Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations on the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship / issued by the Colonial Office.

Contributors

Great Britain. Colonial Office.

Publication/Creation

London : H.M.S.O., [1951]

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REPORT

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

CAMEROONS

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the year
1951

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1952
FIFTEEN SHILLINGS NET
Colonial No. 288

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REPORT ON THE CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP, 1951

A. BRIEF INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

(a) Geography : Topography : Climate : Flora and Fauna

GEOGRAPHY

1. The Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship consists of two mountainous strips of country on the eastern frontier of Nigeria, extending from Lake Chad to the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into two parts geographically by a gap of some 45 miles near the Benue River. It is 700 miles long, and is nowhere more than 100 miles wide, the average width being 50 miles. The total area is 34,081 square miles. There are maps of the Territory in the back cover of this report. Q. 1 (a)

2. The Southern parts of the Territory are administered as part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria (capital, Enugu). They comprise :—

The Cameroons Province (9,149 square miles).

The Bamenda Province (7,432 square miles).

These two Provinces lie wholly within the Territory. They will be referred to from time to time in this report as the Southern Cameroons or the Southern Areas.

3. The other parts of the Territory are administered as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria (capital, Kaduna). They will be referred to as the Northern Cameroons or the Northern Areas. They comprise :—

The Tigon–Ndoro–Kentu area (1,236 square miles) of the Benue Province.

The Southern Adamawa districts (9,225 square miles) of the Adamawa Province.

The Northern Adamawa districts (1,740 square miles) of the Adamawa Province.

The Dikwa division (5,149 square miles) of the Bornu Province.

The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces lie partly within the Territory and partly in the protectorate of Nigeria. Their capitals, which are at Makurdi, Yola and Maiduguri respectively, are all outside the Territory. The Southern Adamawa districts are those south of the Benue River.

4. The administrative structure of the Territory is described in paragraphs 91 onwards, below.

5. The population is estimated at 1,083,000 compared with 1,050,000 in 1950. Details of its composition are given in paragraph 22 below and in the Statistical Appendix.

TOPOGRAPHY

6. The Territory is mainly mountainous, with much beautiful scenery. A detailed description of the topography is given in Attachment A and an outline here.

7. The dominating features of the coast are the ports of Tiko, Bota and Victoria, the plantations of bananas, cocoa, rubber and palms nearby, and the Cameroons Mountain, 13,350 feet high. The mountain is a volcano which last erupted in 1922. Buea, the capital of the Territory, lies on its lower slopes, which are mostly covered with dense secondary forest. North of the mountain is a large belt of hilly, broken, forested

country which covers much of the Cameroons Province. This belt contains most of the Territory's cocoa farms. The biggest centres of population are Kumba and Mamfe, but there is no town with a population as large as 10,000. Near the town of Kumba is Lake Barombi, a crater lake of great beauty. The Cross River, which flows into the sea at Calabar in Eastern Nigeria, passes through Mamfe and makes that town a river port during the months when the Cross is swollen with the rains.

8. North of the forest belt is a wide tract of grassy highlands covering most of the Bamenda province, some of the Cameroons province and some of the Southern Adamawa districts. Some of the peaks in this wind-swept open highland rise to over 8,000 feet ; the scenery is most attractive and the climate invigorating. The Bamenda and Mambila plateaux of this region are the Territory's best ranges for cattle. The principal town is Bamenda, the capital of the Bamenda province.

9. North of this region, along the eastern borders of the Territory in Adamawa, is a long line of broken, steep, rocky hills with a gap on either side of the Benue River. This is the country of the hill pagans mentioned in paragraph 467 below. They are primitive peoples, but they are often good farmers and their narrow terraces on the hillsides are a common feature of the landscape. West of the hills is a plain some 1,500 feet high, partly covered with the orchard bush typical of much of Northern Nigeria and the drier parts of tropical Africa. The southern part of this area is very thinly populated and there is no town of any size. North of the Benue, however, in the Northern Adamawa districts, is the growing and important market town of Mubi.

10. Country similar to that just described extends into the Dikwa division of Bornu Province but north of the village of Gwoza the scenery changes. The country becomes flat with no hills to be seen anywhere. There is much sand and large patches of black cotton soil. In the extreme north marshes fringe the shores of Lake Chad. The biggest town of this area is Bama, headquarters of Dikwa Division. By the town is the Yedseram River, a rivulet for much of the year and a torrent in the rains. The country is baked hard in the dry season but is widely flooded during the rains and for some time afterwards, making communications a difficult problem. The main crop is guinea corn and there is some wheat grown.

CLIMATE

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

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

(*b*) *Inland.* Inland, apart from the normal decrease of temperatures with height above sea level, which gives pleasantly cool conditions over the higher ground, minimum temperatures become lower and maximum temperatures higher ; there is a more marked seasonal variation of climate and in the dry season humidity is low. In the extreme north, in May, the hottest month, the mean maximum temperature is 120° F. and the mean minimum 75° F. ; in the coldest month, January, the mean maximum temperature is 89° F. and the mean minimum 55° F. Relative humidity varies from a mean of 80 per cent. in the wet season to 30 per cent. in the dry season.

13. *Meteorological statistics.* Full meteorological observations are made at Tiko and Mamfe ; the station at Bali was closed during the year, but will shortly be re-opened in the vicinity of Bamenda. An abstract of the observations is given in Attachment B, together with similar information for Yola and Maiduguri, which, although not in the Trust Territory, indicate the meteorological conditions in the more northerly parts.

Records of rainfall were being received from twenty-two stations in the Cameroons by the end of the year, and a summary of the records for the year is given in Attachment B.

FLORA AND FAUNA

14. *Flora.* The flora fall broadly into three groups ; that of the high forest, that of the savannah and that of the montane areas. The chief vegetational features of the high forest are tall trees and an absence of grasses ; those of the savannah zone are tall grass with scattered and twisted trees, and those of the montane area short grass, numerous herbs and at the lower elevations scattered shrubs. Q. 4

15. *The High Forest.* The high forest zone is characterised by the almost entire absence of grasses. When untouched by human activity, it consists for the most part of tall trees having a closed canopy casting a deep shade upon the ground. The zone shows close affinities with the main block of West African tropical rain-forest and to a lesser extent with that of the Congo. It contains most of the commercially useful species of those regions, namely mahoganies, ebony and so forth, but its character is being rapidly changed by shifting cultivation and through replacement of the original forest by plantations of cocoa, rubber and bananas.

16. The forest extends upwards to an altitude of roughly 6,000 feet ; above about 3,000 feet the component species alter to some extent, exhibit a branchy and somewhat twisted habit, and are festooned with mosses owing to their frequent investment with cloud. It is here that West Africa's only genus of tree ferns, *Cyathea,* is found. In one locality in the Bamenda highlands, a special type of bamboo forest is found at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, the species being *Arundinaria alpina* common in the Kenya mountains. Further relationship to the East African mountain forests is shown by the presence of *Podocarpus.*

17. *The Savannah.* No less than three-quarters of the territory consists of open grass country, the savannah. The change from forest to savannah is in general very abrupt, and no intermediate stage between the two types of vegetation exists. The savannah is characterised by a profuse growth of grass among which grow low trees, stunted and twisted by annual firing. The savannah zone may be subdivided into the Guinea, Sudan and Sahelian sub-types of savannah, each characterised by special trees and grasses. These open grasslands are not impressive in comparison with the high forest ; but their stunted trees are the only source of timber and

fuel for a very large section of the population, yield important additions to dietary in the form of oils such as shea butter or fruits such as the locust bean and include the tree *Acacia Senegal*, from which gum arabic is derived. The area, moreover, provides the optimum ecological conditions for the cultivation of ground-nuts.

18. *The Montane Area.* The montane area usually is regarded as starting at 5,000 feet, but this is almost certainly 1,000 feet too low. The chief vegetational features are short grass, numerous herbs and, at the lower elevations, scattered shrubs. It is of economic importance as a grazing ground for large nomadic herds of cattle. Its main scientific interest lies in its remarkable affinity with widely separated but similar mountain types in East Africa and Fernando Po: a number of the genera such as *Alchemilla, Geranium, Viola, Myosotis* and *Sibthorpia* are European, and heaths of the family *Ericaceae* together with a giant lobelia and a giant groundsel are common. Taking its lower limit at 6,000 feet the area is considerably smaller than has been assumed in the past and covers only some 500 square miles.

19. *Fauna.* Forest zone. The mamalian fauna of the territory is varied. That of the high forest zone is of special interest in that it contains elements of two geographic groups; many animals common throughout the West African sub-region find their eastern limit in this area, while the Cross River basin forms the northern boundary of several species found in the Congo forests. One of the most interesting mamals of this area is the gorilla, which dwells in hill forest lying above about 3,000 feet to the north and to the east of Mamfe. There is no reliable evidence regarding the number of these apes still to be found in the Cameroons nor whether there has been any decrease in population. Although the animal is from time to time hunted by natives illegally, a greater threat to its numbers is the gradual disappearance of its habitat before the axe and fire of the farmer. These mountain forests are also the home of the peculiar hairy frog.

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

21. *Mountain Area.* Below 5,000 to 6,000 feet the birds are identical with or show a close relationship to those of the surrounding forest or savannah. Above this height there is a marked change and the affinities are with the similar African montane areas referred to above, though on the Cameroon Mountain itself they are closer with Fernando Po than elsewhere. There are several birds which appear to be confined to the Cameroon Mountain alone. (Several animals are also at present known to science from the Cameroons only, but this is most likely attributable to the lack of specimens from neighbouring territories which have not held the same attraction to the collector.) The absence of permanent water on the Cameroon Mountain itself limits a permanent animal population and most mammals such as the elephants and harnessed antelope which from time to time have been observed are probably merely visitors. A few rodents have, however, been collected at heights of 8,000 or 9,000

feet. A species practically indistinguishable from the European clouded yellow butterfly is not uncommon on higher mountain slopes throughout the Territory.

(b) Population

22. The population of the territory is approximately 1,083,000 and its ethnic composition is highly complex. The next paragraph describes the main groups of the population, to whom the term tribes is applied for convenience. These tribal groups lack self-consciousness as such, and include much diversity of ancestral stocks; the difference between them is often language rather than race. Q. 2

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

NORTHERN CAMEROONS

Dikwa division (Bornu Province):—

Kanuri.
Shuwa Arabs, settled and nomadic.
Hill Pagans, i.e. primitive semi-Bantu speaking tribes.

Adamawa districts (Adamawa Province):—

(i) Northern:

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

(ii) Southern:

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

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

Tigon.
Ndoro.
Kentu.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Bamenda Province:—

Bafut, Banso, Bikom, Bum, Fungom, Ndop areas, Tang areas	Tribes of Tikar origin.
Mbaw, Mbembe, Mfumte, Mbem, Mbwat	Tribes of partly Tikar origin.
Beba-Befang, Meta, Mogamo, Ngemba, Ngi, Ngonu	People of Widekum origin.
Aghem (Wum)	Tribes of Munshi origin.
Bali, Fulani	Tribes of Chamba origin.

Cameroons Province:—

(i) Victoria Division:—
- Bakweri
- Balong
- Bambuko
- Clans of Victoria Federation (mainly of Duala and Bakweri stock)

(ii) Kumba Division:—
- Bafaw
- Bakossi
- Bakundu
- Balong
- Balnt
- Balundu
- Bamuko
- Basossi
- Mbonge
- Ngolo-Batanga-Korup

(iii) Mamfe Division:—
- Assumbo
- Bangwa
- Banyang
- Kembong
- Mbo
- Mbulu
- Menka
- Mundani
- Takamanda
- Widekum

} Tribes and clans speaking mainly semi-Bantu or Bantu languages.

24. The list of tribes in the above paragraph shows the main groups to be:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

29. (v) *The Semi-Bantu and Bantu Groups.* In the north of the territory, there are many primitive semi-Bantu-speaking tribes living in mountain villages, and on the whole little influenced by the Muslim culture of the people in the plains. Nothing is known of their origin. They presumably moved into the hills to escape the slave raids from the Kanuri and Fulani states on the plains.

30. In the south of the territory, equally little is known of the origin of the semi-Bantu-speaking and Bantu-speaking groups. Those of Mamfe Division are probably aborigines, and those of Kumba have come from the Mamfe Divisional border. In Victoria the Balongs came from Mamfe probably about 90 years ago. The Bambukos and Bakweri are said to have a common ancestor and to have arrived in their present area round the Cameroons mountains about 150 years ago, but nothing is known of their origin.

(c) Cultural Heritage

31. *Languages.* The many tribes mentioned in the preceding paragraphs speak a bewildering variety of different languages, some Sudanic, some semi-Bantu, some Bantu. There is no language remotely approaching a lingua franca for the territory. English is spoken fairly widely in the extreme south, and other languages understood over a sizeable area are Duala (in the south), Bali (in Bamenda), Fulani (in Adamawa) and Kanuri (in Bornu). Q. 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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* See footnote to para. 536 below regarding this term and for marriage customs generally.

History

39. The history of the territory before the beginning of the nineteenth century cannot be recorded with any accuracy. For the coastal area before that time there are only brief and confused accounts by navigators and slave traders and inaccurate maps. For the rest of the territory the only written records are the chronicles of the Bornu Sultans, which contain some information about the history of Dikwa. Although these chronicles date back to the tenth century they are based on native traditions and documents reproduced from memory (the originals having been lost) and are often obscure and contradictory. Of the hill tribes inhabiting Adamawa and Bornu nothing was known until the last decade of the nineteenth century when the country began to be opened up by the German administration. Q. 5

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

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

> "The territory of Ambozes, which is situated between Rey and Rio Camerones is very remarkable for the immense height of the mountains it has near the seashore which the Spaniards call Alta Terra De Ambozi and reckon some of them as high as the peak of Teneriffe.
>
> The Coast runs from Rio del Rey to South-East; the little river Camerones Peqúeno lies about five leagues from Rio del Rey; from it to Cape Camerones, the northern point of Rio Camerones Grande, the Coast is low and woody, much more than it is from Little Camerones to Rio del Rey. . . . The territory of Ambozes comprehends several villages on the west of Cape Camerones, amongst which are those of Cesgis, Bodi and Bodiwa where there is a little trade for slaves and for Accory. The Hollanders trade there most of all Europeans and export slaves for the same sorts of goods they used to import at Rio del Rey."

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

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* "Description of the Coasts of North and South Guinea", pub. 1732.

43. In 1843 Baptist missionaries, among them the Reverend Alfred Saker, arrived from Jamaica to evangelise the liberated slave community at Fernando Po and in the same year Mr. John Beecroft, who had arrived there in 1829 for the first time as Superintendent of Works, was made Governor by the Spaniards. In 1849 he was also appointed British Consul and Agent for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, " to regulate the legal trade between the ports of Benin, Brass, New and Old Calabar, Bonny, Bimbia and the Cameroons ". By 1848 a permanent establishment had been set up on the mainland by the Baptist Mission at Bimbia. In 1858 Commander Don Carlos Chacon, accompanied by a number of priests, catechists and Sisters of Charity, arrived and announced his appointment as Governor of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco, and, in contradiction of an earlier proclamation, proclaimed that " no other religious profession is tolerated or allowed but that made by the missionaries of the aforesaid Catholic religion ". On this the Reverend Alfred Saker, accompanied by some of his congregation of liberated slaves, left Fernando Po and settled on the mainland opposite. There he bought a strip of coast land, some twelve miles long, which included Ambas Bay, from the Bakweri and Isubu Chiefs, and called the settlement Victoria, after the Queen of England.

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

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

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

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

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

49. The last decade of the century saw the arrival of representatives of England, France and Germany, all of whom were actively seeking to extend their spheres of influence in the area. The Royal Niger Company, penetrating the area by the river Benue had established trading posts in the territory as early as 1889. When the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria was established in 1900, the Lamido Zubeiru, a fanatical Moslem and as such bitterly antagonistic to all Europeans as unbelievers, refused to abate his slave-raiding activities, and a British military expedition under Colonel Morland was sent against Yola in 1901. The town was taken, but the Emir escaped with a few fanatical followers and attacked the Germans at Garua in March, 1902. He was defeated and fled north to Marua, where a devoted band of 400 followers was mown down in a further engagement with the Germans. Zubeiru was rushed from the field of battle, a fugitive, and was killed with his retinue by the Lala pagans near Song shortly afterwards.

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

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

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

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

54. In 1893 a ruthless and bloodthirsty adventurer called Rabeh arrived in Bornu from the Sudan, conquered the country and ruled it for seven years. Rabeh was a foster son of Zubeir Pasha, the slave hunter, who was imprisoned in Cairo in 1870 by the Egyptian Government. On the defeat of Zubeir's son, Suleman, in 1880, Rabeh managed to escape with a division of 3,000 negro soldiers and some guns. With this force, which was largely officered by Arabs from Kordofan, he overran Bagirmi and finally entered Bornu. The Shehu Hashim fled and though his successor, Kiari, had some successes against Rabeh, the better discipline of Rabeh's troops finally led to his defeat and death and wholesale massacre of his adherents. Kukawa was destroyed and Rabeh established his capital at Dikwa, where the fort he occupied still stands. After several unsuccessful attempts on the part of French military expeditions to break his power, Rabeh was ultimately killed and his army defeated in 1900 by the French at Kusseri (near Fort Lamy). His son Fadl-Allah who continued his father's role of bloodshed and despotism met the same fate in the following year at the battle of Gujba.

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

56. *The* 1914–18 *War.* On the outbreak of war with Germany in August, 1914, offensive action was begun from Nigeria and from French territory against the German colony of Kamerun. In the north Shehu Umar Sanda Mandarama of Dikwa tendered his submission at once but the Germans continued resistance at Mora till 1916. Further south an early British advance into German territory along the Benue and Cross

rivers met with failure, the British troops in the north being driven back from Garua on the Benue river and in the south being similarly overpowered by superior forces at Nsanakang.

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

58. French forces, with a Belgian contingent from the Congo, invaded the Cameroons from French Equatorial Africa, and gradually pushed forward from the south-east and south towards Yaounde, which had become the headquarters of the German forces. Finally in 1916, the main German force, being almost surrounded by the converging advance of the Allied troops, retreated southwards into the Spanish territory of Rio Mun where they were interned, and the isolated garrison of Mora in the north then surrendered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

64. *The Cameroons Development Corporation.* This decision was implemented by the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance enacted in 1946, which authorised the purchase of the estates by the Governor and declared that all such lands purchased should be deemed to be native lands. The Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance enacted in the same year provided for the establishment of a Corporation to operate on a commercial basis, the surplus profit of its undertakings to be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the British Cameroons in such manner as the Governor should decide. The annual reports on the Corporation's work are forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council.

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

The Mission spent a fortnight in the Territory in which they travelled widely. Details of their itinerary are given in paragraph 72 of the 1949 report. The Mission's own report, an interesting and balanced analysis of the Territory's needs and achievements, has been printed by the Trusteeship Council (Official Records of the Seventh Session of the Trusteeship Council, Supplement No. 2 (T/798)). There is a summary of the report and of the Administering Authority's observations on it on pages 171-4 of the Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly on its sessions July, 1949-50. (General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session Supplement No. 4 (A/1306).)

66. *The New Constitution.* After two years of consultation at all levels, a new constitution for Nigeria and the Cameroons was introduced in 1951. This constitution is largely based on the recommendations of a General Conference held in Ibadan during January, 1950. The Conference was composed of 53 members, all except three of whom were Nigerians. The main provisions of the new constitution are :—

(i) Increased autonomy for the three Regions (North, East and West) within a united Nigeria.

(ii) Larger and more representative legislatures with wider powers in the Regions and at the Centre.

(iii) The establishment of a Council of Ministers at the Centre and Executive Councils in the Regions. In each of these Councils there is a majority of Nigerians.

(d) Natural Resources: Basic Economy

67. The economy of the territory is based on plantation agricultural production for export in the extreme south, peasant agricultural production for subsistence and export throughout the territory, and the raising of cattle on the Bamenda and Mambila plateaux and parts of the north. The timber industry and fishing are important in some places. No minerals of economic importance have yet been found. Q. 4

68. *Agriculture.* The plantations crops are produced in the Cameroons Development Corporation plantations in the Tiko plain, other parts of Victoria Division, and in Kumba Division. (The work and functions of the Corporation are described in paragraphs 206 onwards below.) The banana plantations are the largest ; there are also plantations of oil palms, rubber and cocoa. Elsewhere crops are grown by the local peoples on a small scale, usually by primitive methods. Shifting cultivation with little or no rotation in cropping is the general rule.

69. The main subsistence crops are coco-yams and plantains in the south and guinea corn in the north. Yams, cassava, beans, corn and rice are also grown, and the raffia palm tapped for palm wine. The main export crops are bananas, cocoa, palm kernels and palm oil from the forest belt in the south, groundnuts from the north, and kola nuts from the Bamenda grasslands.

70. *Cattle.* Except for some dwarf West African shorthorns, no cattle can be kept in the forest belt owing to tsetse fly. Elsewhere there are over 150,000 head of zebu cattle on each of the Mambila and Bamenda Plateaux and an approximate total of 200,000 head in the other areas of the Territory. Very large numbers of goats, sheep and poultry are present in all areas while the pig population of Bamenda is increasing. Horses and donkeys are increasing in numbers. Hides and skins form a valuable cash export commodity.

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

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

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

(e) Political Geography

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: BOUNDARIES

Q. 1 (b) 74. *Administrative Divisions.* In accordance with Article 5A of the Trusteeship Agreement, the administration of the Trust Territory is integrated with the administration of the adjoining British Protectorate of Nigeria. A Commissioner, whose functions are described below, has been appointed with special responsibilities for the Territory.

75. Nigeria is divided administratively into regions. Each region is divided into provinces and each province into divisions, which, in the northern part of the Territory, are generally further subdivided into districts. Part of the Trust Territory is administered as part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, the capital of which is at Enugu, and the remainder as part of the Northern Region, the capital of which is at Kaduna.

76. The part of the Territory administered with the Eastern Region may be called the Southern Cameroons and the part administered with the Northern Region the Northern Cameroons. In the Southern Cameroons at Buea, 3,000 feet above sea level on the eastern slopes of the Cameroons Mountain, is the seat of Brigadier E. J. Gibbons, C.B.E., the Commissioner of the Cameroons.

77. The Commissioner is in administrative charge of the part of the Territory administered with the Eastern Region and is also responsible, as far as trusteeship affairs are concerned, for the whole Trust Territory including the part administered with the Northern Regions. For the administration of the Southern Cameroons his channel of communication is to the Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Region, and for the application of the Trusteeship Agreement to the whole Territory, including the Northern Region, his channel of communication is to the Governor.

78. The Southern Cameroons contains two Provinces, the Cameroons Province and the Bamenda Province. Both these provinces lie entirely within the Territory. The headquarters of the Cameroons Province is at Buea and the headquarters of the Bamenda Province at Bamenda. The Cameroons Province contains three divisions, Victoria, Mamfe and Kumba; their headquarters are at the town of the same name. The Bamenda Province also contains three divisions, Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe; their headquarters again are at the towns of the same name. Wum and Nkambe are new divisions created during 1950 out of the former very large Bamenda division.

79. The Northern Cameroons comprise parts of three provinces, Benue, Adamawa and Bornu. Not one of these provinces lies wholly within the Territory and all their capitals (at Makurdi, Yola, and Maiduguri respectively) are outside it. Only a small section of the Benue Province lies within the Territory. This is the Tigon–Ndoro–Kentu area, a part of the Wukari division of the province. The divisional headquarters at Wukari itself is outside the Territory. The parts of the Territory in Adamawa Province, the Southern and Northern Adamawa districts, make up a large part of the vast Adamawa (Emirate) division, the headquarters of which, like the provincial capital, is at Yola outside the Territory; they comprise the whole Chamba and Southern Touring Areas* of the division and parts of the Northern, North Benue and Home Touring Areas of the division. The parts of the Territory in Bornu comprise the whole of the Dikwa division, the headquarters of which is at Bama. It will be seen from the above that while the Southern Cameroons consist of two provinces lying wholly within the Territory the Northern Cameroons is made up of parts of three provinces lying largely outside it and contains only one self-contained administrative unit as large as a division.

80. *Principal places of importance.* There are no large towns in the Cameroons. The principal places of importance are Tiko and Bota, the main ports for the export of produce from the plantations, the administrative headquarters of Buea, Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda, Wum, Nkambe and Bama, Bali and Banso (or Kumbo) in Bamenda Province, and the growing town of Mubi in Adamawa.

81. *Unsettled Districts.* After the opening of a considerable area in North Adamawa in February, 1950, the following portions of the Territory remain as declared Unsettled Districts:

	Square Miles	*Population*
Adamawa (South):		
Alantika area of Verre district ...	150	1,704
Adamawa (North):		
Parts of Madagali, Cubunawa and Mubi districts which lie to the east of the Yola-Madagali-Gwoza road	400	42,280
Bornu:		
Gwozo district	600	63,147
	1,150	107,131

82. The administration of these districts, which lie in hills inhabited by primitive pagan tribes, differs in no way from the adjacent areas, but under Chapter 77 of the Laws of Nigeria it is provided that no person shall enter an unsettled district except natives of the district, public officers and persons holding a licence to do so or authorised by a general authority

* These Touring Areas each comprise a number of Districts as follows:—
Northern Touring Area ... ... *Madagali, *Cubunawa, Uba, *Mubi, *Maiha Districts.
North Benue Touring Area ... Holma, Zummo, *Belel Districts.
Home Districts Touring Area ... Verre District.
Chamba Touring Area ... ... *Nassarawa, *Binyeri, *Yebbi, *Gurumpawe, *Sugu, *Toungo Districts.
Southern Touring Area ... ... *Gashaka, *Mambila Districts.
* Boundaries coincide with Trust Boundary.

granted by the Governor. The reason for this restriction is the lawlessness of the inhabitants some of whom are still prone to indulge in inter-village affrays in the dry season.

83. One of these affrays which took place during 1950 in the broken mountainous Gwoza district of Dikwa division was described in paragraphs 83-4 of the 1950 report. There was no major disturbance in the area during 1951 : two minor incidents in Gwoza district are described in paragraph 164 below. Meanwhile there are signs that some of the population of Unsettled Districts are beginning to modify their reluctance to emerge from the isolation of their hills. With a view to promoting this welcome movement a resettlement scheme for hill-pagans, to be financed from Northern Regional Production Development Board funds, is being proceeded with on the plains near Gwoza.

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

B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS, LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

(a) Status of the Territory

Q. 6

85. *Basis of administration in international and domestic law.* The basis of the administration of the territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and dated at New York, the 13th December, 1946.

86. The basis of administration in domestic constitutional law is the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951. Under Section 5 of this Order Nigeria (which under Section 1 means the Colony, the Protectorate and the Cameroons) is divided into three regions known as the Northern Region, the Western Region and the Eastern Region. The Northern Region includes the parts of the Trust Territory which for convenience

are referred to in paragraph three of this report as the Northern Cameroons and the Eastern Region includes the parts of the Trust Territory which are referred to in paragraph two of this report as the Southern Cameroons. The boundary line between the parts of the Territory within the Northern Region and those within the Eastern Region is defined in paragraph two of the First Schedule to the Order-in-Council as follows:—

> "From boundary post 64 on the old Anglo–German frontier the line follows the River Gamana upstream to the point where it is joined by the River Sama; thence up the River Sama to the point where it divides into two; thence a straight line to the highest point of Tosso Mountain; thence a straight line eastwards to a point on the main Kentu–Bamenda road where it is crossed by an unnamed tributary of the River Akbang (Heboro on Sheet E of Moisel's map on Scale 1/300,000)—the said point being marked by a cairn; thence down the stream to its junction with the River Abank; thence the River Akbang to its junction with the River Donga; thence the River Donga to its junction with the River Mburi; thence the River Mburi southwards to its junction with an unnamed stream about one mile north of the point where the new Kumbo–Banyo road crosses the River Mburi at Nyan (alias Nton), the said point being about four miles south-east by east of Muwe; thence along this unnamed stream on a general true bearing of 120° for one and a half miles to its source at a point on the new Kumbo–Banyo road, near the source of the River Mfi; thence on a true bearing of 100° for three and five-sixths miles along the crest of the mountains to the prominent peak which marks the Franco–British frontier."

(b) Status of the Inhabitants

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

88. Further, under the British Nationality Act, 1948, residence in any protectorate or trust territory counts as qualifying residence for citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, by virtue of which British nationality is now acquired. British protected persons in the Cameroons may therefore, if they so wish, apply for naturalisation as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

89. *Immigrants.* Immigrant communities retain the status which they possess in the territory from which they originate. Q. 11

90. *Registration of births and deaths.* There is no civil register, and it is not practicable to make the registration of births and deaths generally compulsory. The possibility of registration in one or two urban areas of the Southern Cameroons is under consideration. Q. 12

(c) Legislative, Administrative, Judicial Systems

91. The following paragraphs describe in outline the constitutional arrangements, the organization of local government, the administrative structure and the judicial system. Important events during 1951 affecting the Territory in these fields are described in Section E below on Political Advancement. Q. 7

CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Q. 7

92. In accordance with Article 5 (*a*) of the Trusteeship Agreement and the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, the administration of the Trust Territory is integrated with the administration of the adjoining areas of the Protectorate of Nigeria. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cameroons. There is a Central Executive and a Central Legislative House with powers over the whole of the Colony, Protectorate and Trust Territory. There are Regional Legislatures in each of the three Regions with Regional Executives. The Northern Regional Executive and Legislature has powers over the whole of the Northern Region, including the Northern Cameroons. The Eastern Regional Executive and Legislature has powers over the whole of the Eastern Region, including the Southern Cameroons.

93. *Central Executive—The Council of Ministers.* There is a Council of Ministers for Nigeria consisting of the Governor, as President, six *ex-officio* Members and twelve Ministers. The Council is the principal instrument of policy for Nigeria. The *ex-officio* Members are the Chief Secretary, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary. Four of the Ministers are appointed from among the members of each of the three Regional Legislatures. The Ministers appointed from the Eastern House of Assembly must include one who represents a Division of the Cameroons in that House.

94. *Central Legislative House—House of Representatives.* There is a House of Representatives for Nigeria consisting of

(*a*) a President ;

(*b*) six *ex-officio* members ;

(*c*) one hundred and thirty-six Representative Members ;

(*d*) not more than six Special Members.

The Governor is at present President of the House. The ex-officio members are the Chief Secretary, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary. The Special Members are appointed by the Governor to represent interests or communities which, in his opinion, are not otherwise adequately represented in the House.

95. Sixty-eight of the Representative Members are elected by the Joint Council of the Northern Region from among the members of the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. They must include in respect of each Province in the Northern Region at least one member of the Northern House of Chiefs and one elected member of the Northern House of Assembly representing that Province in the said House. Thirty-four of the Representative Members are elected from the Western Region, and the remaining thirty-four from the Eastern Region. The Eastern representative members are elected by the Eastern House of Assembly. They must include in respect of each Province in the Eastern Region at least two elected members of the Eastern House of Assembly representing Divisions of that Province in the said House.

96. *Regional Executive.* The executive authority of a Region extends to all matters with respect to which the legislature of the Region may make laws. The Executive Council of a Region is the principal instrument of

policy in and for the Region on matters to which the executive authority of the Region extends. There are three Regional Executive Councils—Northern, Eastern and Western.

97. The Executive Council of the Northern Region consists of

(*a*) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.

(*b*) Three ex-officio members, namely, the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary of the Region.

(*c*) Such other official members, not exceeding two, as may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

(*d*) Such Regional Ministers as may be appointed.

Of the Regional Ministers not less than two or more than three shall be appointed from the Northern House of Chiefs, and not less than four or more than six shall be appointed from among the elected and special members of the Northern House of Assembly.

98. The Executive Council of the Eastern Region consists of

(*a*) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.

(*b*) Three ex-officio members, namely, the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary of the Region.

(*c*) Such other official members, not exceeding two, as may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

(*d*) Not less than seven or more than nine Regional Ministers appointed from among the Elected and Special Members of the Eastern House of Assembly. The persons appointed shall include at least one Elected Member who represents in the said House a Division in the Cameroons.

99. *Regional Legislative Houses.* There is a Regional Legislature in each of the Regions. The Lieutenant-Governor of a Region, with the advice and consent of the Legislative House thereof, may make laws for such Region in respect of a wide number of subjects and on additional matters provided the power to legislate on such matters has first been delegated by the Central Legislature.

100. The Northern Region has two Legislative Houses, namely the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly.

The Northern House of Chiefs consists of

(*a*) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.

(*b*) Three official members.

(*c*) All first-class Chiefs.

(*d*) Thirty-seven other Chiefs.

(*e*) An adviser on Moslem Law.

The Northern House of Assembly consists of

(*a*) A President appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

(*b*) Four official members.

(*c*) Ninety elected members.

(*d*) Not more than ten special members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to represent interests or communities which, in his opinion, are not otherwise adequately represented.

101. The Eastern House of Assembly consists of

(*a*) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.

(*b*) Five official members, including at least one public officer serving in the Southern Cameroons.

(*c*) Eighty elected members.

(*d*) Not more than three special members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to represent interests or communities which, in his opinion, are not otherwise adequately represented.

102. *Franchise.* The Electoral Law governing the election of members to the Regional Legislative Houses is contained in regulations made by the Governor under the authority of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, mentioned above. The Governor is bound to provide that each province of the Northern Region is represented in the Northern House of Assembly by at least two Elected Members and that each division of the Eastern Region is represented in the Eastern House of Assembly by at least two Elected Members. In fact, under the regulations, of the 80 seats for Elected Members in the Eastern House of Assembly the divisions of the Southern Cameroons have been allotted 13, and of the 90 seats in the Northern House of Assembly the provinces of the Northern Region containing the Northern Cameroons have been allotted a total of 21.

103. The franchise in both Northern and Eastern Regions is extended to all adult Nigerians who are tax payers and who have either a residency qualification in the constituency or are natives of the constituency. In the Eastern Region the constituency is the division ; representatives are elected by the electorate in primary elections to form an electoral college for the division and these representatives elect the members of the Eastern House of Assembly from amongst their own number. For the purpose of these primary elections a division is divided into primary electoral units consisting of village areas or native communities ; an Electors' Register is prepared ; candidates must be nominated by registered electors and must be registered electors themselves ; a contested election is conducted by a process of secret oral voting under which the Returning Officer-in-Charge of the election records the vote orally signified to him by each elector in a register. At the elections held by the electoral college of the division a similar process of nomination and voting has to be observed. In the case of the election held by the electoral college of the Victoria Division of the Southern Cameroons special provision has been made to ensure that one of the two members returned by it shall be a native of the Division. The purpose of this provision is to prevent a large non-Cameroonian element in the population of that division excluding locally born persons from representation.

104. In the Northern Region the constituency is a province ; the constituencies are similarly divided into primary electoral areas in which the primary elections are held. Between the primary electorate and the electoral college of the province which returns members to the House of Assembly there are not less than two intermediate stages of electoral college. Each of the intermediate colleges elects persons to go forward to the next college from amongst its own members. These stages additional to those mentioned in respect of the Eastern Region are rendered necessary by the greater size of the constituency and the more extended distribution of the population. In the Northern Region there is no

Register of Electors, the Tax Rolls being used as the basis for testing voters' qualifications. Voting in the electoral college of the constituency is conducted by secret ballot.

105. Provision has been made in the Electoral Law so that each stage of the elections may be questioned by legal proceedings. Elections to the Northern and Eastern Houses of Assembly were held in the latter part of 1951 and passed off without incident. No election was successfully challenged in legal proceedings.

106. The Electoral Law governing elections by Regional Legislative Houses to the Central Legislature is likewise governed by regulations made by the Governor under the Constitution Order in Council. Elections are held in the Regional Legislative Houses and where contested are conducted by secret ballot.

Local Government

107. *Local Government.* Local government in the Territory is the responsibility of native authorities, who receive guidance and advice from administrative and departmental officers. Local government institutions are regulated by the Native Authority Ordinance. Under Section five of the Ordinance the Governor may appoint as a native authority any chief or other person, any chief associated with a council, any council or any group of persons. Generally speaking where there is a strong tribal consciousness or a long tradition of political organisation, the native authorities are the traditional executive authority, but where there is no natural authority possessing executive power over a wider area than the village the native authority system is a new construction rather than an adaptation of native machinery. Q. 7

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

109. *Native Authorities.* The following is a list of the present native authorities in the Territory :— Q. 26

1. Bornu Province, Bama Division.
   The Emir of Dikwa.

2. Adamawa Province, Adamawa Districts.
   The Lamido of Adamawa.

3. Benue Province, Wukari Division, Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu Area.
   Tigon.
   Ndoro.
   Kentu.

4. Bamenda Province.
   Bali.
   Banso-Ndop-Bafut Federation.
   North Eastern Federation.
   North Western Federation.
   South Western Federation.

5. CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

(i) VICTORIA DIVISION.

Victoria Federated.
Bakweri.
Balong.

(ii) KUMBA DIVISION.

Akwa.
Archibong.
Balue.
Balundu.
Bambuko.
Eastern-Area.
Kumba Central.
Massaka.
Mbonge.
North-Western Area.
Oron–Amuto–Bateka.

(iii) MAMFE DIVISION.

Assumbo.
Bangwa.
Banyang.
Kembong.
Mbo.
Mbulu Federal.
Menka.
Mundani.
Takamanda.
Widekum.

110. In the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, where traditional authority seldom extends beyond the family or clan, legislation was passed in 1950 for establishing councils on more modern lines, aimed at giving increased responsibility to the people in their local affairs. This legislation covers that part of the Trust Territory administered with the Eastern Region, but has so far only been implemented in one or two of the more advanced provinces of Eastern Nigeria. The success of the new system of local government will depend mainly on the emergence in sufficient numbers of a responsible and well-informed literate class prepared to devote themselves to local public affairs. In the Southern Cameroons the administration and such leaders of literate opinion as have already established themselves are making determined efforts to promote this end but, from the nature of the case, it would be unreasonable to hope for immediate and spectacular results.

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

112. *Native Customs.* The customs regulating behaviour and conditions throughout the indigenous groups have been briefly touched on in paragraphs 33–38. All such customs are taken cognisance of by native

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

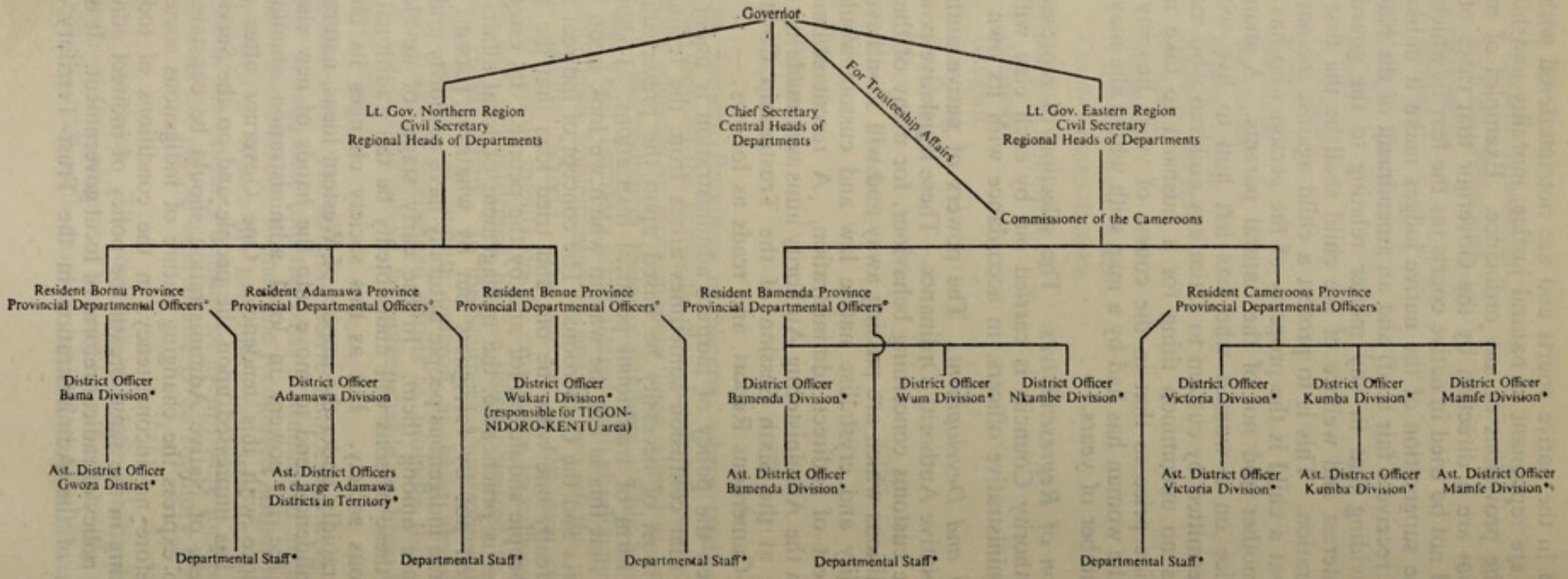
113. *Selection of Representatives.* The selection of representatives on the Native Authority Councils is carried out by each clan without interference by administrative officers, in accordance with its own procedure. **Q. 24**

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

> "When the policy of indirect administration is under discussion I think that confusion sometimes arises from the feeling that this system must of necessity be based upon the preservation in their ancient form of traditional political institutions. I should like to explain that this is not the way in which we look upon this matter in Nigeria and the Cameroons. The concept of indirect administration is really one with the old and tried idea that the government of the people should be for and by the people. Its essence is that, so far as is practicable, the management of local affairs should be conducted not by foreigners but by whatever persons or classes among the indigenous people naturally have authority and command confidence among them. In the early stages of development, of course, these persons will undoubtedly be the traditional leaders of indigenous society. But as this society changes its character, as it does rapidly under the impact of Western ideas, natural authority and confidence tend to move into the hands of new elements and, as we see it, powers in local administration should move in accordance with this tendency. One Governor after another in Nigeria has impressed upon the people and on the Service that the machinery of Native Administration should be constantly adapted anew to express the changing nature of indigenous society. There is therefore no inconsistency, in the conditions of today, in my advocating in the same breath the policy of indirect administration and the policy of radical reform of local government. It is a primary concern of the Administration in the Trust Territory as well as

OUTLINE OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

(Officers and Places within the Territory given in capitals)



For administration of Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces the Commissioner of the Cameroons is responsible to the Lt. Governor Eastern Region: for trusteeship affairs in the whole Territory he is responsible to the Governor.

* Full details of the Departmental Officers working within the Territory are given in the Statistical Appendix but for clarity their posts have been omitted here.

* Working in close co-operation with the Native Authorities.

Nigeria as a whole, as the representative of Iraq has suggested, to facilitate the rise to power in local administration of the educated and progressive portion of the community, and I can assure the Council that in the Cameroons we shall press on as fast as appears practicable with the introduction of reformed local government. We believe that of modern ideas and shall at the same time be carrying out the true principles of indirect administration. I hope that the Council will reject absolutely any suggestion that the policy of indirect administration, as envisaged in the British Cameroons, is an impediment to progress."

Administrative Structure

115. The constitutional framework of Nigeria and the Territory has already been described in paragraphs 92–106. It will be remembered from those paragraphs that the Council of Ministers is the principal instrument of policy for Nigeria and that it consists of the Governor as President, six *ex-officio* members, and twelve Ministers, one of whom comes from the Cameroons. Similarly the Executive Councils of the Northern and Eastern Regions are the principal instruments of policy for the Northern and Southern Cameroons respectively on matters to which the executive authority of those Regions extends. Q. 22

116. The main agents for putting policy into effect are the senior administrative and departmental officers in the Territory. The chief of these is the Commissioner of the Cameroons. He has under him two Residents for the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, for the administration of which he is responsible to the Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Region. He is also directly responsible to the Governor for trusteeship affairs in the whole of the Territory, including the Northern Cameroons. He has, however, no direct administrative responsibility for the Northern Cameroons, and in any matters affecting the North that were also of interest to him because of their bearing on trusteeship affairs he would, of course, act in collaboration with the Northern Regional authorities. Details of the administrative posts in the Territory and their relations to each other are shown in the diagram opposite.

117. The diagram for reasons of space does not give full details of the departmental officers in the Territory. These officers are directly responsible to their head of department in all strictly technical matters, but responsible to the Lieutenant Governor for the execution within the region of approved policy. In the exercise of his authority the Lieutenant Governor has the power to call upon regional departmental representatives to supply him with information and advice on any matters relating to departmental activities, and these latter in their turn are required to keep the Lieutenant Governor continuously informed of all their departmental activities possessing more than a merely technical interest. Similarly, at a lower level, the administrative officer-in-charge, whether it be the resident or the divisional officer, is regarded as the captain of a team which works together for the benefit of the people and the progress of the country, and is placed in a position in which he is able to co-ordinate effort.

118. *Administrative Staff.* Administrative officers, whose qualifications usually include a university honours degree, are selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the basis of their record and personal qualities and appointed by the Governor. An officer selected is required to attend a course of training at a University followed by a probationary period.

During this course of training and probationary period he is known as a "cadet". The training course is of about a year's duration. It is designed to give a cadet a general background to the work which he is going to do and the minimum of indispensable knowledge on which to start his career. The subjects include agricultural, legal, historical, economic, geographical and anthropological studies, and instruction is given in the principles of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship system. During the probationary period in Nigeria, a cadet is required to pass a language examination and an examination in law, colonial regulations, general orders, financial instructions and local ordinances. A number of officers, mainly of between five and twelve years' service, are selected for a second University training course lasting for some two or three terms. This course is designed to check, criticise and clarify the experience which the officer has gained by further study of subjects relevant to his work and to give him the opportunity for the study of a subject such as local government, anthropology, colonial economics, colonial education, agriculture or rural economy, or a language in which he has himself developed a special interest. Departmental as well as administrative officers attend the course.

119. A resident in charge of a province is usually an officer of twenty to twenty-five years' experience of administration, who has been in charge of various districts and had one or more periods of trial in an acting capacity as a resident. District officers generally have a varied experience of from nine to twenty years.

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

121. There are a number of Africans from the Territory in important public positions. There are seventeen African members from the Territory in Regional Legislatures, eight of whom have also been elected to the Central Legislature. There is one Cameroonian Minister in the Council of Ministers, and another in the Eastern Regional Executive Council. There are three Cameroonian members out of a total of nine in the Cameroons Development Corporation and there are thirty-one Cameroonian students with scholarships at universities or other centres of higher education in Nigeria or overseas.

JUDICIAL ORGANISATION

Q. 28

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

123. *The Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court of Nigeria is a superior court of record and possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England. The court has unlimited original jurisdiction in all matters both civil and criminal. Except in

so far as the Governor may by Order in Council otherwise direct, and except in suits transferred to the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance, the Supreme Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in any suit which raises any issue as to the title to land or as to the title to any interest in land which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court nor in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition of property on death. Subject to the laws of the Supreme Court and any other ordinance, the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on 1st January, 1900, are in force within the jurisdiction of the Court. Nothing in the Supreme Court Ordinance deprives the Supreme Court of the right to enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit of any existing native law or custom, provided such law or custom is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, nor incompatible with any law in force. Such laws and customs are deemed applicable in matters where the parties are natives, and also in matters between natives and non-natives where it appears that substantial injustice would be done to either party by a strict adherence to the rules of English law. No party is entitled to claim the benefit of any local law or custom, if it appears either from express contract or from the nature of the transactions, that such party agreed that his obligations in connection with such transactions should be regulated exclusively by English Law, or that such transactions are transactions unknown to native law and custom. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from the decision of Magistrates' Courts in civil and criminal causes and matters.

124. *The Supreme Court in the Cameroons.* The Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces fall within the Calabar Judicial Division of Supreme Court. The Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court stationed at Calabar normally holds sessions in the Southern Cameroons twice a year. The Cameroons Magisterial District described in paragraph 137 below falls within the Calabar Judicial Division of the Supreme Court. Owing to the increased jurisdiction of the magistrate the number of original civil and criminal cases for trial by the Supreme Court is comparatively small.

125. The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Judicial Division of the Supreme Court. The Puisne Judge stationed at Jos goes on circuit to Makurdi, Yola and Maiduguri near the borders of the Territory. The Judge does not normally deal with matters covered by the Moslem courts, some of which have extensive powers. He has, however, a power to review over these courts and there is a right of appeal in certain cases to the West African Court of Appeal. The Judge's principal work is with criminal actions concerning non-Moslems or civil actions concerning non-Moslems or non-Moslems and Southerners.

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

(i) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone ;

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

With the leave of the Court he may also appeal against the sentence passed on his conviction unless the sentence is one fixed by law. An appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council from judgments of the West African Court of Appeal subject to the provisions of the West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order, 1949.

127. *Magistrates' Courts.* In accordance with the provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance the Governor has power to appoint magistrates styled first, second and third grade magistrates. Every magistrate has jurisdiction throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory but may be assigned to any specified district or transferred from one district to another by the Chief Justice.

128. A magistrate of the first grade has jurisdiction in civil causes:

(i) in all personal suits, where the debt or damage claimed is not more than £200 ;

(ii) in all suits between landlord and tenant for possession of any lands or houses claimed under agreement when the annual value or rent does not exceed £200 ;

(iii) to appoint guardians *ad litem*, and to make orders and give and issue directions relating thereto ;

(iv) to grant in any suit instituted in the Court injunctions or orders to stay waste or alienation or for the detention and preservation of any property the subject of such suit, or to restrain branches of contract or torts.

Except in suits transferred to the Magistrates' Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance a Magistrates' Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in suits which raise any issue as to the title to land or in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition.

129. A proposal is under consideration to post an additional Magistrate Special Grade stationed at Bamenda to the Cameroons Magisterial district. Funds are being provided for a new court house and office as well as for quarters for the new magistrate. The volume of work makes it impossible for a single magistrate to give adequate attention to the northern part of the existing district.

130. *Native Courts.* A resident may, subject to certain reservations, establish within his province such native courts as he shall think fit which shall exercise jurisdiction within such limits as may be defined in the warrant. Every warrant shall either specify the persons who are to be members of the native court or authorise the resident to select such persons.

131. The Governor may by order grade native courts and prescribe the jurisdiction and power which is to be set forth in the warrant for the native courts of each grade.

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

GRADE A

(i) Full judicial powers in all civil actions, and matters and in all criminal causes, but no sentence of death to be carried out until it has been confirmed by the Governor.

(ii) Full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.

GRADE B

(i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £100.

(ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in cases concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.

(iii) Full jurisdiction in cases relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for and which do not relate to, money or other property and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.

(iv) Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for one year, twelve strokes, or a fine of £50, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

GRADE C

(i) Civil actions in which debt, demand or damages do not exceed £50.

(ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.

(iii) Full jurisdiction in causes relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.

(iv) Criminal cases which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for six months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for twelve months, twelve strokes, or a fine of £10, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

GRADE D

(i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £25.

(ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question as may be stated in the warrant.

(iii) Full jurisdiction in causes relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.

(iv) Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for three months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for six months, twelve strokes, or a fine of £5, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

Q. 29

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

134. The Governor may appoint any fit and proper person to be a Magistrate. It is usual for a Magistrate of the first grade, which is a full-time appointment in the Judicial Department, to be qualified to practise as an advocate. Administrative officers are, however, often appointed Magistrates of the second and third grades for areas not readily accessible to First Grade Magistrates or for which First Grade Magistrates are not available. Of the forty-two First Grade Magistrates in Nigeria and the Cameroons some of whom are temporary, over two-thirds are Africans. In criminal cases a magistrate of the first grade has, with certain provisos, full jurisdiction for the summary trial and determination of cases where any person is charged with committing an offence which is punishable by a fine not exceeding £200 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years or by both.

135. Magistrates of the second and third grades have jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases similar in all respects to magistrates of the first grade save that:

(i) in civil cases such jurisdiction in causes where the subject matter in dispute is capable of being estimated at a money value, shall be limited to causes in which such subject matter does not exceed in amount or value £100 in the case of a magistrate of the second grade and £25 in the case of a magistrate of the third grade, and

(ii) in criminal cases save that the maximum fine and the maximum period of imprisonment shall not exceed £100 and one year in the case of a magistrate of the second grade, and £25 and three months in the case of a magistrate of the third grade.

136. A magistrate hears and determines appeals from native courts within his jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the ordnance under which such native courts are constituted.

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

138. *Magistrates in the Cameroons. Northern Cameroons.* The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Magisterial District. This is staffed by two Grade I Magistrates, one at Jos and one at Makurdi

who divide the area between them. They deal with a comparatively small number of cases mainly concerning non-Moslems. Most cases come before the native courts. Several of the Moslem Courts possess very considerable powers.

139. *Southern Cameroons.* In the Southern Cameroons the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces constitute one Magisterial District. The Magistrate's Headquarters are at Buea and he also holds sessions at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda, Bamso and Andwaru. Sessions should also be held at Tiko, but there is at present no court house and consequently litigants, prisoners and witnesses have to come to Buea, some 16 miles away. The Magistrate in the Cameroons Magisterial District is almost invariably given the increased jurisdiction which in civil cases extends to £500 and in criminal matters enables him to impose a sentence of imprisonment of five years or a fine up to £500.

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

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

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

143. *Native Law and Custom.* Nothing in the Supreme Court or Magistrates' Courts Ordinance deprives these Courts of the right to observe and enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit of, any existing native law or custom. (See paragraph 123.) Q. 31

144. A native court administers the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the jurisdiction of the court so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality or inconsistent with any provisions of any

other ordinance, the provisions of any ordinance which the Court may be authorised to enforce by an order made by the Governor-in-Council, and the provisions of all rules or orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance. For offences against any native law or custom a native court may up to the maximum authorised by its warrant impose a fine or may inflict any punishment authorised by native law or custom, provided it does not involve mutilation or torture, and is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity. Practice and procedure are regulated in accordance with native law and custom. In the Southern Cameroons evidence is given in African dialects but notes of evidence are recorded by the Clerk of the Court in English. No legal practitioner may appear or act for or assist any party before a native court. Every resident and district officer has at all times access to all native courts in his province or division. He may:

(i) review any of the proceedings (except a sentence of death) of such native court, whether civil or criminal, and may make such order or pass such sentence therein as the native court could itself have made or passed ;

(ii) set aside the conviction and sentence or judgment or other order of the native court and order any case to be retried either before the same native court or before any other native court of competent jurisdiction or before the Supreme Court or before any Magistrates' Court ;

(iii) order the transfer of any cause or matter either before trial or at any stage of the proceedings to another native court or to a Magistrates' Court or to the Supreme Court. Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of a native court of first instance may appeal to a Native Court of Appeal or to a Magistrates' Court or to the district officer in accordance with the channel of appeal entered on the warrant of a particular native court.

Q. 32

145. *Participation by population.* The qualifications required for appointment as Judges of the Supreme Court and as Magistrates have already been specified. There is nothing to stop an inhabitant of the Territory becoming a judge or magistrate ; as was mentioned in paras. 133 and 134 a number of Africans have been appointed though they do not at present include any Cameroonians. Assessors are selected by the Court. They again would normally be inhabitants of the Territory. The classes of persons who are to be *ex-officio* members of the native courts or who may be selected by the residents are specified on the warrants establishing the courts and are normally restricted to chiefs, heads of extended families, or representatives selected by the families, or other prominent persons in the community.

In native courts, the members are all inhabitants of the Territory.

There is nothing to stop inhabitants of the Territory becoming lawyers and appearing in all courts except native courts, where no legal practitioner may appear, act for, or assist any party. At present, however, there is no legal practitioner resident in the Territory. Barristers from Nigeria occasionally visit the Cameroons when engaged on important cases.

There is no trial by jury and consequently no selection of the inhabitants as jurymen.

146. *Native Court Sentences.* The native courts and the extent of their jurisdiction have already been described. Every person sentenced by a native court to imprisonment or taken in the execution of the process of such court is detained in a place authorised by the resident as a native prison; provided that when there is no such authorised native prison in which such prisoner can be detained, he may be detained in a prison established under any Ordinance of the Protectorate. Persons convicted in the native courts in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces serve their sentences in Government prisons: in that portion of the territory administered as though it formed part of the Northern Provinces in native authority lockups or, in the case of persons sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment, in Government convict prisons. Q. 33

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

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

148. *Treaties.* A list of international treaties, conventions or other agreements applied to the Territory which is integrated with Nigeria under Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for customs, fiscal, and administration purposes is given in Attachment C. Q. 13 Q. 17

149. *Co-operation with United Nations.* The Administering Authority provides every year for the United Nations a full report on the Territory. This report is based on the Provisional Questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council in 1947 (Trusteeship Council Document T/44), and the Table of Contents annexed to the Report of the Council's Committee on the Provisional Questionnaire (Document T/L. 95). The questionnaire contains just under 250 questions; most of these questions have many parts and the actual number of questions answered by the Administering Authority in this report is well over a thousand. As the questions cover every field of Government activity, information for them has to be collected from over thirty-five Government departments and from several residents' headquarters. The Questionnaire also asks for over forty statistical tables. In addition to providing this report, the Administering Authority has sent a special representative to the meetings of the Trusteeship Council in order to clear up any points of doubt in the report itself. This special representative answers both written and oral questions from members of the Trusteeship Council.

150. The Administering Authority endeavours to make the general purposes of the United Nations and the Trusteeship system well known in the Territory, and has also given distribution, to schools and other associations, of such United Nations explanatory literature as has been made available. It has been suggested to the United Nations Secretariat that they should ask the advice of Education Officers in the Territory regarding the best places to set up United Nations Voluntary Education Centres. The right of petition is well known and freely exercised.

The Administering Authority also co-operates whole-heartedly with the specialised agencies.

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

Q. 16

152. *Regional Collaboration.* It is the policy of the Administering Authority to establish direct collaboration between neighbouring territories in Africa on technical matters of interest. As in 1950 a number of regional international conferences were held in 1951 at which representatives from Nigeria attended but none was held in Nigeria or the Territory itself. They included conferences on medical education and medical co-operation at Dakar and Bathurst, and on education at Accra. Early in 1952 an Anglo–French conference on the cattle trade was held in Vom, Northern Nigeria. French visitors included a Resident from the French Cameroons with a party of African and French farmers who came to see the Cameroons Development Corporation plantations, and successful meetings were held between doctors of the Medical Field Units in the Northern Cameroons and their French colleagues.

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

Q. 18

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

Q. 19

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

155. *Method of Recruiting and Conditions of Service.* In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces all recruiting is local and applicants must be natives of the Trust Territory. In the Northern Cameroons applicants are accepted from outside the Territory.

Requirements:

Educational	Minimum Standard 6.
Age	Minimum 19 years.
Height	Minimum 5 ft. 6 ins.
Chest Expanded	Minimum 34 ins.

The applicant must be of good character and passed fit by a medical officer.

156. On enlistment recruits from the Southern Cameroons are first posted to the Southern Police College, Ikeja, where they are provided with free quarters and free uniform and draw a salary of £57 per annum. Northern Cameroons recruits are posted to the Northern Police College, Kaduna, under similar conditions. On completing their course, which is normally of six months, recruits are posted as Third Class Constables at a salary

of £66 per annum. They then have the following ladder of promotion ahead of them:—

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

The pay of Superior Police Officers is as follows:—

Assistant Superintendent, Snr. Asst. Superintendent, Superintendent:

£510–20–610; £660–30–900 plus Expatriation Allowance in the case of an expatriate officer.

Senior Superintendent of Police:

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

(All officers and other ranks at present receive an addition to rates of pay amounting to 12½ per cent. of salaries for Junior Service and 10 per cent. for Senior Service personnel.)

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

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

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

160. *Buildings.* The following progress was made in 1951. Thirty-five double roomed quarters, a Sergeant's house and a Recreation room were built as detailed below:—

Tiko	15 Double Quarters.
Mamfe	15 Double Quarters.
Kumba	5 Double Quarters plus 1 Sergeant's house and a Recreation Room.

Minor repairs to existing buildings were carried out during the year.

161. *Equipment and Training.* The Police do not carry arms on normal duty, but are trained in the use of ·303 Lee Enfield service rifles and bayonets. All ranks are equipped with khaki uniform, boots, puttees,

THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

STRENGTH OF FORCES MAINTAINED IN CAMEROONS AND ORGANISATION

Senior Superintendent of Police, Cameroons—Bamenda						*Senior Superintendent of Police, Jos*	*Senior Superintendent of Police, Yola*
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Victoria					*Headquarters Detachment, Buea*	*Gwoza Detachment (Bornu Province)*	*Mubi Detachment (Adamawa Province)*
Victoria Detachment	*Tiko Detachment*	*Kumba Detachment*	*Bamenda Detachment*	*Mamfe Detachment*			
1 Inspector	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant-Major	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant-Major	1 Sergeant	1 Corporal
2 Sergeants	2 Corporals	2 Corporals	2 Sergeants	4 Corporals	2 Sergeants	2 Corporals	1 L/Corporal
2 Corporals	4 L/Corporals	4 L/Corporals	2 Corporals	3 L/Corporals	6 Corporals	17 Other Ranks	11 Other Ranks
6 L/Corporals	27 Other Ranks	26 Other Ranks	6 L/Corporals	24 Other Ranks	5 L/Corporals		
41 Other Ranks			35 Other Ranks		49 Other Ranks		

leather equipment and batons. They are trained in drill, in Police work and musketry on up-to-date lines. They are also trained in unarmed combat and in Baton and Riot Exercises.

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

163. *Cost.* The cost of the Force in the Territory in 1951 was approximately £54,000.

164. *Public Order.* The only disturbances to public order in the Territory during 1951 were two minor incidents in the remote Gwoza District of Dikwa. First, a dispute in February over a water-hole between Bokko Tinta and Bokko Hide might have developed into a large-scale affray but for the prompt action by the Touring Officer and District Head who arrived on the scene, as the death dance by hundreds of pagans fully armed for battle was in progress. The dispute was amicably settled. Secondly, in August the inhabitants of Ngosi, a village which straddles the international frontier, attacked a party of two French doctors with an escort who wished to take a truant patient back to the leper settlement in French Territory at Turu. The Touring Officer immediately visited Ngosi and restored order there. Some inhabitants of British Ngosi were fined by the Gwoza District Native Court.

165. *Arms Imports.* All persons importing arms have to obtain a permit from the Administration before they are allowed to take possession of them. All such arms are registered by the Police. Q. 19

(E) POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

(*a*) THE NEW CONSTITUTION. THE ELECTIONS

166. The elections were of course the outstanding political event of 1951. The people of the Trust Territory for the first time went to the polls under the constitutional arrangements described above and took part in the primary and other elections for the new Regional Houses of Assembly. For the first time too members of those Regional Houses from the Territory were elected to the Central House of Representatives thus giving the Territory its own representation on the Central Legislature. Q. 21

167. The Trusteeship Council on receiving the information in the 1950 Report regarding the new constitution expressed the hope that (*a*) the Administering Authority would make every effort to explain to the inhabitants of the Territory the procedure and significance of the elections in which they would be entitled to participate and (*b*) would take special precautions to ensure that the interests of the Trust Territory were not prejudiced and submerged by those of Nigeria.

168. As regards (*a*) both in Nigeria and the Trust Territory intensive campaigns were undertaken by the Public Relations Department, Administrative Officers, and Native Administration Staff to explain to all electors the importance and significance of the elections. As regards (*b*) the following summary will show that the Territory is better represented than ever before in both Regional and Central Executives and Legislatures.

169. There is one Cameroons Minister without Portfolio on the Central Council of Ministers. There are eight Cameroons members in the House of Representatives, six from the South Cameroons and two from the North Cameroons. There are two Cameroons members on the Eastern Regional Executive Council (one elected member and the Commissioner

of the Cameroons). There are thirteen Cameroons members in the Regional Eastern House of Assembly. There are three Cameroons members in the Northern House of Assembly and one in the Northern House of Chiefs. This list does not include as representatives of the Cameroons either the Lamido of Adamawa, the Wali of Bornu or the Treasurer of the Adamawa Native Administration. All these three may in fact to some extent be regarded as Territory Members and were so mentioned in paragraph 174 of the 1950 Report.

170. The following statistics regarding the Territory's representation may also be of interest. The Northern Trust Territory contains 133,100 adult males out of the total north regional figure of 3,667,000, a percentage of 3·6. In the Northern House of Assembly this part of the Territory has three elected members out of 90, a percentage of 3·3. In the Southern Cameroons there are 153,700 adult males out of the total Regional figure of 1,408,000, a percentage of 10·8. In the Eastern House of Assembly the Southern Cameroons has 13 representatives out of 80, a percentage of 16·2. Therefore taking the Northern and Eastern Regions together the Trust Territory, with 286,000 adult males out of a total of 5,078,000 (5·6 per cent.), has 16 representatives out of 170 (14·4 per cent.). The names of individual representatives are given in the following paragraph.

171. As was mentioned in paragraph 174 of the 1950 Report, the representatives of the Territory in Regional Houses and the Central Legislature under the former constitution were as follows:—

Northern House of Chiefs

Lamido of Adamawa.
Emir of Dikwa.
(As first class Chiefs.)

Northern House of Assembly

M. Ribadu, Treasurer of the Adamawa Native Administration (as provincial member for Adamawa).
Walin Bornu.

Eastern House of Assembly

Chief Manga Williams.
The Fon of Bali.
(As two members elected by Provincial Meeting.)
The Resident, Cameroons Province.
(As one of the official members.)

Central Legislature

No special representation.

172. Under the present Constitution described in paragraphs 92 onwards above, representation from the Territory is as follows:—

Council of Ministers

The Hon. Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, Minister without Portfolio, Member of the House of Representatives.
(The Hon. M. Mohammadu Ribadu, M.B.E., M.H.R., mentioned in the preceding paragraph is the Minister for Natural Resources. Although not from the Trust Territory itself he is Treasurer of the Adamawa Native Administration which is of course closely concerned with large sections of the Northern Cameroons.)

Regional Executive Councils

East

The Hon. S. T. Muna, Minister for Works (one of the three Bamenda Members of the Eastern House of Assembly).

The Hon. E. J. Gibbons, C.B.E., The Commissioner of the Cameroons (one of the official members).

North

No representative from the Trust Territory itself, but the Walin Bornu referred to above is a member.

Central House of Representatives

Members elected from Eastern House of Assembly (six) :—

Rev. J. C. Kangsen (Wum).
S. T. Muna (Bamenda).
J. T. Ndze (Nkambe).
Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (Victoria).
S. A. George (Mamfe).
N. N. Mbile (Kumba).

Members elected from Northern House of Chiefs

There is no member from the Territory itself but Ahmadu, Lamido of Adamawa, is a member and is, of course, the Native Authority for large portions of the Northern Cameroons.

Members elected from Northern House of Assembly

Ahmadu, District Head of Mubi (Member of Adamawa Finance Committee and Regional Leprosy Board).

Regional Legislatures

Northern House of Assembly

Ahmadu, District Head of Mubi.

Ibrahim Demsa, Adamawa Native Authority Agriculture Supervisor.

Abba Habib, District Head of Bama.

Northern House of Chiefs

Bukar, Emir of Dikwa.

Eastern House of Assembly

Bamenda

V. T. Lainjo (Secretary of Bamenda S.E. Federation N.A., aged 37).

Hon. S. T. Muna (Tutor at Basel Mission E.T.C., Batibo, aged 39).

J. N. Foncha (Headmaster of R.C. Primary School, Bamenda, aged 35).

Nkambe

J. Y. Ndze (Headmaster R.C. Mission School, Tabenken, aged 42).

A. T. Ngala (Cattle Control Assistant).

Wum

Rev. J. C. Kangsen.

S. C. Ndi (a son of Fon of Bikom, aged 40).

Mamfe

S. A. George (Member of Mamfe Town Subordinate N.A.).
M. N. Foju (Headmaster of Fontem R.C. School).

Kumba

N. N. Mbile (President, C.D.C. Workers Union, Secretary, Kamerun United National Congress, aged 25).
Chief R. N. Charley (Chairman, N. Bakossi Council, 1947, aged 35).

Victoria

Hon. Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (President, Cameroons National Federation, Member of C.D.C., aged 35).
P. N. Motomby-Woletae (Medical Store Clerk, C.D.C., aged 28).

173. Further details of the elections in the Territory are given in the following paragraphs :—

Bornu. The average poll in the primary elections in Bornu Province as a whole was about 60 per cent. In some areas of north-east Dikwa there had been a period of drought and politics had to take second place to farming when rain finally fell at election time. As had been expected the primitive Gwoza pagans were suspicious of such an innovation in their lives as elections but even in their area the poll averaged 40 per cent. The final electoral college met on December 3rd and 4th, 1951, to elect provincial representatives to the Northern House of Assembly. Nearly half of the 95 members of the college offered themselves for electoin ; one member was eventually chosen from Dikwa Emirate in the Territory and seven from the rest of Bornu. The Territory member, Abba Habib, District Head of Bama, was one of the members elected from the Northern House of Assembly to sit in the Central House of Representatives. Like all the other provincial members from Bornu he is a native authority official.

174. *Adamawa.* The Districts in Trust Territory were divided between the four different electorate areas of the Adamawa Emirate. From an electorate of 78,129 adult male tax payers in the Trust Territory part of Adamawa, 284 went forward from Trust Territory to the Intermediate Electoral College. They were joined by 160 candidates from the Emirate outside Trust Territory to elect candidates through the various stages to the Provincial Meeting, where they were then joined by other members from the other two divisions in Adamawa Province, namely Muri and Numan. At this final provincial meeting five candidates were elected to represent the Province in the Northern House of Assembly. Two of them came from Trust Territory. The figures given below show this was a very fair result.

	Electorate	*Total population*	*Candidate elected to Northern House of Assembly*
Trust Territory	78,129	325,815	2
Remainder of Province including Muri and Numan Divisions...	143,671	512,666	3
Total	221,800	838,561	5

Of the two Trust Territory representatives elected Ahmadu, District Head of Mubi, was one of the members elected from the Northern House of Assembly to sit in the House of Representatives.

175. The people generally took great interest in their Primary Elections. There was a general tendency to elect village heads and district heads. Of the sixteen District Heads in Trust Territory, ten reached the final Provincial Meeting. The elections were of intense interest to the educated, but as might be expected there were some very queer ideas about them among the primitive peoples of the Mandara and Mumuye hills. In the Mumuye hills the question was nervously asked what and where Kaduna was.

176. *Bamenda Province.* In spite of continuous efforts to bring home the importance of the elections to the people of the Province there was little general interest. Even in the more developed areas there were very few contested elections. In Bamenda Division for example, the most developed part of the Province, there were only 27 contested elections out of 157. The people of Bamenda Province have been long accustomed to the acceptance of traditional leaders, and the idea of choosing such leaders by election does not yet have a strong appeal. Few of the men considered by their people as natural leaders put themselves forward for election. One reason for this was the fact that these leaders do not usually speak English, and it was obviously necessary to choose people with a knowledge of that language for the Regional House. The result was that persons elected in the primary elections were sometimes little more than schoolboys.

177. *Cameroons Province.* The elections proceeded smoothly but the amount of interest shown was disappointing. This was no doubt partly due to the fact that elections were held in the rainy season. It was seldom that more than 25–30 per cent. of the electors cast their votes and the figure was sometimes as low as 10 per cent. In the Mamfe Division out of 50 primary electoral units only 9 were contested and in the Kumba Division the number was as low as 2, and in Victoria as low as 3. In one of these three contests the President of the Victoria Federated Council, Chief Manga Williams, was defeated. Separate primary electoral units were constituted in the Victoria Division for the Native Authority areas and for the plantation areas. There were 22 Native Authority areas and 23 plantation areas. 73 seats were allocated to the former in the electoral college for the Division (see paragraph 103 above) and 72 to the latter.

(*b*) LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Cameroons Province

178. In Kumba there is considerable demand for the constituent native authorities to become subordinate to a Divisional Native Authority. In Mamfe the Nchemte Native Treasury came into being on the 1st of April 1951 but its complementary Native Authority still remains to be achieved. Two of the constituent units of this are resisting amalgamation. In Victoria, no progress has been made towards a more virile democratic local government that will embrace the plantation population. This group pays more than half the total tax collected within the division and yet has no representation in the councils.

Bamenda Province

179. Authorities of the Bamenda Province have not perhaps lived up to the hopes vested in them at their inception two years ago. In particular, the inclusion of women members has not borne fruit, mainly because of the women's own lack of public spirit. But there have been improvements and a greater willingness to shoulder increased responsibilities. The unofficial Fulani Council has not however proved any less vacillating or more coherent than heretofore.

Adamawa Province

180. In 1951 local government, here as elsewhere, has been overshadowed by the general election of representatives to the Regional House of Assembly. At the same time the elections have aroused the interest of the people in their own local affairs and it is hoped the local representatives chosen at the primary elections will be encouraged to voice their opinion more at village and district council meetings.

181. On a higher level local government was discussed by a special committee composed of representatives from the House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. Both the Lamido and Muhammadu Ribadu (the Adamawa Native Treasurer) were on this committee. The proposals and recommendations put forward are now being discussed by the Adamawa Native Authority. The question of broadening the Lamido's council has also been considered but how far this is to extend has yet to be decided. It is expected that one district head from the Chamba districts and one from the northern districts will be appointed. It must be emphasised that this broadening of the council is an important breakaway from tradition. The Mubi town council has developed rapidly and watch, finance and markets sub-committees have been formed.

Bornu Province

182. *Dikwa.* The Emir of Dikwa was formally installed by His Excellency the Governor at Bama on the 18th of April, 1951. The ceremony was watched by a large gathering of spectators who made a colourful scene with their gaily caparisoned horses and brightly coloured robes. The vacancy of the District Headship of Bama was filled by the appointment of Abba Muhammad Habib, the Chief Scribe and a member of the Native Authority's Advisory Council. A scion of the well-known Arab family of El Gwonimi, he possesses higher educational qualifications than any other native of Dikwa, has been to England and has a progressive outlook.

183. Abba Kyari Chinma, District Head of Wolaji, was sentenced to nine months I.H.L. by the Emir of Dikwa's Court on the 26th of June for extortion. The vacancy has been filled by the transfer of the District Head of Rana-Kala-Balge to Woloji and the appointment of Abba Jatau to the district headship of Rana-Kala-Balge. Abba Jatau, who was formerly Dikwa N.A. schools manager, is an educated man of some administrative ability.

184. The Native Treasurer, Ma'aji Kalia, was appointed a member of the Native Authority's advisory council in March. A "commoner", he was appointed as much for his personal qualifications as ex-officio and the willingness of the Emir to broaden representation on his Council has given much satisfaction locally. A Secretary/interpreter was appointed to the Council in February.

185. The Outer Council, which comprises representatives from every district in the division, met at Bama in January and again in June. It is a lively independent assembly, forthright and outspoken. In particular, it showed wisdom and good sense in its recommendations on increased tax rates, trying to end anomalies and relate tax to income.

186. An experimental finance committee considered the 1952-53 Native Treasury estimates in draft and gave promise of being a useful body. A final decision as to its membership has not yet been reached.

The experiment was also made of appointing ad hoc committees of the Native Authority's advisory council to discuss individual problems—e.g. elections, tax assessment committees—and report back.

187. Five district Councils were formed during the year and all eight districts now have them. They have been given a certain measure of financial responsibility and future development in districts will depend largely on their initiative. The limiting factor to development—e.g. the provision of cement wells, permanent market stalls—is at the moment a shortage of trained technical staff.

188. Village administration has been improved by the appointment of 22 village scribes—there were none before—after a course of instruction in January. A dual-purpose course will be held every year—a refresher for existing staff and instruction for new staff. Village heads have been reminded of their duties and responsibilities in regard to general tax, jangali and the maintenance of law and order; village administration, perhaps the weakest link in the administrative chain, has thereby been strengthened.

189. The Bama town council continued to function well in an advisory capacity. Members are, however, beginning to find that without executive staff it is difficult to act on recommendations. This problem is now being tackled.

(*c*) Judiciary

190. His Honour Justice N. S. Brooke, the Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry into the working of native courts, which was mentioned in paragraph 187 of the 1950 report was not after all able to visit the Cameroons in 1951. He has recommended that a special commission should enquire into the position there.

191. *Cameroons Province.* No new native courts have been established. As has been explained in paragraph 129 above a proposal is under consideration to post an additional magistrate to the Cameroons magisterial district. This magistrate would be stationed at Bamenda.

192. *Bamenda Province.* The new courts referred to in paragraph 189 of the 1950 report have functioned satisfactorily on the whole. Some changes have been made in the panels.

193. *Adamawa.* No new courts have been established although three new native courts are under consideration in the Northern Area. These courts will be established in backward areas and therefore much care is required before their constitution to avoid inter-tribal feelings being aroused.

194. *Dikwa.* There was no change in the number of courts but a proposal to increase the power of the court of the Alkali of Bama (from grade "B" extended to grade "A" limited powers with original as well as appellate jurisdiction throughout the division) and to establish a junior Alkali's Court for Bama District is under consideration. Also under consideration is a proposal to increase the powers of the Gwoza District pagan court and the court of the Alkali of Gwoza from grade "C" to grade "B".

F. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

(a) General

Q. 35

195. The economic prosperity of the Territory depends above all on the plantation lands leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, and worked by them and (in the case of the Likomba plantation) by Messrs. Elders and Fyffes. Exports of bananas by the Corporation in 1950 amounted to $4\frac{3}{4}$ million stems in spite of hurricanes during the year, and exports in 1951 were $5\frac{3}{4}$ million stems. Welfare, Educational and Medical Services for the people of the area continue to expand.

196. Development outside the plantation area must depend on the improvement of the communication system. Plans to effect this were completed in 1951 and work has already started. The first three priorities will be the improvement of the important Victoria/Bamenda road, the construction of a road connecting the Benue Province and Bamenda Province systems, which will open up the hitherto completely isolated area of Trust Territory lying in the Benue Province, and the improvement of the communication system from Maiduguri to Bama and southwards so as to effect a link between the Northern and Southern halves of the Territory. Important progress was also made during 1951 on the completion of road links between the Southern Cameroons and Eastern Nigeria by the Calabar—Mamfe and Bansara—Mamfe roads.

197. As was stressed in paragraph 194 of the 1950 Report, the third most important factor in the economic advancement of the country is the improvement of peasant agriculture and animal husbandry. Once again good but unspectacular progress was made. Coffee growing is increasing in Bamenda Province. The agricultural experimental station at Bambui and the veterinary centre at Jakiri continue to expand their work, and the number of mixed farmers increased in both the Northern and Southern Cameroons. The sharp rise in the price of primary products has made peasant farmers, particularly in the North, more prosperous than ever before.

198. These and other developments are described in more detail in the following paragraphs. These paragraphs start with a general description of economic policy, followed by paragraphs on the Cameroons Development Corporation, the Marketing Boards and the Revised Nigeria Five Year Development Plan under which the Territory also benefits. The section then continues with descriptions of finance and taxation, natural resources in agriculture and forestry and their development, animal husbandry, industry and trade, co-operatives, and lastly transport, communications and public works.

Q. 40–47

199. The general economic objective of the Administering Authority is to do everything that is "deemed expedient in the interest of the economic advancement of the inhabitants", to quote the preamble of the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance, 1946. Economic policy aims at

raising the general standard of living and encouraging every form of economic development among the indigenous inhabitants. It is the intention to keep the desirable features of control schemes, namely, stable prices and orderly marketing, whilst giving the greatest possible scope to free enterprise compatible with the realisation of these objects. It is proposed by the establishment of stabilisation funds to prevent violent fluctuations in producer prices from year to year in order to secure a steady measure of production and a measure of prosperity to producers.

200. It is declared policy that indigenous inhabitants should play an increasing part in directing the course of the economy of the territory. Three of the nine members of the Cameroons Development Corporation are now African inhabitants of the Territory. In due course the operations of the Corporation will be taken over and carried on by the selected representatives of the people themselves. Q. 43

201. Special efforts have been and are being made to assist such economically weak groups as the Bakweri but it is intended to develop a balanced economy with no discrimination between the various ethnic groups, to result in an even rise in the standard of living. Formerly in the northern areas the hill tribes were much weaker economically than the pastoral Fulani of the plains. The greater industry shown by these tribes in farming and the extension of groundnut cultivation by them is rapidly levelling the economic differences between the groups. Q. 42

202. The economic equality provisions of Article 76 (*d*) of the Charter are incorporated in Article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the territory. The principle of economic equality had already been accepted and implemented during the period that the territory was administered under mandate. No concessions have been granted within the territory and there are no non-indigenous groups which enjoy a special position in its economy. Q. 40 Q. 41

203. Enterprises owned or operated in the territory by the Administering Authority or its nationals are of two sorts : Q. 45

(1) Ordinary trading firms, companies, etc., incorporated or registered under the Companies' Ordinance ;

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

204. The only activity of an economic nature carried on by nationals of members of the United Nations other than the Administering Authority, is the felling of timber under permit in the Tombel area of Kumba division by the Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole, a company under French ownership which exports logs to the United Kingdom, France, the United States of America and Scandinavia. The logs are shipped from Duala in the Cameroons under French Trusteeship. Fellings take place on land not required or available for reservation, and form a source of revenue to the Government and to the native authorities.

205. As there are no national income statistics and as the work of the Cameroons Development Corporation with its great potentialities is still in an early stage of development, caution is necessary in judging the social consequences of economic policy since the coming into force of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Administering Authority however considers that Q. 46 Q. 47

the policy outlined in the preceding paragraphs and described in more detail throughout this section on Economic Advancement is fully in accord with the spirit of General Assembly Resolution 322 (IV) paras. 1 and 2 on Economic Advancement in Trust Territories, a resolution which stressed that the economic interests of the indigenous inhabitants should be paramount.

THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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

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

(*a*) cultivation and stock raising ;

(*b*) the construction, maintenance and improvement of communications and the operation of transport and undertakings ;

(*c*) dealing in merchandise and produce of all kinds as producer, manufacturer, importer or exporter ;

(*d*) provision for the religious, educational and general social welfare of its employees ;

(*e*) research and experimental work.

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

209. The purchase price of the lands leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation was approximately £850,000. This sum is being repaid by the Corporation to the Government of Nigeria over a period of thirty-five years beginning with the 1st July, 1948, together with interest at 3¼ per cent. per annum.

210. The Corporation's Report for 1950 has been transmitted to the Trusteeship Council. The 1951 Report is not yet available but a brief review of the Corporation's activities up to the end of 1951 has kindly been provided by the Chairman and is given in the paragraphs immediately below. Further details of the welfare activities of the Corporation are given in the sections of this Report dealing with social and educational advancement.

211. "The Cameroons Development Corporation, which was established by ordinance in 1947 for the purposes of developing the former German Estates amounting to some 250,000 acres in the Cameroons for the benefit of the people in that territory, has now completed the fifth year of its activities.

During the earlier stages of the Corporation's life it was necessary to spend a good deal of time and money on the recruitment and training of staff and the rehabilitation of factories and other services ancillary to the main agricultural industries.

A great deal of that preliminary work has now been completed and during 1951 the Corporation, after negotiations with the Nigerian Government and the Colonial Office in respect of the provision of loan monies, has launched a much wider and bolder programme of development and expenditure on capital works, including an extensive labour housing programme.

212. *Production.* During the five years 1947 to 1951 the palm oil production has increased from 1,320 to 2,463 tons, palm kernels from 788 to 1,265 tons and rubber from 1,323 to 1,609 tons. Banana exports from the Cameroons have increased during that period from 1,281,330 stems to 5,773,208 stems and would have reached approximately seven million stems in 1951 had it not been for serious tornado damage. The banana developments are continuing and the target for export for 1952 is eight million stems.

The rubber plantations are being increased by the planting of modern high-yielding clones imported from the East and breeding work with oil palms has been instituted and further developments of this crop are now in hand.

213. *Welfare.* Under the terms of the ordinance creating the Corporation it is required to give special attention to the welfare of its employees and to that end special attention has been given to the provision of a suitable medical service with hospitals, dispensaries and aid posts scattered throughout the Estates. In order to bring this service to the level desired a training school for nurses has been instituted and over sixty pupil nurses are in training. The Corporation employs six Medical Officers and ten European Nursing Sisters and anticipates further expansion of this service as facilities and subordinate staff become available. Its principal hospital is at Tiko and this is being expanded to give a total of some 260 beds with all modern operating and X-Ray facilities. Secondary hospitals have been or are in course of establishment or rebuilding at three of the bigger subsidiary areas and smaller hospitals are either planned or in course of construction at four other outlying Estates. Over £60,000 has been expended for capital improvements on hospitals during the past three years and a further £120,000 to £130,000 will be expended for these purposes in 1952 and 1953. The present cost of maintaining this service is £60,000 per annum but with the provision of additional hospitals it will shortly reach a cost of £100,000 per annum. It is a very important and necessary service which is being fully appreciated by the Corporation's employees. Two schemes of up-to-date labour housing have been commenced at Tiko and at Bota which cover the provision of 2,000 rooms of labour housing in each place. These schemes are both well under way and will be completed towards the end of 1952. At Bota a new labour village is being built in a completely new area and is already provided with a Community Hall and Sports Field,

Reading Room, School and Domestic Science Centre, Workers' Shop and a 90-bed Hospital.

214. *Education.* Special attention is being given to the education of the children of the Corporation's employees, especially at the primary level. This policy is being implemented partly by the erection of schools by the Corporation itself, partly by the Corporation financing the erection of schools to be managed on its behalf by Missions, partly by subsidies to Native Administration schools and partly by the payment of fees for the children attending existing schools. The Corporation does not propose to enter the field of secondary education but provides scholarships to existing secondary schools for children of its employees who are considered capable of taking advantage of such additional training. Scholarships and course of training are provided or financed by the Corporation for a considerable number of its employees in order that they may improve their technical capabilities. A sum of £5,000 is also provided each year by the Corporation for the provision of scholarships for higher education to persons of Cameroons origin who are selected by a special committee set up by the Commissioner.

215. The Corporation was originally created without capital but in spite of this has been sufficiently successful in its commercial operations to be able to finance nearly £1,000,000 worth of capital expenditure out of its revenues. It has been necessary, however, to raise a certain amount of loan money from Government and commercial sources to allow of the developments and welfare programme, including housing, to be maintained and expanded at the rate desired. The surplus profits of the Corporation, according to the terms of the ordinance under which the Corporation was created, are turned over to the Governor each year for expenditure by him for the welfare of the people of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship. Slightly over £130,000 has been handed over to the Governor for these purposes up to the end of 1950 and a further substantial contribution is to be expected when the 1951 accounts of the Corporation have been considered". (Details are given in Attachment G.)

216. The Corporation's main export, bananas, are marketed under an agreement with Elders and Fyffes Limited who act as Sales Agents and pass over the bananas to the Ministry of Food. The present price paid by the Ministry is £32 per ton. The Corporation's rubber is sold in the London market through normal trade channels, but its palm produce and cocoa are sold through the marketing Boards described in the following paragraph. These Boards handle the marketing of cocoa, palm produce and groundnuts throughout the Territory.

MARKETING BOARDS

Qs. 36–37

217. With the exception of bananas, rubber and hides and skins, the Territory's main exports, viz., cocoa, palm produce and groundnuts, are marketed through the Nigerian Statutory Marketing Boards; these are the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board established in 1947 and the Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board, the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board, and the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board established in 1949; all have the same Chairman (Sir Sydney Phillipson, C.M.G.). The Boards consist of six members, three officials and three non-officials; they use the Department of Marketing and Exports as their executive for day-to-day operations and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited as their selling organisation.

218. The prime purposes for which these Boards have been set up are first, to ensure orderly marketing and maximum possible stability of prices for the produce which they handle ; and, second, to provide funds for research and for use in the development of the producing industry and for the economic benefit of the people in the areas of production.

219. The Boards' marketing arrangements follow closely the lines of the purchase schemes developed during the war years under the aegis of the West African Produce Control Board. The Boards make their purchases through duly appointed licensed buying agents. For each crop season (or marketing year in the case of palm produce), a basic buying price is fixed. Minimum buying prices at up-country stations are determined by the deduction of transport costs from the basic price and these minimum buying prices are gazetted and widely published. These arrangements are designed to secure orderly marketing and give the producer the benefit of absolute price stability for a year or crop season. Within the limits set by the Boards, purchases are made under ordinary commercial arrangements. Competition amongst buying agents often results in the payment of more than the gazetted minimum buying prices to the benefit of the producer.

220. As regards long term price stability, the Boards' main task is to protect the producer against the worst effects of violent fluctuations in the overseas selling price. Their policy is to build up reserves in good years which, when bad years come, can be used to cushion the fall of prices.

221. Short accounts of the work of the Cocoa Board, Palm Produce Board and Groundnut Board as they affected the Territory in 1951 are given below. As there is no significant cotton production in the Territory a summary of that Board's activities during the year is omitted.

NIGERIA COCOA MARKETING BOARD

222. Total purchases for export in Nigeria amounted to 110,000 tons during the season compared with 99,000 tons in the previous season. For the Trust Territory alone, the figures for the past three seasons are:—

Seasons	*Tons*
1948–49	3,698
1949–50	4,238
1950–51	2,652

The decrease in the 1950–51 crop purchases was due mainly to adverse weather conditions.

223. *Quality.* The Board did not purchase cocoa of a quality lower than Grade II. Comparative figures of purchases by grades in the Trust Territory are shown on the following table:—

1949–50			1950–51		
Grade	*Tons*	*Per cent.*	*Grade*	*Tons*	*Per cent.*
I	3,325	78·5	I	2,285	86·2
II	895	21·1	II	367	13·8
III	18	·4			
	4,238	100		2,652	100

224. *Prices.* As stated in paragraph 227 of the 1950 report the Board fixed the producer price for the 1950–51 season at £120 per ton. The price for the 1951–52 season has been fixed at £170 per ton. The Board felt justified in making a substantial increase on the 1950–51 season price by the fact that overseas prices for cocoa during the 1950–51 season reached a high average level and have resulted in a large addition to the Board's reserves. The Board also decided to guarantee a minimum price for Grade I cocoa for the 1952–53 season of £120. This guarantee is subject to the same reservation as was made by the Board in connection with similar guarantees in the past, namely that it would be necessary to reconsider it in the event of war or other circumstances making it impossible to dispose of the crop overseas.

225. At the same time it was decided to increase the premium on 1st Grade Cocoa to £15 per ton while the differential between standard weight (M.C.) and light weight (L.C.) was maintained at £5 per ton. The prices of the main crop cocoa for the past three seasons compare therefore as follows:—

	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52
	Per ton	*Per ton*	*Per ton*
Grade I	100	120	170
„ II	95	110	155
„ III	75		

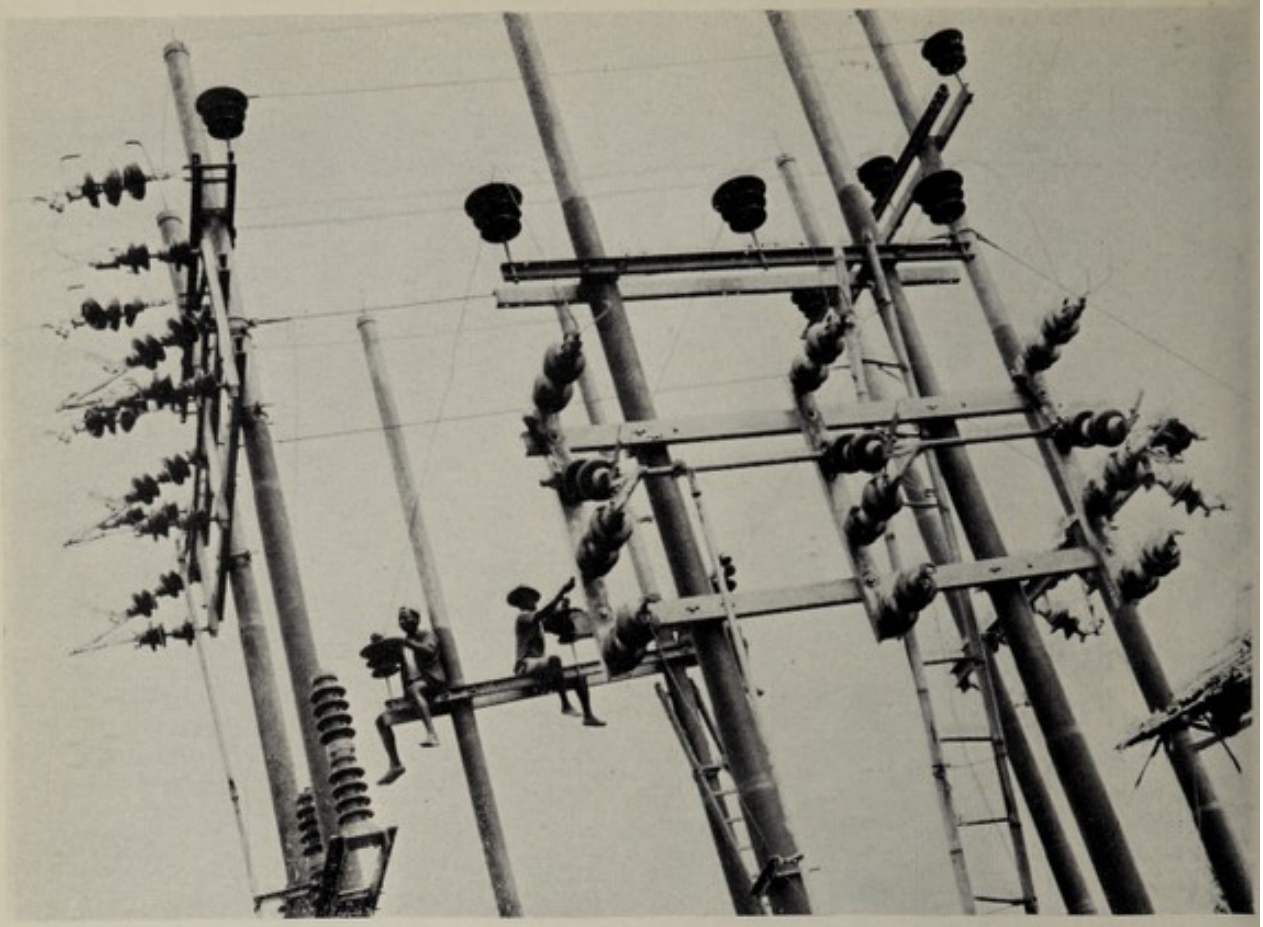
The minimum prices to be paid for cocoa in the 1951–52 season at the gazetted buying stations in the Trust Territory are shown on the following table. They are based on the naked ex-scale port of shipment price less the transport differentials authorised for the approved evacuation routes.

1951-52 PRICES

Buying Station	*Minimum Price of Standard weight Cocoa delivered unbagged and ungraded to a Licensed Buying Agent or to a Licensed Buying Agent's commission buying agent.*			
	Main Crop		*Light Crop*	
	Grade I	*Grade II*	*Grade I*	*Grade II*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakebe	165 19 0	150 19 0	160 19 0	145 19 0
Kembong	166 8 0	151 8 0	161 8 0	146 8 0
Kumba	166 17 0	151 17 0	161 17 0	146 17 0
Mamfe	166 16 0	151 16 0	161 16 0	146 16 0
Mbonge	168 10 0	153 10 0	163 10 0	148 10 0
Mundame	168 6 0	153 6 0	163 6 0	148 6 0
Muyuka	168 16 0	153 16 0	163 16 0	148 16 0
Ndian	168 10 0	153 10 0	163 10 0	148 10 0
Tiko	170 0 0	155 0 0	165 0 0	150 0 0
Tombel	164 10 0	149 10 0	159 10 0	144 10 0
Victoria	170 0 0	155 0 0	165 0 0	150 0 0

226. *Contributions and Grants.* Ordinance No. 28 of 1951 provides for the transfer of the Board's development powers to Regional Production Development Boards. Ordinance No. 27 of 1951 reconstitutes the Western and Eastern Regional Production Development Boards as bodies which can apply funds accruing from the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board and the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board for the development of the respective crop industries and the economic benefit of the producers in the areas of production.

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, Member of the Eastern House of Assembly for the Victoria Division of the Cameroons and Minister without Portfolio in the Council of Ministers



Construction in progress at the Njoke Hydroelectric Power Station

Mechanised ploughing at Bambui Farm, Bamenda Province

Ombe River Government Trade Centre—Carpenters' benches being installed

Ombe River Government Trade Centre—Machinery being installed

A carver at work in Babangi, Bamenda Province

227. The Board, in agreement with its Advisory Committee, has now laid down a formula for the allocation of the surplus funds accruing to it on the following basis:

	Per cent.
Price Stabilisation	70
Research	7½
Development	22½

Allocations to Eastern and Western Production Development Boards have therefore been made on this functional basis and on the following percentage of purchases in 1947–48—1949–50 seasons in the two Regions:—

	Percentage	
Western Regional Production Development Board. (The Cocoa production of the Western Region is of course overwhelmingly greater than that of any other Region or of the Trust Territory) ...	96·31	£6,942,754
Eastern Regional Production Development Board	3·69	266,004
	100	£7,208,758

The above allocation has been made after deduction of expenditure amounting to £225,000 on Educational Endowment of bursaries tenable at the University College, Ibadan.

228. Under the new Regional Production Development Board Ordinance Section 18 (ii) quoted below the Regional Production Development Boards are required to assume responsibility for development commitments entered into by the Marketing Boards:

> "The Regional Production Development Boards shall as from the appointed day take over and thereafter carry through to completion without any fundamental change any existing uncompleted schemes in their respective Regions to which the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board may already be committed."

229. Accordingly Development projects affecting the Eastern Region will have to be undertaken by the Eastern Regional Production Development Board. The Development projects and the sums involved are as follows:—

	£
(i) Agric. Programme	
(*a*) Nigeria Cocoa Survey	41,850
(*b*) Improvement in Quality	4,875
(*c*) Rehabilitation and Development	4,950
(ii) Communications	
Road Improvement (Cameroons Province) ...	13,500
	£65,175

The sum of £13,500 is being spent as follows:—

(*a*) £8,500 as a contribution towards the improvement of the Kumba—Mbonge road and the construction of a road from Tombel to Nyassosso.

(*b*) £5,000 as a contribution towards the construction of a road by the Cameroons Development Corporation from Tombel to Mungo River Falls.

NIGERIA GROUNDNUT MARKETING BOARD

230. *Railhead and Buying Station Prices.* The minimum prices per ton at railhead and buying stations for the 1950–51 season are set out below. The prices are based on the naked ex-scale port of shipment prices less the transport differential by the approved normal evacuation routes.

KANO AREA

Evacuation to Railhead at Kano:
Minimum price at railhead—£21 4s. 0d. per ton.

Minimum price at buying station:
Bama—£16 4s. 0d. per ton.

RIVERS AREA

Evacuation by Niger and Benue Rivers:

Minimum price—River port Adamawa Province Zone—£20 0s. 0d. per ton.

Buying Station:

Michika—£18 0s. 0d. per ton.
Mubi—£18 0s. 0d. per ton.

231. The price received by the Board under the Ministry of Food Contract for 1950–51 was £65 11s. 0d. per ton. f.o.b. Taking this into account and having regard to developments in world market prices for oils and oilseeds the Board decided to announce for the 1951–52 season a provisional minimum railway line buying price of £33 per ton for the Kano area, the price in the Rivers area and at stations off the railway to be fixed on the previous basis in relation to the railway line price.

232. By August of 1951 the prospects for the 1951–52 season had further changed and it was almost certain that world market prices would prove even more favourable than earlier in the year. The Board therefore decided that the final railway line price for Kano area groundnuts in the 1951–52 season should be fixed at £36 per ton, and that the Rivers area groundnut price should be equivalent to it.

233. *Purchases.* Purchases of groundnuts during the three seasons 1948–49 to 1950–51 are shown below:—

	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51
Kano Area	314,917	178,151	131,051
Rivers Area	121,937	10,013	11,692

234. There are four buying stations in the Trust Territory. The quantities of groundnuts purchased at those stations during the three seasons referred to above are as follows:—

	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51
Jada	877	890	679
Michika	473	529	600
Mubi	747	620	1,046
Bama	—	—	—
Total	2,097	2,039	2,325

NIGERIA OIL PALM PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

235. The bulk of Palm Oil exported from the Trust Territory is produced on the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation and of the United Africa Company Limited, and is of edible quality with a free fatty acid content of not more than 4½ per cent. It therefore commands a high premium over Technical Grade palm oil. The f.o.b. price paid to the Cameroons Development Corporation for edible palm oil exported during 1951 was £78 13s. 0d. per ton, shipped in drums.

236. Substantial increases over the 1950 producer prices were paid in 1951 for oil palm produce purchased at approved buying stations. The minimum gazetted prices paid are set out below. They were based on the naked ex-scale port of shipment prices, less the transport costs by the approved evacuation route to port of shipment:—

PALM OIL

	Grade I (0–9 *per cent. F.F.A. contents*)	*Grade II* (9–18 *per cent. F.F.A. contents*)	*Grade III* (18–27 *per cent. F.F.A. contents*)	*Grade IV* (27–36 *per cent. F.F.A. contents*)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bulk Oil Plant	55 0 0	43 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0
Mamfe	50 10 3	38 10 3	29 10 3	25 10 3

PALM KERNELS

(Port of shipment price £32 per ton)

Buying Station	*Minimum Price of Palm Kernels unbagged and ungraded delivered to an approved Licensed buying agent*
	£ s. d.
Cameroons	
Bakebe	28 4 6
Bali	26 7 9
Bamenda	25 16 9
Banso	23 12 3
Batibo	26 18 9
Kembong	28 14 0
Kendem	27 19 9
Kumba	28 18 6
Mamfe	29 2 3
Mbonge	30 12 9
Mundame	30 10 0
Muyuka	30 18 9
Ndian	30 13 0
Ndu	22 18 0
Tiko	32 0 0
Victoria	32 0 0
Widekum	27 5 6

237. All oil palm produce purchased for export by the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board was sold to the British Ministry of Food under the three year agreement entered into in June, 1949. Under this agreement prices are negotiated annually with the Ministry. The prices paid for the 1951 crop and the comparative prices for the previous season were as follows:—

Palm Oil	1950	1951
Edible Oil	£82	£110 per ton (basic bulk)
Technical Oil Category "A" (up to and including 12 per cent. F.F.A. on shipment)	£70 10s. 0d.	£94 per ton (cost and freight)
Category "B" (over 12 per cent. and up to and including 24 per cent. F.F.A. on shipment).	£69	£94 per ton (cost and freight)
Category "C" (over 24 per cent. F.F.A. on shipment).	£67 10s. 0d.	£91 per ton (cost and freight)
Palm Kernels	£46 10s. 0d.	£65

238. The Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board after paying such costs as Licensed Buying Agent's allowances, export duty, production inspection fees, harbour dues and shipment charges, internal transport subsidies and ocean freight, made a margin on its sales to the Ministry of Food of £20 per ton in the case of Palm Oil, and £15 per ton on Palm Kernels.

239. The Board was thus able to continue to increase its price stabilisation fund, and to strengthen its position so as to enable it to fulfil its main function, when the need arises, of stabilising producer prices. In addition the Board made substantial grants for development to the various Regional Production Development Boards for development purposes within these areas. No direct grants were made to the Trust Territory which is covered by the grants made to the Eastern and Northern Regional Production Development Boards. Up to the end of 1951 the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board had, since its inception, made grants for development and research purposes amounting to over £5,000,000.

240. *Reserves.* The reserves of the three Boards were as follows:—

Cocoa Board	
Beginning of season 1949–50	£17,159,643
End of season	£21,746,771
Nigeria Oil Palm Board	
Beginning of season 1950	£13,347,027
End of season	£17,208,917
Groundnut Board	
End of season 1949–50	£10,935,752

THE TEN-YEAR PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FOR NIGERIA

Qs. 36, 39

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

alone, though economic development necessarily occupies a very important place.

242. *The Revised Plan.* The recosting and review of this Development Plan was completed during 1950. As explained in paragraph 204 of the 1949 report, changes in costs, priorities and objectives made this step necessary. A new Five Year Plan for the period 1951–56 has been prepared after full consultation with the Area Development Committees of the three Regions, and has now received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This new plan, while endeavouring to maintain the existing rate of development in the social services, has increased the proportion of expenditure on schemes of economic importance.

243. The estimated balance at the 31st March, 1951, from all sources, of the £55,000,000 allocated to the Ten Year Plan was £34,183,000; of this sum the allocations to the Northern and Eastern Regions for the years 1951–56 amount to £12,649,000 and £5,494,000 respectively. Projects which will be specifically undertaken in the Cameroons during the two financial years 1951–52 and 1952–53 amount to £380,392. In view of unknown factors such as the future costs of materials and availability of personnel it is naturally impossible to give similar details in respect of later years, though schemes are contemplated for the Trust Territory taking into account its size, known economic resources and present state of development.

244. The new Plan is flexible and it will be possible to revise allocations and priorities within schemes from year to year. Thus it will be possible to make full use of such technical staff and equipment as become available.

245. Of the £380,392 mentioned above, approximately £39,060 will be spent in the Northern Cameroons. It should be remembered, however, that the inhabitants of the Northern Territory are, in fact, benefiting from a number of projects which are situated outside Trust Territory. Examples of these are the handicraft centres at Yola, Katsina Ala and Maiduguri, and the hospital extensions at Yola, Maiduguri and Wukari. Further afield the Northern Cameroons participate in Regional Institutions such as the Zaria Secondary School and the Trade Centre at Kaduna. Lastly, plans for road building, the prerequisite of any considerable development in the Northern Cameroons, were drawn up after the Revised Development Plan and no figures for such plans financed from the Cameroons Development Fund, the Northern Regional Development Board and E.C.A. are included in this section.

Northern Cameroons

246. The present plans for 1951–52 and 1952–53 are in outline as follows:—

A. *Agriculture—The Irrigation Scheme near Wulgo, Dikwa Emirate.* The scheme is designed to store water for the dry season and to control flooding for rice cultivation in low lying swamp land.

B. *Education.* Extension of Mubi Elementary Training Centre.

C. *Medical.* Completion of Mubi Hospital.

D. *Road Development.* Maiduguri–Bama road, improvement.

E. *Water Supplies.* Well sinking in Dikwa and Adamawa. Urban water supply for Mubi.

Southern Cameroons

247. *Estimates.* The present estimates for expenditure under the revised Development Plan for 1952 and 1952–53 are as follows:—

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Staff:		
1 Agricultural Development Officer	959	1,025
Clerical and Technical Staff	1,984	2,169
Other Charges:		
Transport and Travelling	900	1,000
Special Expenditure:		
Agricultural Machinery for Testing...	100	1,000
Experimental Station, Southern Cameroons	1,500	1,900
Rice Extension Demonstrations	250	250
Swamp Reclamation, etc.	40	40
Capital Expenditure:		
Bambui Farm	2,120	3,080
	7,853	10,464
		£18,317

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Cameroons Province	6,626	4,400
Bamenda Province	2,200	4,400
	8,826	8,800
		£17,626

DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL EDUCATION

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Grants to Voluntary Agencies for:		
Secondary Schools	1,124	1,140
Teacher Training Schools	1,750	1,770
Recurrent Charges:		
Rural Education Centre, Bambui	3,119	5,000
Capital Expenditure:		
Rural Education Centre, Bambui	8,258	8,000
	14,251	15,910
		£30,161

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Staff:		
2 Assistant Conservators of Forests	2,000	2,216
Clerical Staff	1,360	1,334
Other Charges:		
Transport and General	1,050	900
Forest Operations, Surveys, etc.	1,600	1,900
Special Expenditure:		
Rehabilitation and Improvement of Reserves	1,000	2,000
Capital Expenditure:		
2 Senior Service Quarters	—	4,200
1 Office	—	1,300
	7,010	13,850
		£20,860

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

	1951–52	1952–53
Recurrent Expenditure:	£	£
Rural Health Centre	580	590
Medical Field Unit	6,734	8,184
Hospitals, General	12,831	14,840
Special Expenditure:		
Medical Field Unit	—	750
Hospitals, General	5,100	5,100
Buildings:		
Medical Field Unit	3,300	—
Hospitals, General	22,830	10,200
	51,375	39,664
		£91,039

LEPROSY CONTROL

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Capital Grants to Voluntary Agencies	10,000	10,000
Maintenance Grants to Voluntary Agencies	2,500	3,000
	12,500	13,000
		£25,500

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Project ERC 2 Buea-Enugu H.F. Radio-Telephone Trunk...	6,000	—
Project ERC 1 Buea-Kumba Line Trunk	—	7,000
	6,000	7,000
		£13,000

VETERINARY DEVELOPMENT

	1951–52	1952–53
Staff:	£	£
1 Veterinary Development Officer	690	720
Clerical and Technical Staff	509	540
Other Charges	690	680
Special Expenditure:		
Livestock Improvement Centre	2,000	2,000
	3,889	3,940
		£7,829

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Overall Expenditure, Bamenda Province	—	3,000

HELMINTHIASIS (LOIASIS) RESEARCH

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Erection of Buildings	4,759	1,000
		£5,759

ROAD DEVELOPMENT—I

	1951–56	1951–52	1952–56
Trunk Roads A	£	£	£
Calabar—Mamfe	60,000	36,000	24,000
Bansara (Ogoja Province)—Mamfe ...	50,000	35,000	15,000
Trunk Roads B			
Bamenda Ring Road...	16,000	16,000	—
Bridges: Trunk Roads B	See note	5,000	—
		92,000	39,000
			£131,000

Note.—Final allocations of funds available in the Eastern Region under this heading, £200,000, has not yet been made. The £5,000 to be spent in 1951–52 is for the Kunbi River Bridge.

248. Notes on these schemes are given below:—

Agricultural Development

Staff. To be used as most expedient for general development purposes.

Experimental Station, Southern Cameroons. For the development of the cocoa industry and of food production, especially for plantation labour.

Bambui Farm. Completion of the building programme for the Bamenda Province experimental station and farm.

Building Staff, Plant and Vehicles. Provision under this scheme has been made on a realistic appreciation of the availability of staff and there is therefore reason to expect that it will be able to carry out the task which it is designed to meet. The full building programme however depends upon a certain amount of work being put out to contract. It is important however to remember that work put out to contract does not relieve the construction staff of the volume of work that is commonly supposed. Work to be done by contract must be defined in great detail in drawings, specification and bills of quantities and the detail and accuracy required is much greater than in the case of direct work. After a contract has been let engineering or architectural supervision is required to a degree only slightly less than in direct work, since the success and permanence of engineering works and buildings depend on the due fulfilment of every part of the specified work.

No specific allocation has been made for the Cameroons.

249. *Community Development.* The funds provided under this scheme, which previously went under the name of village reconstruction, are freed from many of the usual restrictions and are thus able to forward the important policy of Community Development by giving immediate encouragement and assistance where the people are willing and desirous of undertaking schemes for betterment by their own efforts. (Provision for this service in the Northern Region has been included in the Native Authorities Plan of Development.)

Development Officers. No figures for expenditure on Development Officers working in the Cameroons have been given. Development Officers are recruited to assist the Administration and other departments primarily in non-technical aspects of their work. Of the 20 authorised for the Eastern Region no fixed number has been allocated to the Cameroons, but postings are made from time to time throughout the region as may be most expedient. For example by posting a development officer as administrative assistant to, say, the Divisional Engineer, Public Works Department, Enugu, a qualified officer might be made available for work on, say, road construction in Bamenda Province.

250. *General Education.* The estimates illustrate the objectives of development and the schemes which will be undertaken.

251. *Forestry.* The funds allotted under the Development Plan will be used to complete planning for the utilisation of the Forest Estate. Much of the forest requires improvement before it can attain its full value. Eucalyptus Plantations are to be established for timber in the Bafut Ngembe Reserve in Bamenda Province.

252. *Medical and Health Services.* The Rural Health Centre maintains a small staff of Health Visitors who make regular visits to the villages in the Bakweri area. The Medical Field Unit has been established to deal with epidemics as they arise, to survey and enumerate diseases suitable

for mass treatment and other methods of eradication, and to organise treatment after the surveys have been made. One 60 bed hospital is also being built.

Leprosy Control. Leprosy is very common in Nigeria. Control by all available methods gives great hopes of eventual eradication by the slow but steady processes which the plan provides. The two capital grants will assist the two Missions in the Southern Cameroons to open a Leper Settlement in each of the two provinces.

253. *Telecommunications Development.* In addition to the projects indicated in the estimates, the sum of £4,500 has been made available for the completion of other trunks in the Cameroons as funds and executive capacity may permit. When the Ten Year Plan was revised a number of proposed projects had to be deleted including some in the Cameroons and the £4,500 at present unallocated will be used to undertake one or other of those Cameroons projects. Final selection of the project has yet to be made.

254. *Veterinary Development.* The estimates are self-explanatory. The object of the plan is to provide the best state of health possible for economic livestock, the production of higher quality animal by-products and so indirectly to better the standard of living of the people whose lives are so closely associated with the soil.

255. *Rural Water Supplies.* £8,000 has been provided for the Cameroons Province and £8,000 for the Bamenda Province. The object of the provision is to improve springs, catchment tanks, etc., and to sink wells. Work will start in the Bamenda Province in 1952–53 and in the Cameroons in the following year as staff and plant become available. The amount of work that can be done will depend on the amount of free assistance provided by the villagers in the form of sand, staff, etc., or labour.

256. *Helminthiasis Research.* As a result of a visit to Nigeria of Professor R. M. Gordon, M.D., F.R.C.P., Director of the Department of Entomology and Parasitology at Liverpool University in June, 1948, a three year Colonial Development and Welfare Research Scheme R.322 was made at a total cost of £24,700 of which £14,975 was to be a free grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the balance provided by the Nigerian Government.

Filariasis is endemic in the Cross River area of the Eastern Provinces and the rate of infection is as high as 50 per cent. in some areas. Kumba Division in the Cameroons has been selected as the Research Centre on account of the high incidence of the disease which, though not fatal, reduces the efficiency and lowers the general powers of resistance of those infected with it.

Hitherto progress has been restricted by shortage of staff both scientific and departmental. An inspector of works has now however been made available to supervise the construction of the laboratory and housing accommodation required, the completion of which will enable a full programme of research to be undertaken.

257. *Road Development.* The estimates are self-explanatory. Emphasis is laid on the improvement of communications between the Cameroons and the Eastern Region of Nigeria.

258. The above paragraphs describe the plans affecting the Territory under the revised development plan for the next two years. A short description below is given of progress with the plan in the Cameroons during 1951.

Progress in 1951. The shortages of technical staff and of material particularly of cement continue. In spite of this progress has been made in all schemes being undertaken in the Cameroons under the Revised Five Year Development Programme. The position now is :—

259. *Roads.* (See also paragraphs 436–442 below under communications).

Bansara–Mamfe Road. The Munaiya River Bridge is nearly ready and work has started on the bridge over the Aji and Aiya Rivers.

Calabar–Mamfe. From the Calabar end, the road is complete with semi-permanent bridges and is open to traffic as far as mile 84. Construction work has reached the Awa river at mile 86¾ where a bridge is being built. From the Mamfe end progress continues, though slowly because of the difficult nature of the country.

Bamenda Ring Road. Work on the actual road is now almost finished. The Kimbi River Bridge, which will unite the two arms of the road, is under construction.

Feeder Roads, South Cameroons. The resurfacing of the Kumba–Mbonge Road has continued and small re-alignments and cuttings have been made in some of the steeper hills. A new ferry for crossing the Meme is being made. Progress on the other roads has been held up by lack of cement.

Maiduguri–Bama Road. An air reconnaissance was made of the road and its projected prolongation to Fort Lamy by the Public Works Department and French engineers.

260. *Medical.* (See also paragraphs 601–662 below under Public Health.) The Bamenda Hospital is being enlarged to accommodate 110 beds. The Loasis Research Scheme has two laboratories, a generator house and staff quarters under construction. Study of the life history of the fly *Chrysops* continues to make headway and surveys of the incidence of the disease in the human and monkey population are being made. The behaviour and breeding of the biting midge (so-called " sand-fly "), another source of filarial injection, is being investigated. The Cameroons Medical Field Unit continues its research combined with mass treatment and mass vaccination. In Lower Bakossi a study is being made of paragomiasis (a lung-fluke condition) and of pulmonary tuberculosis whilst at Barombi Nbo and Barombi Kollo the control of the snail-conveyed disease schistosomiasis (Bilharzia) is being studied. Tsetse surveys have been made. The local people have been on the whole co-operative, and have been encouraged by the mass treatment which they are receiving.

261. *Rural Water Supplies.* In the South three more wells have been sunk in the Kembong area of Mamfe Division ; further wells have been sunk in Adamawa and Dikwa in the North.

Urban Water Supplies. A water scheme has been made for Victoria and investigations are being made into a supply for the town of Mubi.

262. *Njoke Hydro-Electric Scheme.* Progress was made with building on the site and the construction of overhead transmission lines. A turbine has been delivered to the site and a second turbine to drive a 750 k.w. alternator has been ordered.

Q. 39

263. *Organisation.* The allocation of sums to the Northern and Eastern Regions for the achievement of the Revised Development Plan have been mentioned in paragraph 243 above. Further Regional planning responsibilities are undertaken by the Regional Production Development Boards. These Boards supply funds accruing in the Marketing Boards described in paragraphs 217 onwards for the development of the crops with which those Boards are concerned and the economic benefit of the producers in the course of production.

264. The Boards have strong African representation and one of the nine members of the Eastern Board comes from the Territory. Besides these Production Development Boards there are also Regional Development Boards which make small scale loans to assist production. There is also strong African representation on these Boards. They do not include any members from the Territory but three indigenous inhabitants of the Territory are members of the Cameroons Development Corporation whose activities are of course invaluable to the development of the Territory.

Q. 38

265. *Surveys relating to economic development.* The E.C.A. project for breeding of sorghum and maize was mentioned in paragraph 253 of the 1950 Report. Dr. Karper who was to be in charge was unable to accept the assignment and his place was taken by Professor O. J. Webster of the University of Nebraska. His report is now under consideration by the Nigerian Government.

(b) Public Finance

(i) THE 1949–50 POSITION

Qs. 48, 50, 52

266. During the year 1950–51 there was again an improvement in the financial situation of the Territory, which for the second time since the coming into force of the Trusteeship Agreement showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure. Final figures are not yet available, but the out-turn of revenue and expenditure for the year may be tentatively put at

Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Surplus*
£1,202,000	£998,000	£204,000

267. At the same time the out-turn for the year 1949–50 has been recalculated as follows in the light of figures of actual expenditure and revenue which have since been received from certain private firms and Government Departments and which have been accepted in the place of the estimates previously used:—

	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Surplus*
Original figs. ...	£1,053,000	£743,000	£310,000
Recalculated figs.	£1,106,000	£880,000	£226,000

268. The figures for revenue and expenditure for the Cameroons during each of the years for which these estimates have been prepared are as follows :—

Year	*Thousands of £s.*		
	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Surplus or Deficit*
1944–45	167	305	− 138
1945–46	183	332	− 149
1946–47	241	471	− 230
1947–48	301	541	− 240
1948–49	519	647	− 128
1949–50	1,106	880	+ 226
1950–51	1,202	998	+ 204
1944–51	3,719	4,174	− 455

269. Details of the revenue and expenditure under various heads will be found in Part IV of the Statistical Appendix. The increase in revenue between 1949–50 and 1950–51 was almost entirely attributable to a rise in the returns from Companies tax of £90,000 over the previous year's total which, it should be noted, included £164,000 in respect of arrears for previous years. The principal increases in expenditure were in respect of education, medical services, police and administration, the latter including assistance to Native Authorities in respect of projects for local improvements.

270. Future prospects are of a continuing increase in expenditure, especially on roads, in respect of which the Nigerian Government has approved a programme of construction of which the total cost is estimated at some £900,000, to be financed from the fund referred to in the next paragraph.

271. The establishment of a Fund to finance capital works of this nature in the Cameroons was recommended in paragraph 103 of the Report of the Commission on Revenue Allocation which visited Nigeria in 1950 for the purpose of making recommendations regarding the allocation of revenue among the three Regions of Nigeria under the new Constitution. The fact that under that constitution the Regions will, for the first time, have their own sources of revenue and will be arranging their own expenditure under their own laws, instead of merely disbursing monies voted to them by the Government of Nigeria, makes the problem of establishing such a fund somewhat complex, but arrangements have now been made to give effect to the intention which animated the Commission's proposals, and a Cameroons Development Fund was created in March, 1951, with an initial contribution of £350,000. Provision was also made in the 1951–52 Nigerian Estimates for a further £200,000 to be credited to this Fund. It is intended that similar contributions should be made to the Fund in future years when the estimated revenue derived from the Cameroons is in excess of the estimated expenditure. As stated in paragraph 262 of the 1950 edition of this report, it is not the intention of the Administering Authority or the Nigerian Government to take into account the fact that the Nigerian Government has in effect been paying large subsidies to the Cameroons in past years.

272. Future prospects as regards revenue are of a gradual rise due to the economic development of the territory. However, the fall in rubber prices from their 1950 peak and the devastation of the banana plantations

caused by recent tornados will have an adverse effect on company profits, which are the source of the Territory's most lucrative tax, Companies Tax. The production of cocoa and groundnuts also declined in the 1950–51 season and the prospects of revenue from these sources can hardly be regarded as encouraging. Cocoa, while not new to the area as a plantation crop, may not be easily established as a peasant cultivator's crop.

(II) BUDGET PROCEDURE

273. *Nigerian Budget.* The procedure described in this section was that obtaining during the year under review. The introduction of new constitutional arrangements with effect from January, 1952, will entail modifications to that procedure in future years.

Q. 49

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

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

276. Thereafter the Bill is submitted to a Select Committee, which includes all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, for consideration of the departmental estimates in detail. Heads of Departments are required to attend where necessary in order to provide any further information which may be required by members of the Committee. In Select Committee the Financial Secretary submits his latest revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year and seeks approval to any modifications in the draft estimates for the new year, the need for which has become apparent since they were drafted. The report of the Select Committee is then submitted to the Council by resolution for adoption, and the Bill as amended in Select Committee is read a third time and passed.

277. A Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council meets regularly to consider applications for expenditure supplementary to that shown in the estimates, the need for which was unforeseen at the time of their preparation, and which could not be deferred without detriment to the public service. Its membership consists of the Chief Secretary

to the Government, the Financial Secretary and all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. A report of the Finance Committee is submitted to every meeting of the Legislative Council for endorsement.

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

(*a*) The Government share of the tax collected in the region under the Direct Taxation Ordinance, 1940 ; and

(*b*) other revenues which the Governor has " declared regional ".

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

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

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

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

282. *Native Administration Budgets.* Native administration estimates are drawn up in draft for each native treasury by the district officer and native administration in collaboration and discussed by him with the native authority or authorities concerned. The draft is then sent to the Chief Commissioner through the resident for approval. Responsibility for the framing of their estimates will be vested in the Finance Committees appointed by the native authorities, so soon as they have reached the stage when they can undertake it.

283. Payments are made by the native administration treasurer on vouchers certified by him and countersigned by the district officer. Expenditure shown on vouchers is brought to account under each head and item in a vote service ledger and entered daily in a cash book which is balanced monthly.

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

285. The native administration treasurer is in general control of accounting procedure subject to the supervision of the district officer. A supervisor of native treasuries, paid by the native authorities, assists the district officer by checking all native treasury and native court accounts, and all revenue-earning receipt books.

(c) Taxation

General

Q. 59

286. Direct taxes are levied under two Ordinances—the Direct Taxation Ordinance (Cap. 54, Laws of Nigeria) and the Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 92). Natives of the Trust Territory, in common with natives of Nigeria other than in the township of Lagos, pay tax under the former Ordinance ; the Income Tax Ordinance applies to all persons not subject to tax under the Direct Taxation Ordinance and includes non-natives, bodies of persons, companies and natives within the township of Lagos. The fundamental distinction between the two Ordinances is that the Income Tax Ordinance aims at individual assessments based on written returns of income, while the basis of tax imposed under the Direct Taxation Ordinance is an enquiry by administrative officers into the wealth of each community and an assessment of tax based on a percentage of estimated annual income. The main indirect taxes are export and import duties imposed by the Central Legislature of Nigeria, excise duties and licences.

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

Taxation Under The Direct Taxation Ordinance

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

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

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

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

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

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

294. These are the only methods in the South by which the Direct Taxation Ordinance is now applied. The principle of direct taxation which had been introduced by the German Government was continued under the British administration, although at that time there was no direct taxation in the adjacent Provinces of South-Eastern Nigeria. In the early years, methods of assessment were coloured by experience gained in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. Since direct taxation was introduced into the Eastern Provinces in 1928, procedure in the Cameroons Province has come more and more into line with Eastern Province methods, and the system of lump sum assessment has gradually given way to that of a flat rate which appears to be considered preferable by the people themselves, and is paid by the vast majority of taxpayers. There are individual assessments for the wealthier Africans. In making individual assessments in respect of the latter, the general practice is for assessment committees of the native authorities to furnish to the district officer a list of persons whom they consider to be in receipt of incomes on which tax at the approved rate would exceed the flat rate, and to indicate the amount that they consider it would be equitable for these persons to pay. Only in rare cases has it become the practice to call for written returns of income, and the ascertainment of income and assessment proceed in accordance with such methods as commend themselves to the tax collection authorities or their assessment committees.

295. *Rates.* The rate of tax varies in different districts of the territory ; the rates are set out in the Statistical Appendix. Taxes are collected in cash, and cannot be paid in kind or commuted for labour or other types of service. Any person who without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person charged, refuses or neglects to pay any tax payable by him under the Ordinance, is liable to a fine of £100 or to imprisonment for one year, or both. Compulsory labour is not exacted in default of the payment of taxes.

Q. 62

296. *Default.* The very great majority of prosecutions for offences against the Direct Taxation Ordinance are tried in the native courts. During 1951 there were 256 prosecutions in the Victoria Division of Cameroons Province resulting in the imposition of fines ranging from 5s. to 40s. There was one prosecution in Adamawa. Figures for prosecutions for tax default in respect of the other parts of the Territory are not yet available.

297. *Retention by Native Authorities.* The policy in accordance with which native authorities retain much the greater portion of direct tax has already been discussed. Of the sum payable as direct tax by each taxpayer an amount is fixed by law as a capitation payment to Government regional funds, uniform throughout particular areas. The rates of capitation tax paid to regional funds throughout the different areas of the Trust Territory are 1s. per adult male taxpayer in Dikwa division and those portions of the territory administered as part of Adamawa Province, 9d. per adult male taxpayer for that part of the territory administered with Benue Province, 5d. per adult male taxpayer in Bamenda Province, and 3d. per adult male taxpayer in the Cameroons Province. These rates, as will be seen from the taxation tables in the Statistical Appendix, represent some 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. of the tax payable by adult males. Q. 63

298. *Tax and N.A. Salaries.* A number of Chiefs receive salaries from native authority revenue, the major part of which comes from tax. These salaries include:— Q. 64

	£
The Lamido of Adamawa	2,500
The Emir of Dikwa	1,800
The President, Victoria Federated Council ...	500

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

INCOME TAX

299. *Nigerian Inland Revenue Department.* The Nigerian Inland Revenue Department is responsible for the administration of the Income Tax Ordinance under which persons defined as "non-natives" deriving their incomes from, or receiving their incomes in, the Cameroons are subject to Income Tax. The Department administers the taxation affairs both of individual "non-natives" resident in the Cameroons and of companies of the Cameroons Development Corporation which have their headquarters in the Cameroons or otherwise operate there. Q. 60

300. The rates of tax were not altered during the year and remain as follows:—

(*a*) Individuals.

Either (i) At a minimum rate of 4½d. in the £ on total income (i.e. before the granting of personal reliefs);

Or (ii) On a graduated scale ranging from 4½d. in the £ on the first £200 of chargeable income (i.e. after the granting of personal reliefs) to 15s. 0d. in the £ on chargeable income in excess of £10,000 whichever of (i) or (ii) results in the higher figure.

(*b*) Companies and the Cameroons Development Corporation.
At a standard rate of 9s. 0d. in the £ on total income.

301. Tax may be paid by two equal instalments as a general rule. Arrangements have been made, however, whereby certain employees may pay their tax in monthly instalments by the use of monthly bankers

orders ; these arrangements have been extended to the employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation.

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

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

INDIRECT TAXATION

Q. 65

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

(d) Money and Banking

Qs. 53–55

305. *Currency.* The currency in circulation is a West African currency issued by the West African Currency Board in London on behalf of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It consists of notes of 20–shilling and 10–shilling denominations : copper alloy coins of denominations florin, shilling and sixpence ; and nickel bronze coins of denomination threepence, penny, half-pence and tenth-penny. Notes, alloy coins and nickel bronze threepences are legal tender up to any amount ; nickel pence, half-pence and tenth-pence are legal tender up to one shilling. The currency is inter-changeable with sterling at par (subject to remittance charges). Currency is issued to the Bank of British West Africa or Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) as required, against payment to the West African Currency Board in London or against deposit of currency of equivalent value with the agents of the West African Currency Board in one of the West African Colonies.

306. The total circulation of West African currency in Nigeria and the Cameroons at the 31st March, 1951, was £39,240,111 compared with £31,576,725 at the 31st March, 1950. It is impossible to state how much of this amount relates to the Territory. The amount of currency in circulation is over six times the amount in circulation at the beginning of the war and over twice the amount in circulation at the end of the war.

307. The backing of the currency is represented by investments and cash holdings of the West African Currency Board representing a total cover of 109 per cent. The West African Currency Board is the sole issuing authority in the Territory and is represented by a currency officer in Nigeria.

Q. 54

308. *Legislation.* The laws and regulations covering the issue and circulation of the currency are Nigerian Ordinance No. 11 of 1916 and the West African Coinage Order of 1938.

Qs. 55, 56

309. *Banks and Savings Banks.* The only bank in the Territory is the branch of Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonies and Overseas) at Victoria. This bank is registered in Great Britain with a capital of £10,000,000.

310. There is, however, a Post Office Savings Bank organised on lines similar to those of the corresponding institution in the United Kingdom which operates throughout Nigeria and the Territory. Within the Territory itself Post Office Savings Bank facilities are provided at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda post offices. Deposits are accepted in multiples of 1s. up to £500 in any financial year (1st April to 31st March) with a maximum of £2,000, and interest is paid at 2½ per cent. per annum. Withdrawals up to a maximum of £3 may be made on demand and of larger amounts by giving a few days' notice.

311. During the calendar year 1951, 4,284 deposits totalling £40,634 were made at the six offices in the Territory. During the same period 2,394 withdrawals totalling £18,583 were made at these offices. At the close of 1951, the total of the credit balances of the accounts opened at these offices was £64,027. This does not necessarily mean that the owners of these accounts are all resident in the Cameroons. It is possible for a person normally resident in the Cameroons to operate his Savings Bank account at any Post Office in the Cameroons or Nigeria. It is therefore likely that some deposits and withdrawals on Cameroons accounts were made in Nigeria during the year 1951 but no figures of these are available.

312. *Loans to assist production.* Small scale loans to assist production are made by the Regional Development Boards. The principle of these were mentioned in paragraph 303 of the 1950 Report. No details of the Eastern Regional Development Board loans for 1951 are at present available. The Northern Regional Development Board did not make any loans to inhabitants of the Territory in 1950-51. The activities of these Boards must be distinguished from those of the Regional Production Development Boards which make outright grants to assist production. The most important assistance given to the Territory by these Boards was the grant of £165,000 for coffee production in Bamenda Province. The grant from the Northern Board for agricultural resettlement in Gwoza is also under consideration. Q. 57

313. *Exchange Control.* Exchange Control procedure in the Territory is governed by the provisions of the Nigerian Exchange Central Ordinance and similar to that obtaining in the United Kingdom. The restrictions on the transfer of funds outside the scheduled territories as defined in U.K. Exchange Control legislation are generally designed to allow current payments but to restrict transfers of a capital nature.

(e) Natural Resources

314. Almost the only natural resource of the Territory is its land. The ports of Tiko, Bota and Victoria, important though they are to the economic developments of the Territory are largely man-made and are not natural harbours. Except for the Cross River which carries goods to and from Mamfe and surrounding country in the months when it is swollen with the rains the rivers and waterways are of little economic benefit; on the contrary they are often a barrier to communications through the cost entailed in bridging them. The Territory has no known mineral resources. Qs. 81–89

315. *Land Distribution.* No detailed survey of land distribution or utilisation has been undertaken.

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

ESTIMATED LAND UTILISATION

	Arable		*Forest*		*Other land(c)*	*Total*
	Planta-tions(a)	*Peasant (b)*	*Reserves*	*Other*		
	square miles					
Cameroons Province:						
Victoria	118	420	—	720	2,075	1,166
Kumba			694	1,301		4,162
Mamfe	—	380	940	199	2,802	4,321
Total	118	800	1,634	2,220	4,877	9,649
Bamenda Province ...	—	1,500	510	—	4,922	6,932
Areas in:						
Benue Province ...	—	60	—	620	706	1,386
Adamawa Province ...	—	1,600	5	5,995	3,365	10,965
Bornue Province ...	—	1,250	15	1,015	2,869	5,149
Total	118	5,210	2,164	9,850	16,739	34,081
	per cent.					
Cameroons Province:						
Victoria and Kumba	2	8	13	38	39	100
Mamfe	—	9	22	5	64	100
Total	2	8	17	23	51	100
Bamenda Province ...	—	22	7	—	71	100
Areas in:						
Benue Province ...	—	4	—	45	51	100
Adamawa Province ...	—	15	—	55	30	100
Bornu Province ...	—	24	neg.	20	56	100
Total	neg.	16	6	28	50	100

(*a*) Areas under crops.

(*b*) Including fallow land, much of which can be used for pasture.

(*c*) Pasture and waste.

316. *Land Use.* Much of the effort of the Agricultural Department in the Territory, which is described in more detail in paragraphs 343 onwards, is devoted to seeing that better use is made of the available land resources. Measures to counter erosion have been undertaken in the grazing lands of Bamenda Province and the Mambila Plateau. The number of cattle allowed to graze on the grasslands has been controlled by native authority legislation. Contour farming is practised at the agricultural station at Bambui, which demonstrates erosion control, and farmers are encouraged to adopt control measures in suitable areas. The measures for forest conservation are described in paragraphs 379 to 387. The main object

of forest policy is the production of the maximum benefit to the greatest number from the minimum amount of forest which is essential for the well-being of the Territory.

317. *Geological Survey.* During the first half of the year a Geologist continued systematic mapping of the igneous and metamorphic rocks of the eastern part of Bamenda Province. After a period of leave the Geologist returned to the Cameroons to commence a mineralogical and petrological investigation of Mount Cameroon. No mineral deposits of commercial value were found. Q. 81

318. *Land Survey.* In addition to routine surveys of parcels of land required for various public purposes and for private leases, a special contour survey covering about six square miles near Wulgo in Dikwa division was made in connection with the planning of a rice irrigation scheme in the Lake Chad area (see paragraph 357).

LAND TENURE AND LAND LAW

319. *Tenure Systems.* The laws and customs affecting land tenure among the indigenous inhabitants are not uniform. In Dikwa division, briefly, it may be said that three forms of land tenure are prevalent: under the first, the most primitive and prevalent among the aboriginal inhabitants, property in land is vested in the chief of the clan community as trustee; under the second, all land is regarded as vested in the Emir, and rights of occupancy at the discretion of the Emir are recognised; under the third, which applies almost always to particular types of soil, while the sovereign title of the Emir is recognised, the fruits of labour spent in improving the land are secured to the occupier. Q. 83

320. In the Bamenda Province, in the chieftainship areas, native custom holds that the Fon (or clan head) disposes of all land within the clan area, but subject to good behaviour every member of the clan is secure in the enjoyment of a share of the area.

321. Over the greater part of the Territory native custom with regard to land tenure is that within the recognised limits of a community (generally a village) each family cultivates its own separate holding. If there is waste land at the disposal of the community, these holdings can be extended or fresh holdings created; the individual who first clears and cultivates a part of the forest has an undisputed claim to it provided the forest is within the sphere of the community in which he is a member. Such an individual can cultivate his holding without restriction or sanction, and such holding becomes his individual property so long as he remains in occupation of it. On his death his heir inherits it. If, however, the holding is left unoccupied or expressly surrendered or pawned, it can be taken over by any member of the same community. As a general rule the new occupier cannot interfere with permanent crops such as palm or cocoa trees actually planted by the original owner, the produce of such trees remaining the property of the person who planted them, and the new occupier having the right to cultivate only the land between the trees. Should the newcomer be a stranger the consent, whether formal or implied, of the village as a whole is necessary. All unoccupied land is the property of the village community as against all other communities or members of other communities. It is doubtful if its control is vested particularly in the village head or elders, provided a stranger is not involved; it would seem, rather, that no one cares whether it is cultivated or not, or who cultivates it, always providing that no stranger trespasses on it. If another

community or a member of another community seeks to establish rights over any portion of the village lands, the whole village will protect the threatened interests of any of its members, and from the communal protection of village land against the trespassing stranger, or the improvident individual who seeks to give a stranger rights over his own holding without permission, originates the inexact use of the word "communal" in regard to local land tenure. Such tenure can perhaps be more accurately described as individual occupation within the boundaries of the lands of the village community.

Q. 84

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

323. All land in the Territory (excepting areas over which title had been granted before the Ordinance was applied or, in the case of natives, prior to March, 1916), was declared by the Ordinance to be native land under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, without whose consent no title to occupation and use is valid. The Ordinance directs that the Governor shall hold and administer the land for the use and common benefit of the natives and that, in the exercise of his powers he shall have regard to their laws and customs.

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

325. In the case of all other persons, no title is valid which has not been conferred by the Governor, who is empowered to grant rights of occupancy for definite or indefinite terms, to impose conditions, and to charge a rent. The Ordinance lays down maxima of 1,200 acres for agricultural grants and of 12,500 for grazing purposes. The first grant of this latter type in the Territory's history was made during the year. It was a grant of 5,600 acres for cattle rearing near Santa, Bamenda Province.

326. The Ordinance confers on the Governor power to fix compensation payable by the holder for damage done to native interests in the exercise of the rights granted to him: enables the Governor to revise the rents from time to time: and reserves the power to revoke a grant in the event of breach by the holder of the terms and conditions of his title or if the land is required for public purposes. In the latter event compensation is paid to the holder.

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

328. *Land for Public Purposes.* The Land and Native Rights Ordinance provides that rights of occupancy granted by the Governor may be determined if the land is required for public purposes. These are defined as being exclusive Government or general public use, the carrying out of reclamations or sanitary improvements, the laying out of Government stations, the planning of rural development or settlement schemes, the control of land contiguous to a port or to a railway, road or other public work provided from public funds the expenditure of which will enhance the value of such land, and requirements of the land for mining purposes. Q. 86

329. In the case of rights of a customary nature not held under formal grant from the Governor, power to revoke derives from the general control vested in him by the Ordinance whereunder the use and occupation of all land is regulated according to the common benefit. The same control is exercised when waste or virgin land not being in the occupation of any native or native community, and over which therefore no right of occupancy exists, is set aside for public purposes.

330. When rights of whatever kind are revoked the Ordinance specifies that compensation shall be paid for unexhausted improvements for disturbance. Areas set aside for public purposes during 1951 were:—

Southern Cameroons

(*a*) 372 acres for a Government Station at Wum, a new Divisional Headquarters in Bamenda Province.

(*b*) 105 acres for a Government Station at Nkambe, a new Divisional Headquarters in Bamenda Province.

(*c*) 55·4 acres for an extension to the Government Station at Buea, Cameroons Province.

(*d*) 10·26 and 8·25 acres for Customs Preventive Posts at Misso and Nyan, both in the Kumba Division of Cameroons Province.

(*e*) 114 acres for an extension to the Government Station at Mamfe, Cameroons Province.

Northern Cameroons

331. Three hundred and two acres of land at Mubi were acquired during the year by Government to provide a Government Residential area for the increased Government Senior Service Staff in the Northern area. Seventeen acres were also acquired at Mubi for the Mubi Government Hospital. In addition:—

(1) A right of occupancy over 3·67 acres was granted to the Roman Catholic Mission for a church and residence at Bazza.

(2) The following rights of occupancy were granted to trading companies during the year:

(*a*) Societe Commerciale De L'Ouest Africain Ltd. Trading Plot of 1·377 acres at Mubi.

(*b*) Messrs. Vivian Younger and Bond Ltd. Trading Plot of 1·38 acres at Mubi.

332. For the small areas in the Trust Territory to which the Land and Native Rights Ordinance does not apply, i.e., those held under freehold or leasehold tenure mentioned above, acquisition can be effected under the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance. By it, the Governor is empowered to acquire land absolutely or on lease for purposes identical with those mentioned above upon giving due notice and upon payment of compensation, the basis of assessment being the value of the land or interest in the open market. No land was acquired under this Ordinance in 1951.

Q. 87

333. *Land Holdings of Various Groups.* The total area of the Territory is 34,081 square miles. Of this some 12 square miles are held by Government, and some 450 square miles are held by the Cameroons Development Corporation, trading companies, missions and non-indigenous inhabitants. All lands not so held are native lands. No information exists on the types of indigenous tenure which obtain in each area as would enable an estimate to be made of the predominance of individual, "family", extended kinship, or village-group rights. Throughout the greater part of the Territory, holdings are principally in the hands of "extended families".

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

Southern Areas

Province and Division	*Government Stations*	*Customs Purposes*	*Aerodromes*	*Hospitals*	*Agricultural and Educational Institutions*	*Miscellaneous*	*Total in Acres*	*Equivalent in Hectares*
Bamenda Province	1,338	57	—	39	3,074	10	4,518	1,829
Cameroons Province:								
Mamfe ...	463	—	278	—	—	—	741	300
Kumba...	608	62	—	—	7	—	677	274
Victoria	895	23(*a*)	101	52	302	58	1,431	579
Acres ...	3,304	142	379	91	3,383	68	7,367	2,983

(*a*) Includes Customs Preventive Stations at Tiko, previously omitted.

Northern Areas

Area administered with Adamawa Province	779 acres (315 hectares)
Dikwa Division	339 acres (137 hectares)

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

336. During 1951 the following major grants of native land were approved but await demarcation and survey. All lie in the Bamenda Province :—

Eastern Region Production Board :

1,200 acres near Santa for agricultural purposes (coffee growing).

5,600 acres near Santa for cattle rearing.

Cameroons Baptist Mission:

1,200 acres near Njinikom for a leper settlement.

12,500 acres near Njinikom for cattle rearing.

337. In addition, agreement has at last been reached on a long outstanding claim to title deriving from the Imperial German Government covering an 1,150 acre oil palm estate at Bwenga in Victoria Division. Government has been unable to agree that a claim to the freehold had been established ; but in view of the quality of work done, social services established, and equities of the situation has approved grant of a right of occupancy. Fifteen other grants covering a total of 200 acres are under consideration. Since the formalities are still incomplete, they are not included in the table below. The only change of any importance from 1950 is that of 179 acres added to the area held by Mission societies.

Holder	*Freehold*	*Leasehold*	*Total in acres*	*Equivalent in hectares*
Cameroons Development Corporation	—	252,742	252,742	102,325
Trading Companies ...	33,907	362	34,269	13,874
Individuals	3,820	3	3,823	1,548
Missions	2,671	1,404	4,075	1,650
Total	40,398	254,511	294,909	119,397

338. Thus of the 460 square miles previously alienated, 395 square miles are now leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation. The individuals referred to in the above table are all British, and the trading companies are registered in Great Britain. The bulk of the Mission holdings (2,671 acres) is in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, but some are held by a Swiss Evangelical Mission, and several other Missions have smaller holdings. At present about 20 per cent. of the lands leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation have been productively developed.

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

340. *Population pressures.* It was stated in paras, 307 and 309 of the 1949 report that the only two areas in the Territory where there was any population pressure on land were in parts of Mubi District, Adamawa and among the Bakweri of Victoria Division. What is being done in Q. 85

Mubi is set out in the following paragraph. The steps taken to improve the situation in the Bakweri area are described in paras. 485 to 498 of the section below on Social Advancement. The Bakweri problem is very much more than the amelioration of a limited amount of land shortage; it is a social problem involving the regeneration of a people.

341. *Land Usage.* In Mubi District propaganda is still being kept up to stimulate improved farming methods in the plains. This work is beginning to take effect for the District Head has started small schemes to move people from the eroded slopes in the hills to the plains. Funds have been allocated by the Mubi District Council to help this work and the Adamawa Native Administration are also offering financial aid from central Native Administration funds. Investigations will be made in the future to see whether larger resettlement schemes are possible. This may not be easy to achieve as the people in the hills are still extremely conservative. Superphosphate fertilisers were introducd on a large scale to Mubi District this year but owing to good rains and good crops all over the country their effect has not been so noticeable as it might have been. Nevertheless certain hill farmers have taken an interest and see the benefits of using artificial fertiliser.

Q. 89

342. *Rural Indebtedness.* Rural indebtedness is fortunately not a serious problem in the Territory.

(f) Agriculture

Q. 96

343. *Public Services.* The general supervision of agriculture in the Territory is the responsibility of the Inspector General of Agricultural and of the Eastern and Northern Regions at Enugu and Kaduna. For the Northern areas of the Territory more direct control is exercised by the agricultural officers stationed at Maiduguri and Yola. These are assisted within the Territory by a staff of trained African assistants employed by Government and the native authorities. The Dikwa native authority maintains from its own funds an agricultural service advised by the agricultural officer at Maiduguri.

344. For the Southern Cameroons there is a Senior Agricultural Officer stationed at Bamenda, who is in charge of Agricultural work in Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces. One Agricultural Assistant and two Field Overseers are stationed in Cameroons Province and the remainder of the staff are in Bamenda Province. A Cocoa Survey Officer is stationed at Buea and has a staff of 8 Field Overseers all in Cameroons Province.

345. An Agricultural Experimental Station of nearly 1,600 acres in size is established near the Provincial Headquarters at Bamenda, and there are five Demonstration Farms in the Province. There are experimental Cocoa Plots in Mamfe and Kumba Divisions, Cameroons Province, and two Cinchona Plots in Kumba Division. In the latter Division negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of land for a Provincial Farm near Kumba. The Cocoa Survey Officer and his Assistants are engaged in surveying cocoa for signs of swollen shoot and other diseases, and improving the quality of cocoa.

PRODUCTION METHODS

Q. 100

346. *Food Supply.* The Territory is more than self-sufficient in the production of most foodstuffs. The only foods imported in quantity are sugar, palm oil, fresh fruit and salt. Bamenda Province exports cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, poultry, maize, beans, potatoes, kola nuts, and groundnuts. The cattle go to the Eastern Region of Nigeria or to the Southern

Cameroons for sale, but owing to distribution difficulties there is still a shortage of meat in the Southern Cameroons. The Northern parts of the Territory export cattle, dried fish, ground-nuts, and guinea-corn to Northern Nigeria. There is provision in the Native Authority Ordinance Q. 101 for compelling people of the Territory to plant food for their own benefit but it has not been necessary to apply these provisions.

347. There have been no significant changes during the year in the Q. 97 acreages devoted to the principal agricultural products, and the prepara- Q. 98 tion of arable land devoted to food crops and crops marketed locally remains at around 98 per cent. The other 2 per cent. includes the Cameroons Development Corporation plantations and the Elders and Fyffe's plantation which are so vital to the economy of the Territory. The production of bananas and other crops on the lands leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation and on the Elders and Fyffe's plantation is on the most modern lines. In the other parts of the Territory peasant production is usually by primitive methods though some farmers, e.g., the hill pagans of Bornu and Adamawa, are often most skilful in making the best use of unpromising land by terracing.

348. The following steps were taken during the year to introduce new Q. 99 crops and more modern methods of cultivation outside the plantations area:—

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

349. *Cocoa.* Continued progress is being made in the rehabilitation of Q. 97 abandoned cocoa farms and improvement in the quality of cocoa produced in Cameroons Province. A Cocoa Survey Officer with a team of Assistants has been engaged on this work throughout the year.

350. *Coffee.* Known plantings of coffee in Bamenda Province in 1950 amounted to 328 acres, bringing the total acreage of coffee to 1,035 acres exclusive of the 1951 plantings which are expected to be almost double those of 1950.

The general care and maintenance of coffee farms continues to improve and this has been influenced by the increased price of coffee which at present stands at 2s. 6d. per lb. for the producer. Animal manure is being applied to farms wherever possible.

351. *Demonstrations.* Modern methods of cultivation including rota- Q. 99 tional cropping, the making and use of farmyard manure and compost, contour ridging and other soil conservation measures are demonstrated at all farms under the control of the Agricultural Department and on several of the School Farms in the area.

A tractor unit complete with implements has been in use at Bambui Farm during the year.

352. *Mixed Farming.* There are eleven trained mixed farmers in Bamenda Province who have received grants-in-aid from Government and Native Administration funds. Seven others are at present in training at Bambui Farm.

There have been many applications by farmers for loans from the Regional Development Board but very few have been considered worthy of assistance.

Adamawa

353. *Mixed Farming.* The number of mixed farmers has increased during the year and larger increases this dry season are highly probable. At the end of 1951 season there were 30 in Jada District, 14 in Mubi District and seven in Belel, and four in Maiha District, and six in Michika District. This is a total of 61 out of 191 in Adamawa Emirate. In 1950 there were 25 mixed farmers.

354. *Cotton.* Further issues of cotton seed were made in the Jada and Mubi areas. The crop has grown very well this year and production exceeds local demand and the surplus is being purchased by traders for resale in other parts of Adamawa. Cotton production in these two areas has now reached the stage when a gazetted cotton market would be desirable next season.

355. *General.* The opening of the all season road to Jada this year has had a marked effect on agricultural development in that area. The Agricultural Department have been able to make frequent visits and mixed farming and cotton growing have both been examined with a view to further development. In addition the road has allowed the trading company at Jada to increase its volume of trade in the wet season. This was noticeable with regard to shea nuts which were brought in by the indigenous people on a good scale this year with the possibility of a further increase next season.

Dikwa Emirate

356. *Fertilizer.* The use of 4,000 bags of superphosphate fertiliser issued free to farmers in Bama and Gwoza Districts resulted in a striking increase in yields. Superphosphates will be available on payment in 1952 to farmers who wish to buy it.

357. *Irrigation.* The Lake Chad irrigation scheme near the village of Wulgo, has been held up for lack of staff. A malariologist visited the area in October and his report is expected shortly. (See Para. 650.)

358. *Mixed Farming.* Mixed Farming was successfully extended to Soye in Bama district where a 20 acre demonstration farm was established in April. There are now five mixed farmers there. In Gwoza the peasant is appreciating the benefits of mixed farming and the number of mixed farms increased from five to fifteen. There are now over 40 farmers at Gwoza and Ashigashiya, a village in Gwoza District, who wish to become mixed farmers. Lack of trained staff is the only limiting factor to rapid development.

359. *New activities.* New agricultural activities in the division were:—

(i) Experimental sowing and transplanting of Virginia tobacco which gave promising results. In December, an employee of the British American Tobacco Company gave instruction to farmers in the processes of curing and drying tobacco.

(ii) Starting an orchard nursery and vegetable garden at Gwoza.

(iii) An experiment in mechanised ploughing of the cotton-soil at Logomani. It was not successful owing to a mechanical breakdown. Further experiments in the immediate future are not contemplated.

(iv) Trials on birds-eye pepper, and Sakel type cotton with the intention of large scale distribution to local farmers. Propagation of Allen cotton continues. Four tons of seed were distributed, the yields from which are still being used for local weaving.

360. *Gwoza Settlement Scheme.* An application for a grant of £4,500 was submitted to the Northern Region Production Development Board in connection with the Gwoza agricultural and resettlement scheme. The application was considered by the Board in December. The scheme is designed to replace the haphazard drift of pagans from the hills to the plains with controlled direction. As the pagans descend to the plains to relieve the present shortage of land on the hills they ignore or forget the first-rate farming technique which has been evolved and there is inevitable degeneration into shifting cultivation. The scheme is an attempt to bring greater prosperity to the pagans and to seek to improve both their economic and social standards by fostering sound principles of agriculture and increasing crop-production both for local consumption and export.

361. *Pest Control.* No major plant pests have so far been notified. Q. 102
The Cocoa Survey Team referred to above examine areas of suspected cocoa disease in the Territory.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: FISHERIES

362. *Organisation of public services.* The public services in animal Q. 96
husbandry are the responsibility of the Veterinary and Agricultural Departments of Nigeria. The Veterinary Department is primarily concerned with the prevention and control of the diseases of domestic livestock and has established veterinary clinics in the larger towns to provide treatment of sickness and injury to all domestic animals. The Department demonstrates and gives information about proper methods of calf-rearing, castration of scrub-bulls, culling of uneconomical animals, conservation of winter-feeding, herd limitation, rotational grazing, pasture improvement and improvement of the preparation of hides and skins for sale or export. The Department also supervises closely the movement of slaughter cattle along stock routes, to improve conditions of travel and to control disease.

The Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Eastern Region, stationed at Enugu, directs these activities in the Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces and the Director of Veterinary Services, Northern Region, acts similarly in the Bornu, Adamawa and Benue areas through provincial staff. The Senior staff stationed in the Territory during the year were one Senior Veterinary Officer (for seven months) two Veterinary Officers (for five and three months) and two Development Officers (one for four months only). Their subordinate staff included 14 Native Administration Veterinary Assistants.

363. *Fisheries.* While Fisheries do not constitute an important source Q. 103
of food supply, some development is possible both inland and on the Q. 104
coast. Inland the five-acre fish pond started last year at Mamfe is being completed and stocked. It will be fished for the first time next dry season and thereafter it is hoped to arrange for regular cropping by the local people. Owing to continued shortage of trained staff no progress was possible in Bamenda Province. On the coast a team of Gold Coast fishermen has been established. For seven months a Fisheries Assistant was attached to them, but now they are so well organised that he has been withdrawn. The fishermen sell their catch to the Cameroons Development Corporation.

364. Advice has been given to the Bota islanders on the use and care of the seine net bought for them by the Corporation.

365. Reports from the Corporation, whose trawlers have fished the coastal area, do not suggest any prolific concentrations of bottom fish, with the exception of that found in 1949 in Ambas Bay, off Victoria (para. 342 of the 1949 Report). Nevertheless, development of fishing for surface fish by canoes and for surface and bottom fish by small motor fishing vessels will be pursued as soon as resources permit.

366. The traditional method of curing fish is satisfactory for all ordinary purposes.

ANIMALS: MEAT

Animals raised.

Q. 105 367. *Southern Cameroons.* There are some 175,000 cattle on the Bamenda Highlands. These cattle are among the finest in Nigeria. In the heavily forested Cameroons Province there are very few cattle, but a large number of small stock.

368. *Northern Cameroons.*

(i) Dikwa and Northern Adamawa. In the most Northern parts of the Territory, where the country consists mainly of rocky hills, there are a few dwarf cattle kept by the local settled tribes; on the plains there are herds of Shuwa, Red Longhorn and White Fulani cattle which move from one grazing area to another according to the season. The total cattle population is about 100,000 head.

(ii) In Southern Adamawa the northern-most area consisting of thin orchard bush, holds a cattle population of about 50,000 head; they are mainly White Fulani but also include some Adamawa herds.

The central area is of thicker orchard bush, infested with tsetse fly and contains virtually no cattle.

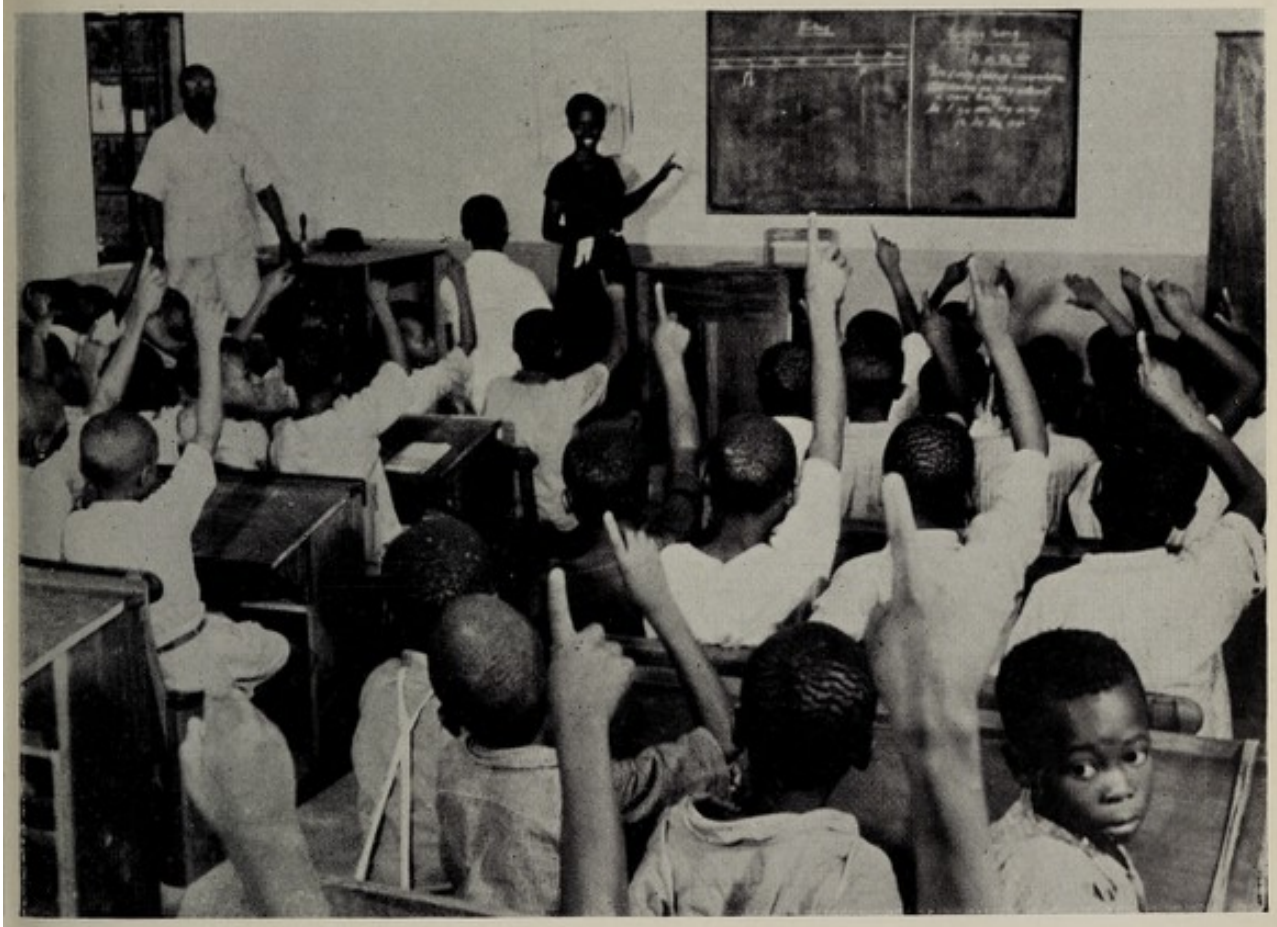
The southern tip of Adamawa contains the high grass-covered hills of Mambilla, where about 100,000 head of White Fulani, Red Longhorn graze with a few Adamawa cattle.

Goats abound in all areas, and sheep are also found everywhere, but in numbers somewhat less than goats.

Meat supply

Q. 106 369. *Southern Cameroons.* Bamenda Province is well supplied with meat and dairy products and exported some 15,000 cattle in 1951 with a large number of sheep and goats. Of the cattle 8,000 went to Southern Nigeria and 7,000 to the Cameroons Province. These cattle together with local small stock did not fully satisfy the Cameroons Province demand for meat. As was explained in paragraph 354 of the 1950 report the Cameroons Mountain has a large area of grassland which has now been shown to be suited for cattle and sheep breeding. Ranching on a large scale would not be profitable but the area could carry numerous African herds, which would improve the Cameroons Province meat supply. The Bakweri people, however, who have traditional rights of uses in the area, for hunting and honey collecting, continue to oppose the use of mountain grassland for cattle. No meat preservation was undertaken. Milk and milk products were consumed in larger quantities in Bamenda Province and there was no surplus available for export.

The Munaiya Bridge nearing completion



An infants' class at a Cameroons Development Corporation Primary School

Road construction: remaking the Victoria–Kumba Road

Victoria General Hospital

A sewing class at the Domestic Science Centre, Kumba

The Central Native Administration Offices, Bama, Northern Cameroons

Mallam Ahmadu, Member of the Northern House of Assembly for Adamawa Division and Member of the House of Representatives, addressing a meeting of the Mubi Town Council

370. *Northern Cameroons.* There is no meat shortage.

The cattle from the Northern Cameroons herds for the beef trade proceed on hoof to the local markets and also along the longer trade routes to the markets of Kano in the North and Eastern Region in the South.

They provide a form of transport in the extreme north where the Shuwa cattle are used as pack animals, and in all areas milk for local consumption and hides for export are produced.

371. *Livestock Investigation Centre, Jakiri.* The Livestock Investigation Centre at Jakiri continued to develop. It provided an effective demonstration of all aspects of improved livestock production in a manner *applicable* to *African owned herds.*

(i) Disease investigation was continued and results of value were applied to the local herds.

(ii) General investigations on dentition, parasites and their control, and on grazing improvement were continued.

(iii) Experimental work on mineral supplements was carried out. Towards the end of the year mineral supplements were issued to local cattle owners. Salvaging bone and blood minerals formerly left to waste must be of ultimate benefit to the animal industry.

(iv) Investigational work on improved breeding continued in two directions viz.:—

(*a*) Recording and selection of good Zebu cattle of local origin.

(*b*) Recording potentialities of crosses with European stock. Some progress towards stabilisation of a hardy hybrid was reported. This work is not yet ready for application to local herds and is not likely to be for a considerable time. Productivity potential is almost double that of local selected Zebus.

Measures against over-stocking, Mambila

372. As was mentioned in paragraph 358 of the 1950 report measures have been taken to prevent over-stocking on the Mambila Plateau by controlled grazing and examining the possible use of new pasture grounds on the Filinga Plateau.

373. The work of controlling grazing on Mambila plateau has continued successfully. It has been agreed that a permit system should be introduced which would greatly assist in checking the number and whereabouts of cattle. This year it has not been possible to issue permits for wet season grazing as details are still being collected and a register made of all cattle owners. The question of dry season grazing control has also been investigated but will still require further investigation and propaganda before any control can be considered.

374. The experimental herd established on the Fillinga Plateau has not been very successful in encouraging others to graze their cattle there. The distribution of tsetse fly is still uncertain in this area but a tsetse survey is scheduled to be carried out next year and if this is successful a large breeding herd will be introduced on to the plateau.

375. *Hides and Skins.* The quality of hides and skins has shown some improvement. The Veterinary Department maintains a service of instruction to butchers and traders in proper methods of flaying and drying. The department also carries out research and instigates treatments against diseases affecting the skins of animals which have a bearing on the quality of the leather produced.

376. *Disease Control.* The Veterinary Department maintains a high standard of health in breeding herds by prophylactic inoculations, treatment and control of outbreaks of disease as they occur. To protect breeding herds from infection by trade cattle in passage, the Department has established and staffed inspection stations and control posts, where the trade cattle are inspected and inoculated.

Southern Cameroons

377. The comparative freedom from major cattle diseases continued.

Every precaution to ensure exclusion of rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia was taken.

Diseases of importance that were recorded in 1951 included

(*a*) Tuberculosis.

(*b*) Heartwater (Rikettsia).

(*c*) Blackquarter.

(*d*) Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.

(*e*) Trypanosomiasis.

(*f*) Foot and Mouth.

With regard to (*a*) Tuberculosis, all government stock was tested with tuberculin. Plans were made to test Milking stock used to supply towns.

(*b*) Heartwater. Vectors are very common but local stock appears to have considerable resistance. The disease is a grave risk to imported stock.

(*c*) and (*d*) were adequately controlled by use of some ¼ million doses of vaccines. Losses were sporadic and only a few unimportant outbreaks were reported.

(*e*) Trypanosomiasis. Occasional cases were seen in certain areas. One large outbreak and one smaller one occurred. Treatment with antrycide was spectacularly successful.

Losses from parasitic conditions were not negligible. Success was met in the drive to popularise Anthelmintics and tick repellants. 40,000 Anthelmintic treatments were given.

Northern Cameroons

378. The most serious diseases with which the Veterinary Department have to contend are Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia and Rinderpest, but neither of these diseases appeared in Mambilla in 1951. In Dikwa however twenty-eight herds were reported as infected with Rinderpest as against only four in 1950. There was however a decrease in pleuro-pneumonia, only four herds being reported as infected in 1951 compared with 100 in 1950.

(g) Forests

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

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

(*a*) The climatic and physical condition of the country must be preserved by the control, by maintenance or rehabilitation of vegetation, of rainwater run-off in those areas where lack of control would cause damage to other lands or waterways and endanger the water supplies and soil fertility.

(*b*) The supply in perpetuity of all forms of forest produce to satisfy the wants of the people must be assured by the acquisition and preservation of an adequate forest estate.

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

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

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

384. The other method which has been employed hitherto in these Provinces is to persuade native authorities themselves, by virtue of section 22 of the Forestry Ordinance, to constitute native administration forest reserves, the management of which is undertaken by the native authorities concerned. This policy has enormous advantages in that it places the care of the forests in the hands of the people directly concerned in its preservation and ensures that all profit derived from it must accrue to the community which own the land, and every forest reserve so far constituted in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces is a native administration forest reserve.

385. The figures of forest reserve in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces is as follows :—

Constituted Government Reserves. Nil.

Constituted Native Administration Reserves

	Area of Reserved square miles
Cameroons Province:	
Victoria Division	Nil
Kumba Division—	
Southern Bakundu	83
Korup...	313
Banbuko	118
Rumpi Hills	177
Barombi Lake	3
	694
Mamfe Division—	
Kembong	393
Takamanda	252
Nta-Ali	128
Mbo	167
	940
Bamenda Province:	
Nkom-Wum	44
Mbembe	109
Fungom	327
Bali-Ngemba	6
Bafut-Ngemba	23
Fuel Reserves	1
	510

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

	Per cent.
Bamenda Province	7·4
Mamfe Division	21·7
Kumba Division	16·7
Victoria Division	Nil

Q. 91

386. *Forest Products.* The following quantities of timber and firewood were produced during the years ended 31st March, 1949, 1950, and 1951 :—

	1949 *cubic feet*	1950 *cubic feet*	1951 *cubic feet*
Logs	59,347	131,409	218,654
Lumber	100,401	75,000	58,718
Hewn Wood	790	1,300	500
Split Wood	9,600	9,850	8,800
Round Wood	1,760	1,300	800
Firewood	129,575	148,760	122,700

Total equivalent in round timber removed from the forest:—

1949—536,001 cubic feet (value estimated at £17,251).
1950—613,509 cubic feet (value estimated at £19,455).
1951—660,907 cubic feet (value estimated at £42,376).

The large increase in the estimated value is due to a new schedule of values of forest produce brought into force in 1951.

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

(h) Mining

388. *Mineral Resources.* Mineral resources so far located in the Territory are not of economic value. Q. 92

An oil exploration licence was held in 1951 by the Shell D'Arcy Petroleum Development Company. This licence covered Nigeria as well as the Territory, but the Company undertook no work in the Cameroons.

389. *Mineral Rights: Legislation.* All mineral resources are, by Section 3 of the Minerals Ordinance, 1945, vested in the Crown. As no mining has yet been undertaken in the Territory, it has not yet become necessary to consider what steps should be taken to obtain for the inhabitants the benefits of such resources, but it is the policy of the Government to ensure that the mineral resources are developed in the interests of the Territory. Q. 93 Q. 94

390. Legislation relating to mines is contained in the Minerals Ordinance, No. 55 of 1945, the Minerals Regulations, No. 4 of 1946, the Safe Mining Regulations, No. 5 of 1946, and the Explosives Regulations, No. 6 of 1946, the Mineral Oils Ordinance, Cap. 94, and the Radio Active Minerals Ordinance, No. 37 of 1947. This legislation provides for the search for, working and acquisition of minerals, and regulates the grant of prospecting licences and mining leases, provisions regarding water, surveys, possession and purchase of minerals, compensation for any disturbance of the surface rights of occupiers, and damage to or destruction of any crops, economic trees or buildings, and inquiry into accidents.

391. As no mining operations have been undertaken in the territory no steps have been taken to resoil damaged land. Provision is included in the Minerals Ordinance for the restoration of areas which have been worked for mining so that they may as soon as possible become available for ordinary purposes of cultivation. This is effected by individual covenants attached to each mining right or mining lease. Q. 95

(i) Industry

392. As has been explained elsewhere in this report, the economic foundations of the Territory are plantation agriculture in the South and peasant agriculture and cattle rearing elsewhere. In the plantations area there are small up-to-date factories for the processing of palm produce and rubber. Q. 107

393. Outside those areas industry is confined to local handicrafts on a cottage industry basis. These are not on a large scale, but are pursued (usually in the dry season, with farming during the rains) by a householder and his family, with possibly a few friends or relatives, but no paid employees as such, though the craftsman will take in learners.

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

Q. 108 395. *Development possibilities.* There are few immediate possibilities for the development of local handicrafts and industries. Staff to train the people in improved methods is not available and there would be little local market for such industries on account of the smallness of the population and lack of wealth. Attempts have been made with some success in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces to encourage the use of bricks and tiles locally made, but suitable materials are not found everywhere, transport costs are heavy, and few can afford the first cost of building in brick. The Cameroons Development Corporation also manufacture bricks for buildings on their plantations.

Q. 109 396. In paragraph 357 of the 1949 report mention was made of a scheme for butter fat production in the Southern Cameroons. Owing to the difficulty and high cost of transport from the production areas, in Bamenda Province and Southern Adamawa, to railheads it was decided reluctantly to abandon this scheme for developing the manufacture of clarified butter fat and there is little likelihood of its revival in the near future.

Q. 110 397. *Tourism.* In existing conditions there is no chance of any large tourist traffic. There are no hotels and, though the road system is improving, many beautiful parts of the Territory are still difficult of access. For those who make the journey from Nigeria or elsewhere the Cameroon Mountain, the crater lake of Barombi near Kumba, and the Bamenda Highlands provide as attractive scenery as is to be found anywhere in Africa.

(j) Investment

Q. 111 398. Figures are not available for the amount of private capital invested in the Territory by the German owners of plantations before the 3rd of September, 1939, when their enterprises passed to the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property. During 1947 the sum of £850,000 was made available by the Government of Nigeria to the Cameroons Development Corporation for the acquisition by purchase of the enemy assets. The sums ploughed back by the Corporation into the development of the plantations are shown in the Corporation's 1949 Report at attachment F of this report. They include £784,143 for the cost of improvements to concessions.

Q. 112 399. There are five British companies engaged in general trade in the Territory and one British banking organisation. No figures for their investment in the Territory are available. These organisations are registered in the United Kingdom. The only foreign investment in the Territory is that of the Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole. This company, under French ownership, fells timber for export in Kumba Division. No figures of its investment in the Territory are available.

(k) Commerce and Trade

STRUCTURE OF COMMERCIAL LIFE

400. *General.* The vast majority of the inhabitants of the territory are farmers and herdsmen. They sell their surplus products such as guinea-corn, millet, yams, milk, butter, sheep, goats and cattle in the numerous village markets (few of any considerable size), and buy therein their requirements such as cloth, finished garments, ornaments of various kinds, household utensils, whether locally made or imported, cooked foods and kola-nuts. The commodities for export such as cocoa, palm products, castor seed, groundnuts, hides and skins, gutta percha and shea-nuts, are usually taken direct to one of the trading stations operated by the commercial firms. Q. 69

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

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

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

404. *Government Agencies: Commercial Firms.* The only trading agencies of the Territory with whose operations the Government is concerned are the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Nigeria Marketing Boards. The scope, operation and organisation of each have been described in paragraphs 206 and following. The proportion of total trade, foreign and domestic, of the territory controlled by them is not ascertainable. The Cameroons Development Corporation is a Nigerian Corporation created by Ordinance. It pays all normal rates and taxes to the Nigerian Government and receives no special concessions in this respect. Qs. 73–74

405. The United Africa Company Limited, John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited, Messrs. Paterson Zochonis and Company Limited, Messrs. Vivian, Younger and Bond and the London and Kano Trading Company Limited operate trading stations in the territory, and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited operate Nikomba plantation. They are registered in Nigeria in accordance with the Companies Ordinance as well as in the United Kingdom. They are liable to Nigerian taxation both in respect of their profits as limited companies and in respect of the salaries of individual non-natives employed by them, under the Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 92, Laws of Nigeria). They receive no special concessions in this respect. The proportion of total trade for which these agencies are responsible is not ascertainable, nor are there statistics comparing undertakings by indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

DOMESTIC TRADE

Q. 71

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

407. *Northern Areas.* The salient feature of domestic trade is the local exchange of goods between the plainsmen and the townsmen (chiefly Fulani or Hausa) and the hill pagan. The hill tribes, who are usually very industrious farmers, produce guinea-corn, millet, peppers, okra, yams and sweet potatoes ; their other products include raw cotton, thread, some narrow weave cloth, indigo, crude iron, honey, beans, baobab and tamarind leaves.

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

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

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

Q. 72

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

EXTERNAL TRADE AND MARKETING

Qs. 70–75

412. *Trade promotion methods.* The marketing of bananas, the Territory's chief export, is described in paragraph 216 above. The methods of promoting external trade in the interest of the indigenous inhabitants include the establishment of Boards for cocoa, palm oil and groundnut marketing and export, and the payment of prices for primary products which allow the farmer a proper remuneration for his labours and secure

him a reasonable standard of living. Violent fluctuations in price are prevented by the establishment of stabilisation funds. The methods used and the success achieved are described in paragraphs 217 and following, to enable the peasant producer to bring his goods more quickly and cheaply to market. Instruction in improved methods of flaying and drying hides and skins are of assistance in improving the quality of this important export from the territory.

413. *Marketing.* Export industries sell their products through normal trade channels except where the Nigerian or United Kingdom Governments have special marketing schemes, e.g. for cocoa, palm products, etc. Details of these schemes are given in paragraphs 217 and following. Some products such as bananas are sold direct to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom. Importers sell their goods in the normal way. There is no longer any rationing, regulation of supplies (where there is a shortage) or price control. Q. 76

414. In the Kumba and Mamfe divisions co-operative societies play a considerable part in the marketing of cocoa. Further details of these societies are given in paragraphs 422 and following. Q. 90

TARIFFS AND TRADE AGREEMENTS

415. *Tariffs.* In accordance with Article 5 (*a*) of the Trusteeship Agreement, the territory is administered as an integral part of Nigeria and the tariffs are therefore the same. Nigeria does not form part of a Customs Union with the United Kingdom or with neighbouring Colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom and no customs agreements with neighbouring territories are in effect. Qs. 67–77

416. In accordance with Article 6 of the Mandate accepted by His Britannic Majesty for the Cameroons and exercised on behalf of the League of Nations no preferential treatment was accorded to imports from or exports to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, its Colonies or other Dependencies. No modification of this principle in accordance with Article 10 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory has yet been found to be necessary.

417. The customs tariff is purely a revenue tariff and there are no other taxes on imports and exports in addition to customs duties. No subsidies have been granted in respect of goods imported into or exported from the territory.

418. The system of import and export controls is in harmony with that of the United Kingdom and conforms to the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

419. No international Agreements applying to the territory with respect of trade were entered into by the Administering Authority during the year. Q. 66

420. *Concessions.* Concessions in regard to produce and hides and skins exported across the frontier from the British to French Cameroons are covered by Part 2 of the Schedule of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 48) and Order in Council 39/1950. Under this legislation cattle hides, goat-skins, sheep-skins, palm kernels, palm kernel oil and palm oil exported direct across the frontier from the Territory into the French Cameroons are exempt from duty. Q. 68

African foodstuffs however, including such items as groundnuts or groundnut oil, may be exported across the land frontier from the Territory into the French Cameroons free of duty provided that these foodstuffs do not exceed a quantity which the carrier may be expected to

require for his own personal use. African foodstuffs produced in any territory adjoining Nigeria and imported into Nigeria are exempt from import duty under Item 43 (1) of Part 3 of the Schedule of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 48).

(l) Monopolies

Qs. 79–80 421. There are no Monopolies.

(m) Co-operative Societies

Qs. 76–168 422. At the 31st December, 1951, there were thirty-eight Co-operative Societies operating in the Cameroons classified as follows:—

	Total membership.
23 Cocoa Marketing Societies	1,108
4 Coffee Marketing Societies	305
	Total societies involved.
3 Unions of Marketing Societies	24
	Total membership.
1 Co-operative village shop	38
7 Thrift and Loan Societies	166

423. During the year 176 tons of cocoa for export were marketed co-operatively; this is about 10 per cent. of the total crop in the area, the same percentage as in 1950. The task of reorganising the cocoa societies has proceeded slowly; there is a lack of mutual trust amongst many members. The construction of two cocoa stores, one at Kumba and one at Mamfe, was undertaken with funds obtained on loan from the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board.

424. An endeavour made to establish village co-operative societies for the benefit of small cocoa farmers aroused little response. Two obstacles were encountered: (1) some moneylenders are members of the existing marketing societies and opposed to the idea of co-operative credit facilities, (2) suitable persons for appointment as secretaries could not be found.

425. Two co-operative societies marketing arabica coffee grown in the Bamenda area reported a turnover of 8 tons, a smaller tonnage than in previous years. The fall in output was due to the fact that a hulling machine owned by the Agricultural Department was not in use. Two new societies have been formed in the Bakossi area. Their membership grows robusta coffee but none has yet been sold co-operatively. It is believed that installation of milling machinery will make it possible to market the Bakossi coffee on an organised basis.

426. One co-operative village shop has only just been formed. It is at Gwoza in Bornu Province. Although the Thrift and Loan Societies have increased in number they cannot be regarded as very promising; too often there is a fatal lack of interest amongst the members. Efforts to organise savings societies amongst the workers on the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation were continued.

(n) Transport and Communications

Qs. 113–5 427. The following pages describe the existing facilities and services relating to transport and communications. No distinction is made between indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants in their use, ownership or operation.

428. (*a*) *Posts.* There are six post offices with full public facilities and seven postal agencies for the sale of stamps and postal orders and the receipt and despatch of ordinary and registered correspondence. (There were eight agencies in 1950 but that at Mbonge was closed following a burglary in September, 1951).

429. As was explained in paragraph 413 of the 1950 report, a fleet of mail vans went into operation shortly after the beginning of 1950 on the route Victoria—Buea—Kumba—Mamfe—Bamenda to provide a thrice-weekly mail service between the principal towns of the Southern Cameroons. This service unfortunately did not operate satisfactorily during most of 1951 owing to the rapid deterioration of the vehicles after and less than a year's use. The condition of the road is mainly responsible for vehicle failures and servicing is slow and expensive. As a result the service though unsatisfactory is more expensive to maintain than any comparable service in Nigeria. Delivery of a new type of mail van is expected shortly and it is hoped that a more efficient service will be possible by using the new type of vehicle.

430. External mails are exchanged in both directions with Great Britain, Nigeria, Cameroons under French Trusteeship and Fernando Po. These services include: Q. 115

United Kingdom	surface mail from Tiko.
United Kingdom	air mail via Lagos.
Nigeria	surface mail via Calabar and Enugu.
Nigeria	air mail (four services weekly).

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

Victoria	87 sets
Buea	53 sets
Tiko	50 sets
Mamfe	4 sets
Kumba	2 sets

432. A radio-telephone service is to be installed between Buea and Enugu. The equipment for this service is now available but cannot be installed until the necessary terminal buildings have been completed. There is a telephone service between Buea and Duala (Cameroons under French Trusteeship).

433. (*c*) *Telegraphs, cables, and wireless telegraphs.* There are telegraph offices at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda with the following telegraph circuits:— Q. 115

Victoria–Tiko	Land Lines
Tiko–Buea–Kumba	
Buea–Duala (Cameroons under French Trusteeship)	
Tiko–Lagos	Wireless Telegraphs
Mamfe–Lagos	
Mamfe–Enugu	
Bamenda–Lagos	

A wireless telegraph and telephone service was opened at Buea as part of the Eastern Region Police Department wireless network.

434. (*d*) *Broadcasting.* Radio receiving and radio distribution. A special broadcast service from the British Broadcasting Corporation is beamed to West Africa. There is as yet no broadcasting or radio distribution system in the territory, but plans have now been approved for the installation of a powerful broadcasting system in Nigeria. The Nigerian Broadcasting Service, the Department which will put this system into operation, has been established and started work in 1951.

435. All telecommunications systems with the exceptions of a few licensed private telephone systems are owned and operated by the Government of Nigeria. External telecommunications services are the subject of local agreement between the Territory and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship. This agreement limits exchange of traffic to that originating in Nigeria, the Territory, and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, respectively, does not admit of a reply paid service and allows each Administration to retain its own charges.

436. (*e*) *Roads.* The total milage of motorable roads in the Territory in 1951 was 1,470 compared with 1,366 in 1950, 1,347 in 1949 and 1,164 in 1948. Of this total 950 miles are all season roads and 520 miles dry season tracks.

437. *Victoria—Mamfe—Bamenda Road.* Reconstruction is progressing. Many permanent bridges have been installed and a further nine permanent bridges, varying between 16 ft. and 90 ft. are under construction. Bituminous surfacing of the untarred section between Victoria and Kumba has begun. Formation work has been completed on the Bamenda Ring road and all bridge works are in hand or have been completed.

438. *Bama—Fort Lamy.* In Bornu Province reconnaissance for the new Maiduguri Bama—Fort Lamy Road was carried out by air from Maiduguri with French Engineers, the Director of Public Works and the Regional Deputy Director of Public Works Northern Provinces. No work has yet been done in Trust Territory but clearing for a distance of 20 miles from Maiduguri has been carried out. The final line beyond Bama has yet to be decided. Preliminary Investigations have been completed for the Yedseram Bridge at Mubi and design work is now in hand.

439. *Calabar—Mamfe Road* (104 miles). Work on the formation is nearing completion this year and work is progressing on the remaining bridges.

440. *Bansara—Mamfe* (108 miles). Work continues on the major bridging projects and tenders have been invited from selected firms in England for the construction of the 600 ft. span Cross River Bridge. Work on surfacing and drainage continues meantime.

441. Although these roads are being constructed with the object of serving the needs of the Cameroons, the greater part of the mileage is outside Trust Territory.

442. Mention should also be made of the dry-season roads constructed during the year by local authorities or community development projects. In Dikwa for instance Culumba and Gwoza District Councils constructed forty miles of dry season road on their own initiative. In Bamenda there are over 130 miles of Community Development roads, of which 33 are motorable. Some of these have been constructed in very difficult broken country.

443. (*f*) *Railroads.* The only railroad is the light track line serving the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation. There are over 100 miles of the track, which has been repaired and modernised. The line is essential to the working of the plantations.

444. (*g*) and (*h*) *Air.* There is now an air service four times a week between Lagos and Tiko via Benin, Enugu and Calabar (twice a week) and Port Harcourt and Calabar (twice a week. Only five years ago there were no air services to Tiko whatsoever and the quickest route from Lagos was to Duala by air and back by launch.

445. The only airfield in operation in the Territory is at Tiko. The runway has now been completed and is capable of taking medium range aircraft of up to 30 tons in all weathers. There is an airfield at Mamfe which is not at present in use. The possibility of opening a regular air service to Mamfe as an extension of the Lagos—Enugu service is under consideration.

446. A survey for a possible airfield site near Bamenda was made in 1949 when three possible sites were visited. A site at Bali was provisionally selected and special meteorological observations were undertaken in 1950. These were suspended from the end of June, 1951, as it was decided that on meteorological and other grounds the site at Bali would be unsuitable. The examination of other possible sites continues.

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

448. (*i*) *Meteorological Services.* Full meteorological records are kept at Tiko and Mamfe. Records were kept at Bali till June, 1951. Rainfall is measured at twenty-two stations.

449. (*j*) *Shipping Facilities.* Messrs. Elders and Fyffes maintain a steamship service between Tiko and the United Kingdom for the shipping of bananas and mail. This operated at 4- or 5-day intervals during most of 1950. Messrs. Elder Dempster maintained a monthly service between Nigerian ports and Victoria throughout the year. In addition, there is a weekly mail service with Calabar by the Cameroons Development Corporation's motor barge.

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

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

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

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

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

452. (1) *Inland Waterways.* The Mungo and Meme rivers are navigable up river from Tiko and Rio del Rey by shallow draught craft only, and for launches only at the high river season.

453. The Cross river from Mamfe to Calabar is navigable at the height of the rains by small paddle steamers or coasters, and by 4-ton lighters for the greater part of the rest of the year except during February and March when cargoes have to be loaded into canoes to pass the rapids eight miles below Mamfe.

(o) Public Works

Q. 116

454. Road construction has been mentioned above. The most important building projects in the Territory undertaken in 1951 by the Public Works Department were:—

(*a*) New Hospital, Bamenda. Construction is now 80 per cent. complete and similar progress has been made on the tuberculosis pavilion at Bamenda.

(*b*) New hospital, Mubi (Northern Cameroons). The out-patients' block, 3 wards, kitchen and laundry are nearing completion, and work is in hand on the roofs, ceilings and floors.

(*c*) Rural Education Centre, Bambui. The Assembly Hall, Students' cottages and staff quarters are 85 per cent. complete.

(*d*) Agricultural Scheme, Bambui. The Senior Service bungalow and Junior Service quarters have been completed as well as the two six-roomed blocks, the machinery store and the office extension.

(*e*) Men's Elementary Teachers' Training Centre, Mubi. This scheme has been brought to within 10 per cent. of completion. Works on staff and students' quarters and the demonstration school are all in hand.

(*f*) Loiasis Research Station, Kumba. The laboratory, dissecting rooms, generator house, mess block, three chalets for the staff, garages and a temporary rest house have been brought to 60 per cent. completion.

(*g*) Further buildings under Development schemes are the Forestry office, Mamfe (completed), and one C/2 Type Junior Service Quarters for meteorological staff at Mamfe Aerodrome. Under the Public Works Extraordinary programme two double chalets and a type C mess block have been completed for the Catering Rest House at Mamfe, while at Bamenda two additional chalets have been added.

Two Senior Service quarters have been completed at Bamenda and one each at Mamfe, Nkambe and Wum, at Kumba an A3 quarter is 90 per cent. complete and in the Northern region an A3 quarter has been completed at Bama.

The scheme for improvements to the Customs Area at Bota has been completed together with Customs staff lines at Tiko, Warders' lines at Buea and the Wireless Station Buildings at Bamenda.

Thirty Junior Service quarters have been completed in Victoria and another 19 are in hand, the block of quarters at Mamenda is 15 per cent. complete. Aerodrome buildings at Mamfe include 4 Junior Service Quarters completed for the Posts and Telegraph staff and the receiving station at Mamfe Aerodrome is also nearing completion.

Work has begun on the extension to the P.W.D. Yard at Victoria and the extension to the P.W.D. Yard, Bamenda is 50 per cent. complete. Garages are being built at Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe.

(*h*) £10,000 worth of work was carried out for other departments and N.As. in the Southern Cameroons. In Adamawa, a District Head office at Mubi and three Schools completed and two Schools started for N.As. in Adamawa.

455. *Aerodromes.* Tiko airstrip improvements have been completed with the exception of filling to provide a 1 : 15 slope between strip and verge.

456. *Water Supplies.* Pipes and fittings have been ordered for the water supply at Bamenda and preliminary investigations have started for the Mubi Water Supply in the Northern Cameroons, lately these investigations have been brought to a temporary stop due to lack of technical staff. Approximately 2,500 feet of open wells have been sunk by the Rural Water Supply teams in Adamawa.

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) General Social Conditions

(i) INTRODUCTORY

457. This Section of the report, which deals with many aspects of social advancement, should not be read in isolation, for most of the activities of the Government, the native administrators and the missionary voluntary agencies are directly concerned with the improvement of social welfare. Some of the measures described in the political section of the report, such as reforms in local government, are of importance to social development; so too are economic measures such as the organisation of produce marketing to secure fair and stable prices for the producer. Nor does this section include education, which has a section to itself (Section H). Qs. 117–128

458. This section however does include descriptions of the social conditions of the population, their human rights such as freedom of expression, their labour problems and conditions, their health, and then deals with such matters as housing and prison organisation. It also includes a description of the social problem in the Bakweri area on the Cameroons Mountain.

459. *Staff and Expenditure.* The numbers of Government and native administration staff employed in the Territory are given in the Statistical Appendix and the numbers of missionaries in paragraph 515. The Government and native authority expenditures on medical, educational and other welfare services is given in the Statistical Appendix. The expenditure on such services by the Cameroons Development Corporation in 1951 was in the region of £30,000, excluding capital expenditure on buildings. The 1951 Elders and Fyffe's expenditure of such services again excluding capital expenditure on buildings, was approximately £78,000. No figures for expenditure by the missions are available. The missions' greatest social welfare activity is education, and the arrangements for co-ordinating mission and government policy in this field are described in paragraphs 701 onwards. Q. 117

460. *Aims: Progress in 1951.* Social policy is fully in accord with the Charter and Trusteeship Agreements, and discriminatory laws and practices do not exist (Resolution 323 (iv) paragraph 4 of the General Assembly recommended the abolition of such laws and practices if any in Trust Territories). The aim of social welfare measures in the Territory is to improve the living conditions, health and education of the people and the main general measures taken towards this end are to be found throughout this report. The important plan for improving road communications is described in paragraphs 196 and 436–442; the marketing organisations to secure stable prices in paragraph 217 onwards; the Man O'War Bay scheme for training leaders in paragraph 497; the medical programme in paragraphs 608 onwards; the work of the Labour Department in paragraphs 549 and onwards; the education programme in paragraphs 697 and onwards; and research in paragraphs 759 to 769. Q. 118

461. *Ex-Servicemen.* No serious problems have been created by the return of ex-servicemen to the Territory. The possibilities of unemployment among returning soldiers, and in certain cases of special distress and need, were anticipated by the enactment of the Employment of Ex-Servicemen Ordinance (No. 48 of 1945) and of the Nigerian Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association Ordinance, 1946. The former measure ensures that the claims of ex-servicemen receive first consideration by employers, and fixes quotas for the relative numbers of ex-servicemen and others who may be employed in certain categories of work. The latter measure authorises the establishment of the Nigerian Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association with the following objects:

(*a*) to promote comradeship between ex-servicemen ;

(*b*) to raise and administer funds for the benefit of ex-servicemen ;

(*c*) to assist necessitous ex-servicemen whether by grants of money or otherwise ;

(*d*) to establish and maintain such welfare bureaux as it may think fit ;

(*e*) to establish and maintain such hostels as it may think fit, for aged or infirm ex-servicemen and their families ; and

(*f*) generally to further the interests and welfare of ex-servicemen.

The great majority of ex-servicemen have now settled down.

(II) POPULATION STATISTICS

Q. 196

462. The estimated population of the Territory in 1951 was 1,083,000, compared with 991,000 in 1948, 1,033,000 in 1949, and 1,051,000 in 1950. (See note at head of Table 1 of Statistical Appendix.) Of this total under 600 were non-indigenous inhabitants.

463. The last census of the population was in 1931. The war prevented a census in 1941, and the next is due in 1952–53. The 1931 census covered the whole of the Territory. Estimates of the population are usually based on a multiple of the known taxable male figures taken from the tax rolls prepared by the Native Authorities. These figures are multiplied by 3·5, as this factor appears to be a rough approximation for the average of the proportion of old men, women and children to taxable (or able-bodied) men. Apart from possible error due to the use of this factor, there is always a risk that individuals are managing to evade tax, or that deaths are being recorded, but boys reaching taxable age are not. The nomad herdsmen are not counted at all ; they do not reside in one place throughout the year and only pay tax on their cattle, so that their own numbers are irrelevant to taxation statistics.

(III) SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Qs. 121–135

464. The general social and religious structure of the various indigenous groups in the Territory has been summarised in paragraphs 32–38. The following paragraphs give further details.

Q. 121

465. *The North. Moslems of the Plains.* The various races that inhabit the plains have all acquired a superficial similarity of social structure through the influence of Islam, which in its local form countenances sufficient breaches of its strictly religious aspects to be able to absorb without difficulty many who still remain pagan at heart. The outward signs of the Moslem faith are everywhere to be found, but its inward meaning is honoured by comparatively few. In the past the Moslems of the plains regarded the pagans as inferior beings, mainly useful as a source of slave labour. This great social and religious cleavage between the Moslem of

the plains and the more primitive animist of the hills is, with the constant supervision of the administration and more frequent contact through improved communications, tending to disappear, and will continue to do so as more pagans obtain the benefits of education and a less parochial outlook.

466. Moslems and pagans stand equal in the eyes of the law, but an increasing number of district or kindred group courts, administering the local native law and customs, are being set up, with entirely beneficial results to the more backward communities, who thus gain confidence in the management of their own affairs. The Fulani, having received first the benefits of their own educational system and then of modern education, still retain most of the higher posts in the native administration, though an increasing number of pagans are now entering it. The present practice is that the people of a hamlet choose their own head, who represents them in choosing a village area head ; no district head, who is appointed by the Emir, can long remain in office unless he establishes and maintains cordial relations with the village heads. The district heads, and for that matter the Emir, come in most cases from old-established ruling families, and to this extent only can there be said to be a privileged class. Equally, no group is restricted in its activities ; personal qualities are the only distinctions in all walks of life and one law applies to all.

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

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

469. Their customs do not appear to recognise any political organisation wider than the exogamous kindred, and the formation of councils and courts where representatives of different tribes meet and work together with their District Head are new developments to them and consequently cannot be hastened. As education spreads amongst them, however, and peace gives them greater opportunities of visiting and learning from other peoples, their outlook is broadening and more and more individuals are making openings for themselves outside the narrow confines of their hills. This rugged individuality of the pagan brings its own safeguards against privilege and restricted practices, and the only extent to which a legal distinction exists for them is when the Emir's Court experiences difficulty over accepting the evidence of a pagan unsupported by an oath on the Koran. The courts established in the hills, however, administer their own law and custom in civil cases, while in serious criminal cases, the Magistrate's and Supreme Courts, where no religious distinctions are recognised, are available.

470. *The South.* In the greater part of the Southern Cameroons the social organisation is based on the family and there are no wide social or religious groups. There is a tendency for converts to Christianity

to associate with one another, due to the bond of a common belief, and to the fact that in general the Christian element is the educated element, but this has not led to any general cleavage between Christians and pagans within the family, clan or tribe.

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

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

Qs. 122–3 471. The Administering Authority have noted Resolution 323 (IV) paragraph 1 of the General Assembly dated 15th November, 1949, expressing its satisfaction at the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council concerning the absolute prohibition of such uncivilised practices as child marriage in Trust Territories where such practices exist. The Administering Authority regards it as part of its duty to eradicate uncivilised practices by such means as are most practicable. Sometimes legislation may be required, sometimes propaganda and education are much more suitable methods.

Q. 122 472. *Slavery practices non-existent.* Slavery practices have existed in the past in the Territory but there are none now. Under the Criminal Code of Nigeria which is applied to the Territory, any person convicted of slavery dealing is liable to fourteen years' imprisonment. There is no problem of freed slaves or their descendants.

Q. 123 473. *Child Marriage.* There is no evidence that in the Territory the purchase of children, the pledging of them for debt, or the procuration of children under the guise of marriage for the purposes of prostitution is prevalent. Child marriage, however, does exist and is permitted by native law and custom in the Territory as in other parts of Africa. In practice nobody expects the child wife to perform her marital functions until her parents consider her old enough. In spite of the obvious difficulties of introducing legislation concerning marriage customs followed by the vast bulk of the population, the Nigerian Government introduced a Bill in 1950 which, inter alia, would have made it a criminal offence for a man to have carnal knowledge of a wife under 15 years of age. These clauses of the Bill aroused strong opposition mainly by Moslem Chiefs and representatives and were deferred.

(IV) POPULATION MOVEMENTS

Qs. 124–5 474. *Seasonal Movements.* There is a considerable seasonal movement of the population within the Territory or between the Territory and Nigeria, usually with the object of seeking better farmland or grazing areas. There are no restrictions on this, but no non-native except a public officer may enter certain districts scheduled as "unsettled" under Cap. 77 of the Laws of Nigeria, without a permit. (See paragraph 82.) All persons, both European and Africans, wishing to travel into the French Cameroons are required to possess a laissez passer, passport, or travel document.

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

(*a*) *Bamenda.* The influx of Fulani cattle owners into the grasslands of Bamenda division has had certain economic consequences. The herds are estimated to have an aggregate value of over £1½ million at present prices. There has been a tendency for land in certain areas to be overgrazed and for the indigenous inhabitants to be restricted in their farming

operations. On the other hand cases have been known where the native landowners have started farms in the grazing areas in order to claim compensation for the inevitable damage. On the whole, the two interests have lived side by side for many years in amity and mutual respect.

(*b*) *Cameroons Province.* Outside the Victoria division there is a general coming and going between the province and Nigeria on the one side, and the French Cameroons on the other. Some arrivals stay a few years and then return to their homes but few settle permanently. Those who do are mainly petty traders. In so far as they bring in fresh ideas from outside they probably benefit the people of the Cameroons but petty trading is very largely in the hands of these outsiders and their greater energy and resource is apt to be regarded as aggressiveness by the less energetic indigenous inhabitants of the forest country.

In the Victoria and Kumba divisions there is a labour force of approximately 23,000 on the plantations. This has contributed to a shortage of foodstuffs and there is a tendency to resent the presence of " foreigners ". There is a certain amount of prostitution. The Cameroons Development Corporation is providing more accommodation for wives of labourers, and this should help in combating the evil.

(*c*) *The Northern Areas.* No appreciable changes and movements of the population of the plains are taking place, but the steady movement of pagans down from the hills mentioned in previous reports still continues. The economic results should be an increase in food production and prosperity from the greater area under cultivation and the continued trend of movement into the plains is desirable. Unfortunately the primitive hill dweller once he leaves the hills soon forgets his old methods of soil conservation and in the more ample farmland of the plains shifts around yearly putting nothing back into the soil. In order to maintain the fertility of the soil mixed farming is being extended near these hills especially in Mubi district. This should alleviate the land problem once the better farmland in the plains is filled.

476. *Attitude to Immigration.* As a general rule, in these parts of the Territory where land is plentiful the immigrant stranger is welcome. If he proves himself a good citizen and amenable to local law and custom he may be assigned the use of uncleared land or allowed to purchase the use of cleared land on exactly the same terms as apply to a native of the community who wishes to supplement his hereditary holding. A small present is usually given to the head of the community who ratifies the grant ; this is in effect a registration fee and in no sense represents the value of the land or its user. Payment to a previous holder of cleared land is compensation for the improvements which he has completed and for disturbance, and may be regarded as the purchase price of the user.

477. Where cultivable land no longer greatly exceeds the requirements of the inhabitants and communal or family rights have become closely defined, this friendly attitude gives place to one of suspicion lest the stranger or his descendants claim full right over land assigned to his use, at the expense of original members of the community. This is the condition to-day in most of the Victoria division and in parts of Kumba, and it is accentuated by a relatively new factor—the introduction of cocoa. It is a long established and widespread custom that property in economic trees is distinct from the user of the land on which they grow, but in the past such trees were either self-sewn or planted singly and in small numbers, while the crops to which most of the available land was

devoted were such as are harvested and replanted annually. Cocoa, however, is a permanent crop which requires the expenditure of considerable labour and after the first few years absorbs the entire user of the land, creating a strong vested interest against disturbance.

478. In the Victoria Division the number of indigenous inhabitants and the number of " strangers " living amongst them, exclusive of the labourers domiciled on the plantations, are in the proportion of three to two. In the Balong area strangers outnumber the indigenous inhabitants by about three to one. In the area which formed the subject of the Bakweri Lands petitions, viz. the Western, Southern and Eastern slopes of the Cameroons Mountain, there are about 15,000 indigenous inhabitants compared with 9,500 immigrants (see pp. 304, 312 of the 1949 Report, Attachment I). There is a high proportion of immigrants in the suburbs of Victoria and Tiko, while in the Bakole country there is a large floating population of fishermen who come from other parts of the coast, but do not make permanent settlements. In spite of the considerable immigration into Victoria division, it is doubtful whether there is any real lack of farming land and there is no doubt that any pressure that does exist will be completely relieved if the Bakweri and other peoples were willing to take up the 25,000 acres which would be available to them from excised Cameroons Development Corporation lands should as it is hoped, they co-operate fully in the resettlement scheme which has been open to them since 1949.

479. *Immigration from French Cameroons.* The Trusteeship Council at its 9th Session in a resolution on two petitions from the French Cameroons Welfare Union (T/PET. 4/71 Add 1) and a similar short petition from Mr. Joseph Ngu (T/PET. 4/70) requested the Administering Authority to furnish certain information in the 1951 Cameroons Report on immigrants from the French Cameroons. The information asked for was the composition of this immigrant population, the length of time they remain in the Territory, the proportion of this population which has come to the Territory recently and the proportion which has been resident there for a long time, the number of immigrants who have asked to acquire the status of British subjects and the results of their requests and the length of time required for an immigrant not only to be naturalised but both. This information is given in the following paragraphs.

480. (*a*) *Northern Cameroons.*

(1) *Dikwa Division.* Owing to the complete freedom of immigration the number of persons settling in Dikwa Division either permanently or temporarily cannot be ascertained with any precision. It is roughly estimated that 200 families comprising between 400 and 500 persons cross the international frontier every year into the Division. They are, with rare exceptions, all peasant farmers. Approximately 65 per cent. settle permanently and of the remainder 85 per cent. leave before the end of the second year.

(2) *Adamawa.* There is very little permanent immigration from French Territory though there is always an influx of casual workers into British territory every dry season. They work on farms, cut firewood for sale and work as casual labourers until they have earned enough money when they return to French territory. If immigrants do wish to settle, no objections are raised as long as they obey the local rules and customs. Once they have settled they are liable to pay tax at the same rate as the indigenous inhabitants.

481. (*b*) *Southern Cameroons*

It is estimated that there are approximately 17,000 people of French Cameroons at present living in the Cameroons of Bamenda Provinces. Details are given in the table below :—

	Numbers		*Percentage of total population*
BAMENDA PROVINCE:			*Per cent.*
Wum	64		0·1
Nkambe	283		0·5
Bamenda	1,700		1·0
	———	2,047	
CAMEROONS PROVINCE:			
Mamfe	1,200		1·6
Kumba...	4,000		5·4
Victoria	9,845		19·0
	———	15,045	
Total		17,092	3·5

It will be seen from this table that immigration has only reached significant proportions in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions, more especially the latter. It is probable that the majority of the immigrant population in Kumba has settled in the Division for a long period, but there is a considerable floating element among the immigrants who are mainly traders. In Victoria, out of an estimated total of 5,626 taxable males, 837 are understood to have arrived within the last five years. About half the immigration population in the Division is employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation, which in 1951 employed 2,671 men from the French Cameroons.

482. The residential qualification for the naturalisation of an applicant as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies is set out in the Second Schedule to the British Nationality Act, 1948. An applicant must have resided in Nigeria or the Trust Territory throughout the twelve months preceding his application, and must have resided for four out of the previous seven years in the United Kingdom or any Colony. Protectorate, United Kingdom Mandated Territory or United Kingdom Trust Territory. One application for naturalisation has been received from a French Cameroonian in Kumba Division and is being considered. A naturalised person would, of course, be entitled to vote immediately his application has been successful.

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

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

(v) The Bakweri Problem

485. The Bakweri people and related clans living on the Western, Eastern and Southern slopes of the Cameroons Mountain present a social problem. They are poor farmers and compare unfavourably in this respect with the stranger natives who have entered the area and whose presence they resent. They suffer from some shortage of farm land near roads but they have so far failed to take advantage of the offer of

further lands (see paragraph 491 below) which would remedy this shortage. This offer was made to them two years ago and has been continuously open since. The Trusteeship Council at its Ninth Session, repeated the wish expressed at its Sixth Session that the Bakweri would accept the resettlement scheme offered to them. A considerable number of Bakweri work on the plantations but their labour compares unfavourably with that of the Bamenda people from further north ; they usually prefer to content themselves with a standard task even if this can be completed in three or four hours rather than to earn a bonus at increased wage rates for completing a full day's work.

486. As in 1950 their native authorities had little positive achievement to their credit during the year, and continued to bedevil their work, to the annoyance of the more progressive elements in the area, by refusing opportunities for progress and development until such time as the Administering Authority might accept the claim set out in the Bakweri Land Committee petitions discussed at the Sixth and Ninth Sessions of the Trusteeship Council. The essence of that claim, which neither the Administering Authority nor the Trusteeship Council have accepted, is that the lands leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation and operated in the interests of the entire population of the Territory shall be recognised as belonging to them, the Bakweri.

487. Since some readers of this report will not be familiar with the background of the Bakweri question, the immediately following paragraphs reproduce the substance of paragraphs 309-312 of the 1949 Report, showing what measures were taken by the Administering Authority in 1948–49. This is followed by the resolution on the Bakweri passed at the Sixth Session of the Trusteeship Council in 1950 and by an account of the measures regarding the Bakweri taken in 1950 and 1951 which were designed to put that resolution into effect.

488. During the debates in 1946 in the Nigeria Legislative Council on the Ordinance setting up the Cameroons Development Corporation an undertaking was given by the Nigerian Government to conduct an investigation into allegations that the peoples of the Cameroons residing in and around the plantations were short of land and that if such investigations showed that farming land was insufficient to meet genuine needs, the native reserves around villages would be increased where it was considered necessary. A report by a senior administrative officer of his investigations into the existing situation, received late in 1948, showed that an indigenous population of 15,062 was living in native lands in the vicinity of the plantations. The number of households based on the number of adult males was estimated at 4,987. Living among these indigenous inhabitants were immigrants to the number of 9,515, of whom 4,896 were adult males. These immigrants were in addition to the Cameroons Development Corporation labour force (some 16,000 men at the time) who were domiciled on the Corporation's estates. In the report it was estimated that to provide each indigenous household with a holding of 15 acres a further 25,000 acres would have to be released by the plantations. The report made by this officer included recommendations for the development of social welfare in the area of the plantations, the encouragement of labourers employed in the area of the plantations by the Corporation to bring their women with them, and control of immigration into and settlement of strangers in the area.

489. A summary of the findings and recommendations of the Investigating Officer appointed by the Nigerian Government and the preliminary observations of the Nigerian Government was published in pamphlet

form during the last quarter of the year, and reproduced in Attachment I of the 1949 Cameroons Report. Copies of this pamphlet were made available to the members of the Visiting Mission before their discussions with the Bakweri Land Committee which the Mission held as a result of the petitions on the subject received by the Trusteeship Council from the Committee.

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

(i) A social welfare unit to be established in the Victoria division.

(ii) Action to be taken to encourage an increase in the number of women resident in the Victoria division, especially on the plantations.

(iii) Immigration and settlement of strangers to be controlled.

(iv) A lands office and full facilities for granting and regularising leases to be set up in the Victoria division.

(v) An agricultural officer to be stationed permanently in the Victoria division.

(vi) A co-operative officer to be stationed permanently in the Victoria division.

(vii) A medical officer to be especially appointed to investigate medical and sanitary conditions in the Victoria division and to give instructions on diet and other matters.

(viii) Pollution of water supplies to be forbidden by law.

(ix) A forestry reserve programme to be worked out in detail.

(x) Improvement and rearing of livestock to receive attention and mules to be introduced to aid local transport.

(xi) Cattle trade to be encouraged.

(xii) Reserves to be increased in size according to acreages required providing action has been or is being concurrently taken to ensure:

(*a*) safeguarding of the future of local women ;

(*b*) control of immigration and settlement of strangers ;

(*c*) establishment of a Land Registry and a satisfactory system of leases ;

(*d*) instruction and supervision in improved agricultural methods.

491. The Nigerian Government considered that, while these recommendations were useful, they were not drastic enough and therefore proposed:—

(*a*) that further lands for use by the indigenous inhabitants be excised from the plantation areas now leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation.

(*b*) that such lands be offered in 15-acre plots for cultivation, mainly for food crops, on controlled tenancy terms ; technical assistance, social welfare services and a guaranteed market for approved crops being provided by the Corporation.

492. That was the position when the Bakweri question came up for discussion at the Sixth Meeting of the Council in March, 1950. The Council gave full consideration to the question and passed the following resolution:—

> "Bakweri land problem.
>
> The Council notes with approval that by virtue of the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance, 1946, and the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance, 1946, more than 250,000 acres of land formerly alienated have been declared to be native lands and are being developed for the common benefit of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory by the Cameroons Development Corporation; endorses the view of the Visiting Mission that the standards of sanitation, housing, health, nutrition and general moral well-being of the Bakweri are at such a level that they must be the subject immediately of active and positive assistance on the part of the Administration or the Cameroons Development Corporation or both; commends the plans of the Administering Authority and the Cameroons Development Corporation for the solution of the problems of the Bakweri and other peoples living in the neighbourhood by means of a policy of controlled and assisted resettlement on land with an ultimate extent of 25,000 acres to be excised from those now leased to the Corporation, and expresses the hope that the people concerned will co-operate fully with the Administration and the Corporation in the implementation of these plans; endorses the conclusions and recommendations of its Visiting Mission on the Bakweri problem and, while noting the steps already being taken by the Administering Authority in this connexion, further recommends: that increased efforts should be made to explain to the Bakweri that the ex-enemy lands have in fact reverted to the people of the Trust Territory and that ownership is now legally vested in them; that increased emphasis should be given to the adequate training of the indigenous inhabitants to enable them to participate increasingly in the affairs of the Corporation; that a constant programme of public relations be developed to demonstrate to the people the extent to which the operations of the Corporation are of real benefit to them; that special attention should be given to the rehabilitation of the Bakweri by means of special contributions from the Corporation's earnings; that the Administration's policy of controlled and assisted resettlement should be put into effect as quickly as possible, and should be extended whenever appropriate to all peoples living in the neighbourhood of the plantations or in other areas where similar conditions exist."

493. A team of experts assembled at Buea later in 1950 to decide in co-operation with the Bakweri people how the resettlement programme proposed by the Government and commended by the Trusteeship Council might be best carried out. Progress was disappointing. A series of meetings were held between August and October by the Acting Commissioner of the Cameroons with representatives of the Bakweri Native Authority, the Bakweri Land Committee, the Bakweri Improvement Union and the Cameroons National Federation. Representatives of the Cameroons Development Corporation were also present. At all the meetings the Bakweri representatives stated that they were dissatisfied with that part of the Trusteeship Council's resolution which recommends that increased

effort should be made to explain to the Bakweri that the Ex-enemy Lands have, " in fact, reverted to the people of the Trust Territory, and that ownership is now legally vested in them ".

494. The Bakweri representatives were at first united in considering that the Government should have stated categorically that those of the Ex-enemy Lands, which they had previously occupied, had reverted to them, the Bakweri, that ownership was legally vested in them and that the Trusteeship Council's resolution should have reflected this position. Finally the majority of the representatives stated that they were not prepared to co-operate with the Government in schemes for controlled land settlement unless and until they had received a reply to their land petition which was satisfactory to them.

495. The Bakweri Land Committee have persisted in their non-co-operative attitude, in spite of explanations given to them by the Acting Governor in November–December, 1950, and by other Government officers during 1951 on the lines recommended by the Trusteeship Council. The Committee petitioned the Trusteeship Council unsuccessfully at its Ninth Session and has been informed that the Nigerian Government has nothing to add to the comments of the Council at its Sixth and Ninth Sessions.

496. Since it is obviously undesirable to hold up any longer a resettlement scheme designed for the benefit of a considerable area round the Cameroons Mountain on account of the Land Committee's recalcitrance, the Government now proposes to proceed with the resettlement scheme commended by the Trusteeship Council, in consultation with all the communities of the Victoria and Kumba Divisions who desire to take advantage of it. These communities include the more progressive of the Bakweri organizations, such as the Bakweri Farmers Union.

497. *The Man o'War Bay Scheme.* A number of places in the courses for training leaders in community development at Man o'War Bay, near Victoria, have been reserved for Bakweri. The origin of the Man o'War Bay scheme was described in paragraph 480 of the 1950 Report. It was started in 1950 with the Commissioner's approval by two officers posted to the Cameroons to assist in carrying out the resettlement project described above and is modelled on the " Outward Bound " Trust Schools in the United Kingdom. The Trusteeship Council at its Ninth Session commended the scheme, asked for information on its results and whether other similar training centres would be established. It will be appreciated that it is too early yet to say whether the results justify the creation of other such centres, but a good start has been made.

498. Two courses were held at Man o'War Bay during the year and they provided valuable lessons for the future of this experiment in broad education and the teaching of Community Development techniques. Those who attended the course came from all over the Southern Cameroons and the Eastern Region of Nigeria. Early in 1952 a party of Northern Region officers also visited Man o'War and took part in a course. The activities include strenuous exercise such as swimming, mountain climbing and other activities designed to foster a spirit of adventure together with community development projects of use to neighbouring villages.

(b) Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

499. In securing human rights and fundamental freedoms for the people of the Territory the Administering Authority is guided by the terms of Article 76 (*c*) of the Charter and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular the Administering Authority aims at the protection of these freedoms which it has been taught by its own

Qs. 136–14

history to regard as precious, and to which it attaches particular importance in the world to-day. These freedoms are freedom of expression, freedom of religion and freedom from arbitrary arrest. The rest of this section deals with these matters in more detail.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

500. The Visiting Mission's View. The Visiting Mission on page 27 of their report wrote as follows:—

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

THE PRESS

Qs. 137–138 501. The principal newspapers circulating in the Territory are:—

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

502. Although none of these newspapers is owned or operated by the inhabitants of the Cameroons, many of them have representatives in the Territory whose duties include the stimulation of sales and the transmission of news items. The columns of Nigerian newspapers are also of course open to Cameroons readers wishing to express their views. A weekly newspaper published by the Regional Public Relations Office at Enugu, "The Eastern Outlook and Cameroons Star", made its first appearance

during 1951. It has correspondents in the southern provinces of the Cameroons and devotes space in each issue to news telegraphed by them. Letters from readers in the Cameroons are printed from time to time. The policy of the paper is controlled by a board composed of both official and unofficial members. Its editorial staff includes a young man of Bakweri origin.

503. Contributions from the Trust Territory are also used in the "Nigeria Review", a weekly paper published by the Public Relations Department in Lagos, copies of which are widely distributed in the Territory.

504. Provided that he does not offend against the laws of libel and sedition, the editor of any of these newspapers may publish what news he pleases and comment freely on it.

505. The Newspaper Ordinance provides for the signing of a bond by the proprietor, printer and publisher of a newspaper of the sum of £250 to ensure that any claim for libel will be met, but forbids any criminal prosecution for libel without the consent of the Attorney-General. The signatory of the bond is not required to put up this £250 cash, but simply to produce persons who will undertake that if he is obliged to dispense £250 in settlement of a libel suit, that £250 will be forthcoming. The Administering Authority have noted the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council at its Sixth Session (General Assembly Official Records A/1306, page 37) that it should "ensure that this provision does not operate as a restraint upon the freedom of the Press and bear in mind the desirability of modifying this provision as soon as practicable." The Administering Authority feels that there has been some misunderstanding in this matter. As was pointed out by the Special Representative and the United Kingdom Representative at the Council meetings, this provision in the Newspaper Ordinance does not restrict the freedom of the Press in any way. It is simply a minimum protection which the Administration is bound to give a member of the public who might otherwise be libelled and unable to collect damages on obtaining judgment.

506. All the newspapers which circulate in the Cameroons publish reports on current developments of local and international significance, but many of them give very inadequate accounts of current events outside Nigeria and the Territory. The newspapers receive some material on international events from agencies and the Public Relations Department. Q. 139

507. The "Eastern Outlook and Cameroons Star" publishes news and articles dealing with international as well as local affairs and is expected to play an important part in arousing interest in African and world problems.

508. Mobile cinema vans operated by the Public Relations Department pay occasional visits to the Territory and show educational films on a variety of subjects, including many concerned with local problems, particularly with health and agriculture.

509. Broadcasts from the central transmitting station of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service continue to be picked up by a few listeners in the Trust Territory but this means of keeping the people of the Cameroons informed will be greatly enhanced when more powerful equipment is brought into use in a few months' time.

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

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE: MISSIONS

Q. 141 511. *Freedom of thought and conscience.* Full freedom of conscience and free exercise of religious worship and instruction are ensured to all inhabitants.

Q. 140 512. *Voluntary Organisations.* The leading organisations of a voluntary nature are:—

The Roman Catholic Mission.

The Cameroons Baptist Mission.

The Basel Mission.

The Sudan United Mission.

The Boy Scouts Association.

Q. 142 513. *Missionaries.* Missionaries are not permitted, for reasons relating to the maintenance of public order, to operate within the "Unsettled Districts" of the Territory.

514. Otherwise they may operate wherever their activities are welcome to the inhabitants, save that in Moslem areas, when they are granted land, there is a clause by which they undertake not to preach in public places and to carry out house-to-house visiting among Moslems for missionary propaganda except on the invitation of householders. All approved mission schools and teachers' training centres may receive a grant-in-aid from Government in accordance with the regulations (see paragraphs 710 and 731 below.) The Adamawa Native Authority gives an annual grant of £100 to the Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital at Lassa near the boundary of the northern area of the Territory which serves the area.

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

Mission	*Place*	*Missionaries*	*Nationality*	*Converts*
Roman Catholic Mission.	Victoria Division ...	12	British	11,426
		11	Dutch	
		1	Italian	
	Kumba Division ...	13	Dutch	11,297
		3	British	
	Mamfe Division ...	4	Dutch	
	Bamenda Province ...	12	Dutch	26,764
		5	Italian	
		1	British	
		3	Irish	
	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	6	Irish	265
		1	Australian	
Cameroons Baptist Mission.	Cameroons Province...	6	American	2,897
	Bamenda Province ...	14	American	7,704
		2	Canadian	
	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	2	American	325

Mission	*Place*	*Missionaries*	*Nationality*	*Converts*
Basel Mission in Cameroons.	Victoria Division ...	7	Swiss	6,639
	Kumba Division ...	6	Swiss	12,457
	Mamfe Division ...	2	Swiss	1,374
	Bamenda Province ...	14	Swiss	27,267
		1	British	
Sudan United Mission, Danish Branch.	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	5	Danish	934
	Dikwa Division ...	2	British	
	Area administered with Benue Province.	1	Danish	
Church of the Brethren Mission.	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	2	American	40
American Baptist Mission.	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	2	American	320
	Bamenda Province ...	14	American	7,019
		2	Canadian	

These figures show no significant change from 1950.

516. *Indigenous Religions.* Indigenous religions, mainly animism, Mohammedanism and Christianity are safeguarded by Sections 204 and 206 of the Criminal Code, which forbid insults to religion or the disturbing of religious worship. Converts to Christianity form a substantial minority, but the majority of the Territory's inhabitants are Mohammedans or animists. A mission which transgressed the bounds of correct behaviour would soon find itself in conflict to its detriment with the native authority. Indigenous religions are similarly controlled by Sections 207 to 213 of the Code, which prohibit trials by ordeal and specify offences in relation to witchcraft, juju and criminal charms. The Governor may, by Order in Council, prohibit the worship or invocation of any juju which may appear to him to involve or tend towards the commission of any crime or breach of peace, or to the spread of any infectious or contagious disease. It has not been found necessary to prohibit the invocation of any juju within the Trust Territory. No new indigenous religious movements have arisen. Q. 143

517. *Right to Petition.* The exercise of the right to petition may be, and is, freely exercised by all members of the community in the Territory. The rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, including Rules 76 to 93 on the subject of petitions, were published as Nigeria Gazette Extra-ordinary, No. 50, of 2nd September, 1947. Rules regarding petitions from Government servants on matters concerned with Government service are set out as Appendix E to Nigeria General Orders, and petitions from the general public are regulated by Government Notice No. 1235 in Nigeria Gazette, No. 53, of 21st October, 1943. This Notice was annexed as Attachment E to the Report for 1947. Q. 145

FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY ARREST

518. *Equality before law.* All elements of the population are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and their property. Q. 146

519. *Personal freedom.* It has in no instance during the year been considered necessary in the interests of public order to impose restrictions on the personal freedom of any of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. Q. 147

Q. 144

520. *Laws governing arrest.* The laws governing the power of arrest are set out in Sections 3 to 30 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. These sections specify persons who may be arrested by a police officer without a warrant, conditions of arrest by private persons, the form and requisitions of warrants of arrest to be issued on a complaint on oath and conditions of release on bail.

521. A police officer may, without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed an indictable offence, unless the written law creating the offence provides that the offender cannot be arrested without a warrant; any person who commits any offence in his presence; any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped or attempts to escape from lawful custody; any person in whose possession is found anything which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property or any implement of housebreaking; any person who may reasonably be suspected to be a deserter from Her Majesty's Army, Navy or Air Force; any person whom he suspects upon reasonable ground of having been concerned in any act committed at any place outside Nigeria which, if committed in Nigeria, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any written law or Act of Parliament, liable to be apprehended and detained in Nigeria; any person for whom he has reasonable cause to believe a warrant of arrest has been issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in Nigeria; any person who has no ostensible means of subsistence and who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; and any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence in circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a felony or misdemeanour.

522. A private person may arrest without warrant any person who in his view commits an indictable offence or whom he reasonably suspects of having committed a felony, or, by night, a misdemeanour. Persons found committing any offence involving injury to property may be arrested by the owner of the property or his servants or persons authorised by him. Any private person arresting any other person without a warrant shall without unnecessary delay hand over the person so arrested to a police officer, or in the absence of a police officer shall take such person to the nearest police station.

523. *Bringing to trial.* Section 130 of the Criminal Code makes it a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment for two years, for a person who has arrested another upon a charge of an offence wilfully to delay to take him before a court to be dealt with according to law.

524. No person may be held awaiting trial for a longer period than is sufficient to ensure the attendance of witnesses and the bailing of accused persons is freely employed in the Supreme, Magistrate's and Native Courts. Visiting Committees are appointed to the prisons in the Cameroons Province, and the native authority lock-ups in the north are inspected weekly by an administrative officer who ensures that no accused person is held for an unnecessarily long time awaiting trial.

(c) Status of Women

Qs. 132–135
Q. 132

525. The status of women in the Territory as in most of Africa is very different from that in the West and many other parts of the world. Polygamy is an accepted custom and though there are no legal restrictions on the occupations women may take up, in fact the great majority of them spend their lives in looking after their homes and children and in

work in the fields. Further, a woman is subordinate to her husband and is in theory expected to render him obedience.

526. But it would be a great mistake to imagine that the women of the Territory, apparently humble as their position may be, are only of small influence and importance in society. First, there are the minority who have positions in government or business. In Bamenda Province women have been elected to the new federal councils and the majority of native courts have at least one woman sitting on the bench. Husband and wife work for a common end and make decisions in their respective fields of activity. The wife has the chief responsibility for looking after the home, for the care and discipline of children and for the growing of crops and food. The husband's job is to render assistance in heavier farm work and provide necessaries such as clothes, tools, oil, salt and medicine.

527. While the custom of polygamy is distasteful to many people and nations, it is a useless academic exercise to consider possible solutions to the problems it causes without taking into account the views of those who practise it. This point was most forcibly made in the Visiting Mission's report. Full quotations from the relevant parts of the report were given in paragraphs 408–409 of the 1949 Cameroons Report with reference to the matrimonial affairs of the aged Fon of Bikom and a short extract is set out below:—

> "In the particular case of the Cameroons, it is a fact that there are certain regions in which the material and moral evolution of the people has made least progress and the ancient customs have been best able to retain their force. Those relating to polygamous unions are no exception. It does not appear to the Mission, however, to be advisable to deal with them by intervening directly and prohibiting polygamy, as long as the mass of the people remain attached to the practice and, according to their traditions and beliefs, consider it to be an important, and even necessary, element in the social order.
>
> On the other hand, the harmful effects of the practice, and its inability to adapt itself to the needs of a progressive society, should not be lost from view. It seems necessary to encourage the custom to disappear, progressively and as rapidly as possible; and to this end the Mission suggests that some such measures as the following may be adequate for the present.
>
> Firstly, to proclaim, and effectively protect, the right of women and girls to refuse to take part in any forced union, and to release themselves from any such unions in which they have been compelled to take part.
>
> Secondly, to allow the wives of the polygamists to withdraw from their marriages when it appears that they no longer wish to accept their position as additional wives.
>
> The Mission has every reason to believe that this line of policy is, in fact, already being followed by the British authorities. Furthermore, the development of education, notably of girls, will have as one of its results, the spreading of a higher conception of the role of women in society, giving them a consciousness of their status and dignity which will lead them to resist the requirements and usages of old and harmful customs."

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

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

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

531. The custom of bride price does not extend to peoples who have embraced the Islamic faith, among whom inheritance follows Mohammedan law and wives inherit shares in their husband's property. In the pagan areas a suitor will begin to pay bride price on a child but she will remain in her own family until she has reached puberty, paying occasional visits to her future husband's compound where her behaviour is assessed by his relatives and she has an opportunity of estimating his character. Should she express marked dislike of her betrothed neither the parents nor the proposed husband are likely to be too insistent about the marriage. Her refusal to accept the husband chosen for her by her parents will be unpopular, however, as it involves them in a refund of the money received and for this reason a certain amount of moral pressure will be brought to bear upon her to accept the existing arrangement. The fact, however, that the parents are aware that they will be compelled to refund the bride price if their daughter deserts her husband after marriage has a steadying effect on their choice, and they realise that parental control over grown-up girls is no longer strong enough to ensure the permanence of an ill-assorted marriage. Every tribe, primitive or otherwise, must, indeed, be given credit for some delicacy of feeling about such matters and for a great deal of natural affection between parents and children.

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

532. In Moslem areas the law only permits coercion into marriage by a parent in the case of a girl who has never been married. Marriage is a civil contract between the two families and although custom permits a parent to cause the marriage ceremony to be performed, annulment is in all cases possible before consummation and many Moslem parents, notably among the Fulani, would not force on a daughter a union which was distasteful, recognising that she would not long remain faithful in such circumstances. Though physical coercion may be resorted to in very rare instances, anxiety lest a girl should run away to seek a less permanent form of union generally restricts coercion to moral suasion and such discomforts as result from acute parental disapproval.

533. Native courts will always make an order for an adult woman to return to her family or husband, but no court to-day would endeavour to enforce such an order, and if it were disobeyed would substitute for it an order for payment of bride price or the equivalent. Such an order would be made against the male responsible for the woman's breach of custom, not against the woman herself. Administrative officers exercise constant supervision of all native court cases and invariably hold that an adult woman is bound only by such agreements as she herself has voluntarily made. Great discretion is necessary in the application of these principles in order to avoid too rapid a disintegration of customary marriage.

534. *Legal Status.* A woman may sue and be sued in the courts as though she were a man. Under the law administered by the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts since the U.K. Married Women's Property Acts a married woman is in this respect in the same position as a single woman. **Q. 133**

535. The status of single women has never been essentially different from that of men in any branch of the law of property. A married woman is now capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of by will or otherwise any real or personal property as if she were a single woman and any earnings and property acquired by her are her separate property. This is the result under English law which applies in this matter of a series of Married Women's Property Acts, the last of which was passed in 1882.

536. Similarly, under the law administered in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts, a husband is liable for debts contracted by, for all contracts entered into and wrongs done by his wife before marriage to the extent of any property he acquired from her by reason of the marriage. A husband is liable for the contracts of his wife for necessaries suitable for her condition of life as she is presumed to be his agent. A wife is not liable for the contracts of her husband nor the husband for those of his wife otherwise than as referred to above.

WORK

537. *Occupations.* Throughout the non-Moslem parts of the Territory women do most of the growing of food, and the men specialise in trade and occupy themselves largely with hunting and the cultivation of cash crops. Though their work is hard it is in accordance with custom, and it must be remembered, in many areas, that the crops are regarded as belonging to the women. Though women now appear to be doing more than their fair share of work, in the past tribal war and minor feuds made additional demands on the time of the men. **Q. 134**

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

Q. 135

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

540. During 1949 a Commission was appointed by the Governor to investigate and report on the means of accelerating the training of Nigerians with a view to recruiting them for posts in the Senior Service. The relevant section of the report reads as follows:—

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

This and the other recommendations of the report apply to the Territory. The chief agencies for selection, the Central and Regional Public Service Boards, began to function in 1949. There are at present two women from the Cameroons receiving higher training in the United Kingdom.

541. *Teaching.* A women teachers' training centre was opened by the Roman Catholic Mission at Kumba during 1949.

542. *Domestic Science.* Women's domestic science centres have been established in several places in the Southern Cameroons and domestic science is also taught in several schools.

Q. 134

543. In Bamenda province the domestic science organisation suffered a setback owing to the resignation of the woman education officer, on her marriage. She had not been replaced by the end of the year. But the Bamenda Women's Institute, described in paragraph 524 of the 1950 Report, continues to flourish, and weekly meetings are held at which the average attendance is about twenty-five. As an offshoot of this Institute, a Babies' Clinic has been started for the care of the babies of the members of the Institute, and it is probable that in the near future it will be extended to all women and their babies.

544. *Other women's organisations.* There are a number of other women's organisations in the Southern Cameroons, namely, the Young Ladies' Improvement Society (Victoria), the Women's Progressive Society (Kumba), The Ladies' Dramatic Society (Buea), the Ndola Bitu Women's Fellowship (Buea), and the Ladies' Glee Club (Mamfe).

(*d*) Standards of Living

545. *Studies.* An investigation is at present being undertaken to determine Nigeria's national income. One of the officers engaged in the enquiry, an economist from Cambridge University, visited the Territory during the year. Q. 129

546. Records of prices of essential local articles of foodstuffs such as yams, farina, beans, palm oil, rice, greens, meat, fish and some essential imported articles such as soap, kerosene, sugar, etc. are recorded by the labour officer at Buea, in the Cameroons province. Tables showing the average retail prices during the year are given in the Statistical Appendix.

547. *Food consumption.* The Administering Authority hopes, by the efforts of such departments as those of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, to improve the diet of the population, but there is no statistical information available regarding any changes in the food consumption of the principal groups of the population. It can be safely assumed that the standard of living in the plantation area has considerably improved through the increase in wage rates and the establishment of shops by the Cameroons Development Corporation which enable the plantation workers to purchase essential commodities at reasonable prices. The sharp rises in prices of primary products have brought increased prosperity to peasant farmers. Q. 130

548. *Clothing standards, etc.* The standard of clothing on the plantations has improved. In the rest of the Territory there is no significant change to report. Clothing fashions vary from the gay and intricate robes of some of the Bamenda peoples to the nakedness of hill pagans. The standard of sanitation in the Territory as a whole is still low but there is a great improvement in the plantations area where the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes are carrying out a large rehousing programme. Q. 131

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK—CAMEROONS AND BAMENDA PROVINCES, 1951

Industry and location	*Number of workers involved*	*Stoppage of work*		*Man-days lost*	*Cause*	*Settlement*
		Began	*Ended*			
Public Service P.W.D. Workers, Munaiya, Mamfe, Cameroons Province.	120	31. 7.51	3. 8.51	480	Demand for increase in wages and refusal to work under rain.	Work resumed on the intervention of the District Officer, Mamfe.
Transport Cameroons Development Corporation Workers Marine, Bota, Cameroons Province.	18	7. 8.51	23. 8.51	270	Demand for increase in wages or for admission to a monthly-rated salary groups.	Work resumed on the intervention of officials of the union.
Agriculture Cameroons Development Corporation Workers, Rubber plantation, Meanja, Cameroons Province.	700	15.10.51	18.10.51	2,800	Request for change of hours of work; reinstatement of 5 workers dismissed and transfer of head overseer alleged to be cruel to the workers.	Work resumed on the intervention of the secretary of the union after requests for the change of hours of work and the re-instatement of the workers dismissed had been granted.
Agriculture Cameroons Development Corporation Workers, Buea Farms, Cameroons Province.	22	5.10.51	31.10.51	506	Protest against alleged excessive task.	Work resumed on the intervention of the secretary of the union.

Total man-days lost = 4,056.

(e) Labour

549. *Scope of section.* The majority of the inhabitants are not wage earners, but farmers and herdsmen working for themselves and their families. The paragraphs below on labour questions are not about them but about the 20,000 odd wage earners, the vast majority of whom are workers on the Cameroons Development Corporation Plantation.

550. *Labour and Working Conditions; Problems.* Attention was drawn in the 1949 and 1950 reports to the need for better trade union leadership so that the workers may establish a satisfactory method of negotiation with employers. Consultative committees have now been set up in many of the large labour employing undertakings in the territory. These committees meet regularly once a month and improvements in working conditions have been obtained through these constitutional methods. **Q. 149**

551. Another serious problem to which reference was made in paragraph 530 of last year's report, is the low standard of craftmanship in the territory. In this, there is little change to report. Trade tests of Cameroonians in the building and mechanical trades show an average of less than 50 per cent. passes out of 396 workers tested, and consequently artisan posts continued to be held mainly by Nigerians. Improvement can only be effected by a long-term policy and one of the means adopted to this end is the establishment of the Trade Training Centre at Ombe, where Cameroons-born boys will be taught various trades.

552. *Conventions.* The extent to which conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation have been applied to the territory is shown in Attachment E. Fifteen Conventions have been applied and three partially applied. **Q. 150**

553. *Legislation.* The most important labour laws are the Trade Unions Ordinance (No. 44 of 1938), the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1941), the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941), and the Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945). The most important provisions may be summarised as follows: **Q. 151**

554. (*a*) *Contracts and Sanctions.* Chapter III of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with all aspects of those contracts which do not need to be in writing, e.g. provision of transport or an allowance in lieu for workers who reside nine miles or more from their normal places of employment, hours of work and overtime, the duty of an employer to provide work, the payment of wages, and the termination of a contract by notice or payment of wages in lieu.

Chapter IV of the Ordinance deals with contracts that need to be in writing, and implements the provisions of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, No. 64, 1939. It provides for the attestation of such contracts, deferment of wages, medical examination of workers, contracting ages, period of service, termination of contracts, repatriation, transport, transfer and contracts for service outside Nigeria.

Chapter XV of the Ordinance provides that a magistrates' court may determine all cases of breaches of contracts and disputes other than trade disputes. It may order the payment of such sums as it finds due by one party to the other, award costs or damages, order fulfilment of a contract or rescind it in such aspects as is thought just.

555. (*b*) *Industrial Relations, including freedom of association, conciliation and arbitration.* Any combination whether temporary or permanent the principal purposes of which are the regulation of the relations

between workmen and masters or workmen and workmen or between masters and masters is permissible provided it is registered under the provisions of the Trade Union Ordinance. The benefits of such registration include protection against civil actions for breach of contract and of tort in respect of acts done in contemplation of furtherance of a trade dispute.

Under the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance provision exists for the settlement of trade disputes either by conciliation, arbitration, or board of inquiry. The Commissioner of Labour with the object of promoting settlement may enquire into the causes and circumstances of any dispute, appoint a conciliator or take such other steps as may seem expedient. The Ordinance provides further that where necessary, the Governor may, with the consent of both parties, refer the dispute of settlement by arbitration. This power has been delegated to the Commissioner of Labour (Public Notice No. 115 of 1950). The findings of the arbitrator are, however, not legally binding on the parties concerned.

556. (*c*) *Remuneration, including payments in kind.* Under Chapter II of the Labour Code Ordinance any contract of service which provides for the remuneration of a worker in any other form other than in legal tender, is illegal, null and void.

557. (*d*) *Hours of work, rest periods, holidays and facilities for recreation available to workers.* The Governor in Council may appoint Labour Advisory Boards to enquire into the rates of wages and the conditions of employment in any occupation in respect of which it is proposed to fix minimum wages, or to lay down the conditions of employment in any occupation in connection with any or all classes of persons employed in such occupations. At the conclusion of such enquiry, the board formulates recommendations and forwards them to the Chief Secretary to the Government for consideration by the Governor-in-Council. Under section 166 of the Labour Code Ordinance no juvenile may be required to work for a longer period than four consecutive hours or permitted to work for more than eight hours in any one day.

558. (*e*) *Housing and sanitary conditions in the places of employment.* No special legislation exists but certain places in the territory, including the plantations leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, have been declared "labour health areas" under regulations 33 and 38 of the Labour Regulations of 1929 which require that if an employer in such an area provides housing for more than twenty-five workers in any one place, he must furnish the administrative officer with plans and comply with any reasonable directions given by him. No new buildings may be erected until the plans have been approved by the administrative officer, who may cause any houses built without authorisation to be demolished.

559. (*f*) *Inspections of conditions in places of employment.* Chapter I of the Labour Code Ordinance provides that an authorised labour officer may enter, inspect and examine by day or night, any labour encampment, farm, factory or other land or workplace whatsoever, where any worker is employed.

560. (*g*) *Medical inspection before, during and on completion of employment, and medical assistance to workers.* Chapter IV, part II of the Labour Code Ordinance requires that every worker shall be medically examined at the expense of the employer before he enters into any written contract. There is at present no provision for medical examination on completion of employment.

Chapter V, Part II, provides that the Commissioner of Labour may require recruited workers to be medically examined both before departure and on arrival at the place of employment. The Commissioner of Labour must also ensure that all necessary measures are taken for the acclimatisation and adaptation of recruited workers and for their immunisation against disease. Under the Labour Regulations of 1929, it is obligatory on the part of employers in a labour health area to provide adequate medical facilities for their workers.

561. (*h*) *Workers' Compensation and rehabilitation provisions.* Provision exists under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen within the meaning of the Ordinance for injuries suffered by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment. In fatal cases, compensation is payable to dependants of deceased workmen. The Ordinance also provides for periodical payments in cases of temporary incapacity. No legislation has been made expressly with regard to rehabilitation of workmen other than disabled ex-servicemen.

562. (*i*) *Employment of women, young persons and children.* Chapter IX covers the employment of women. This law stipulates certain restrictions regarding the place of employment of women on night work or underground. Part II of Chapter IX covers maternity protection to women and provides, *inter alia*, permitted absence from work, payment of wages during absence to the extent of twenty-five per cent. after six months' continuous employment, and prohibition of serving a notice of dismissal during absence. The Commissioner of Labour may by order specify such contracts as may be concluded by women either generally or in respect of any particular undertaking or group of undertakings or in respect of any particular type or types of employment.

Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with the employment of children and young persons. Under this chapter, a " child " is defined as a young person under the age of twelve years, a " juvenile " is a young person under the age of sixteen years but over the age of twelve years, and a " young person " is a person under the age of eighteen years. Child labour is prohibited and the employment of a juvenile under the age of fifteen years in any industrial undertaking is also prohibited. Juveniles may only be employed on a daily wage and on a day-to-day basis and must return each night to the place of residence of their parent or guardian, or another person approved by the parent or guardian. The contract must be in writing and no juvenile may be employed:

(*a*) to work underground, or

(*b*) on machine work, or

(*c*) on any statutory public holiday.

The maximum time during which a juvenile may be employed is eight working hours in any one day and no person may continue to employ a juvenile against the wishes of the parent or guardian. No young person may be employed during the night except that those above sixteen years of age may be employed in specific industrial undertakings or in cases of emergency which could not have been controlled or foreseen.

563. (*j*) *Recruiting of workers for services within or outside the Territory, and measures for the protection of such workers.* Chapter V of of the Labour Code Ordinance covers the question of recruitment of labour for employment both within and without Nigeria, and conforms as closely as possible to the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers' Convention,

No. 50 of 1936. The chapter on written contracts is linked with contracts for the recruitment of labour. The law prohibits recruiting save under licence and lays down the procedure under which any person may be permitted to recruit any native for work within Nigeria. Provisions are made for the suspension or withdrawal of licences, records, age for recruitment, advance of wages, families of recruited workers, medical examination, measures for acclimatisation and adaptation, transport expenses of the journey to place of employment and repatriation of recruited workers and their families. Under the special provisions relating to recruiting for employment in Nigeria in Part III of this chapter, no native recruit may be employed until he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he has been recruited and until an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the recruit understands and agrees to the terms of employment offered and has not been subjected to illegal pressure or recruited by misrepresentation or mistake and that all the requirements of the law have been complied with.

Special provisions relating to recruiting for employment outside Nigeria is made under Part IV of this chapter. No native may leave Nigeria under contract to serve as a worker outside Nigeria unless he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he was engaged and an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the provisions of the law have been complied with. Every contract must include terms of engagement and remuneration, rest period, particulars of clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, fuel and housing accommodation to be furnished at the expense of the employer, free medical attention and transport and particulars as to the procedure in the case of death, desertion or of other casualty to the worker. Provisions are also made in regard to the duration of the contract, medical examination prior to engagement and attestation of contract by an authorised labour officer.

564. (*k*) *Any restrictions on the movement of workers within the Territory.* There is no legislation restricting the movement of workers within the Territory.

565. (*l*) *Labour passes or work-books, where such are required.* There is no legislation which requires the possession of labour passes or work-books by workers in the Territory.

566. (*m*) *Training of workers, including technical training and apprenticeship.* Chapter VIII of the Labour Code deals with contracts of apprenticeship and conforms with the Apprenticeship Recommendations of 1939, made at the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference. Provisions are made in regard to contracts of apprenticeship of persons over twelve and under sixteen years of age where such persons have relatives, and where they have none, contracts of apprenticeship of persons over sixteen years, and for attestation of such contracts by an authorised labour officer. Every apprentice must be medically examined before employment and every contract must include terms of remuneration, sick pay and, in cases where the apprentice is unable to return to his home at the conclusion of each day, the contract must contain adequate provision to ensure that the apprentice is supplied with food, clothing, accommodation and medical attention.

567. (*n*) *Industrial Homework.* There is no legislation on industrial homework.

Q. 153 568. *Offences.* No employer or employee was charged or convicted for offences against the labour laws and regulations during the year.

THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

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

Functions. The Department exercises powers under the Labour Code Ordinance, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, the Trade Union Ordinance and the Employment of Ex-Servicemen Ordinance. Its main functions include :—

(*a*) enforcement of labour legislation ;

(*b*) review of conditions of employment in all areas and occupations ;

(*c*) advice to the Government on all aspects of labour matters ;

(*d*) guidance and education of trade unions ;

(*e*) improvement of industrial relations by the maintenance of constant contacts with both employers and workers and provision of all possible assistance in matters of negotiation and conciliation ;

(*f*) prevention of trade disputes ;

(*g*) assisting in orderly settlement of those disputes that cannot be prevented ;

(*h*) the operation of employment exchanges.

570. *Organisation.* There are separate branches in the central office of the Department which specialise in particular aspects of its work. Outside the central office, there are twelve outstation offices dealing with general labour matters and six dealing with industrial registration and labour supply.

571. *Staff.* There is a labour officer in the Territory stationed at Buea ; he is responsible to the Senior Labour Officer at Enugu. At Enugu there is a Labour Officer (Trade Unions) whose area of responsibility includes the Cameroons and Bamenda provinces. There is also a registration office at Victoria controlled by the Labour Officer, Buea.

572. Methods other than legislation used in dealing with labour problems are :— Q. 154

(1) Visits to establishments by labour officers and settlement of complaints on the spot.

(2) The amicable settlement of all genuine complaints lodged by trade unions, groups of workers or individuals.

(3) Assistance in the formation and organisation of consultative committee in various industrial establishments in the country.

(4) Encouragement of appointment of labour and personnel managers in large industrial establishments.

(5) Influencing the labour policy of non-Government employers through the Government's policy in the treatment of its employees.

(6) The adoption by Government of a fair wages clause in all contracts, thus ensuring that fair wages, hours and conditions are reasonably observed in all contracts entered into by or on behalf of the Government of Nigeria, and in contracts entered into with assistance from Government by way of grant, loans, subsidy, or other forms of aid.

Q. 155

573. *Trade Unions; Industrial Relations in* 1951. The two most important trade unions in the Territory are the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union with 17,000 members and the Elders and Fyffes Workers' Union with 3,000 members. The third most important trade union in the Territory, namely the Pamol Limited African Workers' Union, Bwinga, with some 400 members, ceased to function after the calling-off of the December, 1950, general strike of the mercantile workers of Nigeria and the Cameroons. Its members felt that the failure of the strike was due to mismanagement and incompetence of their leaders. A handful of members took control of the union on resumption of work and dismissed the secretary. Since then nothing has been heard of the union.

574. The Registered Office of the Cameroons Motor Workers' Union in Mamfe was closed during the first quarter of the year owing to the failure of the members to pay their dues. The general secretary of the union had left Mamfe for an unknown address shortly before the office was closed and efforts made to find him were unsuccessful. It was learnt towards the close of the year that a new office had been opened in Kumba but no answer had been received up to the time of this report to correspondence directed to the new address.

575. A new union, namely the Cameroons Motor Transport Union, was formed during the year with a total of sixty-one members, mainly motor owners. The registered office is at Victoria. A general secretary, five other secretaries and seven cash inspectors are employed.

576. Another union called the Cameroons General Workers' Union has applied for registration. Membership is said to be open to any worker from the Cameroons. The proposed registered office of this union is also at Victoria.

577. A branch of the Nigeria Messengers' Union was formed at Buea during the year. The Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union, the Likomba Plantation Workers' Union, the Public Utility Technical and General Workers' Union and the Linemen's Union continue to function satisfactorily. The Commissioner of Labour met representatives of these unions at a meeting held at Buea during his visit to the Cameroons early in December, when matters of interest to the unions were discussed.

578. *Industrial Relations in* 1951. The Labour Officer (Trade Unions) and the Labour Officer at Buea continued to give necessary advice and guidance to trade unions.

579. There were four disputes involving stoppage of work during the year with a resultant loss of 4,056 man-days. The shortest period of stoppage of work was three days and the longest 26 days. In each instance work was resumed on the intervention of officials of the union concerned. Fuller details of these trade disputes are given in the table on page 120.

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

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

Labour Supply : Recruitment

582. *Offer of Labour.* Labourers offer themselves freely for employment within the Territory in numbers which have so far been sufficient to satisfy local demands. Q. 156

583. *Recruitment.* Two permits for the recruitment of labour for their banana plantation at Likomba, near Tiko were issued to Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited, during the year. These permits allow the firm to engage in Bamenda Province any number of workers not exceeding 900 as plantation labourers subject to the provisions of Chapter V of the Labour Code Ordinance, Chapter 99. Three hundred have been recruited for work for six months and it is expected that the recruitment of the remaining 600 will begin by the middle of January, 1952. Each recruited worker signed a contract of service which was attested by a labour officer. Q. 157

The contract contains the following provisions:

(*a*) duration of the contract (six months in this case);
(*b*) payment of wages to the worker on a monthly basis;
(*c*) payment of an advance of wages to the worker at the time of attestation, repayment of which is to be made to the employer when the worker receives his second month's wages;
(*d*) termination of the contract only after the expiry of the first month of employment; thereafter by 14 days' notice on both sides or payment of a sum equal to the amount of wages which would have accrued to the person employed during the term of such notice; or as provided in sections 50 and 51 of the Labour Code Ordinance as far as they apply;
(*e*) free quarters, water and conservancy;
(*f*) free medical attention;
(*g*) payment of sick pay to any worker who has completed one month's continuous service before his sickness begins;
(*h*) repatriation to place of recruitment.

Visits were paid by the Labour Officer, Buea to the workers on the plantation to ensure that the terms of the contract were observed.

584. *Labour migration.* There is no extensive migration of labour within the Territory and no workers are recruited from outside. The few who seek employment away from their villages return to their homes at frequent intervals, with little, if any, disturbance to village life. Qs. 158, 100

585. *Law regarding compulsory labour.* Under Part III of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance, as amended by Amendment Ordinance No. 34 of 1950, relating to the exaction of labour which is not forced labour within the meaning of the Forced Labour Convention 1930, it is lawful for any native authority or such authority as may be prescribed to require the inhabitants of any town or village subject to its jurisdiction to provide labour for any of the following purposes:— Q. 159

Labour for—

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

(vi) other communal services of a similar kind in the direct interest of the inhabitants of the town or village: provided that—

(i) no such labour may be required unless the inhabitants of the town or village or their direct representatives have been previously consulted by the native or other authority in regard to the need for the provision of the service proposed and a substantial majority of such inhabitants or their representatives have agreed;

(ii) any person who does not wish to execute his share of any labour required under the provisions of this section may be excused therefrom on payment of such sum per day while such labour is being done, as represents the current daily wages for labour.

Provision further exists for the Governor to exact labour from any persons in the event of war, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, flood or fire, or in the event of any such calamity being threatened, or in any other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population of Nigeria.

Q. 161

586. *Training Opportunities.* Opportunities for employment in the Territory are adequate for the full utilisation of the services and skills of all persons seeking employment. There have been instances of shortage of both unskilled and skilled labour.

Q. 162

587. *Scholarships.* Government scholarship schemes for Nigeria are applicable to the Trust Territory. Students are awarded scholarships from public funds either to the University College, Ibadan, or to universities in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America for professional or technical education. On return holders, if they so desire and there are suitable vacancies, are recruited into the Nigerian Senior Service, where they participate in an executive capacity in the economic and social advancement of their country.

588. In addition to the above, the Cameroons Development Corporation has apprenticeship training schemes in electrical, mechanical and marine engineering. The Corporation also awards scholarships for elementary and secondary school education and higher and professional education in Nigeria or overseas institutions.

589. Facilities exist for ex-servicemen to train as farmers at Bambui Government farm and elsewhere as carpenters, textile workers, engine fitters, drivers, mechanics, electricians, etc. On the successful completion of the training, assistance is given by the Nigerian Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association in the form of loans or equipment to enable the men to establish businesses on their own.

Q. 163

590. In addition to the selection committee which assists with the placing in Government service of those men and women with the requisite educational qualifications, an employment exchange was established at Victoria towards the end of 1950. A total of 15,200 workers employed on the plantations have been registered. A registration office is also operating in Bamenda, and a total of 925 Public Works Department workers have been registered in that area.

591. Vacancies notified to the Victoria employment exchange during the year totalled 321 out of which 103 were filled.

Miscellaneous

592. *Movement of workers.* There is no record to show the extent to which workers leave the Territory in search of employment but it is believed that comparatively few do so. If they do it is of their own accord, and not under any conditions, for as stated above there is no recruitment of Cameroons labour for work outside the Territory. No problems have been known to be caused by this movement. Q. 164

593. *Equal remuneration.* The principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women is generally accepted in the Territory, and the rate of pay depends on the type of work available and on the educational or technical qualifications of the individual applicant. The question, however, is not of practical importance in the Cameroons, where very few women are in paid employment. Q. 165

594. *Equal employment opportunities.* There is no discrimination in employment opportunities on the score of race, nationality, religion or tribal association. The primary consideration is the suitability of the individual. It is however Government's policy to give preference to natives of the Trust Territory when filling vacancies and to encourage the appointment of Africans to all posts which they are capable of filling. No disparity exists in the earnings of persons doing the same work except for the expatriation allowance paid to persons recruited from outside West Africa. Q. 166

595. *Indebtedness.* Indebtedness is not widely prevalent among the wage-earners and salaried workers. There is however evidence to show that it exists to some degree among the plantation labourers, mainly owing to their having to pay exorbitant prices to petty traders for imported commodities which are in short supply. This is being gradually eradicated by the opening of shops in the plantations and the sale of essential imported articles such as kerosene, gari, and stockfish, at very reasonable prices. Q. 167

(f) Social Security and Welfare

596. The sense in which the words at the head of this section are used in various countries differ so much that it may be as well to define what is meant by them here. They are not taken to include the general educational, medical, agricultural and other similar measures which are indubitably essential to the social welfare of the inhabitants of the Territory and are described elsewhere in this report, nor do they include the general activities of the Cameroons Development Corporation for the benefit of its employees such as the provision of houses, factories, stores, churches, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, reading rooms, baths, places of recreation, water, lighting, drainage and improvement works. The words here are used in the sense of measures undertaken for classes of the community who specially require care such as the aged, destitute, the physically or mentally defective, handicapped and delinquent children and adolescents. Q. 198 Q. 200] Q. 201

597. The responsibility for looking after these classes of people in the Territory falls on their families and kindred. As has been explained elsewhere there are no large concentrations of urban population and the sense of communal obligation common to people living in closely organised groups linked by kinship and accepting obligations of mutual support still holds good.

598. No services therefore are provided or contemplated with respect to such things as widows' and old-age pensions and no legislation affecting social welfare applicable to the Territory was enacted during the year. Q. 199

599. No provision is or has been made for orphans or abandoned children since native law and custom provides for orphans and abandonment is unheard of in the Territory. Juvenile delinquency is also very rare.

Q. 197 600. No convention of the International Labour Organisation or other international organisation concerning social security and welfare was applied to the Territory during 1951.

(g) Public Health : Sanitation

601. *Medical Services.* The medical services of the Territory are provided by:—

(*a*) The Government Medical Department.

(*b*) Native Administrations.

(*c*) Missions.

(*d*) The Cameroons Development Corporation.

Q. 169 602. The Medical Department is responsible for the supervision of all aspects of medical and health work, research and training. Its organisation in the Territory is shown in the diagram on the opposite page. The Department provides staff and hospitals for the Territory, and is responsible for medical field unit work, epidemic control, leprosy work, the sanitation of townships and government stations, mental health and health propaganda. It of course co-operates with the other agencies mentioned above so as to ensure the co-ordination of medical activities in the Territory.

603. The native administrations provide and operate rural dispensaries and provide equipment and subordinate staff for sanitary duties in areas other than townships and government stations, and teach hygiene in schools.

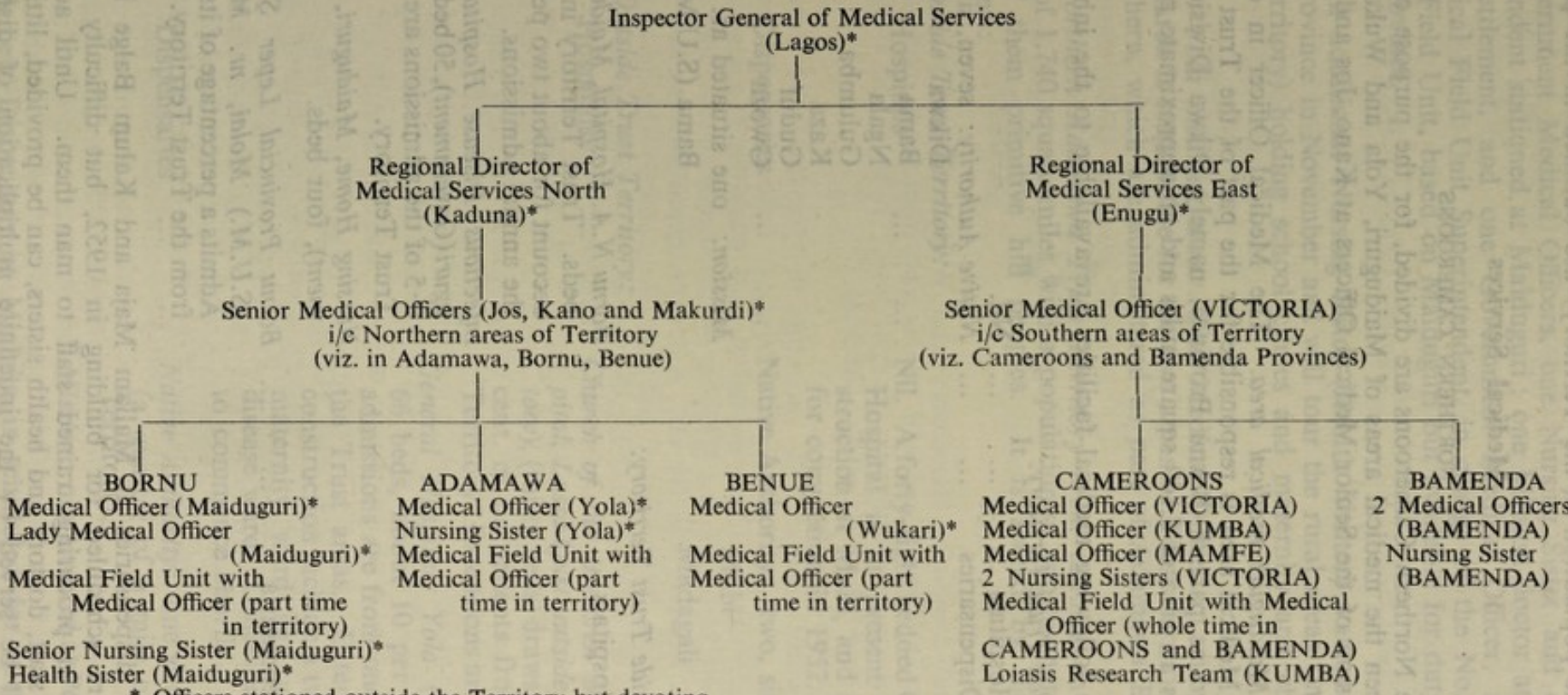
604. The Missions provide and staff several hospitals in or adjacent to the Territory, do much work on the treatment of leprosy, and teach hygiene in their schools.

605. The Cameroons Development Corporation maintains important medical and health services throughout the plantations and also provides facilities for Messrs. Elders & Fyffes at Likomba and for the employees of Pamol, Ltd., at Bwinga. The two companies in question pay an appropriate contribution to the cost of operations and Messrs. Elders & Fyffes also pay a proportion of the capital expenditure at the Tiko Hospitals.

606. The financial expenditure by Government on public health in the Territory in 1951 was approximately £64,000 compared with £52,404 in 1949–50. There are no statistics available for Mission Expenditure. The total expenditure in 1950 by the Cameroons Development Corporation on the maintenance of medical and health services mentioned above was £46,327 exclusive of expenditure on minor dispensaries. Approximately £20,000 was expended on improvements and enlargements to hospital buildings. Further planned improvements and new hospital buildings to be erected within the next two and a half years by the Corporation will cost between £150,000 and £200,000.

607. In 1951 there were fifteen doctors, seventeen nursing sisters and fifty African qualified nurses in the Territory. This represents an addition of two doctors and one nursing sister over 1950. There were also twenty-four Cameroons nurses under training in 1951 compared with none in 1950. As was pointed out last year, the figures do not give an altogether true picture with some of the medical staff working outside the Territory and giving part of their services to it. Details are given in the diagram of the Medical Department Organisation opposite. The services provided either

ORGANISATION OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN THE TERRITORY**



* Officers stationed outside the Territory but devoting part of their services to it.

** Places in Territory given in capitals.

in the Territory (or in places adjacent to it when such services are used by the population in the Territory) are outlined in the paragraphs below.

Medical Services

I. NORTHERN CAMEROONS

608. The Northern Cameroons are divided, for the purpose of medical care, between the medical areas of Maiduguri, Yola and Wukari, under the supervision of the Senior Medical Officers at Kano, Jos and Makurdi respectively.

609. A. *Maiduguri medical area.* The Medical Officer in charge of Maiduguri Medical area is responsible for the part of the Trust Territory administered as part of Bornu Province, namely Dikwa Division. This division has an area of 5,149 square miles and an approximate population of 250,000.

610. The following medical facilities are available to the inhabitants:

1. *Inside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals	Nil.
Dispensaries	*Native Authority:* seven, situated at: Dikwa Bama Ngala Gulumba Kaza Guduf Gwoza
	Mission: one situated at: Bama (S.U.M.)

2. *Outside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals	*Bornu N.A. Hospital, Maiduguri*, 150 beds. Trust Territory inhabitants account for about two per cent. of the annual admissions.
	Infectious Disease Hospital, Maiduguri (Government), 50 beds. About 0·5 of the admissions are from the Trust Territory.
	Nursing Home, Maiduguri, (Government), four beds.
Leprosaria	*Bornu Provincial Leper Settlement (S.U.M.) Molai, nr. Maiduguri.* Admits a percentage of its patients from the Trust Territory.

611. New dispensaries at Mallam Maja and Kalum Balge in Trust Territory are scheduled for building in 1952, but difficulty is being experienced in procuring trained staff to man them. Until additional supervisory staff, doctors and health sisters, can be provided, little useful purpose will be served by the indefinite multiplication of dispensaries in the Territory.

612. The present supervisory staff available for the entire Maiduguri medical area, of which the Trust Territory forms only a small part is: two Government Medical Officers, one Nursing Sister and one Health Superintendent stationed at Maiduguri; one Mission doctor at the Molai Leper Settlement, and one Government Medical Officer, assisted by one Medical Field Unit Superintendent, in charge of the No. 3 (Bornu) Medical Field Unit, based on Maiduguri but available for duty anywhere in the province.

613. An additional Nursing Sister (Health Visitor) was posted to the Bornu Province in November and will tour the rural areas (including the Trust Territory) holding school clinics and maternity and child welfare sessions.

614. B. *Yola medical area.* The Medical Officer in charge of Yola Medical Area is responsible for the two areas of Trust Territory, Northern and Southern, which are administered as part of Adamawa Province.

The Northern Adamawa Trust Territory area, centred on Mubi, has an area of 1,740 square miles with a population of approximately 201,000, many of them primitive hill peoples. It is served by the following institutions:

1. *Inside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals	... ...	Nil. A forty-eight bedded Government Hospital is at present under construction at Mubi, and is scheduled for completion in 1952.
Dispensaries	... ...	Native Authority: two, situated at: Mubi Madagali

2. *Outside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals	... ...	*Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital, Lassa (just outside Trust Territory),* (thirty beds) draws about 50 per cent. of its patients from the Trust Territory. Extensions are in progress.
		General Hospital, Yola (Government) 66 beds, about 10 per cent. of the admissions are from one or other of the Trust areas. Extensions under construction include a twelve bedded maternity ward and an infectious disease ward. Others are scheduled to commence shortly.
Dispensaries	... ...	*Native Authority:* one situated at Uba (a quarter of a mile outside Trust Territory).
		Mission: one situated at Pella (S.U.M.)

615. A new Dispensary at Michika is scheduled for construction in the current financial year.

616. *The Southern Adamawa Trust Territory area,* including the Chamba District and the Mambila Plateau, has an area of 9,225 square miles and a population of approximately 102,000. The following medical facilities are available to the inhabitants :

1. *Inside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals	... ...	Nil.
Dispensaries	... ...	*Native Authority:* four, situated at: Jada, Toungo, Mayo Ndaga, Gembu
		Mission: one situated at: Gurum.

2. *Outside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals	... ...	*General Hospital (Government), Yola* 66 beds.
Dispensaries	... ...	*Native Authority:* one situated at: Karlahi.

617. A new combined Dispensary and Welfare Centre is planned at Sugu in Chamba District, and will be financed from funds made available by the Cameroons Development Corporation. It is to be staffed by a Sister from the Roman Catholic Mission.

618. The whole medical area, including the part in Trust Territory, is supervised by a single Government Medical Officer with a temporary Nursing Sister made available by the Roman Catholic Mission, stationed at Yola. Two Missions, the Church of the Brethren Mission and the Sudan United Mission (Danish and American Branches) are active in the area, and provide much needed medical assistance. The former maintains hospitals at Garkida and Lassa, the latter at Numan and Bambur. Both continue to receive Government assistance in the form of capital and recurrent grants-in-aid. Only the C.B.M. Hospital at Lassa and the Government Hospital at Yola, however, treat significant numbers of Trust Territory inhabitants. A Government Nursing Sister (Health Visitor) was posted to the Province in December ; she will tour the rural areas, holding maternity and child welfare clinics and inspecting schools. A new ambulance has been provided to bring patients to the Government hospital.

619. When the new Government Hospital at Mubi is opened next year, the Northern Adamawa Trust Territory area will be comparatively well covered medically. In the Southern Adamawa part expansion is handicapped by the great distances and the paucity of communications. Matters will be eased by the completion of the proposed Bama-Bamenda trunk road, which forms part of the Trust Territory Road Development plan.

620. C. *Wukari medical area.* The Medical Officer in charge of the Wukari Medical Area is responsible for that part—Ndoro, Tigon and Kentu Districts—of the Trust Territory which are administered as part of Benue Province. These Districts, peopled by a backward people who have so far evinced no great desire for the benefits of western medicine,

comprise an area of 1,236 square miles with a population of 11,000. The medical facilities available to them are :

1. *Inside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals	... ...	Nil.
Dispensaries	... ...	*Native Authority:* Nil. An existing Dispensary at Bissuala was closed down in 1950 owing to poor attendances.
		Mission: one situated at: Baissa (S.U.M.).

2. *Outside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals	... ...	*General Hospital (Government) Wukari*, forty beds.
		Dutch Reformed Church Mission Hospital, Mkar, 60 beds.
Leprosaria	... ...	*Benue Provincial Leprosy Home, D.R.C.M., Mkar*, twenty-four beds.
Dispensaries	... ...	*Native Authority:* four situated at: Gayama (six to seven miles from Trust Territory) Donga Takum Kashimbila.
		Mission: one situated at: Lupwe (S.U.M.).

621. There is little of medical interest to report from this area. There have been no significant epidemic outbreaks. Endemic smallpox continues to be a problem and is being dealt with by the systematic vaccination of the rural populations. This campaign which this year was confined to the areas along the borders of the Trust Territory, will next year be extended into the Trust Territory proper.

622. The Sleeping Sickness Service continues to hold a watching brief in readiness to deal with any increase in the incidence of human trypanosomiasis in the Territory. So far the increase which might be expected from the opening up of the area and increase of population movement has not yet materialised.

623. The Wukari Medical Area is supervised by a single Government Medical Officer stationed at Wukari, under the supervision of the newly instituted post of Senior Medical Officer at Makurdi. A Medical Field Unit, based at Makurdi, is available to deal with serious outbreaks of epidemic cases anywhere in the Province should they occur.

II. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

624. The Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces form the Cameroons Medical Division of the Eastern Medical Region of Nigeria. The Senior Medical Officer, with Headquarters at Victoria, is responsible to the Regional Deputy Director of Medical Services at Enugu who is in turn responsible to the Inspector-General of Medical Services with Headquarters at Lagos. The Inspector-General of Medical Services of Nigeria is responsible for the Medical Policy of Nigeria, including the Cameroons.

625. The Cameroons Medical Division is divided into four Areas with Medical Officers stationed at Bamenda, Mamfe, Kumba, and Victoria who, assisted by trained European and African Staff, are responsible for seven Government Hospitals and twenty-one Native Administration Dispensaries. Of these the Government Hospital, Victoria, is one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in Nigeria as well as in the Territory. In the preventive field, the Senior Medical Officer in the Victoria Area and the Medical Officers, Bamenda, Mamfe and Kumba in their respective areas, are Medical Officers of Health and are assisted by thirty-two Government and Native Administration Sanitary Inspectors. A European Health Superintendent is stationed at Victoria.

626. The posting of a second Medical Officer to Bamenda, and a Nursing Sister (Health Visitor) to Victoria, has made it possible to give more attention to the supervision of work in the rural districts of these areas than in previous years. A second Medical Officer for Victoria is to be posted shortly ; this has to date only been prevented by lack of accommodation.

627. The Cameroons Development Corporation has five hospitals and twenty-three dispensaries. The rebuilding and re-equipment of their General Hospital at Tiko is almost complete and a new hospital is being built at Bota.

Q. 170

628. *Progress in* 1951. The Trusteeship Council at its Ninth Session passed the following resolution in Medical and Health Services :

> " The Council noting that an increase in the doctors, nursing staff and hospital facilities has been almost entirely due to the Cameroons Development Corporation and that therefore this expansion has primarily affected the Southern part of the Territory ; and noting with approval that Medical Field Units have been operating in the Northern part of the Territory and that a new hospital is nearing completion at Mubi recommends that the Administering Authority makes a sustained effort to improve Medical and Public Health facilities, particularly in the north, by such means as providing more Mobile Medical Units and local dispensaries and by the training of more African Medical Assistants."

629. The following progress was made in 1951 with the improvement of medical services in the Territory :—

1. Good progress was made with the building of Mubi Hospital in Adamawa and this forty-eight bed hospital would be opened in 1952.

2. Two new dispensaries have been opened in Bornu.

3. Health Visitors have been appointed both to Adamawa, Bornu and Benue Provinces making possible an expansion in maternity and child welfare work. Further expansion will depend on the training of great numbers of local midwives and Health Visitors. A Nursing Sister (Health Visitor) was also appointed to Victoria.

4. Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics have been set up in the Victoria Division.

5. The Medical Field Units were active both in the North and Southern parts of the Territory. One of their most important

tasks in Bornu was the investigation of the medical aspect of the proposed irrigation scheme at Wulgo mentioned in paragraph 344 of the 1950 Report.

6. Good progress was made with securing Cameroonians for training as nurses.

7. A Training School for the Northern Region will, it is hoped, be established shortly. A Principal has already been appointed and is in residence at Kano. This school should eventually do much to train more African Medical Assistants in the North in accordance with the Council's recommendations as set out above.

8. The modern hospital of 75 beds at Bamenda is nearing completion. The Tuberculosis Pavilion at Bamenda is also nearly ready.

9. Further progress was made with the Loiasis Research Schemes at Kumba.

630. Further details of some of these activities are given below.

631. *The Loiasis research scheme.* The Loiasis Research Scheme was established in order to investigate the filarial diseases, particularly loiasis, with a view to possible future control. To date the results obtained have been reasonably satisfactory, but the work has been delayed by the shortage of staff and housing. Of the permanent team, the entomologist reached Kumba in June, 1949, and the laboratory superintendent in July, 1950. The medical member of the team is not yet appointed, the medical problems being investigated by the staff of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. **Q. 171**

Dr. W. E. Kershaw of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, visited Kumba from June to July, and Dr. C. Hopkins, of Glasgow University, from July to December.

Administration

632. A. *Staff.* The staff provided for in the Estimates consists of one Pathologist, one Entomologist, and one Laboratory Superintendent, together with locally recruited clerical staff. The Pathologist has not yet been appointed. In addition, two laboratory technicians, one carpenter, and a number of fly-boys were recruited locally and trained. Until the full research team is in Kumba, and the building programme is completed, it is not intended to make any changes in this arrangement.

B. *Finance.* The financial arrangements this year have worked as well as might be expected for a research organisation working to a rigid budget. None of the serious delays and difficulties experienced in past years have been encountered.

C. *Accommodation.* The Loiasis Research Scheme is still sharing the laboratory of the Cameroons Medical Field Unit. At the moment the entomologist and one visiting specialist (Dr. Hopkins) are sharing one bungalow (single quarters) also belonging to the Field Unit, while the laboratory superintendent and the Inspector of Works, P.W.D., are sharing a temporary "bush" house erected for the Loiasis Research Scheme. This is unsatisfactory and new housing and laboratory accommodation is in course of erection.

Original Aims for 1951

633. In the absence of the pathologist, some of the plans for 1951 have had to be abandoned. The entomological work was aimed at improving our knowledge of the life-history and habits of the insect vector of the disease, *Chrysops*.

Progress in the year 1951

634. It now seems certain that *Chrysops* originally was, and still mainly is, a forest dweller, existing in large numbers in the forest canopy. It is possible that the large numbers of *Chrysops* found in Kumba occur there because the buildings of Kumba station are situated approximately at the canopy level of the surrounding forest. The occurrence of the flies in the canopy, together with the high incidence of filariasis found in monkeys, indicated that the human and monkey filarial diseases are probably related.

Much information has been obtained on the relationship between the biting activity of the fly and micro-climatic conditions. The male fly has not yet been caught in nature, and so nothing is known of mating habits. The life-history of the fly is still being studied, and it is hoped that the major part will be elucidated next year.

The medical investigations have consisted mainly, as in the past, of surveys of the incidence of filariasis in the human and monkey populations. These surveys were carried out with the assistance of the Cameroons Medical Field Unit. Some tests have also been made with a new filaricide, but the results are not yet available.

Dr. Hopkins, who visited the unit at the request of the Colonial Medical Research Council, has spent some six months carrying out a separate investigation of the midges, locally miscalled "sandflies" which are responsible for the transmission of the filaria *A. perstans*.

A brief survey has also been made of the incidence of onchocerciasis in the Bimbia area of Victoria, together with a few preliminary observations on the breeding sites, infection rates, etc., of the probable vector of this disease, *Simulium*.

Expected progress in the year 1952

635. Until the full research team is available little real progress can be made with the medical problems, and since it now seems unlikely that the pathologist will be appointed for some time, it is expected that the work next year will consist of consolidating present knowledge.

Q. 171 636. No legislation affecting medical matters in the Legislation was framed during the year.

Q. 172 637. *International Co-operation.* The Senior Medical Officer in charge of the Medical Field Units and Sleeping Sickness Service, visited the French Cameroons early in the year to discuss mutual problems. The successful meeting of the Medical Officer, Yola and the Medical Officer-in-charge of the Bornu Medical Field Unit with their colleagues from the French Cameroons has been mentioned above. Dr. Sahra, Medical Officer-in-charge of the Cameroons Field Unit is in close liaison with the nearest French Mobile Medical Unit.

Periodical reports of Infectious Diseases from both French and Spanish territories are received.

All vessels entering the Cameroons harbours comply with International Sanitary Conventions and aircraft arriving at Tiko Airport comply with the International Convention for Aerial Navigation.

638. *Health Statistics.* There is no compulsory registration of births and deaths and the only reliable health figures are those obtained from hospitals, dispensaries and Medical Field Units. As the latter expand and extend their work, a more accurate picture of the incidence of disease will be built up, but until communications and medical facilities are much further developed, health and epidemiological information must be incomplete. Q. 173

639. *Staff.* The Nigerian Medical Service is still suffering from a shortage of trained personnel, although there has been some improvement in the recruitment of medical officers and nursing sisters during the year. Q. 174

640. *Training of Staff.* Within the Territory, the only training facilities in 1951 were for nurses at the General Hospital, Victoria ; in 1952 there will probably be facilities at the proposed Nurses' Training School to be run by the Cameroons Development Corporation. Otherwise training facilities are available in Nigeria for all classes of personnel including Medical Students at University College, Ibadan. As was mentioned above, a training school for medical assistants will shortly be opened in Kano. All facilities are available, without discrimination, to all the inhabitants of the Territory with the requisite educational qualifications. Three nurses passed the qualifying examination of the Nursing Council for Nigeria during the year. A successful Refresher Course for N.A. Sanitary Overseers was held in Victoria in November. Q. 175

641. *Unqualified Indigenous Practitioners.* In the northern section of the Territory unqualified medical practitioners are very active, and most sick people obtain assistance from these medicine-men before reporting to dispensaries for more adequate treatment ; in the south the influence of the indigenous practitioner is decreasing with the growing belief and confidence in modern medicine. Native doctors who are natives of Nigeria or the Territory are allowed to practise subject to good faith in their belief and the non-usage of poisonous material in their medicines. They combine magical practices with the use of herbs in their stock in trade. Their activities are controlled to some extent by the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, and also by the provisions of the Criminal Code which relate to the preservation of human life, the prevention of injurious acts and the administration of noxious drugs. Q. 176

642. *Principal Diseases.* The following are the principal diseases to be found in the Territory :— Q. 177

A. Caused by Protozoa:
   1. Malaria (endemic).
   2. Trypanosomiasis (endemic).

B. Caused by Bacteria:
   1. Cerebro-spinal meningitis (epidemic).
   2. Pneumonia (endemic).

C. Diseases caused by Viruses:
   1. Measles (epidemic).
   2. Smallpox (endemic and epidemic).
   3. Chickenpox (epidemic).
   4. Mumps (epidemic).
   5. Whooping-cough (epidemic).

D. Infective Granulomatous Diseases (endemic):
1. Leprosy.
2. Yaws.
3. Tuberculosis.

E. Abdominal Diseases:
1. Bacillary dysentery (endemic and epidemic).
2. Amoebic dysentery (endemic).

F. Venereal Diseases (endemic):
1. Syphilis.
2. Gonorrhoea.

G. Animal Parasites and Associated Diseases (endemic):
1. Schistosomiasis (endemic).
2. Intestinal parasites:
(*a*) Tapeworm.
(*b*) Roundworm.
(*c*) Hookworm.
(*d*) Ascariasis.
(*e*) Trichuriasis.
(*f*) Ankylostomiasis.
(*g*) Tiniasis.
(*h*) Balantitiasis.
(*i*) Strongylodiasis.
3. Guinea worm (endemic).
4. Chigoes (endemic).
5. Paragonimiasis (endemic).
6. Filariasis (Loa-loa).
7. Onchocerciasis.
8. Elephantiasis.
9. Trypanosomiasis.

H. Other endemic diseases:
1. Simple goitre (endemic).
2. Skin diseases, including those due to malnutrition.
3. Malnutrition.
4. Scabies.
5. Tropical ulcers.
6. Tinia.

No figures are available for the incidence of diseases in the Cameroons as a whole apart from those relating to the whole of Nigeria.

Q. 178 643. *Leprosy.* At the Leprosy Settlement at Bamenda Dapsone therapy is being introduced.

The Baptist Mission in the Bamenda Province and the Basel Mission in the Cameroons Province have agreed to provide Medical Officers and co-operate with Government in the establishment of Provincial Leprosy

Settlements; it is expected that building of the Bamenda Provincial Settlement will be commenced in the near future.

Facilities for Leprosy treatment in the Northern Cameroons have been mentioned above.

644. *Prostitution.* Prostitution is not a major problem in the Territory as a whole, but in the south there is a certain amount of prostitution in the plantations area. The police are empowered to deport undesirable women from the larger towns, and the Cameroons Development Corporation have established venereal disease clinics at Tiko. **Q. 179**

645. *Health Education.* Medical Officers on tour and Medical Units during their operations in various areas discuss health matters with village and district heads as do visiting Administrative Officers. All Government and Native Authority Schools have hygiene as a subject on their curriculum and inspecting health staff give useful advice and instruction. Sanitary Inspectors endeavour by propaganda to improve existing conditions and enforce the adoption of sanitary measures considered suitable to the prevailing circumstances. Advancement is slow owing largely to apathy and illiteracy. **Q. 180**

646. *Vaccination and Inoculation.* Vaccination against Smallpox is provided by public Vaccinators at numerous centres, and by staff of Medical Field Units and Sleeping Sickness Service teams on tour. Inoculation against Yellow Fever is available at Victoria. Vaccination against Rabies is available at all Hospitals. **Q. 181**

647. *Co-ordination of Medical Activities.* The Policy of the Medical Department is to co-ordinate the work of Medical Missions and there is satisfactory co-operation between the Government, the Native Administrations, the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Religious Missions in their medical activities.

The Hospitals and Maternity Homes of the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Religious Missions are being registered under the Private Hospitals Ordinance.

648. *Maternity and Child Welfare.* In addition to routine work carried out as in previous years, the posting of a Nursing Sister (Health Visitor) to Victoria, has resulted in the establishment of Infant Welfare and Antenatal Clinics at six centres in the Victoria Division. These Clinics are becoming increasingly popular with the rural population who have the advantage of domiciliary visits from the Health Visitor and her staff. Patients needing special attention are brought to hospital. The posting of Health Visitors to the Northern Region and the possibility of increased maternity and child welfare have been mentioned above. **Q. 182**

649. Throughout the Territory, the practice of midwifery is controlled by the Midwives Ordinance (No. 24 of 1930). No specific facilities are available for pre-school children, but these and school children can obtain treatment at Government hospitals and Native Authority dispensaries. In places where there is no hospital or dispensary, school teachers who have been instructed give treatment by simple remedies supplied by the Medical Department.

650. *Medical Field Units, Bornu.* The main medical interest in Dikwa Division has centred around the proposed irrigation scheme at Wulgo in the extreme north of the Territory (mentioned in paragraph 344 of the 1950 Report). This scheme seems likely to give rise to health problems of some magnitude. A preliminary malarial survey carried out in the area in November by Dr. J. Bruce-Chwatt, Senior Malariologist, revealed

a high level of endemic malaria. At the same time his investigations, and his consultations with the neighbouring French medical authorities, indicated that the main health hazards may lie in a different direction, namely in the possibility of the introduction of bilharziasis on a large scale and in the propagation of the existing endemic diseases (syphilis and eye disease) among the new settlers. A further general survey is to be carried out in the immediate future by the No. 3 Medical Field Unit. Its findings will form the basis for a scheme of preventive measures which will be put in hand, if the irrigation scheme is implemented. In this work good use will be made of personnel, European and African, trained in snail recognition and in the use of the new molluscicides by Dr. E. Berry, the American Malachologist whose services were made available to Nigeria this year through the kind offices of E.C.A.

651. In November, the Medical Officer, Yola, in company with the Medical Officer in charge of the Bornu Medical Field Unit, held a most successful meeting with his French colleagues from the French Cameroons. Much useful information was exchanged as to medical conditions on both sides of the frontier, and arrangements were made for joint action in regard to vaccination campaigns in the border areas and for the mutual exchange of epidemic information by direct communication. The meetings are to be repeated at regular intervals.

652. *Cameroons.* Two reports on the activities of the Cameroons Medical Field Units are given in Attachment F.

Q. 183

653. *Nutrition.* The Administering Authority is fully in sympathy with recommendation 300 (vii) adopted at the Thirtieth Meeting of the Seventh Session of the Trusteeship Council regarding the need for the improvement of nutrition in the Territory and is considering what further steps can be taken.

654. The various surveys undertaken by the medical field units have revealed that some degree of malnutrition is prevalent in most parts and in the field unit survey of Bamenda province in 1950 the general physique and health at We and Wum appeared to be low in comparison to areas previously examined. The diet consists mainly of cocoyams and plantains with palm oil in small quantities and groundnuts with maize and sweet yams in season. Meat in small quantities is eaten once a week at the most. It is difficult to induce farmers, especially the Bakweri and related peoples, not to plant cocoyams as a main food crop. While the food value of the cocoyam is low, cultivation is very easy. A grant is being considered by the Northern Regional Production Development Board for agricultural settlement in Gwoza. The Cameroons Development Corporation in the southern area of the Cameroons province continues its efforts to persuade its workers to adopt a better standard of diet. The domestic science centres at Victoria, Buea, Kumba, Bamenda and elsewhere teach the young the advantages of a balanced diet, while the students from the teachers' training colleges at Kumba and Mubi, on their dispersal to all parts of the Territory, will be in a position to instruct others as to the value of correct nutrition from their personal experience and the knowledge of the best methods of production and preparation of the various foodstuffs. At most schools, vegetable gardens and fruit trees are maintained to supplement the children's diet and to teach them the protective value of such articles of food. At some pagan schools, a morning meal is provided for the children to allow those who live far away to attend as day pupils. Better communications will help to improve distribution of meat to the southern parts of the Territory.

655. *Natural sources of food supply.* Almost all living animals are used as food by the inhabitants of the Territory. These include antelope of various kinds, wild pig, rodents, monkeys, snakes, iguana, birds, crickets and grubs. There is little control of hunting by the indigenous population except in game reserves, though control of non-indigenous hunters is exercised by the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance. Some restriction is effected by the Arms Ordinance which very severely limits the use by hunters of arms of precision. Q. 184

A special licence is required to hunt the rarer animals which include most of the larger mammals and birds.

Fish of all kinds is eaten by the coastal population and those who live by rivers and lakes. It is usually dried but is sometimes eaten fresh. No measures have been found necessary for the protection of the local fisheries.

The principal wild plants from which food is obtained are trees, which the inhabitants protect for their own sake. The leaves of the baobab are widely used as an ingredient of soup, the fruits of the desert date, tamarind, jujube, wild pawpaw, tsada, shea nut and ebony trees are eaten, and so are kuka leaves and seeds. In the Cameroons province, mangrove seeds, heart of elephant grass and the leaves of a shrub called *masango* are used as food.

On the whole, the inhabitants of the Territory tend to feed largely on a diet of carbohydrates, although there is a big trade in palm-oil—a very valuable asset in diets in the area.

656. *Hospital facilities for tropical and venereal diseases.* All the hospitals mentioned in paragraph 610 and onwards treat tropical and venereal diseases. Q. 185

657. *Supplementary medical facilities.* Supplementary medical services in the Territory are given at 73 dispensaries, seven maternity homes and six rural clinics. Thirty-four of the dispensaries are maintained by Government and native administration, nine by Missions and 30 by the Cameroons Development Corporation. Q. 186

Sanitation

658. *Disposal of Excreta.* In the few larger towns where sanitation is controlled by government and native authority sanitary staff, the disposal of human and animal excreta is by shallow trench, Otway pits, and, in a few places, septic tanks. Composting is in use in some towns. In rural areas there is little or no control. Public latrines are provided in the larger towns but not in the villages. The streets of towns are adequately drained ; villages, however, have little or no drainage, though there are water channels to prevent flooding of houses in some cases. Q. 187

659. *Water Supply.* There are piped water supplies at Victoria, Buea and Bamenda ; in other places, streams, wells and springs are the usual sources of supply. No accurate information is available as to the number of sources and percentage of population served. The supervision of water supplies is carried out by sanitary inspectors.

660. *Wells.* A start has been made with the sinking of village wells in Mubi and Uba districts of Adamawa under the supervision of a Public Works Department well sinker as the beginning of a more widespread programme in the North to improve rural water supplies. The work is progressing but suitable sites are not easy to find and the granite encountered everywhere makes construction hard.

Q. 188 661. *Pest Control.* In urban areas, stagnant pools are either drained and filled in where possible or oiled and in some cases treated with Paris Green.

Measures are taken to eliminate the breeding places of mosquitoes by oiling and drainage and to control flies by the proper disposal of excrement and refuse and residual spraying with D.D.T. compounds.

Q. 189 662. *Food Inspection.* In a few towns where qualified health staff is available, all food sold to the public is supervised by sanitary inspectors who carry out inspection of markets and foodstalls. All meat slaughtered in slaughter houses is inspected for signs of disease, and meat found unfit for human consumption is disposed of by burning either wholly or in part. In the case of tinned food, the commercial firms co-operate with the health authorities and where goods are found unfit for human consumption, they are destroyed.

(h) Drugs

Q. 190 663. *Legislation.* The importation, exportation, external trade in, manufacture, sale and use of opium, coca leaves and Indian hemp, and also of prepared opium, tincture of Indian hemp, cocaine, morphine and morphine derivatives, is regulated by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 12 of 1935). The disposal of poisons, restrictions on the sale of poisons and control of patent and proprietary medicines is controlled by the Pharmacy Ordinance (No. 56 of 1945).

Qs. 191, 192 664. *Narcotics.* The population of the Territory is not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

With the exception of small quantities administered in hospitals by medical officers in accordance with hospital practice, over the supply of which strict control is maintained by the Medical Department, it is believed that no opium, marijuana or other dangerous drugs were consumed in the Territory during the year, and no measures have been taken to regulate traffic in the case of such drugs.

Q. 193 665. *Conventions.* The Opium Convention signed at The Hague on the 23rd January, 1912, and subsequent relative papers were applied to the Territory on the 20th July, 1922 ; the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with a Protocol signed at Geneva on the 19th February, 1925, was applied on the 17th February, 1926, and the Convention limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on the 24th September, 1931, was applied to the Territory on the 17th February, 1937.

(i) Alcohol and Spirits

Q. 194 666. The sale of alcoholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 131 of the Laws of Nigeria). The whole of the northern area, the Bamenda province and the Mamfe division of the Cameroons Province are " prohibited areas " under this Ordinance. The definition of prohibited areas is:

> " Areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, and in which the sale of spirits to, and the possession of spirits by natives is prohibited."

The Kumba and Victoria divisions of the Cameroons province are " licensed areas ". The definition of " licensed areas " is:

> " Areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence."

667. The use of alcohol, imported or native-made, is forbidden by their religion to all Moslems. The pagans of the northern areas of the Territory, on the other hand, consume large quantities of home-brewed beer made from the local guinea-corn, while the natives of the south drink palm wine made from the fermented sap of *raphia vinifera* or *elaeis guinensis*. As with most communities of agricultural labourers, this is as much a food as a drink and palm wine is the accepted source of valuable and necessary vitamins. It is also used at marriage feasts and religious festivals. No figures of the quantity consumed are available.

668. The Victoria, Bakweri, Balong and Mamfe native authorities have made rules to control the sale of native liquor, which includes palm wine and any kind or description of fermented liquor usually made by natives of Nigeria or in the adjacent Territories. The rules require all sellers of native liquor to be licensed.

669. Illegal importation is kept to a minimum by the Eastern Preventive Service, a customs preventive force which operates along the land boundary. Illegal importation of spirit along the coast is controlled by the customs preventive launch M.V. Vigilant which is under the command of a marine officer who is an acting collector of customs whilst in command.

670. The importation of alcoholic liquor for the last five years is set out below :

IMPORTS OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS

Imperial gallons (equivalent in litres in brackets)

Description	*1947*	*1948*	*1949*	*1950*	*1951*
Ale, Beer, etc.	6,742 (30,642)	22,229 (101,631)	47,565 (216,183)	47,130 (214,253)	70,654 (321,393)
Spirits:					
Brandy	69 (314)	77 (350)	221 (1,004)	126 (573)	88 (400)
Gin	853 (3,877)	705 (3,204)	910 (4,136)	1,382 (6,283)	1,805 (8,206)
Rum	10 (45)	62 (282)	102 (464)	143 (195)	194 (872)
Whisky	756 (3,436)	589 (2,677)	541 (2,459)	947 (4,305)	1,378 (6,264)
Spirits, potable, other kinds...	56 (255)	29 (132)	359 (1,632)	149 (677)	210 (955)
Wines, sparkling and still	315 (1,432)	235 (1,068)	498 (2,263)	833 (3,787)	1,084 (4,928)

IMPORTS OF GIN BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Imperial gallons (equivalent in litres in brackets)

Country of Origin	*1947*	*1948*	*1949*	*1950*	*1951*
United Kingdom ...	769 (3,495)	705 (3,204)	910 (4,316)	1,382 (6,283)	1,805 (8,206)
Netherlands	84 (382)	—	—	—	—
Total	853 (3,877)	705 (3,204)	910 (4,316)	1,382 (6,283)	1,805 (8,206)

671. Under Section 33 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 48) as amended no liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed wine, and no liquor containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout. All liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol, all liquor other than wine containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol, and all liquor other than wine, ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout containing more than one per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed spirits.

Q. 195

672. The import duty on spirituous liquors, wines, beer, and other fermented beverages is as under:—

		£ s. d.
Brandy, gin, rum and whisky	1 gall. ...	3 18 0
Wine: (i) sparkling	,, ...	3 2 6
(ii) still	,, ...	18 9
Ale, beer, cider, perry, porter, stout	,, ...	2 6

(j) Housing and Town Planning

Qs. 203–206

673. The type of rural housing throughout the Cameroons province is still purely traditional and often primitive. In the urban areas it is being gradually modified, though traditional designs and materials predominate. There are no mining areas. On the plantations conditions vary. In some, good brick and tile houses, with proper sanitary cooking and washing facilities, have recently been made for plantation employees and labour, and the intention is to improve the remainder as early as possible. These latter are of traditional design and materials. The programme is being steadily pursued, but will cost several million pounds and take some years to complete.

674. The small houses in the northern areas of the territory are generally round, built of mud or stone (in the hills), with thatched roofs, and surrounded by a compound wall of mud, stone or grass mats. Each wife has a separate hut and there are huts for the master of the house, his sons, a kitchen, and small houses for hens or domestic animals in the typical compound. The larger houses in towns may have vaulted roofs of beams and mud, or of corrugated iron.

Qs. 205–206

675. The following town planning projects were in progress during 1951:—

Cameroons Province. Progress was made with the projects for Victoria, Kumba and Tombel mentioned in paragraph 569 of the 1949 Report. Mamfe town is also being replanned.

Bamenda Province. The planning of Ababka, the stranger quarter of Bamenda below the escarpment, is still in progress. Piping is on order for a new pipe-borne water supply but this will probably not arrive until 1953.

Adamawa. Maiha district headquarters has been moved from the hills to a more central position in the plains. The town is being laid out on model lines and buildings have been started though are not yet complete.

Mubi market has been extended and the motor car park moved to make room for more stalls. Micika town has been surveyed so that replanning can be considered though no major work will be carried out until the all season road is extended from Uba.

Dikwa Emirate. Normal progress has continued with slum clearance, new layouts, resiting of markets, building of market stalls, and tree planting. A new market has been made at Kerawa, streets have been cut through Gajibo, Soye and Bulongo, Jere village has been resited and new plots have been laid out at Gwoza.

(k) Penal Organisation

676. *Prisons.* There are four prisons maintained by Government in the Territory. These are at Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. The first mentioned is a convict prison, which receives all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence ; the others only receive persons with sentences of less than two years. The Director of Prisons is ultimately responsible for the administration of all prisons in the Cameroons but the immediate responsibility rests with certain Administrative Officers who have the statutory powers of Prison Superintendents. They are assisted by Chief or Senior Warders who supervise the routine work and maintain discipline. The prisons are inspected annually by the Inspector of Prisons, Eastern Region, and as often as possible by the Director. Statutory visiting committees, consisting of non-officials, visit the prisons regularly, and they have the right of direct approach to the Governor if the prison regulations are not duly observed or if abuses come to light. No complaints were received during the year. Q. 207

677. *Warders.* Improved conditions of service have attracted a large number of candidates, and there is not the slightest difficulty in obtaining recruits with high physical and educational standards. Minimum requirements include (*a*) a height of not less than five feet ten inches, (*b*) a standard V certificate of education.

678. Cameroons recruits are sent to a Nigerian Warders' Training School as soon as possible to undergo an intensive three months' course of training in modern prison administration. The School is under the command of an officer trained in the United Kingdom.

679. Warders are in the first place enlisted for a period of six years. If their services have been satisfactory they may be re-enlisted for further periods of three years until they reach the retiring age of fifty-five.

Normally a warder works for eight hours, and his duties are mainly of a supervisory nature. He may, however, perform manual work as an instructor of industries.

Free quarters for warders and wardresses are normally provided, but where this is not possible, an allowance is given in lieu. Quarters for the prison staff in the Cameroons are, in many cases, far superior to the quarters provided for warders in Nigeria.

680. The Senior Service is open to men of outstanding ability, and there are at the moment four Africans (excluding a cadet) in the higher posts in a Nigerian Senior Service strength of twenty-six. It is proposed to increase this number by two in the near future. For the third year in succession, more senior ranks for subordinate staff were created, and the junior warders benefited by accelerated promotion to fill consequent vacancies.

681. *Prison Conditions.* The daily average prison population of the four prisons mentioned above was 391. Q. 208

The total number of persons in custody at the beginning of the year was 378, and at the end was 367. The lowest number in custody in any month was 329.

The most common offences were stealing, assaults, burglary and unlawful possession.

The percentage of sentences of six months and under, for the same period was as follows :—

1949	73·32
1950	79·96
1951	74·36

Of the total convicted persons received forty-seven were between the ages of sixteen and twenty.

682. The prisons in the Trust Territories are of the association type, but there are separate rooms for condemned prisoners and Special Classes. Female prisoners are segregated and are under the supervision of wardresses. The usual method of employing female prisoners is to occupy them in the preparation of food and in cooking. No warder is permitted to enter a female block unaccompanied by a wardress. On admission a prisoner is issued with adequate clothing, three blankets and a bedboard. The sleeping space available to each prisoner is approximately 300 cubic feet. Prisoners bathe daily after work and wash their clothing once a week. Good conduct prisoners are allowed to receive and write letters at regular intervals, and those who are illiterate may have their letters written by a literate warder. Ministers, Priests and Lay workers hold regular weekly services, and they are allowed to visit any prisoner of their own denomination at the prisoners' request. Every effort is made to avoid interference with genuine religious practices but precautions are taken that this principle is not made the cloak for attempts to escape from prison labour and discipline. Unconvicted prisoners are, as far as possible, kept apart from convicted prisoners by day, and are completely segregated by night.

683. The health of prisoners was again most satisfactory, and all prisons have been free from serious infectious disease. There were no epidemics, and the number of prisoners requiring medical attention was lower than in the previous year. The dietary scale is set out in the statistical appendix and it is considered to be wholesome and adequate for health. Most prisoners gain in weight while in prison ; the few who lose weight are given special diets by the medical officer. Sanitation, although imperfect, is as good as circumstances permit.

Medical Officers visit the prisons at least once a month, and at the Convict Prison at Buea a trained nurse attends daily.

684. Prison libraries have now been established in all prisons and there are 282 books in circulation.

Q. 209

685. *Juveniles.* Eight juveniles on remand were admitted during the year but remained in prison for a very short time. Five of them were subsequently acquitted and the others were committed to the Approved School at Enugu. This School receives juvenile delinquents considered suitable for training, and is under the control of a Principal trained in the United Kingdom Borstal Service.

686. *Labour.* Imprisonment in the Territory may be awarded with or without hard labour. The latter, however, is never exacted in the literal sense. Efforts are made to make a prisoner work hard at the task given to him, which does not necessarily involve severe physical exertion, and this policy is considered to be reasonable and just. The average numbers of prisoners set to work daily was 254. Long term female prisoners are taught handicraft in the evenings by voluntary lady workers, and educational facilities are available for those likely to benefit. Qs. 210–211

687. With one or two exceptions, prisoners are employed without mechanical restraint, and in no circumstances are the exceptions employed outside the prison on public work. Grass cutting, the supply of water to hospitals, and anti-malarial work are the three chief occupations. The ordinary working day is one of between six and seven hours, and, on Sundays and public holidays, a few prisoners are employed for a short time on necessary services.

688. *Transfers.* Prisoners are not sent outside the Territory for confinement, but suitable long term prisoners are occasionally transferred to a Nigerian Convict Prison for training in one of the common trades. Q. 212

689. *Legislation.* Five important amendments to the Prison Regulations were introduced during the year. The purpose was to remove out of date references to the various classes of prisoners, and to ensure that prisoners of all races are entitled to the same treatment. The amendments cover such subjects as hygiene, repatriation, diets and clothing. Q. 214 Q. 216

690. For the fourth year in succession, no prisoner was whipped for a prison offence. This form of punishment is now restricted to offences of a special gravity, such as gross personal violence to an officer of the prison, mutiny, and incitement to mutiny. Mechanical restraints are seldom used but when they are it is for security reasons and not as a punishment. Solitary confinement or reduced diets may be awarded for misconduct, but in most cases offences are punished by the loss of remission.

691. *Privileges.* Remission to the extent of one third of a sentence of over a month may be earned by good conduct and industry. The system is a great incentive and is much appreciated by the majority of offenders. An additional incentive to industry is a scheme by which prisoners who have completed two years of their sentences, may earn a monthly wage of two shillings. Of this amount, they are permitted to spend one shilling on small table luxuries or on smoking, and the balance is deposited in small wooden savings boxes which are given to them on discharge. Q. 217

692. *Corporal Punishment.* At its Ninth Session the Trusteeship Council passed the following Recommendation (Recommendation 21) regarding Corporal Punishment:— Q. 213

> "The Council, noting that the Administering Authority has undertaken in 1950 a further review of its position in the light of the General Assembly and Council resolutions regarding corporal punishment, and that it has stated that further progress toward its declared aim of complete abolition of this penalty would be made as rapidly as local circumstances would permit, urges that measures be taken immediately to bring about the complete abolition of corporal punishment."

The main difficulties in the way of implementing the Administering Authority's policy of abolition at the earliest possible date are:—

(i) There are still many areas in Nigeria and the Cameroons where for certain offences local public opinion would not as yet tolerate any practicable alternative penalty to corporal punishment. There would be a real danger of the public taking the law into its own hands if corporal punishment were entirely abolished.

(ii) Even for other offences for which corporal punishment is inflicted there is a difficulty in providing a satisfactory alternative penalty. In the case of adults it is hoped that fines or imprisonment may soon be accepted locally as a reasonable alternative. There are not, however, as yet, satisfactory alternatives for all juveniles. There is a danger that imprisonment may have a deleterious effect on a young person's character and it is not practicable to provide a probation service for scattered non-urban populations.

693. In spite of these difficulties the following steps are being taken to limit still further the offences for which corporal punishment may be inflicted in the Trust Territory.

(i) Legislation will be introduced as early as possible into the new House of Representatives to repeal Section 387 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance which provides that when any person is convicted of an offence for which he is liable to imprisonment for a period of six months or more, the court may, if it thinks fit, having regard to the prevalence of the crime within its jurisdiction or to the antecedents of the offender, sentence such offender to whipping either in addition to or in lieu of any other punishment to which the offender is liable.

(ii) It is proposed that sentences of corporal punishment by Native Courts should be restricted as far as possible to those offences for which it can be ordered by other courts.

(iii) It is proposed gradually to abolish altogether the power of Native Courts to award corporal punishment to adults in the Western and Eastern Region by the endorsement of Court Warrants.

694. *After-Care.* Officers in Charge of Prisons have funds at their disposal to assist destitute prisoners on discharge. The latter are repatriated to their homes or places of conviction at Government expense, and they are given a few shillings to tide them over until they reach their destination. The amounts vary, but a long term prisoner may be given substantial pecuniary aid on discharge or the tools of the trade he learned in the prison.

Q. 218 695. *Probation.* There is a system of probation in Nigeria which is in use particularly for juveniles in certain large towns such as Lagos and Calabar. There are no Probation Officers in the Territory.

Q. 215 696. *Changes and Reforms.* Steady if unspectacular progress in prison administration was made during the year and reformatory influences are becoming more firmly established. The importance of classification, for example, is now appreciated by the subordinate staff, and every effort is made to carry out the policy of the department in this matter. Vocational training for long term prisoners was introduced in the convict prison at Buea, and it is hoped that this will shortly be followed by educational classes. At Bamenda, a scheme was introduced by which literate prisoners now teach the illiterates, and so far, it has been most successful.

H. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

PROGRESS IN 1951

697.—(*a*) *General.* As in 1950 there was a steady advance throughout the Territory. The Trusteeship Council will no doubt be particularly interested in advances made in the fields covered by its own recommendations at the Ninth Session. The text of these recommendations was as follows :—

"*Policy and General.* The Council notes with satisfaction that the number of school children has increased by 20 per cent. during the period under review, but that this figure is small compared with the total number of school-age children, particularly in the northern part of the Territory ; notes further that increased emphasis has been given to teacher training, technical training, and to the building of schools and that expenditure on education has increased by over 70 per cent. ; recommends, in view of the vast needs of the Territory for trained indigenous personnel, that educational facilities be expanded.

Secondary and Higher Education. The Council, noting with approval the expansion of the scholarship programme for secondary and higher education due in large measure to the successful operation of the Cameroons Development Corporation, recommends that the Administering Authority provide increasing access to secondary and higher education for the growing number of qualified students from the Territory.

Teachers. The Council notes with approval the emphasis given by the Administration to the expansion of teacher-training facilities, and in particular the opening in 1950 of an elementary teacher training centre in the less advanced northern part of the Territory, and recommends that the programme for training indigenous teachers be extended.

Adult education. The Council commends the work of the Cameroons Development Corporation in the field of adult education ; recommends that every possible additional means of promoting adult education be encouraged, and in this regard, notes with approval the proposal of the Administering Authority to establish a literature bureau for West Africa ; and expresses the hope that, by supplying reading material for Africans, this bureau will assist them in retaining or advancing the degree of literacy achieved in school."

698. The progress made during the year on these recommendations was as follows :—

(*a*) Expenditure on education in the Territory during 1951 was over £130,000 ; a considerable increase over that of 1950.

(*b*) Enrolment both in primary and secondary schools increased.

(*c*) Good progress was made with the school building programme which will permit further increases.

(*d*) There are now 31 Cameroonians attending University Courses in Nigeria or overseas.

(*e*) In the North, the Teacher Training Centre at Mubi is expanding according to plan, and there are plans for expanding Teacher Training facilities in the South in 1952.

(*f*) Good progress was made with adult education classes, particularly in the Cameroons Development Corporation, but also in the North.

699. Further details of these developments are given in the following paragraphs. Although they do not represent any startling changes and although there is still a tremendous task before the Administering Authority to develop education in the Territory, yet they are encouraging. Further, in assessing what has been done it is proper to remember the difficulties that have to be overcome. The Territory contains many primitive peoples without that keen desire for education common in some parts of Africa, and its peoples speak a bewildering multiplicity of languages which greatly hinder the rapid spread of education. Enrolment in primary schools could be almost doubled if existing schools were fully attended.

700. Besides dealing with the developments of the year the paragraphs below contain first a description of the general organisation of education in the territory including reference to the language problem ; then details of the school building programme ; next details of the various kinds of education—primary, secondary, teachers' training and higher education, adult and community classes ; and finally under the heading of " culture " information regarding literature and libraries in the Territory.

(b) Organisation

Q. 219

701. *Main Objectives.* The Memorandum on Educational Policy in Nigeria, Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947, gives a detailed account of the main objectives of educational policy. These objectives are :—

(i) To provide a four-year junior primary school course for all children who want it and a further four-year Senior primary school course for those who can benefit from it.

(ii) To give an opportunity for the able child to proceed from a primary school to a secondary school, and thence to a training institution or other institution for post secondary studies.

(iii) To extend literacy amongst the adult population.

The overall Government policy with regard to primary education is that it should be carried out as far as possible by Voluntary Agencies and Native Authorities rather than by the establishment of new Government schools.

Q. 221

702. *Education Department.* The Education Department throughout the Territory is under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Education, Nigeria. The Regional Directors of the Northern and Eastern Regions of Nigeria are responsible to him for those parts of the Territory situated in their respective Regions. Provincial Education Officers, whose duties are mainly concerned with administration and inspection, are assigned to each Province. Two additional education officers are employed in the Government Teacher Training College in the Southern Cameroons and one at Mubi in the North. The Deputy Director of Education (Women) at Lagos advises on all aspects of female education. There are two women Education Officers dealing with girls schools and domestic science posted to the Southern Cameroons. All schools are inspected by education officers and by supervising and visiting teachers who maintain close contact with mission supervisors and managers.

703. A Central Board of Education for Nigeria and Regional Boards have been established under the Education Ordinance (No. 39 of 1948). The Central Board advises the Government on questions of policy affecting education in Nigeria, and the Regional Boards advise the Central Board and Regional Governments on questions of policy affecting education within their Regions. Both the Central Board and the Regional Boards include members chosen by the appropriate Assembly; in the case of the Central Board, the House of Representatives, and in the case of the Regional Boards, the Regional Assembly concerned. No Trust Territory representative from these Assemblies at the moment has been chosen by his colleagues as a member of these Boards.

704. *Educational Systems.* There are 312 educational institutions in the territory compared with 304 in 1950, conducted by Government and Native Administrations, and by Voluntary Agencies, all having a common educational policy. They are of the following types :— Q. 220

Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces

(*a*) junior primary schools, with a four-year course ;

(*b*) senior primary schools, with a four-year course ;

(*c*) secondary schools, with a six-year course ;

(*d*) teacher-training colleges, with courses of one year (preliminary) or two years ;

(*e*) domestic science centres, for girls attending school and for adult women.

The Government Trade Training Centre at Ombe River opens early in 1952.

Northern Provinces

(*a*) elementary schools, with a four-year course ;

(*b*) middle schools, with a five-year course ;

(*c*) vernacular elementary schools with a four-year course ;

(*d*) vernacular teacher-training centre with a four-year course in Adamawa Province).

There are arrangements for the admission of students from the northern part of the Territory to secondary and teacher-training courses at various institutions in Nigeria.

705. The numbers of Government, Native Authority, and Mission staff employed in the territory are given in the Statistical Appendix. Q. 221

706. *Legislation during the year.* Q. 222

(i) The Education Loan Regulations 1951 published in Public Notice No. 43 of 1951 came into force with effect from 1st July, 1951. This established in each Region a Building Loans Fund for the purpose of making to approved Voluntary Agencies loans for building purposes under Section 29 of the Ordinance.

(ii) Rules for the Award of Retiring Allowances and Gratuities to non-Government Certificated Teachers. Public Notice No. 49 of 1951 amended the rules for the award of allowances and gratuities.

(iii) Grant-in-Aid Regulations, Grant-in-Aid (amendment) Regulation No. 11 of 1951 clarified the qualifications required for the minimum staff of grant-aided senior primary schools.

Q. 224

707. *Establishment and Maintenance of Schools.* The establishment and operation of schools continue to be governed by the provisions of the Education Ordinance (No. 3 of 1948) and by the Education Regulations (No. 17 of 1949) which gives effect to the purposes and provisions of the Ordinance. Under the Ordinance full details (including the name and address of the Manager and Proprietor, the situation of the school together with a building plan, the type of school proposed, and the numbers, qualifications and nationality of the staff) regarding any new school which it is desired to establish must be furnished to the Regional Director of Education who is empowered to prohibit the opening of such a school if he is not satisfied that it would be efficiently conducted or adequately staffed. An appeal from his decision may be made to the Regional Board of Education and thence, if necessary, to the Central Board of Education. The Regional Board is empowered to order a school to be closed where, on inspection, it is satisfied that the school is being conducted in a manner which is not in the interest of the pupils, the Proprietor of any school so closed having the right of appeal to the Central Board.

708. There is only one private junior primary school in Bamenda and the Cameroons Provinces and no private school in the North ; all other schools continue to be conducted by Government, Native Authorities, and approved Voluntary Agencies.

709. Both the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders & Fyffes have been granted the status of an approved Voluntary Agency. The latter at present conducts two schools of its own (one for children of the Senior Service Staff, and the other for children of Estate employees) and plans to open a number of additional schools in 1952. The C.D.C. is embarking upon a programme of free primary education for the children of all its workers and proposes to implement this policy by establishing free schools of its own, and by paying the fees of employees' children who attend Voluntary Agency schools. In addition the Corporation is financing the erection and equipment of four primary schools—two of which will be conducted by the R.C.M., one by the Basel Mission and one by the Cameroons Baptist Mission—and has also made substantial grants to Victoria and Tiko N.A. schools.

Q. 225

710. *Grants.* Grants-in-Aid are not made to private schools unless the Proprietors have been granted the status of an approved Voluntary Agency. The definition of an approved Voluntary Agency is given in full in para. 694 of the 1950 Report. The conditions under which Government grants may be made to non-Government schools are set out in the Grant-in-Aid Regulations which form schedule A to the Education Ordinance. The actual amount of grant payable is calculated by deducting the " Assumed Local Contribution " (a figure which represents the expected income from fees, and varies in different areas according to the ability of the community to pay) from the " Recognised Expenses " of a school, this latter figure being made up of the total salary bill together with a grant towards other expenses.

Q. 227

711. *Languages Used.* There is unfortunately no language generally spoken throughout the Territory. Owing to the wide variety of languages in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces it is not possible to use any one vernacular as a medium of instruction in schools. In the few remaining

vernacular schools Duala is used in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province and Bali forms the medium of instruction in these schools in the Grasslands. Throughout the primary school system English is in use and is taught as a subject in all schools, although wherever possible the vernacular is used in Infant classes and as a means of ensuring at a later stage that pupils in all classes have thoroughly assimilated the instruction given. By the end of the full primary school course most pupils should have a reasonable vocabulary and be able to write and speak grammatical English.

712. There is the same difficulty in the Northern Cameroons over the large number of languages. In the Tigon–Ndoro–Kentu area for instance, with only 11,000 inhabitants, there are thirteen distinct languages. In Adamawa steps are being taken to increase the teaching material available in Fulfulde, the language of the Fulani and the dominant local vernacular. This language and Kanuri, the main vernacular of Bornu Province, have both been standardised and established in written form. There are a large number of languages spoken by the hill pagans not yet reduced to writing. English is taught in all classes of middle schools throughout the northern areas of the Territory and in upper classes of elementary schools where suitable teachers are available. In all northern schools Hausa is taught in addition to the local vernacular, except in certain pagan schools, where the vernacular is employed as the medium throughout.

713. *School Fees.* Except in the Vernacular schools all Voluntary Agencies charge school fees. These are very low in many cases, the rate varying with different areas. Native Authorities and Voluntary Agencies have agreed to equate their fees in the same area, the amount of the fee being based on a classification of areas "primitive", "poor" and "wealthy". In Government schools fees in 1951 were 12s. 6d. per annum in junior departments, and 25s. per annum in senior departments. In the Cameroons Province tuition and boarding fees at the secondary school were £18 per annum together with a further charge of £3 for books and uniform. In Bamenda the charge was £12 per annum for board and tuition and newly enrolled pupils were expected to provide an additional £4 for books. The C.D.C.'s programme of free primary education for the children of its workers has been mentioned above. Q. 230

714. In many areas a scattered population and the distances between schools has given rise to a system of weekly boarders who bring and prepare their own food, but no boarding fee is charged. Inspecting officers ensure that a member of the School Staff is allocated the duty of supervising the welfare of these children. No organised school transport system is possible as, owing to the nature of the terrain, children are compelled to follow bush paths from their homes to the schools. There is no school medical service as understood in highly developed countries but there is a compulsory first-aid course at Teacher Training Centres and where there is no dispensary immediately available schools are encouraged to conduct their own dispensaries for the treatment of minor ailments. There is close co-operation with the medical and health authorities and touring medical officers and Government vaccinators give particular attention to school children. The Health Visitors appointed to Adamawa Province and elsewhere will be able to give expert advice to teachers on simple hygiene and nutrition.

715. In primary schools there is no organised system of school feeding but many of the larger schools arrange and supervise the selling of food in the school grounds by local women.

(c) School Building Programme

Q. 223 716. There has been considerable building activity during the year and the list of buildings completed in 1951 is as follows :—

Southern Cameroons:

Roman Catholic mission, Sasse —Secondary School.
—Main College block.
—Dormitory.
Roman Catholic mission, Kumba—Women's Training Centre.
—European Staff Quarters.
—Latrines, Ablutions, Kitchens.
Roman Catholic mission, Muyuka—Primary Boys' School.
Cameroons Baptist mission, Soppo—Primary School.
—Staff Quarters.
Cameroons Development Corporation, Bota—Primary school.
Cameroons Development Corporation, Mbetta—Primary school.
Cameroons Development Corporation, Bota—Reading Room.
Messrs. Elders and Fyffes' junior primary school, Ndop.
Messrs. Elders and Fyffes' junior primary school, Esuke.
Government Trade Centre, Ombe River—

4 Senior Service Staff houses.
Hostel accommodation for 80 apprentices.
Wood Machinist Department workshop.
Wood Carpentry Department workshop.
Cabinet Makers Department workshop.
Sheet Metal Department workshop.
Blacksmiths and Welders Department workshop.
Mechanics Department workshop.
General Stores Department workshop.

Bamenda:

Basel Mission, Bali—Secondary School.
—Two main school buildings.
—One Tutor's house.
Batibo—Training centre.
—one dining hall.
Cameroons Baptist mission, Bamenda—Primary school and staff quarters.

717. The following permanent buildings were in progress in 1951 :—

Cameroons:

Roman Catholic mission—Girls' school, Soppo.
Basel mission—Primary school, Kumba
—One school house (girls' section).
Cameroons Development Corporation—Domestic Science Centre for Bota Primary School.
Government Trade Centre, Ombe River—
The following are due for completion in 1952:—

6 Senior Service Quarters.
Hostel accommodation for 70 apprentices.
Main Office and Showroom.
Motor Engineering Department Workshop.
Bricklaying Department Workshop.
Electrical Department workshop.
Painters Department workshop.
Finished Goods store.

Bamenda:

Cameroons Baptist mission primary school, Ndu.
Basel Mission, Bali—Secondary School.
—One Tutor's house.
—One dormitory.
—One dining hall and kitchen.

718. The following have been planned.

Cameroons:

Native Administration, Tiko—Primary school (rebuilding).
Nyassoso—Primary school (rebuilding).
Ndian—Primary school (rebuilding).
Lobe—Primary school (rebuilding).

(Messrs. Pamol Ltd., have undertaken to rebuild both the Ndian and Lobe schools, together with teachers houses on more central sites within the Estate boundaries).

Messrs. Elders and Fyffes—Junior Primary School, Lifongo.
Cameroons Development Corporation—Primary School, Tiko.
—Domestic Science Centre, Tiko.
Government—Primary school, Buea (rebuilding).
—Domestic Science Centre, Mamfe.
—Handicraft Centre—Victoria.
Cameroons Baptist mission, Victoria—Girls' school (rebuilding).
Soppo—Girls' School (rebuilding).
Molwe—Primary School.
Roman Catholic mission, Sasse —Secondary School.
—Staff Quarters.
Kumba —Women's Training College.
—One African Staff house.
—Library and Staff Room.

Bamenda:

Government—Handicraft Centre, Bamenda.
—Domestic Science Centre (rebuilding).
Cameroons Baptist mission—Permanent Classrooms to be attached to the Baptist Hospital at Banso for the training of nurses.
Basel Mission, Bali Secondary School.
—One laboratory.
—One Chapel.
—Elementary Training Centre, Batibo.
—One European Staff house.
—Water supply.
—Chapel.
Bafut—Girls' School.
—One dormitory.
—One school house.
Roman Catholic mission, Bambui—Elementary Training Centre.
—Two African Tutors' houses.
—One dormitory.
—One Practising school.
—One Handwork Room.
—Two Tutors' houses.

719. *Northern Cameroons.* The construction of a Girls' Senior Primary Boarding School has begun at Yola. A new block of two classrooms and an office/store was completed at Karlahi in permanent construction. The Yola Technical Class completed their first big project in building a similar school at Gella 12 miles outside Mubi beyond Lamorde. This work was finished under extremely difficult conditions when the rains had already started. The Gella people themselves contributed unskilled labour and local material free. A pilot school has been opened at Zummo in Zummo District which the people there are supporting well. Arrangements are almost complete for Pilot Schools at Dimbiweri in Yebbi District and at Gembu in Mambila. A School-building was put up there by an enthusiastic touring officer in 1949 but a suitable teacher was lacking until recently. In Dikwa three new elementary schools are being built.

(d) Primary Schools

Q. 229

720. Primary School enrolments again increased in 1951. The figures compared with those for 1949 and 1950 are given below:—

Province	*Number of Primary Schools*			*Number of Pupils*		
	1949	*1950*	*1951*	*1949*	*1950*	*1951*
Cameroons ... / Bamenda ...	259	263	266	25,798	28,333	28,960
Adamawa ...	14	17	19	700	1,025	1,190
Bornu	13	15	16	679	747	820
Benue	1	1	1	33	46	50

(e) Secondary and Technical Education

Q. 228

721. *Secondary Schools.* There are two boys' secondary schools in the Territory, one run by the Roman Catholic mission at Sasse in the Cameroons Province with an enrolment of 178, and one by the Basel mission at Bali in Bamenda province with an enrolment of 84. The total enrolment in 1951 was 317 pupils compared with 262 in 1950 and 237 in 1949. The two schools are at present large enough to take the limited output of qualified boys from the primary schools.

722. Scholarships to secondary schools in both Nigeria and the Cameroons are provided by Government, Native Authorities and Missions, and in addition to C.D.C. scholarships awarded exclusively to the children of employees, an additional 18 scholarships for boys and five for girls have been provided this year from C.D.C. allocations. These secondary school scholarships are open to any boy or girl who is native to the Cameroons.

723. Work on the important trade centre for technical education at Ombe River near Victoria was almost completed during the year and the centre opens early in 1952. There will be a staff of ten European Instructors who will teach apprentices to be carpenters and joiners, cabinet-makers, woodwork machinists, bricklayers and masons, painters, electricians, motor engineers, mechanical engineers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers. The aim is to turn out 35 men a year fully trained in these trades after a five-year apprenticeship course. There are also a few boys from the Territory receiving technical education in the trade centres at Kaduna in the Northern Region and at Yaba near Lagos. It is planned to build handicraft centres at Victoria and Bamenda.

724. The class started in 1950 at the Yola Middle School for teaching young ex-school boys masonry and carpentry has been very successful. In 1951 the class, under supervision, built the elementary school at Gella, in Mubi District within the Territory. The N.A. Middle School is extending their handicraft workshops which will give Adamawa boys further opportunities of technical training.

(f) Teachers

725. *Qualifications.* The professional qualifications of expatriate teachers are: Q. 231

(*a*) university degrees ;

(*b*) teaching diplomas and Ministry of Education certificates ;

(*c*) Froebel qualifications ;

(*d*) Ministry of Education domestic science certificates.

The professional qualifications of indigenous teachers are:

(*a*) diplomas of the Higher College, Yaba ;

(*b*) higher elementary certificates (Nigerian) ;

(*c*) elementary certificates (Nigerian) ;

(*d*) vernacular teachers' certificates ;

(*e*) standard VI certificates ;

(*f*) various qualifications for vernacular teachers including attendance at short courses of instruction.

Teachers are registered as certificated, vocational, or uncertificated teachers, under the appropriate section of the Education Code.

726. *Supply.* In the North the opening of the elementary training centre at Mubi in 1950 and its expansion in 1951 will improve the supply of trained teachers.

727. In the South, three Men and one Women's Elementary Training Centres with an annual output of approximately 100, have provided an adequate supply of Elementary Certificated teachers but the situation with regard to Higher Elementary Certificated teachers, who are needed for staffing the senior primary schools is much less satisfactory. The shortage in Native Authority schools has to a large extent been met by seconding qualified teachers from Government but there is great need for more Higher Elementary Certificated teachers in the Mission schools. Owing to lack of suitable candidates and limited hostel accommodation it was not possible to enrol a Higher Elementary class at the Training Centre in the Cameroons Province this year, but it is hoped that a new class will be started in 1952 when it should be possible to enrol an adequate number of candidates from the ranks of the Elementary Certificated teachers. The situation should therefore be eased by 1954.

728. Probationary teachers are recruited mainly from those who have completed a full primary education in an approved school and have obtained the First School Leaving Certificate issued in Standard VI. After a minimum probationary period of two years teachers are eligible for registration as uncertificated teachers. At the end of the two years' probationary service the more promising teachers are selected for professional training. Following a year in a Preliminary Training Centre teachers proceed to a two year course in an Elementary Training Centre from

which the Teachers' Elementary Certificate may be obtained. After at least one further year's teaching, the more capable of the Elementary Certificated teachers are selected for a further two years Higher Elementary Course culminating in the Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate examination.

Q. 232

729. *Salaries.* Teachers' salary scales are as follows:—

Government Teachers	£
Ungraded teacher	42–120
Teachers Grade III and IV	72–170
Teachers Grade II	120–250
Teachers Grade I	225–350
Supervising Teachers	360–450

Native Authority and Mission Teachers. (*Southern Cameroons*)	
Probationary Teachers	24
Uncertificated Teachers	36– 60
Uncertificated (Secondary VI) Teachers	68– 72
Uncertificated (Special) Teachers	68– 84
Elementary Certificated Teachers	68–120
Higher Elementary Certificated Teachers	84–200
Senior Certificated Teachers	96–250
Ministry of Education Cert. Teachers Yaba Diploma	170–300
Graduates	240–480

Senior Teachers. (*North Cameroons*)	
Headmaster Yola Middle School	300
Scale SA	120–250
Scale SB (higher elementary) middle school teachers	84–190
Scale SC headmasters in large elementary schools	72–170
Scale SD elementary school certificated teachers	72–128
Scale SE uncertificated elementary school teachers	60– 96
Scale SF vernacular trained teachers and elementary school assistants	42– 84
Scale SG all other teachers	24– 48
Housemasters' responsibility allowances	12

730. In addition to these salaries a temporary addition to rates of pay amounting to 12½ per cent. of salary is at present payable to Government, Native Authority and grant-aided teachers in the Voluntary Agencies.

731. As mentioned in paragraph 690 of the 1950 Report, Regulations No. 6 of 1950 provided for the introduction of an extended scale for certain grant-aided teachers. The new scale is £450–£900, and a limited number of teachers who have qualifications as in the first four categories of Table 1 of the Grant-in-Aid Regulations, and have been recommended by the employing voluntary agency, are being considered for appointment to this scale.

732. *Teachers' Associations.* The Nigeria Union of Teachers remains the only teachers' Association and has branches at Buea, Kumba, Bamenda, Mbengwi and Njinikom. It publishes its own journal "The Nigerian Schoolmaster". Another publication widely read by teachers in the Territory is "The Nigeria Teacher" which is sponsored by Government.

(g) Curriculum of Primary, Secondary Schools and Teachers' Training Centres

733. The curriculum for each type of school is given in Schedule A to E of the Education Regulations (No. 17 of 1949). Full details were given in paragraphs 719–721 of the 1950 Report. The Curriculum Committee of the Central Board of Education, with sub-committees for the various types of course regularly reviews the syllabuses and recommends revision where necessary. The aim of the junior primary school course is to provide the basis of permanent literacy for those who complete the course and who make an effort to keep up their reading after they have left school.

734. The curriculum of all schools includes physical training and organised games, the games being based upon African songs and dances.

735. Rural Science in all primary schools is offered in conjunction with the ordinary curriculum, and as far as staff is available the agricultural activities of schools are in charge of trained Rural Science teachers. Two of the schools in Adamawa have sugar crushers, which are extremely popular.

(h) Higher Education

736. Both men and women candidates from the Territory are eligible for entrance to University College, Ibadan, or to Universities in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in exactly the same way as students in Nigeria. Fifteen students are attending Universities overseas on Government and British Council scholarships and in addition the Cameroons Development Corporation provides a grant of up to £5,000 annually for existing and new scholarships which are open only to natives of the British Cameroons, children of natives of the British Cameroons and persons whose parents were resident in the British Cameroons throughout the period of their primary and secondary education and who received their primary education in the British Cameroons and secondary education there or in Nigeria. In 1951 nine such students were at University College, Ibadan, studying Agriculture, Arts, Medicine and Science, two were studying Commerce at Fourah Bay, two women were training as nurses in England, one further scholarship holder was taking a course at the London School of Economics, and one candidate, who has now returned to service with the Provincial Administration, completed a Local Government course in England. All these students are from the Southern Cameroons ; in addition one student from Dikwa is receiving higher education.

737. Voluntary Agencies and Native Authorities support their own students at teacher training institutions and Government also makes a grant to the Missions in respect of each certificated teacher undergoing further professional training. Scholarships for both boys and girls for secondary education in Nigeria, the Cameroons or Bamenda have been awarded this year from C.D.C. allocations and scholarships are therefore available for all Cameroons and Bamenda students for Teacher Training, Secondary Schools and Universities. Details of Government scholarships are published in the Government Gazette and newspapers and information with regard to scholarships to secondary schools is circulated to all Standard V and VI primary schools. Information in respect of scholarships which affect only C.D.C. employees is circulated internally by the Corporation.

(i) Adult and Community Education

Q. 234–235

738. *Present schemes and methods.* Plans for combating illiteracy and for Adult Education campaigns throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory are contained in the Nigerian Government Memorandum on Educational Policy (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947). These schemes are under the control of the Senior Adult Education Officer at Lagos and the Regional Adult Education Officer. Copies of the "Syllabuses of Fundamental Education for Adult Education Centres" approved by the Regional Director of Education, Eastern Region, and followed in the Southern Cameroons and copies of the "Instructors' Handbook" issued by the Senior Adult Education Officer have been supplied to all those who have asked for advice on adult classes, and to all Visiting Teachers, who have been instructed to encourage literacy classes and advise on them. Owing to the multiplicity of languages instruction has usually to be in English.

739. The percentage of illiteracy in the Territory outside the Victoria Division is probably over 90 per cent. and is certainly higher amongst women and the elderly.

740. *Bamenda.* The Adult Literacy scheme at Ndop continues to flourish throughout the year and a Government grant of £70 was made towards the salary expenses and allowances of the Organisor.

741. *Cameroons.* Considerable interest is being shown in the Adult Literacy classes on Ndian Estate (Kumba Division) which has now four instructors and 75 pupils. Progress has to some extent been retarded by lack of books but assistance is now being received from the Regional Adult Education officer.

742. New classes have recently been started by private individuals in Victoria and Kumba and although literature and advice have been supplied no report on their progress have yet been received. A further scheme in Mamfe Division is being organised in four villages by the local Co-operative Inspector as part of his co-operative development, but classes will not function until 1952.

743. The most spectacular progress has taken place in the Cameroons Development Corporation labour camps where 2,283 regular pupils are enrolled. The Corporation now employs five Organisers and the following table shows the distribution of classes.

Area	*Centre*	*Class*	*Organisers*	*Enrolment*
Bota	24	47	1	716
Tiko	23	55	1	833
Ekona	12	22	1	247
Mukonji	8	18	1	313
Tombel	2	6	1	134
Mbonge	2	2	Nil	40

744. Pupils attend for two-hour lessons five or three times a week, depending upon the frequency of banana shipments, the complete course lasting for 15 months. In 1952 it is proposed to carry the scheme a stage further by organising a series of "follow-up" classes. In addition to this adult literacy work the C.D.C. employs six full-time teachers in 22 sewing classes which are attended by the wives of estate employees.

745. *Adamawa.* Four Adult Education Organisers have been appointed in Mubi District and one in Jada District. A full-time Fulfulde Editor has been seconded to Gaskiya Corporation to prepare primers and follow-up material. He has also collected a Camba Primer for publication shortly. Judging by the persistent demands received by the Education Officer Mubi etc., for pencils and paper by people from the districts and villages where the schemes are operating, often by adults who have walked in 30 or 40 miles to do so, it appears that the work is progressing well.

746. *Domestic Science Centres.* The Government Domestic Science Centres at Kumba, Victoria, Buea and Bamenda which were primarily designed for the training of school girls continue to attract a number of women as do many of the Native Authority and Mission Centres. The eight existing Domestic Science and Adult Women's Training Centres in Bamenda Province have suffered from a lack of supervision since the retirement of the Woman Education Officer in July and three had to be closed during the course of the year.

(j) Culture

747. *Language and Literature.* There is still almost no demand for vernacular literature and apart from Mission Primers in Duala and Bali no vernacular literature has been published. As was mentioned above, primers in Fulfulde are being prepared. The Basel Mission has permanent bookshops at Victoria, Kumba and Bamenda which supply the public with books on educational, religious and general topics. Three smaller bookshops in up-country Mission compounds supply the needs of the local Mission communities but are not widely patronized by the general public. Qs. 236–237

748. There are standing arrangements for the free distribution to senior primary schools of "The Nigeria Review" and the "Children's Own Paper". Additional publications such as "Today", "Child Education", "Pictorial Education" and the "Geographical Magazine" are supplied to Government schools and illustrated knitting booklets are forwarded to the Domestic Science Centres. Among teachers the quarterly magazine "Nigeria" and the "Nigerian Teacher" find ready sales. Nigerian newspapers (in English) are also available but owing to the difficulty of communications there is considerable delay between the date of issue and the arrival of the papers.

749. *Cultural Activities.* A Boys' and Girls' club has been formed in Kumba jointly organised by interested townspeople and members of the staff of the Government school. The main object of this society is by means of social evenings, feasts, and occasional daily outings to places of local interest to bring into closer harmony the school children and the boys and girls of the town who do not attend school. In the artistic field local crafts such as the manufacture of decorated baskets and mats, poker work, and the weaving of colourful robes and caps continue to flourish and are incorporated in the Handiwork classes in schools. In similar fashion local African games and dances are introduced into the school Physical Training periods. Qs. 238–241

750. During the year the Cameroons Development Corporation Welfare Department has met with outstanding success in the organisation of competitive festivals of tribal dancing. Over 50 entries were received and the competitions have attracted crowds of over 5,000.

751. In the North the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, Ibadan University College, have appointed a touring tutor who visits Mubi once

a month. He holds classes and discussions on topics chosen by the class itself at the beginning of the course. He also shows films of an educational nature in public which are well supported.

Qs. 239 752. *Libraries.* The C.D.C. has now provided a circulating library of 1,600 books packed into 16 boxes of 100 books each. Each box contains different material and these are distributed to the estate camps and changed regularly. Apart from this the only other libraries belong to schools and training centres and are used exclusively by students and pupils. The reading and recreation rooms at Victoria and Mamfe have been almost completed and a start is being made with the construction of a similar building at Kumba.

Q. 240 753. *Ex-Servicemen.* The literate ex-servicemen in the territory have not shown any interest in adult education which is for the most part now in the hands of trained organisers. One ex-serviceman who professed a desire to return to his village and help his people has retained all his original enthusiasm and his junior primary school for which the Native Authority has helped to find qualified staff, is now functioning efficiently. The Divisional Education Committee has given him permission to extend his activities and it is expected that he will open further schools next year.

Q. 241 754. *Cinemas.* The only cinema available to the general public is at Victoria. A C.D.C. officer at Tiko has his own machine which is used exclusively for private performances and the Corporation cinematograph officer shows films extensively in the C.D.C. estates.

Q. 242 755. *Archaeology.* There are no archaeological expeditions at work in the Territory but some material, principally stone implements, found in Bamenda Province is preserved at provincial headquarters. The export of African antiquities or works of art of historical archaeological or scientific interest without the Governor's consent is prohibited under the Customs Ordinance.

Q. 243 756. *Preservation of Flora and Fauna.* The wild animals Preservation Ordinance provides some protection of fauna, but as native hunting is regarded as a right throughout the Territory, protection is in fact limited to the larger mammals such as the elephant and gorilla. Hunting is forbidden in Game Reserves.

757. No special steps are taken to preserve the flora, much of which does however receive indirect protection by its inclusion in forest reserves where no destruction of any kind is permitted except under the control of the Forestry Department.

I. PUBLICATIONS

Q. 244 758. In accordance with the established arrangements copies of legislation enacted in Nigeria by the legislature and of rules and regulations made by Native Authorities in the Territory are sent separately to the libraries of the United Nations. Copies of such publications as the Cameroons Development Corporation Reports are transmitted to the Trusteeship Council.

J. RESEARCH

Q. 245 759. The main developments in research in the Territory have been described elsewhere in this report and only a brief reference to the appropriate paragraphs is given below. The Territory benefits from the services of many specialists stationed outside it such as the staff of the West African Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research or the Colonial Research Council.

Basic Services

760. (i) *Land Survey.* The position remains as described on pages 143-144 of the 1948 report, viz. :—

> "Data concerning the deflection of the plumb line and isoganic lines will be obtained during the observation of the Udi–Ogoja–Yola geodetic chain of triangulation which enters the Trust Territory of the British Cameroons in latitude 7° 30′ N. and emerges south of Yola. The observation of this part of the chain awaits the filling of vacancies in the survey establishment of the Nigeria Survey Department.
>
> The entire area of the Trust Territory south of latitude 7° 30′ N. is scheduled for aerial survey under the development programme. It is probable that geodetic triangulation will be established in this area to aid in the compilation of topographical maps from the aerial photographs. At the same time such triangulation will be of scientific value for purposes such as those mentioned in the previous paragraph and will also be of considerable use for the delimitation of the international boundary dividing the British and French Trust Territories. It is not yet definitely known when the aerial photography will take place, and the establishment of the necessary triangulation depends on a considerable improvement in the present staff position of the Survey Department."

761. (ii) *Geological Survey.* The Trust Territory participates on an equal footing in the geological services provided for Nigeria. Rock specimens and minerals from the Cameroons are examined in the laboratories of the Geological Survey and displayed in its museum. These laboratories and the museum are at the Geological Survey Headquarters at Kaduna in the Northern Region of Nigeria.

762. (iii) *Demography.* The available demographical statistics are given in the Statistical Appendix. A country-wide census will be held in 1952–53.

763. (iv) *Meteorology.* Meteorological Services of the Territory are described in paragraphs 13 and 448 and meteorological data given in Attachment B.

764. (v) *General.* An African Scientific Council was established in 1950. Colonel H. W. Mulligan, Director of the West African Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research which is established in Nigeria, is a member of the Council.

Technological

765. (i) *Medical.* The work of the research team on Loiasis during 1951 is described in paragraph 631 and the research work of the Medical Field Units in paragraphs 633, *et seq.*, paragraph 650 and Attachment F.

766. (ii) *Agriculture.* In the Southern Cameroons facilities for training a limited number of farmers in progressive agriculture are provided at Bambui Farm. Selected natives of suitable education are also sent to Agricultural Schools in Nigeria at Government expense with the object of training them as staff for the Agricultural Department.

New varieties of plants are grown for trial at Experimental Farms and successful strains are multiplied and distributed to farmers. Propaganda in improved methods of agriculture is carried out by extension work, staff and organised visits of farmers to Agricultural stations are arranged.

Seed rice, budded citrus, oil palm seedlings and arabica coffee plants have been distributed to farmers during the year.

Future plans include the extension of mixed farming under group settlement schemes, the establishment of a coffee estate with machinery capable of dealing with most of the native grown crop, and the distribution of economic plants which are satisfactory for the areas concerned. Satisfactory mixed farmers are supplied with foundation stock from the Agricultural Station.

In the Northern Cameroons there is a large Experimental Farm at Kofore near Yola and a small Experimental Unit Farm of 15 acres in Mubi. Work carried out there and elsewhere to improve agricultural practices in northern parts of the Territory are described in paragraphs 353–360 above.

767. (iii) *Veterinary.* The work of the Livestock Investigation Centre at Jakiri and the work on selected breeding being carried out elsewhere is described in paragraphs 371 to 374.

768. (iv) *Fisheries.* The experimental work carried out in 1950 is described in paragraph 363. The Manfe fishpond mentioned in paragraph 348 of the 1950 Report has now been completed and should be ready for fishing next dry season.

SOCIOLOGICAL

769. There is no department of Anthropology or government anthropologist, nor were there studies in the Territory in 1951 by other trained social scientists. While it is hoped there will be in future more of such sociological studies as those of Dr. Phyllis Kaberry mentioned on pages 145–146 of the 1948 Report, the main responsibility for studying the traditional ways of the indigenous inhabitants and the effects of modern life upon them must rest with the technical and administrative officers of the Territory, whose working life is spent there.

K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Q. 246

770. A number of conclusions and recommendations on the Cameroons under U.K. Trusteeship were approved by the Ninth Session of the Trusteeship Council following its examination of the 1949-50 Cameroons Annual Report (T/L198, T/L181 and T/L181 Corr. 1). This section sets out what steps have been taken in accordance with the resolutions. Since full details of the action taken have in many cases been given earlier in this report, only a summary is given here and reference should be made to the appropriate paragraphs referred to for further information.

1. General

GENERAL ADVANCEMENT

771. The Administering Authority notes with pleasure the Council's commendation on the progress achieved during 1949 and 1950 and its congratulations on the form of the Annual Report for those years.

2. Political Advancement

772. *The New Constitution.* The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would make every effort to explain to the inhabitants the procedure and significance of the elections in which they would be entitled to participate and would take special precautions to ensure that the interests of the Trust Territory were not prejudiced nor submerged by those of Nigeria.

773. As described in paragraph 168 above, the Public Relations Department, Administrative Officers and Native Administration staff conducted a campaign throughout the Territory to familiarise the inhabitants with the novel procedure of the elections and to bring home the significance of the constitutional reform.

774. As was also explained, these reforms give the Territory wider representation in the Central and Regional Legislatures and Executives than ever before. There is one Cameroonian Minister on the Council of Ministers and there are eight members from the Territory in the House of Representatives. There are three members from the Territory in the Northern House of Assembly and one in the Northern House of Chiefs. There are two members from the Territory (one an elected member and one the Commissioner of the Cameroons) on the Eastern Regional Executive Council and there are thirteen elected members of the Cameroons in the Eastern House of Assembly.

775. The Council also noting that the Southern Cameroons Representatives in the House of Representatives were elected by the elected members of the Eastern House of Assembly as a whole requested the Administering Authority to give careful consideration to the need of ensuring that the members of this body who represent the Territory truly reflect the wishes of the inhabitants. As was predicted by the Special Representative at the Ninth Session of the Council, the members chosen (who, in the event, numbered six, as against the four seats actually guaranteed by the Constitution) were all prominent Cameroonians from the two Southern Cameroons provinces and included such well-known persons as Dr. E. M. L. Endeley and Mr. Mbile.

776. Meanwhile the establishment of the Cameroons Development Fund has guaranteed to the Territory the retention and use of all revenues derived from it, and consultation with its elected representatives is developing a reliable means of self-expression.

777. *Local Administration.* The Administering Authority notes with pleasure the Council's approval of the Man-o'-War Bay scheme for training potential leaders in community development. As has been explained in paragraphs 497 and 498 a very promising start has been made and two successful courses were held during the year. It is too early yet to say, however, whether similar training centres will be opened elsewhere.

778. *Civil Service.* The Council expressed the hope that an expanding scholarship programme would result in an increase in the number of Cameroonians in the Senior Service. As will be seen from paragraph 736 there were during 1951 thirty-one Cameroonians holding scholarships enabling them to pursue higher education, compared with twenty-one in 1950. There is no doubt that the expanding scholarship programme in Nigeria and the Cameroons will lead to an increase of African Senior Service appointments.

779. *Political Organisations.* The Council expressed the hope that the Cameroons National Federation and similar organisations would be given every encouragement to play a constructive role in the political life of all parts of the Territory. No bar whatever is placed on the formation of such organisations and the Administering Authority shares the hope that such new organisations as develop will have a constructive contribution to make to the life of the Territory.

3. Economic Advancement

780. The Council, while noting the great improvement in the economic situation of the Territory, expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would intensify its efforts to establish a more diversified economy, explore the possibility of industrial development, encourage the co-operative movement and promote the use of modern and scientific methods in agriculture. The Council will no doubt agree that the prosperity of the Territory depends very largely upon the Banana Plantations area and that it would be mistaken policy to endanger the banana crop in any way. At the same time it should be pointed out that considerable quantities of oil palm produce and rubber are exported from the Plantations area and that there is some diversity in the agricultural pattern of the Territory. Plans for 1952 include the extension of cotton growing in Bamenda Province. In the absence of resources in minerals, power, raw materials and skilled labour, the possibilities of industrial development in the Territory itself, as opposed to Nigeria, are very remote. Steps taken to encourage the co-operative movement, particularly among cocoa growers, are described in paragraphs 422 to 424 above and the steps for improving agricultural methods in paragraphs 351 to 358.

781. *Communications.* The Administering Authority notes with pleasure the Council's commendation of its policy for road improvement and entirely shares the Council's views that progress with the road programme should be made at the fastest possible pace. The first part of the programme to be carried out will be the improvement of the Victoria-Bamenda road and construction of a road into the Tigon-Ndore-Kentu area (projects which, alone, are expected to cost some £900,000) and the improvement of the road from Bama into the Adamawa section of the Territory.

782. *Bakweri Problem.* The Administering Authority notes with pleasure the Council's approval of the steps taken regarding this problem by the Administering Authority in accordance with the Council's previous recommendations. Patient explanations of those recommendations continued during the year, but as will be seen from paragraph 485 above the Bakweri Land Committee has continued to refuse to co-operate in the implementation of the resettlement scheme. Fortunately there are now signs of growing interest among other sections of Bakweri opinion. The furtherance of this scheme obviously cannot be postponed indefinitely through the recalcitrance of certain Bakweri leaders and it will be carried out in co-operation with such peoples of the Victoria and Kumba Divisions as are willing to participate.

783. *Operations of the Cameroons Development Corporation.* The Administering Authority notes with pleasure the Council's approval of the appointment of three indigenous inhabitants of the Territory as members of the Corporation and of the policy of approving projects of expenditure of the Corporation's distributed surplus in full consultation with local development committees. With regard to membership of the Corporation it must be pointed out, however, that the number of indigenous inhabitants of the Territory with the necessary qualifications is very limited and its operations are of such vital importance to the Territory that the appointment of persons without the necessary qualifications is obviously ruled out.

Regarding public consultation as to the disposal of Corporation profits, the Southern Cameroons Development Committees have now produced an abundance of suggestions, many of which are already being implemented

while others remain for decision in consultation with the Trust Territory House of Assembly Members. Consultation with the public on this subject has now been extended to the Northern Cameroons. A statement of the present position regarding allocations from Cameroons Development Corporation profits appears as Attachment G below.

4. Social Advancement

784. *Medical and Health Services.* The Administering Authority shares with the Council the desire to see an improvement of medical and public health facilities in the Northern Cameroons. As will be seen from the section on Public Health and Sanitation, progress was made with the construction of Mubi hospital during the year, the Mobile Field Units were active and the plans for the early building of the new Medical Assistants' Training School at Kano will make possible the training of more African Medical Assistants from the northern sections of the Territory.

785. *Standard of living.* Labour relations continued satisfactorily during the year. The sharp rise in prices of agricultural commodities generally has helped to increase the prosperity of farmers, but a rise in productivity is bound to be a slow process.

786. *Corporal punishment.* The position during the year is described in paragraphs 692 and 693 on Penal Organisation.

5. Educational Advancement

787. The Administering Authority entirely agrees with the Council's recommendation that the educational facilities be expanded in the territory and further progress in this direction was made during the year. There was a further increase in the total number of children attending school. Mubi Teachers' Training Centre is being expanded in the north and similar expansion is taking place in the south. The Technical Training Centre will be opened in 1952 and Cameroonians will also benefit from the greatly expanded facilities of Technical Training in Nigeria. Educational expenditure once again increased.

788. *Secondary and Higher Education.* The Administering Authority notes with pleasure the Council's approval of the expansion of the scholarship programme for secondary and higher education. There are now thirty-one Cameroonians pursuing courses of higher education in Nigeria or overseas with scholarships. The number of secondary school students in the Territory has increased and last year there was a considerable number of secondary school scholarships. As has been explained in previous reports the wide and increasing facilities for secondary and higher education in Nigeria and elsewhere for Nigerians are fully open to inhabitants of the Territory.

789. *Teachers.* The Administering Authority notes with pleasure the Council's approval of the Administration's expansion for Teacher Training facilities. Mubi Teacher Training Centre in the north will continue to expand under the revised development plan.

790. *Adult Education.* The Council commend the Cameroons Development Corporation's work in the field of adult education. As will be seen from paragraphs 738-745 above excellent progress was again made in the plantations area this year and there was also good progress at other places, including Mubi in the North. An encouraging feature has been the growth of Ladies' Clubs mentioned in paragraphs 543 and 544.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RELATING TO TRUST TERRITORIES

791. Since the examination of the 1950 Cameroons Report a number of resolutions relating to Trust Territories have been made by the General Assembly at its Sixth Session. This section sets out what steps have been taken by the Administering Authority in accordance with those resolutions which are applicable to the Cameroons under British Administration. Where details of the action taken have already appeared in earlier sections of this Report, only a summary is given here and for further information reference should be made to the paragraphs indicated.

(1) General Advancement

792. *Implementation of General Assembly and Trusteeship Council Resolutions.* (Resolution X.) The Administering Authority will continue to implement to the fullest possible extent the Resolutions of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council. It will continue to keep the Council fully informed of progress made, and of the reasons for the lack of complete implementation of a Resolution whenever, as in the case of the abolition of corporal punishment, full implementation has not up to that time been possible.

(2) Social Advancement

793. *The dissemination of Information in the United Nations and on the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories* (Resolution V.) The Administering Authority will continue to disseminate within the Territory, by the means outlined in paragraph 150, information concerning the purposes of the United Nations and the Trusteeship System. The Administering Authority will, as in 1949, co-operate fully with the Trusteeship Council Mission on its forthcoming visit to the Cameroons and will make every effort to ensure that the objects of the Mission are fully publicised throughout the Territory.

794. *The abolition of Corporal Punishment.* (Resolution IX.) As stated in paragraphs 692 and 693, the Administering Authority will continue to work towards complete abolition of corporal punishment within the Territory, although the achievement of this aim remains dependent upon the preparedness of African public opinion and upon the existence of alternative methods of punishment.

L. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

795. 1951 like 1950 was a good year for the Cameroons. Once again there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure and progress was made in the political, economic, social and educational fields. The principal events and achievements in the territory during the year are given below:—

796. **(a) Political.** The most important political development in the territory during 1951 was the bringing into force of the new Constitution. As has been explained in paragraphs 166 onwards above the people of the territory for the first time went to the polls to elect members for the Regional Houses of Assembly in the North and South. The franchise in primary elections is given under the new Constitution to all adult taxpayers and affords he people of the territory wide opportunity for training in political responsibility. Equally important is the training in responsibility

given to the various members of the territory selected for the Regional Houses, for the Regional Executive Councils, for the Central House of Representatives and for the Central Council of Ministers. Details of the numbers of these members from the territory have already been given in paragraphs 173 onwards.

797. The political developments described above were of such importance to the territory that such changes in local government as took place during the year cannot be set beside them. However, some good progress was made except in the plantations areas where the problem of providing satisfactory local government institutions still remains unsolved.

798. **(b) Economic.** Once again the territory showed a surplus ot revenue over expenditure. It will be remembered from paragraph 791 of the 1950 Report that the surplus for 1949–50 was estimated at £310,000. The later figures given in paragraph 267 have shown this to be an overestimate and the final figure for the surplus in that year is £226,000. Even this, however, represents a very satisfactory result. The estimated surplus for the year 1950–51 is £240,000.

799. The favourable financial position over the years 1949–50 and 1950–51 have made it possible to start with an ambitious programme of road development which both the Council and the Administering Authority absolutely agree is essential to further development in the territory. As has been explained in this Report attention will first be paid to the improvement of the Victoria–Bamenda road, the construction of a road joining up the isolated Tigon–Ndoroe–Kentu area in the Benue Province with the road systems of that province and of Bamenda and the extension and improvement of the road southwards from Bama with a view to linking the Northern and Southern Regions of the territory. The first two items alone of this ambitious programme are estimated to cost about £900,000. Other encouraging signs of economic development during 1951 were the prosperity brought to the farmers, particularly in the North, due to the sharp rises in the prices of primary products, the continued improvement in the quality of Cameroons cocoa, the plans to start coffee growing on 1,200 acres of land at Bamenda and the further rise in the numbers of mixed farmers. The agricultural experimental centres at Bambui and Kofore and the veterinary centre at Jakiri continued their experiments and demonstrations which help to improve the knowledge of modern farming practices in the territory.

800. Further economic progress will inevitably depend to a great extent on the success of the plantations operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation and by Messrs. Elders and Fyffes. In 1951 these plantations exported five and three quarter million stems of bananas, compared with four and three quarter million in 1950, but a serious tornado early in 1952 like that early in 1950 caused serious losses. The Corporation increased its development of other crops such as Palm Oil and Rubber and is still expanding its welfare, medical and educational facilities.

801. The Corporation in the last three years has made available the sum of £130,192 from profits declared surplus for the use of the inhabitants of the territory. This is made up of £54,352 for 1948, £22,544 for 1949 and £53,266 for 1950. The 1948 profits are being spent on Reading Rooms, Scholarships and local development schemes in the South (£42,000) and on roads in the North (£12,352). Of the 1949 profits £12,750 are being spent on motor vehicles for medical services and £7,300 for scholarships in the South. Of the remainder £5,000 is being spent on a Health Centre

in Southern Adamawa. Slightly over £1,000 is still unallocated. No recommendation has yet been made regarding the 1950 profits. The 1950 profits declared surplus amount to over £53,000.

802. (c) **Social.** The most important social development in 1951 was the continued improvement in medical services. The new hospital at Mubi will be ready in 1952 and good progress was made with the loiasis research scheme at Kumba. A development that will be of considerable importance in the North is the decision to open a training school for medical assistants at Kano. Another important development for the improvement of health in rural areas was the posting of Health Sisters to the Northern and Southern Cameroons.

803. Although it has not yet been possible to put into effect the resettlement scheme opened to the Bakweris since 1949 good progress was made with the Man o'War Bay scheme for training leaders in community development. The two courses that took place during the year were attended by young men from Eastern Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons. Various visitors from the Northern Region have also visited Man o'War Bay.

804. A resettlement scheme of some importance was planned during the year at the other end of the territory. As was explained in paragraph 360 it is hoped to carry out a considerable agricultural resettlement scheme for the pagans of the Gwoza area where, it will be remembered, there was a considerable disturbance as recently as 1950.

805. (d) **Educational.** Once again budgetary provision for education increased, so did enrolment at secondary and primary schools. Further scholarships for secondary and higher education were granted and there are now 31 Cameroonians undertaking higher education at Universities or University Colleges in Nigeria and elsewhere with aid from the Government or Cameroons Development Corporation. The teachers' training centre at Mubi, the first in the Northern part of the territory, continued to expand and the Technical Training Centre at Ombe River near Victoria opens early in 1952. The Cameroons Development Corporation is undertaking a scheme for giving free primary education to the children of its workers. The Corporation also greatly expanded its adult activities during the year. An encouraging sign was the success of adult education elsewhere in the territory, particularly at Mubi in Adamawa Province. Once again a substantial school programme was completed during the year which will enable further educational advances to be made in 1952.

ATTACHMENT A

TOPOGRAPHY

The following passage from the 1948 and 1949 reports describes the scenery of the Territory in more detail than Section A (*a*) of the 1950 Report:—

In the coastal region to the south-west is an area of mangrove swamp, the delta of Rio del Rey, giving place further east to the massif of the Cameroon Mountain rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 13,350 feet within fourteen miles of the coast. It is a volcano, in active eruption as recently as 1922, when the molten lava pouring down its western slopes made the sea boil. The lower slopes of the mountain, covered with dense secondary forest interspersed here and there with light green patches of banana plantations, present from the sea a prospect of great beauty which is equalled, if not surpassed, by the view from the port of Victoria which lies at its foot, looking beyond the rocky and wooded islet of Ambas Bay, across the water, to the peak of Fernando Po, over 19,000 feet high, a shadow in the distance. Farther east along the coast the land falls away to the foot hills around Tiko, even more intensively planted with cocoa, rubber, oil palms, and bananas until the eastern boundary of the territory which marches with the Cameroons under French Trusteeship is reached among the mangrove swamps of the Mungo river delta and the Moewe sea within a few miles of Duala.

Inland beyond the northern slopes of the Cameroon mountains lies broken, thickly forested country, generally hilly, but tilting down towards the south-west. Kumba, the headquarters of an administrative division, lies at the edge of Lake Barombo, itself the crater of an extinct volcano. To the east and north lie ranges of steep tree-clad hills stretching inland for more than a hundred miles. From their slopes in the west of Mamfe Division flow the streams which form the head-waters of the Cross river which finds its way through Nigerian territory to the port of Calabar and provides the principal economic outlet for that area. Beyond, with the ground broken but still rising, emerge the grasslands of northern Mamfe and the Bamenda highlands, a rugged area of lofty hills rising to heights over 8,000 feet and divided by deep wooded valleys. The highest peaks lie east of Bamenda and the wild moorland, rocky streams, waterfalls and lonely lakes hidden among the ravines and crags of this stern mountain country, present scene after scene of arresting grandeur. Trees and bushes grow on the more sheltered slopes but the summits of the hills are bare with coarse grass growing sparsely among outcrops of rock and a litter of voulders. North again at 5,000 feet above sea level are the windswept barren moors of Banso and Nsungli; an undulating treeless land of long ridges and rounded rock-strewn hills. Here the scattered hamlets huddle in the folds of the ground and in the valleys seeking shelter from the bitter winds and driving rain clouds of the wet season. To the north, mountainous country, wild and difficult of access with peaks rising to 7,000 feet, broken by the rocky valleys, running generally north and south, formed by the southern offshoots of the Benue, the Ini, the Taraba and the Yim, continues but begins to fall away gradually in a north-westerly direction until the southern part of the territory ends in the Alantika mountains overlooking the valley of the Benue at a height of 3,600 feet. "No one", writes a traveller from east to west in this area in 1931, "who has not actually performed the journey from Gashaka to Kentu can form any conception of its difficulty". The eastern boundary of the northern portion of the territory lies along a chain of hills which are an extension of the Mandara range and form the watershed between the Yedseram

flowing northwards to Lake Chad and the Kabi river system which flows through French trust territory south into the Benue. The hills rise in places to 4,000 feet above sea level and are broken, precipitous and rocky. To the west is a plain varying between 1,500 and 2,000 feet in elevation, watered by a series of streams which issue from the hills and flow westward to join the Yedseram and Kilange rivers. Many of the streams are bordered by belts of marshland and the plain, where it is not under cultivation, presents the appearance of typical orchard bush. The frontier escarpment is crowded with a remarkable series of pinnacles, the most prominent of which is the Kamalerock, a giant finger of crystalline granite, 700 feet high from base to summit. At its northern end the mountain range narrows and terminates near Gwoza in the south-eastern corner of Dikwa Division in its loftiest mountain, Zaladiffa, 5,000 feet high, towering 3,500 feet above the Bornu plain.

Beyond this last great eminence is an unbroken plain. In the brief wet season from June to September the Yedseram and lesser streams which have their source in the Mandara range inundate considerable stretches of country but for the rest of the year they meander over a wide expanse often losing their identity in chains of pools and marshes. Gentle sandy undulations at the foot of the hills sink gradually to the level of the Dikwa flats characterised by stretches of dead flat swamp land. The orchard bush gives way to thorn scrub, which alone relieves the monotony of the black cotton soil lands. During the rains the soil acts as a gigantic sponge and the area becomes a huge quagmire absorbing vast quantities of water from the rivers coming from the south. In the dry season, on the other hand, the water sinks through the sandy subsoil and the surface dries to a peculiar hardness and is rent in every direction by cracks often three feet deep. During the three to four months that this area is waterlogged it can only be traversed with the greatest difficulty as the soil is of a peculiarly holding quality. In turn this dreary and montonous region gives place to marsh land broken by numerous pools and creeks until further advance is barred by swamps in which grow tall reeds and papyrus completely blocking the horizon, an area of floating islands of vegetation where land and water mingle on the uncertain shores of Lake Chad.

ATTACHMENT B

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

PART I—SUMMARY OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS IN THE CAMEROONS

1951 *Station*	*January*		*February*		*March*		*April*		*May*		*June*	
	Fall	*Average*	*Fall*	*Average*	*Fall*	*Average*	*Fall*	*Average*	*Fall*	*Average*	*Fall*	*Average*
Bambui	0·00	/	0·38	/	5·25	/	9·88	/	7·79	/	11·52	/
Bamenda	0·76	1·1	0·00	2·2	8·42	5·9	5·03	8·0	7·34	9·3	16·19	12·7
Banso	0·23	0·3	0·00	1·2	5·24	4·1	3·03	5·1	10·05	6·5	6·31	7·3
Bota	0·26	/	2·17	/	3·18	/	1·92	/	13·56	/	20·83	/
Buea Farms	0·00	1·6	1·20	1·9	3·00	4·7	3·24	7·8	11·50	8·1	7·61	10·5
Buea Government School	0·55	1·4	1·08	2·5	5·17	5·7	2·70	7·2	13·60	9·9	7·35	10·5
Debundscha	8·66	9·2	12·37	10·3	17·00	21·7	16·51	19·5	21·09	30·4	56·70	46·9
Ekona	0·00	1·8	1·02	1·9	4·72	4·7	6·76	7·7	16·01	7·2	8·64	8·8
Idenau	2·89	5·5	12·94	4·4	12·01	9·9	10·01	9·8	19·83	22·6	54·21	43·2
Isongo	7·26	8·9	11·71	7·8	14·33	13·3	15·68	12·2	18·26	23·7	45·28	42·0
Jakiri	0·07	/	0·06	/	8·05	/	2·82	/	8·87	/	11·72	/
Kumba	0·08	1·1	4·82	3·2	5·31	7·0	10·92	8·8	5·98	10·5	12·52	8·6
Mamfe...	0·29	1·4	3·15	3·5	10·50	6·2	6·96	7·6	22·27	12·2	11·85	17·2
Mbonge	0·78	/	0·67	/	4·13	/	4·16	/	7·81	/	11·13	/
Missellele	0·10	/	1·74	/	5·70	/	2·99	/	11·70	/	14·30	/
Moliwe	0·08	/	1·72	/	3·33	/	0·99	/	12·82	- /	18·69	/
Mukonje	1·10	/	5·60	/	11·40	/	7·10	/	9·20	/	9·90	/
Sasse	0·11	/	1·04	/	3·64	/	2·23	/	11·32	/	12·99	/
Tiko Aerodrome ...	0·00	/	2·48	/	6·68	/	2·04	/	9·51	/	14·32	/
Tiko C.D.C.	0·00	1·2	1·54	1·5	4·51	3·8	2·97	8·1	12·36	8·3	18·87	10·3
Tombel	0·98	1·0	4·56	3·1	9·25	7·1	4·58	8·9	7·09	11·0	19·17	18·8
Victoria	0·26	1·7	2·71	2·7	3·21	6·1	1·99	8·5	17·13	13·1	22·24	25·0

A dash (—) indicates no record available. A solidus (/) indicates no average is yet computed.

PART II—SUMMARY OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS IN THE CAMEROONS

1951 Station	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year		No. of Years
	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	
Bambui	15·01	/	17·58	/	—	/	23·79	/	—	/	—	/	—	/	—
Bamenda ...	17·23	15·9	12·88	15·0	17·26	19·0	16·37	10·4	2·73	3·0	1·34	1·0	105·55	103·5	27
Banso	12·59	10·3	7·39	11·1	10·09	13·1	11·72	9·5	1·16	1·8	0·00	0·4	67·81	70·8	17
Bota	40·96	/	36·50	/	17·70	/	11·77	/	4·20	/	0·00	/	153·05	/	—
Buea Farms ...	16·14	16·7	22·61	20·4	20·77	17·7	4·07	9·5	2·00	4·1	0·00	0·7	92·14	103·9	7
Buea Govt. Sch.	19·11	18·1	25·23	21·5	24·22	20·1	20·13	11·2	1·80	4·0	0·02	1·1	120·96	113·2	21
Debundscha ...	53·10	50·7	50·30	48·6	59·00	52·5	53·30	44·9	—	25·9	—	14·8	—	375·4	25
Ekona	17·33	16·4	22·41	17·8	17·00	16·8	14·55	10·6	2·74	3·6	0·00	0·4	111·18	97·7	5
Idenau	64·91	64·1	60·24	57·9	45·88	51·3	41·45	32·7	20·05	11·7	0·14	3·9	344·56	317·0	7
Isongo	43·53	60·0	43·54	52·4	52·67	55·7	37·47	33·9	22·00	15·9	2·02	8·4	313·75	334·2	7
Jakiri	17·23	/	15·45	/	12·98	/	13·46	/	1·81	/	—	/	—	/	—
Lumba	14·01	11·3	10·22	12·8	8·26	11·5	10·52	11·8	4·49	5·2	0·00	1·0	87·13	92·8	23
Mamfe	14·33	20·7	21·16	18·2	16·60	22·6	20·76	17·6	13·54	5·9	0·00	1·3	141·41	134·4	25
Mbonge ...	15·71	/	27·19	/	21·56	/	19·80	/	3·15	/	0·50	/	116·59	/	—
Missellele ...	16·77	/	22·41	/	9·48	/	8·12	/	4·27	/	0·00	/	96·58	/	—
Moliwe	42·31	/	23·39	/	14·70	/	10·98	/	1·73	/	0·00	/	130·74	/	—
Mukonje ...	11·60	/	10·60	/	7·70	/	16·00	/	5·90	/	0·00	/	96·10	/	—
Sasse	28·25	/	20·62	/	8·57	/	18·43	/	—	/	—	/	—	/	—
Tiko Aerodrome	29·59	/	21·37	/	7·03	/	11·34	/	2·06	/	0·00	/	106·42	/	—
Tiko C.D.C. ...	29·19	23·9	24·25	16·7	8·49	11·8	10·47	8·9	5·57	4·2	0·00	0·8	118·22	99·5	7
Tombel	8·87	16·6	10·94	15·4	18·95	25·8	28·36	16·8	5·03	5·1	0·00	1·3	117·78	130·9	6
Victoria	39·80	38·2	36·64	31·2	19·49	16·7	12·20	10·0	4·70	4·1	1·50	1·3	161·87	158·6	28

A dash (—) indicates no record available A solidus (/) indicates no average is yet computed.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

TIKO: LATITUDE 04° 07′ N.; LONGITUDE 09° 23′ E.; HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L., 163 FT.

1951	*Pressure mb. reduced to M.S.L.*		*Screen Temperatures*									*Relative Humidity*		*Rainfall in inches*			
			Means in °F.					*Extremes in °F.*									
	09h.	*15h.*	*Dry Bulb 09h.*	*Dry Bulb 15h.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max. + Min./2*	*Max.*	*Date*	*Min.*	*Date*	*09h.*	*15h.*	*Total*	*No. of Days*	*Max. in one day*	*Date*
Jan. ...	1011·4	1007·2	80·7	85·7	86·9	69·8	78·3	89	6x	66	2x	79	65	Trace	—	Trace	3x
Feb. ...	1011·5	1007·2	81·8	85·8	87·5	71·3	79·4	91	28th	67	9th	78	66	2·48	2	2·26	4th
Mar. ...	1010·7	1006·6	81·7	85·1	87·7	71·3	79·5	92	14th	67	22nd	79	70	6·68	9	2·96	19th
April ...	1012·1	1007·7	82·2	85·6	88·1	71·5	79·8	92	22nd	67	2x	79	69	2·04	9	0·47	1st
May ...	1012·9	1008·8	81·1	84·3	87·4	70·9	79·1	92	6th	68	3x	79	71	9·51	15	1·57	4th
June ...	1014·9	1011·3	78·7	80·5	82·6	71·4	77·0	87	6th	68	2x	87	82	14·32	23	5·01	23rd
July ...	1015·6	1012·3	76·8	78·0	80·6	70·3	75·5	86	15th	67	2x	88	84	29·59	24	4·55	22nd
August ...	1015·1	1011·6	75·5	76·9	79·2	70·7	74·9	86	31st	63	31st	93	88	21·37	29	3·08	7th
Sept. ...	1014·6	1010·1	78·5	80·3	83·0	70·1	76·5	87	2x	67	1st	85	79	7·03	19	1·32	22nd
Oct. ...	1013·4	1008·4	79·2	81·3	84·5	71·0	77·7	88	3x	67	2x	84	78	11·34	26	2·11	31st
Nov. ...	1012·5	1008·2	81·4	83·8	86·7	71·0	78·9	91	2x	67	2x	79	73	2·06	7	1·00	3rd
Dec. ...	1012·4	1007·8	82·5	86·7	89·5	70·2	79·9	92	9th	73	2nd	76	67	0·00	—	0·00	—

" x " in columns headed " date " signifies number of occurrences.

MAIDUGURI: LATITUDE 11° 51′ N.; LONGITUDE 13° 05′ E.; HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L., 1,162 FT.

1951	Pressure mb. reduced to M.S.L.		Screen Temperatures									Relative Humidity		Rainfall in inches			
			Means in °F.					Extremes in °F.									
	09h.	15h.	Dry Bulb 09h.	Dry Bulb 15h.	Max.	Min.	Max. + Min./2	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	09h.	15h.	Total	No. of Days	Max. in one day	Date
Jan. ...	1013·5	1008·0	75·3	88·8	89·2	53·3	71·3	99	3rd	45	2x	29	18	0·00	—	—	—
Feb. ...	1012·8	1007·1	78·7	93·1	93·6	55·4	74·5	98	2x	48	2x	26	14	0·00	—	—	—
Mar. ...	1008·3	1002·8	90·3	101·5	102·6	65·5	84·1	108	2x	50	14th	19	11	0·00	—	—	—
April ...	1009·6	1004·2	94·5	102·8	104·3	65·8	85·1	110	30th	55	2x	18	11	0·00	—	—	—
May ...	1009·5	1004·1	91·0	98·5	101·8	76·7	89·3	110	4th	72	26th	50	35	1·56	10	0·57	16th
June ...	1011·0	1006·3	88·6	95·9	97·9	75·6	86·5	104	1st	71	30th	52	36	2·26	7	0·83	19th
July ...	1013·0	1008·9	80·8	87·3	89·2	71·8	80·5	98	2x	66	6th	74	59	4·57	12	1·09	23rd
Aug. ...	1012·4	1008·5	81·0	85·8	87·5	71·8	79·7	92	2x	67	2x	76	64	7·96	15	1·07	15th
Sept. ...	1012·6	1008·2	82·4	86·5	89·0	70·8	79·9	94	9th	68	23rd	73	64	4·63	13	0·87	9th
Oct. ...	1010·9	1006·4	87·0	92·1	94·6	70·7	82·7	100	30th	64	30th	60	47	0·26	3	0·20	9th
Nov. ...	1013·3	1008·2	82·5	91·3	92·4	57·5	74·9	97	3x	50	30th	28	19	0·00	—	0·00	—
Dec. ...	1016·2	1010·7	72·1	85·2	85·7	49·5	67·6	89	3x	44	2x	31	17	0·00	—	0·00	—

" x " in columns headed " date " signifies number of occurrences.

YOLA: LATITUDE 9° 13′ N.; LONGITUDE 12° 29′ E.; HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L., 575 FT.

1951	Pressure mb. reduced to M.S.L.		Screen Temperatures									Relative Humidity		Rainfall in inches			
			Means in °F.					Extremes in °F.									
	09h.	15h.	Dry Bulb 09h.	Wet Bulb 15h.	Max.	Min.	Max. + Min./2	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	09h.	15h.	Total	No. of Days	Max. in one day	Date
Jan. ...	—	—	81·6	94·7	95·5	63·3	79·4	102	1st	55	29th	28	19	0·00	—	—	—
Feb. ...	—	—	86·3	98·8	99·7	66·6	83·1	103	3x	60	17th	22	15	0·00	—	—	—
Mar. ...	—	—	92·2	101·6	103·5	76·2	89·9	108	2x	65	1st	39	22	0·01	1	0·01	15th
April ...	—	—	94·7	104·5	105·6	75·6	90·6	108	6x	69	2x	32	16	0·03	1	0·03	30th
May ...	—	—	87·2	94·1	96·9	76·1	86·5	108	1st	69	20th	60	47	6·01	9	1·73	19th
June ...	—	—	82·8	90·6	91·4	73·8	82·6	97	8th	69	3x	73	58	7·35	14	1·32	30th
July ...	—	—	79·6	84·1	87·3	71·7	79·5	93	4th	67	3x	78	68	4·99	12	1·22	10th
Aug. ...	—	—	79·6	84·7	86·5	71·8	79·1	90	2x	68	23rd	80	69	5·80	15	1·14	8th
Sept. ...	—	—	79·8	85·1	86·6	71·7	79·1	91	3x	68	6th	79	69	15·24	16	4·04	19th
Oct. ...	—	—	83·4	88·4	90·8	72·8	81·8	94	2x	69	2nd	73	63	2·23	8	0·88	26th
Nov. ...	—	—	82·7	93·1	94·2	63·9	79·1	97	3x	58	30th	47	29	0·00	—	0·00	—
Dec. ...	—	—	79·3	91·6	92·6	58·6	75·6	96	10th	52	2x	34	24	0·00	—	0·00	—

" x " in columns headed " date " signifies number of occurrences.

MAMFE: LATITUDE 5° 46′ N.; LONGITUDE 9° 18′ E.; HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L., 380 FT.

1951	*Pressure mb. reduced to M.S.L.*		*Screen Temperatures*									*Relative Humidity*		*Rainfall in inches*			
			Means in °F.					*Extremes in °F.*									
	09*h.*	15*h.*	*Dry Bulb* 09*h.*	*Dry Bulb* 15*h.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max. + Min./2*	*Max.*	*Date*	*Min.*	*Date*	09*h.*	15*h.*	*Total*	*No. of Days*	*Max. in one day*	*Date*
Jan. ...	—	—	76·4	86·9	88·5	68·7	78·6	92	3x	61	21st	85	56	0·29	2	0·16	31st
Feb. ...	—	—	78·0	89·4	90·6	69·7	80·1	95	2x	65	2x	83	54	3·15	6	1·88	7th
Mar. ...	—	—	79·6	87·8	90·5	71·4	80·9	96	2x	67	7th	83	63	10·50	17	2·25	28th
April ...	—	—	80·4	90·4	92·0	71·7	81·9	95	18th	70	2x	82	60	6·96	22	1·35	2nd
May ...	—	—	79·7	86·5	89·5	71·8	80·7	94	13th	69	3x	83	69	22·27	23	3·77	19th
June ...	—	—	79·8	84·8	86·6	72·3	79·5	92	28th	70	3x	86	71	11·85	25	1·95	24th
July ...	—	—	76·5	80·9	83·8	70·9	77·3	89	2x	69	7x	88	78	14·33	24	1·99	30th
Aug. ...	—	—	76·5	80·3	82·9	71·5	77·2	89	26th	69	2x	89	80	21·16	26	2·80	7th
Sept. ...	—	—	78·3	83·8	86·5	72·0	79·3	92	9th	70	1st	84	74	16·60	24	4·03	10th
Oct. ...	—	—	78·6	83·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	74	20·76	22	3·76	4th
Nov. ...	—	—	78·3	86·6	89·7	72·0	80·9	91	7x	70	3x	87	66	13·54	16	4·96	5th
Dec. ...	—	—	74·3	86·6	87·7	67·8	77·7	91	2x	63	30th	91	60	0·00	—	0·00	—

"x" in columns headed "date" signifies number of occurrences.

BALU: LATITUDE 05° 53′ N.; LONGITUDE 10° 01′ E.; HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L., 4,440 FT.

1951	Pressure mb. reduced to M.S.L.		Screen Temperatures									Relative Humidity %		Rainfall in inches			
			Means in °F.					Extremes in °F.									
	09h.	15h.	Dry Bulb 09h.	Dry Bulb 15h.	Max.	Min.	Max. + Min./2	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	09h.	15h.	Total	No. of Days	Max. in one day	Date
Jan. ...	—	—	71·6	73·0	81·7	55·5	68·6	92	23rd	52	2x	53	70	2·56	6	0·87	3rd
Feb. ...	—	—	72·8	74·8	82·4	57·6	70·0	87	24th	55	4x	50	65	0·46	4	0·28	3rd
Mar. ...	—	—	72·4	69·5	79·5	60·9	70·2	86	3x	58	2x	70	84	18·48	26	2·65	26th
April ...	—	—	71·7	68·8	78·8	60·8	69·8	82	3x	58	12th	78	82	10·04	23	1·90	22nd
May ...	—	—	71·1	71·9	77·5	61·0	69·3	81	5x	57	31st	78	80	11·32	21	2·22	19th
June ...	—	—	68·5	69·3	74·8	59·9	67·3	81	1st	57	5th	85	88	14·32	25	2·08	20th
July ...																	
Aug. ...																	
Sept. ...																	
Oct. ...																	
Nov. ...																	
Dec. ...																	

STATION CLOSED

" x " in columns headed " date " signifies number of occurrences.

16040 G

ATTACHMENT C

CONVENTIONS, TREATIES, ETC.

List of Treaties, Conventions, Etc. applied to the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship

(A) *Multilateral agreements and Conventions applied to the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.*

Note:—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of the Cameroons under British Mandate stipulated that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of Nigeria implied adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such conventions, adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for the Cameroons), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of Nigeria may be regarded as the date of accession on the territory.

Name	*Date of Signature*	*Date of Application*
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs ...	5.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic...	18.5.04 Paris	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in manufacture of matches.	26.8.06 Berne	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications ...	4.5.10 Paris	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea ...	23.9.10	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers ...	23.1.12 The Hague	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention	5.7.12 London	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	20.3.14 Berne	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol	10.9.10 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention relating to the regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this convention are applied to Cameroons under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories), Order-in-Council, 1027.	13.10.19 Paris	
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no sea-coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona	9.10.22
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris	20.7.22

Name	*Date of Signature*	*Date of Appliction*
Protocol regarding ditto	27.10.22 London	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	30.6.23 London	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.25 Geneva	14.12.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	3.11.23 Geneva	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25 8 24 Brussels	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol ...	19.2.25 Geneva	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles	24.4.26 Paris	14.3.36
Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris	9.10.28
Slavery Convention	25.9.26 Geneva	18.6.27
Radio-telegraph Convention	25.11.27 Washington	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.28 Rome	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions	22.11.28 Paris	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	15.6.29 Paris	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by air.	12.10.29 Warsaw	3.3.35
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	11.12.29 Paris	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.	12.4.30 The Hague	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles with Protocol.	30.3.31 Geneva	11.9.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distributing of Narcotic Drugs.	13.7.31 Geneva	18.5.36
Convention for the regulation of Whaling	24.9.31 Geneva	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	9.12.32 Madrid	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	12.4.33 The Hague	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.	8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes ...	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health.	22.12.34 Paris	31.8.38
Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.	27.7.29 Geneva	1.5.38
International Labour Convention	See attachment B.	

Name	*Date of Signature*	*Date of Application*
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944.	5–15.1.45 Washington	21.2.45
International Sanitary Convention, 1944	5–15.1.45 Washington	21.2.45
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	23.9.36 Geneva	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees	28.10.33 Geneva	30.5.40
Convention relating to Status of Refugees from Germany	10.2.38 Geneva	30.5.40

(B) *Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	*Date of Signature*	*Date of Application (effective)*
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	29.10.01 5. 3.07	
Belgian Congo	3.3.11	1.8.28
Ruanda-Urundi	8.8.23 2.7.28	
Bolivia	22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.28
Colombia	27.10.88 2.12.39	5.12.30
Cuba	3.10.04 17.4.30	12.12.31
Czechoslovakia	11.11.24 4. 6.26	15.7.27
Denmark	31. 3.73 15.10.35	10.2.28 30.6.36
Ecuador	29.9.80 4.6.34	10.2.28 8.11.37
*Estonia	18.11.25	10.3.27
Finland	30.5.24	25.11.26
France	14. 8.76 13. 2.96 17.10.08	13.11.23
*Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	4.7.85 30.5.14	11.9.29
Hayti	7.12.74	13.1.28
Hungary	3.12.73 26.6.01 8.9.36	25.4.28
Iceland	31. 3.73 25.10.38	25.11.37 15.9.39
Iraq	2.5.32	5.5.33
*Latvia	16.7.24	7.6.26
Liberia	16.12.92	16.10.38
*Lithuania	18.5.26	11.6.27
Luxemburg	24.11.80 23 .1.37	28.1.28 1.8.38
Monaco	17.12.91 27.11.30	5.7.31
Netherlands	26.9.98	27.1.28
Nicaragua	19.4.05	12.1.28
Norway	26.6.73 18.2.07	13.12.29
Panama	25.8.06	24.1.28
Paraguay	12.9.08	16.1.28

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Application (effective)
Peru	26.1.04	16.1.28
Poland	11.1.32	12.3.34
Portugal	17.10.92 30.11.92 20. 1.32	23.6.34
Roumania	21.3.92 13.3.94	12.1.29
Salvador	23.6.81	8.8.30
San Marino	16.10.99	19.7.34
Siam	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain	4.6.78 19.2.89	13.2.28
Switzerland	26.11.80 29. 6.04 19.12.34	19.9.29 6.9.35
United States of America	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	6.12.00	1.11.28

(C) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

Country	Name	Date of Application (effective)
Bulgaria	Treaty of Commerce, 1.9.25	1.9.26
China	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products. Notes 1.2.26.	1.2.26
	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.9.23	1.9.26
Egypt	Commercial Modus Vivendi. Notes 5–7.6.30	11.6.30
*Estonia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26	11.7.27
	Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34	8.9.34
Finland	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33.	23.11.33
*Germany	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24	4.3.26
	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34.	1.11.34
	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38.	1.7.38
Hungary	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26	17.4.28
Italy	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38.	28.3.38
Lithuania	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22	24.4.23
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29–10.12.29.	10.12.29
	Agreement and Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34. Notes, 6.2.35.	12.8.34
Netherlands	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35	
Norway	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33	7.7.33
Panama	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28	10.6.30
Poland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23	22.1.25
Portugal	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation Flag discrimination, 14.10.33.	14.10.33
Siam	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37	8.12.38
Spain	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22	1.12.28
	Treatment of Companies, Agreement, 27.6.24	11.7.34
	Convention, etc. Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27.	1.12.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28	6.2.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28	31.5.28
Turkey	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30	3.9.30
United States of America	Cameroons (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25	8.7.26
Yemen	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34	4.9.34
Yugoslavia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27	4.4.28

(*D*) *Conventions regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	*Date of Signature*	*Date of Application (effective)*
Belgium	21.6.22	23.8.25
	4.11.32	27.6.35
Czechoslovakia Supplementary	11.11.24	17.2.27
	15. 2.35	5.1.37
Denmark	29.11.32	27.3.34
*Estonia	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland	11.8.33	4.6.33
France	2.2.22	27.1.24
	15.4.36	22.9.47
*Germany	20.3.28	18.5.32
Greece	27.2.36	19.1.39
Hungary	25.9.35	25.6.37
Iraq	25.7.35	26.3.38
Italy	17.12.30	25.8.32
*Lithuania	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden	28.8.30	3.9.31
Switzerland	3.12.37	17.5.40
Turkey	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia	27.2.36	20.11.38

(*E*) *Arrangements regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	*Date of Signature*	*Date of Application*
Belgium	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	21.7.37	21.7.37
France	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	17.5.38	17.5.38

(*F*) *Agreements respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	*Date of Signature*	*Date of Application*
Egypt	23.6.39	23.6.39
*Estonia	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece	30.11.26	30.11.26
*Japan	30.11.22	30.11.22
*Latvia	24.6.27	24.6.27
Poland	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal	20.5.26	20.5.26

(G) *Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	*Name*	*Date of Application (effective)*
Finland	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchange Notes regarding Interpretations of Article 2, 12.3.36.	13.10.33
France	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Cameroons, 9.1.31.	9.1.31
	Convention, etc. for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37.	1.1.38
*Germany	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38–10.9.38.	10.9.38
United States of America ...	Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Cameroons, 10.2.25. (Also under Commercial Treaties).	8.7.26

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war

ATTACHMENT D

DECLARATIONS OF PROTECTED TREES AND TARIFFS

(i) Resident's declarations in respect of the Victoria and Kumba Divisions :

" THE FORESTRY REGULATIONS, 1943

Under Regulation 3 of the above Regulations I hereby declare that within the Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province :—

(i) All those trees included within Schedule A of the Forestry Regulations, 1938, shall be Protected Trees.

(ii) All Minor Forest Produce included within Schedule B of the Forestry Regulations, 1938, with the exception of rubber from wild rubber-yielding trees and vines shall be protected Minor Forest Produce.

THE TARIFF

The fees and royalties payable in respect of Protected Trees and Protected Minor Forest Produce and the minimum girths below which Protected Trees may not be felled without special authorisation of the Conservator of Forests, Enugu, shall be as set out in Schedules A and B of the Forestry Regulations, 1938.

The fee and royalty payable on firewood derived from Protected Trees shall be 6d. and 4d. respectively for every cord of 128 cubic feet ($8' \times 4' \times 4'$).

(Sgd.) J. W. HARTLEY,
Acting Resident,
Cameroons Province."

" THE FORESTRY REGULATIONS, 1943

Under Regulation 42 of the above Regulations I hereby declare that within the Victoria and the Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province,

Triplochiton shall, with effect from 1st June, 1946, be raised from the Third to the Second Class of Protected Trees, and the fees and royalties payable become 32s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. respectively.

(Sgd.) A. F. B. BRIDGES,
Resident,
Cameroons Province."

Dated 8th May, 1946.

(ii) Resident's declaration in respect of Kumba Division :

FORESTRY REGULATIONS NO. 43 OF 1943

PUBLIC NOTICE

Under Regulation 43 of the Forestry Regulations I hereby declare that within the Kumba Division of the Cameroons Province :—

(i) The trees listed in the first Schedule hereto shall be protected and that the fees, royalties and minimum felling girth shall be as shown in the Schedule.

(ii) The fees and royalties on poles and fuel shall be shown as in the second and third Schedules hereto.

(iii) The Provincial Forest Officer is authorised to instruct at his discretion that fees and royalties shall be paid at the volume rates set forth in the fourth Schedule hereto.

2. This declaration shall come into force on the 1st October, 1948.

3. On the coming into force of this declaration, the declaration of 1st July, 1947, shall be regarded as superseded.

Dated at Buea this 6th day of September, 1948.

(Sgd.) A. F. B. BRIDGES,
Senior Resident,
Cameroons Province.

DECLARATION AND TARIFF OF PROTECTED TREES KUMBA DIVISIONS

	Fee	*Royalty*	*Total*	*Minimum Felling Girth*
Class 1 Chlorophora excelsa	£2	£2	£4	10 feet
Class 2 Entandrophragma, all species Guarea, all species Khaya, all species Lovoa Klaineana Sarcocephalus, all species	30s.	30s.	£3	10 feet
Class 3 Afzelia, all species Brachystegia, all species Canarium schweinfurthii Cylicodiscus gabonensis Distemonanthus benthamianus Grossweilerodendrom balsamiferum Lophira procera Manikara, all species Mimusops, all species Piptadenia, all species Terminalia, all species Triplochiton scleroxylon	£1	£1	£2	10 feet
Class 4 Combretodendron africanum Copaifera, all species Daniellia, all species Detarium senegalense Desbordesia oblonga Erythrophleum, all species Hylodendron gabunense Irvingia gabonensis Klainedoxa gabonensis Mansonia altissima Mitragyna, all species Pterocarpus, all species Pycnanthus angolense Alstonia congensis	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	25s.	6 feet

	Fee	Royalty	Total	Minimum Felling Girth
Class 5 Albizzia, all species Cordia, all species Cynometra, all species Diospyros, all species Erythrina excelsa Parinari, all species Parkia bicolor Saccoglottis gabonensis Staudtia, all species Sterculia, all species	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	12s. 6d.	6 feet
Class 6 Mangrove...	Trees over 20 inches girth: fee 1s. 6d.; royalties 1s. 6d. Trees under 20 inches girth: fee 3d.; royalties 3d. (except when taken under fuel permit).			

FOURTH SCHEDULE

TARIFF FOR VOLUME OUT-TURN

Species	*Rate per cubic foot*	*Species*	*Rate per cubic foot*
Khaya	3d.	*Albizzia*	3d.
Chlorophora	5d.	*Terminalia ivorensis*	2½d.
Lovoa	5d.	*Gossweilerodendron*	2½d.
Cistanthera	5d.	*Triplochiton*	2½d.
Mansonia	5d.	*Terminalia superba*	2d.
Sarcocephalus	4½d.	*Lophira procera*	2d.
Entandrophragma spp.... ...	4d.	*Pycnanthus angolense* ...	2d.
Guarea	4d.	*Staudtia*	2d.
Mimusops	4d.	*Cynometra spp.*	2d.
Piptadenia	3d.	*Copaifera spp.*	2d.
Afzelia	3d.	*Mitragyna*	2d.
Distemonanthus	3d.	*Others*...	1½d.

Poles from any species other than Classes 1 to 3

FOR 100 POLES UP TO 25 FEET LONG

	Fee	Royalty	Total
20 to 25 inches basal girth	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.	17s. 6d.
15 to 20 inches ,, ,, ...	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	12s. 6d.
10 to 15 inches ,, ,, ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Under 10 inches ,, ,, ...	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	2s. 6d.

Declaration	*Tariff*		
Third Schedule	*Fee*	*Royalty*	*Total*
Fuel taken from any species other than Classes 1 *to* 3 Fuel Receipt. Per Cord of 128 cubic feet stacked measurement	6d.	6d.	1s.

(Sgd.) A. F. B. BRIDGES,
Senior Resident,
Cameroons Province.

(iii) Summary of Public Notice in respect of Bamenda and of Mamfe Division

By Public Notice No. 62 of 1949, dated 25th March, 1949, Gazette No. 15, the Regulations were withdrawn from operation in Bamenda and in Mamfe Division outside all Forest Reserves and the proposed Mawne River Reserve.

(iv) Native Authority Declaration in respect of Adamawa Native Administration

DECLARATION OF PROTECTED TREES, FOREST PRODUCE AND TARIFF, ADAMAWA AREA

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Adamawa Native Authority by Rules 3 and 36 of the Forestry (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules, 1941, made under Section 42 of the Forestry Ordinance, 1937, with the approval of the Resident, Adamawa Province, and of the Conservator of Forests in the case of fees, royalties and minimum girth, in any area of native lands other than forest reserves and communal forestry areas within the jurisdiction of the Adamawa Native Administration the trees mentioned in Schedule A hereto are declared to be protected trees, the forest produce in Schedule B hereto to be protected forest produce and the trees in Schedule C hereto farm trees.

2. The fees and royalties shown in Schedule A and B hereto shall be the fees and royalties payable in respect of such protected trees, protected minor forest produce and firewood.

3. The girths shown in Schedule A hereto shall be the minimum of girths below which such protected trees shall not be cut without the special authorisation of the Adamawa Native Authority.

SCHEDULE A

1st Class Trees

Fee 50*s*., *Royalty* 10*s*., *Total* 60*s*.

		Min. girth limit feet
Chlorophora excelsa	Iroko	10
Khaya grandifoliola	Male	10

2nd Class Trees

Fee 32*s*. 6*d*., *Royalty* 7*s*. 6*d*., *Total* 40*s*.

Canarium schweinfurthii	Atillis	9
Piptadenia africana	Dorowan Kurmi	9
Piptadenia kerstingii	Dorowan Kurmi	9

3rd Class Trees

Fee 15*s*., *Royalty* 5*s*., *Total* 20*s*.

		Min. girth limit feet
Afzelia africana	Kawo	7
Albizzia ferruginea	Tsintsian Kurmi	6
Albizzia zygia	Tsintsian Kurmi	6
Albizzia sassa	Tsintsian Kurmi	6
Albizzia coriaria	Dorowar mahalba...	6
Erythrophleum guineense	Gwaska	6
Ficus platyphylla	Gamji	4
Khaya senegalensis	Madaci	6
Parkia filicoidea	Dorowa	6
Pterocarpus spp.	Madobia (other than Madobia of 4th Class)	6
Tamarindus indica	Tsamia	6
Triplochiton scleroxylon	... ...	6

4th Class Trees

Fee 7*s*. 6*d*., *Royalty* 2*s*. 6*d*., *Total* 10*s*.

Adansonia digitata	Kuka	10
Ceiba pentandra	Rimi	10
Antiaris africana	Farin loko	8
Berlinia heudelotiana	Dokar rafi	8
Bombax buonopozense	Gurijiya	8
Butyrospermum parkii	Kadanya	6
Pterocarpus erinaceus...	Madobia	6
Acacia albida	Gawo	4
Vitex cienkowskii	Dinya	4
Lophira alata	Namijin kade	3
Acacia campylacantha	Karkara	2
Raphia Vinifera	Turkuruwa...	No min. girth limit

5th Class Trees

Fee 3*s*. 9*d*., *Royalty* 1*s*. 3*d*., *Total* 5.

Adina microcephala	Kadanyar rafi	6
Daniellia oliveri	Maje	6
Anogeissus schimperi	Marike	4
Diospyros mespiliformis	Kanya	4
Prosopis africana	Kiriya	4
All Ficus spp. (except F. platyphylla which is 3rd Class).	Baure, Farin, baure, Kawuri, Shirinya, Durumi, Bishiyoi, Chediya, Dulu, Awayo ...	4
Syzygium guineense	Malmo	3

6th Class Trees

Fee 2*s*. 3*d*., *Royalty* 9*d*., *Total* 3*s*.

Celtis integrifolia	Zuwo, Dukki	6
Kigelia aethiopica	Rahaina	6
Albizzia chevalieri	Katsari	4
Sterculia setigera	Kukuki	4
Afrormosia laxiflora	Makarfo	3
Isoberlinia doka	Doka	3
Isoberlinia dalziellii	Farin doka...	3
Mitragyna inermus	Giyya	3
Sclerocarya birrea	Danya	3

6th Class Trees—(*contd.*)

		Min. girth limit feet
All Acacia spp. (except A. albida and A. campylacantha, 4th Class).	Gabaruwa, Dushe, Farchin, Safo, Namijin, Dakwora, Fara, Kaya	2
Azadirachta indica *Cassia siamea* *Dalbergia sissoo* *Eucalyptus spp.* *Jacaranda mimosaefolia* *Mangifera indica*	... ...	2
Borassus aethiopum	Giginya	No girth limit
Hyphaene thebaica	Goriba	,,
Holarrhena wulfsbergii	Bakin mutum, Farin ruwa ...	,,
Phoenix dactylifera	Dabino	,,

7th Class Trees

Fee 9d., Royalty 3d., Total 1s.

Balanites aegyptiaca	Aduwa	3
Blighia sapida	Alale	3
Boswellia dalzielii	Ararrabi	3
Bridelia ferruginea ... ... *Bridelia scleroneura*	Kirni	3
Burkea africana	Bakin makarfo	3
Cassia sieberiana	Malga	3
Combretum dalzielii	Chiriri	3
Combretum elliotti		
Combretum lecananthum		
Combretum hypopilinum	Taramniya	3
Combretum sokodense		
Combretum verticillatum	Farin taramniya	3
Cordia abyssinica	Aliliba	3
Crossopteryx febrifuga	Kashin awaki	3
Detarium senegalense	Taura	3
Ekebergia senegalensis	Madicin dutsi	3
Entada sudanica	Tawatsa	3
Erythrina senegalensis	Minjirya	3
Hannoa undulata	Takandar giwa	3
Lannea acida	Farun mutane	3
Lannea barteri	Faru	3
Lonchocarpus griffonianus	Tuburku	3
Lonchocarpus philenoptera	Farin sansani	3
Parinari curatellaefolia	Rura	3
Parinari macrophylla	Gawasa	3
Pseudocedrela kotschyi	Tunas	3
Ricinodendron africanum	Wawan kurmi	3
Sarcocephalus esculentus	Tafashiya	3
Stereospermum kunthianum	Sanami	3
Swartzia madagascariensis		
Terminalia avicennioides	Baushe	3
Terminalia glaucescens	Baushe	3
Terminalia macroptera	Kandari	3
Terapleura tetraptera	Dawo	3
Trichilia emetica	Gwanja kusa	3
Uapaca guineensis	Kafofogo	3
Zizyphus jujuba	Magarya	3
Zizyphus spina-christi	Kurna	3
Bauhinia reticulata	Kalgo	1
Commiphora africana	Dashi	1
Dalbergia hostilis ... ... *Dalbergia melanoxylon*	Farin makarfo	1
Monotes kerstingii	Farin rura	1

SCHEDULE B

1.	Gongolas	5s. per 100 (Numan Division, 2s. per 100)
2.	Goras	1s. per 100
3.	Gofas and polies (not exceeding 18 inches in girth) ...	5s. per 100
4.	Azaras (Borassus scantlings)	10s. per 100
5.	Kajiniri poles...	3s. 6d. per 100
6.	Other minor forest produce such as fibres, gums (except Numan Division, resins, etc....	2s. per month
7.	The value of a fuel permit is 1s. and it is valid for 3 months.	
8.	The fees and royalties payable on stacked firewood equal 10d. per cord (8 feet × 4 feet × 4 feet). This rate applies only in cases of prosecution for illegal cuttings, otherwise Schedule " A " rates apply.	

SCHEDULE C

1.	*Acacia albida*	Kawo	Whole Province	
2.	*Diospyros mespiliformis* ...	Kanya	Adamawa Division only	
3.	*Bombax buonopozense* ...	Gurjiya	Whole Province	
4.	*Butyrospermum parkii*... ...	Kadanya... ...	,, ,,	
5.	*Ceiba pentandra*	Rimi	,, ,,	
6.	*Cordia abyssinica*	Aliliba	,, ,,	
7.	*Ficus platyphylla*	Gamji	,, ,,	
8.	*Khaya senegalensis*	Madaci	,, ,,	
9.	*Parkia filicoidea*	Dorowa	,, ,,	
10.	*Pterocarpus erinaceus*	Madobia... ...	,, ,,	(except Numan Division)
11.	*Tamarindus indica*	Tsamia	,, ,,	
12.	*Vitex cienkowskii*	Dinya	,, ,,	
13.	*Zizyphus spina christi*	Kurna	,, ,,	
14.	*Acacia arabica*...	Bagaruwa ...	Muri Division only	
15.	*Balanities aegyptiaca*	Aduwa	,, ,, ,,	

(v) Declaration of Protected Trees, Forest Produce and Tariff—Dikwa Area

In exercise of the powers conferred on Dikwa Native Administration by Rules 3 and 36 of the Forestry (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules, 1942, made under Section 42 of the Forestry Ordinance, 1937, with the approval of the Resident, Bornu Province, and of the Conservator of Forests in the case of fees, royalties and minimum girth, in any area of native lands other than forest reserves and communal forestry areas within the jurisdiction of the Dikwa Native Administration the trees mentioned in Schedule A hereto are declared to be protected trees, the forest produce in Schedule B hereto to be protected forest produce and the trees in Schedule C hereto farm trees.

2. The fees and royalties shown in Schedules A and B hereto shall be the fees and royalties payable in respect of such protected trees, protected minor forest produce and firewood.

3. The girths shown in Schedule A hereto shall be the minimum girths below which such protected trees shall not be cut without the special authorisation of the Dikwa Native Authority.

SCHEDULE A

1st Class Trees

Fee 20*s. per Tree*

		Min. girth limit feet
Afzelia africana	Kawo	6
Khaya senegalensis	Madaci	6
Pterocarpus erinaceus	Madobia	6
Daniellia oliveri	Maje	6
Diospyros mespiliformis	Kanya or Kaiwa	6
Parkia filicoidea	Doro	6
Tamarindus indica	Tsamia	6
Antiaris africana	Farin loko (Fika Division)	6

2nd Class Trees

10*s. per Tree*

Ceiba pentandra	Rimi	8
Acacia albida	Gawo	10
Ficus platyphylla	Gamji	4
Prosopis africana	Kirya	4
Adansonia digitata	Kuka	10
Acacia sieberiana	Fara kaya	2
Celtis integrifolia	Zuwo	6
Mitragyna inermis	Giyeya	3
Ficus spp. (2)	(Baure, Cediya, Durumi, Kawuri)	4
Raphia vinifera	Tukuruwa	4

3rd Class Trees

5*s. per Tree*

Anogeissus schimperi	Marike	4
Zizyphus spina-christi	Murna	3
Zizyphus jujuba	Magariya	3
Afrormosia laxiflora	Makarfo	3
Balanites aegyptiaca	Aduwa	3
Vitex cienkowskii	Dinya or Dunya	3
Cordia abyssinica	Aliliba	3
Syzygium guineense	Malmo	4
Isoberlinia dalzielii	Farin doko } Biu and Fika Divisions {	3
Isoberlinia doka	Doka }	3

4th Class Trees

3*s. per Tree*

Borassus aethiopum	Giginya	No girth limit
Bombax buonopozense	Gurjiya	,,
Sclerocarya birrea	Danya	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Dabino	No girth limit
Cassia siamea		3
Dalbergia sissoo		3
Azadirachta indica	Nim	3
Mangifera indica	Mangoro	4
Terminalia spp.	Kandari, Baushe	No girth limit
Eucalyptus spp.	Turare	3
Albizzia chevalieri	Katsari	(5)

5th Class Trees

1*s. per Tree*

		Min. girth limit feet
Sterculia setigera	Kukuki	3
Combretum lecananthum, *Combretum elliottii*, *Combretum dalzielii*	Chiriri	3
Combretum sokodense	Wuyan damo	3
Combretum hypopilinum	Taramniya	3
Lannea acida	Farun mutane	3
Lannea barteri	Farun doya	3
Pseudocedrela kotschyi	Tunas	3
Bauhinia reticulata	Kalgo	3
Bauhinia rufescens	Jirga	3
Commiphora africana	Dashi	3
Entada sudanica	Tawatsa	3
Detarium senegalense	Taura	3
Boswellia dalzielii	Ararrabi	3
Swartzia madagascariensis	Gama fada	3
Bridelia ferruginea	Kirni	3
Bridelia scelroneura	Kirni	3
Hyphaene thebaica	Goriba	No girth limit
Stereospermum kunthianum	Sansami	3
Crossopteryx kotschyana	Kasfiya	3
Acacia arabica	Bagaruwu or Gabaruwa	3

SCHEDULE B

(*Minor Forest Products*)

1. Hewn planks from Bombax and Mitragyna ... 25s. per 100
2. Azaras planks from Borassus and Hyphaene ... 25s. per 100
3. Poles or gofas not exceeding 18 in. girth (approximately what a man can span with his two hands) taken from Marike, Giriri, Bagaruwa, Magariya, Kurna, Giyeya, Kirya, Wuyan damo ... 10s. per 100
4. Gongolas ... 5s. per 100
5. Fuel permit 1s. each valid for 3 months.
6. The fees and royalties payable on stacked firewood 10d. per cord (8 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet).
   This rate applies only in cases of prosecution for illegal cuttings otherwise Schedule " A " rates apply.

SCHEDULE C

(*Farm Trees*)

Afzelia africana	Kawo
Acacia albida	Gawo
Acacia sieberiana	Fara kaya
Acacia senegal	Dakwara
Butyrospermum parkii	Kadanya
Celtis integrifolia	Zuwo
Ceiba pentandra	Rimi
Daniellia oliveri	Maje
Diospyros mespiliformis	Kanya
Ficus platyphylla	Gamji
Khaya senegalensis	Madaci
Prosopis africana	Kiriya
Parkia filicoidea	Dorowa
Pterocarpus erinaceus	Madobia
Tamarindus indica	Tsamia
Vitex cienkowskii	Dinya

ATTACHMENT E

APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Application to Non-Metropolitan Territories of International Labour Conventions

CONVENTION No. 2.—*Concerning Unemployment*

Legislative provision has been made for the partial application in Nigeria of the provisions of this Convention in Chapter XIV of the Labour Code Ordinance and in the Industrial Workers (Registration and Employment) Rules, 1948. There is no general provision for the registration of labour and the operation of employment exchanges throughout the country. Facilities exist where necessary, in urban areas such as Lagos and in rural areas such as the Plateau, Warri and Cameroons Provinces where there is congregated a large wage-earning population engaged in the rubber, mining, and timber industries and agriculture.

CONVENTION No. 5.—*Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Industrial Employment*

This has been revised by Convention No. 59 of 1937 which is applied by Sections 156, 159, 160, 175, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance.

CONVENTION No. 6.—*Concerning the Night-work of Young Persons employed in Industry*

This has been revised by Convention No. 90 of 1948 which is applied by Sections 156, 167, 169, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance.

CONVENTION No. 7.—*Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea*

This has been revised by Convention No. 58 of 1936 which is applied by Part IV, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance.

CONVENTION No. 8.—*Concerning Unemployment Indemnity in case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship*

In operation by virtue of Order of His Majesty in Council, dated 7th March, 1940, which applied the provision of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Convention) Act, 1925, to ships registered in Nigeria (Public Notice No. 25 of 1940 refers).

CONVENTION No. 11.—*Concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers*

There is no legislation in Nigeria discriminating against agricultural workers in the matter of rights of association. The Convention can accordingly be regarded as applying to this territory.

CONVENTION No. 12.—*Concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture*

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950, extended the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, to all agricultural workers in the service of employers employing not fewer than ten workers. Previously the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applied only to those agricultural workers employed on plantations or estates maintained for the purpose of growing cocoa, bananas, cirtus fruits, palm produce,

rubber and other produce and on which not fewer than twenty-five persons are employed.

There is no discrimination in principle between agricultural and other workers.

CONVENTION No. 15.—*Concerning the Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers*

Applied by Sections 170, 171, 172, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance.

CONVENTION No. 16.—*Concerning the Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea*

Applied by Section 173, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance.

CONVENTION No. 19.—*Concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation*

Applied by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the Workmen's Compensation (Employment) Order in Council, No. 31 of 1941, as amended by Order in Council No. 4 of 1942. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for equality of treatment irrespective of nationality.

CONVENTION No. 22.—*Concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement*

The Convention does not at present affect Nigeria. No vessels coming within the definition in Article I are registered in Nigeria.

CONVENTION No. 24 and 25.—*Concerning Sickness Insurance*

(*a*) For Workers in Industry and Commerce.

(*b*) For Agricultural Workers.

It is not yet practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 26.—*Concerning the Creation of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery*

Applied by Part I of Chapter XIII of the Labour Code Ordinance. It has not been necessary, so far, to apply the provisions of this Chapter to the Trust Territory.

CONVENTION No. 29.—*Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour*

Applied by Part II of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance and Order in Council, No. 35 of 1947. Prohibition of the exaction of labour which is forced or compulsory within the meaning of this Convention has, by virtue of the above legislation, been applied to Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Trusteeship.

CONVENTION No. 32.—*Concerning the Protection against Accidents of Workers Employed in Loading or Unloading Ships* (*Revised* 1932)

Applied as far as practicable in existing circumstances by the following:—

The Regulation of Docks Ordinance, Cap. 199.

The Ports Ordinance, Cap. 173.

The Shipping and Navigation Ordinance, Cap. 206.

The Docks (Safety of Labourers) Regulations No. 35 made under the Regulation of Docks Ordinance, No. 199.

The Petroleum Regulations No. 27 made under the Petroleum Ordinance, Cap. 168.

The Explosives Regulations No. 6 made under the Explosives Ordinance, Cap. 69.

The Piers Regulations No. 7 made under the Piers Ordinance, Cap. 170.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 35 and 36.—*Concerning Compulsory Old-Age Insurance (a) for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings in the Liberal Professions and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants, (b) for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings*

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 37 and 38.—*Concerning Compulsory Invalidity Insurance (a) for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings in the Liberal Professions and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants, (b) for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings*

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 39 and 40.—*Concerning Compulsory Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (a) for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings in the Liberal Professions and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants, (b) for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings*

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 41.—*Concerning Night-work (Women) (Revised* **1934**)

Applied by Sections 143, 148-150, 152, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 42.—*Concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Disease (Revised* **1934**)

Under Section 28D of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 23 of 1950, the Governor in Council may by order extend the provisions of the Ordinance to incapacity or death certified as caused by any disease specified in such order and compensation shall be payable as if any disease so specified was a personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of employment.

CONVENTION No. 43.—*Concerning the Regulation of Hours of Work in Automatic Sheet Glass Works*

Not applied. There are no sheet glass works in Nigeria.

CONVENTION No. 44.—*Ensuring Benefit or Allowance to the Involuntary Unemployed*

It is not practicable to apply this Convention to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 45.—*Concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all kinds*

Applied by Section 151-153, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 50.—*Concerning the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers*

Applied by Sections 60-107, Chapter V, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 64.—*Concerning Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers*

Applied by Sections 27-59, Chapters III-IV, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 65.—*Concerning Penal Sanctions for Breaches of Contract—Indigenous Workers*

There is no legislation in Nigeria permitting any form of penal sanction merely for breaches of contract. The provisions of Chapter XV of the Labour Code Ordinance, however, empower the Court to direct the payment of such sum as it finds due by one party to the other to award costs or damages ; to direct fulfilment of the contract or to rescind it in such respect as may be desirable. The principle aimed at is ease of redress for both parties and avoidance of undue expense. The Convention may therefore be regarded as having been applied.

ATTACHMENT F

(i) CAMEROONS PROVINCE

Activities of Medical Field Units

After some lack of continuity the return of Dr. Zahra and Mr. Cartman, each for a second tour in Cameroons, should bring improvement in this respect. Since December there has also been a Sleeping Sickness Superintendent in Mamfe Division. The unit is now at authorised strength, with a high proportion of local staff, and additional S.S. Dispensary Attendants are being posted. Soon there will be three sections, one doing special surveys in Kumba Division, the others, under the two Superintendents, doing mainly sleeping sickness and yaws work combined with vaccinations in Bamenda Province and Mamfe Division. Liaison is maintained with the Loiasis and Trypanosomiasis Research staff and with the French mobile medical units (S.G.H.M.P.).

Only one minor outbreak of small-pox was encountered at Moghamo in Bamenda.

General and special surveys, either completed or still in progress, numbered twelve, seven undertaken by the unit in Bamenda and Kumba, and five mainly by Field Units staff under the Sleeping Sickness Superintendent, in Mamfe. A summary of the Field Units work is:—

	Bamenda	*Kumba*
Number of surveys	4	3
Number examined	14,956	1,466
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Spleen rate	7·5—15·6	25—71
Parasite rate		8—62
Trypanosomiasis	0·1—3·3	Nil
Leprosy	0·4—1·8	0·3—2·5
Yaws	6·8—25·2	2·4—5·7
Gonorrhea (ad. males)	3·2—7·9	3·0—4·6
Ulcers	2·4—4·7	
Bilharziasis		0—91
Ankylostomiasis		9—28
Ascariasis	33—78	51—87
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Avitaminosis		6·6—26·4
Primary vaccinations	10,794	887
Re-vaccinations	2,464	288
Other vaccinations	2,502 (Moghamo area)	
Total vaccinations	15,760	1,175

Spleen and malaria parasite rates are noticeably lower, but sleeping sickness and yaws commoner, in Bamenda than in Kumba. At We and Wum, in Bamenda, a high incidence of leprosy (1-1.8 per cent.) is associated with high incidence of yaws (20-25 per cent.). This, and the ever-present ascariasis, indicates the low levels of environmental hygiene observed. At two surveys in Kumba, special attention was paid to the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis and rates of 0.7 per cent. and 1.8 per cent. of open, microscopically positive, cases found. Tuberculin tests in children will shortly be arranged. Other specialised surveys were made for schistosomiasis and paragonimiasis. Barombi village near Kumba was re-examined and the incidence of urinary bilharziasis, first estimated at 61 per cent. last year, was found by more careful technique to be 91 per cent.; which means, of course, that all are infected. A study of the local water channels and lake-shore is being made

and identification of the vector snail is being arranged with a view to its possible control. Paragonimiasis is known in both Nigeria and Cameroons but its true extent and incidence are not clear; the disease is not even listed in the standard hospital report form, C.M.F. 12. In the lower Bakossi area of Kumba surveys revealed incidences of 3.14 per cent. at Nyasoso and of 3.57 per cent. at Ngusi. These are probably under-estimates, being based on a single microscopic examination of sputum from all complaining of cough or haemoptysis. A study of the clinical picture and of the relative efficacy in treatment of emetine and antimony is being made.

Routine vaccinations and those done at Moghame totalled almost 17,000, about three-quarters of which were primary. While some Native Authorities are reluctant to make vaccination compulsory, and opposition may be shown to vaccinators who have no other function, there is no reluctance to the routine vaccination which is associated with survey and mass treatment work. Vaccinations will increase as larger numbers are examined next year at sleeping sickness surveys. It has been found necessary to improve and accelerate the transport of lymph, thermos flasks with ice are now used. But ice can still not be obtained in bush, and portable refrigerators and more viable lymph are required.

The unit's work should now gradually emphasize prevention, which initially will consist of increase in vaccinations, the elimination, by chemotherapy and repeated surveys if required, of the known foci of trypanosomiasis, control of bilharzia at Barombi, and, when surveys and other work permit, the organisation of more intensive yaws treatment and follow-up at some centre in Bamenda.

Liaison has been established with the French S.G.H.M.P. and the opportunity taken of comparing techniques, equipment, system of recording, and methods of treatment, vaccination and disease control.

(ii) CAMEROONS PROVINCE

Sleeping Sickness Report

British Cameroons. Attention was directed to the presence of sleeping sickness by the discovering of scattered foci and by reports of similar foci in neighbouring areas.

French Cameroons. A detailed knowledge of the incidence in the adjacent areas of Mamfe and Bamenda was lacking, and a survey team was introduced at the end of 1950, to enlarge considerably the scope of the resurveys which had previously been conducted by the S.S.D.A. at Fontem dispensary. In Bamenda, S.S. personnel worked throughout the year in conjunction with the Cameroons Field Unit. Although no evidence of epidemic conditions such as exist in French territory has been found, a number of small foci with infection rates of up to 10 per cent. have been detected in Mamfe division, scattered throughout areas which seem totally free from infection.

Annual figures:

	Number examined	*New S.S. cases*	*Infection rate* Per cent.
S.S. Team surveys	5,692	38	0·7
Dispensary surveys	3,652	75	2·0
M.F.U. surveys by S.S. personnel ...	13,883	2	0·01

	Total diseases treated	*New S.S. cases*	*Relapsed S.S. cases*	*Per cent. S.S.*
Hospitals and Missions	Unknown	19	—	Unknown

ATTACHMENT G

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PROFITS

Position, February, 1952

1. AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

	£
1948 Profits	54,352
1949 Profits	22,544
1950 Profits	53,296
	£130,192

2. DISPOSAL OF 1948 PROFITS

The 1948 Profits have been allocated by His Excellency in full as follows:—

Southern Cameroons (*Population* 485,900)

	£	
Reading Rooms	5,000	
Scholarships	2,000	
Local Development Schemes ...	35,000	
	£42,000	£42,000

Northern Cameroons (*Population* 565,500)

	£	
Yedseram Bridge, Mubi	5,000	
Donga-Abong Road	7,352	
	£12,352	£12,352
TOTAL		£54,352

The allocations under the item of £35,000 for Local Development Schemes in the Southern Cameroons, made after consideration of proposals submitted by the Local Development Committees were as follows:—

		£
Victoria Division ...	Bimbia Road	2,000
	Health and Social Welfare Centre, Muyuka	3,200
	Health and Social Welfare Centre, Bambuko	1,500
	Training of female health staff	1,000
Kumba Division ...	Tarring Kumba Town motor road and park	2,000
	Kumba Water Supply	6,000
Mamfe Division ...	Car Park and Town Improvements, Mamfe	1,750
	Bridging on community development roads	2,000

		£
Bamenda Province ...	Abakpa Community Centre ...	3,000
	Nkambe Maternity Clinic ...	3,000
	Wum Maternity Clinic ...	3,000
	Bridges on Gindin Shutse to Wajiri Section, Mbaw Community Development Road ...	1,550
	Bamali Bridge	1,500
	Bridges on Njinikom—We Community Development Road ...	2,045
	Tools for Community Development	1,455
	TOTAL	£35,000

3. DISPOSAL OF 1949 PROFITS

Out of the £22,544 received in respect of 1949 His Excellency has approved the following allocations:—

Southern Cameroons

	£	
Scholarships	3,700	
Motor Ambulances	12,000	
Landrover for medical work among the Bakweri	750	
	£16,450	£16,450
Northern Cameroons		
Health Centre, Southern Adamawa ...	£5,000	£5,000
TOTAL		£21,450

4. BALANCE

The allocation of the balance of £1,094 in respect of the 1949 profits and £53,296 in respect of the 1950 profits is now under discussion with the Trust Territory elected members of the Houses of Assembly.

The following lists of further proposals already submitted by representatives of the people may be of interest.

(*a*) *Proposals submitted by Southern Cameroons Development Committees*

Division	*Project*	*Estimate*
		£
Victoria	Community Centre, Victoria	3,000
	Health and Social Welfare Centre, Bakingelle ...	2,000
	Health and Social Welfare Centre, Lysoka	2,000
	Health and Social Welfare Centre, Bonjongo ...	2,000
Kumba	Pontoon ferry, Mungo River	1,500
	Pontoon ferry, Meme River	1,500
	Coffee hulling machine	2,000

Division	*Project*	*Estimates*
		£
Mamfe	Mfie River Bridge	4,500
	Orphanage at R.C. Mission Oluogonge	1,500
	Health Centre, Banga	4,500
	Maternity Clinic, Widekum	3,500
	Maternity Clinic, Tali	3,500
Bamenda Province ...	Bridges on Mbem Community Development Road (Nkambe)	1,430
	Bridges on Bamali-Bambalong Community Development Road (Bamenda)	2,000
	Bridges on the Bu Community Development Road (Wum)	400
	Bridges on Wajiri-Ntem section, Mbaw Community Development Road (Nkambe)	830
	Bridges on Bafut-Bambui Community Development Road (Bamenda)	2,000
	Bridges on Bum Community Development Road (Wum)	600
	Bridges on Ntem-Ngu section Mbaw Community Development Road (Nkambe)	990
	Bridges on first section of Manemo-Ngwaw Community Development Road (Bamenda)	1,000
	Grant towards building new N.A. School, Bamenda	2,300
	Nkambe Senior Primary School (First Year) ...	4,200
	Trades Training Centre for Nkambe School ...	1,600
	Domestic Science Centre, Nkambe School	1,800
	Rural Water Supplies	2,000
	Improvements to R.C. Mission Maternity Home, Shishong	5,000
	Ward for Cameroons Baptist Mission Hospital, Kumbo	3,000
	Dispensary at Ndu	2,000
	Maternity Home, Mbengwi	2,990
	Cinema Projector and power unit	500

(*b*) *Proposals submitted by representatives of the Northern Cameroons*

Bornu Province.

Senior Primary School, Bama.

Hospital at Bama.

Motor ambulance.

Benue Province.

Continuation of Donga—Abong road.

Adamawa Province.

Health Centre at Sugu and at Mambila.

Mubi—Marha—Zumo—Bornu road all season.

Jada—Toungo—Serti road all season to Mambila and Bamenda.

100 per cent. Water Supply at Mubi.

Senior Primary School at Mubi.

Senior Primary School at Chamba Area.

Development of Agriculture and Forestry at Mambila.

Elementary School and Dispensary at Serti.

Yedseram bridge at Mubi.

Possible Cocoa production at Gashaka.

Possible Timber production at Gashaka.

Possible Coffee production at Mambila.

Elementary Schools at Mambila.

Sleeping Sickness Survey and measures in South and North.

Anti Soil Erosion measures South and North.

Health Centre at Medagali.

Post and Telegraphs at Mubi.

Postal Agencies at Chamba area.

Milk and Meat Industries possible at Mambila.

Possible Telegraphic Communication between the Southern and Northern Cameroons.

Ambulance for Mubi Hospital.

STATISTICAL
APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

Compiled by the Department of Statistics, Nigeria

Symbols employed

... = Not available. — = Nil or negligible.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BRITISH UNITS AND THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS

LENGTH

		1 inch	=	2·540 centimetres
12 inches	=	1 foot	=	·3048 metre
3 feet	=	1 yard	=	·9144 metre
1,760 yards	=	1 mile	=	1,609 kilometres

AREA

		1 sq. ft.	=	·09290 sq. metre
9 sq. feet	=	1 sq. yard	=	·8361 sq. metre
4,840 sq. yard	=	1 acre	=	·4047 hectare
640 acres	=	1 sq. mile	=	2·590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

		1 cubic foot	=	·02832 cubic metre

CAPACITY

		1 pint		
8 pints	=	1 imperial gallon	=	4·546 litres

WEIGHT

		1 Troy ounce		
		avoirdupois	=	31·10 grammes
		1 ounce	=	28·35 grammes
16 ounces				
avoirdupois	=	1 pound (lb.)	=	·4536 kilogramme
112 lbs.	=	1 hundredweight	=	50·80 kilogrammes
20 hundredweights	=	1 ton or long ton	=	1·016 tonnes

MONEY

12 pence (12d.)	=	1 shilling (1/- or 1s.)
20 shillings	=	1 pound sterling (£1)
1 pound sterling (1950–51)	=	2·80 U.S. dollars ($2·80)

I. POPULATION

The following population estimates are based on the annual tax records, and are defective where there is any evasion of tax. Changes in these " population " figures are strictly speaking only the reflection of changes in the numbers of taxable adult males. But the direct tax system is so well established that any man who begins to pay tax will find it very hard to evade taxation thereafter. However, some young men evade taxation for a few years after they have reached taxpaying age. This applies particularly to the primitive hill tribes who inhabit the hilly territory in the Northern areas bordering on the French Cameroons.

As only adult males pay tax, their numbers are much more exactly known than the numbers of women and of children. In the Northern areas (apart from the hill tribes) women, children, and men who are old or unfit for work, are counted as an indication of the taxpayer's means, but the figures are not reliable. In the Southern Cameroons there is no count at all; and the population is arbitrarily estimated by multiplying the number of taxpayers by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in all divisions except Victoria. In this case the estimate has been adjusted to allow for plantation workers, coming from outside the division who leave their wives and children behind them.

The number of births and deaths is unknown. There are no data on the ages, occupations, or degree of education of the people. Questions on age, occupation and literacy will be included in the census to be held (in the Northern areas in July, 1952, and in the Southern Cameroons in June, 1953) as part of the general census of Nigeria. Fertility, and mortality in childhood and infancy, are among the new questions which are to be included in future surveys carried out by Medical Field Unit.

Table 1

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, MID-1951

Area	Adults		Children	Total
	Males	Females		
CAMEROONS				
Total	289,500	...	...	1,083,800
Southern	153,200	...	...	484,000
Northern Areas	136,300	194,000	269,400	599,800
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS				
Bamenda Province	81,800	...	...	286,000
Cameroons Province	71,400	...	...	198,000
NORTHERN AREAS				
Within Adamawa Province	78,200	113,700	134,100	326,000
Within Benue Province	3,300	3,600	5,000	11,900
Within Bornu Province	54,900	76,700	130,300	261,900
CAMEROONS PROVINCE				
Victoria Division	29,600	...	...	52,000
Kumba Division	21,800	...	...	76,000
Mamfe Division	20,000	...	...	70,000
BAMENDA PROVINCE				
Nkambe District	16,200	...	...	57,000
Wum District	16,400	...	...	57,000
Bamenda District	49,200	...	...	172,000
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN BENUE PROVINCE				
Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu Districts ...	3,300	3,600	5,000	11,900
WITHIN ADAMAWA PROVINCE				
Madagali District	11,200	19,500	18,100	48,800
Cubanawa District	11,900	20,300	32,200	64,400
Mubi District	17,400	27,700	31,700	76,800
Nassarawa District	8,400	11,600	18,700	38,700
Mambila District	8,100	8,800	8,800	25,000
Other Districts	21,200	26,500	24,600	72,300
WITHIN BORNU PROVINCE				
Dikwa Division	54,900	76,700	130,300	261,900

NOTE: Native signifies African

Table 2

NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, MID-1951

Nationality	*Adult Males*	*Adult Females*	*Children*	*Total*
British	243	140	65	448
Irish	11	—	—	11
Dutch	39	2	—	41
Danish	2	3	2	7
Swiss	17	15	13	45
French	3	—	—	3
Italian	—	5	—	5
Hungarian	1	1	3	5
Canadian	7	7	6	20
American	9	13	14	36
Australian	2	2	1	5
Aden Arab	1	—	—	1
Maltese	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	336	188	104	628

NOTE: Non-indigenous means non-African

Table 3

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, COMPARATIVE FIGURES, 1947–1951

Area	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
CAMEROONS PROVINCE	179,000	186,000	186,000	200,000	198,000
Victoria Division	46,000	48,000	48,000	52,000	52,000
Kumba Division	63,000	65,000	65,000	75,000	76,000
Mamfe Division	70,000	73,000	73,000	73,000	70,000
BAMENDA PROVINCE	287,000	301,000	287,000	286,000	286,000
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN BENUE PROVINCE					
Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu Districts	10,900	10,300	11,100	11,100	11,900
WITHIN ADAMAWA PROVINCE ...	295,300	301,700	308,200	315,800	326,000
Madagali District	46,100	45,400	41,400	41,700	48,800
Cubanawa District	52,600	56,000	59,500	62,200	64,400
Mubi District	67,900	72,100	73,300	76,100	76,800
Nassarawa District	33,800	35,500	37,100	38,500	38,700
Mambila District	24,400	22,500	25,100	25,700	25,000
Other Districts	70,500	70,200	71,800	71,600	72,300
WITHIN BORNU PROVINCE					
Dikwa Division	219,300	228,100	240,000	238,600	261,900
TOTAL	991,500	1,027,100	1,032,300	1,051,500	1,083,800

NOTE: Native signifies African

Table 4

ESTIMATED DENSITY OF NATIVE POPULATION, MID-1951

Average number of persons per square mile.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE (*By Divisions and Clan Areas*)

MAMFE DIVISION

Assumbo 12	Kembong 13	Mundani 23
Bangwa 77	Mbo 17	Takamanda 7
Banyang 12	Menka-Widekum ... 19	

KUMBA DIVISION

Bafaw 53	Balundu ... 7	Ekumbe 48
Bakossi... 75	Balundu-Badiko ... 9	Elung 23
Bakundu 25	Bambuko 6	Isangeli 14
Balong, Lower ... 55	Barombi 19	Ngolo 22
Balong, Upper ... 5	Basossi 11	Nhia 25
Balue 28	Batanga 22	Ninong 30
	Bima-Kurop... ... 4	Mbonge 29

VICTORIA DIVISION

Bakweri 26	Bambuko 5	Victoria, Tiko and
Bakolle 20	Bimbia 21	Bota 60
Balong 31	Mungo 41	(village groups)

BAMENDA PROVINCE (*By Districts and Clan Areas*)

NKAMBE DISTRICT

Mbambe 16	Mbwat 68	Ndu 7
Mbaw 10	Mfumte 23	Tang 40
Mbem 44	Misaje 42	

WUM DISTRICT

Beba-Befang 84	Esumbi 17	Nkom 60
Bum 19	Fungom 15	Wum 25

BAMENDA DISTRICT

Bafut 55	Meta 96	Ngemba 42
Bali 107	Mogamo 76	Ngi 90
Banso 46	Ndop... 60	Ngonu 60

BENUE PROVINCE (*By Districts*)

TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORY WITHIN

Kentu 6	Ndoro 14	Tigon 10

ADAMAWA PROVINCE (*By Districts*)

TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORY WITHIN

Chubunawa 199	Maiha 70	Uba (part) 87
Delel 28	Mambila 19	Verre (part) ... 6
Gashaka 2	Mubi 178	Yebbi 61
Gurumpawo 50	Nassarawa 45	Zummo (part) ... 10
Holma (part) 22	Toungo 5	
Madagali 137	Tsugu 34	

BORNU PROVINCE (*By Districts*)

TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORY WITHIN

(DIKWA DIVISION)		
Bama 47	Gumsu 25	Ngala 29
Gajibo 67	Gwoza Plains ... 33	Ran Kala Balge ... 37
Gulumba 34	Gwoza Hills ... 191	Woloji 116

II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Table 5

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951

Department and Status	1950	1951				
	No.	*No.*	*Race (a)*	*Natives of Trust Territory*	*Sex (b)*	*Salary £ p.a.*
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL						
Junior Service						
Accounting Assistant, Grade I ...	1	1	Af.	—	M	360–450
Accounting Assistant, Grade II ...	1	1	Af.	—	M	265–350
1st Class Clerks	8	3	Af.	1	M	180–250
2nd and 3rd Class Clerks		7	Af.	2	M	84–128
Clerical Assistant	1	1	Af.	1	M	66–120
Messengers	5	5	Af.	5	M	42–84
ADMINISTRATION						
Senior Service						
Commissioner for the Cameroons ...	1	1	Br.	—	M	1,600
Senior Resident	1	1	Br.	—	M	1,500
Resident	1	1	Br.	—	M	1,350
Senior District Officers	2	2	Br.	—	M	1,200
District Officers	6	5	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Assistant District Officers	11	10	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Assistant District Officers	1	2	C.	—	M	510–1,000
Development Officer	1	1	Af.	—	M	510–1,000
Community Development Officer ...	1	1	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Secretary-Typist	—	1	Br.	—	F	450–600
Welfare Officers	2	—	—	—	—	—
Junior Service						
Chief Clerk	1	1	Af.	—	M	360–450
Assistant Chief Clerk	1	1	Af.	—	M	265–350
1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Clerks ...	23	23	Af.	11	M	84–250
Clerical Assistants	3	4	Af.	4	M	72–160
Interpreters	7	7	Af.	7	M	72–250
Motor Drivers	4	4	Af.	2	M	52–108
Messengers	41	41	Af.	39	M	42–84
Rest House Staff	23	23	Af.	22	M	24–84
Caretaker	1	1	Af.	1	M	42–84
AGRICULTURE						
Senior Service						
Senior Agricultural Officer	1	1	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Agricultural Officer	1	—	Br.	—	M	—
Agricultural Development Officer ...	—	1	Br.	—	M	510–1,000

NOTES:

(*a*) *Race.* Af. = African. Br. = British. C. = Australian.

(*b*) *Sex.* M = Male. F = Female.

Table 5—(*contd.*)

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951

Department and Status	1950	1951				
	No.	*No.*	*Race (a)*	*Natives of Trust Territory*	*Sex (b)*	*Salary £ p.a.*
AGRICULTURE—(*contd.*)						
Junior Service						
Assistant Agricultural Officer ...	1	1	Af.	—	M	320–450
Agricultural Assistants	4		Af.	2	M	96–370
Field Overseer Grade I	1	1	Af.	1	M	126–160
Field Overseers Grade II	16	15	Af.	13	M	66–120
2nd and 3rd Class Clerks	2	3	Af.	1	M	84–170
Clerical Assistants	1	3	Af.	2	M	66–160
Motor Drivers	2	3	Af.	2	M	52–108
Craftsman	1	1	Af.	1	M	54–170
Messengers	2	2	Af.	2	M	42–84
AGRICULTURE (Cocoa Survey)						
Senior Service						
Cocoa Survey Officer	1	1	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Junior Service						
Field Overseers Grade II	10	10	Af.	3	M	66–120
3rd Class Clerk	1	1	Af.	—	M	84–128
Clerical Assistants	—	2	Af.	1	M	66–160
Draftsman	1	1	Af.	—	M	72–120
Driver	1	1	Af.	—	M	52–84
Messenger	1	1	Af.	1	M	42–84
Field Assistants	4	3	Af.	3	M	66–120
Temporary Field Assistant	1	—	—	—	—	—
Watchmen (unestablished)	2	2	Af.	1	M	—
CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT						
Senior Service						
Assistant Registrar	1	1	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Junior Service						
Inspector, Grade I	1	1	Af.	—	M	180–250
Inspectors, Grades II and III ...	2	3	Af.	2	M	96–170
Inspector, Grade IV	1	—	—	—	—	—
Driver	—	1	Af.	—	M	52–84
Messenger	—	1	Af.	—	M	42–84
CUSTOMS & EXCISE						
Senior Service						
Collectors	3	3	Br.	—	M	510–900

NOTES:

(*a*) *Race.* Af. = African. Br. = British.

(*b*) *Sex.* M = Male. F = Female.

Table 5—(*contd.*)

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951

Department and Status	1950	1951				
	No.	*No.*	*Race (a)*	*Natives of Trust Territory*	*Sex (b)*	*Salary £ p.a.*
CUSTOMS & EXCISE—(*contd.*)						
Junior Service						
Principal Customs Officer	1	2	Af.	—	M	375–480
Senior Customs Officer	1	—	Af.	—	M	270–370
1st Class Officers	4	4	Af.	—	M	180–250
2nd & 3rd Class Officers	6	4	Af.	—	M	96–170
3rd Class Clerks	2	2	Af.	1	M	84–128
Preventive Superintendents, Class II	4	5	Af.	1	M	170–220
Preventive Superintendents, Class III	11	12	Af.	3	M	170–200
Drill Instructors	2	2	Af.	1	M	170–200
Chief Preventive Officers	2	3	Af.	3	M	150–170
Preventive Officers	7	6	Af.	3	M	128–144
Assistant Preventive Officers, Class I	21	24	Af.	17	M	112–120
Assistant Preventive Officers, Class II	50	49	Af.	29	M	90–100
Assistant Preventive Officers, Class III	46	53	Af.	30	M	75–84
Assistant Preventive Officers, Class IV	71	57	Af.	29	M	66–72
Messenger	1	1	Af.	1	M	42–84
EDUCATION						
Senior Service						
Principal, Ombe Training College ...	—	1	Br.	—	M	1,075
Provincial Education Officers ...	1	2	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Education Officers	2	2	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Education Officers	1	1	Af.	1	M	510–1,000
Women Education Officers	2	2	Br.	—	F	510–1,000
Junior Service						
Teachers, Grade I	2	1	Af.	—	M	265–350
Teachers, Grade II	10	12	Af.	4	M	120–250
Teachers, Grade II	—	1	Af.	1	F	120–250
Teachers, Grade III	12	13	Af.	9	M	84–170
Teachers, Grade III	3	1	Af.	1	F	84–170
Teachers, Grade IV	15	13	Af.	12	M	84–170
Teachers, Grade IV	5	5	Af.	2	F	84–170
Teachers, Ungraded	4	8	Af.	6	M	42–120
Teachers, Ungraded	5	6	Af.	5	F	42–120
Second and Third Class Clerks ...	6	8	Af.	1	M	84–170
Drivers	2	4	Af.	—	M	52–84
Messengers	3	5	Af.	3	M	42–64
ELECTRICITY						
Senior Service						
Electrical Inspector	1	—	—	—	—	—
Charge Shift Engineer	—	1	Br.	—	M	510–825
Pupil Electrical Engineer	—	1	Br.	—	M	510–660
Junior Service						
Junior Engineering Assistant, Grade I	1	1	Af.	—	M	180–250
Artisan, Grade III	1	—	—	—	—	—
1st Class Clerk	1	1	Af.	—	M	180–250

NOTES:

(*a*) Race. Af. = African. Br. = British.
(*b*) *Sex*. M = Male. F = Female.

Table 5—(*contd.*)

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951

Department and Status	1950	1951				
	No.	*No.*	*Race (a)*	*Natives of Trust Territory*	*Sex (b)*	*Salary £ p.a.*
FORESTRY						
Senior Service						
Senior Assistant Conservator ...	1	1	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Assistant Conservators	2	2	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Junior Service						
Forest Supervisor	1	1	Af.	—	M	170–300
Forest Assistants, Grades II and III	8	9	Af.	3	M	96–170
Assistant Ranger	2	1	Af.	—	M	144–170
Foresters	3	3	Af.	2	M	88–108
Forest Guards	16	17	Af.	6	M	52–84
1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Clerks ...	4	4	Af.	1	M	84–170
Clerical Assistant	1	1	Af.	1	M	72–160
Carpenter	1	1	Af.	—	M	72–108
Plantation Clerk	1	1	Af.	1	M	72–102
Motor Driver	1	—	—	—	—	—
Messengers	4	4	Af.	4	M	42–64
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Senior Service						
Geologist	2	1	Br.	—	M	570–1,000
Junior Service						
Geological Assistant, Grade I ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Geological Assistants, Grade III ...	1	2	Af.	—	M	96–170
Technical Assistant, Grade I ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Headman	1	1	Af.	—	M	72–84
Messenger	2	1	Af.	—	M	42–64
JUDICIAL						
Senior Service						
Magistrate	1	1	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Junior Service						
Acting Registrar	—	1	Af.	—	M	180–250
Registrar, Grade II	1	—	—	—	—	—
3rd Class Clerk	1	1	Af.	—	M	—
Clerical Assistants	2	2	Af.	—	M	72–160
Messenger	1	1	Af.	1	M	42– 84
Labourer (daily paid)	—	1	Af.	—	M	24

NOTES:

(*a*) *Race.* Af. = African. Br. = British.

(*b*) *Sex.* M = Male. F = Female.

Table 5—(*contd.*)

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951

Department and Status	1950	1951				
	No.	*No.*	*Race (a)*	*Natives of Trust Territory*	*Sex (b)*	*Salary £ p.a.*
LABOUR						
Senior Service						
Labour Officer	1	1	Af.	—	M	510–1,000
Junior Service						
Assistant Exchange Manager, Grade I	1	1	Af.	—	M	270–370
Assistant Labour Officer, Grade II...	1	1	Af.	—	M	180–250
2nd and 3rd Class Clerks	2	3	Af.	1	M	84–170
Clerical Assistants	7	8	Af.	2	M	72–160
Finger-print Classifier	1	1	Af.	—	M	72–120
Motor Driver	1	1	Af.	—	M	52–84
Messengers	3	3	Af.	1	M	42–84
Night Watchman	1	1	Af.	—	M	42–48
MARINE						
Senior Service						
Marine Officer	1	1	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Junior Service						
2nd Class Clerk	1	1	Af.	—	M	84–170
Clerical Assistants	1	2	Af.	—	M	72–160
Stores Attendant	1	—	—	—	—	—
Messenger	1	—	—	—	—	—
Quartermaster	1	1	Af.	1	M	116–150
Able Seamen	4	5	Af.	5	M	42–112
Boatmen	5	5	Af.	5	M	42–84
Greaser	1	1	Af.	1	M	42–112
Driver (Grade III)	1	1	Af.	—	M	54–78
Assistant Light-house Keepers ...	2	2	Af.	1	M	72–102
Light-house Attendants	2	2	Af.	2	M	42–64
Watchmen	2	2	Af.	2	M	42–48
Labourers (daily paid)	9	8	Af.	8	M	various rates
MARKETING AND EXPORTS						
Senior Service						
Produce Officer	1	1	—	—	—	—
Junior Service						
Assistant Produce Officer	1	1	Af.	—	M	180–370
Produce Inspectors, Grade I ...	2	3	Af.	—	M	180–250
Produce Inspectors, Grade II ...	4	7	Af.	—	M	144–170
Produce Inspectors, Grade III ...	6	4	Af.	1	M	96–136
3rd Class Clerk	1	1	Af.	—	M	84–128
Driver-Mechanic	1	1	Af.	—	M	88–108
Messenger, Grade I	1	1	Af.	—	M	64–84
Night Watchman	1	1	Af.	1	M	42–48

NOTES:

(*a*) *Race.* Af. = African. Br. = British.

(*b*) *Sex.* M = Male. F = Female.

Table 5—(*contd.*)

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951

Department and Status	1950	1951				
	No.	*No.*	*Race (a)*	*Natives of Trust Territory*	*Sex (b)*	*Salary £ p.a.*
MEDICAL						
Senior Service						
Senior Medical Officer	2	1	Br.	—	M	1,300
Medical Officers	4	4	Br.	—	M	690–1,200
Medical Officer	1	1	Af.	—	M	690–1,200
Medical Officer of Health	—	1	Br.	—	M	690–1,200
Health Superintendent	1	1	Br.	—	M	450–600
Medical Field Unit Superintendent	1	1	Br.	—	M	450–600
Nursing Sister	2	1	Br.	—	F	360–560
Health Visitor		1	Br.	—	F	360–560
Sleeping Sickness Superintendent ...	—	1	Br.	—	M	450–600
Junior Service						
Pharmacists	6	8	Af.	1	M	170–450
Sanitary Inspectors	6	7	Af.	1	M	96–350
Technical Assistants	2	2	Af.	1	M	96–250
Qualified Nurses	41	42	Af.	15	M	102–380
Qualified Nurses	9	8	Af.	3	F	102–380
Nurses-in-training	—	8	Af.	1	M	72–96
Nurses-in-training	—	16	Af.	11	F	72–96
Midwives	5	5	Af.	4	F	84–168
Dressers	28	24	Af.	19	M	42–160
Health Attendants	—	5	Af.	3	M	42–64
Hospital Attendant	1	1	Af.	1	F	42–84
Hospital Attendants	28	23	Af.	20	M	42–84
Dispensary Attendants		4	Af.	—	M	42–108
Clerks	5	4	Af.	—	M	84–250
Clerical Assistants	6	7	Af.	3	M	72–160
Scribes	3	4	Af.	2	M	42–108
Cooks	1	3	Af.	2	M	42–160
Washerman	1	1	Af.	1	M	42–102
Tradesmen	—	3	Af.	1	M	72–108
Drivers	8	7	Af.	4	M	52–108
Messengers	3	2	Af.	2	M	42–64
Watchmen	2	3	Af.	3	M	42–48
METEOROLOGICAL						
Junior Service						
Observer, Grade I	1	—	—	—	—	—
Observers, Grade II	5	4	Af.	—	M	96–170
POLICE						
Senior Service						
Senior Superintendent of Police ...	1	1	Br.	—	M	1,050
Assistant Superintendent	2	1	Br.	—	M	510–900
Junior Service						
Inspectors	2	2	Af.	1	M	170–500
Sergeant-Majors	1	2	Af.	2	M	170–200
Sergeants	10	10	Af.	10	M	150–170
Other Ranks	394	266	Af.	266	M	66–144

NOTES:
(*a*) Race. Af. = African. Br. = British.
(*b*) *Sex*. M = Male. F = Female.

Table 5—(*contd.*)

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951

Department and Status	1950	1951				
	No.	*No.*	*Race (a)*	*Natives of Trust Territory*	*Sex (b)*	*Salary £ p.a.*
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS						
Senior Service						
Engineer	1	1	Br.	—	M	570–1,000
Wireless Station Superintendent	—	1	Br.	—	M	510–720
Junior Service						
Inspector	—	1	Af.	—	M	270–370
Superintendents	2	2	Af.	—	M	270–370
Sub-Inspector, Grade I	2	1	Af.	—	M	180–250
1st Class Clerk	1	1	Af.	—	M	180–250
1st Class Postal Clerks and Telegraphists	7	10	Af.	1	M	180–250
2nd and 3rd Class Postal Clerks and Telegraphists	20	22	Af.	8	M	96–170
Telephone Supervisors	2	1	Af.	—	M	180–250
Telephone Operators	6	8	Af.	—	M	72–160
Linemen, Grade I	2	3	Af.	1	M	108–160
Linemen, Grade II	24	27	Af.	16	M	72–102
Linemen, Grade III	15	16	Af.	16	M	52–64
Telephone Attendants	3	2	Af.	2	M	42–64
Mail Porters	1	2	Af.	1	M	42–64
Clearing Gangers	18	9	Af.	9	M	42
Postmen	1	2	Af.	2	M	72–108
Sorter	1	1	Af.	1	M	72–102
Wireless Operators	2	2	Af.	—	M	96–170
Motor Drivers	—	2	Af.	1	M	52–84
Messengers	11	11	Af.	6	M	42–64
Watchman	1	1	Af.	1	M	42–48
PRISONS						
Junior Service						
Chief Warder, Grade II	1	1	Af.	—	M	170–220
Assistant Chief Warder	3	1	Af.	—	M	150–170
Senior Warders	6	5	Af.	—	M	112–144
1st Class Warders	25	25	Af.	—	M	90–100
2nd Class Warders	29	35	Af.	—	M	75–85
3rd Class Warders	7	—	—	—	—	—
Recruit Warders	—	12	Af.	—	M	57
Wardresses	2	2	Af.	—	F	75–84
Temporary Wardresses (daily paid)	1	4	Af.	—	F	52
SURVEY						
Junior Service						
Surveyor, Grade II	1	1	Af.	—	M	320–450
Junior Technical Staff, Grade II	3	3	Af.	—	M	96–170
Chainmen, Grade I	1	1	Af.	—	M	72–108
Chainmen, Grade II	3	3	Af.	—	M	42–64
Messenger	1	1	Af.	—	M	52–64

NOTES:

(*a*) Race. Af. = African. Br. = British.

(*b*) *Sex*. M = Male. F = Female.

Table 5—(*contd.*)

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951

Department and Status	1950	1951				
	No.	*No.*	*Race (a)*	*Natives of Trust Territory*	*Sex (b)*	*Salary £ p.a.*
VETERINARY						
Senior Service						
Senior Veterinary Officer	—	1	Br.	—	M	870–1,000
Veterinary Officer	1	1	Br.	—	M	660–1,000
Development Officers	3	3	Br.	—	M	510–1,000
Junior Service						
Veterinary Assistants	4	4	Af.	—	M	96–170
Veterinary Inoculators	4	4	Af.	2	M	42–108
Craftsman	1	—	—	—	—	—
3rd Class Clerks	2	2	Af.	—	M	84–128
Cattle Attendant	—	1	Af.	1	M	64
Drivers	1	2	Af.	—	M	52–84
Messengers	2	2	Af.	2	M	42–64
Herdsmen (daily paid)	19	21	Af.	21	M	20–60
PUBLIC WORKS						
Senior Service						
Senior Executive Engineer	—	1	Br.	—	M	1,100
Executive Engineers	4	3	Br.	—	M	570–1,000
Executive Engineer	1	1	Af.	—	M	570–1,000
Inspectors	7	8	Br.	—	M	510–600
Inspector	1	—	Af.	—	M	510–600
Junior Service						
Assistant Chief Clerk	1	1	Af.	—	M	265–350
Foremen	3	3	Af.	1	M	180–250
Engineering Assistants, Grades I & II	7	7	Af.	—	M	96–250
Technical Assistants	2	3	Af.	1	M	72–108
Mechanics and Artisans	19	18	Af.	11	M	54–160
Timekeepers, Grades I & II... ...	4	4	Af.	2	M	72–170
Road Overseers	10	10	Af.	6	M	76–160
Aerodrome Overseers	2	2	Af.	1	M	76–160
Driver Mechanics	3	3	Af.	1	M	88–108
Clerks	9	12	Af.	3	M	72–250
Transport Clerk	1					
Stores Clerk	1					
Stores Issuer	1					
Miscellaneous subordinate staff ...	13	19	Af.	11	M	42–84

NOTES:

(*a*) Race. Af. = African. Br. = British.

(*b*) *Sex*. M = Male. F = Female.

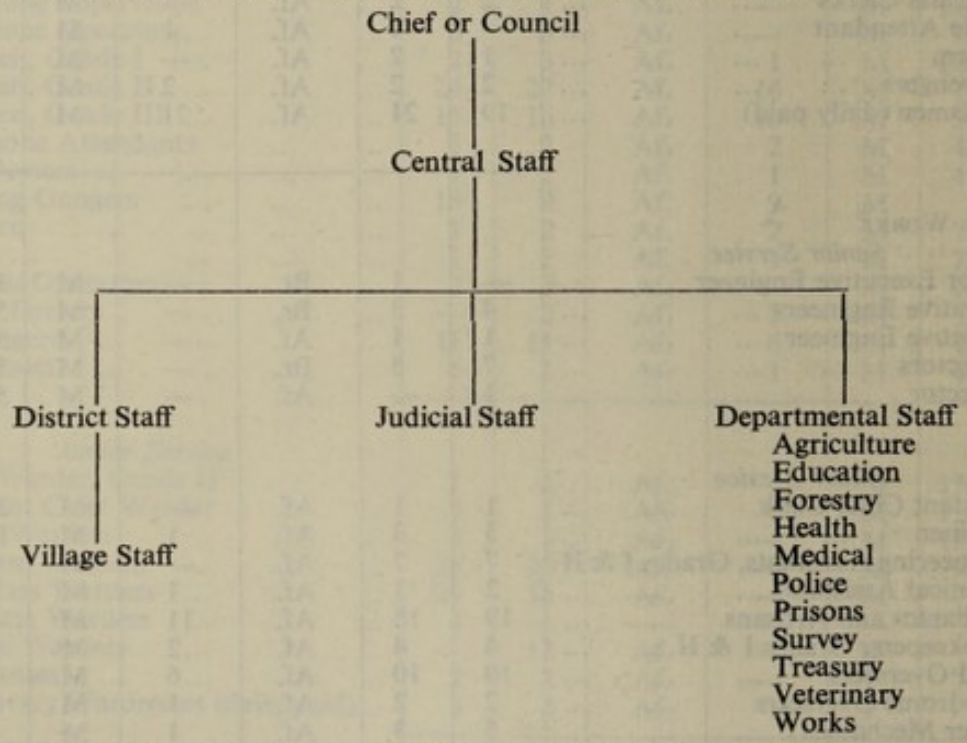
In addition to the salary scales quoted above, an Addition to Rates of Pay of 12½ per cent. of salary for Junior Service and of 10 per cent. for Senior Service Staff has been payable since 1st April, 1950. Members of the Senior Service who have their principal family and social ties and general background in a country other than Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, or any adjacent territories in West Africa are also granted expatriation pay at the following rates:—

Basic Salary	*Expatriation Pay*
	£
Less than £450	125
£450–£599	150
£600–£719	200
£720–£839	250
£840–£1,074	300
£1,075–£1,199	350
£1,200–£1,399	400
£1,400–£1,649	450
£1,650–£1,899	500
£1,900–£2,550	600

NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950

Table 6

DIAGRAM INDICATING TYPICAL NATIVE ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE



The unit of " local government " is the Native Administration. A Native Authority is responsible for Administering its affairs.

A Native Authority takes one of several forms. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces it is normally made up of a number of clan or family heads, together with representatives of the people. In the northern areas it is a chief alone advised by a number of Councillors nominated or appointed by him. Each Native Authority functions under the guidance of Administrative Officers. Revenues of Native Authorities of the Trust Territory range from under £1,000 to over £60,000 per annum and the number of their staff and the degree of departmental specialisation vary accordingly.

NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF

(i) Staff employed in the Southern Cameroons are shown in Part A and those in the Northern Areas in Part B of the following Table. Almost all staff employed in the Southern Cameroons are employed wholly in Trust Territory; in the Northern Areas staff employed only part-time in Trust Territory are included and the percentage of salary assigned to work in Trust Territory is given.

(ii) All Native Authority staff are African and almost all are inhabitants of the Trust Territory and its adjoining areas.

(iii) Since 1st April, 1950, a Temporary Addition to Rates of Pay of 12½ per cent. on salaries below £450 and of 10 per cent. on those of £450 and over has been payable.

Table 7A

NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF EMPLOYED IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF THE CAMEROONS, 1951

Department and Status	*No.*	*Sex (a)*	*Salary: £ p.a.*
ADMINISTRATION			
Fon of Nsaw	1	M	200
Fon of Kom	1	M	150
Fon of Bali	1	M	96
Fon of Bafut	1	M	78
President of Victoria Federated Council	1	M	500
Councillors	24	M & F	100
Village Head	1	M	230
Clerks	9	M	42–108
Messengers	4	M	24–48
District Heads	2	M	100–250
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Artisan	1	M	30
EDUCATION			
Teachers—Elementary and Higher Elementary	81	M & F	68–200
Teachers—Uncertificated and Probationary	125	M & F	21–60
FORESTRY			
Forest Guards	15	M	24–84
JUDICIAL			
Alkali	1	M	84–108
Court Clerks	61	M	42–84
Messengers	266	M	24–48
MEDICAL AND HEALTH			
Dispensary Attendants (2 in training)	30	M	42–84
Sanitary Overseers and Inspectors	22	M	42–84
Dressers	4	M	42–84
Midwives	5	F	42–84
Sanitary Labourers (some daily paid)	69	M	24–42
Dispensary Labourers (daily paid)	9	M	24–26
SURVEY			
Plansman	1	M	96–112
Tracer	1	M	42–84
Boundarymen	2	M	84–108
Chainmen	5	M	24–48

Table 7A—(*contd.*)

NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF EMPLOYED IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF THE CAMEROONS, 1951

Department and Status	*No.*	*Sex (a)*	*Salary: £ p.a.*
TREASURY			
Supervisors	3	M	140–250
Treasurers	11	M	42–250
Clerks	18	M	42–108
Assessment Clerks...	2	M	72–84
Messengers	8	M	24–48
VETERINARY			
Veterinary Assistants	4	M	42–72
Cattle Control Officers	8	M	42–84
Cattle Control Clerk	1	M	42–84
WORKS			
Foreman of Works	1	M	180–250
Road Overseers (1 daily paid)	8	M	42–84
Printers	5	M	52–96
Motor Drivers	8	M	42–84
Market Keeper	1	M	42–84

(*a*) Sex: M = Male, F = Female.

Table 7B

NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF WHOLLY OR PARTLY EMPLOYED IN THE NORTHERN AREAS OF TRUST TERRITORY, 1951

Department and Status	*No.*	*Sex (a)*	*Salary: £ p.a.*	*Percentage of Salary assigned to work in Trust Territory*
ADMINISTRATION				
Lamido of Adamawa	1	M	2,600	50
Emir of Dikwa	1	M	1,800	100
Waziri, Adamawa	1	M	480	50
Galadima, Adamawa	1	M	360	50
Waziri, Dikwa	1	M	240	100
Other Councillors	2	M	120–180	50–100
District Heads	24	M	120–360	12½–100
Village Heads	376	M	2–96	100
District Councillors	3	M	12–24	100
Lamido's and Emir's Representatives and Iyelemas	9	M	36–108	100
Clerks and Scribes	130	M	12–128	12½–100
Zubats and Messengers	76	M	18–84	12½–100
AGRICULTURE				
Supervisor	1	M	170	50
Agricultural Assistants	5	M	56–120	100
Agricultural Overseers and Artisans	4	M	42–108	100
Nurseryman	1	M	36	100
Ploughman Instructors	7	M	18–22	100

Table 7B—(*contd.*)

NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF WHOLLY OF PARTLY EMPLOYED IN THE NORTHERN AREAS OF TRUST TERRITORY, 1951

Department and Status	*No.*	*Sex (a)*	*Salary: £ p.a.*	*Percentage of Salary assigned to work in Trust Territory*
EDUCATION				
Supervisor	1	M	310	50
Headmaster, Middle School	1	M	300	25
Middle School Teachers	6	M	72–190	25
Visiting Teachers	2	M	72–170	50–100
Teachers	51	M	18–170	12½–100
Teachers	3	F	42–96	100
Arabic Teachers	20	M	24–112	12½–100
Craft Instructors	16	M	18–48	100
Craft Instructors	7	F	18–48	100
Carpentry Instructors	2	M	56	25
Messenger	1	M	36	25
FORESTRY				
Supervisor	1	M	100	50
Forest Guards	14	M	24–84	50–100
Patrolmen	2	M	18–36	100
JUDICIAL				
Chief Alkalis	2	M	204–396	50–100
Alkalis	13	M	72–170	12½–100
Alkali's Assistants	14	M	42–170	12½–100
Court Scribes and Messengers	15	M	24–108	50–100
MEDICAL AND HEALTH				
Supervisor	1	M	128	50
Storekeeper	1	M	64	50
Dispensary Attendants	18	M	42–108	12½–100
Senior Sanitary Inspector	1	M	88	50
Sanitary Inspectors	5	M	42–84	100
Maternity Attendant	1	F	24–48	100
Vaccinators	3	F	18–44	100
Dresser	1	F	18–36	100
Market Overseers	5	M	Not over 24	12½–100
POLICE				
Supervisor	1	M	136	50
Chief of Police	1	M	90–100	100
Sergeants	5	M	75–84	100
Corporals	10	M	66–72	100
Lance Corporals	8	M	51–60	100
Constables	164	M	24–60	50–100
Sarkin Dogari	1	M	60	50
Dogaris	20	M	30–36	12½–100
PRISONS				
Head Warders	2	M	90–100	50–100
Senior Warder	1	M	75–84	100
Sergeants	3	M	66–84	50–100
Corporals	5	M	51–60	50–100
Lance Corporals	10	M	42–48	50–100
Warders	97	M	24–60	50–100
Wardresses	3	F	24–48	50–100
Instructors	2	M	24–39	50–100
Scribes	4	M	42–84	50–100

Table 7B—(*contd.*)

NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF WHOLLY OR PARTLY EMPLOYED IN THE NORTHERN AREAS OF TRUST TERRITORY, 1951

Department and Status	*No.*	*Sex* (*a*)	*Salary: £ p.a.*	*Percentage of Salary assigned to work in Trust Territory*
SURVEY				
Land Settlement Officers ...	4	M	42–84	50–100
Chainmen...	3	M	18–36	50–100
TREASURY				
Treasurers	2	M	120–360	50–100
Assistant Treasurer	1	M	180	50
Chief Accountant	1	M	170	50
Sub-Treasurers	2	M	108	100
Cashier	1	M	72–108	100
Clerks and Scribes	14	M	42–170	50–100
Messengers	4	M	24–36	50–100
VETERINARY				
Supervisor	1	M	120	33⅓
Veterinary Assistants	14	M	42–108	25–100
Inspector of Hides and Skins ...	1	M	84	33⅓
Inoculators	5	M	24–36	25–100
WORKS				
Supervisors of Works	2	M	84–200	50–100
Foremen	6	M	42–190	50–100
Accountants	3	M	84–180	50–100
Chief Road Overseer	1	M	170	50
Mechanics	4	M	42–170	50–100
Road Overseers	4	M	42–108	100
Head Carpenter	1	M	120	50
Storekeepers	3	M	24–108	50–100
Clerks and Scribes	3	M	42–108	50–100
Artisans	16	M	24–84	100
Motor Drivers	14	M	42–84	50–100
Messengers and Caretakers ...	6	M	24–64	50–100

(*a*) M = Male.

III. JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION

Table 8

ADULT OFFENDERS DEALT WITH IN THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CAMEROONS AND BAMENDA PROVINCES, 1950 AND 1951

Numbers

Crime or Offence	*Numbers dealt with*						*Discharged*		*Committed for trial*		*Convicted Summarily—Sentences*									
	Male		*Female*		*Total*						*Imprisonment*		*Whipping*		*Fine*		*Bound over*		*Total*	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Manslaughter	9	19	—	—	9	19	1	1	1	—	7	14	—	—	—	2	—	2	7	18
Homicide	2	6	—	—	2	6	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the person	396	455	10	7	406	462	76	31	—	—	143	146	3	—	141	205	43	80	330	431
Praedial larceny, malicious injuries to properties and other offences against property	290	320	2	2	292	322	28	36	—	—	148	208	10	1	87	31	19	46	264	277
Other crimes	440	292	—	3	440	295	79	46	—	—	152	112	10	—	160	88	42	48	364	249
Offences against revenue and other laws relating to the social economy	324	469	—	—	324	469	32	49	—	—	48	68	2	—	238	154	4	98	292	420
Offences against master and servant	30	106	—	—	30	106	5	10	—	—	16	66	—	—	7	23	2	7	25	96
Miscellaneous minor offences	36	127	2	—	38	127	—	16	—	—	—	19	—	—	32	75	3	17	35	111
TOTAL	1,527	1,794	14	12	1,541	1,806	223	189	1	6	514	633	25	1	665	678	113	283	1,317	1,602

Table 9

JUVENILE OFFENDERS DEALT WITH IN THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CAMEROONS AND BAMENDA PROVINCES, 1950 AND 1951

Numbers

Crime or Offence	*Number dealt with*						*Discharged*		*Convicted Summarily—Sentences*									
	Male		*Female*		*Total*				*Imprisonment*		*Whipping*		*Fine*		*Bound over*		*Total*	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1951	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the person	13	21	—	—	13	21	1	12	—	—	—	8	—	1	12	—	12	9
Praedial larceny, malicious injuries to property and other offences against property	26	7	—	—	26	7	2	3	—	—	11	4	—	1	13	—	24	4
Other crimes	6	5	—	—	6	5	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	2	4
Offences against revenue and other laws relating to the social economy ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Offences against master and servant ...	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	5
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	45	39	—	—	45	39	7	16	—	—	11	17	—	5	27	2	38	23

Table 10

OFFENCES DEALT WITH IN THE SUPREME COURT, TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951

Numbers

Crime or Offence	*Number dealt with*		*Not tried*		*Found insane before trial*		*Acquitted*		*Convictions and Sentences*											
									Death		*Imprison-ment*		*Whipping*		*Fine*		*Bound over*		*Total*	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Manslaughter	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
Homicide	3	5	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Offences against the person...	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Praedial larceny, malicious injuries to property and other offences against property	2	14	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11
Other crimes	26	13	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	23	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	23	8
TOTAL	42	34	—	—	—	—	7	12	1	1	34	13	—	—	—	7	—	1	35	22

Table 11

PRINCIPAL OFFENCES AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY NATIVE COURTS, 1951

Offence	*Number of individuals concerned in cases heard in Trust Territory*					
	Cameroons	*Bamenda*	*Benue*	*Bornu*	*Adamawa*	*Total*
Homicide	—	—	—	9	—	9
Robbery, stealing, burglary, etc.	157	104	1	468	826	1,556
Theft of livestock or farm produce	164	142	—	238	195	739
Wounding and assault ...	481	421	4	554	654	2,114
Disturbing the peace ...	54	35	—	3	397	489
Adultery	66	213	9	53	93	434
Witchcraft and juju ...	130	6	—	7	—	143
Offences against Native Authority Rules and Orders	272	293	114	599	272	1,550
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	357	178	—	—	1	536
Other offences	822	747	2	139	416	2,126
TOTAL	2,503	2,139	130	2,070	2,854	9,696

Table 12

PENALTIES IMPOSED BY NATIVE COURTS, 1951

Penalty	*Number of individuals punished in Trust Territory*					
	Cameroons	*Bamenda*	*Benue*	*Bornu*	*Adamawa*	*Total*
Imprisonment:—						
Over 1 year	—	—	—	43	2	45
6 months to 1 year ...	1	3	—	222	31	457
1 month to 6 months ...	79	87	2	195	529	892
1 month and under ...	111	37	—	26	114	288
Fines:—						
Over £5	2	—	—	27	46	75
£5 and under	1,602	1,519	128	1,154	1,262	5,665
Whipping	1	4	—	1	65(*a*)	71
Other punishments ...	53	209	—	—	—	262
TOTAL	1,849	1,859	130	1,668	2,049	7,555

(*a*) All inflicted on juveniles—mainly for stealing in Mubi market.

Table 13

PRISON STATISTICS FOR TRUST TERRITORY, 1951

Prisons within Trust Territory	*Numbers of Persons committed*			*Average Number of Inmates*	*Number of Cells and Wards*	*Average cubic feet of space per prisoner*
	Male	*Female*	*Total*			
CAMEROONS PROVINCE						
Buea	433	3	436	154	9	270
Kumba	272	6	278	39	16	1030
Mamfe	204	4	208	50	7	440
BAMENDA PROVINCE						
Bamenda... ...	574	23	597	148	14	620
ADAMAWA PROVINCE						
Mubi (*a*)... ...	1,494	53	1,547	44	9	920
Jada	314	17	331	4	2	650
Cembu	234	6	240	6	3	830
BORNU PROVINCE						
Bama	341	3	344	162	14	410

(*a*) Two new female wards at Mubi were brought into use in 1951

Table 14

DIETARY SCALE FOR PRISONERS IN TRUST TERRITORY PRISONS, 1951

CAMEROONS AND BAMENDA PROVINCES

BUEA, KUMBA, MAMFE AND BAMENDA PRISONS

	per day	BREAKFAST RATION	per day
Farina	1 lb. (453·6)	Beans	4 oz. (113·4)
or		and	
Whole maize flour ...	1 lb. (453·6)	Farina	2 oz. (56·7)
or		or	
Yam (unpeeled)	2½ lb. (1134·0)	Whole maize flour ...	4 oz. (113·4)
or		and	
Rice (unpolished) ...	1 lb. (453·6)	Akara	2 oz. (56·7)
Greens (without stalks)...	8 oz. (226·8)		
or			
Ochro (fresh)	3 oz. (85·1)		
Palm Oil	1 oz. (28·4)		
Salt	4 dr. (14·2)		
Native pepper	4 dr. (14·2)		
Egusi	2 dr. (7·1)		
Beans	1 oz. (28·4)		
Fish	2 oz. (56·7)		
or			
Meat	2 oz. (56·7)		
Groundnuts	3 oz. (85·1)		

ADAMAWA PROVINCE

MUBI, JADA AND GEMBU PRISONS

	Per day
Guinea corn or pearl millet	24 oz. (680·4)
Meat	2 oz. (56·7)
Kuka	1 oz. (28·4)
Greens	8 oz. (226·8)
Red palm oil	2 oz. (56·7)
Salt	½ oz. (14·2)
Daddawa	½ oz. (14·2)
Tamarind	1 oz. (28·4)
Groundnut	4 oz. (113·4)
Pepper	1/10 oz. (2·8)

BORNU PROVINCE

BAMA PRISON

	Per week
Corn	12½ lb. (5670·0)
Greens (boabat leaves)	14 oz. (396·9)
Fried fish...	7 oz. (198·5)
Beans	7 oz. (198·5)
Groundnuts	7 oz. (198·5)
Groundnut oil	7 oz. (198·5)
Meat	1 lb. (453·6)
Salt	3½ oz. (99·2)
Pepper	to taste
Limes	7

NOTE: Figures in brackets are in grammes

IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

In deference to the suggestion made by the Trusteeship Council last year, Government revenue and expenditure are shown in greater detail than before. In order to make this improvement the methods of estimating expenditure have been revised to include such expenditure by the smaller departments as does not appear on the local treasuring's records. On the revenue side it is now possible to bring excise duty fully into account for the first time. Company tax has been adjusted, to allow for company profits which may be regarded as arising out of operations in the Trust Territory, although they do not accrue to branches, or firms operating there.

To display the significance of the latest figures of revenue and expenditure more plainly, the figures for 1949–50 have been worked out to correspond with those for 1950–51, taking into account information which has become available since the last report was compiled.

Expenditure under the Development and Welfare Plan does not appear in the departmental estimates, and expenditure on a particular department's vote is not necessarily incurred by the department itself. This applies especially to the Administration and to the Public Works Department. In the main, in the present estimates the figures represent the ordinary expenditure of the departments. Expenditure on Development and Welfare schemes is analysed in Table 17. From 1952 onward it should be possible to analyse expenditure more rigorously than in 1950–51.

Table 15A

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, FROM AND INCURRED ON, TRUST TERRITORY, 1944–45 TO 1949–50

£ sterling

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 (*a*)	1950–51
Revenue ...	167,000	183,000	241,000	301,000	519,000	1,106,000	1,202,600
Expenditure	305,000	332,000	471,000	541,000	647,000	880,100	997,900
Difference:— Surplus or Deficit ...	−138,000	−149,000	−230,000	−240,000	−128,000	+225,900	+204,700

(*a*) Revised

Table 15B

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1949–50 AND 1950–51

Head	*Amount of Revenue*		*Difference plus or minus*	*Percentage of Revenue*	
	1949–50 (*a*)	1950–51		1949–50	1950–51
	£	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
1. Customs & Excise	249,300	249,800	+ 500	22·5	20·8
2. Direct Taxes...	680,300	779,600	+ 99,300	61·7	64·9
3. Licences, etc.	9,300	12,100	+ 2,800	·8	1·0
4. Mining	—	—	—	—	—
5. Fees of court, etc.	8,200	8,200	—	·7	·7
6. Marine	6,900	10,000	+ 3,100	·6	·8
7. Posts & Telegraphs ...	16,900	17,100	+ 200	1·5	1·4
8. Electricity, etc.	1,400	3,900	+ 2,500	·1	·3
9. Rents	5,200	5,100	— 100	·5	·4
10. Earning of Government Departments	5,900	11,100	+ 5,200	·5	·9
11. Interest	23,800	13,700	— 10,100	2·1	1·1
12. Reimbursements	9,600	22,300	+ 12,700	·9	1·9
13. Miscellaneous	10,800	16,200	+ 5,400	1·0	1·3
14. Land Sales	—	—	—		
Total	1,027,600	1,149,100	+121,500	93·0	95·5
Colonial Development & Welfare Grants	78,600	53,500	— 25,100	7·1	4·5
Grand Total ...	1,106,200	1,202,600	+ 96,400	100·0	100·0

(*a*) Revised

Table 15C

MAIN SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUES, 1945–46 TO 1950–51

£ thousand

Source	1945–6	1946–7	1947–8	1948–9	1949–50 (*a*)	1950–51
Income Tax—Individuals...	2	3	4	7	9	13
Direct Tax — Government share	16	18	21	10	15	17
Companies Tax — including C.D.C.	20	20	29	197	656	750
Customs Duties	51	66	114	193	232	229
Licences and Fees... ...	20	35	30	39	43	51
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	74	99	66	16	79	54
Other Revenue (*b*) ...			38	57	72	88
TOTAL	183	241	301	519	1,106	1,202

NOTES:

(*a*) Revised.

(*b*) Including Excise duties, Revenue from Government Property, Interest, Fines, Forfeitures and Miscellaneous items.

Table 16

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1949–50 AND 1950–51

Head	Estimated actual Expenditure			Percentage of Expenditure	
	1949–50 (*a*)	1950–51	Change	1949–50	1950–51
	£	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1. Public Debt	43,100	18,300	− 24,800	4·9	1·8
2. The Governor	900	800	− 100	·1	·1
3. Administrator-General ...	400	500	+ 100	·0	·1
4. Audit	2,200	2,700	+ 500	·2	·3
5. Aviation	9,100	13,100	+ 4,000	1·0	1·3
6. Chemistry	400	400	—	·0	·0
7. Commerce and Industries	2,500	1,900	− 600	·3	·2
8. Customs and Excise ...	41,000	41,300	+ 300	4·7	4·1
9. Electricity	4,600	3,100	− 1,500	·5	·3
10. Geological	1,500	2,500	+ 1,000	·2	·3
11. Inland Revenue	1,900	2,300	+ 400	·2	·2
12. Judicial	3,000	3,000	—	·3	·3
13. Labour	3,400	3,800	+ 400	·4	·4
14. Legal	1,200	1,600	+ 400	·1	·2
15. Legislative Council, etc....	600	700	+ 100	·1	·1
16. Marine	8,200	10,000	+ 1,800	·9	1·0
17. Marketing and Exports ...	5,000	6,000	+ 1,000	·6	·6
18. Meteorological	2,000	2,500	+ 500	·2	·3
19. Military	32,000	36,300	+ 4,300	3·6	3·7
20. Mines	4,600	1,000	− 3,600	·5	·1
21. Pensions, etc.	23,800	24,600	+ 800	2·7	2·5
22. Posts and Telegraphs ...	22,100	25,000	+ 2,900	2·5	2·5
23. Printing, etc.	9,400	8,200	− 1,200	1·1	·8
24. Prisons	15,500	16,300	+ 800	1·8	1·6
25. Secretariat	5,900	7,300	+ 1,400	·7	·7
26. Statistics	2,500	1,300	− 1,200	·3	·1
27. Accountant-General ...	2,700	2,800	+ 100	·3	·3
28. Administration	91,300	100,300	+ 9,000	10·5	10·1
29. Agriculture	13,600	15,000	+ 1,400	1·5	1·5
30. Co-operative	2,700	2,400	− 300	·3	·2
31. Education	78,700	115,200	+ 36,500	8·9	11·6
32. Forestry	11,400	11,700	+ 300	1·3	1·2
33. Land	800	1,000	+ 200	·1	·1
34. Medical Services	46,200	59,700	+ 13,500	5·3	6·0
35. Sleeping Sickness Service	—	2,500	+ 2,500	—	·3
36. Miscellaneous	35,600	31,000	− 4,600	4·0	5·1
37. Police	52,900	58,700	+ 5,800	5·8	5·9
38. Public Relations	3,200	4,900	+ 1,700	·4	·5
39–42. Public Works ...	122,100	153,100	+ 31,000	14·0	15·4
43. Subventions	26,200	18,000	− 8,200	3·0	1·8
44. Survey	5,600	8,300	+ 2,700	·6	·8
45. Veterinary...	2,000	3,000	+ 1,000	·2	·3
46. Colliery	—	—	—	—	—
47. Resettlement of Ex-service-men	4,200	—	− 4,200	·5	—
48. Development and Welfare	14,000	18,300	+ 4,300(*b*)	1·6	1·8
49. Colonial Development and Welfare	78,600	53,500	− 25,100(*b*)	8·9	5·4
50. Development Advances (*c*)	43,500	100,500	+ 57,000(*b*)	4·9	10·1
TOTAL	880,100	997,900	117,800	100	100

(*a*) Revised. (*b*) For details see Table 17.

(*c*) These will be retired when and if a development loan can be raised. Meanwhile they are being charged to revenue in accordance with normal practice.

Table 17

DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE PLAN EXPENDITURE IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949–50 AND 1950–51

£ sterling

Scheme	*Sources of 1950–51 Expenditure*			*Total*	
	Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	*Nigerian recurrent (ordinary revenue)*	*Development Advances*	1950–51	1949–50 (*a*)
Agriculture	1,900	100	4,600	6,600	3,200
Education	12,900	—	27,400	40,300	29,400
Electricity	4,600	—	44,300	48,900	8,600
Fisheries	—	400	—	400	400
Forestry	2,800	—	—	2,800	1,500
Geological	—	3,300	—	3,300	2,100
Medical, etc.	—	—	22,600	22,600	6,200
Meteorological	100	—	—	100	100
Roads	22,900	1,500	—	22,400	50,000
Telecommunications	—	—	—	—	5,000
Town Planning, etc.	—	6,800	—	6,800	10,000
Veterinary	7,100	—	—	7,100	6,300
Water Supplies	1,200	6,200	—	7,400	3,000
Building programme (*b*) ...	—	—	1,600	1,600	12,300
TOTAL	53,500	18,300	100,500	172,300	136,100

NOTES:

(*a*) Revised.

(*b*) In 1950–51 Expenditure on the Building programme has been assigned according to the main schemes it subserves, e.g., Medical, Education, Agriculture.

Table 18

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT: TRUST TERRITORY—ESTIMATED CAPITAL POSITION

Year	*Loans (at end of year)*	*Reserves (at end of year)*	*Reserves as percentage of Loans*	*Debt Charges paid out of*			*Debt Charges as percentage of Loans*
				Government Revenue	*Railway Revenue*	*Total*	
	£	£	per cent.	£	£	£	per cent.
1950–51	396,000	208,000	53	18,000	—	18,000	4·5
1949–50	387,000	166,000	43	43,000	—	43,000	11·1
1948–49	480,000	272,000	57	61,000	—	61,000	12·7
1947–48	480,000	206,000	43	36,000	—	36,000	7·5
1946–47	480,000	186,000	39	52,000	—	52,000	10·4
1945–46	538,000	220,000	41	31,000	—	31,000	5·7

Table 19

REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949–1950 TO 1951–1952

	Cameroons Province			*Bamenda Province*		
	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Tax ...	33,991	30,500	37,400	26,337	28,500	29,700
Jangali	—	100	100	19,673	20,600	22,600
Native Courts ...	9,583	9,600	8,700	4,454	5,300	5,800
Interest on Investments	453	200	400	1,282	600	700
Miscellaneous ...	6,669	9,400	9,100	4,445	7,000	2,700
Grants	3,760	4,600	4,400	1,950	2,500	2,400
Total Ordinary Revenue	54,456	54,400	60,100	58,141	64,500	63,900
Trade and Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reimbursements and Codified grants ...	4,808	6,800	3,900	17,250	17,600	8,800
TOTAL REVENUE	59,264	61,200	64,000	75,391	82,100	72,700

	Trust Territory in Benue Province*			*Trust Territory in Adamawa * Province*		
	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Tax ...	745	900	900	40,668	42,800	52,800
Jangali	255	100	100	21,745	24,500	22,100
Native Courts ...	69	100	100	3,153	3,200	3,200
Interest on Investments	23	—	—	702	700	700
Miscellaneous ...	50	100	200	923	1,000	1,200
Grants	113	200	300	3,271	4,200	9,100
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	1,255	1,400	1,600	70,462	76,400	89,100
Trade and Industry	—	—	—	51	100	200
Reimbursements and Codified grants ...	—	—	—	2,664	2,100	4,100
TOTAL REVENUE	1,255	1,400	1,600	73,177	78,600	93,400

* In Benue and Adamawa Provinces the financial units overlap the boundaries between Trust Territory and Nigeria; revenue has, therefore, been apportioned between Trust Territory and other areas.

Table 19—(*contd.*)

REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949–1950 TO 1951–1952

	Trust Territory in Bornu Province			*Total Trust Territory*		
	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Tax ...	25,810	27,800	26,400	127,551	130,500	147,200
Jangali	12,057	13,400	12,000	53,730	58,700	56,900
Native Courts ...	2,007	1,800	2,000	19,266	20,000	19,800
Interest on Investments	1,322	800	1,000	3,782	2,300	2,800
Miscellaneous ...	578	1,400	600	12,665	19,900	13,800
Grants	2,539	2,700	7,300	11,633	13,200	23,500
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	44,313	47,900	49,300	228,627	244,600	264,000
Trust and Industry...	225	—	400	276	100	600
Reimbursements and Codified grants ...	1,414	1,100	1,200	26,136	27,600	17,000
TOTAL REVENUE	45,952	49,000	50,900	255,039	272,300	282,600

Table 20

EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949–1950 TO 1951–1952

Summary of Expenditure	*Cameroons Province*			*Bamenda Province*		
	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ...	3,701	3,800	4,900	3,938	4,200	5,300
Judicial	10,578	10,900	11,300	7,957	8,000	8,700
Treasury	2,457	2,200	3,000	1,985	2,700	3,000
Police	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons	27	—	—	60	—	100
Miscellaneous ...	5,765	7,300	6,400	4,961	9,200	8,600
Works Recurrent ...	7,551	6,400	8,500	3,818	5,900	8,500
Veterinary	—	—	—	1,174	1,900	2,200
Education	8,107	8,600	9,700	3,813	4,800	5,500
Survey	61	100	200	294	400	600
Medical and Health	5,064	6,200	7,600	4,210	6,400	9,000
Agriculture ...	61	—	—	761	1,000	1,900
Forestry	839	700	1,600	1,177	2,000	2,200
Pensions	—	500	300	—	—	—
District Council Funds	—	200	—	—	—	—
Total Ordinary Expenditure	44,211	46,900	53,500	34,148	46,500	55,600
Trade and Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recoverable Expenditure	975	3,600	3,000	17,187	8,000	800
Works Extordinary	6,419	6,200	3,000	15,309	10,600	14,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	51,605	56,700	59,500	66,644	65,100	70,800

Table 20—(*contd.*)

EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949–1950 TO 1951–1952

Summary of Expenditure	*Trust Territory in Benue Province**			*Trust Territory in Adamawa Province**		
	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ...	372	400	400	13,096	13,400	15,200
Judicial	—	—	—	2,244	2,300	2,700
Treasury	25	—	—	1,038	1,200	1,600
Police	108	100	100	3,367	4,500	5,300
Prisons	69	100	100	3,321	3,800	4,100
Miscellaneous ...	103	100	100	2,035	2,400	2,500
Works Recurrent ...	257	200	200	6,721	8,800	9,300
Veterinary	—	—	—	652	1,300	1,400
Education	178	200	300	4,223	4,900	5,500
Survey	—	—	—	124	100	200
Medical and Health	119	200	300	1,685	2,000	2,300
Agriculture ...	—	—	—	458	1,100	1,300
Forestry	53	—	—	744	800	1,000
Pensions	—	—	—	522	500	500
District Council Funds	—	—	—	1,732	1,800	1,800
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	1,284	1,300	1,500	41,962	48,900	54,700
Trade and Industries	—	—	—	127	—	100
Recoverable Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—
Works Extraordinary	—	—	—	7,102	11,300	14,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,284	1,300	1,500	49,191	60,200	68,800

* In Benue and Adamawa Provinces the financial units overlap the boundaries between Trust Territory and Nigeria; expenditure has, therefore, been apportioned between Trust Territory and other areas.

Table 20—(*contd.*)

EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949–1950 TO 1951–1952

Summary of Expenditure	*Trust Territory in Bornu Province*			*Total Trust Territory*		
	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 (*estimate*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ...	7,916	8,200	10,200	29,023	30,000	36,000
Judicial	1,234	1,300	1,500	22,013	22,500	24,200
Treasury	667	500	700	6,172	6,600	8,300
Police	3,439	3,800	4,900	6,914	8,600	10,300
Prisons	3,123	3,200	3,400	6,600	7,100	7,700
Miscellaneous ...	994	1,400	2,100	13,858	20,400	19,700
Works, Recurrent ...	5,400	7,200	5,700	23,747	28,500	32,200
Veterinary	503	400	900	2,329	3,600	4,500
Education	5,301	5,500	7,400	21,622	24,000	28,400
Survey	121	100	200	600	700	1,200
Medical and Health	2,390	2,700	4,000	13,468	17,500	23,200
Agriculture ...	569	600	2,200	1,849	2,800	5,400
Forestry	470	500	800	3,283	4,200	5,600
Pensions	566	800	700	1,088	1,800	1,500
District Council Funds	485	500	1,100	2,217	2,600	2,900
Total, Ordinary Expenditure... ...	33,178	36,900	45,800	154,783	180,500	211,100
Trade and Industries	197	100	400	324	100	500
Recoverable Expenditure	—	—	—	18,162	11,600	3,800
Works Extraordinary	15,154	5,100	13,300	43,984	33,200	44,700
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	48,529	42,100	59,500	217,253	225,400	260,100

V. TAXATION

Table 21A

DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1951

Shillings and pence

Division	*Area*	*Rate of tax per adult able-bodied male per annum*
Victoria ...	Whole Division	10/–
Kumba ...	Batanga, Korup	8/–
	Elung, Nhia, Ninong, Basossi, Balundu-Badiku	10/–
	Ekumbe, Bambuko, Southern Bakundu, Balue, Isangele	11/–
	Bafaw, Barombi, Balong, Northern Bakundu, Balundu, Mbonge	12/–
	Ngolo, Bima—Sliding Scale	8/–, 10/–
	Bakossi—Sliding Scale	10/–, 12/–
Mamfe ...	Assumbo and Mesaga Ekoi Clans	8/–
	Kembong and Banyang Areas	11/–
	Remainder of Division	10/–
Whole Province	Jangali—per head of cattle	2/6

Table 21B

PROGRESSIVE NATIVE DIRECT TAXATION, CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1951

Shillings and pence

Ascertainable Income Range	*Rate of Tax per £*
First £ 700	4½d.
Next £ 100	1/–
,, £ 100	1/3
,, £ 100	1/6
,, £ 100	1/9
,, £ 100	2/6
,, £ 100	3/–
,, £ 200	3/6
,, £ 100	4/–
,, £ 400	4/6
,, £1,000	5/6
,, £1,000	6/6
,, £5,000	7/6
,, £9,000	10/–

Table 22A

DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE BAMENDA PROVINCE, 1951

Shillings and pence

District	*Area*	*Rate of tax per adult able-bodied male per annum*
Bamenda ...	South Western Federation:—	
	Ngie	6/–
	Ngemba	8/–
	Ngwaw	6/–
	Moghamo	7/–
	Menemo	7/–
	South Eastern Federation:—	
	Bafut	8/–
	Nsaw	8/–
	Ndop	8/–
	Bani Native Authority	10/–
Nkambe ...	Mbaw, Mfumte, Kaka, Wimbu	5/–
	Misaje	6/6
	Mbembe	7/–
Wum ...	Beba-Befang, Aghem and Bum	6/6
	Kom	8/–
	Esimbi	5/–
	Fungom	7/–
Whole Province	Fulani Herdsmen	6/–, 7/–, 8/–
	Hausa (traders from the North)	10/–
	Jangali, per head of cattle	2/6

Table 22B

PROGRESSIVE NATIVE DIRECT TAXATION, BAMENDA PROVINCE, 1951

Shillings and pence

Ascertainable Income Range		*Rate of Tax per £*
First	£700	4½d.
Next	£100	1/–
,,	£100	1/3
,,	£100	1/6
,,	£100	1/9
,,	£100	2/6
,,	£100	3/–
,,	£100	3/6
,,	£400	4/6
,,	£1,000	5/6
,,	£1,000	6/6
,,	£5,000	7/6
Exceeding	£9,000	10/–

Tax on the progressive scale is levied on income where the amount of tax at 4½d. in the £ exceeds the flat rate of the area of residence.

Table 23

DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF BENUE PROVINCE, 1951

Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu Districts	*Rate per annum*
Adult able-bodied males—	
With incomes not exceeding £18 p.a.	6/–
With incomes exceeding £18 p.a.	4d. in the £

Table 24

DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1951

Shillings and pence

District	*Rate of Tax per annum*	*Average rate per adult able-bodied male per annum*
Madagali	12/– — 17/6	15/3
Cubunawa	13/– — 17/6	13/8
Uba	15/6 — 17/6	16/3
Mubi	12/6 — 17/6	14/11
Maiha	14/– — 17/6	15/11
Holma	15/– — 17/6	17/–
Zumo	14/– — 17/6	16/6
Belel	16/6	16/4
Verre	4/– — 5/–	4/1
Nassarawa	15/6 — 17/6	17/5
Yebbi	15/6 — 17/6	17/4
Gurumpawo	15/6 — 17/6	17/4
Sugu	17/6	17/6
Toungo	14/6 — 16/6	14/11
Gashaka	11/–	11/–
Mambila	7/– — 14/6	9/3

The above rates are payable by the majority of the population, whose annual income cannot be individually assessed, and, judged against computations of total income of villages carried out in the past and subsequent increases, are known to be below 10 per cent. of income.

The rate has been increased by 3s., except in the hill areas whose increase was 2s. The purpose is to raise funds for future development. Higher prices for cash crops have helped to make the increase possible.

Where individual incomes can be accurately (or even roughly) computed, e.g., those in receipt of salaries or prominent traders, tax is collected in accordance with the following graduated scale:—

£1—£72	4d. in the £
£73—£400	6d. in the £
£401—£700	1s. in the £
£701—£1,000	1s. 6d. in the £

Table 25

DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF BORNU PROVINCE, 1951

Shillings

Dikwa Division	*Average rate per adult able-bodied male per annum*
Bama	17/5
Gajibo	17/–
Gulumba	16/–
Gumsu	16/3
Ngala	17/2
Rann-Kala-Balge	16/7
Woloji...	16/4
Gwoza plains...	14/2
Gwoza Hills	6/2

Jangali was at 3s. 6d. per head of cattle. Individual wealthy traders and salaried persons were assessed on the same graduated scale as in Adamawa (Table 24).

VI. IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

As the Trusteeship Territory of the British Cameroons is not administered as a separate unit, the following figures of imports and exports relate only to traffic through Cameroons ports. In the northern areas imported goods reach the inhabitants through Nigeria and produce is exported along routes to the west through Nigeria territory. In the southern provinces also, some imported goods enter the territory overland from Nigeria, probably originating mainly from the port of Calabar; and some goods enter over the land frontier with French territory. About two-thirds of the palm kernels and half the palm oil is shipped from Calabar, though some is evacuated from Duala in French territory. Nearly all the cocoa, however, leaves from Victoria and Tiko.

Table 26

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS: AGGREGATE TRADE, 1946–1950

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
IMPORTS:						
Merchandise ...	—	—	—	673,800	934,400	1,182,700
Bullion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	112,700	154,900	397,200	673,800	934,400	1,182,700
EXPORTS:						
Including re-exports	330,000	939,400	1,787,000	2,403,700	2,708,600	3,778,200(*a*)

(*a*) Including re-exports valued at £21,900

Table 27

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS: BY COUNTRIES, 1949 TO 1951

Country of origin or destination	1949	1950	1951
IMPORTS	£	£	£
United Kingdom	447,937	741,467	911,300
Other British Countries	4,490	5,851	23,200
Total, British Countries	452,427	747,318	934,500
France	—	—	23,100
French Cameroons	28,533	27,906	—
Holland	24,333	18,598	47,200
Belgium	38,426	29,380	14,300
Germany	21,144	7,885	24,100
Italy	—	—	9,500
Japan	15,005	41,310	56,100
United States of America	20,698	24,435	33,800
Chile	19,880	13,841	—
Other Foreign Countries	53,350	23,763	—
Total Foreign Countries	221,369	187,118	248,200
TOTAL	673,796	934,436	1,182,700
EXPORTS (including re-exports)			
United Kingdom	2,402,597	2,708,413	3,750,800
Other British Countries	20	50	—
Foreign Countries	1,123	96	27,400
TOTAL	2,403,740	2,708,559	3,778,200

Table 28

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS: BY COMMODITY GROUPS, 1949 TO 1951

Commodity Group	1949	1950	1951
IMPORTS			
Food, drink and tobacco:—	£	£	£
Food	50,824	49,660	84,900
Drink	20,826	21,631	37,100
Tobacco	3,354	3,864	700
Raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles	2,341	6,977	17,100
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—			
Textiles	88,834	91,855	161,000
Metal goods	286,321	506,265	365,000
Miscellaneous manufactures	220,660	254,184	516,900
Animals, not for food	636	—	—
TOTAL	673,796	934,436	1,182,700
EXPORTS—(Domestic Produce)			
Food, drink and tobacco	2,249,277	2,358,567	2,878,100
Raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles	149,853	333,959	878,200
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	11	—	100
Animals, not for food	1,516	—	—
Total	2,400,657	2,692,526	3,756,400

Table 29

IMPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS:
VALUES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1949 TO 1951

Commodity	1949	1950	1951
	£	£	£
Beer, ale, stout, etc.	15,372	15,788	26,500
Salt, other than table salt	6,624	6,539	9,100
Flour, wheaten	—	12,662	21,300
Cotton piece goods	49,147	46,148	74,600
Medicines and drugs	5,888	6,904	13,200
Cement	22,531	41,776	95,000
Paints and colours	6,017	12,488	9,800
Fertilisers	108,500	90,888	149,000
Tools and implements	13,121	12,888	12,600
Machinery and parts thereof	57,974	77,390	138,000
Iron and Steel manufactures:—			
Buckets, pails and basins	6,071	10,303	11,400
Other hollow-ware	6,939	15,510	8,200
Building and mining material	—	13,509	28,400
Railway material	17,471	11,788	2,500
Other iron and steel manufactures	30,031	63,508	72,400
Vehicles:			
Railway locomotives and parts	20,199	20,069	7,800
Railway wagons and parts	16,617	1,652	19,600
Private cars	—	26,708	32,900
Commercial vehicles	—	36,806	16,800
Cycles	6,052	14,702	13,300
Ships and boats	—	103,317	800

Table 30

EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS:
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1946 TO 1951

Year	*Cocoa*	*Fresh Bananas*	*Dried Bananas*	*Palm Kernels*	*Rubber*
QUANTITIES	tons	'000 lbs.	'000 lbs.	tons	'000 lbs.
1951	2,320	160,840	520	1,220	3,510
	(2,360)	(72,960)	(240)	(1,236)	(1,420)
1950	3,020	127,686	171	1,193	2,781
	(2,972)	(57,953)	(77)	(1,174)	(1,261)
1949	2,149	145,486	404	674	2,835
	(2,115)	(63,925)	(177)	(663)	(1,246)
1948	1,067	114,592	677	649	2,733
	(1,050)	(50,348)	(297)	(639)	(1,201)
1947	1,107	44,536	1,631	911	3,222
	(1,090)	(19,568)	(717)	(897)	(1,416)
1946	1,597	10,266	2,002	601	4,196
	(1,572)	(4,511)	(880)	(592)	(1,844)
VALUES (*a*)	£	£	£	£	£
1951	646,200	2,200,300	27,700	77,200	568,100
1950	604,925	1,745,466	6,591	53,227	115,890
1949	305,158	1,934,960	11,154	30,330	118,166
1948	286,799	1,346,459	13,071	22,715	106,399
1947	89,094	636,130	30,481	27,330	140,377
1946	57,585	20,279	33,565	8,668	198,711

NOTES:
Bracketed figures are the equivalent weights in metric tons.
(*a*) Values were revised in 1950.

VII. ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

No statistical data are available.

VIII. HOUSING

No count has been taken of the number of dwellings in the Trust Territory.

IX. PRODUCTION

Table 31

PRODUCE GRADED IN TRUST TERRITORY

Product	*Amount graded (tons)*				*Approximate value of 1950–51 tonnages*
	6-year average	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51	
					£
Palm Kernels ...	4,152	4,420	4,310	4,726	216,000
Palm Oil	4,898	5,164	5,439	5,015	475,000
Cocoa	2,577	2,387	4,613	2,072	247,000

Livestock

Figures of Zebu cattle are derived from the return of the annual cattle tax and the figures of the livestock, including dwarf cattle, from the direct taxation records. The figures of cattle are probably more accurate than those of other animals, but there is undoubtedly a good deal of tax evasion. None of the figures in the following table can be regarded as establishing more than the order of magnitude, and those for livestock other than cattle in Bamenda Province are considered particularly unreliable.

Table 32

LIVESTOCK, 1951

	Cameroons Provinces	*Bamenda Province*	*Trust Territory in*			*Total*
			Benue Province	*Adamawa Province*	*Bornu Province*	
Horses	150	1,900	—	2,350	14,450	18,850
Donkeys	—	400	—	12,100	21,600	34,100
Cattle	3,400	180,650	800	131,650	114,500	431,000
Sheep	7,150	52,000	450	82,250	109,750	248,600
Goats	18,600	54,000	400	184,650	122,650	380,000
Swine	8,900	19,400	—	—	—	28,300

Table 33

X. LABOUR

NUMBERS EMPLOYED, HOURS AND WAGES—CAMEROONS AND BAMENDA PROVINCES, 1949 TO 1951

Industry	*Year*	*Estimated Wage-earners employed*							*Average hours worked per week*	*Monthly Wages*		
		Total	*Wage-earners per 1,000 adult males*	*Casual and Seasonal Employment*	*Employed throughout the year*	*Unskilled*	*Semi-skilled*	*Skilled*		*Unskilled*	*Semi-skilled*	*Skilled*
										s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agriculture	1951	25,160		8	25,152	20,275	4,051	834	46	62 8	85 2	129 2
	1950	24,878	162	1,674	23,204	21,755	2,324	799	47	50 6	62 5	85 0
	1949	22,196	150	928	21,268	18,123	2,690	1,383	47	43 4	50 0	70 0
Trade, Transport and Industry ...	1951	903		84	819	546	44	313	42	61 10	97 10	144 6
	1950	1,100	7	257	843	712	30	358	46	51 2	81 8	118 0
	1949	1,486	10	171	1,315	1,255	18	213	44½	40 0	65 0	85 0
Domestic and Personal Service ...	1951	1,200		—	1,200	—	1,200	—	No	—	60 0	—
	1950	1,200	8	—	1,200	—	1,200	—	fixed	—	60 0	—
	1949	850	6	—	850	—	850	—	hours	—	60 0	—
Timber and Forest Products ...	1951	689		508	181	247	303	139	45	39 2	61 9	176 0
	1950	782	5	407	375	433	269	80	44	47 4	54 0	145 0
	1949	822	6	442	380	391	349	84	44	41 2	51 6	115 0
Public Services	1951	6,133		3,252	2,881	3,458	654	2,469	43	62 5	88 0	159 9
	1950	6,869	45	2,681	4,188	4,771	1,229	869	44	50 5	53 3	120 6
	1949	6,748	46	2,565	4,183	4,870	1,054	824	45	41 2	43 4	120 0
Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	1951	552		430	122	346	80	126	43	44 9	67 9	106 10
	1950	1,684	11	737	947	558	363	763	42½	38 3	56 2	126 0
	1949	1,853	12	451	1,402	1,053	624	176	43½	39 6	52 0	110 0
TOTAL	1951	34,637		4,282	30,355	24,872	6,088	3,677	...	...	...	...
	1950	36,513	238	5,756	30,757	28,229	5,415	2,869	...	...	...	...
	1949	33,955	230	4,557	29,398	25,692	5,583	2,680	...	...	...	...

Table 34

NUMBERS EMPLOYED, HOURS AND WAGES: NORTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1951

	Year	Estimated Wage-Earners Employed							Average hours worked per week	Monthly Wages		
		Total	Wage-earners per 1,000 adult males	Casual and Seasonal Employment	Employed throughout the year	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled		Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
PUBLIC SERVICES										s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adamawa	1951	396	5·1	195	201	284	23	89	44	28 0	58 6	117 0
											84 6	169 0
Benue	1951	12		—	12	3	4	5	...	42 2	67 6	112 6
Bornu	1951	180	0·1	163	17	170	10	—	43	32 6	73 0	—
Adamawa	1950	423	5·5	254	169	325	29	69	44	26 0	32 6	117 0
										34 8	52 0	169 0
Benue	1950	12	4·0	—	12	3	6	3	...	35 0	60 0	120 0
Bornu	1950	181	3·4	154	27	177	4	—	43	32 0	73 0	—
OTHER INDUSTRIES												
Adamawa	1951	58	0·7	—	58	26	32	—	38—46	30s.—36s.	45s.—85s.	—
Benue	1951	3		—	3	—	3	—	...	—	...	—
Bornu	1951	77	—	55	22	72	5	—	42—46	32s. 6d.	45s.—70s.	—
Adamawa	1950	38	0·5	—	38	12	26	—	...	...	...	...
Benue	1950	8	0·3	—	8	—	8	—	...	...	...	...
Bornu	1950	78	1·5	60	18	71	7	—	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, Northern Areas ...	1951	726		413	313	555	77	94	...	...	...	...
	1950	740	5·6	468	272	588	80	72	...	...	...	...
	1949	660	4·8	350	310	436	114	110	...	...	...	...

Table 35

HOUSING, TRADE UNIONS, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND ACCIDENTS, CAMEROONS AND BAMENDA PROVINCES, 1948 TO 1951

Industry	Year	Housing	Trade Unions		Industrial Relations			Accidents		
		Employees provided with housing	Number	Membership	Disputes	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost	Fatal	Non-fatal	Number of persons receiving compensation
Agriculture	1951	19,101	2	24,651	2	722	3,306	13	507	91
	1950	21,465	5	21,250	3	1,485	10,780	8	152	—
	1949	21,268	2	19,695	5	18,650	634,129	17	108	97
	1948	6,972	2	16,998	1	200	100	14	61	25
Transport, Trade and Industry	1951	30	1	61	1	18	270	1	1	1
	1950	33	2	420	2	603	1,726	—	—	—
	1949	36	2	985	—	—	—	—	7	—
	1948	20	—	—	2	319	638	—	1	1
Domestic and Personal	1951	1,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1950	1,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1949	835	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1948	750	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and Forest Products	1951	133	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1
	1950	250	—	—	1	20	40	—	—	—
	1949	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
	1948	304	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Public Service...	1951	854	3	606	1	120	480	4	15	1
	1950	705	4	330	1	840	1,680	3	—	—
	1949	613	3	366	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1948	541	3	318	2	1,385	11,055	—	1	1
TOTAL, including others (*a*) ...	1951	21,203	6	25,318	4	860	4,056	20	528	94
	1950	24,214	11	22,000	7	2,948	14,226	11	152	—
	1949	23,469	8	21,066	5	18,650	634,129	18	124	99
	1948	8,900	6	17,351	5	1,904	11,793	16	63	29

(*a*) Including persons in other industries; of these 313, 327, 701 and 25 had housing provided in 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 respectively. One person was fatally injured in 1951, and one in 1949. Compensation was paid in 1949.

There was no Trade Union functioning in the Northern Areas. No employees in these areas were provided with housing. There were no industrial disputes or accidents.

XI. COST OF LIVING

No family budget studies or general surveys of the cost of living have been carried out during the year. The Labour Officer, Buea, maintained records as far as possible of the prices of foodstuffs in Victoria, Buea and Tiko. As the Tiko prices were only collected during 4 of the 12 months of 1951, they are omitted this year.

Table 36A

RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS IN VICTORIA, 1950 AND 1951

Commodity	*Unit of quantity*	*Approximate equivalent of African measures*	1951												1951 *Average*	1950 *Average*
			Jan.	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*		
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef, boneless ...	1 lb.		2 3	1 6	3 3	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 8	2 6	2 6	2 6	3 4	3 5	2 4½	1 5
Fish, dry	1 lb.		3 10	3 3	3 6	3 5	4 2	5 0	5 2	4 3	4 9	5 4	5 2	4 8	4 6½	3 6½
Fish, fresh... ...	1 lb.		2 2	2 2	2 9	1 9	4 1	1 4	—	3 0	—	—	2 10½	3 8	2 4½	2 3
Eggs	½ dozen		2 0	2 0	2 4	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 2	2 0½	2 4
Farina	cig. cup	6 ozs.	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Yams, medium ...	bundle of 3		5 10	6 0	6 4	6 0	—	6 6	6 6	8 4	7 6	7 6	7 0	8 2	6 3½	7 5½
Coco-yams, medium	dozen		1 0	10	1 0	1 0	1 5	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 9	2 0	1 10	1 1	1 5½	1 4
Rice	cig. cup(1)	8½ ozs.	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	4	4	5	4½	4
Beans	cig. cup	8 ozs.	2½	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3½	2½
Bread	4 oz. loaf															
Palm oil	gin bottle	1½ lbs.	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 1	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 1	11½
Greens	bunch		1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1½	2	2	1	1¼	¾
Okro	1 lb.		1 0	9	7	6	1 0	1 4	4	6	1 2	9	1 1	9	9¾	6
Melonseed... ...	cig. cup	6 ozs.	4	4	6	5	6	6	6	7	6	4	5	6	5½	4¼
Onions, medium ...	½ dozen		1 6	2 0	1 10	1 6	1 10	1 9	1 5	2 1	1 0	1 0	1 9	1 8	1 7½	2 0½
Pepper	cig. cup	3½ ozs.	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3½	3
Salt...	cig. cup	8½ ozs.	1	1	1½	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	2¼	1
Tomatoes	1 lb.		1 6	5	8	2 0	1 3	1 0	11	—	—	10	1 5	1 6	1 3½	10
Bananas	dozen		4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3½	3½
Groundnuts ...	cig. cup	6 ozs.	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	3¼	3
Oranges	dozen		1 0	1 6	—	1 0	5	10	1 0	1 0	5	4	6	6	8½	5
Plantains	dozen		8	1 0	9	6	10	11	1 8	2 4	1 5	9	1 0	1 8	1 1½	1 1¼

(1) Round cigarette tin used as measure.

Table 36B

RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS IN BUEA, 1950 AND 1951

Commodity	*Unit of quantity*	*Approximate equivalent of African measures*	1951 *Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	1951 *Average*	1950 *Average* (*a*)
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef, boneless ...	1 lb.		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	2 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	1 9¼	1 1½
Fish, dry	1 lb.		4 0	3 6	3 9	2 9	3 0	3 9	4 0	3 6	4 6	5 6	4 0	4 0	3 10¼	4 0
Eggs	½ dozen		2 0	2 0	2 0	2 6	2 0	2 6	2 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 6	2 0	2 2	2 4
Farina	cig. cup	6 ozs.	1	1	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¼	1¼
Coco-yams, medium	dozen		9	6	7	11	10	1 9	1 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 2¼	1 3¼
Rice	cig. cup	8½ ozs.	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4¼	4¼
Beans	cig. cup	8 ozs.	2½	3	3	3	3	4	6	5	3	3	3	3	3½	3
Bread	4 oz. loaf															
Palm oil	gin bottle	1½ lbs.	1 4	1 2	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 6	1 8	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 4¼	1 4¼
Greens	bunch		1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Okro	1 lb.		1 2	9	9	9	6	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	1 0	9	10½	6¼
Melonseed... ...	cig. cup	6 ozs.	5	6	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5¼	4¼
Onions, medium ...	½ dozen		1 6	1 6	1 3	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 6	1 0	2 6	2 3	3 0	2 0	1 10¼	2 5¼
Pepper	cig. cup	3½ ozs.	4	6	2	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	6	4	4¼	3¼
Salt...	cig. cup	8½ ozs.	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	3	2¼	1¼
Tomatoes	1 lb.		1 3	1 0	7	1 0	9	9	—	—	—	—	1 6	1 0	1 1¼	10¼
Bananas	dozen		3	3	3	4	4	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	3¼	2¼
Groundnuts ...	cig. cup	6 ozs.	2	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	3¼	3¼
Oranges	dozen		—	—	—	6	—	6	6	6	6	3	4	—	5¼	5
Plantains	dozen		6	3	1 2	11	1 0	1 0	1 0	7	9	1 3	9	8	9¼	1 2

(*a*) Average of last six months only.

XII. PUBLIC HEALTH

Table 37

MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY 1950 AND 1951

	Government		*Other Institutions*		*Male*		*Female*		*Expatriate*		*African*		*Total*		
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
Registered Physicians and Surgeons ...	7	7	8	8	15	15	—	—	13	13	2	2	9	15	15
Assistant Medical Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Health Superintendent	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1
Medical Field Superintendent	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Sleeping Sickness Superintendent ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nursing Sisters	2	2	15	16	—	—	17	18	17	18	—	—	7	17	18
Qualified Nurses	52	50	5	—	43	42	14	8	—	—	57	50	47	57	50
Nurses in Training	—	24	—	—	—	8	—	16	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Licensed Midwives	5	5	6	9	—	—	11	12	—	—	11	12	4	11	24
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers ...	6	7	32	33	38	40	—	—	—	—	38	40	26	38	40
Laboratory Assistants	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2
Pharmacists	6	8	3	1	9	9	—	—	1	1	8	8	9	9	9
Dispensary Attendants and Dressers ...	57	52	176	188	233	234	—	6	—	—	233	240	140	233	240
Health Attendants...	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Vaccinators	—	3	9	11	6	11	3	3	—	—	9	14	1	9	14
Leper Camp Attendants	—	—	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3	2

Table 38

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951(*a*)

	Cameroons and Bamenda	*Trust Territory in*		*Total*	
		Adamawa	*Bornu*	1951	1950
Hospitals:					
Government	7	—	—	7	5
Cameroons Development Corporation	5	—	—	5	5
Missions	1	—	—	1	1
United Africa Company	2	—	—	2	—
TOTAL	15	—	—	15	11
Maternity Homes: Missions ...	6	1	—	7	4
Rural Clinics: Government... ...	6	—	—	6	—
Dispensaries:					
Government	1	—	—	1	1
Native Administrations	20	6	7	33	32
Cameroons Development Corporation	30	—	—	30	23
Missions	6	3	—	9	...
TOTAL	57	9	7	73	...
Leprosy Centres:					
Native Authorities	1	—	—	1	2
Missions	—	—	1	1	2
TOTAL	1	—	1	2	4
Medical Field Unit	1	—	—	1	1
Sleeping Sickness Treatment Team ...	1	—	—	1	—

(*a*) There are no medical institutions in the Trust Territory area of Benue Province. Institutions serving the Northern Areas but situated outside Trust Territory are not included, nor are the Medical Field Units which operate partly in the Northern Areas.

Table 39

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, 1950 AND 1951

	Cameroons and Bamenda	*Trust Territory in*			*Total*	
		(*a*) *Adamawa*	(*a*) *Benue*	(*a*) *Bornu*	1951	1950
Government hospitals	383	7	2	1	393	383
Native Administration hospitals	—	—	—	4	4	4
Cameroons Development Corporation hospitals and dispensaries	273	—	—	—	273	318
Mission hospitals	44	20	2	—	66	82
Mission maternity homes ...	44	4	—	—	48	60
United Africa Company ...	24	—	—	—	24	—
TOTAL	768	31	4	5	808	847

(*a*) Estimated number of beds available for Cameroons patients in hospitals outside Trust Territory in 1950. Later estimates are not available. The total number of hospital beds in these provinces are:—Adamawa, 150; Benue, 191; Bornu, 203.

Table 40

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AT INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 AND 1951(*a*)

	Cameroons and Bamenda	*Trust Territory in*		*Total*	
		(*b*) *Adamawa*	*Bornu*	1951	1950
In-patients:					
Government Hospitals ...	7,800	—	—	7,800	7,962
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals	7,000	—	—	7,000	6,569
Mission Hospitals	1,400	30	—	1,430	...
Total recorded	16,200	30	—	16,230	14,531
Out-patients at hospitals and Dispensaries:					
Government (*c*)	59,600	—	—	59,600	74,749
Native Administrations ...	61,400	44,000	60,000	164,400	100,199
Cameroons Development Corporation	56,400	—	—	56,400	27,000
Mission	17,000	8,000	—	25,000	2,239
Total recorded	194,400	52,000	60,000	307,400	204,187

(*a*) Excluding leper patients. Patients treated by Missions in the Southern Cameroons were not recorded in 1950.

(*b*) In addition it is estimated that some 650 Cameroonians were treated as in-patients at institutions in Adamawa outside Trust Territory, and some 12,000 as out-patients.

(*c*) Including 500 treated by the Health Visitor; 6,100 treated by the Medical Field Unit; and 1,700 treated by the Sleeping Sickness Treatment Team.

Table 41

EXPENDITURE ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

£ sterling

	Government (*a*)	*Native Authorities*	*Total*
1950–51	82,300	17,500	99,800
1949–50	52,000	13,500	65,500
1948–49	45,000	13,300	58,300
1947–48	32,500	8,400	40,900
1946–47	30,000	7,300	37,300

NOTE: (*a*) Including expenditure under the Development and Welfare plan.

XIII. EDUCATION

Table 42

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN TRUST TERRITORY

Government and Native Administration Expenditure	1951		*Trust Territory*		
	Cameroons and Bamenda 1950–51	*Northern Areas* 1950–51	1950–51	1949–50 (*a*)	1948–49
	£	£	£	£	£
Education Officers' Salaries ...	6,100	1,200	7,300	5,000	3,383
Clerical Staff Salaries	900	200	1,100	1,000	1,095
Teachers' Salaries	18,600	6,800	25,400	25,700	21,021
Maintenance of Schools ...	5,100	6,000	11,100	10,900	6,538
Grants-in-aid, including Development and Welfare Grants	75,900	18,300	94,200	66,500	54,905
Administrative Expenditure ...	9,200	1,900	11,100	8,500	...
TOTAL	115,800	17,400	133,200	118,200	86,942(*b*)

(*a*) Revised. All figures are now for financial years.

(*b*) Incomplete estimate.

Table 43

GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949 TO 1951

Year	*Missionary Society*	*Primary Schools*	*Secondary Schools*	*Teacher Training Institutions*	*Total*
		£	£	£	£
1951	Basel Mission	14,500	4,600	3,400	22,500
	Cameroons Baptist Mission ...	3,800	—	—	3,800
	Roman Catholic Mission ...	21,000	5,800	3,200	30,000
	Sudan United Mission	200	—	—	200
	Church of the Brethren Mission	100	—	—	100
	TOTAL	39,600	10,400	6,600	56,600
1950	TOTAL	34,762	14,695	6,375	55,832
1949	TOTAL	24,258	12,523	9,116	45,897

Grants-in-Aid to Native Administration primary schools amounted to £10,400 in 1951.

Table 44

MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949 TO 1951

Denomination	*Number of Missionaries by Nationality*, 1951								*Total*		
	Swiss	*British*	*U.S.A.*	*Dutch*	*Australian*	*Italian*	*Irish*	*Danish*	1951	1950	1949
Cameroons Baptist Mission	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	5
Roman Catholic Mission	—	11	—	23	1	3	4	—	42	43	42
Sudan United Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Church of the Brethren	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Basel Mission ...	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	16
TOTAL ...	14	12	11	23	1	3	4	1	69	61	67

Table 45

NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND ENROLMENT, 1948 TO 1950

Area	*Year*	*Estimated number of school-age children*	*School enrolment**	*School enrolment as percentage of school-age population*
Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	1951	121,000	29,590	24·5
	1950	122,000	28,864	23·8
	1949	118,000	26,313	22·2
	1948	122,000	23,908	19·6
Trust Territory in:—				
Adamawa Province	1951	77,000	1,220	1·6
Bornu Province...	1951	60,000	820	1·4
Benue Province	1951	3,000	60	2·0
Total, Northern Areas	1951	140,000	2,100	1·5
	1950	141,000	1,837	1·3
	1949	140,000	1,422	1·0
	1948	135,000	1,357	1·0
Total, Trust Territory	1951	261,000	31,690	12·1
	1950	263,000	30,701	11·7
	1949	258,000	27,735	10·7
	1948	257,000	25,265	9·8

* Excluding enrolment in Infant Vernacular Schools in the Southern Provinces with a reported enrolment of approximately 1,000 pupils in 1951. Accurate figures are difficult to obtain, and they are one-class schools whose purpose is largely evangelical.

Table 46

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, 1949 TO 1951 (*a*)

Stage	Year	Government and Native Administration				Voluntary Agencies								All Schools				
						Aided				Unaided								
		Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	Total Trust Territory
Vernacular and Primary.	1951	30	10	16	1	152	3	—	—	84	6	—	—	266	19	16	1	302
	1950	32	10	15	1	148	3	—	—	83	4	—	—	263	17	15	1	296
	1949	32	7	13	1	141	3	—	—	86	4	—	—	259	14	13	1	287
Secondary ...	1951	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	1950	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	1949	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Teacher Training.	1951	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	7
	1950	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6
	1949	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6
Post-School, Vocational and Industrial.	1951	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1951	31	12	16	1	158	3	—	—	85	6	—	—	274	21	16	1	312
	1950	33	11	15	1	154	3	—	—	83	4	—	—	270	18	15	1	304
	1949	33	8	13	1	147	3	—	—	86	4	—	—	266	15	13	1	295

(*a*) Excluding Infant Vernacular Schools in the Southern Provinces, numbering 49 in 1951, which are conducted by Missions and are not in receipt of grants. These are being absorbed into existing Primary Schools. In addition there are 5 Government Domestic Science Centres attended by primary schoolgirls and also by adult women.

Table 47

NUMBER OF PUPILS, 1949 TO 1951

Stage	Year	Government and Native Administration				Voluntary Agencies						All Schools				
						Aided			Unaided							
		Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa	Bornu and Benue	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa	Bornu and Benue	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	Total in Trust Territory
Vernacular and Primary.	1951	4,810	790	820	50	20,780	200	—	3,370	200	—	28,960	1,190	820	50	31,020
	1950	5,013	687	747	46	19,355	171	—	3,955	167	—	28,333	1,025	747	46	30,151
	1949	5,048	551	679	33	16,833	103	—	3,917	46	—	25,798	700	679	33	27,210
Secondary ...	1951	—	2	—	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	320	2	—	—	320
	1950	—	2	—	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	260	2	—	—	260
	1949	—	2	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	237	2	—	—	239
Teacher Training.	1951	80	30	—	—	210	—	—	20	—	—	310	30	—	—	340
	1950	70	15	—	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	269	15	—	—	284
	1949	70	6	—	—	208	—	—	—	—	—	278	6	—	—	284
Post-School, Vocational and Industrial.	1951	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	1950	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	1949	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
TOTAL ...	1951	4,890	820	820	50	21,310	200	—	3,390	200	—	29,590	1,220	820	50	32,680
	1950	5,083	706	747	46	19,816	171	—	3,955	167	—	28,864	1,044	747	46	30,701
	1949	5,118	561	679	33	17,278	103	—	3,917	46	—	26,313	710	679	33	27,735

Table 48

NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Schools (*a*)	Year	Sex	*Government and Native Administration*				*Voluntary Agencies*						*All Schools*				
							Aided			*Unaided*							
			Cameroons and Bamenda	*Adamawa*	*Bornu*	*Benue*	*Cameroons and Bamenda*	*Adamawa*	*Bornu and Benue*	*Cameroons and Bamenda*	*Adamawa*	*Bornu and Benue*	*Cameroons and Bamenda*	*Adamawa*	*Bornu*	*Benue*	*Total*
Vernacular and Primary.	1951	*Male*	158	35	58	2	670	10	—	128	14	—	956	59	58	2	1,075
		Female	32	3	4	—	70	2	—	2	—	—	105	5	4	—	114
Secondary ...	1951	*Male*	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teacher Training.	1951	*Male*	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20	3	—	—	23
		Female	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Vocational ...	1951	*Male*	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
TOTAL ...	1951	Total	196 (*b*)	43	62	2	758	12	—	131	14	—	1,104	69	62	2	1,237
	1950	Total	217 (*b*)	36	56	2	698	13	—	227	7	—	1,142	56	56	2	1,256
	1949	Total	289	30	44	2	588	13	—	255	4	—	1,117	62	44	2	1,225
	1948	Total	296	...	...	...	326	...	...	496	...	...	1,118	...	...	...	...

(*a*) There are no post-school-age Schools or Teachers in Trust Territory.
(*b*) Primary school teachers undergoing training at Teacher Training Centres are excluded from the 1950 and 1951 figures; they were included previously.

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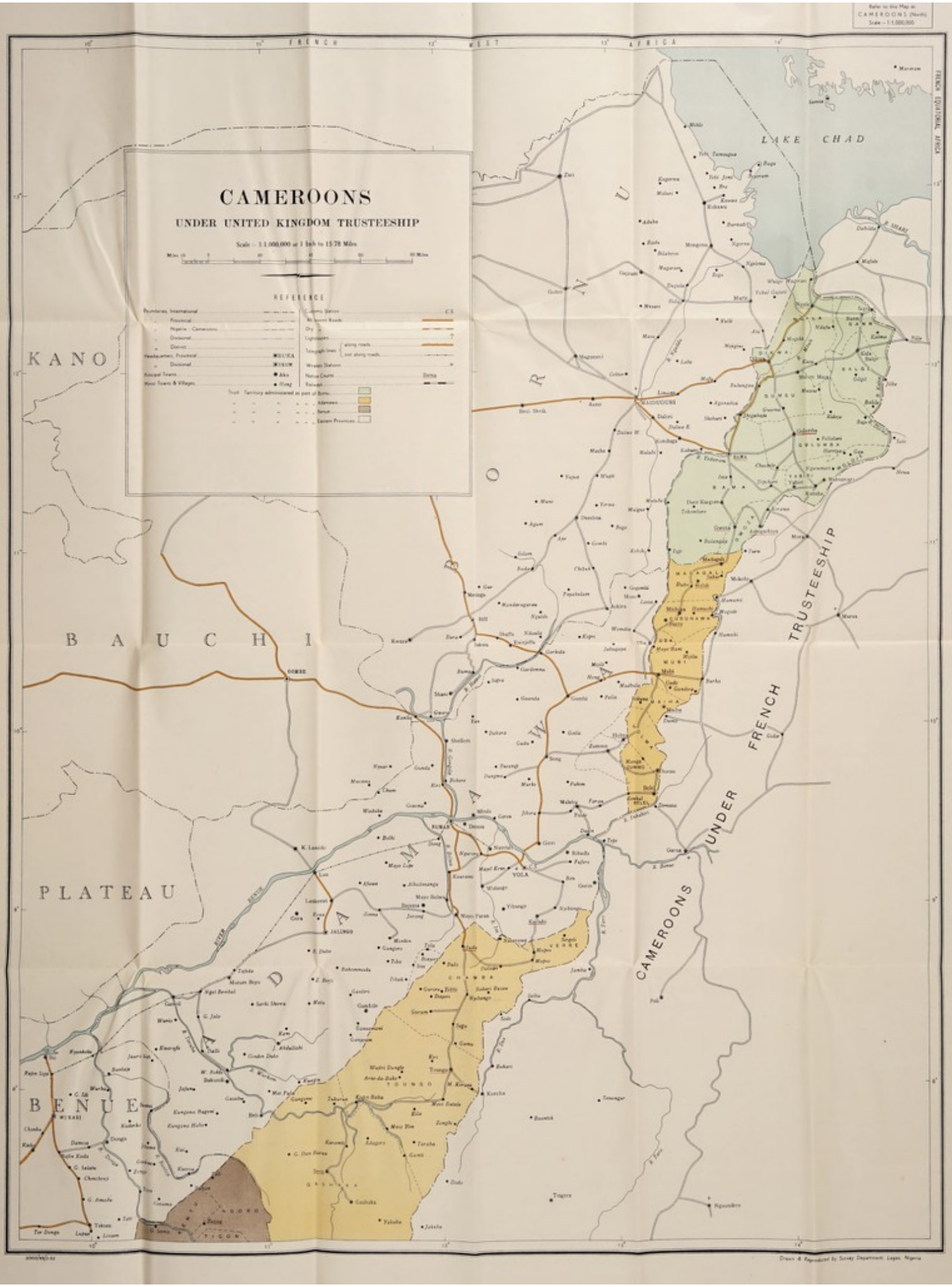
CAMEROONS
UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP
Scale :- 1:1,000,000 at 1 Inch to 15.78 Miles
REFERENCE
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
LAKE CHAD
KANO
BAUCHI
PLATEAU
BENUE
BORNU
ADAMAWA
CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH TRUSTEESHIP
Drawn & Reproduced by Survey Department, Lagos, Nigeria

Refer to this Map as
CAMEROONS
Scale:- 1:2,000,000

CAMEROONS

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

SCALE, 1:2,000,000 OR 1 INCH TO 31·56 MILES

MILES 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 MILES

REFERENCE

Boundaries International		Customs Stations	C.S.
" Provincial		Roads, All Season	
" Nigeria - Cameroons		" Dry "	
" Divisional		Light Houses	
" District		Telegraph Lines: Along Roads	
Headquarters Provincial	(BUEA	Not Along Roads	
" Divisional	(IKOM	Wireless Stations	
Principal Towns	Ako	Native Courts	Ngala
Minor Towns & Villages	Kila	Railways	

Trustee Territory administered as part of Borno
" " " " " " Adamawa
" " " " " " Benue
" " " " " " Eastern Region

LAKE CHAD

FRENCH TRUSTEESHIP UNDER CAMEROONS

FERNANDO PO (Sp.)

Drawn & Reproduced by Survey Dept., Lagos, Nigeria.

Refer to this Map as
CAMEROONS (South)
Scale :- 1:1,000,000.

BENUE
OGOJA
ADAMAWA
GASHAKA
MAMBILA
TIGON
NDORO
MBEMBE
NKAMBE
FUNGOM
WUM
BAMENDA
AGHEM
ASSUMBO
MBULU
TAKAMANDA
KEMBONG
MAMFE
BANYANG
BANGWA
MOGAMAW
BIMA
BASSOSSI
KUMBA
NORTHERN BAKUNDU
EASTERN AREA
NGOLO
BALUNDU BADIKU
BAKUNDU
BAMBUKO
BALONG
BUEA
VICTORIA
KUMBA CENTRAL
DUALA
CALABAR
ARCHIBONG
AKWA
FISHTOWNS
Sta Isabel
FERNANDO-PO
Mouth of the Cameroons
CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH TRUSTEESHIP
R. Benue
R. Gamana
R. Katsina Ala
R. Donga
R. Mbam
R. Mfi
R. Meme
R. Kwa
R. Mungo
R. Manyu
R. Ndian
R. Bimbia
Katsina Ala
Takum
Lupwe
Zenabe
Bissorula
Gwanda
Bama
Gahe
Attaka
Abong
Sabere
Ngurore
Mayo Dago
Gembu
Mbanga
Tamnya
Tessa
Furu
Badji
Nwar
Munka
Gayama
Esu
Jua
Fungom
Bafin
Benakoma
Besimbi
Benabenga
Ayeka
Tinta
Mubaga
Bamandum II
Bamandum
Ngomi
Menka
Ndek
Tadig
Bafeita
Tedja
Widekum
Batibo
Nsanakang
Ikom
Obudu
Northern
Eastern
Western
Boundary between
Nsadup
Banara
Oban
Ndian
Toko
Ndoe
Nyandong
Ekangte
Muambong
Nkongsamba
Mundame
Yabazi
Bambe
Illoani
Mbonge
Kotto
Mundeck
Njoke
Mpundu
Debundscha
Bonjongo
Victoria
Bimbia
Idenau
Bamusso
Bibundi
Bettika
Tiko
Mongo
Edea
Nyasoso
Tombel
Mbonge
Kombone
Nyan
Nkiko
Mbo
Ebumba
Hwanyopa
Dschang
Bafang
Bafusam
Fumban
Ngambe
Tschati
Atgbong
Bakebe
Tali
Fetok
Fetobe
Akak
Bakolo
Kembong
Inokum
Ayumok
Mfum
Mungo Ndor
Ndor
Nyandong
Ekangte
Bafun
Kombone
Nyasoso
Ngutschi
Ndom
Tombel
Mbonge
Kotto
Mundame
Njoke
Mpundu
Bambe
Yabazi
Muambong
Nkongsamba
Bafang
Bafusam
Dschang

Refer to this Map as
CAMEROONS
Scale - 1:2,000,000

CAMEROONS

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

SCALE - 1:2,000,000 OR 1 INCH TO 31·54 MILES

MILES 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 MILES

REFERENCE

Boundaries International	Customs Stations C.S.
" Provincial	Roads, All Seasons
" Nigeria - Cameroons	" Dry
" Divisional	Light Houses
" District	Telegraph Lines: Along Roads / Not Along Roads
Headquarters Provincial MBUBA	Wireless Stations
" Divisional MIKOM	Native Courts Ngala
Principal Towns Aba	Railways
Minor Towns & Villages Kila	

Trust Territory administered as part of Terms
" " " " " " Adamawa
" " " " " " Benue
" " " " " " Eastern Region

10° FRENCH 11° WEST 12° AFRICA 13° 14°

FR. EQUATORIAL AFRICA

NIGERIA

CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH TRUSTEESHIP

LAKE CHAD

BORNU

BAUCHI

PLATEAU

BENUE

CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH TRUSTEESHIP

CAMEROONS

CALABAR

OGOJA

FERNANDO PO 9° (To.)

3000/104/3-52

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946).

FOR THE YEAR

1951.

Head Office :

BOTA, VICTORIA.

CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP.

MEMBERS OF CORPORATION :

F. E. V. SMITH, C.M.G. (Commissioner on Special Duty), *Chairman.*

CHIEF J. MANGA WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY, NIGERIA GOVERNMENT (*ex-officio*).

W. J. C. RICHARDS.

G. G. R. SHARP, O.B.E.

A. H. YOUNG, C.B.E.

E. K. MARTIN.

DR. E. M. L. ENDELEY.

SIR R. T. STONEHAM, K.B.E.

Acting Secretary :

J. A. HAILWOOD.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

FOR THE YEAR 1951.

I. General.

The year 1951, the fifth year of the Corporation's existence, provided a wide expansion in many fields and in spite of the serious damage from tornadoes during the earlier part of the year, proved to be a successful year from the financial point of view.

The steady recruitment and training of staff coupled with rehabilitation of installations and services over the previous four years, although far from complete, permitted much wider launching of developments and new schemes of works and services than had been possible hitherto. Coupled with this was the settlement during 1949 and 1950 of some of the Corporation's financial problems relating to capital expenditure and this justified the Corporation in pursuing a bolder policy. While this expansion will undoubtedly continue at an ever-increasing rate in the future, there will nevertheless have to be some reconsideration of the actual programme of capital works since costs have now risen by about 40 per cent. since 1949 and will inevitably increase further with the continually increasing costs of imported materials and rates of freight.

In spite of the serious crop damage from tornadoes in the late winter months, 1951 nevertheless proved a successful year although revenues would have been at least £300,000 higher had it been a hurricane-free season. The shortfall in banana income was partially offset by higher prices received for palm oil and kernels and the very high market prices which were obtained for rubber during most of the year. While a further increase in palm oil and kernel prices is expected in 1952, the rubber market is now falling rapidly and so far it has not been possible to persuade the Ministry of Food to increase the fresh banana price for 1952, which has now remained static for the past two years and is still only the same as that paid in 1947. The outlook, therefore, for 1952, while not an unhappy one does suggest nevertheless that while profits may be sustained as a result of the expansion of acreage, the profit per unit will probably be considerably less as the result of higher costs without compensating increases in the prices for produce.

The details of developments are given elsewhere in the Report but a fair overall indication of accomplishments may be obtained from the accounts which show an expenditure of £370,894 for improvements

completed during the year, £38,251 for additions to the fleet of vehicles and £256,271 for work in progress ; stocks of stores have risen during the year from £367,231 to £548,770 in anticipation of the continued developments.

The agricultural developments have included 2,467 acres of new bananas and the rehabilitation of nearly 1,400 acres of old plantings at outlying Estates. Four hundred and ninety-one acres of new palms have been planted with a further target of 620 acres for 1952. Six hundred and fifty-five acres of new rubber plantings were established during 1951 and preliminary work in connection with a continuation of this programme in 1952 is already in hand.

The principal capital works programme has continued to relate to housing, of which the major developments have been in the construction of two new labour villages at Tiko and Bota with additions to Senior Service housing at both places to meet essential staff increases. The contract for the provision over two and half years of 2,000 rooms at each place of new and up-to-date houses has progressed rapidly. Other buildings either completed or in progress are additions to the Tiko Hospital, the provision of a large and modern school building at Bota and a Community Hall, Workers' Shops and a 90-bed Hospital, also at Bota, to complete the range of amenities desired in the new labour village.

The oil mills have all had installations of some new machinery while the replacement of the out-of-date machinery in the Bota mill with a fully up-to-date plant including new boilers is now well advanced and should be in operation by 1952.

At the out-stations many new improvements have been made and work has begun on the re-opening of the important though remote Estates at Tombel, Meme River and Boa.

Railway and marine improvements have continued and included the purchase of a considerable range of rolling stock and locomotives and the ordering of new marine craft. With the development of the more outlying Estates a large increase in the fleet of road vehicles has been necessary and a still further increase has been provided for in 1952. To meet this the Moliwe Garage has been rebuilt and re-equipped, while work is in hand to establish a subsidiary workshop with a good range of equipment to deal with motor vehicles at Tombel. Other subsidiary motor transport workshops at outlying stations are under consideration.

Expansion of operations has necessitated increases in staff and the Junior Service and Labour Force have risen by nearly 4,000 during the year, requiring the erection of a good deal of temporary housing.

The welfare work of the Corporation has expanded rapidly during the year, particularly in the provision of community halls and the organising of methods under which these halls are used to best advantage. Educational work has shown a considerable expansion, the most noteworthy of which is the new school at Bota, but several other minor schools have been erected and assistance offered to the Native Authority to improve its schools where the children of Corporation employees are

educated. Arrangements are being made with certain voluntary agencies for the erection of schools on Corporation property for the extension of primary education in those areas where it is not at present available. Adult education has still further expanded and continuation classes are now being established to provide for those who have passed through the elementary literacy classes.

In the field of sport the Welfare Division has had greatest success in expanding the interest in Association football and athletics. Competitions have also been arranged between teams of tribal dancers.

Progress has been made in the reorganisation of the African Personnel Division and the relationship with the Cameroons Development Corporation's Workers' Union has continued to be pleasant and constructive.

An increase of 2d. per day* to all daily paid labour and the establishment of a minimum wage of 2s. per day plus a 6s. monthly bonus for regular attendance was put into effect in September, 1951.

The Corporation's Estates have been visited by many important persons during the course of the year and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Macpherson in the month of May visited the estates and carried out a number of functions connected with the establishment of the Bota Labour Housing Village. The interest shown by them has been a great encouragement to all concerned.

II. Membership.

The Membership of the Corporation remained unchanged with a full complement of Members as provided for under the Ordinance throughout the year.

Membership was:—

Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., Commissioner on Special Duty, (*Chairman*),

The Development Secretary, Nigeria Government.

Mr A. H. Young, C.B.E. (Director of Marketing and Exports, Nigeria Government).

Cameroons Members:—

Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E.

Mr. E. K. Martin.

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley.

Overseas Members:—

Mr. W. J. C. Richards (London).

Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, O.B.E. (Jamaica).

Member:—

Sir R. T. Stoneham, K.B.E., Director of Welfare and Social Services in the Corporation's Service.

* 3d. to the lowest-paid labour.

Mr. Sharp has intimated that he will not seek reappointment when his present membership expires in March, 1952, on account of pressure of other business. Mr. Sharp has been a Member of the Corporation almost since its inception and at considerable personal inconvenience has travelled from the West Indies annually in order to attend meetings and inspect the plantations in the Cameroons. The contributions which Mr. Sharp has given from his wide experience in determining agricultural and other policy have at all times been highly valued by Members of the Corporation and it is regretted that he will no longer be able to attend the meetings.

III. Meetings.

General Meetings of the Corporation were held as follows :—

20th February to 1st March, 1951.
21st to 24th May, 1951.
9th November, 1951.
26th to 28th November, 1951.

In addition to the regular General Meetings a series of special General Meetings were held in London on the 11th, 18th, 19th and 26th of July and the 8th August, 1951. A special meeting was also held in Lagos on the 10th and 11th September, 1951.

The Annual General Meeting, when the reports and accounts for the year 1950 were accepted, was held at the Head Office at Bota on the 8th June, 1951.

A number of less formal consultative meetings between Members of the Corporation readily available were held from time to time.

IV. Corporation Lands.

Negotiations with the Lands Department resulted in agreement in regard to forms of certificate of occupancy for those parcels of land occupied by the Corporation and which had been the subject of certificates of occupancy issued either to the former German occupants or the Custodian of Enemy Property. When these documents have been finally executed, it will then be possible for the overall agreement in regard to rentals and other matters relating to the Estates to be dealt with.

Certificates of occupancy in respect of a wharf site near the Mungo River Falls and a further small parcel of land in the same area were issued and executed in December, 1951.

V. General Organisation.

As a result of the impending retirement of the Chairman, who has undertaken the executive and managerial work during the past three years, careful consideration was given to the question of senior administration staff and it was decided to proceed with the appointment of a General Manager of suitable experience and a Secretary so that the head office organisation might be adequate to carry on the work of the Corporation with a Chairman not resident in the Cameroons.

The Headquarters Accounts Office was transferred from Buea to Bota in October, 1951, with resulting increased efficiency and saving of time.

VI. Agricultural Activities.

The Corporation's immediate agricultural policy continues as a concentration on the development of bananas, rubber and oil palms but including investigations and tests of certain other crops. There has been some move towards the development of a scientific and research section of the Corporation's activities, but facilities and staff are not yet available for the setting up of such a division on the lines desired. It is regarded, however, as a matter of considerable importance and high priority.

Summaries of crop acreages are given in an appendix to this Report covering the developments of the individual Estates under the Corporation's control.

(i) *Bananas.*—Once more the banana cultivations were seriously damaged by windstorms early in the year and the losses so sustained were increased by a prolonged and serious drought. As a result there was a shortfall in production of nearly one million stems as compared with the original estimate, the most serious losses taking place in the Bota West Coast areas.

The quality of the fruit was considerably affected as the result of the prolonged drought with a consequential reduction during part of the year of the average weight per count bunch. Recovery from the tornado damage was slower than normal but production during the earlier months of 1952 is expected nevertheless to be above the original estimate (this unfortunately was affected by a further serious tornado in February, 1952). The overall export target for the Cameroons of seven million stems for 1951 was not attained, the total export being only 5,773,208 stems.

Planting is continuing with the object of attaining a target of eight million stems for export in 1952. With this end in view, a total of 2,467 additional acres were planted, 983 in the Ekona area, 600 in the Tiko area and 884 in the Bota West Coast area. Plans have been made for further developments to take place at the outlying areas in 1952 when a further 2,480 acres will be brought under cultivation, consisting of approximately 1,000 acres in the Meme River area, 500 acres at Boa, 100 acres in the Ekona area, 430 acres in the Tiko area and 250 acres in the Bota West Coast area and 200 acres of new planting at Tombel.

There still exists a large acreage of old bananas in the Tombel area and steps are now being taken to rehabilitate these and to convert the fruit into dried bananas as a temporary measure. A contract has been given for the opening of a road from Tombel to the Mungo River Falls and the building of a ramp wharf at a suitable site on the Mungo River. This will allow of bananas being exported from Tombel by river transport to Tiko for a period of about six months in the year. The potentialities of Tombel Estate for bananas are enormous as it is one of the most fertile areas under the Corporation's control.

The reopening of the Meme River/Boa area will also make a large contribution to the Corporation's banana output and while only 1,500 acres will be planted in this area during 1952, the developments will be accelerated in the succeeding years and in due course it is hoped that the fruit will be shipped by lighterage to vessels anchored in Rio del Rey.

The opening up of the outlying estates will not only increase production but will also allow of sections to be fallowed and soils regenerated in the Tiko area. It is expected that with the wider geographical distribution of production there will be a corresponding insurance against serious interruption of banana shipments as a result of localised tornado damage which is an annual occurrence.

The whole of the exportable surplus of bananas in the Cameroons was sold under contract to the Ministry of Food and adequate shipping was provided by Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited. Negotiations are in hand for a similar contract for 1952.

The production of dried bananas at Tombel Estate has increased and the product has been well received in the United Kingdom. The preparation of this commodity will continue at that estate as even when the road and wharf have been erected it will only be possible to export green bananas for six months of the year.

The use of nitrogenous fertilisers on the banana cultivations generally has continued and thanks are due to the Department of Commerce and Industries for the assistance rendered in obtaining supplies of these important fertilisers.

(ii) *Oil Palms.*—Improvements have continued both in the field and in the factories on the old-established estates which have resulted in a substantial increase in production.

The output of oil for the year was 2,462·9 tons as compared with 2,077·3 tons for 1950 and 1,321·6 tons in 1947. The production of palm kernels was 1,264·9 tons as compared with 1,156·6 tons in 1950 and 788 tons in 1947.

Improvements have been made and additional machinery purchased for all of the oil mills and work has commenced on the installation of a completely new set of machinery at Bota together with new boilers. It is confidently expected that as a result of these improvements better extraction will be obtained during 1952 with a consequential increase in the output of oil.

With the exception of that sold as food to employees all oil has been sold to the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board. The high-grade oil has been shipped to the United Kingdom in drums and the relatively small amount of technical oil shipped to Calabar.

Negotiations have taken place with the Department of Marketing and Exports and the Elder Dempster Lines for the provision under charter of a 200-ton capacity Palm Oil Barge to be stationed at Bota so that shipments of oil may be made in bulk throughout the year. Some shipments have already been made in bulk by decanting of oil into ships' tanks while the vessels are at anchor in Victoria Bay. This, however, is not entirely satisfactory as at certain times of the year prevailing temperatures are too low to keep the oil in a sufficiently liquid condition. The provision of the barge should make great improvements in the expeditious handling of oil.

Discussions are also taking place with the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board with a view to the installation of bulk oil tanks at Bota

Wharf which will permit of the rapid handling of oil in bulk via the barge at frequent intervals.

The work of palms breeding and the establishment of nurseries for hybrid palms seedlings has continued and been expanded. The Idenau nursery continues to be used for the supply of seedlings in connection with the 4,500-acre new plantation scheme covering Idenau and a section in the western part of Bibundi Estate. Progress with planting, however, has been slow as the result of root disease in the seedlings which has been the subject of scientific investigation both in the Cameroons and by the kindness of Dr. J. Goodey and others at the Rothamsted Station. A second nursery is in course of preparation at Limbe Farm at Bota in order to provide seedlings which will be used for replanting many of the palm areas in the vicinity of Bota.

(iii) *Rubber.*—With the improvement in the market price for rubber this activity has shown a substantial profit during the year after many years of either unprofitable or barely profitable results. The Corporation continues to have faith in rubber as a suitable crop for development in the Cameroons, where soils and climate are obviously favourable to the growth of this tree. New developments have continued on the basis of approximately 750 acres of new plantings per annum and consideration is being given to increasing the rate of this expansion by at least 100 per cent. as soon as staff and labour are available. The new clones imported from the East are being developed and substantial quantities of budwood are now available for use in the new plantings. It is yet too early to state which of these varieties will provide the best results.

Further factory improvements were continued during the year and arrangements were made for the tapping of certain areas in Moliwe and N'Sonne Moliwe Estates, from which the latex was transferred to the Tiko factory.

Production for the year was 1,606 tons as compared with 1,324 tons in 1950 and 925 tons in 1949. As soon as the young rubber plantations come into tapping the annual production will rise rapidly.

It is gratifying to know that the Corporation's mark is now well known and respected in the United Kingdom and as a result of this it has been possible to sell a considerable portion of the output while still afloat.

The rubber estates were visited twice during the year by the visiting agent who advises the Corporation on rubber planting.

(iv) *Cocoa.*—The yields from the old rehabilitated cocoa cultivations at Mukonje and Tombel have continued to be most disappointing. As a result it was decided to abandon the cocoa on Mukonje Estate and to replace this with new rubber plantings. The Corporation has not yet finally decided on its future action connected with cocoa on the Tombel Estate.

Production fell to 186,480 lb. as compared with 194,000 lb. in 1950 and 256,000 lb. in 1949.

(v) *Other Crops.*—Experimental work in the propagation of pepper has continued and a decision has been taken to plant up blocks of this crop at various places on the Ekona/Meanja Estate. Difficulties arise, however, in choosing appropriate sites as water is an important factor in the satisfactory growth of this crop.

Enquiries continue in regard to the possibility of tea cultivation but a final decision cannot be made until the Government has decided the extent to which it is intended to make excisions from the estates for additional native farm land.

(vi) *Buea Farms.*—A good deal of reorganisation of the Buea Farms has taken place during 1951, and while this has not shown its full financial effects in view of considerable expenditure being required in improvements to fencing and pastures, the production has nevertheless risen very rapidly. Eight thousand four hundred and thirty-eight pounds of butter were produced during the year as compared with 4,800 lb. in 1950, 5,400 lb. in 1949 and 6,500 lb. in 1947. Milk has also risen to 24,870 gals. as compared with 15,272 gals. in 1950 and slightly over 19,000 gals. both in 1949 and 1948. Vegetable production has also increased.

These farms continue to be operated at a very substantial loss but with the betterments which have been made during 1951 and which are projected in 1952 a substantial improvement in the financial results is to be expected.

VII. Production.

There was a series of bad hurricanes at the end of January and beginning of February which were estimated to have destroyed over one and a half million banana trees on the Corporation's estates alone and the recovery was not as rapid as was originally expected on account of weather conditions. As a result the export was only slightly over five and three-quarter million stems against an original target figure of seven million and a revised estimate of six and a quarter million. The indications are, however, that the delayed recovery will show markedly in the exports for January, February and March, 1952.

In spite of the hurricanes the total exports have increased by approximately 1,100,000 stems of bananas and of this increase the Corporation has been responsible for nearly 1,000,000. All other commodities with the sole exception of cocoa have shown substantial increases and have made a corresponding increase in the Corporation's revenues. Comparative figures for production are as follows :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Bananas—Total for British Cameroons :					
Production .. stems	2,822,139	4,585,669	5,676,039	4,803,782	5,953,543
Shipment .. „	1,281,330	4,078,408	5,137,600	4,680,419	5,773,208
Cameroons Development Corporation Estates :					
Production .. stems	1,628,678	2,541,579	3,226,723	2,760,188	3,868,756
Shipment .. „	673,713	2,268,818	2,927,539	2,666,775	3,609,906
Dried Bananas .. lb.	1,366,286	417,492	112,224	28,252	573,216
Palm Oil .. .. tons	1,321	1,483	1,589	2,077	2,463
Palm Kernels .. .. „	788	842	666	1,157	1,265
Rubber .. .. „	1,314	1,335	925	1,324	1,606
Cocoa .. .. lb.	—	40,854	255,770	194,040	186,480
Tea .. .. .. „	26,208	1,738	—	—	—
Pepper .. .. „	2,240	2,977	4,943	2,260	3,360
Butter .. .. .. „	6,528	5,935	5,441	4,827	8,438
Milk .. .. .. gals.	15,590	19,205	19,238	15,272	24,870

VIII. Joint Activities with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.

The arrangements with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., have continued during the year and considerable improvements have been made in the Tiko Plain railway and the hospital facilities at Tiko, both of which are operated as joint accounts.

IX. Engineering.

The wider expansion of the development programme has thrown added burdens on the Engineering Division and it has not been possible at all times to maintain as high an establishment of specialised staff as is desired but in order to overcome some of the very essential work of the rehousing of labour and some other works it was decided to enter into contracts with Costain (West Africa) Limited. Efforts continued, however, to increase the establishment to bring it to a suitable level to deal with the wide range of engineering and construction problems which have to be faced.

(i) *Housing.*—The programme of erecting additional Senior Service houses at Bota and Tiko continued as departmental work and new houses were also built at Ekona. Revised plans of a simple form of Senior Service house were prepared and have proved to be relatively easy of construction, yet providing a comfortable and adequate quarter. The two schemes of permanent labour housing at Tiko and Bota continued under contract with Costain (West Africa) Limited and it is expected that these two contracts, amounting to 1,000 two-roomed houses and some 30 to 40 Intermediate Service houses, will be completed towards the end of 1952 or early in 1953. Plans are being prepared for a further permanent labour housing layout at Missellele to replace the remainder of the temporary housing on that Estate and that work is expected to be completed in 1952. Plans are also under consideration for the extension of permanent labour housing at Ekona and Mukonje.

(ii) *Social, Educational and Welfare Buildings.*—Work was virtually completed on the large school building at Bota and a contract discussed with Costain (West Africa) Limited for the building of a similar school at Tiko. Additional reading rooms were added to the community hall at Bota Middle Farm Village and a new small social hall designed to be erected at Central Bota for the use of the senior members of the Junior Service and the Intermediate Service staff. A Senior Service Club was erected at Bota adjoining the swimming pool. Work was commenced on a new workers' shop at Bota Village. Plans are in hand for similar facilities to be provided at Tiko in 1952. Minor school buildings of semi-permanent or temporary construction were erected at various camps and outlying estates and arrangements made for four permanent schools to be erected by Mission authorities.

(iii) *Medical Buildings.*—The work on the Bota hospital was almost completed during the year and two additional wards built at Tiko. Plans have been prepared for the completion of the Tiko hospital during 1952-53 as well as the hospital at Bota.

(iv) *Marine Works.*—Necessary repairs were carried out at Tiko Wharf in order to maintain the structure in a usable condition until a new wharf has been erected. Surveys were made and discussions took place with consulting engineers in regard to the building of a completely new wharf at Tiko, including additional transit shed facilities and a lighter wharf which can handle not only river traffic but cargoes loaded or unloaded by lighter from ships anchored in the Tiko Pool. Investigations showed that the original plan of rebuilding this wharf as a quay consisting of sheet piling with stone backfilling would not be possible and the later forms of designs under consideration are for use of concrete screw piling. The final design and the letting of the contract has yet to be decided but it is hopeo that work will commence during 1952. Maintenance and improvements were carried out at certain of the minor wharfs and quays, particularly at Bimbia, and a design prepared for the ramp wharf at Mungo River Falls in connection with the Tombel road. This work will be commenced early in 1952 under contract.

(v) *Civil Engineering.*—The relaying of the railway in heavy rail at Central Bota and the new marshalling yards in the vicinity of Tiko Wharf were completed and a considerable number of new items of railway rolling stock were brought into service and others ordered. Designs were prepared for certain types of standard railway bridges for estate use and a special suspension bridge for Idenau. Orders were placed for the steel necessary for these and deliveries had commenced of some of this steel towards the end of the year. Surveys were carried out by a French engineering company of the Tombel and Mungo Falls road and this work was given out to Costain (West Africa) Limited for commencement in October, 1951. It is hoped that it will be possible to use a portion of this road by June, 1952, but it will not be completed until the end of 1952 or early in 1953.

(vi) *Water Supplies.*—The new water supply and additional improvements at Missellele were completed during the year but it is now considered that additional filtration arrangements will be necessary on account of the quality of this water. The plant, pipe and water mains for the new water supplies for Bota and Tiko arrived towards the end of the year and plans are in preparation for the installation of both of these schemes during 1952. The importance of having adequate and properly treated water at both of these centres is a matter of the greatest urgency.

(vii) *Factories.*—New sterilising pots and other equipment were installed at Ekona and Moliwe oil mills and other improvements were in hand at Idenau oil mill. Work commenced on the installation of a completely new set of machinery and boiler at the Bota oil mill which is expected to be completed by May, 1952. Designs have been prepared for bulk palm oil tanks to be installed at Bota for the handling of the Corporation's output of palm oil in bulk.

Improvements were carried out at the Missellele rubber factory including the commencement of the building of new smokehouses and the re-erection of certain machinery, including the crêping battery. Improvements were also made in the Mukonje factory. Additional coagulating tanks and latex transportation tanks have been ordered for all estates.

(viii) *Motor Transport.*—With the extension of the Corporation's agricultural activities to the more outlying estates there has been a corresponding rapid extension of its fleet of motor vehicles which will be further increased in 1952. The Moliwe garage and motor workshop has therefore been completely rebuilt and is being equipped with up-to-date machinery as well as a comprehensive store system to cover the range of spare parts necessary to maintain the Corporation's fleet. Consideration is now being given to the establishment of subsidiary garages at Tombel, Ekona, Tiko and Bota to deal with routine maintenance and minor repairs as it is impossible to deal with the ever-increasing number of vehicles at one centre, neither is it economic to do so. Equipment was ordered and plans prepared for the first of the outstation workshops at Tombel.

(ix) *Electrical Engineering.*—Negotiations with the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria in connection with the future of supplies of electricity to the Corporation and the use of the Corporation's established hydro-electric stations continued but without any result. The power station at Bota, which has been equipped with three high-speed diesel generating plants, continued to supply electricity to the Corporation's activities in Bota and to the town of Victoria. The demands on this station, however, have increased beyond its capacity and as a result there have been some difficulties in maintaining the machines at a high level of efficiency. The hydro-electric power stations at Malele and at Leurmannfall on the Ekona Estate were completely overhauled during the year and put in a good state of efficiency although new parts will be required for the Leurmannfall generators. Improvements and rehabilitation were also carried out in connection with Bekili hydro-electric station at Mukonje Estate and this plant is now in a condition of first-class efficiency. Electric mains and other installations continued to be installed in Bota and Tiko and the wide range of small generating plants throughout the estates were serviced and maintained at a good standard of efficiency and output. New generating plant has been ordered for the Tombel workshops which are outside of the range of existing electricity supplies.

X. Marine.

The Marine Division, which controls all operations at both the Bota and Tiko Wharves as well as the handling of cargoes coastwise and up the rivers, has again shown a considerable increase in the volume of trade handled and it is apparent that still further additions will have to be made to the Corporation's fleet of power and dumb craft. The present fleet consists of 49 vessels, made up as follows :—

11 sea-going dumb lighters,
8 sea-going power lighters,
5 sea-going tugs and towing launches,
12 river towing launches and small launches,
13 river dumb lighters.

Orders have been placed for one more sea-going towing launch, four sea-going dumb lighters, four large medium-draught lighters suitable for

river and estuary work in the Meme Estuary, four high-powered semi-tunnel shallow-draught river launches and twelve shallow-draught river lighters. When these are delivered the fleet will consist of a total of 74 craft.

Negotiations have also taken place with the Elder Dempster Lines, who are providing on charter to the Corporation a specially constructed palm oil tanker barge for the handling of palm oil at Bota.

With the developments in the Meme River area and at Tombel it is likely that still further craft will be required in the near future for the development of the banana trade in these two places and that still more sea-going craft will be required to handle the rapidly increasing import trade at Bota, which has grown so much since the Corporation's activities have circulated more money in the Territory.

Negotiations have begun with the Government with a view to making entirely new arrangements for the handling of cargo at Bota Wharf. The intention is to create the Corporation as a virtual Port Authority insofar as Bota Wharf is concerned which in its turn will entail the provision of additional warehousing and handling facilities to deal with all of the trade at the port of Victoria.

Expert advice has shown that steps will now have to be taken to rebuild Tiko Wharf and plans are in course of preparation for a wharf of concrete construction of greater length than the existing wharf with an adjoining lighter wharf where coastwise and river cargoes can be handled as well as general cargo which may be lightered from ships anchored in the Tiko Pool. Included in the plans for the Tiko Wharf is a substantial piece of reclamation which will give more space in the wharf area and allow of the erection of new and much larger transit sheds.

SUMMARY OF TRADE AT BOTA AND TIKO WHARVES

1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951.

	Inward Cargo (excluding bananas) Tons	Outward Cargo (excluding bananas) Tons	Creek Sailings	Bananas Exported Stems	Passengers Saloon	Passengers Deck	Vehicles	Bags of Mail
Bota	20,041	5,504	6,116	5,773,208	213	7,708	64	5,134
Tiko	12,382	2,709	6,419		491	53	123	1,000
Total 1951	32,423	8,213	12,535	5,773,208	704	7,761	187	6,134
Total 1950	28,459	8,508	13,502	4,680,419	530	6,556	195	4,929
Total 1949	21,193	7,774	6,825	5,137,600	877	3,896	187	3,560
Total 1948	13,273	5,262	9,598	4,078,408	599	6,828	143	3,178

XI. Staff and Labour.

(i) *Establishment.*—There was a marked increase in the strength of the staff and labour force during the year and the position at 31st December, 1951, was as follows :—

Senior Service	162
Intermediate Service (including those on probation)	29
Junior Service (including employees on monthly agreements	876
General labour force	21,793

Recruitments have continued to be made to the Senior Service in order to maintain an establishment sufficient to deal with the increased developments and the expansion of the various ancillary and social services ; continued recruitment will be necessary for some time to come and so long as the development programme continues.

The first promotion from the Intermediate Service to the Senior Service of a Cameroonian was made in December, 1951, and this action by the Corporation was clearly welcomed by all concerned as an earnest of its intention to promote competent employees to more responsible positions as soon as they have the necessary qualifications and have proved their capability to accept the additional responsibility.

In accordance with the Corporation's declared policy, further promotions were made on probation to the Intermediate Service but as the result of several retirements on account of age the total membership of this Service dropped slightly during the year. It is hoped that the younger men will be encouraged to qualify for this Service.

A large number of promotions to the Junior Service or to posts on monthly agreements has been made and this category increased from 615 to 876 during the year.

Recruitments to the labour force were considerable, largely in connection with the needs for the capital works development programmes and the expansion of cultivation at the outlying estates.

(ii) *Wages and Conditions of Service.*—In addition to the 6s. per month regular attendance bonus instituted in December, 1950, and referred to in the previous report, the Corporation raised the basic general labour rate by 3d. per day providing a minimum of 2s. per day with effect from September, 1951, and granted 2d. per day increase on all other rates for general and special labour grades. These increases were in addition to the regular attendance bonus.

Prices of foodstuffs fluctuated considerably during the year and there was a noticeable increase in prices of commodities as soon as the wage increase was granted.

(iii) *Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union.*—Relations with the Union have continued to be amicable and consultations have continued at frequent intervals.

The membership of the managerial side of the Consultative Committee has been altered and now consists permanently of three Area Managers and four Heads of Divisions. Arrangements have been made for meetings of the Consultative Committee to take place at regular quarterly intervals with additional meetings as and when the need arises. The value of the Committee increases as time goes on and the majority of problems have thus been resolved as they have arisen. Individual complaints and special cases, however, have been dealt with at less formal monthly meetings between representatives of the Union and the Personnel Section of the Welfare Division.

Some of the subjects dealt with by the Consultative Committee during the year were :—

Formation of sub-committees in the Areas as an extension of consultative machinery to deal with local problems ;
retiring gratuities ;
regrading of clerks, overseers, timekeepers and other complicated grades ;
disciplinary procedure ;
procedure for the payment of wages ;
housing standards ;
provision of uniforms and protective clothing for certain grades ;
workmen's compensation ;
anti-malaria and sanitary measures

as well as a considerable number of other items of lesser importance.

Seventy-five individual cases were dealt with at the joint monthly meetings during the year.

(iv) *Senior Service Staff Committee.*—Representatives of the Senior Service Staff Committee met Members of the Corporation at various times during the year to discuss senior staff matters generally and to put forward suggestions for consideration by the Corporation.

(v) *Housing.*—Rapid progress was made in the programme for the building of labour housing during the year. The principal developments were at Tiko and Bota, where 2,000 rooms of permanent housing are being erected under contract at each place. Improvements were made in many of the temporary camps and a number of buildings of permanent or semi-permanent construction were erected at the outstations. The Corporation is now giving consideration to a further programme of permanent labour housing at the outlying area headquarters.

(vi) *Workers' Shops.*—The scheme referred to in previous reports for the establishment of workers' shops which was agreed upon after the dispute with the Union at the end of 1949 has continued on an expanding basis throughout the year and has been deeply appreciated by workers

in all sections of the estates. Requests for additional shops are constantly being made and these are being considered and while it is not possible to respond to all these requests immediately, careful consideration is constantly being given in relation to staff, supplies and buildings available to the expansion of the shops service wherever possible. The provision, however, of adequate supplies and the training of sufficient staff makes it impossible for as rapid an expansion to the service as many would desire.

Fifteen shops have been operated during the year and three additional shops will be opened early in 1952, including an attractive new building at the village centre at Middle Farm Village, Bota. The total turnover for the year was £85,851 as compared with £57,768 in 1950. It is known that this can be increased materially as soon as additional supplies of goods can be obtained of the type desired by the workers. In spite of the greatest care, the operations resulted in a loss of £3,492.

(vii) *Supplies of Foodstuffs and other Commodities to Workers.*—Certain basic foodstuffs and other essentials to the lives of the labourers continued to be provided by the Corporation at cost or in some cases at subsidised prices. The range of goods supplied varied from time to time but this system has continued to assist in providing some, although far from complete, stabilisation of market prices of many of these commodities.

Of the vegetable foodstuffs a considerable proportion was grown by the Corporation on its own chop farms while others were purchased by contract and sold to the labourers either at cost or less. The provision of land for labourers to make their own chop farms has continued but it is regretted that this is still the cause of absenteeism.

(viii) *Provident Fund.*—All members of the Senior, Intermediate and Junior Services, as well as many monthly paid employees, are members of the Corporation's Provident Fund to which members contribute 10 per cent. of their salaries and the Corporation contributes a like amount. The fund is managed by a committee. The market value of investments in the fund was £90,195 at the end of 1951.

(ix) *Retiring Gratuities.*—Employees who are not members of the Provident Fund and have served the Corporation for a minimum of five years' continuous service are eligible for retiring gratuities, calculated in accordance with rules approved by the Governor, when they retire on account of age, infirmity or redundancy. Ninety-eight such gratuities were paid to a total value of £1,325 12s. 7d. during 1951.

In addition to the gratuities for service with the Corporation, it has been decided to make ex-gratia payments to employees in respect of their service on the plantations prior to the inception of the Corporation. Payments totalling £1,425 15s. 10d. were made to 110 recipients during 1951.

In order to safeguard the liabilities for these gratuities and ex-gratia payments the Corporation has earmarked £110,000-worth of its investments as a special reserve for the purpose.

XII. Welfare and Social Services.

The Division responsible for welfare and social services has extended its activities still further and has taken over completely, as a subsidiary section, all the African personnel and labour relations activities.

(i) *Recreation.*—The provision of and improvement to sports fields at all camps and centres has continued and the organisation of sports meetings, Association football, boxing, physical exercises and tribal dancing has made rapid advances during the year with a most satisfactory response from the workers in all areas. Teams are transported from one area to another in connection with divisional leagues and a central league for football as well as competitive meetings for other field sports. A most successful series of competitive festivals of tribal dancing was organised and will obviously become a regular feature of the recreational work of the Welfare Division.

(ii) *Film Unit.*—The regular provision of film shows at all camps has been so well received and the demand for more has been so vociferous that the Corporation increased its one mobile unit to three during the year. The range of films to be shown has been increased, including occasional shows for the Senior Service staff. Three hundred and seventy-three shows were given during the year to a total estimated audience of 254,000. Local films are now being produced but are mostly, at present, of a newsreel nature. It is intended that as soon as additional staff has been trained the making of local films will be considerably expanded with a view to using them also for educational purposes.

The response of most personnel to training in cinematograph projection work and the maintenance of equipment is one of the outstanding features of the Film Unit.

(iii) *Community Halls.*—The provision of Community Halls at all camps, which is now the firm policy of the Corporation, has continued and there are very few camps where provision has not been made of a hall of one form or another. Variations and improvements to these halls will be made as time goes on as a result of experience of the purposes for which they are used.

The large hall at the new Bota labour village was completed during the year and opened by His Excellency the Governor on 5th May, 1951. Since then, however, reading rooms and committee rooms have been added and the extent to which this hall has been patronised for concerts, dramatic performances, film shows, dances, boxing tournaments, debates, quizzes and indoor games is a definite indication of the value of this facility to the people as a whole and a most gratifying indication of the response of the employees to the efforts of the Corporation to provide facilities which can be used in their leisure hours. The response has been so good that the Corporation feels fully justified in providing well-built halls at all the larger stations. An existing building has been

converted already at Ekona and plans are being drawn for a new large hall at Tiko. Orders have been placed for record players, amplifiers and loud-speakers for use in the larger community halls at dances and concerts.

At Central Bota, where the re-housing of the more senior Junior Service and Intermediate Service personnel is being provided, a special hall of the nature of a club is being erected for this group of employees.

(iv) *Workers' Villages.*—Details are given elsewhere of the rate of development of the new workers' villages at Tiko and at Bota. Unfortunately at Tiko the availability of land has not made it possible to concentrate all the new housing in one place but the circumstances there are such that this may not necessarily be desirable as it is close to Tiko Town, the facilities of which are used to a considerable extent by the employees. A new sports field and new community hall, however, are planned for this area.

Great progress has been made with the new Model Village at Middle Farm, Bota, and the housing there will be completed by the end of 1952. In the meantime the village centre is approaching completion with its sports field, community hall, reading room, specially designed shop and school. In addition to the Infants' and Junior Primary School a domestic science centre is also being erected at this village which will be used not only for the children but for adult training during the afternoons and evenings. The hospital which is being provided at the Bota Village will be completed and ready for use by May or June, 1952. The appreciation which is being shown by the workers of the facilities provided at the Bota Model Village is beyond what was expected and is a great encouragement to the Corporation to provide these improved living conditions for its employees who have hitherto failed to find any such facilities in the Cameroons.

(v) *Women's Welfare.*—With the breaking down of prejudices, welfare work amongst women in the camps has progressed rapidly, particularly in connection with sewing classes. These have increased from 10 at the end of 1950 to 20 at the end of 1951. They are held weekly and sometimes more often and materials, thread, and the use of sewing machines are provided by the Corporation. The women who attend the classes may purchase the garments they make, if they so desire, at the cost of the material concerned.

(vi) *Workers' Shops.*—This activity of the Welfare Division is referred to under Section XI of this Report.

(vii) *Co-operatives.*—Efforts have continued to be made with a view to the establishment of thrift societies amongst the Corporation's employees but so far the efforts of the Assistant Registrar who is posted in the Cameroons have not resulted in any serious interest from the Corporation employees.

The development of co-operatives amongst independent farmers for the production and sale of bananas to the Corporation, a subject which the Corporation has desired to have on a proper footing ever since its

inception, is taking shape and it now appears that there is every possibility of such co-operatives being established in 1952 but the details have yet to be finally worked out.

(viii) *Markets.*—Apart from the establishment of the workers' shops it is now apparent that properly organised markets need to be created at many of the Corporation's headquarters and larger camps. The present system, under which itinerant traders spread themselves throughout the camps during the paybill period, is most unsatisfactory but problems nevertheless arise as a result of the legislation governing the establishment of markets which makes it difficult for the Corporation to establish such markets of its own. Discussions, however, are taking place with the Administration with a view to an experimental market being established at Bota in association with the local Native Authority.

(ix) *News Sheet.*—A news sheet containing topical information concerning the Corporation's activities, staff movements and welfare and recreational subjects has been published fortnightly and has been distributed free. The present issue is of 300 copies per fortnight and these are widely distributed throughout the camps. The response is such that in due course this feature of the welfare work may well be expanded and it is hoped that illustrations may be included.

(x) *Welfare Expenditure.*—The Corporation's expenditure on welfare and social services is increasing very rapidly. The recurrent expenditure alone during 1951 amounted to £26,437 apart from the capital expenditure for buildings, sports fields, and expenditure on medical services.

XIII. Education.

There has been a rapid development of the Corporation's educational schemes during the year. They continue to be undertaken by the Welfare Division and the field work has been the special responsibility of the Woman Welfare Officer. An expansion of the educational staff has now been decided upon in order to cope with these developments.

The Corporation's policy in regard to educational work has been described in previous reports. Briefly, this policy amounts to the provision of free primary education for the true children of all of the Corporation's African employees either at schools built and operated by the Corporation or at other new schools provided by the Corporation but managed by Missions or other voluntary agencies at the expense of the Corporation or by the payment of fees or subsidies to existing Native Authority or Voluntary Agency schools. The Corporation does not intend to enter the field of secondary education but provides scholarships from primary to secondary schools for certain children of its employees. The Corporation's contribution to higher training is in the form of scholarships to members of the Cameroons community generally, special scholarships to its employees and the provision of courses of training to other employees in technical subjects.

(i) *Primary Education.*—The full force of the Corporation's policy decision to provide free primary education for the true children of its African employees will not come into effect until January, 1952, but a great deal of preliminary work has had to be carried out during 1951 to obtain a census of the children concerned with details of such schooling as they have received up to date. This work had not been completed in all areas at the end of the year but the census and classification of the children was well under way in the more heavily populated areas. The results of the censuses taken so far indicate that approximately 5,000 children will ultimately have to be provided for and it is expected that at least 1,600 of these will be dealt with in January, 1952.

Those who have already commenced their primary education in existing schools will in most cases remain where they are and the Corporation will pay to the Missions or Native Authorities concerned the appropriate fees. In other cases arrangements will be made for children to be absorbed into existing schools on the payment of fees by the Corporation and as many of the remainder as proves physically possible will be absorbed into schools already built, being built or projected by the Corporation in the near future.

The new large school at Middle Farm Village, Bota, was completed during the year, the foundation stones being laid by Lady Macpherson and Chief Manga Williams, O.B.E., on 5th May, 1951. The school will open in January, 1952, with 160 pupils which in due course will be built up to slightly over 300 as the children move up the school. The building consists of an Assembly Hall with eight classrooms, teachers' rooms and stores and has been designed in such a way that in due course it can be extended to provide 12 classrooms and two assembly halls with three separate divisions, infants and junior primary and senior primary for boys and girls separately. The erection of a domestic science section, coupled with a lunch kitchen for the provision of free meals to the children, has been approved and should be completed by the early summer of 1952.

A similar school in all respects has been planned and approved for Tiko and will be completed in time for opening in January, 1953. At Bota and Tiko, where there is a large concentration of the Corporation's employees close to the towns where certain schools already exist, arrangements are being made for the payment of fees to certain of the Mission Schools for those children who have commenced their education there and a subsidy to the Native Administration schools in each place so that they may expand and continue to absorb a certain number of the Corporation employees' children.

Temporary school buildings have been erected by the Corporation at Mabeta, Idenau and Matute while agreements have been reached with certain Missions for the erection of schools at the Corporation's expense and thereafter their management and operation at the Corporation's expense at Mokundange, Mpundu, Mukonje and Moliwe. Plans have been approved for these cases and work will commence early in 1952 so that they may be opened in January, 1953 ; in the meantime temporary accommodation is being used.

The Corporation continues to provide scholarships to suitable candidates to undertake teacher training courses at Government Teacher Training Centres to ensure that there will be an adequate supply of teachers as the primary education programme develops.

(ii) *Scholarships.*—The scheme which has now been in operation for nearly five years for the provision of scholarships for higher education has continued to be operated on the advice of the Cameroons Selection Sub-Committee, but the Commissioner of the Cameroons, in consultation with the Corporation, made certain alterations in the membership of this Committee during the year and the Corporation further agreed to increase the amount of money available per annum for the scholarships to candidates selected by the Committee from £4,000 to £5,000. Five scholarships were granted during the year for immediate training and a further five scholarships were awarded to be effective in October, 1952, making a total of 20 scholarships now provided under this scheme.

Some of the recipients of these scholarships are studying, or propose to study, at the University Colleges in West Africa and others in the United Kingdom. It is a condition of the scholarships, however, that if the suitable training facilities exist in West Africa the scholarships must be taken at West African University Colleges. Scholarships granted so far cover the following subjects :—

Arts (2)	Educational Method (2)
Commerce (2)	Agriculture (2)
Nursing (2)	Medicine (2)
Science (4)	Local Government (1)
Economics (2)	Domestic Science (1)

A scheme for the granting of scholarships to secondary schools for children of Corporation employees was instituted in 1950 and three additional scholarships were granted during the year making a total of 10. The response so far to this scholarship scheme has not been as great as was expected.

The granting of free facilities or scholarships to the employees of the Corporation of two or more years' standing continued and during the year courses were being taken by such employees in pharmacy, accountancy, electrical mechanics and teacher training.

(iii) *Adult Education.*—The popularity of the evening literacy classes continues and the demand is still not fully satisfied, although it was extended to a total of 157 classes in 73 centres during the year with a total of 2,251 registered pupils. The classes are in three grades, A, B and C, and those who have reached Class A will be taking a passing-out examination at the end of the year.

There is an obvious demand for an extension of these classes to a higher level as well as for those employees who have never previously progressed beyond the Standard II school level. Arrangements, therefore, are being made for the setting up of continuation classes and two certificated teachers have been recruited for this work. A curriculum has been drawn up for a suitable series of evening classes lasting 10 weeks embracing elementary geography and history, hygiene, arithmetic and general knowledge.

In the case of women, the sewing classes have continued and were maintained at 20 centres during the year. Further details concerning this aspect of the work are given under Welfare (Section XII) of this Report.

(iv) *Domestic Science.*—Apart from sewing classes it has not been possible so far to undertake any proper training in domestic science but a suitable centre is under construction at Bota and will be opened during 1952. This will be used in the first instance for training children from the Bota School and for adult classes during the afternoons and evenings. A further centre will be built at Tiko for opening in 1953 and from these two centres other developments are to be expected as time goes on and staff is trained.

(v) *Library Facilities.*—It was decided during the year to make arrangements for library facilities to be available in those camps where sufficient literates are living to make such facilities desirable. The library is controlled centrally but boxes containing approximately 100 books each are being circulated round the camps. If there is a sufficient response to this scheme it will be expanded.

(vi) *General.*—In order to cope with the ever-expanding demands for educational services of one sort or another, area education committees have been set up in the principal areas in order to improve local arrangements and maintain a ready contact between the employees living in the area and the central education officers.

The educational side of the Corporation's welfare work is proving an expensive but highly popular activity and it is felt by the Corporation that it represents one of the more important forms in which it can assist its employees to attain a higher standard of living.

XIV. Medical and Health Services.

The Corporation's medical and health services have continued to develop and very considerable improvements and extensions have been made during the year. Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., continued to make their appropriate contribution towards the cost of the facilities in the Tiko area.

A scheme for the expansion of this service to cover all Estates including those now just being brought into development has been prepared by the Chief Medical Officer and the Corporation has approved of a programme covering some three years for the erection of the buildings and the expansion of the staff. The limiting factor, however, continues to be the

shortage of suitably trained local nursing staff but the training school which was set up in 1948 at Tiko is now well developed and there are 64 nurses in training, some of whom will complete their course early in 1952. It will be several years, however, before sufficient nurses have been trained to allow of the expansion of the medical services to the extent which is desired. The service itself is proving to be an expensive one with over £60,000 for maintenance expenditure alone during 1951. £60,000 has already been expended on capital expenditure and a further £128,000 will be expended during the next two years.

(i) *Staff.*—The expatriate staff consists of a Chief Medical Officer and five Medical Officers, two Senior Nursing Sisters, one administrative and one tutorial, and eight Nursing Sisters, a Pharmacist/Medical Storekeeper and a Pharmacist assisted by locally qualified dispensers. Further recruitments are contemplated early in 1952 to increase the strength of the medical nursing and supervisory staff.

(ii) *Hospitals.*—Further progress has been made in the expansion of the central hospital at Tiko by the opening of a second operating theatre and X-ray installations, the building of two additional 30-bed wards and improved sanitary arrangements. Approval has been given for the building of three additional 30-bed wards, a new isolation ward and a large outpatients' and technical block at this hospital, all of which it is hoped will be completed by the end of 1952. These, together with certain subsidiary buildings, will complete the 260-bed central hospital which will then serve the Tiko Plain area and be used for the more serious cases from outstations.

Work was commenced on the hospital at Bota during the year and it was decided to increase this from a 60-bed to a 90-bed hospital together with operating theatre and a large outpatients' department. It is expected that this hospital will be opened about June, 1952, and will then relieve the pressure on the Tiko Hospital and the Government hospital at Victoria.

Prefabricated steel for the general framework of other hospitals has now been ordered and the following programme will be carried out during 1952 and 1953 :—

Ekona.	Additional 20-bed ward, operating theatre and outpatients' department.
	A new dispensary with 12 beds for minor cases will be erected at Meanja.
Mukonje.	Central hospital to serve the estates in the Kumba Division consisting of outpatients' block and laboratory, operating theatre, two 30-bed wards and a small Senior Service annexe.
Tombel.	A dispensary with 16 beds as a subsidiary to the Mukonje hospital.
Boa.	A dispensary with 16 beds as a subsidiary to the Mukonje hospital.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS ON THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'S ESTATES.

EDUCATION

BOTA SCHOOL.

BOTA SCHOOL.

NEW BOTA VILLAGE

BOTA HOSPITAL (under construction).

WORKERS' SHOP AND NEW HOUSING.

INTERIOR BOTA SCHOOL.

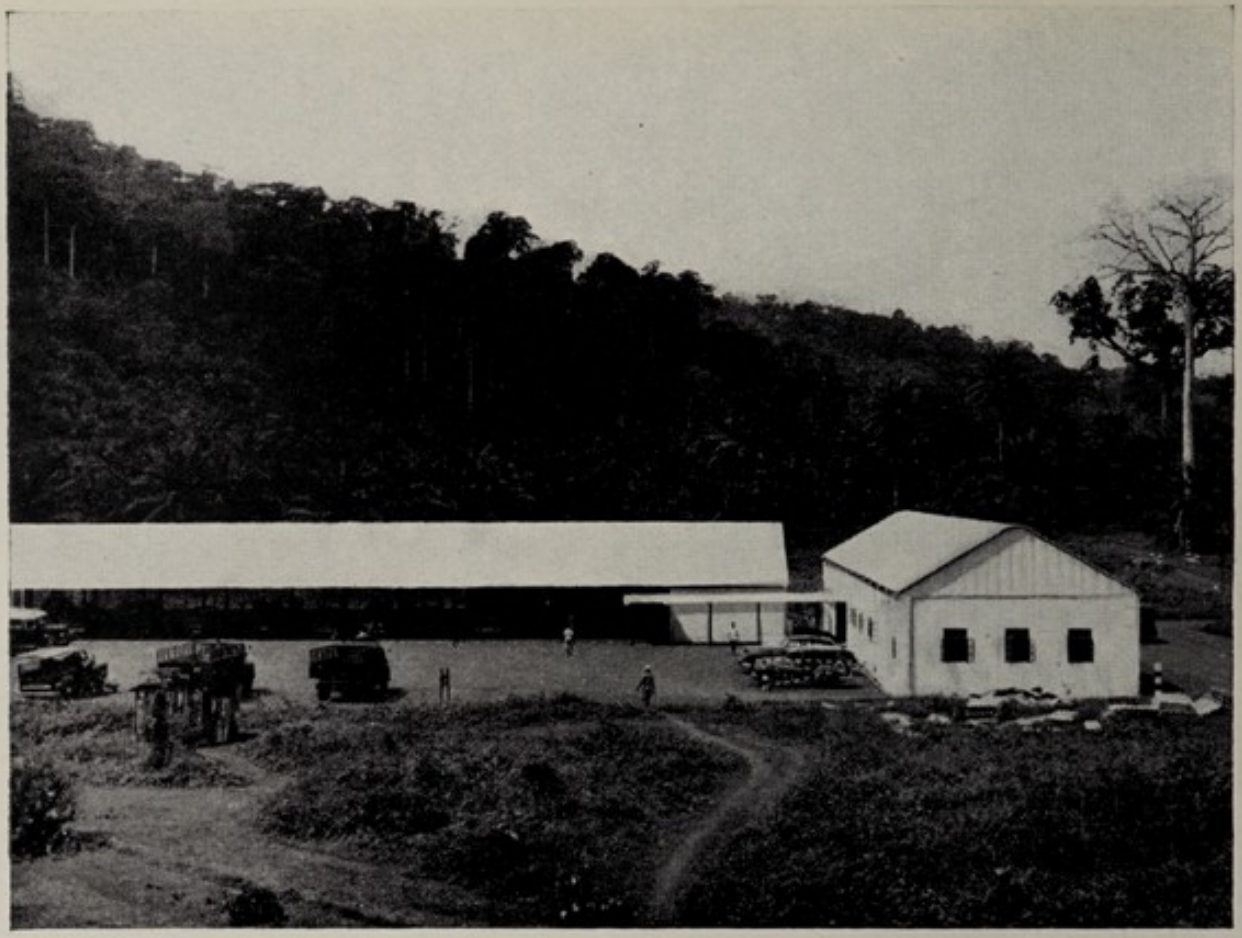
READING ROOM, BOTA.

TRIBAL DANCING FESTIVAL.

EXCAVATIONS FOR ROAD.

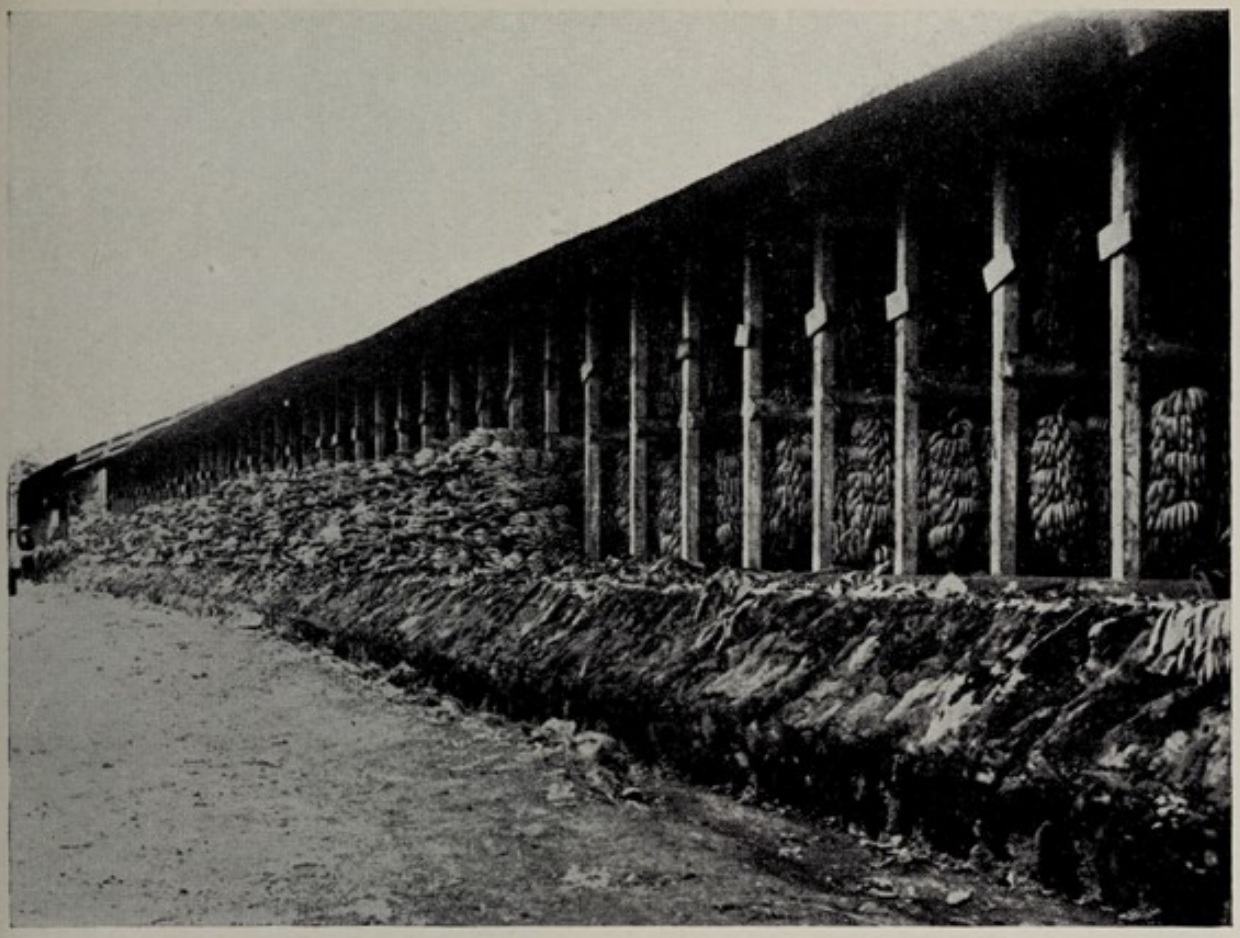
MUNGO FALLS WHARF (under construction).

MOTOR TRANSPORT



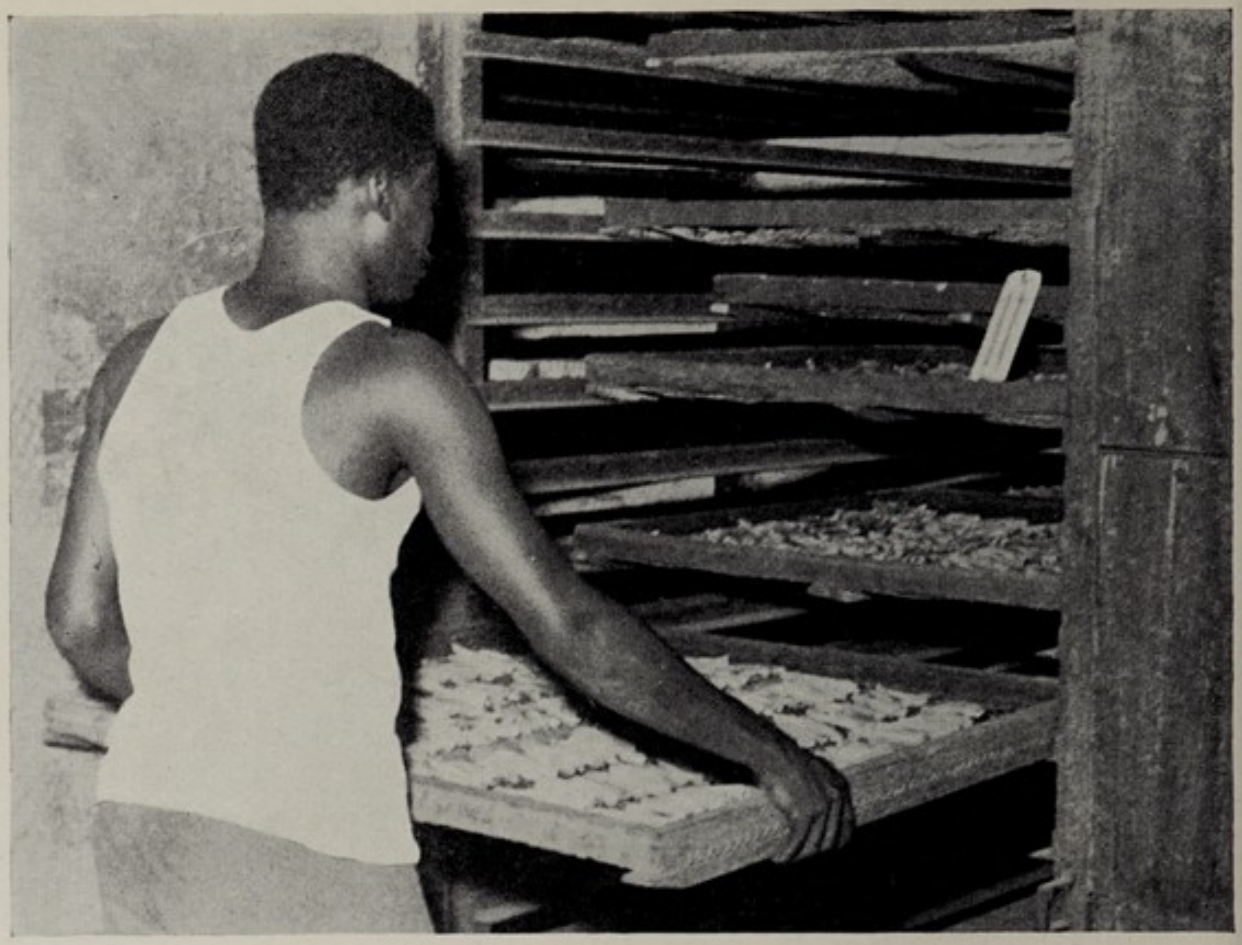
NEW GARAGE, MOLIWE.

DRIED BANANAS

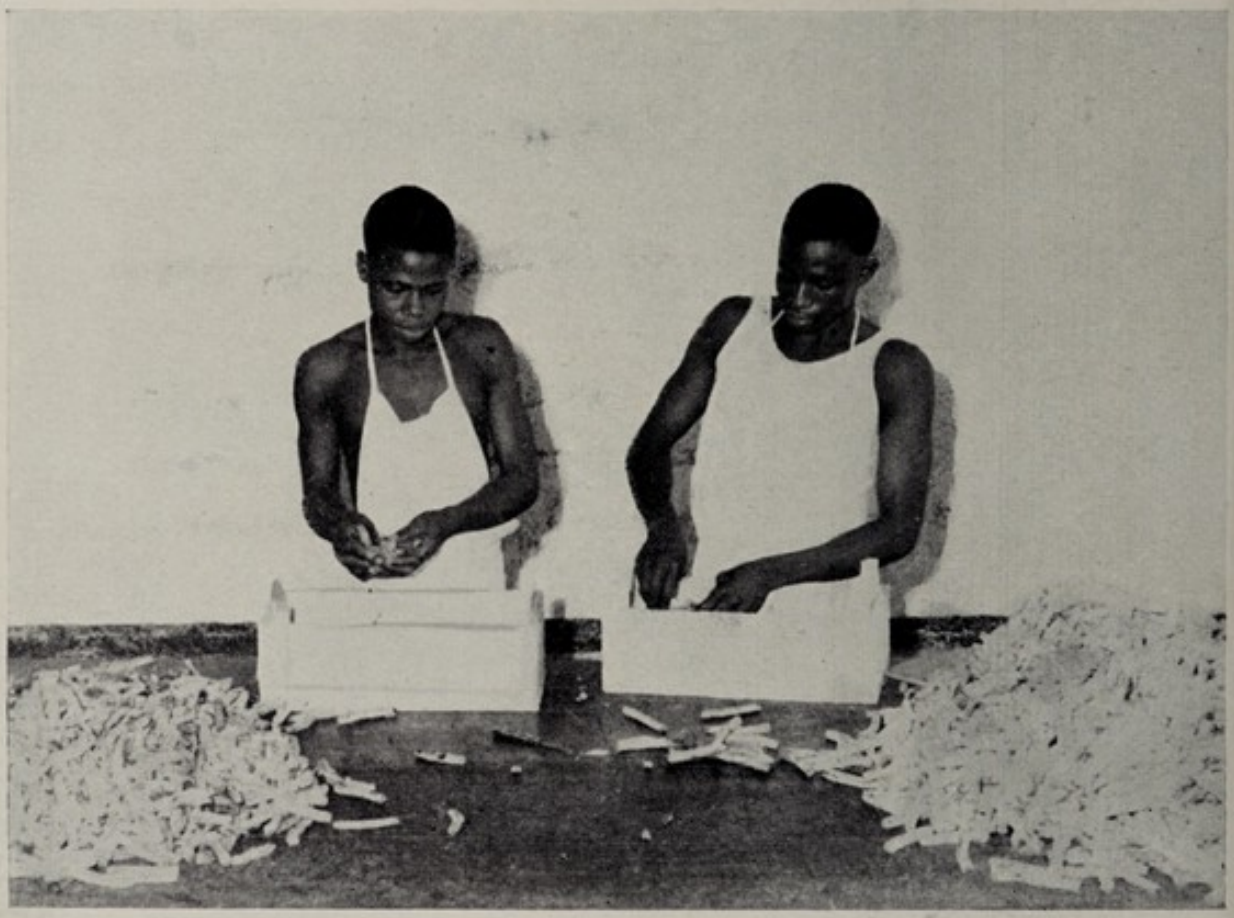


RIPENING SHEDS, TOMBEL.

PEELING AND PREPARATION OF FRUIT.

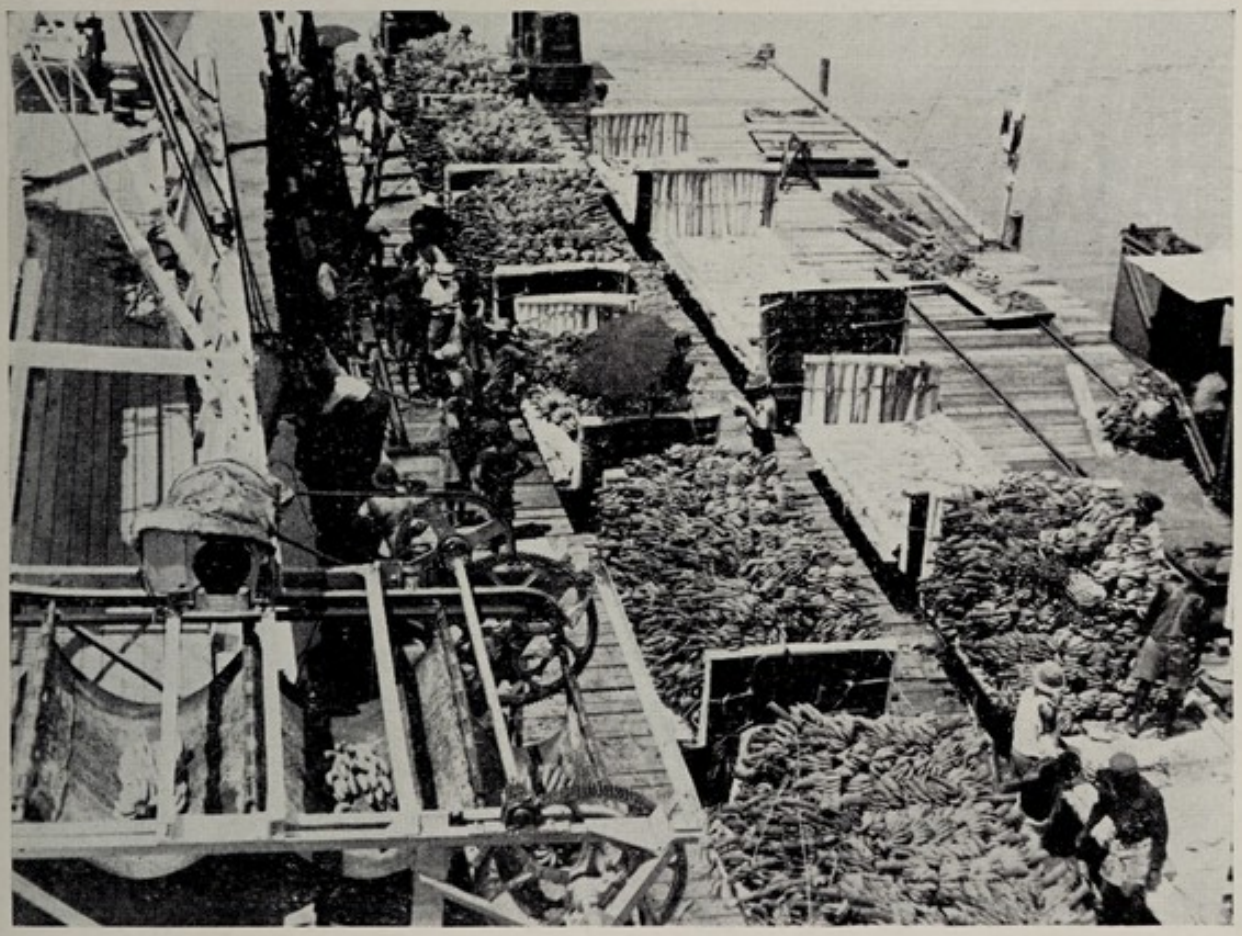


DRYING OVENS.



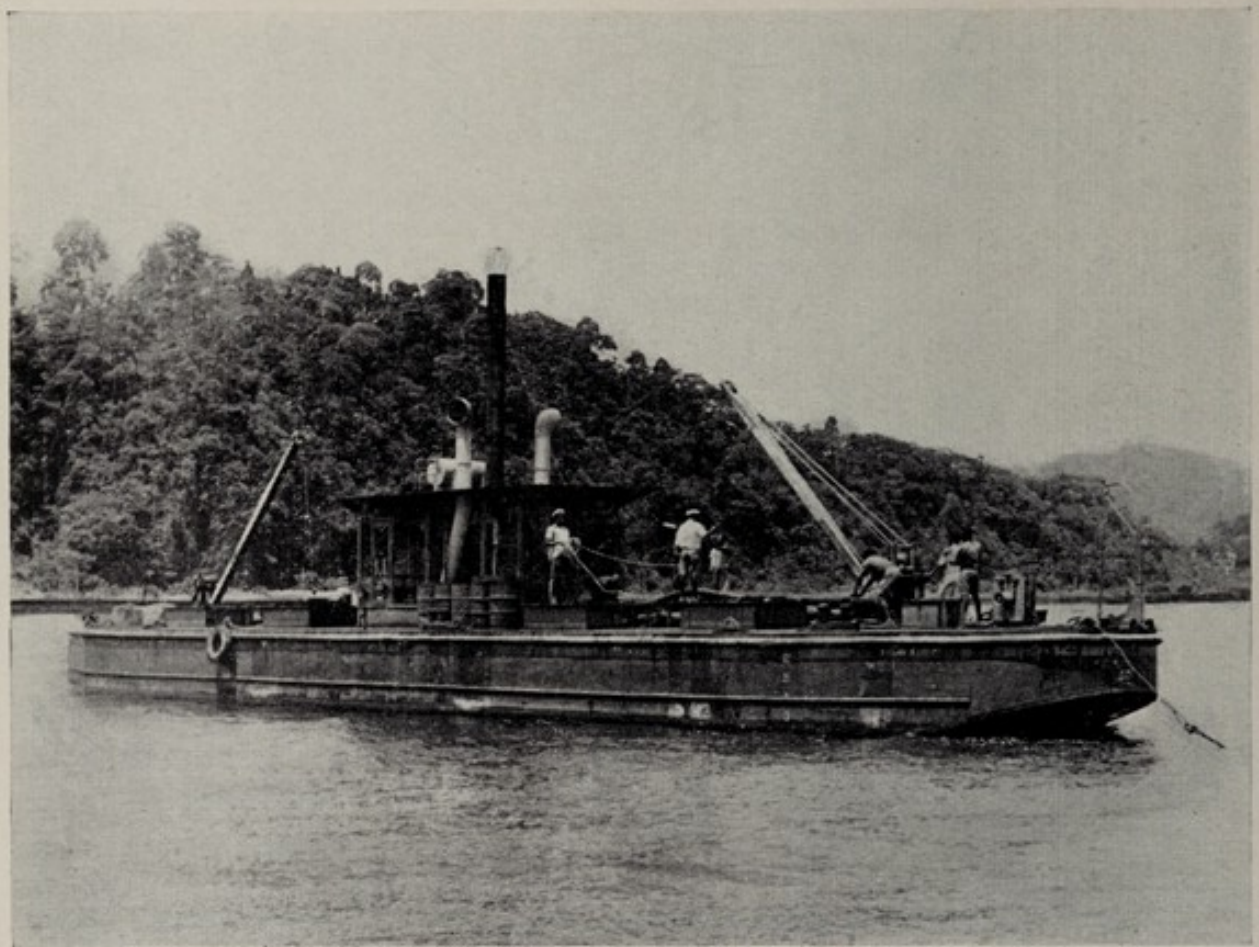
PACKING FOR EXPORT.

LOADING OVERSIDE FROM LIGHTERS.



LOADING BY ELEVATOR FROM RAILWAY TRUCKS, TIKO.

PART OF BOTA NEW OIL MILL.



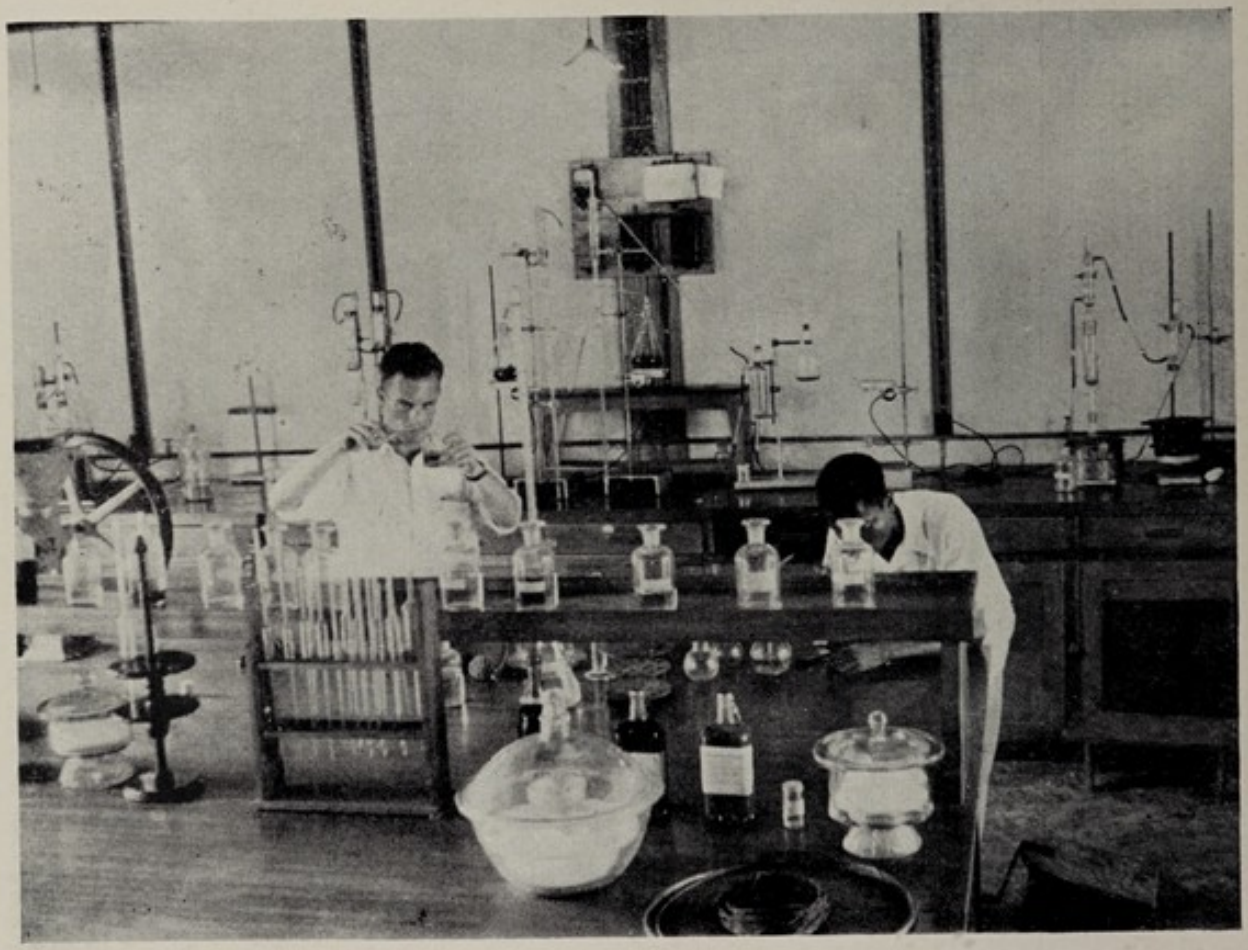
PALM OIL TANK BARGE.

OIL PALM DEVELOPMENTS

NURSERY FOR HYBRID PALM SEEDLINGS.

YOUNG PALMS WITH COVER CROP.

HARVESTING PALM FRUIT.

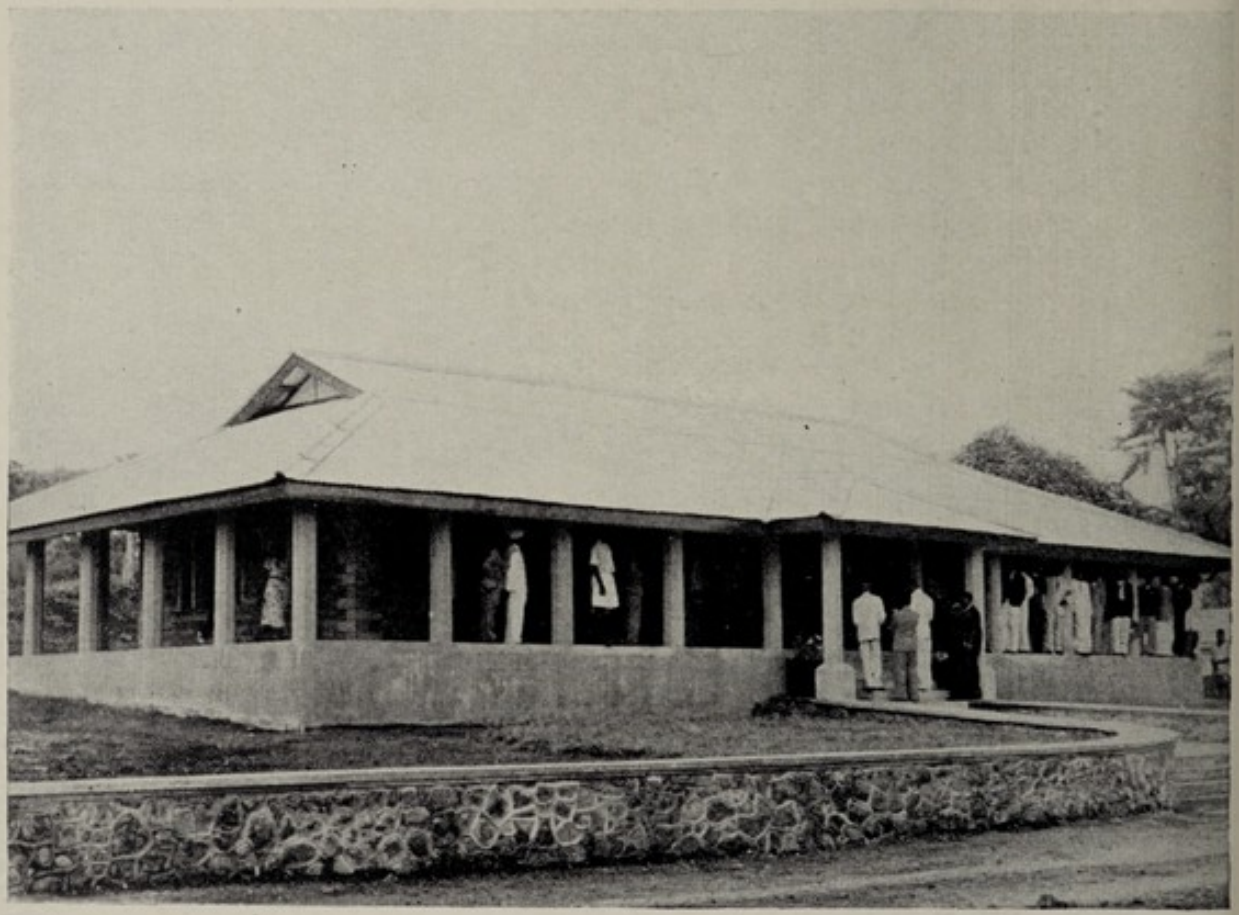


PALM OIL LABORATORY.

GENERAL VIEW, BOTA WHARF.

YOUNG RUBBER PLANTATION.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE HOUSE.



NEW INTERMEDIATE SERVICE CLUB, CENTRAL BOTA.

Mbonge An outpatients' section with one 30-bed ward to be erected in the first instance as subsidiary to Mukonje but later to be expanded and to be a self-contained hospital.

Idenau. Outpatients' section with laboratory and one 30-bed ward in the first instance to be expanded to two 30-bed wards in due course.

Certain of the older German hospitals are being improved and re-equipped as dispensaries or subsidiaries to the major hospitals. Aid posts are being provided at all necessary places as soon as staff is available.

The Government Medical Officer at Kumba has continued to assist in dealing with the Mukonje hospital, where a Corporation Nursing Sister is posted. It is intended, however, to give high priority to the rebuilding of the Mukonje hospital in 1952 and to staff it entirely with Corporation staff.

With the increase in senior staff it has now been found necessary to expand the Cottage Hospital at Tiko and this will be enlarged to a 16-bed hospital in 1952.

Through an oversight, full records are not available in respect of out-patients attendances at all of the Corporation's hospitals and dispensaries, but the following figures give a good indication of the popularity of the medical service and the use to which it is put by the employees :—

At *Tiko* there were 52,020 outpatients attendances, representing 12,107 outpatients. Three thousand and twenty-one male in-patients were received into that hospital, 549 female inpatients and 292 maternity cases. Two hundred and two major operations and 1,112 minor operations were undertaken.

At the *Bota* dispensary it is estimated that there were 40,000 outpatients attendances representing approximately 10,000 patients. The small subsidiary hospitals and centrally controlled dispensaries in the Bota area had 42,524 outpatients attendances representing 10,055 outpatients. In addition, 720 male and 49 female inpatients were admitted to these smaller hospitals.

At *Ekona* there were 19,750 outpatients attendances representing 7,950 individuals while 1,132 male, 157 female and 50 maternity cases were admitted to the hospital.

At *Mukonje* the outpatients attendances were 15,560 representing 8,061 individuals with 730 male, 126 female and two maternity cases admitted to the hospital.

Attendances at the minor dispensaries now known as " aid posts " were also very considerable but detailed records are not available.

The assistance which has been given in connection with the designing and building of hospitals and in many other directions by the Government Medical Officers and Health Superintendents posted to the Cameroons is acknowledged with the deepest gratitude.

(iii) *Health Work.*—The increase of the field health staff resulting from the return of four men who had been sent to Aba for training has made it possible to increase the amount of direct supervision given to field health work in the Bota, Tiko and Mukonje areas. Still further staff is required and it is hoped before long to recruit a suitable Health Superintendent. Treatment with gammexane of labourers' and other houses and other anti-malarial measures have continued with such marked success that the incidence of malaria has dropped very rapidly and is now a minute fraction in Tiko and Bota areas as compared with what it was some three to four years ago.

XV. Finance.

In the report for 1950 details were given of the manner in which the Corporation was able to raise loans after discussion with the Nigerian Government, the Colonial Office and its bankers in order to provide the funds necessary, beyond those expected to be available from its revenues, to implement the schemes of development, particularly those related to housing and welfare facilities for its employees.

The loans which have been raised consist of £250,000 and £200,000 from Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited, both of which are repayable by instalments, the first by January, 1955, and the second by January, 1956. The first repayment instalment of the first loan has already been made. A loan of £500,000 was received from the Nigerian Government in December, 1950, repayable by instalments over fifteen years commencing in 1956.

The loan monies raised being in excess of immediate requirements, the Corporation invested £300,000 (nominal) in British Government securities in January, 1951, and placed surplus cash on bank deposit when its business permitted.

XVI. Accounts for the year 1951.

The accounts for the year show a working profit of £623,699 after providing depreciation of £438,378 which includes special depreciation of those assets which have been created and are attached to the leasehold lands.

A sum of £11,860 has been written back as an over-provision for income tax in the previous year and a provision of £350,000 has been made against the 1952-53 income tax assessment.

£230,000 has been transferred to general reserve in anticipation of further capital expenditure, especially in connection with Tiko Wharf.

After making these provisions and reserves there is a final surplus of £55,559 which will be remitted to the Governor for expenditure by him for the benefit of the people of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship in accordance with Section 19 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance (1946).

The Corporation desires to record its appreciation of the services rendered by the staff at all levels and by the large labour force throughout the year, without which the progress which has been made would not have been possible. Appreciation is also recorded of the assistance and advice rendered by many Government Departments and Government officers.

(*Signed*) F. E. V. SMITH, *Chairman.*

A. H. YOUNG, *Member.*

E. M. L. ENDELEY, *Member.*

J. MANGA WILLIAMS, *Member.*

C. J. PLEASS, *Ex-officio Member.*

W. J. C. RICHARDS, *Member.*

E. K. MARTIN, *Member.*

R. THOMPSON STONEHAM, *Member.*

J. A. HAILWOOD, *Acting Secretary.*

21*st April*, 1952.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Analysis of Employees by Tribes, as at 31st December, 1951.

Tribe or Locality.	*No. Employed.*
Bakweri	1,246
Mungo	4
Bafaw	47
Bakossi	720
Bakundu	172
Basossi	275
Balong	40
Bakoki	2
Banyangi	1,245
Nguti	63
Keaka	412
Mbo	298
Nfotum	20
Bangaw	288
Bafum	736
Bafukum	238
Bali	595
Bamenda	800
Bamessi	321
Bamenta	1,243
Bamengi	566
Baku Kong	39
Bengli	26
Kimbo	56
Babanki	72
Bafut	520
Kaka	247
Babag	23
Banso	223
Bandi	167
Balita	4
Mandom	10
Balondo	1,175
Baumbo	12
Bali Kembi...	49
Wum	145
Baso	149
Bafo	87
Mukab	33
Carried forward ...	12,368

Tribe or Locality.	*No. Employed.*
Brought forward ...	12,368
Bambuan	23
Bamboko	56
Bowan	5
Babaji	126
Ndop	129
Bajum	5
Ngemba	178
Bikom	180
Ngwandi	77
Mbonge	122
Ngoli Batanga	431
Bambui	83
Bawang	50
Bafangi	62
Batanga	35
Balue	200
Inguni	176
Esu	83
Mentah	57
Munguni	101
Mbulang	4
Banjang	11
Banyemi	15
Baba	11
Banna	10
Buki	59
Bamubu	78
Kurumanta	104
Sonni	33
Bamuko	33
Bako	10
Nsongli	1
Ngali	17
Nkap	31
Wee	66
Bum	40
Njinikom	28
	15,098
French Cameroons ...	2,801
Nigerians & others ...	4,799
TOTAL	22,698

ACREAGE STATISTICS, DECEMBER, 1951—PRINCIPAL CROPS

(All areas are excluded which are not in active cultivation or harvesting)

Bananas (acres)

	Mature	Planted 1951	Preparations for 1952 new planting	Total
Tiko Area	8,295	600	430	9,325
Bota/West Coast Area ..	4,496	884	250	5,630
Ekona Area	3,706	983	188	4,877
Tombel	1,561	—	—	1,561
Meme/Boa	—	—	1,600	1,600
Total	18,058	2,467	2,468	22,993

Rubber (acres)

	Mature Rubber	Immature Rubber	Cleared for 1952 planting	Total
Tiko/Missellele	5,796	1,228	250	7,274
Moliwe (Bota Area) ..	1,451	—	—	1,451
Ekona Area	1,499	1,138	55	2,692
Mukonje Area	2,569	1,242	350	4,161
Total	11,315	3,608	655	15,578

Oil Palms (acres)

	Mature and old Palms	Immature Palms	Cleared for 1952 planting	Total
Bota/West Coast Area ..	11,124	491	820*	12,435
Ekona Area	1,760	—	—	1,760
Mbonge	1,443	—	—	1,443
Ikassa	1,149	—	—	1,149
Total	15,476	491	820	16,787

* Will partly replace existing palms.

CAMEROONS DEVELOP

(Incorporated under Nigeria

BALANCE SHEET AS

31.12.1950 £	LIABILITIES.	£	£
180,000	RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946 :—		
	For Hospitals, Dispensaries, Medical Equipment, Educational Facilities, Port Facilities, Rehousing, Replanting ; Hurricane Risks	180,000	
	Add : Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	230,000	
			410,00
110,000	RESERVE for Retiring Gratuities to Workers not Members of Provident Fund (2½% Funding Loan 1956/61 held per contra)		110,00
140,562	DEFERRED MAINTENANCE :—		
	Wharves £57,473		
	Less : Expenditure during the year.. £1,520	55,953	
	Other Constructions, Railways Plant, Machinery and Equipment .. £83,089		
	Less : Expenditure during the year.. £37,841	45,248	
			101,20
700,000	LOANS (Unsecured, repayable by Instalments) :—		
	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 6th December, 1970)	500,000	
	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited (final instalment 2nd January, 1955)	200,000	
	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited (final instalment 31st January, 1956)	200,000	
			900,00
722,369	CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS :—		
	Trade Creditors, Wages and other expenses ..	252,326	
	Leave and Passages	38,475	
	Income Tax :—		
	1951/52 Assessment £268,140		
	Provision for 1952/53 Assessment £350,000		
	£618,140		
	Less : Double Taxation Relief £3,562	614,578	
			905,37
53,296	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT :—		
	Unappropriated Balance		55,55
£1,906,227	*Carried forward*		£2,482,13

IENT CORPORATION.

rdinance No. 39 of 1946).

T 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

.12.1950 £	ASSETS.	£ *Cost to 31.12.1950*	£ *Additions during 1950*	£ *Cost to 31.12.1951*
	IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD CONCESSIONS :—			
	Plantations—			
	New Development	151,651	99,350	251,001
	Buildings and Constructions ..	261,488	216,331	477,819
	Roads	2,211	6,058	8,269
	Rail Track	12,780	357	13,137
	Furniture and Sundries	44,276	17,117	61,393
		472,406	339,213	811,619
	Less : Written off to 31.12.1950		472,406	
	Written off for year 1951		339,213	
				811,619
				—
196,325	EQUIPMENT :—			
	Plant and Machinery	120,869	19,386	140,255
	Railway Rolling Stock	69,033	12,104	81,137
	Marine Craft	121,835	192	122,027
		311,737	31,682	343,419
	Less : Written off to 31.12.1950	115,411		
	Less : Adjustments re Assets retired ..	3,860		
			111,551	
	Written off for year 1951 ..		68,992	
				180,543
				162,876
45,157	MOTOR VEHICLES :—			
	At cost to 31.12.1950	89,062		
	Less : Cost of retired vehicles ..	22,885		
		66,177		
	Additions during 1951	38,251		
			104,428	
	Less : Written off to 31.12.1950	43,905		
	Less : Written off retired vehicles ..	22,885		
		21,020		
	Written off for year 1951 ..	30,174		
			51,194	
				53,234
148,852	WORK IN PROGRESS (at cost) :—			
	Planting and Replanting		9,710	
	Buildings and Constructions		167,339	
	Roads and Rail Track		13,381	
	Plant, Machinery and Rolling Stock		57,091	
	Furniture		1,642	
	Miscellaneous		7,108	
				256,271
429,335	STOCKS (as certified by officials of the Corporation) :—			
	Stores (at cost or lower valuation)		548,770	
	Produce (at market value)		80,789	
				629,559
220,434	PRODUCE SHIPMENTS 1951, REALISED IN 1952 ..			231,726
66,097	DEBTORS, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS			133,601
,106,200	*Carried forward*			£1,467,267

CAMEROONS DEVELOP-

(Incorporated under Nigerian

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31s

31.12.50		
£		£
1,906,227	*Brought forward*	2,482,13

NOTE 1.—The Concessions are held, in part under 48 leases dated 11th October, 1947, from the Governor of Nigeria, and otherwise in accordance with the directions of the Governor of Nigeria to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Nigeria, pending the issue of new Certificates of Occupancy.

Under the terms of the Leases and the proposed Certificates of Occupancy, the lands and property therein comprised revert to the Governor of Nigeria upon the expiration of the Corporation's title.

NOTE 2.—The total estimated amount of commitments for Capital Expenditure at 31st December, 1951, was £575,000.

(*Signed*) F. E. V. SMITH, *Chairman.*
W. RICHARDS, J. MANGA WILLIAMS } *Members.*
A. M. STUART, *Chief Accountant.*

£1,906,227	£2,482,13

AUDITORS' REPORT UNDE

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief we the Corporation so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have examined the above Balanc and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the said Balance Sheet gives Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended on that date.

LAGOS, NIGERIA.
17th April, 1952.

MENT CORPORATION.
Ordinance No. 39 of 1946).

DECEMBER, 1951—(*continued*)

31.12.50			
£			£
1,106,200		*Brought forward*	1,467,267
	INVESTMENTS (At cost)		
	£300,000, 2½% Funding Loan 1956/61		297,902
	Note (a) Market value on 31st December 1951 £278,250.		
	(b) £113,402 held against Reserve for Retiring Gratuities to workers		
800,027	CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND		716,970
£1,906,227			£2,482,139

SECTION 17 OF THE ORDINANCE.

necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by Sheet and annexed Profit and Loss Account which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 31st December, 1951, and the Profit and Loss

(*Signed*) CASSLETON ELLIOTT & CO.,
Auditors.

CAMEROONS DEVELOP-

(Incorporated under Nigerian

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR

31.12.1950 £		£	£
	To Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production, Ancillary Services, Administration and Maintenance ..	1,020,313	
794,040	„ Temporary Buildings	25,626	
			1,045,939
21,446	„ Medical Services	60,324	
	Less : Contributions by other Plantation Companies ..	10,347	
			49,977
24,334	„ Welfare and Social Services		26,437
792,437	„ Balance carried down		1,099,272
£1,632,257			£2,221,625
	To Expenses of Head Office :—		
5,816	Remuneration of Chairman and Members ..	6,279	
10,713	Staff, Travelling and General Office Expenses	9,759	
			16,038
21,500	„ Agency and Service Fees		21,500
—	„ Consultants Fees and Expenses		1,562
	„ Concession Rent—The Governor of Nigeria	40,000	
5,250	*Less :* Allocated to Plantations, etc.	34,750	
			5,250
1,050	„ Audit Fee		893
	„ Depreciation :—		
	Improvements to Leasehold Concessions	339,212	
	Equipment	68,992	
295,147	Motor Vehicles	30,174	
			438,378
11,188	„ Loan Interest		36,900
60,000	„ Provision for Deferred Maintenance		—
95,000	„ Retiring Gratuities to Workers Reserve		—
317,426	„ Balance carried down		623,699
£823,090			£1,144,220
	To Balance unappropriated 1950, paid to The Governor		
22,544	of Nigeria		53,296
280,000	„ Provision for Income Tax (1952/53 Assessment) ..		350,000
	„ Transfer to Reserve in accordance with Section 19 of		
—	Ordinance No. 39 of 1946		230,000
53,296	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet		55,559
£355,840			£688,855

MENT CORPORATION.

Ordinance No. 39 of 1946).

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951. *Cr.*

31.12.1950 £		£	£
	By Revenue from Plantations :—		
	Bananas	1,407,753	
	Rubber	552,794	
	Palm Products	246,751	
	Cocoa	12,689	
	Pepper	1,638	
1,632,257			2,221,625
£1,632,257			£2,221,625
792,437	By Balance brought down		1,099,272
13,509	„ Agency Earnings and Commissions		22,032
17,144	„ Miscellaneous (including income from investments) ..		22,916
£823,090			£1,144,220
317,426	By Balance brought down		623,699
22,544	„ Balance as per last account		53,296
15,870	„ Provision for 1951/52 Income Tax in excess now written back		11,860
£355,840			£688,855

APPENDIX I.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

THE FIRST FIVE YEARS.

A SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS, 1947-1951

When the Corporation was established on the 1st January, 1947, it was faced with a large rehabilitation programme in connection with the estates which it leased from the Governor in addition to the planting and accomplishment of new developments. The total staff taken over from the Custodian or recruited by him early in 1947 amounted to less than twenty and consequently the first necessity was a recruitment campaign coupled with subsequent training and which has continued ever since. The staff establishment at the end of 1951 had risen to 162 with a further 12 vacancies still to be filled. Optimum progress could not be made either with rehabilitation or new developments until the staff and local employees had been trained and organised for the purpose.

During 1947 and most of 1948 the Corporation operated Likomba Estate in addition to its own Estates until Likomba was handed over under licence to Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited. The local employees, clerical, technical and general labour including those employed at Likomba Estate totalled 16,606 in 1947 of which about 13,000 were employed on the Corporation's estates proper. At the end of 1951 the Corporation's African employees, including general labour, totalled 22,698. Of these, 876 represent members of the Junior Service on Agreement and there are 29 members of the Intermediate Service, which was created by the Corporation for the purposes of bringing on and granting responsibility to Africans who have shown by their training or their character that they are capable of accepting administrative duties.

As the Corporation has to house all of its employees one of its major problems in connection with the new developments and increased labour force has been that of providing housing accommodation. In the main it has been necessary to do this by means of what are known as " temporary camps " consisting of buildings in an improved form of the traditional Cameroons type of house built with a round forest timber framework, thatched roof and split carraboard walling. This has provided a satisfactory and comfortable type of temporary building, but since 1949 it has been possible to launch out on wide schemes of permanent housing in various places, more particularly at Missellele, Tiko and Bota, which are built of brick or concrete blocks. A total sum of £300,625 has been expended on permanent housing, including welfare buildings, and £54,949 on temporary housing during the five-year period. The present plans and contracts which have been let will account for another £500,000 in the next two years.

The rehabilitation, improvement and re-equipping of factories and palm oil mills and the provision of adequate store buildings has been a major undertaking and has accounted for £250,545* of expenditure

* All expenditure quoted includes work in progress at 31.12.1951.

and is not yet complete. The building of offices and other accommodation and the provision of residences for Senior Service staff have had to be attended to in view of the small number of houses and proper offices existing on the estates at the appropriate places when these were taken over. This work, however, is approaching completion and has involved the expenditure of £208,542. The main Head Office building, however, has yet to be finally designed and erected.

Principal attention has had to be paid to the agricultural side of the Corporation's activities as this is its source of income for the present and the future. At the end of 1951, 20,525 acres of new bananas had been planted or rehabilitated and preparations made for planting a further 2,468 acres in 1952.

In the case of rubber, the economics of the crop have varied during the five years on account of the fluctuations in market values. The Corporation, however, has taken the view that rubber is, nevertheless, a sound crop for development on the estates and while some of the old and scattered areas planted in rubber have been abandoned, new plantings have been established to a total of 3,608 acres with preparations already made for 655 acres of planting in 1952. There are 11,315 acres of old rubber being tapped.

In the case of oil palms the Corporation has been faced with a major problem because many of the established oil palm plantations are over age, the population per acre small and in many cases at such distances from factories that transport arrangements are either difficult or unduly expensive. 15,476 acres have, however, been brought back to harvesting and the produce is processed at five factories all of which have had to have considerable improvements made and new equipment provided. The Bota mill is in process of being completely re-equipped.

New planting of oil palms has been decided upon in two areas and breeding of hybrid palm seedlings of what is considered to be the right type for the Cameroons was instituted in 1948 and has permitted of new plantings being commenced for a 4,500 acre estate at Idenau and a general replanting programme for the Bota and Mokundange areas. So far 491 acres of new palms have been planted at Idenau and 820 acres are planned for planting in 1952, part of which will be the first instalment of the replanting programme at Bota.

The Corporation has expended a total of £248,474 on new agricultural plantings, £14,056 on agricultural and other surveys, £17,154 on new roads, £18,952 on railway track improvements and £95,058 on railway rolling stock and locomotives mainly connected with the movement of agricultural produce.

The nature of the Corporation's " charter " places upon it special responsibility for the welfare, education and medical care of its employees. A medical service has been established which consisted at the end of 1951 of six Medical Officers and ten European Nursing Sisters. This staff is attending to the medical and health needs of the labour force and other employees throughout the plantations but the service is not yet as adequate as the Corporation intends when it has been possible to rebuild or provide new hospitals at the outlying stations. Already £51,222 has been expended on hospital improvements and the building of new hospitals and

over £30,000 on new equipment. The hospital building programme is being accelerated and should be completed by the end of 1953, by which time a full and up-to-date service will be available on all sections of the estates.

On the Welfare and Social Service side special attention has been given to adult education and the provision of primary education for the children of the Corporation's employees. Subsidies have been given or fees paid to existing schools but the capacity of these is inadequate for the purpose. The Corporation has therefore launched heavily into educational work and has already built a large modern school at Bota with domestic science facilities and has commenced a similar school at Tiko. Four schools have been established in temporary accommodation pending the erection of proper buildings, and arrangements have been made with voluntary agencies for the erection of four schools to be paid for by the Corporation both as to capital and maintenance but to be managed on its behalf by the agencies concerned. The building of some of these schools has commenced and all are expected to be completed in 1952. Twenty-eight temporary classroom buildings have been erected, mainly for adult education.

The Corporation has recognised the importance of providing social facilities for its employees during their spare time. Football and sports grounds have been established at all camps and games are regularly organised. There is an Association football league which has a membership of 56 teams and a championship shield is competed for each year. There are also athletic meetings with a championship meeting held in April or May annually. Recently, encouragement has been given to competitions in connection with native dancing and this has proved most popular. Thirty-one community halls, some of temporary construction, some conversions of existing buildings and some entirely new permanent constructions have been provided and there are few camps that are not enjoying these facilities. Workers' shops have been established in order to provide imported goods at reasonable prices. Of these 17 are now in operation by the Corporation and the scheme is being expanded.

As the result of the Corporation's activities the general trade of the Cameroons has developed enormously, an index of which is the Corporation's cash outgoings in the Cameroons which have risen from less than £5,000 per month in January, 1947, to well over £70,000 per month at the end of 1951. The trade at the two ports has been increased accordingly.

The Corporation operates the marine and wharf facilities at Bota in the port of Victoria and at Tiko. The Marine Division is therefore a highly important section of the activities as it not only handles all import and export cargo for the Cameroons but is responsible for the movement of large quantities of stores and produce between the Corporation's coastal estates, in the Meme River area and along the full navigable length of the Mungo and Bimbia Rivers.

In order to handle the ever-increasing cargoes the craft taken over from the Custodian have had to be replated, re-engined and generally improved and supplemented by 19 new craft of various sorts built

specially for the Corporation. A total of 49 vessels were in use at the end of 1951. A further 25 craft are on order for delivery in 1952 which will make a total fleet of 74 vessels.

Improvements are being made at Bota Wharf and new crane equipment which has been on order over two years is expected to be delivered in 1952.

The Corporation has decided to rebuild Tiko Wharf and negotiations are proceeding for this to take place in 1952-53 at a cost of some £300,000. The scheme provides a completely new concrete wharf with a lighter wharf adjoining and additions to the transit shed accommodation ; the reclamation work involved will give better space for handling cargoes in the wharf area.

The progress which has been made over the five years can be seen from the expenditure on capital works and improvements which totals £1,562,137, details of which are as follows:—

	*Expenditure.**	
Building and Constructions :—	£	£
Hospitals	51,222	
Factory Buildings, etc.	33,378	
Water Supplies	7,465	
Farm Buildings	5,605	
African housing, Schools and Welfare Buildings	300,625	
Offices, Residential and Miscellaneous Buildings	208,542	
Stores, etc.	32,653	
Temporary Housing and Camps ..	54,949	
Total	£694,439	£694,439
New Plantings	248,474	
Surveys	14,056	
Roads	17,154	
Rail Track	18,952	
Furniture, Hospital and other equipment	63,035	
Plant and Machinery	184,514	
Rolling Stock..	95,058	
Marine Craft	122,027	
Total	£763,270	£763,270
Motor Vehicles and Tractors ..	£104,428	£104,428
Grand Total		£1,562,137

* Includes work in progress 31.12.51.

The record of the Corporation's agricultural achievements can be judged from the exports which have been made over the five-year period 1947-1951 amounting to :—

12,146,751 stems of bananas.
2,497,470 lb. of dried bananas.
8,933 tons of palm oil.
4,718 tons of palm kernels.
6,504 tons of rubber.

The Corporation's financial position, however, is clearly the best index of its success and stability.

The Ordinance which created the Corporation did not provide it with capital but permitted borrowings up to £1,000,000. In its early stages the Corporation used the services of the Custodian of Enemy Property for several months to continue the operations on the Estates until it had created its own organisation. During that period a sum of £100,000 was borrowed temporarily from the Government but repaid after a short time. From then on the Corporation was able to operate for a time on its own revenues coupled with occasional short-term overdrafts.

It soon found with increasing expenditure on new capital works, rehabilitation and other deferred maintenance that recourse to borrowings under the authority given under the Ordinance was essential. A five-year loan of £250,000 was therefore negotiated with Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited at the end of 1949 followed by a second short-term loan of £200,000 from the same source thirteen months later. A longer term (twenty-year) loan of £500,000 was made available by the Nigerian Government in December, 1950. The total of these loans was £950,000 of which £50,000 had been repaid at the end of 1951 with a further £50,000 repayable in January, 1952.

While these borrowings placed the Corporation in a position to continue with an expanding development programme they did not solve the real problem of the lack of capital nor were they sufficient to cover the expenditure necessary for full developments. Further study, therefore, had to be made of the current and future financial position and the source from which funds could be made available for expenditure necessary for the Corporation's future. The subject was discussed with the Colonial Office and the Nigerian Government with particular reference to the ultimate objective under which the Estates and the Corporation's activities would be controlled by the people of the Cameroons themselves. It was agreed that it was right to proceed with the maximum amount of developments and improvements during the earlier years of the Corporation's life and, if possible, simultaneously or almost simultaneously to dispose of the costs of such developments to avoid long-term liabilities to be repaid in the future.

Such a policy had to be considered in relation to other objectives contained in the Corporation's "charter" which provides for the surplus profits in any year, after allowing for liabilities and making suitable provisions, being handed over to the Governor for expenditure on the people of the Cameroons as a whole. Taking the long-term view it was thought better to plough back as much as possible of the profits

into the Corporation's enterprises in the earlier years as by so doing its earning capacity in the future would be correspondingly enhanced with a wider ultimate distribution of money to the Cameroons people as a whole.

The agreed policy, which was made applicable by retrospective adjustment, consisted of the writing-off in full in the year in which they are created all new assets and improvements attached to the leasehold lands and which as such do not qualify as realisable assets. In the case of those assets such as machinery, equipment and plant which are not attached to the land the rate of depreciation has been set at 20 per cent. per annum. By this method it is considered that, provided revenues are maintained, the Corporation should be able to finance the major portion of new developments out of revenue taking up the slack from the loan monies which it is authorised to borrow.

As a result of this policy, out of a total of £1,562,137 value of new fixed assets created including work in progress at the end of 1951, £1,098,305 have been financed out of the Corporation's profits and written off accordingly. In spite of this, £185,752 have been provided from profits for the Governor to expend on the Cameroons people.

The Corporation's loan position at the end of 1951 showed a total amount outstanding to Government and to Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited of £900,000 but against this there were investments and cash totalling £1,015,000. Liquid assets covering produce on hand and shipments unrealised, sundry debtors and stocks of stores totalled £984,807. After allowing for other details of the Corporation's finances, to be seen in the 1951 published Accounts, it can be stated that after excluding £1,098,305 of new assets and improvements financed out of profits in the first five years the Corporation's current assets fully cover all liabilities.

During the five-year period including provisions made in the 1951 Balance Sheet the Corporation has provided to the Governor £185,752 for expenditure on the Cameroons people ; it has paid or made provision for income tax to a total of £1,230,964 and has paid export duties on bananas and rubber to a total of some £170,000 ; the payment of export duty on palm oil, kernels and cocoa is dealt with by the Marketing Boards concerned.

The facts and figures given in this summary are a measure of the Corporation's commercial and financial success. They give, too, an indication of the attention which has been paid to the welfare and uplift of its employees and their dependants.

The ocular demonstration, however, of the effects of five years' operations of this practical experiment in welfare and development, linked with commercial enterprise, is to be found in the towns, villages and countryside of the Victoria and Kumba divisions, where new and better houses appear everywhere with the people better dressed, better fed and showing evidence of increasing self-respect. There is a general cheerful look of satisfaction and expectation for the future on the faces of the people which was not there five years ago.

F. E. V. S. 5.5.52.

APPENDIX II.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF ESTATES UNDER LEASE TO THE CORPORATION AT THE END OF 1951

(The numbers in parenthesis after the names of the Estates represent the references to these Estates in the Schedule to the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance (Cap. 66).)

Bibundi Estate (1). 13,414 *hectares.*

This large and rambling estate extends over a large portion of the West Coast area from very close to Bota up to the Idenau boundary and contains a high proportion of steep and rough mountain land. At the extreme west, bordering on Idenau, there are 748 acres of old palms under harvest and the fruit is taken to Idenau Estate for processing. These palms will within the next few years be replaced by new plantings of hybrid palms now being developed. A large part of the central portion of the estate is unsuitable for agricultural purposes and is intersected by a wide lava stream. In the centre at *Isongo* a total of 1,014 acres of bananas were planted between 1947 and 1949 but on these very young soils the results have been extremely disappointing and the incidence of Panama Disease acute. As a result the whole area was abandoned from bananas at the end of 1951 and will revert to bush in order to build up the soils for possible use with other crops in the future.

At *Mile Eleven* 533 acres of bananas have been planted and although the soils are rocky the quality of the bananas has been good but they have proved highly susceptible to wind damage and such losses during the tornado season have been intense every year. Panama Disease on this acid soil is multiplying rapidly and the area will probably be abandoned from bananas within a few years.

Batoke and Mokundange. 1,188 acres have been planted in bananas and the quality of the fruit has been good. The area, however, is susceptible to wind damage every year with consequential annual losses. The total oil palm acreage is 1,188, some of which consists of younger palms but large portions are old palms and the acreages are frequently under-populated. This estate is included in the replanting programme with hybrid oil palms being developed at the Limbe Nursery at Bota.

Oechelhausen Estate (2). 2,094 *hectares.*

This estate is on the slopes of the Small Cameroon Mountain with a rocky formation and a thin soil. Its agricultural potential has been largely exploited in the past and the whole estate is therefore under fallow for possible use in years to come.

Debundscha Estate (3). 1,756 *hectares.*

This estate on the West Coast is an incursion into the larger Bibundi Estate which surrounds it. The soils are young and history indicates that agricultural activities there have never been highly successful. Three hundred and fourteen acres of bananas have been planted but the high and rapid incidence of Panama Disease, coupled with physiological problems arising from the pecularities of the young soils, have resulted in a decision to abandon this area, and bush will be allowed to develop with a view to regenerating the soil.

Moliwe Estate (4). 12,595 *hectares.*

This large estate stretches from a point some four miles out of Victoria on the road to Tiko to the Mungo River and the Ekona Estate on the east. The whole of the far eastern end of this estate is heavily broken land in high forest which is unsuitable for any form of agriculture and access is extremely difficult. The middle eastern portion, known as Nsonne Moliwe, has been largely planted in bananas with success and a total of 1,089 acres has been established in this crop and is administered from the Tiko Area Headquarters. From the Esuke section of the estate to the west the administration comes under the Bota Area Headquarters and the agricultural operations are almost entirely centred on the harvesting of the old palm acreage which is in many cases very scattered. The total palm acreage is regarded as 3,185 and the population is very low in certain parts. There are scattered areas of old rubber which during the period of low prices was not tapped. Some 1,281 acres of old rubber and a small patch of 170 acres of younger rubber has been tapped during 1951 and the latex carried by road to the Tiko factory. Until decisions have been taken in respect of excisions of leased land for additional native farm land the Corporation has not formulated any further development policy for this estate.

The Motor Transport Headquarters have been established at Moliwe and new buildings for it were erected during 1951. The palm oil factory has had the addition of several new pieces of machinery and is using them for processing part of the Victoria/Molyko crop.

Missellele Estate (5). 2,445 *hectares.*

This estate lies at the far eastern end of the Tiko Plain and is linked with Tiko by rail and by water via the creeks. The whole of the cultivable land on this estate is now planted in rubber, consisting of 4,617 acres of old rubber and 1,228 acres of immature rubber planted during the past five years. Extensions of the rubber acreage into the adjoining Tiko (A.F.C.) Estate have been made during 1949, 1950 and 1951, and this acreage has been brought under the control of the Assistant Superintendent at Missellele and is included in the figures quoted above. The rubber factory has had improvements made and a new water supply installed.

Mukonje Estate (6). 2,518 *hectares.*

Bakossi Lands (47). 2,764 *hectares.*

These estates are managed as one unit but the Bakossi lands have never hitherto been brought under cultivation. The Corporation now

plans to exploit the timber on the Northern Bakossi lands and to plant this area in rubber. No decision has yet been taken in regard to future developments on the southern portion of the Bakossi lands.

Mukonje Estate itself was originally planted by the Germans in rubber, cocoa and latterly with some bananas and small areas of minor crops. There has been continuous annual development of rubber by the Corporation and the position at December, 1951, was 2,569 acres of old rubber, 1,242 acres of immature rubber, 860 acres of old cocoa and small areas of miscellaneous minor crops. The policy is to take in the remainder of old cocoa and miscellaneous crops for the planting of new rubber acreage during 1952 and 1953.

Essossong Estate (8). 529 *hectares.*

This is an isolated, hilly estate to the north-east of Kumba and apart from some forty acres of Cinchona planted during the war, no other agricultural developments have yet been commenced.

Mongonge Estate (9). 500 *hectares.*

This is a very isolated estate at some elevation on the side of the Cameroon Mountain to the north of Idenau. While many years ago it was planted in cocoa, transport difficulties made this uneconomic and so far the Corporation has not planned any definite developments in this isolated area.

Njoke Estate (10). 11 *hectares.*

The lease of this estate has been surrendered to the Governor for use by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria for a hydro-electric installation.

Victoria/Molyko Estate (*W.A.P.V.*) (16). 9,819 *hectares.*

This large estate runs from the Mokundange boundary of Bibundi, along a short distance on the West Coast and then stretches northwards from Bota through Soppo and Tole to Molyko, which is an area just below Buea and adjoins the Ekona Estate. It has a wide mixture of soil types and geological features. The Molyko area represents the richest of the agricultural land and a total of 1,628 acres of bananas has been planted in this section and the remaining areas of suitable land will be planted in bananas in 1952-53. The central portion of the estate is less fertile and contains 1,593 acres of old oil palms which are scattered ; a portion of this fruit is processed at Moliwe. Chop farms with plantains and cocoyams have been established in various parts of this section for the purposes of supplying food to labour at Bota and Tiko. There is a small tea farm of 72 acres at Tole but this has proved uneconomic to operate since the war. Consideration, however, is being given to the establishment of tea in parts of this estate should the Governor decide that he does not wish to excise portions of this land for additional native farms. The lower areas of this estate surrounding Bota are largely established in oil palms, a great proportion of which are old trees although there are a few areas of young planting. The acreage in oil palms in this section is 3,151 and a replanting scheme has been devised under which some of the existing banana land in the Bota area and the poorer palms will be replaced by hybrid palm seedlings developed at the Limbe

Nursery. In Ngeme and adjoining sections 560 acres of bananas have been established, and while the quality of the fruit has been very high the incidence of Panama Disease and the high susceptibility to wind damage will necessitate the replacing of bananas with other crops in the near future. There has been a new development of bananas in the Bussumbu and Ebongo sections of the estate which is some five to six miles north of Bota, and in these areas there has been less susceptibility to wind damage ; the quality of the fruit is high and further developments may be expected. The banana acreage in this section is 650. During the past five years a considerable acreage at Bota has been used for the development of the main station housing and the new labour village at Middle Farm. The Oil Mill at Bota is being completely re-equipped with new machinery and boiler. Various improvements have been made to the wharf facilities.

Bimbia/Mabeta Estate (17). 4,485 *hectares.*

This estate lies to the extreme south and west of the British Cameroons coast and it adjoins the Victoria/Molyko, Moliwe, Ombe and Likomba Estates. A considerable portion of the area is rugged mountain and unsuitable for agriculture. The Bimbia (Man o' War Bay) area has had 619 acres of bananas planted during 1949-51 in replacement of old palms. The remaining old palm area, which is scattered in rather inaccessible portions of the estate, is at present not under cultivation. The Mabeta section of the estate, which is approached by water through a wharf on the lower reaches of the Bimbia River, has been reopened, railway lines laid in place of those removed during the war and acres of bananas planted. The land is not first-class but has produced a good quality of fruit up to date. A few small further pieces of land will be planted in bananas in this section. Improvements are being made to the wharf. A small area at Man o' War Bay has been made available for community development training.

Tiko (A.F.C.) Estate (18). 4,926 *hectares.*

This estate stretches along the Tiko Plain from the main road at Tiko to the Mungo River. Virtually all the land suitable for agricultural purposes has now been brought under cultivation but in many parts the soils have shown sufficient deterioration as the result of long cultivation by the German estate owners that they are gradually being placed under cover crop fallow for the purposes of regenerating their quality. At present 5,714 acres are under bananas and 770 acres have been utilised for rubber extensions in connection with Missellele Estate. There are 1,179 acres of old rubber at the western end of the estate which are under tapping and the latex is processed at the factory in the Tiko compound. There has been a wide extension of the residential station on this Estate close to the Tiko main road and a new labour village is under construction. All this land was formerly under rubber, which was of poor quality.

Holtfoth Estate (19). 653 *hectares.*

This estate lies on the south-eastern side of the Tiko Plain and to the south-west of the main Tiko road. The soils are of high quality and the layout of the estate was carefully planned from the beginning. An

area of 1,492 acres is planted in bananas and no other crops are grown there, the small amount of remaining land being unsuitable for cultivation.

Ombe Estate (20). 244 *hectares.*

This estate lies to the extreme south-west of the Tiko Plain and all of the cultivable land has been planted in bananas (574 acres).

Bavo-bonge Estate (21). 1,255 *hectares.*

Kumba Estate (24). 570 *hectares.*

Ekundu-Etitti Estate (26). 78 *hectares.*

Illoani Estate (27). 6,395 *hectares.*

Likume Estate (28). 3,125 *hectares.*

Balundu-ba-Boa Estate (30). 2,021 *hectares.*

Bonjarri Estate (31). 582 *hectares.*

Mbongo Estate (32). 1,300 *hectares.*

Ituka Estate (43). 1,060 *hectares.*

These estates all lie to the north and north-west of the Cameroons Mountain and access by road is difficult as the road is in poor condition and is frequently impassable during the rainy season. The railways and other transport facilities on these estates were largely removed during the war and no real activities took place on these estates, apart from the harvesting of a small area of 1,243 acres of palms at Mbonge, until the Corporation took over in 1947. It has not been possible to enter into a proper development scheme for these estates over the past five years as it was essential to build up a suitable staff and to use this in the first instance on the more accessible areas. Soil surveys were made on these estates during 1949 and 1950 and developments have now commenced at Kumba and other areas on the banks of the Meme River and at Boa as a first stage in a wide development of bananas which will ultimately amount to five or six thousand acres. Considerable engineering works and laying of new railways will be necessary before these developments can be fully accomplished. Craft and railway equipment has already been ordered and the developments will be accelerated in the next three years. Some consideration has been given to the planting of palms in this area but no decision has been taken as other areas are being developed in palms in the first instance.

Ikassa Estate (22). 696 *hectares.*

Mondemba Estate (33). 2,396 *hectares.*

These are remote estates on the far side of the estuarial area close to the Calabar Province boundary. On these estates 1,149 acres are planted in oil palms and the arrangement made with Pamol Limited for the processing of this fruit at the Ndian factory has continued for the time being. Final plans have not yet been made in respect of further developments in this area.

Tombel Estate (*Eisenbahn Tobacco Lands*) (42). 6,277 *hectares.*

The Tombel Estate, consisting of three contiguous areas, is situated to the east of Kumba and on the far side of the Mungo River adjoining the French Cameroons boundary. Before the war it was largely planted in bananas and these bananas were shipped by rail to Bonaberi in French territory, but on account of congestion on that railway these facilities are not now available to the Corporation. There are 1,296 acres of medium-aged cocoa on this estate which, however, was neglected during the years of the war and is presenting many problems in bringing back to a proper state of cultivation. The yields from this cocoa have been uneconomic up to date. On account of transport difficulties the banana land on this estate remained untouched until 1950, when portions of it were reopened and rehabilitated for the purposes of making dried bananas for shipment to the United Kingdom. There is a total of 1,561 acres planted in bananas on this estate and these are all under process of rehabilitation and, in part, replanting. The fruit is at present being processed into dried bananas, but a new road is under construction by contractors to the Corporation to a suitable point on the Mungo River where a wharf is also being built from which bananas will be shipped by lighter for the six months of the year when the state of the river permits. Further banana developments are under consideration as well as exploitation of timber on this estate.

Idenau Estate (45). 4,017 *hectares.*

This estate was formerly planted in cocoa, oil palms and bananas. It lies to the extreme west of Bibundi on the coast and runs part-way up the side of the Cameroon Mountain. Its original history was largely connected with cocoa, but Black Pod and other diseases have necessitated the abandonment of the crop. There were 1,259 acres of oil palms on the estate when taken over but these were not exploited during the war. On account of its suitability for oil palms, the whole estate is now under process of replanting with hybrid palms developed at a nursery on the estate itself. This replanting programme, of which 491 acres have already been dealt with, will be completed in about four years. In the meantime the old factory has been rehabilitated sufficiently to deal with the processing of the fruit harvested from the older palms and those on the adjoining portion of the Bibundi Estate.

Meanja Estate (46). 5,586 *hectares.*

Ekona/Mpundu Estate (49). 5,430 *hectares.*

Malende Estate (7). 86 *hectares.*

These three estates are operated as one unit, the Meanja and Ekona Estates being contiguous and the small Malende Estate a short distance away. The two main estates are to the north of Moliwe and Molyko and are intersected by the road to Kumba and run from the Mungo River to various points well up into the foothills of the Cameroon Mountain. The land to the south of Ekona is broken and rugged, similar to the eastern end of Moliwe Estate and will never be suitable for agriculture. The majority of the remaining accessible land is now under cultivation or planned for new developments in 1952-53. There are

3,061 acres now planted in bananas, 1,499 acres in old and 1,116 acres in new but immature rubber and a considerable acreage in oil palms, of which 1,760 acres alone are considered economic for operations in connection with the factory at Mpundu Beach. Small plots are planted in black pepper totalling 16 acres and experiments are being carried out for the extension of this crop in small plots in various parts of the estates. The Malende Estate is almost entirely planted in rubber, 168 acres mature and 22 acres immature, and is being used for the propagation of new types of planting material and budwood.

Munyange Estate (48). 2,091 *hectares.*

This estate is not at present under cultivation and presents some difficulties in regard to access. Agricultural surveys have been made but final plans have not yet been decided in respect of its future.

Lobe Estate (50).

This estate has never been handed over to the Corporation and is in the possession of Pamol Limited.

Various small plots which are listed in the Schedule to the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance are under the control of the Corporation and some of these are in use for various purposes, others have not been brought into use up to date. The Schedule Numbers are as follows :—

11-15 inclusive, 23, 25, 29, 34-41 inclusive and 44.

4831-2494-6024-1,625-8/52 (M.F.P.)