms of the Leases and the proposed Certificates of Occupancy, the lands and property therein comprised revert to the Governor of Nigeria upon the expiration of the Corporation's title.

Motor Vehicles

At cost, less amounts written off 18,358

CURRENT ASSETS

Stocks

Stores (at the lower of cost or market value) 136,278

Produce (including shipments unrealised at 31st December, 1948) 156,331

Debtors, Deposits and Prepayments... .. 80,418

Cash at Bankers and in Hand 235,088

£786,980

REPORT

1946, we report that we have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers and explanations we have required. In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books

(Signed) CASSLETON ELLIOTT & CO.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT

(INCORPORATED UNDER NIGERIAN

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE

	£	£
To Expenditure in the Cameroons—		
Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production	335,150	
Maintenance of Non-Productive Areas—		
Immature Cultivations (including Replanting)	40,959	
Rehabilitation of Mature Areas not in Production	3,461	
Mature Areas under care and maintenance, awaiting resump- tion of production activities	6,708	
Administration and General	73,141	
		459,419
„ Amount written off Improvements to Concession		32,021
„ Depreciation of Motor Vehicles		9,090
„ Consultant's Fees and Travelling Expenses		1,765
„ Rent—The Governor of Nigeria		30,845
„ Auditors' Fees		840
„ Staff Gratuity Fund		15,000
„ Deferred Maintenance—		
Constructions, Railways, Plant, Machinery and Equipment...		80,000
„ Expenditure of Head Office, Lagos—		
Remuneration of Chairman and Members	4,338	
Administration (including Staff Salaries and Allowances, Travelling Expenses, and General Office Expenses)	12,509	
		16,847
„ Social and Welfare Expenditure		10,564
„ Profit for the year, carried to Appropriation Account		343,397
		<u>£999,788</u>

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION

	£
TO PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	209,000
„ RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946—	
For Hospitals, Dispensaries, Medical Equipment, Educational Facilities, Re-housing, Re-planting; Hurricane Risks	100,000
„ BALANCE UNAPPROPRIATED, carried forward	54,352
	<u>£363,352</u>

CORPORATION

ORDINANCE, NO. 39 OF 1946.)

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948

Cr.

By Revenue from Production—								£	£
Green Bananas	...	...	...	...	...	...	733,423	
Dried Bananas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,133	
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	...	128,048	
Palm Products (Oil and Kernels)	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,468	
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	
Cardamons	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,582	
Farm and Dairy Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,283	
								947,710	
Service and Agency Fees—Received	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,730	
Less—Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,652	
								52,078	

£999,788

ACCOUNT 31st DECEMBER 1948

Cr.

								£	
By BALANCE as per last Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,955	
PROFIT for the year ended 31st December, 1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	343,397	

£363,352

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

*By His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations on the
Administration of the
Cameroons
Under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the year 1949*

Symbols employed

... = not available. — = nil or negligible.

Compiled by the Department of Statistics, Nigeria

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ENGLISH UNITS WITH METRIC EQUIVALENTS

LENGTH

	1 inch	= 2.540 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot	= .3048 metres
3 feet	= 1 yard	= .9144 metres
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	= 1.609 kilometres

AREA

	1 sq. ft.	= .0929 sq. metres
9 sq. feet	= 1 sq. yard	= .8361 sq. metres
4,840 sq. yards	= 1 acre	= .4047 hectares
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile	= 2.590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

	1 cubic foot	= .0283 cubic metres
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CAPACITY

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

WEIGHT

	1 ounce troy	= 31.10 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois	= 28.35 grammes
16 ounces avoird.	= 1 pound (lb.)	= .4536 kilogrammes
100 lbs.	= 1 cental	= 45.36 kilogrammes
112 lbs.	= 1 cwt.	= 50.80 kilogrammes
20 cwts.	= 1 ton or long ton	= 1.016 tonnes

I. POPULATION

The estimates of population which follow are based on annual taxation records and therefore, to the extent that direct taxation is evaded, the estimates are defective. Strictly speaking, the changes from year to year are based on the changes in the numbers paying tax and are not a certain indication of population change. Nevertheless, the direct taxation system has been in existence for such a long period that once a man has begun to pay tax, subsequent evasion is very difficult. It is however possible for a boy reaching tax-paying age to evade taxation for several years. The primitive pagan tribes of the northern areas inhabiting the hills and valleys on the border with French territory are not assessed with the precision of the remaining areas and the population figures are correspondingly less accurate.

Only adult able-bodied males pay direct taxation and therefore the figures of adult males are much more reliable than the estimates of the remaining and of the total population. In the northern areas, apart from the pagan hill tribes, old and disabled men, women and children are entered on the taxation records as one indication of the wealth of the taxpayer, but the figures are by no means reliable. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, there is no count at all and the total population has been estimated by multiplying the number of tax-paying adult able-bodied males by the arbitrarily selected factor of 3.5, with the exception of Victoria Division where the estimate has been modified to allow for plantation workers whose wives and children are not resident in Victoria Division.

No birth and mortality rates are available, nor is it possible to provide an analysis of the population figures by occupation or educational attainment. There is no control of migration to and from neighbouring territories.

Table 1
ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, MID-1949

<i>Area</i>	<i>Adult Males</i>	<i>Adult Females</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
CAMEROONS PROVINCE				
Mamfe Division	21,000	...	...	73,500
Kumba Division	18,800	...	...	65,000
Victoria Division	26,000	...	...	47,600
BAMENDA PROVINCE				
Nkambe District	17,300	...	...	60,500
Wum District	15,900	...	...	55,700
Bamenda District	48,900	...	...	171,100
NORTHERN AREAS				
WITHIN BENUE PROVINCE				
Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu Districts ...	3,100	3,400	4,600	11,100
WITHIN ADAMAWA PROVINCE				
Madagali District	11,100	13,900	16,400	41,400
Cubanawa District	12,100	18,500	28,900	59,500
Mubi District	17,000	25,800	30,500	73,300
Nassarawa District	7,800	10,900	18,400	37,100
Mambila District	8,200	7,900	9,000	25,100
Other Districts	21,200	26,200	24,400	71,800
WITHIN BORNU PROVINCE				
Dikwa Division	57,100	71,100	111,800	240,000
TOTAL	285,500	...	...	1,032,700

Table 2
NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, MID-1949

	<i>Adult Males</i>	<i>Adult Females</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
British	207	91	31	329
Irish	12	1	3	16
Dutch	39	2	—	41
Danish	2	2	4	8
Swiss	14	16	11	41
French	1	—	—	1
Italian	—	7	—	7
Greek	1	1	1	3
Canadian	—	2	—	2
American	12	14	16	42
Aden Arab	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	289	136	66	491

Table 3

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, COMPARATIVE FIGURES, 1945-1949

Area	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
CAMEROONS PROVINCE					
Mamfe Division	66,800	67,900	70,000	73,400	73,500
Kumba Division	58,200	59,600	62,300	65,000	65,000
Victoria Division	47,700	46,800	46,300	47,600	47,600
BAMENDA PROVINCE	289,400	285,300	287,000	301,000	287,300
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN					
ENUE PROVINCE					
Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu Districts ...	10,400	9,900	10,900	10,300	11,100
WITHIN ADAMAWA PROVINCE					
Madagali District	45,100	45,600	46,100	45,400	41,400
Cubunawa District	50,100	52,800	52,600	56,000	59,500
Mubi District	58,900	64,200	67,900	72,100	73,300
Nassarawa District	32,900	33,900	33,800	35,500	37,100
Mambila District	20,300	22,000	24,400	22,500	25,100
Other Districts	67,300	71,400	70,500	70,200	71,800
WITHIN BORNU PROVINCE					
Dikwa Division	212,800	211,000	219,300	228,100	240,000
TOTAL	959,900	970,400	991,100	1,027,100	1,032,700

Table 4

ESTIMATES OF THE DENSITY OF THE NATIVE POPULATION, MID-1949

Provinces	Districts or Divisions	Average No. of persons per square mile	Districts or Divisions	Average No. of persons per square mile
CAMEROONS PROVINCE*	MAMFE DIVISION (by Clan Area)			
	Bangwa	77	Kembong	13
	Mbo	17	Takamanda	7
	Banyang	12	Assumbo	12
	Mundani	23	Menka-Widekum	19
	KUMBA DIVISION (by Clan Area)			
	Isangeli	14	Balong (Lower)	55
	Balundu	7	Bambuko	6
	Bafaw	53	Bakossi	75
	Bakundu	25	Ninong	30
	Balue	28	Elung	23
	Balundu Badiko	9	Nhia	25
	Bima }	4	Basossi	11
	Kurop }	4	Batanga	22
	Mbonge	29	Ngolo	22
	Barombi	19	Upper Balong	5
	Ekumbe	48		

* Figures for mid-1946.

Table 4 (contd.)

ESTIMATES OF THE DENSITY OF THE NATIVE POPULATION, MID-1949

Provinces	Districts or Divisions	Average No. of persons per square mile	Districts or Divisions	Average No. of persons per square mile
	VICTORIA DIVISION (by Clan Area)			
	Balong ...	31	Mungo ...	41
	Bakweri ...	26	Victoria, Tiko and Bota village groups	60
	Bambuko ...	5		
	Bakolle ...	20		
	Bimbia ...	21		
BAMENDA PROVINCE	NKAMBE DISTRICT (by Clan Area)			
	Mbaw ...	10	Misaje ...	42
	Mbem ...	44	Ndu ...	7
	Mbwat ...	68	Tang ...	40
	Mfumte ...	23		
	WUM DISTRICT (by Clan Area)			
	Beba Befang ...	84	Fungom ...	15
	Bum ...	19	Nkom ...	60
	Esimbl... ..	17	Wum ...	25
	BAMENDA DISTRICT (by Clan Area)			
	Bafut ...	60	Ndop ...	69
	Bali ...	104	Ngemba ...	47
	Banso ...	40	Ngf ...	91
	Meta ...	100	Ngou... ..	60
	Mogamo ...	74		
NORTHERN AREAS	WITHIN BENUÉ PROVINCE			
	Tigon ...	10	Kentu ...	6
	Ndoro ...	13		
	WITHIN ADAMAWA PROVINCE			
	Madagali ...	117	Verre (part) ...	7
	Chubunawa ...	184	Nassarawa ...	43
	Uba (part) ...	88	Yebbi ...	56
	Mubi ...	170	Gurumpawo ...	48
	Maiha ...	70	Tsugu ...	31
	Holma (part)... ..	24	Toungo ...	5
	Zummo (part)... ..	19	Gashaka ...	2
	Belel ...	29	Mambila ...	19
WITHIN BORNU PROVINCE	DIKWA DIVISION			
	Bama ...	46	Raun ...	27
	Gajibo... ..	61	Woloje ...	76
	Gulumba ...	24	Gwoza Plains... ..	29
	Gumsu ...	18	Gwoza Hills ...	248
	Ngala ...	26		

The densities per square mile are in some instances misleading because the horizontal superficial area has been used as the area for the calculation; the true area in hilly districts is not known.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

A diagram indicating the structure of the territorial administration is annexed as Attachment D.

Table 5

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

Department	Status	No.	Race	Natives of Trust Territory included in previous columns	Sex	Salary
						£
Administration	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Commissioner of the Cameroons	1	British	—	male	1,600
	Senior Resident	1	British	—	male	1,500
	Resident	1	British	—	male	1,350
	Senior District Officers ...	3	British	—	male	1,200
	Community Development Officer	1	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	District Officers	5	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	Assistant District Officers	14	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	Development Officer	1	African	—	male	510 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Chief Clerk	1	African	1	male	360 to 450
	Assistant Chief Clerk ...	1	African	—	male	265 to 350
	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Clerks	20	African	16	male	84 to 250
	Clerical Assistants	4	African	2	male	72 to 160
	Temporary Clerks	2	African	—	male	60 to 168
	Interpreters	7	African	7	male	72 to 250
	Motor Drivers and Driver Mechanics	2	African	1	male	52 to 108
	Messengers	41	African	35	male	42 to 84
	Rest House Stewards	4	African	2	male	52 to 60
	Rest House Cooks	2	African	2	male	56 to 84
	Rest House Caretaker	1	African	1	male	48
	Rest House Watchman	1	African	1	male	48
	Rest House Laundry Boy	1	African	—	male	42
Agriculture ...	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Senior Agricultural Officer	1	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Assistant Agricultural Officer	1	African	—	male	170 to 300
	Agricultural Assistants ...	4	African	—	male	96 to 250
	Field Overseer, Grade I ...	1	African	1	male	108 to 160
	Field Overseers, Grade II	15	African	13	male	Rates not exceeding 108
	3rd Class Clerks	2	African	2	male	84 to 128
Messengers	2	African	2	male	52 to 64	
Driver	1	African	1	male	82 to 74	
Co-operative...	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Co-operative Inspector, Grade I	1	African	—	male	180 to 250
	Co-operative Inspector, Grade II	1	African	1	male	52 to 120

Table 5 (contd.)

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

Department	Status	No.	Race	Natives of Trust Territory included in previous columns	Sex	Salary
Customs and Excise.	SENIOR SERVICE					£
	Collectors	3	British	—	male	510 to 900
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Senior Officer	1	African	—	male	270 to 370
	1st Class Officers	3	African	—	male	180 to 250
	2nd and 3rd Class Officers	7	African	—	male	96 to 170
	Preventive Superintendents, Class II	3	African	1	male	170 to 220
	Preventive Superintendents, Class III	13	African	3	male	170 to 200
	Drill Instructor	1	African	1	male	170 to 200
	Chief Preventive Officers...	5	African	3	male	150 to 170
	Preventive Officers	4	African	2	male	128 to 144
	1st Class Assistant Preventive Officers	24	African	18	male	112 to 120
	2nd Class Assistant Preventive Officers	34	African	27	male	90 to 100
	3rd Class Assistant Preventive Officers	54	African	26	male	75 to 84
	4th Class Assistant Preventive Officers	54	African	31	male	66 to 72
Messenger	1	African	—	male	42 to 64	
Education ...	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Provincial Education Officer	1	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	Education Officers	2	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	Women Education Officers	2	British	—	female	510 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Provincial Education Assistant	1	African	—	male	360 to 450
	Teachers, Grade II	7	African	1	male	180 to 250
	Teachers, Grade III	13	African	8	male	84 to 170
	Teachers, Grade III	1	African	1	female	84 to 170
	Teachers, Grade IV	11	African	10	male	84 to 170
	Teachers, Grade IV	4	African	3	female	84 to 170
	Teachers, ungraded	11	African	5	male	42 to 120
	Teachers, ungraded	5	African	4	female	42 to 120
	2nd and 3rd Class Clerks...	5	African	3	male	84 to 170
	Supernumerary Clerk	1	African	1	male	72 to 150
	Drivers	2	African	1	male	52 to 84
	Messengers	3	African	3	male	42 to 64
Electricity ...	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Charge Shift Engineer ...	1	British	—	male	510 to 825
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Junior Engineering Assistant, Grade I	1	African	—	male	180 to 250
Artisan	1	African	—	male	72 to 160	
1st Class Clerk	1	African	—	male	180 to 250	

Table 5 (contd.)

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

Department	Status	No.	Race	Natives of Trust Territory included in previous columns	Sex	Salary
						£
Forestry	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Assistant Conservators	2	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Forest Supervisor	1	African	—	male	170 to 300
	Forest Assistants, Grades II and III	7	African	2	male	96 to 170
	Assistant Rangers	2	African	—	male	144 to 170
	Foresters	2	African	—	male	88 to 108
	Forest Guards	13	African	3	male	52 to 84
	1st Class Clerk	1	African	—	male	180 to 250
	2nd and 3rd Class Clerks	3	African	2	male	84 to 170
	Clerical Assistant	1	African	1	male	72 to 160
	Messengers	3	African	3	male	42 to 64
	Motor Driver	1	African	—	male	52 to 84
	Carpenter	1	African	—	male	72 to 108
Plantation Clerk	1	African	1	male	72 to 102	
Geological Survey	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Geologists	3	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Geological Assistant, Grade I	1	African	—	male	180 to 250
	Geological Assistant, Grade III	1	African	—	male	96 to 170
	Motor Driver	1	African	—	male	58 to 84
	Interpreter	1	African	—	male	Rate not exceeding 78
Messengers	2	African	1	male	42 to 64	
Judicial	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Magistrate	1	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Registrar, Grade II	1	African	—	male	180 to 250
	3rd Class Clerk	1	African	—	male	84 to 128
	Clerical Assistant	1	African	1	male	72 to 160
Messenger	1	African	1	male	42 to 64	
Labourer	1	African	1	male	1s. 3d. per diem	
Labour	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Labour Officer	1	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Assistant Labour Officer, Grade II	1	African	—	male	180 to 250
3rd Class Clerks	2	African	—	male	84 to 128	
Messengers	2	African	1	male	42 to 64	

Table 5 (contd.)

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN
TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

Department	Status	No.	Race	Natives of Trust Territory included in previous columns	Sex	Salary
						£
Marine ...	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Marine Officer	1	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	1st Class Clerk	1	African	—	male	180 to 250
	Clerical Assistant	1	African	—	male	72 to 160
	Checker	1	African	—	male	42 to 108
	Messenger	1	African	1	male	42 to 64
	Quartermaster	1	African	1	male	116 to 150
	Assistant Light House					
	Keepers	2	African	1	male	72 to 102
	Light House Attendants ...	2	African	1	male	42 to 64
	Craftsman	1	African	—	male	96 to 160
	Greaser	1	African	1	male	45 to 108
	Coxswain	1	African	1	male	84 to 96
	Able Seamen	4	African	4	male	45 to 108
	Boat Boys	4	African	4	male	42 to 84
Watchmen... ..	2	African	2	male	42 to 48	
Marketing and Exports	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Produce Officer	1	British	—	male	510 to 900
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Assistant Produce Officer, Grade I	1	African	—	male	270 to 370
	Produce Examiners, Grade I	5	African	1	male	144 to 170
	Produce Examiners, Grade II	8	African	1	male	96 to 136
	3rd Class Clerk	1	African	—	male	84 to 128
	Messenger	1	African	—	male	42 to 64
Night Watchman	1	African	—	male	42 to 48	
Medical ...	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Senior Medical Officer ...	1	British	—	male	1,200
	Medical Officers	5	British	—	male	570 to 1,000
	Sanitary Superintendent ...	1	British	—	male	510 to 600
	Assistant Medical Officer	1	African	—	male	150 to 600
	Nursing Sister	1	British	—	female	350 to 445
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	1st Class Technical Assistants	2	African	...	male	180 to 250
	1st Class Dispensers	3	African	...	male	180 to 250
	2nd and 3rd Class Dispensers	5	African	...	male	144 to 170
	1st Class Clerks	2	African	...	male	180 to 250
	Clerical Assistants	5	African	...	male	72 to 160
	2nd Class Sanitary Inspector	1	African	...	male	96 to 170
	Sanitary Orderly	1	African	...	male	52 to 64
	Qualified Nurses	39	African	...	male	112 to 180
Qualified Nurses	8	African	...	female	112 to 180	

Table 5 (contd.)

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

Department	Status	No.	Race	Natives of Trust Territory included in previous columns	Sex	Salary
Medical— (contd.)						£
	Driver Mechanic	1	African	...	male	88 to 108
	Drivers	3	African	...	male	52 to 84
	Cooks	2	African	...	male	72 to 102
	Washermen	2	African	...	male	72 to 102
	Nursing Orderly	1	African	...	male	52 to 84
	Messengers	2	African	...	male	42 to 64
	Dispensary Attendants	11	African	...	male	42 to 108
	Dispensary Attendants in Training	2	African	...	male	42 to 108
	Dressers	7	African	...	male	72 to 84
Meteorological	JUNIOR SERVICE Observers	4	African	—	male	96 to 170
Police	SENIOR SERVICE Senior Superintendent of Police	1	British	—	male	1,050
	Assistant Superintendents	2	British	—	male	510 to 900
	JUNIOR SERVICE Inspectors	3	African	3	male	170 to 500
	Sergeant-Major	1	African	1	male	170 to 200
	Sergeants	6	African	6	male	150 to 170
	Other Ranks	242	African	242	male	66 to 144
Posts and Telegraphs	SENIOR SERVICE Engineer	1	British	—	male	570 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE Superintendents	2	African	1	male	270 to 370
	Sub-Inspectors, Grade I	2	African	—	male	180 to 250
	1st Class Clerk	1	African	—	male	180 to 250
	1st Class Postal Clerks and Telegraphists	6	African	1	male	180 to 250
	2nd and 3rd Class Postal Clerks and Telegraphists	18	African	4	male	96 to 170
	Telephone Supervisors	2	African	—	male	180 to 250
	Telephone Operators	4	African	3	male	72 to 160
	Linesmen, Grade I	3	African	1	male	108 to 160
	Linesmen, Grade II	25	African	17	male	72 to 102
	Linesmen, Grade III	15	African	7	male	52 to 64
	Telephone Attendants	3	African	1	male	42 to 64
	Mail Porter	1	African	1	male	42 to 64
	Messengers	11	African	7	male	42 to 64
	Clearing Gangers	18	African	13	male	42
	Postman	1	African	1	male	72 to 108
	Sorting Clerk	1	African	—	male	72 to 102
	Watchman	1	African	—	male	42 to 48
	Wireless Operators	2	African	—	male	96 to 170

Table 5 (contd.)

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

Department	Status	No.	Race	Natives of Trust Territory included in previous columns	Sex	Salary
Prisons ...	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Chief Warder, Grade II ...	1	African	—	male	£ 170 to 220
	Assistant Chief Warders...	3	African	1	male	150 to 200
	Senior Warders ...	6	African	2	male	112 to 144
	1st Class Warders ...	5	African	5	male	90 to 100
	2nd Class Warders ...	19	African	16	male	75 to 84
	3rd Class Warders ...	38	African	22	male	66 to 72
	Recruit Warders ...	2	African	1	male	57
	3rd Class Wardresses ...	2	African	2	female	66 to 72
	Temporary Wardresses ...	4	African	4	female	Not exceeding 3s. 6d. per diem
Public Works	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Executive Engineers ...	3	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	Inspectors ...	5	British	—	male	510 to 600
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Assistant Chief Clerk ...	1	African	—	male	265 to 350
	Foremen ...	2	African	—	male	180 to 250
	Engineering Assistants, Grades I and II ...	5	African	—	male	96 to 250
	Technical Assistants ...	2	African	—	male	72 to 108
	Mechanicians and Artisans	21	African	8	male	54 to 160
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Timekeepers, Grade I ...	3	African	1	male	72 to 160
	Road Overseers ...	10	African	3	male	76 to 160
	Driver Mechanics ...	2	African	1	male	88 to 108
	Clerks ...	10	African	5	male	72 to 250
	Miscellaneous Subordinate Staff ...	12	African	4	male	42 to 84
Survey ...	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Surveyor, Grade III ...	1	African	—	male	170 to 300
	Survey Assistant, Grade II	1	African	—	male	96 to 170
	Chainman, Grade I ...	1	African	—	male	72 to 108
	Chainmen, Grade II ...	4	African	—	male	42 to 64
Treasury ...	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Accounting Assistant, Grade I ...	1	African	—	male	360 to 450
	Accounting Assistant, Grade II ...	1	African	—	male	265 to 350
	1st Class Clerks ...	3	African	1	male	180 to 250
	2nd Class Clerk ...	1	African	—	male	136 to 170
	3rd Class Clerks ...	3	African	1	male	84 to 128
	Messengers ...	4	African	4	male	42 to 64

Table 5 (contd.)

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN
TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

<i>Department</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Natives of Trust Territory included in previous columns</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary</i>
Veterinary ...	£					
	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Veterinary Officer ...	1	British	—	male	510 to 1,000
	Development Officers (Veterinary)	4	British	—	male	510 to 900
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	3rd Class Clerks	2	African	—	male	84 to 128
	Veterinary Assistants ...	5	African	—	male	96 to 170
	Veterinary Inoculators ...	4	African	—	male	42 to 108
	Craftsman	1	African	—	male	54 to 160
	Motor Drivers	2	African	—	male	52 to 84
Messengers	2	African	2	male	42 to 64	
Herdsman	48	African	48	male	1s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per diem	

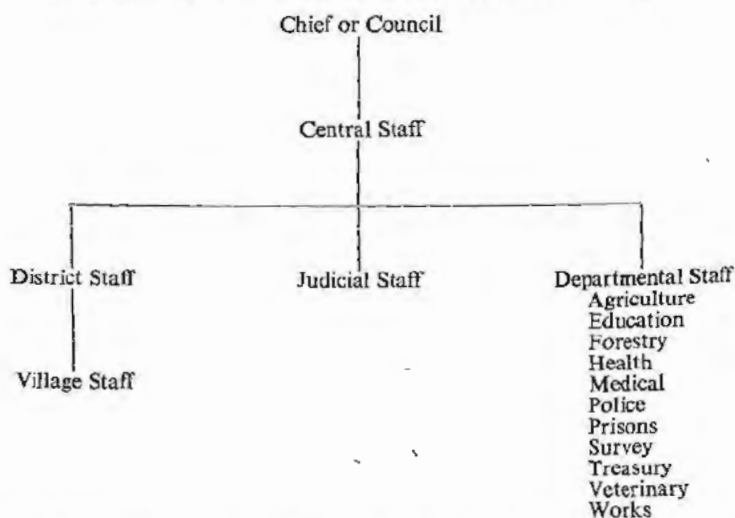
In addition to the salary scales quoted above, expatriation pay is granted at the following rates to members of the Senior Service who have their principal family and social ties and general background in a country other than Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, or any adjacent territories in West Africa:—

Basic Salary		Expatriation Pay	
		£	
Less than £450	125
£450 to £599	150
£600 to £719	200
£720 to £839	250
£840 to £1,074	300
£1,075 to £1,199	350
£1,200 to £1,399	400
£1,400 to £1,649	450
£1,650 to £1,899	500
£1,900 to £2,550	600

NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

Table 6

DIAGRAM INDICATING TYPICAL NATIVE ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE



The unit of "local government" is the Native Administration. A Native Authority is responsible for administering its affairs.

A Native Authority may take one of several forms. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces it is normally made up of a number of clan or family heads, together with representatives of the people. In the northern areas it is a chief alone advised by a number of Councillors nominated or appointed by himself. Each Native Authority functions under the guidance of Administrative Officers. Revenues of Native Authorities of the Trust Territory range from under £1,000 to over £60,000 per annum and the number of their staff and departmental specialisation varies accordingly.

Table 7

DETAILS OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF WHOLLY OR PARTLY
EMPLOYED IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

<i>Status of Staff</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary or salary range</i>	<i>Percentage of salary assigned to work in Trust Territory</i>
			£	
ADMINISTRATION				
Lamido of Adamawa	1	Male	2,600	50
Emir of Dikwa	1	Male	1,800	100
President, Victoria Federated Council	1	Male	500	100
Fon of Nsaw	1	Male	200	100
Fon of Kom	1	Male	150	100
Fon of Bali	1	Male	96	100
Fon of Bafut	1	Male	78	100
Councillors				
Waziri, Adamawa	1	Male	480	50
Galadimi, Adamawa	1	Male	360	50
Waziri, Dikwa	1	Male	240	100
Wakili, Adamawa	1	Male	168	50
Other Councillors	3	Male	Various rates 120 to 200	50 to 100
District Heads	27	Male	Various rates 100 to 360	12½ to 100
Village Heads	417	Male	Various rates up to 60	100
Iyalemas and Emir's representatives	8	Male	Various rates 36 to 108	100
Zubats and Messengers	73	Male	Various rates 18 to 84	12½ to 100
Clerks and Scribes	139	Male	Various rates 12 to 250	12½ to 100
AGRICULTURE				
Head Agricultural Assistant	1	Male	160	50
Agricultural Overseers and Artisans	5	Male	42 to 84	100
Nurseryman	1	Male	33	100
Messenger	1	Male	18	50
EDUCATION				
Supervisor of Education	1	Male	170	50
Visiting Teacher	1	Male	136	80
Assistant Visiting Teacher	1	Male	72 to 190	100
Headmaster, Middle School	1	Male	220	50
Higher Elementary and Elementary School Teachers	111	Male	42 to 200	12½ to 100
Higher Elementary and Elementary School Teachers	4	Female	68 to 200	100
Middle School Teachers	5	Male	72 to 180	50
Uncertificated and Probationary Teachers	126	Male	21 to 128	100
Uncertificated and Probationary Teachers	21	Female	21 to 128	100
Arabic Teachers	18	Male	24 to 112	12½ to 100
Carpenters	2	Male	39 to 84	50
Messenger	1	Male	36	50
FORESTRY				
Supervisor	1	Male	96	50
Forest Guards	37	Male	18 to 84	100

Table 7 (contd.)

DETAILS OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF WHOLLY OR PARTLY
EMPLOYED IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

<i>Status of Staff</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary or salary range</i>	<i>Percentage of salary assigned to work in Trust Territory</i>
£				
JUDICIAL				
Chief Alkalis	2	Male	204, 396	50 to 100
Alkalis	15	Male	72 to 170	12½ to 100
Alkalis' Assistants	3	Male	84 to 170	50
Alkalis' Clerk	1	Male	42 to 84	100
Muftai	12	Male	60 to 84	12½ to 100
Court Clerks and Scribes	80	Male	26 to 84	12½ to 100
Court Messengers	278	Male	24 to 48	50 to 100
MEDICAL AND HEALTH				
Dispensary Attendants	34	Male	42 to 108	12½ to 100
Dispensary Attendants in Training	4	Male	42 to 84	100
Head Inspector	1	Male	92	50
Sanitary Overseers and Inspectors	27	Male	42 to 84	100
Leper Camp Attendant	1	Male	42 to 84	100
Midwives	2	Female	42 to 64	100
Midwives in Training	2	Female	24 to 48	100
Vaccinators	3	Male	18 to 84	100
Vaccinators	4	Female	18 to 84	100
Dressers	6	Male	42 to 84	100
Dressers	1	Female	18 to 36	100
Storekeeper	1	Male	84	50
Sanitary Labourers	9	Male	15	100
Dispensary Labourers	5	Male	15	100
Market Overseers	6	Male	9 to 18	12½ to 100
POLICE				
Supervisor of Police	1	Male	120	50
Chief of Police	1	Male	90 to 100	100
Sergeants	5	Male	75 to 84	100
Corporals	9	Male	66 to 72	50 to 100
Lance Corporals	7	Male	51	50
Constables	43	Male	24 to 60	100
Askars	30	Male	Not exceeding 33	100
Yandokas	62	Male	24 to 48	12½ to 100
Sarkin Dogarai	1	Male	60	50
Dogarai	21	Male	30 to 36	12½ to 100
PRISONS				
Head Warders	2	Male	90 to 100	50 to 100
Senior Warder	1	Male	75 to 84	100
Warders	96	Male	24 to 60	50 to 100
Scribe	1	Male	42 to 84	100
Sergeants	4	Male	54 to 75	50 to 100
Corporals	14	Male	42 to 50	50 to 100
Prison Instructors	2	Male	21 to 33	50
SURVEY				
Tracer	1	Male	42 to 84	100
Land Settlement Officers	3	Male	42 to 84	50 to 100
Boundarymen	2	Male	72 to 108	100
Chainmen	5	Male	18 to 48	50 to 100

Table 7 (contd.)

DETAILS OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF WHOLLY OR PARTLY
EMPLOYED IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

<i>Status of Staff</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary or salary range</i>	<i>Percentage of salary assigned to work in Trust Territory</i>
			£	
TREASURIES				
Supervisors	4	Male	120 to 250	100
Chief Accountants	2	Male	152 to 160	50
Treasurers	11	Male	42 to 360	50 to 100
Cashier	1	Male	72 to 108	100
Sub-Treasurers and Treasury Assistants				
Assistants	4	Male	42 to 100	50 to 100
Clerks and Scribes	35	Male	24 to 170	50 to 100
Messengers	13	Male	24 to 48	50 to 100
VETERINARY				
Head Veterinary Assistant ...	1	Male	108	50
Veterinary Assistants	22	Male	42 to 108	100
Inspector of Hides and Skins	1	Male	80	50
Cattle Control Officers	8	Male	42 to 84	100
WORKS				
Supervisor of Works	2	Male	84 to 170	50 to 100
Accountant	1	Male	160	50
Clerks and Scribes	11	Male	42 to 136	50 to 100
Works Foremen	2	Male	42 to 250	100
Storekeepers	2	Male	24 to 84	100
Printers	5	Male	42 to 108	100
Mechanic	1	Male	42 to 84	100
Artisans	25	Male	24 to 170	50 to 100
Road Overseers	13	Male	42 to 170	50 to 100
Carpenters	3	Male	42 to 84	100
Messengers, Caretakers, Overseers	6	Male	18 to 96	50 to 100
Motor Drivers	9	Male	42 to 84	100
Market Keeper	1	Male	42 to 84	100

All Native Authority Staff are African and almost all are indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory or adjoining areas.

III. JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION

Table 8

ADULT OFFENDERS DEALT WITH IN THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CAMEROONS AND BAMBENDA PROVINCES, 1948 AND 1949

Crime or Offence	Numbers dealt with						Discharged		Committed for trial		Convicted Summarily—Sentences									
	Male		Female		Total						Imprisonment	Whipping	Fine		Bound over		Total			
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Manslaughter	5	24	—	—	5	24	—	6	—	3	5	12	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	15
Homicide	—	23	—	1	—	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the person...	110	395	2	28	112	423	11	100	2	1	44	168	—	—	44	123	11	31	99	322
Praedial larceny, malicious injuries to properties and other offences against properties	277	612	2	5	279	617	31	137	—	8	170	433	—	—	41	20	37	19	248	472
Other crimes	363	443	—	17	363	460	24	56	1	—	114	68	—	14	201	303	23	19	338	404
Offences against revenue and other laws relating to the social economy	25	179	—	—	25	179	—	43	—	—	—	41	—	—	25	68	—	27	25	136
Offences against master and servant	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous minor offences	36	110	—	5	36	115	2	3	—	—	8	2	—	—	24	85	2	25	34	112
TOTAL	816	1,787	4	56	820	1,843	68	345	3	36	341	724	—	14	335	602	73	122	749	1,462

Table 9

JUVENILE OFFENDERS DEALT WITH IN THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS
CAMEROONS AND BAMBENDA PROVINCES, 1948 AND 1949

Crime or Offence	Number dealt with						Discharged		Convicted Summarily—Sentences										
	Male		Female		Total				Imprisonment		Whipping		Fine		Bound over		Total		
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the person	1	8	—	—	1	8	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	2	1	7	
Praedial larceny, malicious injuries to property and other offences against property	4	23	—	—	4	23	—	2	1	1	1	16	1	—	1	4	4	21	
Other Crimes	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	
Offences against revenue and other laws relating to the social economy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offences against master and servant ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	6	32	—	—	6	32	—	3	1	1	2	21	2	1	1	6	6	29	

Table 10

OFFENDERS DEALT WITH IN THE SUPREME COURT, TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

Crime or Offence	Number dealt with	Not tried	Found insane before trial	Acquitted	Convictions and Sentences					
					Death	Imprisonment	Whipping	Fine	Bound over	Total
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide	9	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1
Offences against the person ...	13	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	5	12
Praedial larceny, malicious injuries to properties and other offences against properties ...	8	1	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	2
Other crimes	18	3	—	4	—	8	—	1	2	11
TOTAL	48	7	1	14	1	17	—	1	7	26

Table 11

PRINCIPAL OFFENCES AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY
NATIVE COURTS, 1949

Offence	Number of individuals concerned in cases heard within Trust Territory in					
	Cameroons Province	Bamenda Province	Benue Province	Bornu Province	Adamawa Province	Total
Robbery, stealing, burglary, etc. ...	220	134	1	160	918	1,433
Theft of livestock or farm produce ...	147	141	—	84	289	661
Wounding and assault	388	449	24	445	502	1,808
Disturbing the peace	110	11	1	—	—	122
Adultery	81	234	31	29	—	375
Witchcraft and juju	115	6	2	—	10	133
Offences against Native Authority Rules and Orders	162	97	29	497	248	1,033
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	159	41	—	—	—	200
Other offences ...	736	995	17	336	528	2,612
TOTAL ...	2,118	2,108	105	1,551	2,495	8,377

Table 12

PENALTIES IMPOSED BY NATIVE COURTS, 1949

Penalty	Number of individuals punished within Trust Territory in					
	Cameroons Province	Bamenda Province	Benue Province	Bornu Province	Adamawa Province	Total
Imprisonment:						
Over 1 year ...	—	—	—	33	—	33
6 months to 1 year	1	—	—	88	45	134
1 month-6 months	137	193	6	127	454	917
1 month and under	59	24	—	49	138	270
Fines:						
Over £5	—	4	—	20	69	93
£5 and under ...	1,675	950	99	1,204	1,407	5,335
Whipping	5	2	—	18	63	88
Other punishments	15	313	—	—	—	328
TOTAL ...	1,892	1,486	105	1,539	2,176	7,198

Table 13

PRISON STATISTICS FOR TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

Prisons within Trust Territory	Numbers of Persons committed			Average Number of Inmates	Number of Cells and Wards	Average cubic feet of space per prisoner
	Male	Female	Total			
CAMEROONS PROVINCE						
Buea	527	7	534	152	9	365
Kumba	402	7	409	67	16	485
Mamfe	154	9	163	55	7	415
BAMENDA PROVINCE						
Bamenda ...	605	84	689	166	14	325
ADAMAWA PROVINCE						
Mubi	1,071	39	1,110	26	3*	305*
Jada	252	16	268	4	2	650
Gombu	266	20	286	16	3	375
BORNU PROVINCE						
Bama	429	2	431	144	12	310

* Reconstruction of the Mubi Prison, based on plans approved by the Director of Prisons, was started in September, 1949. The figure of cubic feet of space per prisoner is calculated on the old dimensions and is therefore an understatement. On the completion of this reconstruction the Mubi Prison will be a model of its kind. Accommodation will include five association wards (male), one ward (female), two wards (prisoners awaiting trial) and three cells for those undergoing close confinement, in all totalling 45,600 cubic feet. Ample provision has also been made for kitchen, latrines, store-rooms, administrative offices and a workshop.

Table 14

DIETARY SCALE FOR PRISONERS
IN TRUST TERRITORY PRISONS, 1949*

CAMEROONS AND BAMENDA PROVINCES.

BUEA, KUMBA, MAMFE AND BAMENDA PRISONS.

	per day	BREAKFAST RATION	per day
Farina	1 lb. (453·6)	Beans	4 oz. (113·4)
or		and	
Whole maize flour ...	1 lb. (453·6)	Farina	2 oz. (56·7)
or		or	
Yam (unpeeled)	2½ lb. (1134·0)	Whole maize flour ...	4 oz. (113·4)
or		and	
Rice (unpolished) ...	1 lb. (453·6)	Akara	2 oz. (56·7)
Greens (without stalks)...	8 oz. (226·8)		
or			
Ochro (fresh)	3 oz. (85·1)		
Palm Oil	1 oz. (28·4)		
Salt	4 dr. (14·2)		
Native Pepper	4 dr. (14·2)		
Egusi	2 dr. (7·1)		
Beans	1 oz. (28·4)		
Fish	2 oz. (56·7)		
or			
Meat	2 oz. (56·7)		
Groundnuts	3 oz. (85·1)		

ADAMAWA PROVINCE.

MUBI, JAOA AND GEMBU PRISONS.

	per day
Guinea corn or pearl millet	24 oz. (680·4)
Meat	2 oz. (56·7)
Kuka	1 oz. (28·4)
Greens	8 oz. (226·8)
Red palm oil	2 oz. (56·7)
Salt	½ oz. (14·2)
Daudawa	½ oz. (14·2)
Tamarind	1 oz. (28·4)
Groundnut	4 oz. (113·4)
Pepper	1½ oz. (42·8)

BORNU PROVINCE.

BAMA PRISON.

	per week
Corn	14 lb. (6350·0)
Greens (boabat leaves)	14 oz. (396·9)
Dried fish	7 oz. (198·5)
Beans	7 oz. (198·5)
Groundnut	7 oz. (198·5)
Groundnut oil	7 oz. (198·5)
Meat	1 lb. (453·6)
Salt	3½ oz. (99·3)
Pepper ... ..	...to taste
Limes	1

* Equivalent in grammes given in brackets.

IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

Table 15A

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT: ESTIMATED REVENUE FROM TRUST TERRITORY

Year	Direct Taxes				Indirect Taxes			Total Taxes	Licences and Fees	Other Revenue (c)	Total Revenue
	Income (Individuals)	Direct Tax (Central Government share)	Companies and Cameroons Development Corporation (a)	Total	Customs Duties (b)	Excise Duties	Total				
	£										
1948-49	7,430	9,630	197,350	214,410	179,000	600	179,600	394,010	44,890	113,460	552,360
1947-48	3,740	20,900	29,020	53,660	113,500	500	114,000	167,660	30,290	102,740	300,690
1946-47	2,920	18,000	19,950	40,870	...	...	66,000	106,870	35,000	99,000	240,870
1945-46	2,060	16,480	19,600	38,140	50,980	420	51,400	89,540	19,910	73,050	182,500
1944-45	1,430	16,690	11,660	29,780	47,180	370	47,550	77,330	21,250	68,400	166,980

(a) The figures given relate to tax collected, as distinct from tax accruing in respect of each year; in 1948-49 arrears of tax in respect of the period 1st January, 1947 to 31st March, 1948 were collected from the Cameroons Development Corporation; on the other hand there were very considerable arrears of tax from Companies outstanding at 31st March, 1949.

(b) The method of estimating revenue from Customs Duties has been revised; a new estimate for 1947-48 has been made using the same method as for 1948-49, but it is not possible to revise the figures for earlier years.

(c) Revenue from Government Property, Interest, Fines and Forfeitures, Colonial Development and Welfare Grants, and Miscellaneous.

Table 15B

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT: ESTIMATED REVENUE FROM TRUST TERRITORY

Year	Direct Taxes				Indirect Taxes			Total Taxes	Licences and Fees	Other Revenue
	Income Tax (Individuals)	Direct Tax (Central Government share)	Companies and Cameroons Development Corporation	Total	Customs Duties	Excise Duties	Total			
	<i>Percentage of total revenue</i>									
1948-49...	1.3	1.7	35.8	38.8	32.4	0.1	32.5	71.3	8.1	20.6
1947-48...	1.2	6.9	9.7	17.8	37.7	0.2	37.9	55.7	10.1	34.2
1946-47...	1.2	7.5	8.3	17.0	...	...	27.4	44.4	14.5	41.1
1945-46...	1.1	9.0	10.8	20.9	28.0	0.2	28.2	49.1	10.9	40.0
1944-45...	0.9	10.0	6.9	17.8	28.3	0.2	28.5	46.3	12.7	41.0

Table 16

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT: ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN RESPECT OF TRUST TERRITORY

Year	Administration (a)	Economic (b)	Social (c)	Total	Administration	Economic	Social
	£				Percentage of total expenditure		
1948-49	185,220	270,260	148,820	604,300	30.7	44.7	24.6
1947-48	182,130	266,510	94,440	541,080	33.7	49.3	17.0
1946-47	171,200	226,950	73,300	471,450	36.3	48.1	15.6
1945-46	118,960	170,840	41,990	331,790	35.8	51.5	12.7
1944-45	109,290	160,130	35,840	305,260	35.8	52.4	11.8

(a) All headings not included under economic or social expenditure.

(b) Including Public Debt, Agriculture, Veterinary, Forest, Lands, Civil Aviation, Post and Telegraphs, Marine, Public Works, Electricity, Survey.

(c) Labour, Education, Medical.

Table 17

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT: TRUST TERRITORY—ESTIMATED CAPITAL POSITION

Year	Loans	Reserves	Reserves as percentage of Loans	Debt Charges paid out of			Debt Charges as percentage of Loans
				Government Revenue	Railway Revenue	Total	
1948-49	£ 479,665	£ 272,105	57	£ 61,000	—	£ 61,000	12.7
1947-48	479,665	206,152	43	36,000	—	36,000	7.5
1946-47	479,665	186,148	39	52,000	—	52,000	10.4
1945-46	538,361	219,526	41	30,500	—	30,500	5.7
1944-45	538,361	207,243	39	41,500	—	41,500	7.7

Table 18
REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1947-48 TO 1949-50

	<i>Cameroons Province</i>			<i>Bamenda Province</i>			<i>Trust Territory in Benué Province*</i>		
	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (<i>Estimate</i>)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (<i>Estimate</i>)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (<i>Estimate</i>)
General Tax	£ 25,125	£ 32,124	£ 33,493	£ 20,309	£ 27,373	£ 22,735	£ 701	£ 725	£ 740
Jangali	122	100	120	19,600	18,706	19,620	392	117	128
Native Courts	6,336	7,756	8,047	3,447	4,035	4,440	80	98	100
Interest on Investments	391	433	429	827	797	576	3	23	23
Miscellaneous	3,143	3,169	2,684	2,593	1,637	70	27	43	40
Grants	10,442	3,828	4,135	9,875	1,467	1,690	—	57	113
Total, Ordinary Revenue	45,559	47,410	48,908	56,651	54,015	49,131	1,203	1,063	1,144
Trade and Industry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Reimbursements and Codified grants ...	1,853	588	805	2,029	5,685	—	26	—	—
Total, Revenue ...	47,412	47,998	49,713	58,680	59,700	49,131	1,229	1,065	1,144

Table 18 (contd.)

REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1947-48 TO 1949-50

	<i>Trust Territory in Adamawa Province*</i>			<i>Trust Territory in Bornu Province</i>			<i>Total, Trust Territory</i>		
	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Estimate)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Estimate)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Estimate)
General Tax	£ 33,858	£ 38,712	£ 40,132	£ 20,999	£ 22,311	£ 21,900	£ 100,992	£ 121,245	£ 119,000
Jangali	14,772	21,268	19,534	9,130	14,093	11,400	44,016	54,284	50,802
Native Courts	1,253	1,665	1,215	1,574	1,753	1,550	12,690	15,307	15,352
Interest on Investments	454	317	557	1,171	869	1,100	2,846	2,439	2,685
Miscellaneous	594	984	776	421	368	363	6,778	6,201	3,933
Grants	—	—	—	2,271	2,264	3,081	22,588	7,616	9,019
Total, Ordinary Revenue	50,931	62,946	62,214	35,566	41,658	39,394	189,910	207,092	200,791
Trade and Industry ...	—	40	65	—	105	210	—	147	275
Reimbursements and Codified grants ...	26	2,502	5,147	176	—	375	4,110	8,775	6,327
Total, Revenue ...	50,957	65,488	67,426	35,742	41,763	39,979	194,020	216,014	207,393

* In Benue and Adamawa Provinces the financial units overlap the boundaries between Trust Territory and Nigeria; revenue, has therefore, been apportioned between Trust Territory and other areas.

Table 19

EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1947-48 TO 1949-50

Summary of Expenditure	Cameroons Province				Bamenda Province				Trust Territory in Benue Province*			
	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Estimate)		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Estimate)		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Estimate)	
	£	£	£	Per cent.	£	£	£	Per cent.	£	£	£	Per cent.
Administration ...	3,754	4,696	4,305	9.3	2,141	4,152	1,905	5.3	285	366	370	28.3
Judicial ...	6,765	8,432	11,318	24.6	4,419	8,482	7,565	21.1	—	—	—	—
Treasury ...	1,330	1,883	2,199	4.8	2,778	1,693	3,982	11.1	23	25	28	2.1
Police ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	99	108	8.2
Prisons... ..	24	33	49	0.1	48	46	80	0.2	58	58	63	4.8
Miscellaneous ...	23,758	9,798	5,082	11.0	22,477	5,765	4,005	11.2	69	157	82	6.3
Works Recurrent	5,303	5,452	6,457	14.1	7,767	11,350	4,417	12.3	98	155	223	17.0
Veterinary ...	—	—	—	—	491	930	1,735	4.9	—	—	—	—
Education ...	4,491	5,899	9,407	20.4	2,169	3,892	3,418	9.6	110	87	226	17.3
Survey ...	—	48	48	0.1	281	368	499	1.4	—	—	—	—
Medical and Health ...	3,586	4,773	5,838	12.7	1,981	4,356	6,042	16.9	137	150	145	11.1
Agriculture ...	79	80	63	0.1	399	372	364	1.0	—	—	—	—
Forestry ...	455	571	1,308	2.8	701	1,117	1,774	5.0	56	60	64	4.9
New Works ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—
Pensions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Council Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...	49,545	41,665	46,074	100.0	45,652	42,523	35,786	100.0	991	1,157	1,309	100.0
Trade and Industries...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recoverable Expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,467	—	—	—	—	—	—
Works Extraordinary	4,283	5,362	2,000	—	16,434	28,560	10,470	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditure ...	53,828	47,027	48,074	—	62,086	72,550	46,256	—	—	—	—	—

Table 19 (contd.)

EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1947-48 TO 1949-50

Summary of Expenditure	Trust Territory in Adamawa Province*				Trust Territory in Bornu Province				Total, Trust Territory			
	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Estimate)		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Estimate)		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Estimate)	
	£	£	£	Per cent.	£	£	£	Per cent.	£	£	£	Per cent.
Administration ...	10,334	11,593	12,525	23·6	7,279	7,898	8,096	24·2	23,793	28,705	27,201	15·9
Judicial ...	2,313	2,489	2,513	4·7	1,049	1,191	1,280	3·8	14,546	20,594	22,676	13·4
Treasury ...	944	960	1,085	2·4	582	638	724	2·2	5,657	5,199	8,018	4·7
Police ...	3,379	3,128	3,597	6·8	2,942	3,410	3,496	10·4	6,401	6,637	7,201	4·2
Prisons ...	2,840	3,150	3,171	6·0	2,317	2,641	2,693	8·1	5,287	5,928	6,056	3·6
Miscellaneous ...	1,568	3,529	1,949	3·6	5,130	2,472	758	2·3	53,002	21,721	11,876	7·0
Works Recurrent ...	5,656	5,374	8,387	15·8	4,433	4,888	5,886	17·6	23,257	27,219	25,370	15·0
Veterinary ...	1,055	693	936	1·7	448	464	544	1·6	1,994	2,087	3,215	1·9
Education ...	2,956	3,286	3,926	7·4	3,917	4,548	5,586	16·7	13,643	17,712	22,563	13·3
Survey ...	167	139	166	0·3	87	114	122	0·4	535	669	835	0·5
Medical and Health ...	1,150	1,640	1,929	3·6	1,508	2,077	2,361	7·1	8,362	12,996	16,315	9·6
Agriculture ...	243	370	503	0·9	321	503	541	1·6	1,042	1,325	1,471	0·9
Forestry ...	499	707	737	1·3	472	467	600	1·8	2,183	2,922	4,483	2·6
New Works ...	1,141	4,016	11,630	21·9	—	—	—	—	1,216	4,016	11,630	6·9
Pensions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	0·8	—	—	270	0·2
District Council Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	485	1·4	—	—	485	0·3
Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...	34,245	41,074	53,054	100·0	30,485	31,311	33,442	100·0	160,918	157,730	169,665	100·0
Trade and Industries ...	—	—	—	—	162	100	200	—	—	—	—	—
Recoverable Expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Works Extraordinary	—	—	—	—	2,188	3,303	8,630	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	32,835	34,714	42,272	—	—	—	—	—

* In Benue and Adamawa Provinces the financial units overlap the boundaries between Trust Territory and Nigeria; expenditure has, therefore, been apportioned between Trust Territory and other areas.

V. TAXATION

For description *see* paras. 240 on of the Report.

Table 20

DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1949

<i>Division</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rate of tax per adult able-bodied male per annum</i>
Mamfe ...	Assumbo and Messaga Ekoi Clans	7/-
	Remainder of Division	9/-
Kumba ...	Batanga, Korup	7/-
	Etung, Nhia, Ninong, Basossi, Balundu-Badiku	9/-
	Ekumbe, Bambako, Southern Bakundu, Balue, Isangle	10/-
	Bafaw, Barombi, Balong, Northern Bakundu, Balundu, Mbonge	11/-
	Ngolo, Bima—Sliding Scale	7/-, 9/-
	Bakossi—Sliding Scale	9/-, 11/-
Victoria ...	Whole Division	10/-
Whole Province	Jangali—per head of cattle	2/6

Table 21

DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE BAMENDA PROVINCE, 1949

<i>District</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Rate of tax per adult able-bodied male per annum</i>
Bamenda ...	Ngonu	5/-
	Ngi	5/6
	Moghamo	7/-
	Menemo, Ndop, Nsaw	7/-
	Bafut, Ngemba	8/-
	Bani	8/6
Nkambe ...	Mbaw, Mfumte, Tang, Wiya, Wa	4/-
	Misaje	5/6
	Mbembe	6/-
Wum ...	Esimbi	4/-
	Aghem, Beba Befang, Bum	5/6
	Fungom	6/-
	Kom	7/-
Whole Province	Fulani Herdsmen	6/-
	Hausas (traders from the North)	10/-
	Jangali, per head of cattle	2/6

Table 22

PROGRESSIVE NATIVE DIRECT TAXATION,
CAMEROONS AND BAMENDA PROVINCES, 1949

<i>Ascertainable Income Range</i>	<i>Rate of Tax per £</i>
First £700	4½d.
Next £100	1/-
„ £100	1/3
„ £100	1/6
„ £100	1/9
„ £100	2/6
„ £100	3/-
„ £200	3/6
„ £100	4/-
„ £100	4/6
„ £300	4/9

Tax on the progressive scale is levied on income where the amount of tax at 4½d. in the £ income exceeds the flat rate of the area of residence.

Table 23

DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE
TRUST TERRITORY OF BENUE PROVINCE, 1949

<i>District</i>	<i>Tax per annum per adult able-bodied male</i>
Tigon	5/-
Ndoro	5/-
Kentu	5/-

Hausa traders and Fulani nomads paid tax at the rate of 8s. per annum. Adult males in receipt of salaries over £15 per annum paid tax at the rate of 4d. in the £.

Table 24
DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE
TRUST TERRITORY OF ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1949

<i>District</i>	<i>Rate of Tax per annum</i>	<i>Average rate per adult able-bodied male per annum</i>
Madagali	8/6 — 14/6	12/1
Cubunawa	9/6 — 14/6	11/5
Uba	12/6 — 14/6	13/-
Mubi	9/- — 14/6	11/6
Maiha	10/6 — 14/6	12/6
Holma	11/6 — 14/6	13/9
Zumo	10/6 — 14/6	13/6
Belei	13/6	13/6
Verre	1/6 — 2/6	1/9
Nassarawa	12/6 — 14/6	14/6
Yebbi	12/6 — 14/6	14/-
Gurumpawo	12/6 — 14/6	14/6
Sugu	14/6	14/6
Toungo	11/6 — 13/6	11/11
Gashaka	8/6	8/6
Mambila	4/6 — 12/6	7/-

Whilst the above table represents the general rate of tax assessed in accordance with paragraph 60 of the Report it should be noted that an attempt is made to assess more accurately the income of rich traders and employees of the Native Authority, Government, Commercial Firms, etc. If it is impossible to compute the income of an individual at source, e.g., an employee of the Native Authority, a small committee consisting of the District Head and prominent local citizens make an assessment and tax is then collected on the following scale:—

£1 to £72	4d. in the £
£73 to £400	6d. in the £
£401 to £700	1s. 0d. in the £
£701 to £1,000	1s. 6d. in the £

The average individual collection on this basis is £1 10s. 0d.

Table 25
DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE
TRUST TERRITORY OF BORNU PROVINCE, 1949

<i>Dikwa Division</i>	<i>Average rate per adult able-bodied male per annum</i>
Bama	10/11
Gajibo	11/2
Gulumba	10/4
Gumusu	10/3
Ngala	11/5
Rann	10/2
Woloje	10/3
Gwoza plains	8/5

Hill pagans paid tax at the rate of 5s. per compound (not per adult male) per annum in foothill villages and 3s. per compound per annum in hilltop villages.

VI. IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

As the Trusteeship Territory of the British Cameroons is not administered as a separate unit, the following figures of imports and exports relate only to traffic through the main ports. In the northern areas imported goods reach the inhabitants through Nigeria and produce is exported along routes to the west through Nigerian territory. In the southern provinces imported goods enter the territory overland, probably originating mainly from the port of Calabar, though by 1949 the volume had probably dwindled to fairly small proportions as a result of the extension of port facilities at Tiko; some goods also enter from French territory overland. At least three-quarters of the palm kernels and almost all of the palm oil is shipped from Calabar and some is evacuated from Duala in French territory. Most of the cocoa, however, leaves from Victoria and Tiko.

Table 26

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS:
AGGREGATE TRADE, 1945-1949

Year	Merchandise		Bullion	Total
	Private	Government		
IMPORTS:	£	£	£	£
1949	651,505	22,291	—	673,796
1948 ... ..	...	...	...	397,192
1947 ... ..	...	...	...	154,929
1946 ... ..	...	...	...	112,729
1945 ... ..	...	...	...	53,357
EXPORTS:				
1949—				
Domestic Produce ...	807,182	—	—	807,182
Re-exports	3,025	58	—	3,083
TOTAL	810,207	58	—	810,265
1948 Total ... ..	...	...	...	558,509
1947 Total ... ..	...	...	...	409,346
1946 Total ... ..	...	...	...	330,000*
1945 Total ... ..	...	...	...	282,476

* Partly estimated.

Table 27

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS:
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 1949

	Country of origin or destination	Value
IMPORTS		£
	United Kingdom	447,937
	Other British Countries	4,490
	Total, British Countries	£ 452,427
	France	10,939
	French Cameroons	28,533
	Spain	18,283
	Holland	24,333
	Belgium	38,426
	Germany	21,144
	Japan	15,005
	United States of America	20,698
	Chile	19,880
Other Foreign Countries	24,128	
Total, Foreign Countries	£ 221,369	
Total	£ 673,796	
EXPORTS (including re-exports)	United Kingdom	809,122
	Other British Countries	20
	Foreign Countries	1,123
	Total	£ 810,265

Table 28

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS:
DISTRIBUTION BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, 1949

		<i>Commodity Group</i>	<i>Value</i>
			£
IMPORTS	...	Food, drink and tobacco—	
	...	Food	50,824
	...	Drink	20,826
	...	Tobacco	3,354
	...	Raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles	2,341
	...	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—	
	...	Textiles	88,834
	...	Metal goods	286,321
	...	Miscellaneous manufactures	220,660
	...	Animals, not for food	636
	Total	673,796	
EXPORTS (Domestic produce)	...	Food, drink and tobacco	666,843
	...	Raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles	138,812
	...	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	11
	...	Animals, not for food	1,516
	...	Total	807,182

Table 29

IMPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS:
VALUE OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1949

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
	£		£
Beer, ale, stout, etc.	15,372	Tools and implements	13,121
Salt, other than table salt	6,624	Machinery and parts thereof	57,974
Cotton piece goods	49,147	Buckets, pails and basins	6,071
Medicines and drugs	5,888	Other hollow-ware	6,939
Cycles	6,052	Iron and steel manufactures:—	
Cement	22,531	Railway material	17,471
Paints and colours	6,017	Other, except building and	
Fertilisers	108,500	mining materials	30,031
		Railway locomotives and parts	20,199
		Railway wagons and parts	16,617

Table 30

EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1945 TO 1949

Year .	Quantity*					Value				
	Cocoa	Fresh Bananas	Dried Bananas	Palm Kernels	Rubber	Cocoa	Fresh Bananas	Dried Bananas	Palm Kernels	Rubber
1949 ...	tons 2,149 (2,115)	'000 lbs. 145,492 (63,925)	'000 lbs. 404 (177)	tons 674 (663)	'000 lbs. 2,835 (1,246)	£ 280,345	£ 377,339	£ 11,154	£ 19,760	£ 117,695
1948 ...	1,067 (1,050)	114,592 (50,348)	677 (297)	649 (639)	2,733 (1,201)	103,650	311,520	13,071	12,269	106,399
1947 ...	1,107 (1,090)	44,536 (19,568)	1,631 (717)	911 (897)	3,222 (1,416)	89,094	115,954	30,481	17,456	140,377
1946 ...	1,597 (1,572)	10,266 (4,511)	2,002 (880)	601 (592)	4,196 (1,844)	57,585	20,279	33,565	8,668	198,711
1945 ...	743 (731)	—	1,073 (471)	925 (910)	4,618 (2,029)	20,662	—	11,731	10,909	219,866

* Equivalents in metric tons given in brackets.

VII. ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

See paras. 483-7 of the Report.

VIII. HOUSING

No count has been taken of the number of dwellings in the Trust Territory

IX. PRODUCTION

Table 31

PRODUCE GRADED IN TRUST TERRITORY

Product	Amount graded (tons)			Approximate value of 1948-49 tonnage
	1947-48	1948-49	5-year average	
Palm Kernels	4,399	4,420	3,679	£ 92,800
Palm Oil	4,867	5,164	4,798	154,900
Cocoa	2,450	2,387	2,096	286,400
				£534,100

Livestock

Figures of Zebu cattle are derived from the return of the annual cattle tax and the figures of other livestock including dwarf cattle from the direct taxation records. The figures of cattle are probably more accurate than those of other animals but there is undoubtedly a good deal of tax evasion. None of the figures in the following table can be regarded as establishing more than the order of magnitude, and those for livestock other than cattle in Bamenda Province are considered particularly unreliable.

Table 32

LIVESTOCK, 1949

	Cameroons Province	Bamenda Province	Trust Territory in			Total
			Benue Province	Adamawa Province	Bornu Province	
Horses	160	(1,870)	—	2,250	7,120	11,400
Donkeys	—	(400)	—	9,850	13,800	24,050
Cattle	1,240	157,160	1,030	130,240	79,880	369,550
Sheep	5,110	(51,830)	260	75,990	60,700	193,830
Goats	17,640	(53,760)	260	211,760	99,510	382,930
Swine	9,140	(19,320)	...	...	...	...

X. LABOUR

Table 33

NUMBERS EMPLOYED, HOURS AND WAGES; CAMEROONS AND BAMBENDA PROVINCES, 1945 TO 1949

	Year	Estimated Wage-earners employed								Average hours worked per week	Monthly Wages		
		Total	Wage-earners per 1,000 adult males	Casual and occasional	Seasonal	Employed throughout the year	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled		Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
Agriculture	1949	22,196	150	578	350	21,268	18,123	2,690	1,383	47	s. d. 43 4	s. d. 50 0	s. d. 70 0
	1948	18,152	119	60	245	17,847	13,349	3,068	1,735	46½	40 3	...	...
	1947	17,480	125	—	480	17,000	...	...	...	46	...	...	...
	1946	16,917	...	—	570	16,347	...	...	...	46	...	...	...
	1945	17,097	...	—	419	16,678	...	...	...	46½	...	...	...
Trade, Transport and Industry...	1949	1,486	10	171	—	1,315	1,255	18	213	44½	40 0	65 0	85 0
	1948	1,310	9	16	—	1,294	77	365	868	45	38 6	...	...
Domestic and Personal Service...	1949	850	6	—	—	850	—	850	—	No fixed hours	—	60 0	—
	1948	750	5	—	—	750	—	750	—		—	40 0	—
	1947	500	4	—	—	500	—	500	—		—	...	—
	1946	477	...	—	—	477	—	477	—		—	...	—
	1945	491	...	—	—	491	—	491	—		—	...	—
Timber and Forest Products ...	1949	822	6	140	302	380	391	349	84	44	41 2	51 6	115 0
	1948	386	3	114	—	272	180	153	53	44½	34 8	...	...
Public Services	1949	6,748	46	1,459	1,106	4,183	4,870	1,054	824	45	41 2	43 4	120 0
	1948	6,524	43	3,269	64	3,191	4,233	1,323	968	43½	42 6	...	...
	1947	5,856	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	44½	...	...	...
	1946	3,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44½	...	...	...
	1945	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45½	...	...	...
Miscellaneous or Unclassified ...	1949	1,853	12	428	23	1,402	1,053	624	176	43½	39 6	52 0	110 0
	1948	1,277	8	—	—	1,277	221	189	857	38	30 0	...	...
TOTAL	1949	33,955	230	2,776	1,781	29,398	25,692	5,583	2,680	...	...	...	...
	1948	28,399	187	3,459	309	24,631	18,060	5,848	4,491	...	...	...	...

Table 34
NUMBERS EMPLOYED, HOURS AND WAGES: NORTHERN AREAS, 1949

	Estimated Wage-earners employed								Average hours worked per week	Monthly Wages		
	Total	Wage-earners per 1,000 adult males	Casual and occasional	Seasonal	Employed throughout the year	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled		Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
										s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agriculture												
Adamawa	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	46	30 0	45 0	—
Berne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bornu	4	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	46	30 0	—	50 0
Total	6	—	—	—	6	4	1	1	46	30 0	45 0	50 0
Trade, Transport and Industry												
Adamawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bornu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic and Personal Service												
Adamawa	25	0.3	—	—	25	3	22	—	No fixed hours	32 0	40 0	—
Berne	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	40 0	—
Bornu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	—	—	—	27	3	24	—	—	32 0	40 0	—
Timber and Forest Products												
Adamawa	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	38	30 0	—	—
Berne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bornu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Services												
Adamawa	361	4.7	185	154	22	303	12	46	44	34 8 26 0	52 0 32 6	169 0 117 0
Berne	12	1.1	—	—	12	3	6	3	—	35 0	60 0	120 0
Bornu	50	0.9	4	—	46	25	5	20	42	50 0	40 0	50 0
Total	423	3.1	189	154	80	331	23	69	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous												
Adamawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berne	6	0.5	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	30 0	—
Bornu	192	3.4	7	—	185	92	60	40	42	30 0	40 0	50 0
Total	198	1.4	7	—	191	92	66	30	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	660	4.8	196	154	310	436	114	110	—	—	—	—

Table 35

AIDS, TRADE UNIONS, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND ACCIDENTS,
CAMEROONS AND BAMENDA PROVINCES, 1945 TO 1949

	Year	Aids	Trade Unions		Industrial Relations			Accidents		
		Employees provided with housing	Number	Membership	Disputes	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost	Fatal	Non-fatal	Number of persons receiving compensation
Agriculture	1949	21,268	2	19,695	5	18,650	634,129	17	108	97
	1948	6,972	2	16,998	1	200	100	14	61	25
	1947	...	...	...	4	2,307	...	...	...	...
	1946	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
	1945	...	...	...	4	9,960	...	...	...	...
Trade, Transport and Industry	1949	36	2	985	—	—	—	—	7	—
	1948	20	—	—	2	319	638	—	1	1
Domestic and Personal	1949	835	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1948	750	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and Forest Products	1949	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
	1948	304	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	1947	—	—	—	1	350	—	—	—	—
Public Service	1949	613	3	366	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1948	541	3	318	2	1,385	11,055	—	1	1
	1947	...	...	...	3	290	...	...	...	...
	1946	...	...	...	1	330	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous or Unclassified	1949	327	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	1948	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1949	23,469	8	21,066	5	18,650	634,129	18	124	99
	1948	8,900	6	17,351	5	1,904	11,793	16	63	29
	1947	...	3	11,126	8	2,947	...	6	33	...
	1946	...	...	...	1	330	...	11	32	...
	1945	...	...	...	4	9,960	...	8	34	...

There was one Trade Union with a membership of 20 in the Northern Areas. No employees in these areas were provided with housing; there were no industrial disputes or accidents.

XI. COST OF LIVING

See paragraph 403 of the Report. No family budget studies or general surveys of the cost of living have been carried out during the year. The Labour Officer, Buea, however, continued to keep records of the prices of essential foodstuffs in Victoria and similar records for Buea and Tiko were started in July, 1949.

Table 36A

RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS IN VICTORIA

	Unit of quantity	Approximate equivalent of African measures	1949												1949 Average	1498 Average
			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Beef, without bone	1 lb.		2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 9	1 6	1 5	1 4
Fish, dry ...	1 lb.		...	2 6	2 0	5 0	1 3	1 0	3 0	2 6	1 6	3 0	3 0	3 6	2 6½	1 1
Fish, fresh ...	1 lb.		...	2 0	1 9	2 6	1 0	1 0	2 6	3 0	1 0	1 0	2 6	3 0	1 1½	9½
Eggs ...	½ dozen		1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 6	2 0	2 6	2 0	1 8½	1 4
Farina ...	cigarette cup	6 ozs.	3½	2	1½	1½	1½	2	2	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1 1
Yams, medium ...	bundle of 3		7 6	6 0	4 6	9 0	8 3	9 0	8 0	7 6	...	12 0	9 6	8 0	8 1½	4 3
Rice ...	cigarette cup	8½ ozs.	4	3	3½	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3½
Beans ...	cigarette cup	8 ozs.	2	1½	2	2	2	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	3	3	2½	2
Bread ...	4 oz. loaf		6	3	3	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½	3½
Palm Oil ...	gin bottle	1½ lbs.	2 0	1 0	10	10	10	10	9	10	1 0	10	10	1 0	11½	8½
Greens ...	bunch		4	6	4	3	4	3	...	6	6	6	6	6	4	4
Okro ...	1 lb.		8	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4
Melon seed ...	cigarette cup	6 ozs.	1 6	1 0	1 0	...	...	...	1 0	1 0	2 0	...	...	...	1 1	1 0½
Locust bean seed ...	12 cakes		1 6	9	1 0	9	...	9	1 6	1 6	1 6	...	...	1 6	1 4	3
Onions, medium ...	½ dozen		6	4	6	6	6	4½	6	6	3	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 4	5
Pepper ...	cigarette cup	3½ ozs.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1
Salt ...	cigarette cup	8½ ozs.	...	6	9	1 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 6	1 0	1 7½	1 1
Tomatoes ...	1 lb.		3	3	1½	3	1½	1	3	3	4	3	4	3	2½	2½
Bananas ...	dozen		2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	2½	2½
Groundnuts ...	cigarette cup	6 ozs.	...	3	...	4	4	4	...	9	9	1 10	1 0	1 0	2½	2½
Oranges ...	dozen		...	1 3	9	2 0	6	1 0	...	...	9	9	1 0	1 0	3½	4
Plantains ...	dozen		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	6

Table 36B
RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS IN BUEA AND TIKO

	Unit of quantity	Approximate equivalent of African measures	Buea						Tiko					
			1949											
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Beef, without bone	1 lb.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Fish, dry	1 lb.		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 9	1 6
Fish, fresh	1 lb.		1 0	1 6	6	1 0	4 6	4 0	2 0	2 0	1 3	3 9	2 9	4 0
Eggs	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen		—	—	—	—	—	—	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	—	3 6
Farina	cigarette cup	6 ozs.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	2 0	2 6	2 0
Yams, medium	bundle of 3 cigarette cup	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	9 0	12 0	—	—	—	—	7 0	7 0	—	12 0	8 6	7 6
Rice	cigarette cup	8 ozs.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Beans	cigarette cup	8 ozs.	—	—	3	—	6	3	2	2	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3
Bread	4 oz. loaf		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Palm Oil	gin bottle	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	11	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Greens	bunch		—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Okro	1 lb.		—	—	6	—	6	6	2	2	4	6	6	6
Melon seed	cigarette cup	6 ozs.	6	6	—	6	6	6	5	—	6	4	4	6
Onions, medium	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen		—	1 6	2 0	2 6	2 6	2 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 8	3 0	1 6
Pepper	cigarette cup	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	3	4	4	4	3	6	3	3	4	3	3	3
Salt	cigarette cup	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tomatoes	1 lb.		—	1 6	—	—	—	1 6	1 6	1 6	—	2 0	—	—
Bayanas	dozen		—	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Groundnuts	cigarette cup	6 ozs.	3	3	3	3	4	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oranges	dozen		—	—	—	4	4	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Plantains	dozen		9	9	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 6	1 0	1 0	1 0

XII. PUBLIC HEALTH

The statistics in the following tables relate to the medical and health services available to the total population, African and European.

Table 37

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948 AND 1949

	Government		Cameroons Development Corporation and Native Authority		Male		Female		Country of origin				Total	
									Great Britain		Africa			
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Registered Physicians and Surgeons	7	6	—	3	7	9	—	—	6	8	1	1	7	9
Assistant Medical Officer	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Sanitary Superintendents	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
Nursing Sisters	2	1	—	6	—	—	2	7	2	7	—	—	2	7
Qualified Nurses	59	47	3	—	44	39	18	8	—	—	62	47	62	47
Licensed Midwives	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	4	4
Sanitary Inspectors and Orderlies	2	2	24	24	26	26	—	—	—	—	26	26	26	26
Laboratory (Technical) Assistant	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Dispensers	6	8	—	1	6	9	—	—	—	1	6	8	6	9
Dispensary Attendants and Dressers	14	20	50	120	61	140	3	—	—	—	64	140	64	140
Vaccinators	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Leper Camp Attendants	—	—	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	2
Market Overseers	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	6
Market Keepers	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1

Table 38

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, BEDS AND PHYSICIANS, 1947-1949

Year	Area	Number of Hospitals				Number of Beds					Number of Physicians				
		Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authori- ties	Total	Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authori- ties	Total	Beds per 1,000 of Popu- lation	Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authori- ties	Total	Physician per 1,000 of Popu- lation
1949	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	6	5*	—	11	429	250*	—	679	1.44	6	3*	—	9	0.019
	Northern Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.002
1948	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	6	5*	—	11	429	250*	—	679	1.40	6	1*	—	7	0.014
	Northern Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.002
1947	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	6	5*	—	11	429	250*	—	679	1.46	7	—	—	7	0.015
	Northern Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals.

Table 39

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES: NUMBER OF MEDICAL AIDS, NURSES AND DISPENSARIES, 1947 TO 1949

Year	Area	Number of Medical Aids				Number of Qualified Nurses					Number of Dispensaries			
		Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authorities	Total	Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authorities	Total	Nurses per 1,000 of Population	Government and Native Authorities	Mission, Private and Industry	Total	Nurses per 1,000 of Population
1949	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	1 (a)	2 (b)	—	3	48	96	—	144	0.30	23	26	49	0.10
	Northern Areas	—	2 (c)	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	17	3	20	0.04
1948	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	2 (a)	2 (b)	—	4	61	—	3	64	0.13	25	20	45	0.09
	Northern Areas	—	2 (c)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	14	0.03
1947	Total, Trust Territory ...	—	1 (c)	—	1	53	—	—	53	0.05	26	14	40	0.04

- (a) Medical Field Units.
 (b) Maternity Homes.
 (c) Mission Leprosy Treatment Centres.

Table 40

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES:
NUMBER OF CASES TREATED, 1948 AND 1949

Year	Area	Hospitals		Dispensaries		Total
		In-patients	Out-patients	In-patients	Out-patients	
1949	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	7,362	72,440	2,650	112,461	194,913
	Northern Areas* ...	—	—	—	54,095	54,095
1948	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	6,884	70,221	2,797	76,131	156,033
	Northern Areas* ...	—	—	—	37,100	37,100

* Areas in Adamawa Province only.

Table 41

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, 1946-47 TO 1948-49

Year	Government	Native Authorities	Total
	£	£	£
1948-49	45,000	13,000	58,000
1947-48	32,500	8,400	40,900
1946-47	30,000	7,300	37,300

XIII. EDUCATION

Table 42

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

Government and Native Administration Expenditure	£
Education Officers' Salaries	3,383
Education Clerical Staff Salaries	1,095
Teachers' Salaries	21,021
Maintenance of Schools	6,538
Grants-in-aid, including Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	54,905
TOTAL	86,942

Table 43

GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948 AND 1949

<i>Year</i>	<i>Missionary Society</i>	<i>Primary schools</i>	<i>Secondary schools</i>	<i>Teacher Training Institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>
1949 ...	Basel Mission ...	£ 8,574	£ 4,438	£ 4,099	£ 17,111
	Cameroons Baptist Mission ...	2,933	—	80	3,013
	Roman Catholic Mission ...	12,751	8,085	4,937	25,773
	Total ...£	24,258	12,523	9,116	45,897
1948 ...	Total ...£	17,357	2,690	6,228	26,275

Grants-in-aid to Native Administration primary schools amounted to £9,008 in 1949.

Table 44
MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Number of Missionaries by Nationality</i>									
	<i>Australian</i>	<i>Austrian</i>	<i>British</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Danish</i>	<i>Dutch</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Swiss</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Basel Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	16
Cameroons Baptist Mission ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5
Roman Catholic Mission ...	1	3	13	—	—	21	4	—	—	42
Sudan United Mission	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Church of the Brethren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total	1	3	13	1	1	21	5	15	7	67

Table 45

NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND ENROLMENT, 1948 AND 1949

<i>Area</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated number of school-age children</i>	<i>School enrolment*</i>	<i>School enrolment as percentage of school-age population</i>
Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	1949	118,350	26,313	22.2
	1948	121,750	23,908	19.6
Trust Territory in—				
Adamawa Province	1949	77,050	710	0.9
Bornu Province	1949	60,000	679	1.1
Benue Province	1949	2,780	33	1.2
Total, Northern Areas	1949	139,830	1,422	1.0
	1948	135,030	1,537	1.0
Total, Trust Territory	1949	258,180	27,735	10.7
	1948	256,780	25,265	9.8

* Excluding enrolment in Infant Vernacular Schools in the Southern Provinces with a reported enrolment of 2,545 pupils in 1948 and 2,237 pupils in 1949. Accurate figures are difficult to obtain, and they are one-class schools whose purpose is chiefly evangelical.

Table 46
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, 1948 AND 1949*

Stage	Year	Government and Native Administration				Voluntary Agencies								All Schools				Total Trust Territory
		Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue	Aided				Unaided				Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue	
						Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue	Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue					
Vernacular and Primary	1949	32	7	13	1	141	3	—	—	86	4	—	—	239	14	13	1	287
	1948	34	7	12	1	35	—	—	—	176	5	—	—	245	12	12	1	270
Secondary	1949	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	1948	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Teacher Training	1949	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6
	1948	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Post School Vocational and Industrial	1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1948	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	1949	33	8	13	1	147	3	—	—	86	4	—	—	266	15	13	1	295
	1948	36	7	12	1	39	—	—	—	176	5	—	—	251	12	12	1	276

Table 47
NUMBER OF PUPILS, 1948 AND 1949

Stage	Year	Government and Native Administration				Voluntary Agencies								All Schools				
						Aided				Unaided								
		Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue	Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue	Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue	Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue	Total Trust Terri- tory
Vernacular and Primary	1949	5,048	551	679	33	16,833	103	—	—	3,917	46	—	—	25,798	700	679	33	27,210
	1948	5,206	403	660	33	7,521	—	—	—	10,737	261	—	—	23,464	664	660	33	24,821
Secondary	1949	—	2	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237	2	—	—	239
	1948	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	160
Teacher Training	1949	70	6	—	—	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	6	—	—	284
	1948	84	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262	—	—	—	262
Post School and Vocational and Industrial	1949	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	1948	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	22
Total	1949	5,118	561	679	33	17,278	103	—	—	3,917	46	—	—	26,313	710	679	33	27,735
	1948	5,312	403	660	33	7,859	—	—	—	10,737	261	—	—	23,908	664	660	33	25,265

Table 48
NUMBER OF TEACHERS, 1948 AND 1949

(69231) W/L 2667-5504 K12 9/50 D.L.

Stage	Year	Sex	Government and Native Administration				Voluntary Agencies								All Schools					
			Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue	Aided				Unaided				Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue	Total Trust Territory	
							Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue	Camer- oons and Bamenda	Adama- wa	Bornu	Benue						
Vernacular and Primary	1949	Male	248	28	37	2	504	12	—	—	243	4	—	—	995	44	37	2	1,078	
		Female	35	1	7	—	52	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	99	2	7	—	108	
Secondary	1949	Male	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teacher Training	1949	Male	6	1	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	—	—	—	22
		Female	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Post School Vocational and Industrial	1949	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1949	Total	289	30	44	2	588	13	—	—	255	4	—	—	1,117	62	44	2	1,225	
	1948	Total	296	326	—	—	—	496	...	—	—	1,118	

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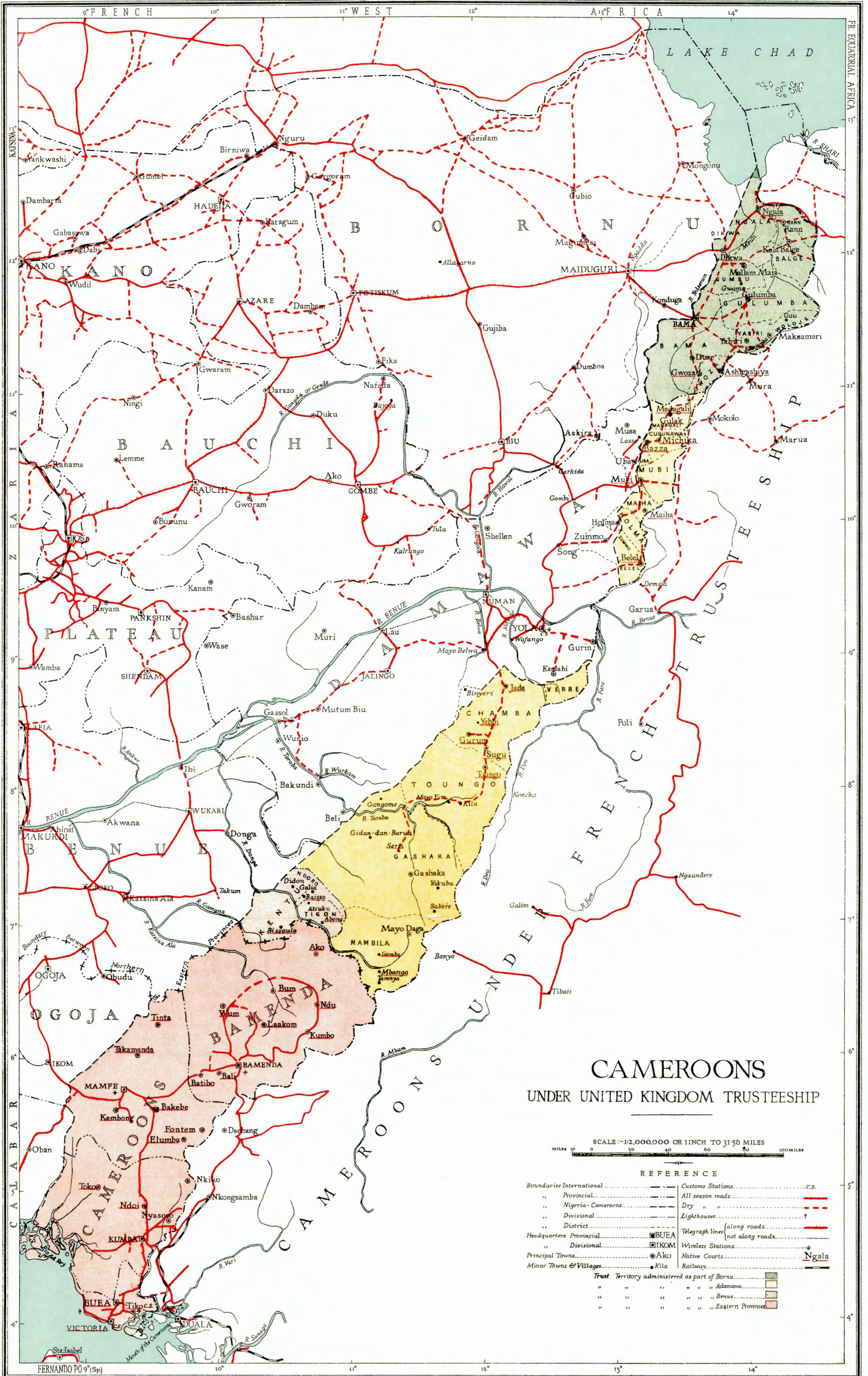
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REFERENCE	
Boundaries, International.....	Customs Stations..... C.S.
Provincial.....	Missions..... M.
Nigeria - Cameroons.....	Native Courts..... Bama
Divisional.....	All Season Roads.....
Native Authority.....	Dry ".....
Tribal.....	Roads Under Construction.....
Headquarters, Provincial..... BUEA	Lighthouses.....
Divisional..... IKOM	Telegraph Lines { along roads.....
Principal Towns..... Ako	not along roads.....
Minor Towns & Villages..... Hong	Railways.....
Govt. Medical Stations.....	Wireless Stations.....
	Forest Reserves.....
	Trust Territory administered as part of Benue.....
	" " " " Adamawa.....

NOTE :- The smaller Native Authority and Tribal Areas and those consisting of two or more detached portions are indicated by numbers thus ①

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| VICTORIA DIV: ① BIMBIA | KUMBA DIV: ③ BALONG | MAMFE DIV: ⑧ KEAKA |
| ② BALONG | ④ EKUMBE | ⑨ EKWE |
| | ⑤ BAFAW | ⑩ OBANG |
| | ⑥ SOUTHERN BAKUNDU | |
| | ⑦ BAROMBI | |



CAMEROONS

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTESHIP

SCALE:- 1:2,000,000 OR 1 INCH TO 31.5 MILES

REFERENCE	
Boundaries International	Customs Stations..... C.S.
" Provincial	All season roads.....
" Nigeria-Cameroons	Dry ".....
" Divisional	Lighthouses.....
" District	Telegraph lines (along roads).....
Headquarters Provincial	Telegraph lines (not along roads).....
" Divisional	Wireless Stations.....
Principal Towns	Native Courts.....
Minor Towns & Villages	Railways.....
Trust Territory administered as part of Bornu	
" " " "	Adamawa.....
" " " "	Benue.....
" " " "	Eastern Provinces.....