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EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS

Final report of the Committee on Communications from the Cameroons under French administration

Introduction

1. At its 655th meeting, the Council appointed a Committee composed of the representatives of Australia and India to study, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the large number of communications which had been received principally from the Cameroons under French administration and to report on their contents to the Council at its eighteenth session, with a preliminary report, if possible, before the debate on the Cameroons under French administration at the seventeenth session.
2. During the seventeenth session the Committee carried out, with the assistance of the Secretariat, a general survey of these communications, which it found came to approximately 33,026 in number. On the basis of this survey, the Committee adopted an interim report (T/L.647) which gives a general account of the contents of these communications.
3. The Committee divided the communications into the following categories:
 - A. Requests for the immediate unification and independence of the Cameroons
 - B. Complaints concerning the May incidents and their aftermath and the dissolution of the UPC, JDC and UDEFEC
 - C. Complaints concerning property losses resulting from the May incidents
 - D. Expressions of support for French administration
 - E. Other requests or complaints

After a detailed analysis of these categories, the Committee came to the following broad conclusions:

(a) Communications classified under A and D are of a general character pertaining to the present and future political status of the Territory. It has been the usual practice for the Trusteeship Council to take such communications into account during the annual examination of conditions in the relevant Trust Territories.

(b) Communications classified under B and C relate to the incidents of May 1955 and their aftermath, as well as to the dissolution of the UPC. Petitions of a similar but more detailed character were the subject of examination by the Petitions Committee and its report (T/L.634) is awaiting examination by the Trusteeship Council.

(c) Communications classified under E consist in large measure of complaints and requests relating to economic, social and educational conditions in various regions of the Territory (for example, requests for additional roads, schools, health facilities, industrial development, tax reductions, cocoa price increases, etc.). An analysis of these complaints and requests is given in paragraphs 28-33 of T/L.647.

(d) There are, however, a number of complaints of a personal nature classified under categories C and E which may require individual examination by the Trusteeship Council.

4. In pursuing and completing its work, the Committee concentrated its attention on sorting out those communications which, because they contained complaints of a specific or personal nature, might require individual examination by the Trusteeship Council and its Standing Committee on Petitions.

5. With the assistance of the Secretariat, all the communications were surveyed once again in greater detail and it was found that 629 communications contained complaints of a specific or personal nature. However, the contents of 123 of those communications were either extremely vague or manifestly inconsequential. Some were unsigned or were signed in an illegible scrawl and bore no address or other possible means of identification.

6. The remaining 506 communications may be classified as follows:

(a) Communications concerning property losses resulting from the May incidents

This corresponds to Category C of the interim report. The writers complain that they lost property and had their houses or huts destroyed as a result of the

May incidents. In such cases, the writers usually gave an itemized list of the property which they complain had been destroyed, and the value thereof. They claim damages from the Administration. The writers, in many cases, mention other ways in which they have suffered as a result of the incidents, complain generally against the French administration of the Territory, and ask for the immediate unification and independence of the Cameroons. The claims have been sorted according to regions as follows:

Claims for Property Damage

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number</u>
Nyong-et-Sanaga	10
Sanaga Maritime	33
Wouri	7
Mungo	235
Bamiléké	71
Garoua	1
Unidentified	7
Total Claims	<u>364</u>

For the purposes of illustration a summary of the claims emanating from the area of Loum in the Mungo Region is appended to the present report as Annex I.

(b) Complaints that a relative of the writer has become a casualty during the May incidents and their aftermath

This corresponds to the communications described in paragraph 32 under Category E of the interim report. The writers complain that a husband, son or other relative has been killed, wounded, imprisoned or has disappeared as a result of the May incidents and their aftermath. As a result many persons are said to have lost their means of support. Summaries of all the sixty communications in this group have been appended to the present report as Annex II.

- (c) Complaints and requests relating to economic, social and educational conditions in various regions of the Territory and other miscellaneous complaints

These constitute the remainder of the communications listed under Category E of the interim report which contain specific or personal requests. They amount in all to eighty-two, of which it will be noted that five relate in whole or in part to the Cameroons under British administration. Summaries of these claims have been appended to the present report as Annex III.

ANNEX I

Claims concerning property losses resulting from the May incidents

Loum Area, Mungo Region,

1. Kwam Ignace, planter at Loum, Banana Company

In a letter to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission the petitioner, "father of a family of eight", states that on 29 May, when he was travelling from Nkongsamba to Loum Chantiers, he was searched by "a troop of soldiers from Chad" who were escorting the Chief Officer of the Loum Sector and that they took from him a sum of 70,300 francs, three matchets and a penknife.

2. Sietchiping Paul, planter at 99 km., Loum Chantiers

In a letter of 14 September 1955 to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, the petitioner states that the colonialists broke open the doors of his hut and seized his belongings, said to be worth 54,800 francs. They included "four large boubous" worth 30,600 francs and other articles of clothing with a total value of 16,550 francs, one table, six chairs and various household articles with a total value of 7,650 francs.

In a second letter, dated 25 October 1955, the same petitioner states that his house at Batougni, worth 136,000 francs, "nine rooms measuring twelve square metres, was destroyed on 28 May 1955 by the colonialists and their lackeys under pressure from Chad military forces".

3. Bogne Jean, planter at 99 km., Loum Chantiers

In his letter of 14 November 1955 to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, the petitioner states: "During the bloody incidents of May, I was arrested by the Chad military forces. They beat me, ransacked my hut and took from it the following objects:

1 Singer sewing machine	15,000 francs
4 bed-covers worth 2,500 francs each	7,500
Cash	<u>400,000</u>
	422,500 francs

My family, numbering twenty-five in all, have scattered and where they are I do not know."

4. Zo'ok Pascal, assistant-carpenter, Loum Chantiers (station)

In a letter to the Chairman of the Mission, the petitioner states that on 22 May 1955 he found his hut destroyed, together with everything in it; he gives a partial list, which includes a bicycle, various pieces of furniture, household articles and articles of clothing, and 40,000 francs in cash. He gives no indication of the total value of his losses and ends by saying, "this loss was due to the Cameroons Movement".

5. Njugnié Pauline, farmer, Kouata-Loum

In her letter of 21 October 1955 to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission the petitioner, the mother of eight children, gives a list of her property "destroyed at Loum on 7 June 1955 by the colonialists and their lackeys". The total sum she mentions, 75,450 francs, includes a trunk and various articles of clothing valued at 43,050 francs, beds, planks and mats valued at 13,250 francs, and household articles and tools worth 19,150 francs.

6. Tagne Paul, Koata-Loum

The petitioner submits a list of his "belongings destroyed by the colonialists and their lackeys". Total value 85,995 francs made up as follows:

Cash	30,000 francs
Articles of clothing	24,275
Woollen blankets	6,750
4 Sacks of peanuts	4,800
10 Chickens	3,500
Tables, household articles, books and notebooks, quinine	16,670

7. Kamga Elias, planter, trader at Loum-Paris

The petitioner states that his family has been "scattered since 7 June 1955 for want of a home" and that of his six huts "made of planks" which were destroyed during the incidents of May, "two were roofed with sheet-iron and had a cement floor and a stone foundation, the third had a sheet-iron roof but no foundation, while the others were roofed with matting. They had 8, 4, 10, 5, 3 and 2 rooms respectively".

He provides a detailed list of his losses, which may be grouped as follows:

Six huts	1,876,927 francs
"A sum of 3 million laid aside for the upkeep of 6 plantations"	3,396,000
"Family cash box"	203,725
Boundary plans, receipt for a loan and various documents	213,000
Stock in hand	2,309,750
Wearing apparel	492,360
Furniture, household articles, household linen, pharmaceutical products	514,210
	9,005,972 francs

Plus "a sum of 876,365 francs, the funds of the F.P.P.A.M".

8. Djéntat Nya, planter at Loum

In his letter of 30 October to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission the petitioner states that he and his family protest against the "war unleashed by Mr. Roland Pre" and that he has escaped into the English zone. He submits a list of his belongings "seized by the Administration", including:

"One hut destroyed by the colonialists on 22 June"	
4 rooms measuring 5 metres x 4 metres	100,989 francs
Cash	360,000
Articles of clothing and bed-covers	10,300
Furniture and household articles	17,850
One calf's horn and three sacks of maize	6,950
	496,089 francs

9. Ndobo (Dohou) Lydia, farmer at Kouata-Loum

In her letter of 21 October 1955 to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, the petitioner, "a mother of eight", gives a list of her "belongings destroyed by the colonialists":

6 sacks of cocoa at 7,500 francs each	45,000 francs
Articles of clothing and bed-covers	65,950
2 beds and various household articles	<u>40,875</u>
	151,825 francs

10. Nzalé (Dzodé) Timothé photographer at Loum

The petitioner, "a father of seven", submits to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission a list, dated 20 September, of his possessions destroyed by the colonialists at Loum on 25 May 1955, to a total value of 541,665 francs, the most important articles being:

One hut of 5 rooms 9 x 8, worth	125,000 francs
Cash	88,500
Camera and supplies	120,875
3 large <u>pagnes</u> for native dances and a decorated horse-tail	44,600
60 lengths of wood, 8 x 8 x 5 metres	13,500
plus various household articles, articles of clothing and some pieces of furniture.	

11. Fone Mathias, joiner and planter at Loum

In a letter of 17 August 1955 to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, the petitioner lists his "possessions destroyed by the colonialists under pressure from the Chad military forces", to a total value of 1,392,380 francs. The largest items were:

One box of joiner's tools	800,000 francs
Cash	245,500
One hut of 5 rooms, 10 x 9 metres	100,000
2 Singer sewing machines	30,000
2 Hercules bicycles	34,000
100 sheets of iron of 10 kg., a file, a coupe-coupe, an axe	55,695
One gramophone	12,000

Plus various pieces of furniture,
household articles and articles of
clothing.

The petitioner also gives a list of the articles belonging to his wife "who was killed during the incidents of May"; their total value is given as 73,265 francs, made up as follows:

One cook-house 6 x 8	12,200 francs
80 pieces of wood and 2 chains	26,040
20 chickens	6,000
One cask of beans and 3 boxes of cola-nuts	2,825
Pans and dishes	4,000
Clothing	22,200

12. Kouba Joseph, planter at Loum

The petitioner presents to the Chairman of the Mission a list of his "belongings destroyed during the May incidents" amounting to a total of 710,640 francs. The largest items are:

45 sacks of unhulled coffee	225,000 francs
Cash	280,000
3 cupboards, 6 tables and 12 chairs	47,900
2 sewing machines and 3 canteens	37,000
30 chickens and 5 goats	15,000

The list also includes tools, provisions, household articles and a large number of articles of clothing.

13. Kouta Thomas, planter at Loum

The petitioner submits to the Visiting Mission a list dated 18 August 1955 of "his belongings destroyed by the colonialists on 6 June". The total value of 1,119,870 francs includes the following main items:

Personal capital, capital of wives and children	660,850 francs
Two-room hut and kitchen destroyed	141,000
100 metal sheets, 80 planks and other building material	96,250
50 sacks of coffee, one cask of oil and three casks of beans	54,350
Furniture and tools	29,300
Plus various articles of clothing and household articles.	

14. Christine (Mamfo) Tchana, member of the U.D.E.F.E.C., Loum

The petitioner addresses three letters to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, dated 5 September, 8 September and 24 November. The first "for the officers of the U.D.E.F.E.C. Committee in the maquis" presents their wishes with regard to the future of the Cameroons and the itinerary of the Visiting Mission. The third, written at Kumba, states that "the French colonialists are still prosecuting the responsible leaders of the progressive movements". In the second, written on behalf of Mrs. Tchana, who signs with her thumbprint, she states that she is living in the maquis "hunted by Pre's mercenaries" and that she is without news of her two children, aged six and seven, the "guardians of law and order" having looted and destroyed her home when they were unable to find her. She does not know the value of the hut and its contents, of which she furnishes a list: Singer sewing machine, gramophone and records, furniture, household articles, shoes, "two chests containing several lady's effects and my savings, which amount to 20,000 francs in cash and a book of receipts from our Association for 40,000 francs". She adds that her "plantation of African food crops (maize, peanuts, macubo and bananas) was sacked by these gentlemen".

15. Massag Marthe, widow of Noutak Michel, planter at Loum

The petitioner, who states that her husband died in the maquis under British administration on 21 October 1955, presents to the Visiting Mission a list of belongings of her husband "destroyed during the incidents of May 1955, of a total value of 539,575 francs, not including 23 sacks of unhulled coffee, which were also in the destroyed hut". The largest items include:

A nine-room hut	175,985 francs
Cash in the chest	107,500
Furniture and nine covers	55,900
"Machine d'homme", gramophone and records	38,500
A large <u>pagne</u> for native dances	15,000
Plus various household articles and articles of clothing.	

16. Mvenang Michel, planter and driver at Loum

The petitioner presents to the Mission a list, dated 26 October 1955, of losses incurred during the May incidents. The list, of a total value of

1,557,920 francs, includes articles belonging to him, others belonging to his wife and son, and articles belonging to his "sister shot during the incidents".

The largest items are:

A six-room hut, a four-room hut, and a cook-house	199,000 francs
One gramophone, 2 cupboards and other furniture	103,815
Cash	633,560
80 metal sheets, 48 lengths of wood and other building material	80,350
2 sewing machines and 2 bicycles	61,800
6 sacks of coffee, empty sacks and tools	40,470
Plus various household articles and articles of clothing.	

17. Ngamagni Raphael, planter at Loum

In his letter of 13 November 1955 the petitioner states that he is the head of a family of thirty-five, of whose whereabouts he has been in ignorance since the May incidents. He transmits to the Visiting Mission the wishes of the family concerning the future of the Cameroons and a list of losses suffered during the month of May. Mr. Raphael, Chairman of the 10 January Loum-gare Local Committee, dated his list 13 September 1955, the total value being 1,334,030 francs and the greatest losses being the following:

A "standard hut" and a cook-house	187,920 francs
Cash	950,000
Furniture, gramophone and bicycle	84,000
Plus some provisions and various household articles and articles of clothing.	

18. Njikam Nana, planter at Loum

In his letter of 19 October 1955 the petitioner transmits the wishes of his family of ten persons regarding the future of the Cameroons and a list of his losses drawn up on 25 May 1955. The total value amounts to 1,499,426 francs and includes the following:

A seven-room hut	185,500 francs
A six-room hut on the plantation	98,975
30 sacks of coffee, 7 sacks of peanuts, 6 sacks of maize and 2 sacks of beans	175,500
Cash	600,000
2 drums of palm-oil, 2 empty drums and 60 empty sacks	33,500
2 Singer sewing machines and 1 maize mill	60,000
100 metal sheets, 400 planks, 100 lengths of wood and 130 laths	102,000
Miscellaneous furniture	90,300
Plus various household articles and articles of clothing.	

19. Njioufang Jean, planter at Loum

In his letter of 15 September 1955 to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission the petitioner, after a very general paragraph on the May "war", expresses his wishes as the head of a family regarding the future of the Cameroons. At the same time he submits a "report" of the losses suffered by him and his three wives during the incidents. The total value given is 999,705 francs, the largest items including:

A nine-room house	180,000 francs
Cash	370,000
Cupboards, beds, mattresses and pillows	66,100
Rifle and 24 boxes of powder, sewing machine	34,200
2 large dance <u>pagnes</u> , horsetails and flags	56,800
160 metal sheets and 15 beams	75,750
Pigs, chickens, 60 empty sacks	28,100
Plus various household articles and articles of clothing.	

20. Nyambé Tonga André, planter at Loum

In his letter of 30 October 1955 to the Visiting Mission the petitioner expresses his wishes, as the father of a family of fifteen, regarding the future

of the Cameroons and submits lists "made in the maquis on 18 August 1955" of his belongings "destroyed by the colonialists of 6 June 1955". The list totals 150,730 francs. This total has, however, been corrected by hand and replaced without explanation by 500,655 francs. The list includes various household objects and articles of clothing, foodstuffs (beans and palm-oil) to the value of 20,000 francs and furniture to the value of 31,000 francs.

21. Nzemho Jean, joiner at Loum

In his letter of 27 October 1955 to the Visiting Mission the petitioner expresses the wishes of his family of fifteen persons concerning the future of the Cameroons and submits a list drawn up on 18 September of the losses incurred on 6 June, amounting to 278,410 francs, not including the value of his hut, destroyed "on the orders of the colonialist Government of Roland Pré". The largest items on the list are:

Cash	80,000 francs
Furniture	38,400
Various tools	36,120

Plus household articles and articles of clothing, some provisions and some planks and lengths of wood.

22. Ondon Daniel, planter at Loum

In his letter of 14 November to the Visiting Mission the petitioner expresses the wishes of his family of thirty concerning the future of the Cameroons and submits the list of his goods looted on 25 May 1955. The total value amounts to 727,805 francs, including:

Cash	350,000 francs
12 sacks of coffee in crates and 7 goats	81,000
Various articles of furniture, a gramophone and a " <u>machine homme</u> "	75,925
40 pairs of trousers, 7 jackets and 30 shirts	155,890

Plus shoes, caps, soup-tureens and saucepans.

23. Tchekam Daniel, planter at Loum

The petitioner presents a list of his belongings "destroyed on 7 June 1955

by the colonialists and their lackeys". The total of 248,225 francs includes:

Cash	76,500 francs
4 dance <u>pagnes</u> and 2 hats	64,000
Various articles of furniture	16,900
Plus some provisions, household articles and articles of clothing.	

24. Tchakam Sarah, farmer at Loum

The petitioner submits a list of her losses, drawn up "in the maquis on 5 September 1955". The total of 437,870 francs includes:

1 six-room hut measuring 8 by 6 metres	108,985 francs
Cash	65,600
1 sewing-machine, various articles of furniture and bedding	71,450
1 gramophone and 1 "chest" containing her husband's "clothes"	68,500
4 sacks of beans and 5 sacks of maize	32,500
Plus various household articles and clothing.	

Twelve sacks of unhulled coffee, the price of which is not given, are also included in the list.

25. Tégué Michel, planter at Loum

In a letter dated 14 August to the Visiting Mission the petitioner expresses his wishes, as a father of 18 children, regarding the future of the Cameroons. He states that he does not know "where his children have been since this cold war broke out". In another letter appended to the first but dated October 1955, he submits a list of his effects "destroyed at Loum by the colonialists and their henchmen ... on 7 June 1955". The total sum amounts to 2,065,560 francs, the largest items being:

1 seven-room hut and 1 cook-house	181,895 francs
Cash	899,855
2 sewing-machines, 2 gramophones and records	92,000
1 bicycle, various articles of furniture and bedding	177,200

35 sacks of unhulled coffee, 4 demi-johns, beans	181,000
150 metal sheets, 25 sacks of cement, 35 kilogrammes of nails	106,905
Plus various household articles and clothing.	

26. Theu Henri, planter at Loum, and haulage contractor at N'Kongsamba

In a letter dated 20 October 1955 to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, the petitioner states that "from 22 May onwards the French colonialists, on the orders of Roland Pré, Colonial Governor of the Cameroons, have been constantly persecuting the good Cameroonians, who are carrying on their unwavering struggle for the immediate unification and independence of their country. This war, unleashed by Roland Pré, continues to be waged against the unarmed Cameroonian population, and that in a country which is under United Nations Trusteeship".

"During my flight I lost my daughter, aged 4, and other members of my family, of whose whereabouts I am in ignorance. A sum of 135,000 francs was taken from my pockets by the military at the time of the under-mentioned incidents."

The petitioner then expresses his wishes regarding the future of the Cameroons.

27. Yakani Jean, Loum

The petitioner, who describes himself as an "ex-prisoner, detained for political reasons in the N'Kongsamba Prison and at present residing at Tombel", states in a letter dated 10 February 1956 that "in the sanguinary incidents of May 1955", during the "cold war against the unarmed Cameroonians", he was "shot in the foot" and since he "did not die, he was transported from Loum to Penja and from there to Douala". While he was in prison the "colonialists" entered his house and "destroyed" various household articles and clothing to a total value of 20,845 francs and carried off 128,900 francs in cash.

28. Wéthé Mathias, planter at Loum

In a letter dated 5 September 1955, addressed to the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, the petitioner supplies a list of "personal effects taken by the colonialists": "A business man's briefcase, 30,000 francs in cash, 2 cotton coverlets and various articles of clothing, the whole valued at 52,850 francs."

29. Wcme Isaac, shopkeeper at Loum

In a letter to the Visiting Mission dated 11 November 1955, the petitioner supplies a list of the losses he sustained during the "cold war": various household articles and clothing to a total value of 63,140 francs.

The following three typewritten petitions are not signed.

30. Simo Pierre, planter at Loum

In his letter of 20 October 1955, the petitioner asserts that since 25 May many Cameroonian men and women have been killed, arrested and imprisoned or are living in the maquis; after expressing his wishes with regard to the future of the Cameroons, he states that "during this war" he was "arrested by the military", who "took from him a sum of 45,050 francs".

31. Motio Tipita, wife of Kamgoum Philippe, Loum

In a letter dated 20 October 1955 the petitioner, a member of UDEFEC, after expressing her wishes with regard to the future of the Cameroons, submits "a list (of the effects) of my husband Kamgoum Philippe, destroyed during the incidents. I make this declaration without knowing where he has been since the war broke out. I do not know if he is still alive and I cannot give a complete list". The value of the articles listed amounts to 2,480,755 francs. They include:

1 seven-room house	785,325 francs
1 cook-house covered with sheet-iron	65,000
1 motor truck, American make	950,000
1 pair of scales and 3 sewing-machines	88,300
2 gramophones and various articles of furniture and bedding	127,830
100 sheets of metal and 100 sacks of cement	85,000

Plus some household articles and articles of clothing.

32. Nono Zacharie, planter at Loum

After a general paragraph dealing with the May incidents, the petitioner expresses his wishes regarding the future of the Cameroons and submits a list of the losses which he sustained "during the sanguinary events". The total value

amounts to 657,606 francs, not counting 15 sacks of coffee beans of which the value is not given. The largest items are:

1 "standard 6-room house" and various articles of furniture	269,900 francs
10 sacks of ground-nuts, 6 sacks of maize and 3 sacks of beans	22,250
Cash, mosquito nets, files, axes and glasses, to a total value of	79,525
Plus 80 sheets of metal and various household articles and articles of clothing.	

Wishes expressed by the petitioners

Of the thirty-two petitioners, twenty request the immediate unification and independence of the Cameroons.

Nineteen request the constitution of a Cameroonian Government under a United Nations High Commissioner and the adoption of a Cameroonian flag.

Seventeen request the cancellation of the warrants for arrest issued "against the real Cameroonian people" or "against the active members of the progressive movements".

Sixteen request the abolition, "cancellation" or "termination" of the Trusteeship Agreement.

Ten request the liberation of the political prisoners.

Two ask for "a United Nations bodyguard to protect the few remaining Cameroonians".

One requests "the withdrawal of the troops brought in from the French colonies and a United Nations committee of experts to teach us the art of self-government".

One requests "the return of the refugees and the suppression of the two Governments in the Cameroons".

ANNEX II

Complaints that a relative of the writer has become
a casualty during the May incident

1. Ninou, pupil at the Catholic Mission School at New-Bell, Douala

The writer complains that his father, "Robert", was killed at Bafang because of his nationalist views by mercenaries of the French Administration. His own situation is miserable.

2. Mr. Pierre Pigla of Babimbi, detained at Akonolinga

The writer complains that his father, Mem-Njok, notable at Tek Ibo in the Ndog-Mbog group (Babimbi) who had four wives and seven children was wounded in several places during the May incidents by Chad soldiers and died of wounds on 10 June 1955. When he asked for permission to go home, his Chief Subdivisional Officer had him incarcerated at once. The writer complains also that the judicial authorities will not take action on his claim for a sum of 100,995 francs from the chief of the Ndogmbog group, Gabriel Sintat.

3. Richard Theophile Deghula, Yaoundé

The writer complains that his brother Michel Ngamény was wounded in the calf during the May incidents. He was imprisoned but his wound was neglected and he was given a poor diet, so that he died on 23 July 1955, having been transferred to hospital only five days previously. The writer gives the names of seven orphans, including himself, who were dependent on the deceased and who now live in misery without any means of support.

4. Mrs. Pauline Simo, widow of Isaac Foche, Douala

The writer states that her husband Simeon Pokdok (?) went out one night during the curfew at Douala to fetch the doctor for their sick child. He was seized by the soldiers, one of whom later told her that her husband had been killed with eleven others arrested that night. The sick child died six days after her father.

5. Mrs. Jeanne Kouemo, married with four children, wife of Joseph Ngamo, Douala

The writer states that her husband was killed by the French in May 1955. She and her children have been left without means of support.

6. Mr. Joseph Lindjeck, Mangen ma Njock, Eseka

The writer complains that the French killed his brother Ngwe Thobie.

7. Mrs. Jean Tchamo, Douala

The writer states that her husband died while fighting for France in World War II, while her son was killed in May 1955 by sub-machine-gun bullets.

8. Mrs. Pauline Matagne, Douala

The writer describes herself as a widow of the war of May. The Government is trying to bribe her into saying that the UPC killed her husband.

9. Mrs. Koyouo Mankuifon, widow of the late David Simo, Douala

The writer states that her husband, who was a carpenter, was shot by the French. The French have on three occasions asked her to say that the UPC killed her husband and prevented her from seeking an audience [with the Mission].

10. Mrs. Monica Djapdemkie, housewife, Douala

The writer states that on 25 May 1955 her husband Pierre Walajie did not return from work. A month later, she was told by an African fireman that her husband had been killed by the soldiers and buried in a common grave.

11. Ngo Bata Martine, Ngambé

The writer states that her husband Francois Tembten was killed on 26 May 1955 by the French while her son has disappeared. The French have done nothing to help her support her six children.

12. Ngo Bata Martine, Ngambé, Babimbi

The writer states that she has been a widow with eight children since 18 September 1955. Her husband Tembten [Given name illegible] was imprisoned in Babimbi on 28 May, was beaten by the soldiers and was given only two macabos and two spoonfuls of salt a day. She asked for permission to feed him in prison, but was refused and was beaten by two Cameroonian guards. Her husband fell sick on 8 June and died on 18 September. The widow was not even shown the body. Three of her children have had to leave school and she is bent with the burden of looking after the others.

13. Ngo Bikun Louise, Mandjab

The writer states that her husband was killed on 24 May 1955 on the orders of the French Government. She cannot even find out where he is buried. Her second son died on 27 July 1955 after having been imprisoned.

14. Ngo Hemboy Collecte - Village of Nkollikul, Bikog

The writer states that her husband, who was a village chief, was killed during the May incidents. When she asked for his body, the Government put her in prison and she has only recently been released. No one is helping her to support her four young children and the Government has refused aid.

15. Mrs. Lydie Mogucun, housewife, Douala

The writer states that her husband Joseph Topag was killed on 25 May 1955, while going to work, in the "merciless war" of the French Government and was buried by the soldiers. His brother went to look for his body on the following day, but was arrested and his whereabouts since are unknown.

16. Nten Sadrack, Ngongom, Ngambé

The writer states that his father was killed during the May incidents as a result of the "savage repression" of the French Administration. Since that time, he has been unable to go to the school which he attended and his younger brothers are dying of hunger.

17. Ntamag Jean - Bayard

The writer complains that he was sent away from school in 1952 at the age of 13. He took refuge in the bush after the "barbarous" May incidents. In July, he learnt that his father who had been imprisoned on 28 May had died in prison at Ngambé "without being sick". His mother receives no help from the Government, but must look after seven children.

18. Mr. Paul Biemson, planter at the village of Ekité, Edéa

The writer complains that Jacques Manyinga, a village chief, Mbenun-Bibouth, Marck Bassong and Simb - Makoa were imprisoned at Edéa on the grounds that they are supporters of the UPC. This charge has been falsely laid against them by Paramount Chief Pouth-Mawo. Manyinga was arrested on 13 July 1955 at his village of Pout-Loloma and took with him his savings of 25,000 francs, believing that the

money might save him. He died in the prison of Edéa, after an unnecessary surgical operation, losing thus in vain his life, his money and his three years' work on behalf of the Administration.

19. Gotolop-Singan - Dipembe

The writer complains that in June 1955 his wife was sent away from the hospital only two days after her confinement and that in consequence both she and the baby died. He is left without employment and without a home in which to keep his three young children, his hut having been burnt down by "Monsieur Roland Pré".

20. Mr. Bernard Gouajigne, trader at Bezeke, Douala

The writer complains in general terms of shooting from airplanes and by soldiers, of destructions of huts, looting, arson and massive imprisonment of UPC supporters followed by cruel tortures. He himself, while standing peacefully before his shop on 25 May 1955, had his leg pierced by a bullet.

21. Mr. Jean Gweth Bikai, Log Dibong, Eséka

The writer complains that he was bound and beaten and that his two daughters Frieda and Dora Gwet were seized and criminally assaulted by soldiers under the direction of the Chef de brigade of Eséka. He has taken refuge in the bush. His house has been pillaged and he has lost thirteen sheep.

22. Mr. Ossegue Mballa of the Village of Momo (Chief Raymond Olanguene)

The writer claims that he has been beaten up without cause in his hut by persons named Noa Basile, Mbala Gaspard, Modo et Olangi Jean. His left ear was broken. He has a medical certificate apparently dated 20 October 1955 to prove it.

23. Mr. Philip Mingem, Mr. Lucas Mangun and eight others on behalf of the population of Mom I

The writers give a lengthy account of arrests, beatings and other molestations said to have been suffered by the "patriots" of Mom I from troops under the direction of Mr. Pierre Meinheld, officer in charge of the Administrative District of Makak. They mention the following individual cases:

- (a) Ngo Mion Helene, wife of Albert Minyem of Bikukund had a miscarriage as a result of having been beaten with rifle butts.

- (b) Ngo Nane Lidia, wife of André Nsiga of Lep-Libong lost two teeth in the same way.
- (c) Njok Eonne Herman and Nsing Njock Michel of Ngombas Route, Hôuba Marcous, President of the Central Committee of Makak, and Hôuba Pierre, member of the Local Committee of Libamba were arrested on 1 June 1955 and taken to the police station at Eséka, where they were beaten for six days.
- (d) Ngo Mandeng, sister of Touk Théophile of Mom II, suffered a broken arm as a result of blows from rifle butts, at his home on 16 June 1955.
- (e) The following people are being sought by the authorities and have had to flee into the forest leaving their families and their huts, which have been pillaged in many cases: Mangun Lucas of Hikoajom, Touk Théophile of Mom II, Eonne Njok Hermann and his father Njok Eonne Herman of Ngombas Route, Badjang Antoine of the same village and Lissouk Jacques of Mom.
- (f) The modern building of the UPC of Mom "Nko-Lon" was burnt by the Administrator on 16 June 1955, after the contents had been pillaged.
- (g) The Administrator accompanied by Chateau, husband of Miss Suzanne David, came to the hut of Mangun Lucas, on 1 June 1955 with the intention of killing him. As he was absent, they pillaged his hut.
- (h) Nama Léon, secretary of the Local Committee of the UPC of Nkolnlong, Nkongzok Canton, Yaoundé was arrested by the Chief Subdivisional Officer of Yaoundé on 1 June 1955 and was so severely beaten at the police station that he died a few days later.

24. Mme. Lydie Massa, widow and mother of six children, grower at Bandjoun (Toula quarter), Bafoussam Sub-division, Bamiléké Region

The writer claims that there has been a savage repression at the urban centre of Bafoussam since 24 April 1955, followed by massacres at Douala on 25 and 26 May 1955. She has had no news of her son Joseph Moteyo since that day [Joseph Motéyo is one of the signers of the memorandum from the Union of Indigenous Retail Traders, Artisans and Carriers listed below].

25. Mrs. Pauline Motué, mother of three children, housewife at Douala

The writer has had no knowledge of the whereabouts of her husband since the May incidents and she and her children are without means of support.

26. Membou Lidiène, grower and member of UDEFEC Branch at Penja, c/o Kamgain Syllavin, Box 121, Nkongsamba

Since the May incidents, the writer has been unable to find her husband and two of her children. She is the mother of eight children.

27. Mme. Elise Mokodji, residing at New-Bell, Douala

The writer has had no knowledge of her husband's whereabouts since 26 May 1955. She is unable to support her two children.

28. Mrs. Talom Ndeffo Fidele, member of UDEFEC at N'lohé (Northern Railroad - kms. 115)

The writer has had no knowledge of her husband and two eldest children since May. Her house has been pillaged and she and the rest of the family of twelve persons, including two recently born twins, have no home.

29. Mrs. Marie Ngissang, grower, aged 29 years, living at Njombe, Mbanga Subdivision, Mcungo Region

The writer complains that her husband was arrested during the May incidents and she does not know where he is or if he is alive. She and her ten children live in misery.

30. Mrs. Monique Tchouandem, wife of Daniel Tchouangam, representative of the Small Traders of Yaoundé

The writer complains that her husband was arrested on 26 May for defending the interests of the traders. She wants to find out where he is now, since he is no longer in any prison in the Territory. She is not sure whether he had been killed or not.

31. Mrs. Esten Matagne, grower at Douala.

The writer states that since 25 May she has not known where her husband is or whether he has been killed or arrested. She has been left with three children and nothing to feed them with.

32. Mrs. Thérèse Ndefo, housewife and mother of three children of Douala

The writer states that her husband disappeared following the search of their house at Douala during the May incidents. Her younger brother Dzukam, who has had a recent lung operation, suffers grievously in the Yaoundé prison. Their eight-room house in their native village of Bandjoun has been pillaged and destroyed and

another wife of her husband has disappeared with three children. For lack of care and nourishment, she has lost her daughter born in October 1951 and her two other children are "thinner than a nail".

33. Mr. Ketcheutou, Bafang

The writer states that he is 88 years old and that he lost his three children in the events of May 1955. He wants to have nothing more to do with the French repression.

34. Miss Hermine Kenmeni, daughter of Mathieu Bouché of Yaoundé

The writer complains that her father was arrested without cause on 6 August 1955. Her younger brothers are dying of hunger.

35. Mrs. Augustine Elorie, Yaoundé (?)

The writer complains that her husband was arrested without cause in their home and is still in prison. All their resources have been used up.

36. Mrs. Barbare Ondobo, Yemsoa II

The writer asks for the release of her husband, who has been held for three months on the charge of belonging to the UPC. She cannot support her 2-1/2 months' old baby.

37. Mrs. Marthe Mengue, wife of Mr. Norbert Foa (Toa?), political prisoner at Yaoundé

The writer complains that her husband was arrested on 3 June. All her resources have been used up and she is unable to support her children. Their house and possessions have been pillaged.

38. Unsigned sent from Yaoundé

The writer complains that her husband was arrested on 6 August 1955 and that she has been given no precise reason. She cannot even bring him food and cigarettes although he is ill-treated. She asks for the release of political prisoners.

The petition is unsigned and the only names given are those of the three children said to have been left in suffering by the arrest of her husband, namely:

Megue Dorothee - aged 4 years
Youbi Elise - aged 2 years
Boutche Jean - aged 6 months

39. Joseph Toka (?), Yaoundé

The writer requests the release of her husband and of other Cameroonians who have struggled for the unification and independence of the Cameroons.

40. Mrs. Gertrude Eog, Douala (?)

The writer complains that her husband Eog Pierre has been arrested for carrying out trade union activities. When she asked the Administrator-Mayor for help for her five children, the police molested her.

41. Mrs. Cecile Bup, New-Bell

The writer complains that her husband, André Pohla was arrested on 13 October 1955 and was beaten by the police because of his political opinions. He is the author of T/PET.5/732.7 She and her two children are without means of support. She asks for his immediate release.

42. Jean Tayou, pupil at the Catholic Mission (?)

The writer complains that his father has been imprisoned since May 1955. The six children were all pupils at the Catholic Mission, but are now living in misery. Cameroonian children want unification and independence.

43. Mr. Charles Ballock, Memel

The writer complains generally of lack of development and of oppression. His brother who limps was imprisoned on 8 June 1955 without reason and the writer asks for his release.

The writer disapproves of ATCAM and of the high taxes it has imposed.

44. Mr. Jacques Yamgoué (no address)

The writer complains that his father has been in prison since 27 May 1955. He wants the French to be punished.

45. Mrs. Jeannette Tagny, Yaoundé

The writer, wife of Doctor Tagny, UPC leader at Yaoundé, complains that her husband has been imprisoned for five months, leaving her and seven children without means of support.

She claims that her husband, while supporting independence, took part in no riot or crime, but was arrested while at work at the hospital.

46. Mrs. Thék Dibulul - Ngambé

The writer states that her husband died in 1943, while serving in the French Army. Since that time she has had no help from the French Government to bring up her six sons. Now all the help she asks is the liberation of her sons who suffer in prison as political prisoners.

47. Mr. Robert Ekwalla, political prisoner, Remand Prison, New-Bell, Douala

The writer, who is under arrest at New-Bell, Douala, claims that he has always carried on the struggle for independence and better conditions by peaceful means. He was arrested on 12 June 1955, released and arrested again on 5 July. He has been illegally searched and charged with organizing armed bands, but no details have been given to his lawyers and his requests for provisional release have been turned down. He complains that the Magistrates act in an improper and prejudiced manner.

48. Mr. Sévérin Emmanuel of Ekoumtick, Okola Subdivision

The writer states that he is addressing the Mission on the instructions of Mr. Norbert Foah (Toah?) political prisoner at Yaoundé Remand Prison and with great reserve, since he cannot contact other UPC members in his own area. He complains that

- (a) His eldest sister Ngone Jeanne was kept for three weeks in a cell by Chief Mama François in Ngonlemekong and had to pay five chickens, 500 francs in cash and two baskets of ground nuts.
- (b) While he was in prison at Yaoundé, the Chief and a gendarme requisitioned his rifle because he is a supporter of the UPC.
- (c) His wife has not shown up since his imprisonment and his eldest daughter caught an unknown disease and died for lack of care.
- (d) His sentence of four months' imprisonment as a supporter of the UPC was illegally modified on the pretext that he was improperly in possession of a police identity card; actually he had just left the Police Force.
- (e) His old aunt Claire Aboudi had to pay 500 francs and hid in the forest for three weeks.
- (f) All UPC card holders at Ngoulmekong had to pay a fine of 5,000 francs and a big goat. Some of them are still hiding in the forest.

49. Mr. Georges Matip, planter at Messondo, CFC - Eséka

The writer complains that he was illegally held for three days as a "war criminal", although he had not taken part in the May incidents. Many others have been arrested including Elias Matip. His two younger brothers Jean Paul Sende and Lazare Lipem have disappeared and he believes that they have been massacred.

[Both of the persons mentioned have been in correspondence with the United Nations recently.] The petition is not signed.

50. Mr. Thomas Malan, Ngungem

The writer asks for the release of all political prisoners and in particular of Pierre Mandeng, "Regional Secretary General" of Nyong-et-Sanaga.

51. Mr. Philippe Ngassa, Obala

The writer asks for the liberation of patriots held under arrest and tortured. The child who handed petitions to the Mission on its arrival in Yaoundé has been arrested and is being ill-treated by the police.

52. Mr. Paul Ndongo, political prisoner, Remand Prison, Yaoundé

The writer first maintains that the May incidents had been prepared by the Administration and that the number of casualties was greater than that officially given out. The political prisoners at Yaoundé are ill-fed and their mail gets out only with difficulty. The Examining Magistrate granted provisional liberty to twenty-one comrades on 3 September, but the State's Counsel appealed and the appeal was granted. All methods are used to intimidate them and they are denied medical care. Some comrades are deported to the fortress of Mokolo in the North Cameroons. He asks for the release of political prisoners.

53. Mr. J.R. Ngapeth Chubah, Kumba

The writer on behalf of the Chubah family of Badrangsen, Bangangte subdivision, complains generally of the "colonialist regime" in the Cameroons. He himself is General Secretary of the Cameroon Association of Friends of the United Nations, a member of the Political Bureau of the UPC and Secretary General of the Trade Union of Officials of the Local Cadres of the Cameroons. His wife is General Secretary of UDEFEC. Arrest warrants were issued against them by the Examining Magistrate of Douala and they had to take to the bush, leaving behind their 130 pupils and their four young children, who are living in horrible misery in their home under the observation of the police, who would arrest anyone who dared to take care of them.

54. Sara M'Poupé, grower and member of the UDEFEC Branch at Loum, Mbanga Subdivision, Mungo region

The writer states that since the "outbreak of war" on 25 May 1955 she has had no news of her husband's whereabouts. She has taken refuge in the bush with her two young sons.

55. Mr. Celestin Komguem, New-Bell, Mbalmayo

The writer complains that during the May incidents, the Chief of the Mbalmayo Subdivision, Mr. Delarozière, had the market set on fire and that a dozen shops were entirely burnt. He claims that this was done because "the Cameroons pronounced the word independence".

56. Mr. Frederic Lugard Tamafo - Tafoum - male nurse

The writer complains that on 29 May 1955 at Batcham, in the Mbonda Subdivision, Chief Etienne Robert Djatio, Jacques Fouotsa and Djuetiotsop - with Mr. Legrand, Chief of the M'Bonda Subdivision - brought a troop of soldiers to destroy the houses of the people of Batcham and carry off their property. Two of these persons were subsequently appointed to municipalities, while the Chief was decorated. He complains generally that there have been many deaths and massive arrests during the May incidents.

57. Mr. Alphonse Baty, c/o Jules Baty, in charge of the Radio Station at Douala New-Bell

The writer complains that he was affected by Administrative Decision No. 927 dated 6 December 1954 and completely dismissed by Mr. Dausseur, Director of the Postal Service on 1 January 1955 at 2.30 p.m., because he was a member of the UPC. He had served in the Administration for three years and the false reason was given that Cameroonians do not want to work.

58. Mr. Mathieu Boutché, political prisoner, Remand Prison, Yaoundé

The writer claims that the Territorial Assembly, at the instigation of Councillor Joseph Tchédjou, raised the licence fees and other taxes on Bamiléké small traders, since they finance the UPC. The Administration followed that course, which led to the incident of 26 May at Yaoundé, of which he gives certain details. He claims that the visit of the Mission will be useless, if they do not hear the "true Cameroonians by arranging for the releasing of political prisoners".

59. Union of Indigenous Retail Traders, Artisans and Carriers of the Cameroons, Nyong-et-Sanaga, Branch of Yaoundé

Mr. René Tuekam, on behalf of the Union, after complaining generally about the May incidents, complains that African traders, particularly those at Yaoundé, are heavily taxed, the annual licence fee having been increased from 4,520 francs in 1952 to 11,040 in 1955 and market dues from 100 francs a month to 9,000 francs a month over the same period. More than 150 traders at Yaoundé, who had paid taxes regularly, were, in May 1955, expelled from the Market and their goods were confiscated. Their families are dying of hunger. Many thousands of Cameroonians have been arrested and are dying.

60. Union of Indigenous Retail Traders, Artisans and Carriers of the Cameroons, Central Committee "In the bush", Box 455, Douala

Mr. Joseph Moteyo, Mr. Elie Yememo and Mr. Joseph Tchamba, as officers of the Union, present a general memorandum under the headings unification, independence, ideology, religion and armed force. As examples of French discrimination against carriers who are patriots they mention

(a) the refusal in 1954 to grant a transport licence to Joseph Moteyo for his Renault car [this request is also mentioned in T/PET.5/472, which is awaiting examination by the Council];

(b) the seizure of the vehicle which was used to carry supporters of unification and independence to Bafoussam on 24 April 1955. The carrier is sought by the judicial authorities and has taken refuge in the bush, while the vehicle remains at the police station of Bafoussam.

Requests of the petitioners

Almost all the petitions contain general requests for all or some of the following points:

- (a) Immediate unification and independence of the Cameroons.
- (b) Withdrawal of armed forces.
- (c) Restoration of peace and democratic liberties.
- (d) Release of political prisoners and the annulment of judicial proceedings against Cameroonian patriots.

ANNEX III

Complaints and requests relating to economic, social and educational conditions in various regions of the Territory and other miscellaneous complaints

Section I - ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

1. Association of Traditional Chiefs, Canton Bikok Branch, Sakbayémé

Mr. Hondt Guillaume, writing on behalf of the Association, requests the United Nations to use their influence with the French authorities to obtain some improvements in the situation of the traditional chief reduced to poverty by the Administration and despised by the politicians. He states that the Canton Chief and the Group Chief are paid most of the time less than orderlies; it is a start, however, while the village chief is only entitled to an allowance proportional to the amount of the taxes he has collected. This allowance is fixed to 8 per cent of the taxes when they are paid up within ninety days and to 4 per cent when they are paid up during the second term of the collection. The Chief who has not finished his payments six months after collection has started, does not receive anything. It is the case of most chiefs because they have no way of compelling the villagers to obey them. They are responsible for order and conciliation, for the execution of administrative orders, for the collection and payment of taxes, but their various travel expenses are not often reimbursed and they sometimes have less authority than the smallest civil servant accompanying an Administrator.

The writer requests: (a) a "re-adjustment" in the price of agricultural products to help the growers pay their taxes; (b) a bridge over the Sanaga, since the rural communes recently created will take care of the roads but will not be able to do anything about the larger bridges; (c) the industrialization of agricultural products since Cameroonians have been able to see how the lumber of the Bois du Cameroun and the beer from the Brasseries du Cameroun are less expensive than imported products of inferior quality.

- 2-4. Mr. Essomba Ayissi, Chief of Exégang Village
Mr. Cmbala Bono, Chief of Nachtigal Village,
and Mr. Borne, on behalf of all the Village Chiefs of the Essé Sub-division

The writers request the payment of village chiefs.

5. Mr. Bela Vincent, capita at Nkolmékok Village

The writer, who has been "capita" for the past twenty years, requests the title of village chief since his "sector" includes sixty taxpayers and since he had already been proposed as Chief in 1939 by Administrator Merlin Alexandre.

6. Mr. Afiana Robert, Saa Village

The writer states that he has been unemployed since 24 July 1953 when he was stricken by an eye disease during one of his field trips as Seedling Inspector ("vérificateur-pépiniériste"). He requests a post of assessor which has to be paid since he used to earn 250 frs. a day when he could see well. Moreover, he is the sole support of five children.

7. Mr. Ahanda Zogo, Zogo-Nfonda Quartier, Saa

The writer requests the reinstatement of the Paramount Chief of Manguissa and states that he wants the French to stay in the Cameroons since "the grassfields (Familékés) and the Nféfé have already enjoyed life while we have not yet enjoyed half of ours".

8. Mr. Zibi Henri, Nkolnyada, Subdivision of Okola, Region of Nyong-et-Sanaga

The writer complains about the election of village chiefs always from the same family; since the administration personnel from the Governor downwards is not permanent, since the missionaries are also changed, why should chiefdom matters remain unchanged? He further complains that the secrets of glass-making have been hidden from the Cameroonians and that planters are still classified in categories for the payment of taxes while civil servants are more fairly taxed.

9. Messrs. Horiol Joseph, chief of the village of Ngogbassong, Hopp'Béa Charles, chief of the village of Mayos and eight other village chiefs of the Subdivision of Eséka.

The writers state that the Canton Chiefs in their opinion should be the repository of local laws and customs and to this end democratically elected by the people concerned according to the tradition of the country. However, the Directorate of Political Affairs has stated the "Presse Camerounaise" of 22 August 1955 that the Canton Chiefs are appointed by the Chief Subdivisional

Officer to represent the authority of the Administrator in a permanent way and that political considerations are mixed with customary considerations in all affairs of Cantonal Chiefdoms. The writer complains that accordingly, when "traditional" chiefs or civil servants express an opinion contrary to that of the Government there are reprisals:

- (a) Mahop Abel, Chief of the Canton of Babimbi, I is threatened with dismissal because he belonged to the UPC;
- (b) Hiag Theodore, Paramount chief of Bikok, is similarly threatened because he did not accept to participate in the "colonialist terror";
- (c) Yém Mbak Pierre, Post Office employee, has been suspended from his job and unjust legal proceedings instituted against him by the Chief Regional Officer since 1952, because he manifested the wrong opinion;
- (d) Civil servants such as Matip Theodore, Tagny Mathieu, Owona Simon, Ndoum Joseph, Um Titi Samuel, have been suspended from their jobs, imprisoned or deported for the same reason;
- (e) Um Yomb Raphaël, village chief, one of the writers, was jailed in 1950 for his opinions; he is at present sought by the Government because he did not change his opinions;
- (f) Horiol Joseph, village chief, another of the writers, was dismissed without cause by the Chief Subdivisional Officer and his house burned by that officer himself.

The writers request the United Nations to organize a referendum on unification and independence in order to be convinced that the opinions expressed to them by the traditional chiefs and the civil servants are not those of the people, and are not even their own in most cases.

10. Mr. Hippolyte Nana Essomba, Municipal Councillor of Rural Commune of Okola, P.O. Box 356, Yaoundé.

The writer states that besides great works effected by the French, his country has still some very urgent needs. For example; the Regional Councils, which were promised in 1952, communes with an all-elected personnel such as in France, the revision of the Order of 30 March 1954 which sets the dowry at 5,000 frs. but does not provide any penal sanction for infractions, the equality

of all before the French Penal Code - white people and chiefs are not prosecuted "when they break a law which would entail a very severe punishment for a simple citizen". Finally, the writer asks for independence and unification with the recognition of human rights.

11. Mr. Hiag Théodore, Paramount Chief, Municipal Councillor of the Rural Commune of Edéa.

The writer, in his own name and on behalf of the 10,000 inhabitants of Bikok Canton welcomes the Visiting Mission and requests their help in obtaining from the French administration:

- (a) an increase in the number of elementary schools and kindergartens;
- (b) the creation of new secondary schools;
- (c) the creation of local universities, France has too many temptations for the few Cameroonian fellowship students;
- (d) an increase in the number of rural medical posts ("postes antennes") and dispensaries supplied with modern equipment, drugs and qualified personnel;
- (e) an increase in the construction of motor roads;
- (f) the organization of the marketing of products in France;
- (g) the suppression of the temporary clerks ("cadre des journaliers aux agents de bureaux") because their functions are similar to those of a local permanent clerk ("commis du cadre local");
- (h) the granting of family allowances to the Chiefs, as well as travel allowances and requisitions of transport when they are called upon to execute administrative orders or to meet administrative officers;
- (i) the creation of an administrative post at Nkonga Bikok because Edea is sixty Kms away and in the other regions there are no such distances between administrative posts.

12. Population of Lep-Likoun Village, Yabi Canton, Subdivision of Edea.

Mr. Lingom Daniel, writing on behalf of all the villagers asks for the suppression of the African Provident Societies ("S.A.P."), the revision of the system of personal taxes to make them more similar to an income tax, the purchase of Cameroonian products by all Member States of the United Nations, the return to the indigenous population of the land and forests given away to foreigners.

The writer complains of various wrongdoings of the Cantonal Chief
Epoumé Pierre:

- (a) building of the road starting from Makondo railroad station by forced labour of the villagers of Lep-Likoun and Bitoutack during six months (work stopped in May 1955). Name of the man in charge to check attendance and keep records: Ngasso Daniel;
- (b) building of twenty-five sheds at the Kakondo market by forced labour during two months. The traders pay a stallage tax of 150 frs. per day in addition to their licence ("patente");
- (c) building of the huts of the Chief and work on his plantations by forced labour recruited by the police. Since the Chief is a French citizen, there is no action following a complaint in Court against him;
- (d) taxes of 500 frs. to be paid to the Chief and of 250 frs. to be paid to the registrar for every birth, marriage or death certificate. Following numerous complaints, the registrar was condemned to three months in jail, but not the Chief;
- (e) when a UPC Committee was created at Lep-Likoun in 1953, the Chief placed all members automatically in the 2nd category (3,390 frs.) for taxes, even when their total income was below 5,000 frs.;
- (f) when the war was declared in May, the Chief arrested eleven members of the UPC Committee (names are given) and ordered his policemen to take away the UPC and CGT cards. They were fined and tortured, the individual amounts varying between 500 frs. plus two chickens to 5,000 frs. plus two chickens. They fled to the underground as soon as they were freed. A twelfth UPC member, Mr. Mbom, was brought to Edea where he was still in jail at the time the communication was written.

The writer concludes by asking for independence and reunification, liberation of political prisoners, cancellation of judicial proceedings, reinstatement of the dissolved progressive movements, termination of the policy of aggression and oppression by the French in the Cameroons.

13. Manga David, municipal councillor, Yendobo Group.

The writer asks for payment of the municipal councillors. He states that he has been working for three years already and that the improvements he has voted are not forthcoming. They want "caterpillars" to ~~make~~ their roads and chemicals for the diseased cocoa trees of planters "even those who are not on a motor road". He also complains about difficulties put in the way of little Negroes to prevent them to continue their studies.

Section II - LAND COMPLAINTS

1. Mr. Cngba Manda, Nkongzobe I, subdivision of Djoungolo

The writer claims compensation for a plot of land he had given to the Administration in 1951 in order to build a school. The land located at Km 53 on the Kribi road was inherited by the writer at the death of his father; it contained a cocoa plantation of 1,750 trees, many palm trees and food crops. The school grounds were to extend on 6 hectares on both sides. The writer states that Paramount Chief Martin Abega, group Chief Atangana Joseph and all the notables attended the palaver and he complains that up to now he has not received the rifle promised then by the Chief Subdivisional Officer of Djoungolo.

2. Mr. Bekada Moïse, Chief of Mballa Village, Subdivision of Djoungolo.

The writer on behalf of the Mballa Collectivity states that Mr. Georges Molinatti has unlawfully taken possession of a plot of land of 65 ha. 9a. 21 ca. located at Febe (urban district, subdivision of Djoungolo) and belonging to them (provisional title granted by Order No. 339 of 15/10/35 and definite rural title by Order of 20.1.55 taken in Administration Council No. 1 of JOC No. 1050 of 2.3.55). He further states that they have vainly opposed his alienation of their land before the Administration and asks the United Nations to intervene so that Mr. Molinatti be made to return the land and its crops, or if he wants to keep it, that he be made to pay for the property at the official price per sq. m. of land belonging to the Urban District.

3. Mr. Guefoutchane Lui, Chief of Baguèguè, Bafoussam-Dianbou II

The writer complains that the French have taken away a plot of land given to him by the Chief of Bafoussam to give it to Kamga Joseph, the Chief of Badjoun. He further complains that the Administration has given all his capitas to the said Kamga Joseph and that he was sent to jail for two months in 1946 for this land dispute.

4. Mr. Wenkack Louis, planter at Mbafam, Subdivision of Bafoussam.

The writer complains that Mbouda Elie has taken over his coffee plantation, which has been registered since 1952 under No. 1248 of the Official Control

Register of Robusta Coffee Trees of the Bafang Subdivision. The plantation is on a land of the Bayong-Mbafam people which the owner occupies since 1947. Mbouda Elie burned the house of the writer and assaulted him on 25 October 1954 and has harvested all his coffee and bananas since then. The writer states that he had planted 2,600 coffee trees and claims 3 million francs damages plus the return of his land. Twelve supporting documents are sent with his communication.

5. Mr. Tchoukouadjo Michel, planter at Mbafam

The writer also complains about alienation of his land and crops, burning of his house and personal assault by Mr. Mbouda Elie. He claims damages to the amount of four million francs. Fifteen supporting documents are enclosed.

6. Mr. Labou Pierre, chef du quartier Toukoulou, planter at Mbafam.

The writer states that he is another victim of Mbouda Elie "who is under the illusion that he owns" his coffee plantation and does him a great deal of harm since 1952. He further states that he won his case before the Customary Court and by the decision ("arrêt") No.70 of 7.19.54 of the Special Ratification Chamber ("Chambre spéciale d'homologation") as well as notified by letter from the Chief Regional Officer of the Bamiléké Region dated 13 October 1954 (Ref. No. 765/L/R.B.K.). Nevertheless, Mbouda Elie continues to burn the houses of his employees or tenants, to sell all crops and assault everybody.

The writer complains that no investigation has been carried out by the judiciary; the lawyer he had engaged was always afraid to go deeply into the matter because of the partiality of the Administration. He asks for 12 million francs damages and the eviction of Mbouda Elie from his plantations.

Furthermore, the writer claims 2,500,00 francs from the "perpetrators of the so-called colonial war against the UPC" for destruction of his house and property on 30 May 1955. He states that on the same day the houses of the active members of the UPC, of the Union ("Syndicat") of Small Planters and of all his people were destroyed and burned.

Thirty-two supporting documents are annexed to this communication.

7. Mr. Fossi Jacob, notable at Bafoussam-Bamendzi

The writer asks for the recognition, free and final of his titles to a land given away to him "traditionally" by his "ill-advised Chief" in 1932. He states that all documents supporting his claim to the disputed land are in the record of the case in Yaoundé (decision No. 13 of 17.2.53) and asks further for a sum of 999,000,000 francs representing the value of his thirteen houses and of all his crops destroyed because of his UPC affiliation.

8. Mr. Mayemi Mathias, c/o Mr. Mandeng Pierre, secrétaire général de l'USCC, P.O. Box 482, Yaoundé.

The writer re-opens the discussion about a land dispute exposed in a former petition (T/PET.5/277 and Add.1), examined by the Trusteeship Council at its fifteenth session (T/L.524, Res. 1171 (XV)). He comments on all statements of the Administering Authority.

9. Mr. Kon Paul, planter, P.O. Box No. 41 at Eséka.

The writer reopens the discussion about a land dispute exposed in petition T/PET.5/266 and Add.1 and 2. The matter was examined by the Trusteeship Council at its fifteenth session (T/L.521, res. 1162 (XV)). He complains that the United Nations documents forwarded to him were confiscated by the Administration, but that he was lucky enough to find in the documents addressed to another petitioner the statement of the special representative concerning his case. Mr. Kon endeavours to refute this statement and submits seven supporting documents.

10. Assembly of the population of the villages of Messondo, Mbengué and Sodibanga

The writers complain that in 1951 a European came to exploit their forests without any agreement with them: a palaver including the Cantonal Chiefs, Mr. Deparpe (the exploiter), the Chief Subdivisional Officer at Eseka and the delegate of Sanaga-Maritime to the ATCAM was held in secret and papers signed. The Village chiefs did not receive a copy of these papers. Mr. Deparpe proposed verbally to the writers to build a motor road from Messondo Station to Ndogbessol Station going through Mbengue and to give them two elephants and two barrels of red wine in addition to the annual refund ("ristourne") to be made by the Administration.

The writers further complaint that Mr. Deparpe "has not helped the population in spite of his promised" and that in December 1954 when the Chief Subdivisional Officer came to pay the refunds coming from other exploiters he stated to them that there was nothing from Mr. Deparpe since he had not paid the Administration. The population then decided to force him to leave and destroyed a small bridge on his hauling trail ("piste de tirage"). Five villagers, who had not committed the offence, were arrested (two of them because they belonged to the UPC) and put into jail. The population destroyed again the bridge which had been repaired and asked for the release of the prisoners. The latter were instead sentenced to prison terms varying between 3 and 7 months and 30,000 francs of damages. A military troop was stationed on the spot for 3 months to protect Mr. Deparpe.

The writers ask for the release of political prisoners and the cancellation of judicial proceedings against members of "progressive" movements, the repeal of the law dissolving the UPC, JDC and UDEFEC and immediate independence and unification of the Cameroons.

Section III - ECONOMIC MATTERS

1. Mr. Bibi Njodo Vincent, planter at Minkana, subdivision of Saa.

The writer complains that the S.A.P. has refused to grant him a loan while Europeans obtain the loans they request.

2. Mr. Betsi Hubert, delegate of the S.A.P. in the village of Nkolyeque I.

The writer requests a loan of 100,000 francs "to continue his plantation of 6,850 cocoa plants and his house".

3. The Personnel of Ndigué Village, Nkolkossé group, subdivision of Saa.

The writers complain that they have paid to the S.A.P. (about two years ago) "advances from 200,000 to 300,000 francs to improve our habitat", but nothing has been done. The "Crédit du Cameroun" created to enable planters to purchase machinery and chemicals grants loans only to the French. Family allowances are given only to civil servants; widows are not helped to bring up their children. They complain further about low prices of agricultural products, high taxes, lack of roads, bridges and medical centres in the subdivision; lack of shops, post office, administrative office and customary courts in their village.

4. Mr. Dima Bodo, planter at Saa Village.

The writer requests a firearm licence in order to buy a rifle to protect his plantation of 8,000 cocoa trees against monkeys.

5. Mr. Ndjié Etienne, trader at Obalong, Subdivision of Saa.

The writer complains about the high cost of a licence to sell goods from market to market: his uncle gave him 20,000 francs to trade, and the Administrative Officer took away 16,000 francs for the licence. He also complains in a general way of racial discrimination in salaries.

6. Messrs. Muogo Irénée, Muilango Pierre and Ateba Muogo, planters at Sendong Village, Subdivision of Saa.

The writers protest against the suppression of the sanitary work started in 1951, because it helped the villagers to earn something in order to pay their taxes while cocoa prices are low. They also complain that their cocoa trees are diseased and they have not received the chemicals they requested to treat them.

7. Mr. Abega Onana Yves, delegate of Sports at Oveng Village.

The writer requests a road with asphalt covering up to the Kribi road (35 Km) and a railroad station between Ottotomo and Akono.

8. The population of Nkolkossé Village

The writers request the opening of a commercial centre at Nkolkossé, the creation of a customary court and a ferry over the Sanaga River.

9. Mr. Ndongo Boniface, delegate of Sports at Ossonkia, subdivision of Djoungolo.

The writer states that on the Douala road, between Yaoundé and Douala, there are no commercial centres or administrative posts. He requests the building of schools and dispensaries, the construction of football playgrounds and the opening of new roads.

10. Mr. Alega Etienne, planter at Nkololong I, subdivision of Djoungolo.

The writer requests the maintenance of roads at Ndjon-Minkam.

11. Mr. Jean Ekanga Zeh Evina, Municipal Councillor at Mekasse-Bengbis and Mr. Olinga Memvouta, Chief of Mekasse Village.

The writers request the construction of a small bridge over the river which now prevents the motor road from going deeper into the country.

Section IV - SOCIAL MATTERS

1. Mr. Essomba Pierre, delegate of the **SAP at Ntui-Essong III**.

The writer, a retired civil servant, complains of racial discrimination in Yaoundé (Hotel Etrier where Africans are not received) and in Douala (beaches reserved for white people). He also states that loans are granted to Europeans without guarantee and not to Africans who offer "many" guarantees. He asks for more roads, schools and dispensaries, the lowering of taxes and a better price for cocoa.

2. Mr. Venant Ekenguele, Endama Village, subdivision of Saa.

The writer states that he is unemployed and has had eight children by his only wife. He asks for family allowances and if that is impossible, for a tax exemption. He also requests that the "Chef de Groupement" be elected and not appointed.

3. Mrs. Suzanna Mbetumou, delegate of Mefomo Village, at Km 30, on the Yaoundé-Douala road.

The writer states that the dispensary and the social worker, which have been promised to them, are not enough for Mefomo Village; they need also a good midwife because "there are no children to live after us".

4. Mr. Etoa Martin, Chief of the Village of Mefomo.

The writer requests shops in his village, "so that people may purchase, on the spot, shrouds for their dead", and a hospital because "we die without drugs".

5. Mr. Sambah Marcel, public letterwriter of Akonolinga, P.O. Box 3, Ayos.

The writer requests the modernization of the sanitary equipment of the medical centre of Ayos and "the same rights" to the nurse having studied in Ayos as he would have if he had studied in France. He also asks for an increase in the prices paid to the producers.

6. Mr. Ndengué Gabriel, war veteran, municipal councillor of the rural "commune mixte" of Essé, and "adjoint du Chef de Groupement Mvog Nana".

The writer requests various improvements for his commune: a dispensary; schools for "small children who cannot go as far as Essé in the Mvog-Nana Groupement"; a distribution of rifles in the Nkomeyo groupement because monkeys

are destroying the cocoa plantations; a doctor in residence at Essé and an ambulance to carry the sick to the hospital; a social worker to help pregnant and nursing mothers; and "caterpillar-made roads" in the bush.

7. Mr. Onana Siméon Emile, representative of the Chefferie Abam Ngoé at Koan (Saa).

The writer recalls the story of the chiefdom from his grandfather's time under the German administration to the death of his uncle Mekanda Benoît on 9 February 1955. Mekanda had been Chef de Groupement for two years. Mr. Onana complains of many palavers around the election of the new Chief and asks for United Nations intervention to obtain from the Administration that they appoint the new Chief. Furthermore, he requests for his group: schools, dispensaries and "machine-made roads" because there are not any.

8. Mr. Awondo Ngah, delegate of the SAP at Ebeng II.

The writer requests a dispensary and a store for his centre which is on the Yaoundé-Obala road. He requests also the payment of the SAP delegates and a new driving licence to replace the one taken away from him in 1951 and never given back in spite of many applications for it.

9. Mr. Essogo Edouard, delegate of the SAP at Ebogo II, subdivision of Djoungolo.

The writer requests a dispensary in his village of Ebogo II and a motor road. He also requests the creation of a groupement at Ndong with Mfougou Benoît, a war veteran, as Chief.

10. Mrs. Eyenga Françoise, woman delegate of the village of Messok I.

The writer requests the creation of a dispensary and of a motor road.

11. Société des Femmes Bomp, Bomp Village, subdivision of Eséka.

Mrs. Mbeba Jeanne and forty-six other women belonging to this society, organized by the Local Committee of the UPC, state that since the creation of the Dibang dispensary women have been forced to go there to give birth although there is no resident physician and the maternity room is much too small to accommodate ten mothers at the same time. They also complain that newborn babies sleep on a rough board unless their fathers make a bamboo bed for them.

12. Messrs. Otolo Clement, capita of Loua II, and Tanga Ndjana, planter at Loua II.

The writers request a school and a dispensary for their village. The nearest school is at Efok which is too far for the six-year olds. Mr. Otolo asks for the payment of the capitas who help the Chief in the collection of taxes; the Chief is not paid, but he may expect gifts from the Chief Regional Officer while the capita works hard for nothing. Both petitioners complain about the taxes; Mr. Otolo has as his only income, three bags of cocoa each year and supports four wives and three children. Mr. Tanga has two bags of cocoa each year, with eight dependents: four wives and four children.

13. Mr. Eloundou Marius, delegate of Sports at Angala Village.

The writer requests a plot of "flat land" to build a football playground because the village is located on a hill without any level spot. He also requests a hospital and the reduction of taxes.

14. Mr. Etelé Hubert, delegate of Education, village of Olembé II, Route du Nord, Yaoundé.

The writer states that from 1948 to 1951 he was a building-yard clerk of the subdivision of Djoungolo and used to supply bricks and tiles when working in the "new region of Yaoundé". He was dismissed when the works stopped and asks to be re-engaged.

15. Mr. Mvondo Martin, manual labourer at Nachtigal.

The writer states that he received from the Tangui Society in Douala the sum of 3,000 frs as a compensation for his foot lost while working for them. He states moreover that he had faithfully served this Society for three years before the accident and that he is in dire need of additional help; he has already made an attempt to get something through Mr. Aujoulat.

16. Mr. Nnana Tsala Ernest, Endama Village, subdivision of Saa.

The writer states that on 31 January 1954 his younger brother Tsala Tsala was run over by the car of the director of the Railroad Company of Obala. He complained to the authorities of Nanga Eboko where the accident occurred in his presence, but no palaver was held. Since both his parents are dead and "all his hopes" were concentrated upon this brother he asks to be compensated for his death.

17. Mr. Simbéck Fabien, delegate of the employees of the SCITA at the Batschenga Station, subdivision of Saa, his three deputies and the secretary of the delegation.

The writers request better conditions of work. They suggest that, since their vacations are short, some employees would not even have the time to reach their homes, they be allowed to use SCITA's vehicles going their way.

They complain that the Saving Funds from the SCITA does not grant any loans to them and that both the Food Store and the General Store of the Company do not accept their credit notes as they do in the case of chauffeurs, mechanics, masons, etc. They also complain that since 1953 they did not receive any increments, that their supplementary hours are not paid, that they do not get family allowances or any indemnity when they use their bicycles.

18. Mr. Mintoumé Enock Benjamin, Ndjock-Bané.

The writer states that in 1954 he was obliged to leave the "Collège Moderne" of Nkongsamba on account of illness. His father died before he recovered and since he had nobody to support him while studying, he tried to be employed by the Administration, which referred him to "his father Um Nyobe". He further states that his application for admission to the competitive examination for a post of police secretary was returned with a note referring him to his boss Um Nyobe because he is a Bassa and that his application to compete for a post of assistant-teacher ("moniteur") was similarly returned.

19. Mr. Nomo Mbogo Titus, delegate of the SAP for the Ewana Group, subdivision of Djoungolo.

The writer states that the Ewondos want a swift repatriation of the Grassfields (Familékéés) and Passas to their place of origin and expect from the French Administration the creation of roads, schools and dispensaries in their villages, less contempt for the Africans and especially less insults like "dirty nigger", "pig", etc., better conditions of service for day labourers in the Administration (security of tenure, family allowances, payment of non-working days).

20. Mr. Pouda Appolinaire, war veteran of Nega, Abam-NGoe Group, subdivision of Saa.

The writer requests financial assistance to help him support his family.

21. Mr. Ekani André, war veteran of the subdivision of Djoungolo.

The writer complains that although he served in the Free French Forces from 1940 to 1945 and applied first in Paris, then in Yaoundé where he was referred by the military authorities in Paris, he has not been paid his gratuities for services in the field ("primes de campagne") while European veterans get theirs each quarter. Mr. Ekani states moreover that no African had been paid such gratuities up to the time he was writing.

22. Mr. Moussa Aboh, and four of his colleagues of the SCITA-Batschenga Station, subdivision of Saa.

The writers complain that the Administration, in spite of the repeated requests, has totally forgotten to settle their pension as war veterans.

23. Mr. Mébina Christophe, war veteran, municipal councillor and director-founder of Molima School at Nkog-Edzen, subdivision of Saa.

The writer complains that his request for a loan on trust of 500,000 frs addressed to the High Commissioner through Deputy Douala Manga Bell on 25 March 1950, for the purpose of establishing a plantation of 5,000 cocoa trees has not been granted. He states that this request was repeated four times without more success and transmits all the relevant documents on the question. He also complains that in spite of his claims, he did not receive the family allowances to which he was entitled during his stay in the Army and that the special gratuity due to him for an enlistment of four years in the Army was never paid to him. Moreover, he has never received any subsidy for the private elementary school he opened in 1955 in his village and into which he put all his savings. If help is not forthcoming he will be obliged to close the school.

24. Mr. Godefroid Nanga and nine members of his family, Ekabita.

Mr. Nanga states that the French "did not teach anything to the natives since they have come to the Cameroons, except stealing" and that they always agree with the group chiefs. He further states that in 1949 he lent 66,974 frs to his group chief, Ndzemo Christophe, who does not want to pay him back. He brought the matter to Court, but the Chief does not come before the judge. Mr. Nanga and his family complain about discrimination in salaries, low prices of agricultural products and high taxes.

25. Mr. Dikouniè François, former employer of the Gazeilles Firm, Akonolinga.

The writer, a commercial employee with the First Class Medal of Labour and Native Merit, complains that his employer, a Frenchman he had been serving for thirty years and who lived with his daughter during fifteen years has left the latter and taken the two children born of their union to France. He further complains that his employer threatened him because he chose to belong to another political movement than "Aujoulat's Bloc".

26. Mr. Yambén André, Memel

Mr. Yambén, writing on behalf of ninety-five persons, claims that in 1937 their land was seized by the French and sold. Since then, they have lived at Mapan in the thick forest and been taxed despite their lack of resources. He further complains that he has been the victim of a labour accident at Eséka but has not been compensated because the "enterprise of Messrs. Guérin and Deparpe does not participate in the Labour Code". He asks for unification and independence while stating that he does not belong to any political party.

27. Mr. Piim Michel, Boga-Mahole.

The writer complains that on 17 November 1954 he was assaulted while at work at the factory Bois du Cameroun, Eséka, by a European worker, Mr. Kersimon. Messrs. Lingout Jean, Mbom Paul and Bias Jean witnessed the assault. He further complains that he was dismissed without notice after four years of work because of his union membership and states that his case has been considered by no court. He asks for independence and unification and for the immediate liberation of political prisoners.

28. Mr. Mandeng Lazare, planter and capita, Song-Mandeng.

The writer complains that although he has been a planter since 1938 and has always paid regularly his taxes he has not yet obtained a rifle, a motor road or an iron-roofed house. He further complains that when his younger brother, Billongué Simon Lapidairé who was a manager of the Bata Firm in Douala, was run over by an automobile on 2 January 1952, the Justice of the Peace allowed him only 5,000 frs and the Commercial Bank where his brother had deposited 100,000 frs refused to pay him and called him a thief. As a result the two widows

and the four children of Billongué have not much to eat. Moreover, the writer states that although his plantation yields yearly one ton of cocoa, one ton of palm oil, one ton of palmnuts and all kinds of food crops, he does not make any profit, he cannot even cut his trees, he feels he is a "true slave". Finally, he protests against the school tax that he has to pay in addition to the personal tax.

Section V - EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

1. Rev. Ocala Paul, municipal councillor, rural commune of Okola, Nyong et Sanaga.

The writer makes a number of suggestions about reforms in education and administration.

2. Mr. Tchack Daniel, notable of Hikoadjom, Otélé Post, Subdivision of Makak.

The writer states that in 1952, he built with the help of the population a rural school for Hikoadjom. This school was closed on 26 January 1953 (see T/PET.5/517) with 72 pupils on its register. The writer complains that he was not paid (for the months he has taught) although he complained to the Administration in 1953 and 1954. He states that the school is now functioning with four teachers, has presented candidates twice to the elementary school leaving examination ("certificat") and that new classes are being added by the population.

3. Mr. Atangana Mvolo Prosper, director of a private school at Nkadib, delegate of Sports, Subdivision of Djoungolo.

The writer requests the United Nations to use their influence with the F.I.D.E.S. authorities to enable him to get a grant of 2,000,000 frs. in order to erect school buildings, to add a sick room, a section of domestic science and a section of sports. The school has 205 pupils and six teachers. The writer asks also for an increase in the salaries of teachers in private schools, new motor roads in his commune especially in the Ongot group, more dispensaries and the creation of small commercial centres.

- 4-5. Mr. Ko Pierre, Leudong, and Mr. Mvodo Kombolo Pierre, Saa.

The writers complain that education is not developing adequately in the Cameroons. In the Subdivision of Saa, schools are sometimes at a distance of 20 to 30 Kms and children from 5 to 7 years old cannot be expected to go so far on foot and alone. They start school at 8 or 9 and cannot complete their elementary schooling on time; they are sent home after the 4th grade ("cours élémentaire 2e") under the pretext that they are too old and thus cannot get their school leaving certificate and continue in secondary schools.

6. Mr. Ndzana Balthazar, Endinding, Obala Post.

The writer complains of an alleged order from the High Commissioner to the Director of Education to reduce the number of secondary school pupils. He states that every day two or three children are expelled from the Lycée of Yaoundé, that 80 pupils have been expelled from the Libamba Institute and 25 pupils from the Secondary Classes ("Cours complémentaire") at Yaoundé. He further states that, despite official statements reproduced in the newspapers to the effect that all pupils of the Pre-vocational Centres ("centres de pre-apprentissage") would be accepted in the Apprenticeship Centres, only a small number of these pupils have been admitted.

7. Messrs. Zogo Siméon, Elengué Jacques and five other notables of Saa Village.

The writers suggest to the Visiting Mission, "since the trouble in the Cameroons comes from a dispute between the French and the UPC, to invite all notables and all UPC leaders to go to Yaoundé", the Mission will hear both parties, such an investigation cannot be conducted in writing because "all the lies of the Cameroons would appear in these writings".

They request secondary classes in their subdivision (94,000 inhabitants), a better price for cocoa and a road from Saa to the region of Mbam crossing the Sanaga River.

8. Mr. Etoa Nicodème, municipal Councillor of the Rural Commune of Djoungolo, P.O. Box No. 28, Yaoundé.

The writer, holder of a lumbering permit for 5,000 hectares in Okola, states that UPC members in the locality have raised the villagers against him and that for the past two years his employees have been threatened with spears and machetes. He asks the Visiting Mission to use their influence with the French so that measures be taken against those movements which paralyse the economic development of the country and states that the independence requested by those troublemakers would result in disorder, insecurity and anarchy.

The writer asks for more rural schools - some children walk 24 Kms a day to attend school - more village dispensaries, a vocational school which would also accept pupils without their elementary school certificate and the admission to the Agricultural School of Nkolbisson of students coming from his commune.

9-11. Messrs. Yébel Jean-Calvin, Mbend Paul-Emile and Um Pierre-Charles, pupils of Lycée Général Leclerc, natives of Makaï, Mr. Ali Denis, secretary of the pupils of the Lycée de Yaoundé and the boarders of the Lycée de Yaoundé.

The writers in three different communications complain about conditions in the Lycée. The Makaï children state that the personnel practice racial discrimination and that the regulations of the Disciplinary Council aim only to sanction Cameroonian children. For example their comrade Onga was expelled in July 1955 because he "discussed" with a European who had provoked him. They further state that the Administration does not want to encourage too many people to continue their studies: only 900 pupils were admitted to the secondary school entrance examination in 1954 out of 4,852 applicants. They complain about the arrests, arson and looting of the last few months and request independence and unification.

Mr. Denis complains about racial discrimination in the boarding school; the European hall ("internat européen") cannot be criticized while in the African hall everything from the building to the furniture and to the plates and dishes dates back to 1939. He states that education in the Cameroons is not free, not general and not compulsory and asks for its improvement. He requests the liberation of political prisoners and the unification and independence of the Cameroons.

The writers of the third communication, which is unsigned, state that they are all boarders of the Lycée and "took refuge into various shelters" in order to denounce to the United Nations some of the abuses of the French colonialists in the Cameroons. They state that in his speech of 2 November 1952, the day when the foundation stone of the Lycée of Yaoundé was laid, Dr. Anjoulat said publicly "My dear colleagues, we are actually sharpening the knives which will cut off our heads, we must put on the brakes". Since that time, according to the writers, more pupils have been expelled, whole classes have been dismissed (second class at Libamba College, third and fourth at the Douala Vocational School) and even entire schools have been closed (Normal School of Yaoundé). The writers approve the Joint Proclamation of 22 April 1955 and ask for a United Nations investigation of the May incidents and the release of political prisoners.

12-15. Moniteurs of the Catholic Mission at Olembé, Botschenga, Moniteurs of the Catholic Mission of Nkolvé - Saa, Mr. Nkoloin, Ebogo II and Mr. Nanga René Maurice, Catholic Mission of Nkomotou, Nkollef Centre.

The writers of these four communications request an increase in the salary of the Mission schoolteachers. Since their teaching gives better results than that of the teachers in "official" schools, why should they be paid much less? The Nkolvé teachers ask for independence in addition.

Mr. Nkoloin (signature not very legible), on behalf of the population of the village of Ebogo II, asks for the payment by the Administration of Mballa Pascal, teacher at the Catholic Mission School of Nkol-Ngog-Ndong, and for the necessary funds to make a school building of permanent materials.

Mr. Nanga complains of racial discrimination in wages and salaries - the Cameroonian does the work and the European "signs and cashes at the end of the month" - of high taxes and low price of products, of the exploitation of the Cameroons by the missionaries and of the jeering of the French about their confidence in the Visiting Mission.

Section VI - COMPLAINTS CONCERNING IN WHOLE OR IN PART THE CAMEROONS UNDER
BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

1. Mrs. Elizabeth Ngango, Sapper Road, Victoria.

The writer complains that there are no Training Centres for women and that the Government of the British Cameroons does not do anything to improve the backwardness of women. For example, it is alleged that in the General Hospital all the nursing sisters are Nigerian.

2. M'bango M'pongo, c/o Union Workers' Office, 1/2 mile Victoria.

The writer, a native of Banen-Ndigimiki in the zone under French administration, has been a resident of Victoria for the last 25 years. He complains that although he was employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation the British people were not good for him. He took the matter "to the higher authorities but it was ineffectual". He complains further that while returning from leave via Kumba in December 1950, the Customs Officer in charge at Tombel forced both him and his wife "to remove all dress" because he "hoped" they had smuggled goods. He asks for unification to prevent similar incidents in the future.

3. Mr. Paul Nkol, Mokelea Farm, Victoria.

The writer, a native of Bassa in the Sanaga Maritime, complains that he left his home because the French had neglected his native district of Babimbi and were having forced labour in other parts of the Territory. He sought some comfort in the British Cameroons, but it was "ineffectual". He states that after having been employed 25 years in the British Hospital Service, he was forced to resign without pay or repatriation allowance. He asks for unification and independence.

4. Mr. Gabriel Genu, Native Authority Court Messenger, Kumba.

The writer, a disabled ex-serviceman, states on 13 January 1954, that English Customs officers "shot people in the Cameroons Development Corporation Farms of Blackbush in Bakosi" (Kumba Division) and that one person died. He requests some assistance because his salary and his pension are not sufficient to feed himself and his family.

5. Mrs. Cecilia Ngolikan Ngoloke, Mokeba Farm, Victoria.

This last communication concerns both Cameroons under French administration and Cameroons under British administration. The writer, a native of Bassa, "near Edea", states that she came to Victoria in 1925. When she came home in 1929 she found conditions "worse than ever", she received 24 strokes because she did not "produce any passport". She returned to Victoria. The writer states further that "for the past four years" she made up her mind to take her six children and her husband home. At the boundary, they were severely beaten and their loads seized, part of the latter however was released upon payment of £30 to Customs. The writer asks the United Nations "to pull down the wall" in the midst of her country.
