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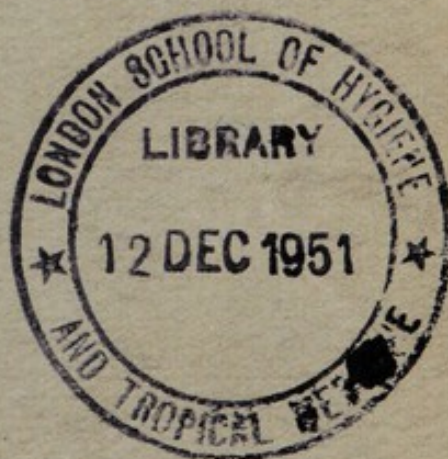
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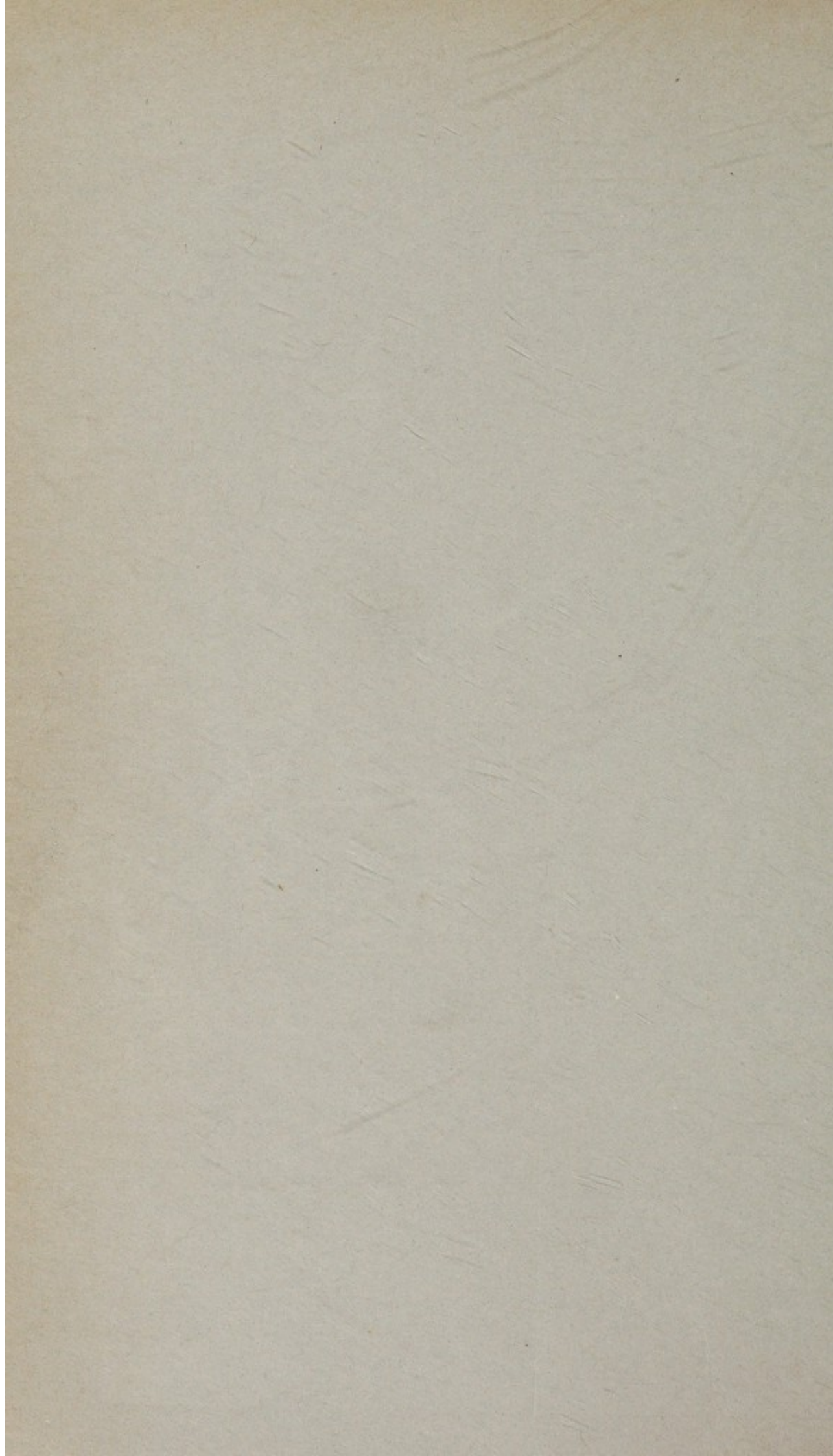
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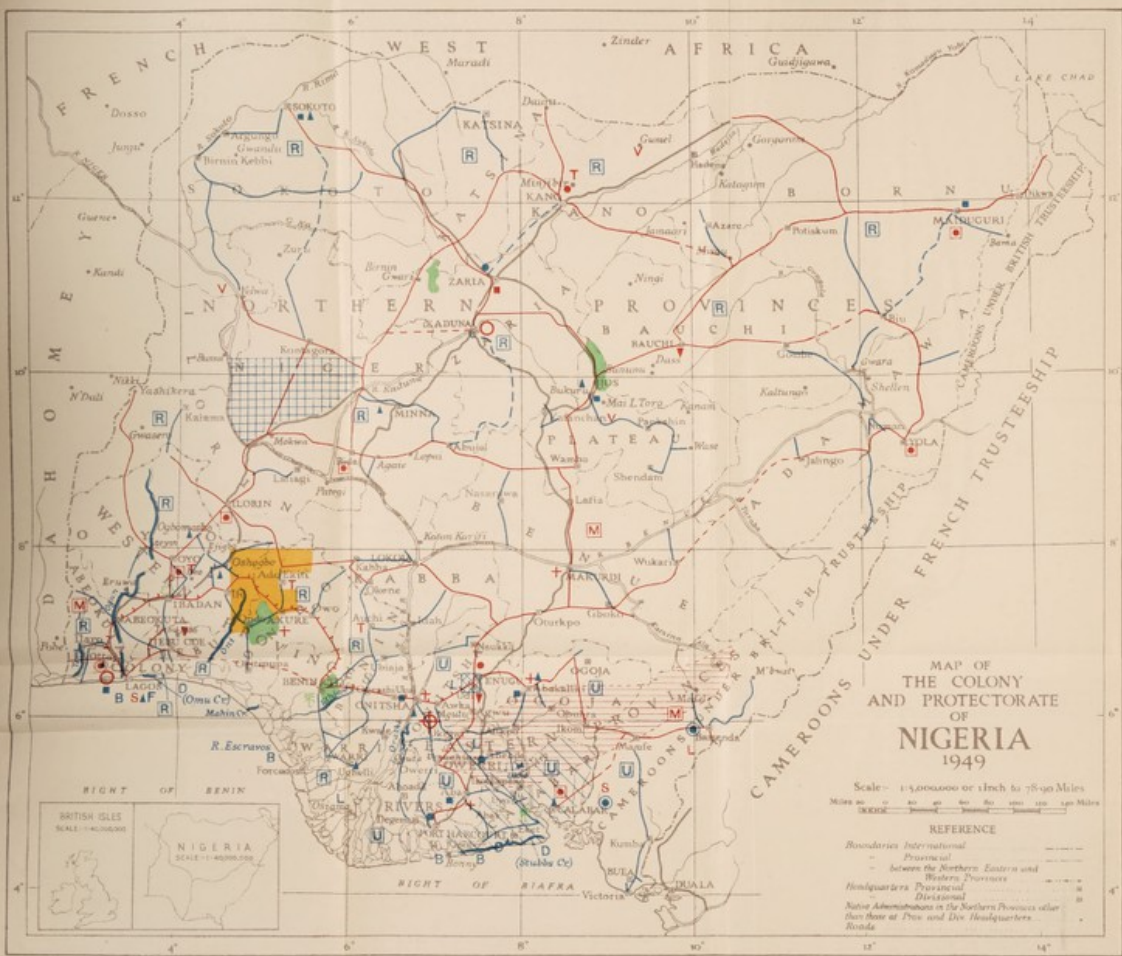


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1951

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REFERENCE (DEVELOPMENT)	
Agricultural Development	•
Liming Demonstration Area	▨
Nipa Palms	▨
Anti-Malaria Stations	•
Bamenda-Cross R.-Calabar Scheme	•
Niger Agricultural Project	▨
Secondary Schools	•
Training Centres	•
Technical Schools & Trade Centres	•
Electricity Investigation & Development	•
Fisheries Development	•
Forestry Schools	•
Areas of Forest Reserve Development	▨
Gaskiya Corporation Printing Works	•
Leper Settlements	L
Marine Development Dredging	D
Waterways	—
Bars (Survey) Completed	B
Hospitals	+
Medical Field Units	M
Gold Mining Areas	▨
Coal	▨
Oil Palm Research Stations	•
Trunk Road A (Existing)	—
A (Proposed)	- - -
B (Existing)	—
B (Proposed)	- - -
Social Welfare Centres	S
Soil Conservation Schemes	•
Telecommunication	—
Textile Development Centres	T
Town Planning & Village Reconstruction	•
Veterinary Immunization Centres	V
Livestock Improvement Centres	L
Water Supply Schemes, Urban	U
Rural	•
Urban (in Progress)	▲

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

NIGERIA

FOR THE YEAR

1950

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PART 1

Review of the Year 1950

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

IN 1947 a new constitution had been introduced giving Nigerians, for the first time, a majority in a Legislative Council re-constituted so as to be able to legislate for the whole country. Nigerians similarly were in the majority on new Regional Assemblies established at the same time. As was described in the 1949 Report, it was decided to revise this constitution so as to give Nigerians an even fuller share in running their affairs, and consultation at all levels for this purpose went on during 1949.

At the beginning of 1950 a General Conference at Ibadan of 53 members, all except three of whom were Nigerians, drew up a report making recommendations for the new constitution, and these recommendations are substantially those which will be embodied in the constitution which will come into force in 1951. Details of the new constitution are given in Appendix F and only a very brief summary will be included here.

The new constitution has three aims :

1. While preserving and strengthening the unity of Nigeria, it gives greatly increased autonomy to the three Regions, North, West and East, which make up the country. Regional House of Assembly, for instance, will for the first time be able to legislate on a wide variety of subjects and Regions will, when the recommendations of a Revenue Allocation Commission which reported in 1951 are carried out, have certain considerable revenues of their own instead of simply receiving allocations from the Centre as at present.

2. Larger and more representative legislatures with wider powers will be created both in the Regions and at the Centre. These new legislatures will be almost entirely composed of elected Nigerians. Methods of election will vary in the different Regions, but the basic principle will be election through electoral colleges ; at the primary stage of the process leading up to the final election of members of the Regional Houses all adult taxpayers may vote if they are British subjects or British protected persons.

One of the most important questions to be considered in the composition of the legislatures was the number of members who should come from each of the different Regions. This key question was still unsettled when the Secretary of State expressed His Majesty's Government's approval, in principle, of the constitutional proposals in a despatch dated 15th July, 1950. It was a problem that demanded

high qualities from Nigerians for its solution, and it is to the credit of the Nigerian members of the Legislative Council that it was satisfactorily settled by agreement before the end of the year ; 50 per cent of the elected members of the central legislature will come from the north, 25 per cent from the east and 25 per cent from the west.

3. Nigerians will bear a full share, not only as before in the making of the laws, but also in the shaping of Government policy and in ensuring that it is carried out. For this purpose there will be established a Council of Ministers at the centre and Executive Councils in the Regions. In each of these councils, which will have to decide all major questions of policy, there will be a majority of Nigerians.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There were also during the year two important reforms in local government. In the east there had never been in the indigenous organisation recognised authorities higher than the village council and so it was not possible to build up a system of local government through traditional rulers in the same way as in the north and west. Instead, since the early nineteen-thirties, a system of clan and group councils was developed. They were made Native Authorities and the majority of them functioned satisfactorily, but were unable to compete with the rapid tempo of progress. The Eastern House of Assembly in 1949 expressed its wish to build on this foundation by introducing a modern system of local government with county, district and local councils with increased powers and revenues, and the Eastern Provinces' Local Government Ordinance to bring this system into effect was passed in 1950. The first county council under the new system was established at Ikot Ekpene in 1951.

The Lagos Town Council Ordinance, passed during the year, was of equal importance ; it established a council composed entirely of members elected by adult suffrage with a mayor elected from the councillors. Voters came to the polls in large numbers ; members of a newly organised Democratic Alliance party secured a majority and Dr. Olorun Nimbe, one of their members, became the first Mayor of Lagos.

DISTURBANCES IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Political progress such as that recorded above cannot be secured unless there are harmonious relations between Government and people. There was at one time in 1950 a possibility that these relations would be impaired by the consequences of the disturbance at Enugu Colliery on 18th November, 1949, in which 21 miners lost their lives and over fifty were wounded. A Commission of Enquiry* including two African judges had at once been appointed to report on the tragedy, and their report was published in June. Despite some attempts to rouse feeling in the press by playing on the concern caused by the disturbances, general opinion in Nigeria was typified

* A description of the Commission's report and the events connected with it is given in Appendix H.

during the period by the unanimous vote of confidence in the Governor and the Chief Commissioner Eastern Provinces passed by the non-official members of the Eastern House of Assembly. By the end of the year labour relations at Enugu Colliery had greatly improved. Steps are being taken to provide better machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes generally and industrial relations have improved so that this machinery can be put to good use.

STRIKES

There were 26 strikes during the year compared with 36 in 1949 : the number of workers involved was 27,000 compared with 47,000 in 1949. The longest strike lasted 18 days, but the average was only three days. There were some incidents of violence and hooliganism, particularly during the strike of the United Africa Company workers in August.

INTER-TRIBAL CLASHES

There were also in 1950 some inter-tribal clashes. One of these was in the almost inaccessible hills of the Gwoza district of Dikwa Division in the Northern Cameroons ; the people of that district include some of the most primitive tribes in West Africa and affrays between clans are to be expected after the crops have been harvested and the making of beer has begun.

Much more grave and totally inexcusable was the attack made by members of the Kalabari tribe on 4th and 5th August on the Okrikas, with whom they had had long-standing fishing disputes. A band of Kalabari war canoes attacked Okrika fishermen by night at a place called Ochokorocho and are alleged by the Okrikas to have massacred 119 of them ; 23 bodies were recovered. The Kalabari peoples were completely unco-operative during the police enquiries which followed. They deliberately suppressed evidence and it has not been possible to bring the criminals to justice. As a result of an inquiry held by two Administrative Officers and a Crown Counsel into the incident, the Governor in April, 1951, acting under the Collective Punishment Ordinance (Nigeria Laws, cap. 34) imposed a fine of £20,000 on the Kalabari communities concerned. Of this £12,000 will be paid in compensation to those Okrikas who were bereaved and the remainder will be used to help pay for the extra police which had to be moved into the area. Long-term proposals for the settlement of the dispute were made in the report of a Commission under Mr. Justice Robinson, which was presented in March, 1950.

These events were isolated incidents in a very large country. The overwhelming majority of Nigerians are law-abiding people who continued in 1950, as in previous years, to go peacefully about their own affairs.

NIGERIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF GOVERNMENT

Nigerians continued to play an important part in the work of the various statutory organisations set up to promote the economic

development of the country, for example on the Marketing Boards and the Coal and Electricity Corporations.

Good progress was also made during 1950 in the appointment of Nigerians to senior Government posts and the training of others to qualify for such posts in the future. From the time when the recommendations of the 1948 Commission on this subject were accepted by the Nigerian Government until the end of 1950, 335 Nigerians have been appointed or promoted to Senior Service posts and over 300 awards of scholarships and grants for training courses have been made. Approximately one-seventh of the Senior Service is now Nigerian and early in the new year Dr. S. L. A. Manuwa, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., was appointed Director of Medical Services. He is the first Nigerian to hold this important appointment.

CIVIL SERVICE TRANSFERS

Several distinguished members of the Nigerian civil service left the country during the year or in early 1951 on retirement or transfer. They included Sir Hugh Foot, K.C.M.G., Nigeria's Chief Secretary during the period while the planning of the new constitution was taking place. Sir Hugh left to take up his new appointment as Governor of Jamaica and was succeeded as Chief Secretary by Mr. A. E. T. Benson, former Chief Secretary to the Central African Council.

TRADE

On the economic side the post-war boom continued and the value of Nigeria's visible external trade increased during 1950 to over £147 million, the highest figure in the history of the country. There were no serious difficulties in obtaining essential imports during most of 1950 but, by the end of the year and the beginning of 1951, general re-armament and the Korean war were making the procurement of some commodities difficult. The United Kingdom was still by far the most important source of supply with £37 million worth of goods imported during the year; the second highest supplier was Japan with £5.8 million.

There was no difficulty in disposing of all Nigeria's main exports at remunerative prices. The prices of tin and rubber in particular soared during the year through the keen demand caused by the worsening of the international situation. There was also a large increase in the amount of rubber exported. The 1949-50 groundnut crop was poor on account of bad weather, but exports were not much below the normal figure owing to the clearing of stocks which had had to be stored from previous seasons.

THE MARKETING BOARDS AND REGIONAL PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

The high prices paid for Nigeria's exports in the post-war years and the keen demand for them have enormously strengthened the most important of Nigeria's present economic institutions, namely

the Marketing Boards and the Regional Production Development Boards. The purposes and the work of these Boards in 1950 are described in some detail in Part II, Chapter 5. The Marketing Boards have been able to build up very strong reserves to cushion producers against future falls in prices and to allocate either directly or to the Regional Production Development Boards very large sums of money, either for research into the crops with which they are concerned, or for the benefit of the areas and populations where these crops are produced. The Cocoa Marketing Board, for instance, gave £1 million in 1950 to endow the Faculty of Agriculture in Ibadan University College and contributed £500,000 to the improvement of roads in the cocoa growing areas in the west. The Groundnut Marketing Board made a first grant of over £1,700,000 to the Northern Regional Production Development Board for a number of schemes, including a campaign to increase the use of artificial fertilisers. The Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board has made grants on a similar scale to Regional Production Boards for schemes including the erection of modern oil mills and the establishment of oil palm estates. Schemes of the Regional Production Development Boards are subject to the Governor's approval, but that approval may not be withheld if the schemes are within the resources of the Boards and within the purposes to which they are empowered to devote these funds. This procedure enables plans of development backed by adequate resources to be carried out quickly and the new system is already helping to speed up the tempo of development throughout the country.

THE REVISED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Another economic event of importance during the year was the revision of Nigeria's Ten-Year Development Plan. The revised version of this plan for the years 1951-56 was approved by the Nigerian Legislature in the Budget Session of 1951. The aim of the original plan was to build up to an adequate standard basic social services, such as health and education, and basic economic requirements, such as roads, so as to lay sound foundations for further progress. It had always been realised that revision in the later stages would be required and the need for it in 1950 was apparent. Costs of services and goods had risen sharply, there was need for further consultation with representative Nigerian opinion, and the old plan was rather too rigid for swift progress to be made with new improvement schemes suggested since its inception.

The old plan had been estimated to cost £55 million over the period 1946-56. The United Kingdom provided £23 million under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards this, and the remainder was found from Nigerian revenue and Nigeria loan funds. At the end of the financial year 1950-51 approximately £34 million of the £55 million remained unspent. Under the revised plan, of this £34 million over £10 million will be spent by the Central Nigerian Government, £12½ million by the Northern Region, nearly £6 million by the Western

Region and nearly £5 million by the Eastern Region. The new plan will be more flexible than the old, and wide freedom will be left to the Regions to alter the order of priorities of projects as circumstances require. Sixteen million pounds of the £34 million required will come from the unspent balance of Colonial Development and Welfare grants, nearly £10 million from loan funds and £8 million from Nigerian revenues. The items on which most money will be spent under the new plan are education, general and technical (nearly £7 million), roads (£5 million), water supplies (£4½ million), medical and health (£4½ million), agriculture (£3 million). The new plan incorporates schemes already in existence and a list of these is given in Appendix I. They are of such wide variety that reference to them will be found later in practically every chapter in this Report, but the following are some of the main schemes in which important progress was made in 1950 :

Agriculture

Irrigation in the North. The plan provides for the engagement of irrigation staff, etc., to increase production by dry season irrigation and by the control of flooding for rice cultivation in low-lying swamps. Work was started in 1950 on an irrigation scheme to drain two thousand acres of swamp land in Bida Emirate and a survey was made at Badeggi in the same Emirate with a view to opening up 20,000 acres of land for rice cultivation.

Development of Broadcasting Services

The plan provides for a full-scale broadcasting service in Nigeria, including a 20 kilowatt short-wave transmitter at Lagos, 7½ kilowatt short-wave transmitters at Kaduna and Enugu and new studios at Ibadan. Mr. T. W. Chalmers, former controller of the B.B.C. Light Programme, was appointed during the year to take charge of the establishment of the new service.

Technical Education

One of the great hindrances to Nigerian development in the past has been the painful lack of qualified technicians of all kinds and of highly skilled artisans. The plan should go far to remedy this ; it provides for a Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology with three branches at Ibadan, Zaria and Enugu. The object of the College is to provide technical education at the higher levels, the lower standard work being the responsibility of the trade centres and technical institutes which, by 1956, will be turning out 300 trained artisans a year, and will have some 1,200 male apprentices in training.

Roads

The plan provides £2 million for the improvement of communications in Bornu Province so as to improve the agricultural production of that Region. It was originally thought that the best plan would be to

extend the Nigerian Railway from Nguru to Maiduguri, but during the year serious consideration was given to an alternative proposal of greatly improving one of the trunk roads from other parts of the north into the Province.

Research

The plan provides for many important research schemes, including the establishment of the West African Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research, research into helminthiasis (filariasis is endemic in the Eastern Provinces and causes much misery and debility), and research into the possibility of greatly increased rice cultivation.

EDUCATION

Social services expanded still further during the year. Government expenditure on education for 1950-51 was in the neighbourhood of £3 million compared with £300,000 just before the war. The first examinations of the students of the University College, Ibadan, were held during the year and the results were most encouraging; 76 students passed the Intermediate Examination and in the second M.B. Examination, which had never before been taken in Nigeria, 12 out of 14 passed creditably in anatomy and physiology. The University College now has an academic staff of 80 and some 350 undergraduates in residence. Less satisfactory was the lack of qualified staff for secondary schools during the year and the low standard of work in some primary schools.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Medical Services also expanded and good progress was made with the training of medical staff though there is still an acute shortage, not only of doctors, but of nurses. A number of new hospitals were built or construction on them was started.

In the north during the year there was the most serious epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever ever recorded. Splendid work during this epidemic was done by the Medical Field Units. There were nearly 94,000 cases in the first six months of 1950 with 18,000 deaths; the mortality rate, heavy though it is, is comparable with the rates in the United States of America and Great Britain and is a great improvement on pre-war figures of a mortality of 80 or 90 per cent. Leprosy is unfortunately more common than in practically any country in the world; a most encouraging development during 1950 was the success of the new Sulphone treatment. The Nigerian Central Leprosy Board has decided to extend this treatment to all patients.

COMMUNAL LABOUR

An interesting piece of social legislation was the Labour Code Amendment Ordinance 1950 (No. 34 of 1950). This Ordinance, among other provisions, altered the law concerning labour for communal services; in addition to existing Native Authorities, duly

authorised local government bodies, which may be created in the future, may now require communal labour. The consent of the Governor to the exacting of certain of these services is rendered unnecessary, but the persons concerned in providing the labour must be consulted as to the need for it and a substantial majority must be in favour. These new provisions on communal labour were brought into force in response to the force of local opinion and not on Nigerian Government initiative.

PRESENTATION OF IFE HEADS

The outstanding event of the year in art matters was the presentation to the Oni of Ife by Dr. William R. Bascom, of North Western University, Illinois, U.S.A. of two bronze heads which he had purchased when in Nigeria in 1938. These heads, together with other Ife antiquities, were one of the outstanding art discoveries of the present century. Dr. Bascom had done much while the two heads were in his possession to make these works of Nigerian art better known on the American continent.

THE FESTIVALS OF THE ARTS

On the initiative of a few Government officials and private citizens in Lagos, the first Nigerian Festival of the Arts was held in 1950 and the second followed in March, 1951. These festivals have already been a success and should do much to improve standards of artistic taste and achievement in Nigeria. A prize-winning poem in English by a young Nigerian for the second Festival is given in Chapter 12 of Part II.

BOOKS

Some interesting books on Nigeria were published during the year including the seventh volume of Dr. D. A. Bannerman's *Birds of Tropical West Africa*; this series, started twenty years ago, is one of the great modern works of natural history.

SPORT

Finally, 1950 was an encouraging year for Nigerian sport; as it ended, the International Olympic Association recognised Nigeria as eligible for participation in the Olympic Games.

Part II

Chapter 1 : Population

NUMBERS

THE last census of Nigeria was in 1931 when the population was estimated at just under 20 million.

Plans for a detailed count of the population in 1952-53 are now being made. The forthcoming census will, of necessity, be limited in scope and its primary object is to ascertain, with the greatest accuracy possible, the number of the population, and its classification by sex, age, literacy, occupation and tribe or nationality. This task will probably not be completed until the end of 1953.

The most recent estimate of the population is 24,300,000 but this figure and those given below for the three Regions and the Colony, are probably too small. The number of persons in the Northern Region is estimated to be 13,800,000 and the numbers for the Eastern and Western Regions, 6,100,000 and 4,000,000, respectively. The population of the Colony area is thought to be 430,000, of which Lagos has 230,000. This latter figure is an accurate one as a census of Lagos was taken in 1950.

These figures are based on the annual estimates made by the Provincial Administration of the population of the various administrative divisions of Nigeria and the Cameroons. The estimates are made from the annual returns of taxpayers and their accuracy varies. They are of limited value as guides to population trends, if only for the reason that women are not subject to direct taxation over most parts of the country. The numbers of women and children over large areas are, therefore, only very rough estimates.

TYPES

The predominant type in the population is the "West Coast Negro." The type is purest and commonest in the forest country of the south-east, into which overland migration has always been difficult and unattractive. In the north and west other very different stocks have mingled with the negro population. The Fulani and Shuwa Arabs, for example—the former widely but thinly distributed north of the forest zone, the latter practically confined (in Nigeria) to the neighbourhood of Lake Chad—represent types very far removed from the Negro, and may be roughly described as "Mediterranean" and "Semitic" respectively. There are many conflicting theories about the origin of the Fulani, and all that is certainly known is that their ancestors spread westwards between the desert and the forest, reaching Bornu from Melle in the fourteenth century, and that they are to be found today in scattered communities over the whole of the Western Sudan,

from Cape Verde to the Kordofan. Between the extremes represented by pure Fulani or Shuwa Arabs on the one hand and the Forest Ibo on the other, there exists a great variety of physical type, language and culture, the result of long and extensive intermingling of stocks, such as Berber, Bantu and Nilotic Negro, and in all but a few areas it is impossible to draw definite lines of ethnic demarcation.

MAIN GROUPS

The term "tribe" is consequently misleading as applied to most of the peoples of Nigeria, since the groups on which it is commonly conferred lack both self-consciousness and political unity. For descriptive purposes, however, it has been customary to list certain major groups, distinguished from each other by language. No record has been compiled since 1931 of the strength of these groups. At that time, the position was estimated to have been as follows: Hausa 3,600,000; Ibo 3,200,000; Yoruba 3,200,000; and Fulani 2,000,000. Four other groups—the Kanuri, the Ibibio, the Tiv and the Edo—were estimated at figures varying between 1,000,000 and 500,000, whilst the number of Nupe was believed to be about 330,000 and that of Ijaw 160,000.

The Hausa are simply a linguistic group, consisting of those who speak the Hausa language as their mother tongue and do not claim Fulani descent, and including a wide variety of stocks and physical types; the greater part of this group is found in the northern emirates. The Fulani are intermingled with the Hausa and include all who claim descent (often only in the male line) from the true Fulani stock, which is today preserved only amongst the nomadic herdsmen ("Cattle Fulani") and a minority of settled communities which have not inter-married with the indigenous people. A majority of those listed as Fulani speak the Hausa, not the Fulani, language as the mother tongue. The Kanuri, most of whom live in the Chad basin, are a linguistic group, but have more physical homogeneity than either of the two already mentioned, and a political focus in the ancient kingdom of Bornu. The Tiv may properly be termed a "tribe", for they form an almost solid block occupying a limited region on the lower Benue, have a uniform language and physique and believe themselves to represent a fairly recent immigration from the south-east; moreover, they possess the germ of political unity, which is being sedulously fostered under their present administration. The Nupe are partially localised in the valley of the River Niger above its confluence with the Benue; like the Hausa, they are a linguistic group including various stocks and, since the Fulani conquest, are divided amongst a considerable number of states.

The remaining main groups mentioned above are from the Southern Provinces, except a minority of the Yoruba. Edo (or "Idu") is the local name for Benin, and has been applied to those who speak the language of that place, the seat of a powerful dynasty, which has at

one period or another dominated most of the "Edo-speaking people" or their ancestors.

Both Ibo and Yoruba, especially the former, include a diversity of physical types. Many Ibo dialects differ so much amongst themselves as to be practically distinct languages. Yoruba, however, is spoken with some uniformity throughout the ancient kingdoms of the south-west, and with the spread of literacy is developing a literature of its own. The Ibo-speaking peoples form an extensive and fairly solid block immediately to the east of the lower course of the Niger, but, like their neighbours, the Ijaw on the south-west and the Ibibio on the south-east, seem never in the past to have developed any political organisation higher than that of the town or small group of villages.

Besides the large groups mentioned above, there is a very large number of minor linguistic groups, some comprising tens of thousands of individuals, others limited to single villages. These together accounted for the balance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million people in the 1931 census not included in the main divisions of the population. Many of these minor groups still preserve their distinctive languages and customs, but with improved communications there is a growing tendency towards assimilation, particularly in the north by reason of the spread of Islam and the Hausa language. Throughout the greater part of the Northern Provinces, Hausa is the language of the markets and trade routes and, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a more limited extent, is becoming the *lingua franca* of that region.

VITAL STATISTICS

There are no accurate vital statistics except for Lagos. The recorded Lagos figures indicate that between the years 1926-30 and 1946-50 (during which period the population of the town doubled), the average death rate fell from 20 per 1,000 to 17 per 1,000, while the average birth rate increased from 29 per 1,000 to 44 per 1,000. The death rates given are believed to understate the true rates. On the other hand, some of the considerable increase in the birth rate was no doubt due to fuller registration of births which took place in Lagos and to the registration in Lagos of children born outside the boundaries of the township. Infant mortality fell during the same period from an average of 154 to 105 per 1,000 live births and the average percentage of still births to live births from 3.6 to 3.1.

TOWNS

As stated above the 1950 population of Lagos, the capital of the country, was 230,000.

The population of the other main towns has been estimated as follows :

Northern Provinces	Kano	100,000
	Ilorin	53,000
	Maiduguri	43,000

Western Provinces . . .	Ibadan . . .	335,000
	Iwo . . .	86,000
	Ogbomosho . . .	85,000
	Oyo . . .	79,000
	Oshogbo . . .	64,000
	Abeokuta . . .	54,000
	Ede . . .	51,000
	Iseyin . . .	48,000
Eastern Provinces . . .	Ife . . .	45,000
	Onitsha . . .	60,000
	Port Harcourt . . .	45,000
	Enugu . . .	40,000

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS AND WAGES

THE overwhelming majority of adult occupied Nigerians are peasant farmers, working for themselves. The largest groups of those employed by others are Government servants, and those working in the mines or for employers engaged in agriculture. The largest single employer is the Nigerian Government. There are 48,000 established civil servants, of whom approximately 4,000 are in the Senior Service, and there are a further 52,000 unestablished Government employees. The average number of persons employed in the mines in 1950 was over 82,000, of whom some 75,000 were employed in the tin mines near Jos and some 6,000 in the colliery at Enugu. According to returns given by employers of ten workers or more, there were over 55,000 people working for such employers during 1950 in agriculture and forestry, but the figure should be regarded as only an approximation.

Wage rates increased further during the year for all the three classes into which labour is divided for wage purposes—general labour, special labour and skilled artisans. The Government, for instance, increased the wage range of general labour in and near Lagos to between 2s. 3d. and 2s. 7d. a day (compared with 1s. 11d. and 2s. 3d. before) ; and of special labour to between 2s. 4d. and 4s. 3d. (compared with 2s. and 4s. before). Similar increases were granted in other parts of the country. An example of increases of wages to skilled artisans was the decision of the Oil Storage Company of Apapa to raise rates for tradesmen to between £8 and £25 a month from between £6 and £14 a month.

During the year a temporary addition to rates of pay of 12½ per

cent was given to all Government Junior Service employees, and of 10 per cent to Senior Service employees. Similar increases were granted by some commercial firms.

The standard weekly hours of work vary from 34 for clerical workers to 45 for technical and industrial workers ; certain classes of workers in Government departments have a standard 44-hour week.

LABOUR ORGANISATION

As has been said, most Nigerians are peasant farmers, working for themselves and their families. Some of them belong to co-operative societies and may give each other mutual help in other ways, but they are not organised for labour purposes in trade unions nor do their activities fall within the scope of the Labour Department which advises the Government on labour policy. Both that Department and the trade unions, the work of which is described in the following sections, deal only with the economically important but relatively few workers employed in various industries.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Functions

The head of the Labour Department is the Commissioner of Labour, who is the chief adviser to Government on all matters of policy. The general functions of the department include the enforcement of labour legislation, the review of conditions of employment in all areas and occupations, the guidance of trade unions, the prevention of trade disputes and assistance in the orderly settlement of those disputes that cannot be prevented, and the operation of employment exchanges.

Particular duties undertaken are control of the recruitment of Nigerians for employment in foreign territories, trade testing, training of the department's staff and certain members of other departments in labour matters, assessment of workmen's compensation claims by Government employees and special work in connection with minimum wage fixing machinery and Labour Advisory Boards.

The Commissioner of Labour is also Chief Resettlement Officer and so responsible for the administration of the Employment of Ex-servicemen Ordinance, 1945 (Nigeria Laws, cap. 59) and for ex-servicemen's resettlement schemes.

Work during 1950

Both the size and work of the Department of Labour further increased during 1950. The provision of the 1950-51 budget for the Department was £160,280. The Department's work during 1950 in the solution of labour disputes, in co-operation with trade unions, and in the preparation of labour legislation is outlined below. Other activities included the following :

(a) A Labour Office was opened during March in the Gabon, French Equatorial Africa and Mr. W. I. Brinkworth, seconded from the Provincial Administration, was appointed Labour Officer and British Vice-Consul, Gabon. This followed the conclusion with the French authorities of a labour agreement regulating the employment of Nigerian labour in the Gabon. During the year the revision of the labour agreement with the Spanish authorities in respect of Nigerian labour in Fernando Po was also carried out.

(b) Two Regional Departmental Headquarters were established at Kaduna and Enugu respectively with a Senior Labour Officer in charge of each Region.

(c) Trade testing was carried out as before with the object of providing employment exchanges and employers with reliable information regarding the abilities of persons seeking employment.

TRADE UNIONS

During 1949 the local trade union movement suffered a number of setbacks. In January, 1949, the Nigerian Trades Union Congress was split and an opposing body was set up under the title of the Nigerian National Federation of Labour. During 1949 efforts to reconcile the two groups failed, but in 1950 apparent unity was secured by the formation of a new body, the Nigerian Labour Congress incorporating them both. The leaders of the Congress, however, were discredited by their handling of an abortive strike in December, 1950, among employees of some mercantile firms (see under Labour Disputes below), and the Congress has not yet functioned as an organisation representing all the country's trade unionists. The trade union movement in the country as a whole is suffering from a lack of capable and responsible leaders. In December, 1950, O. Ojiyi, Secretary of the Colliery Workers Union at Enugu, was sentenced to three years imprisonment for the embezzlement of union funds.

Membership

At present there are 149 registered unions, compared with 129 in 1949, and the approximate known membership is 125,000, compared with 108,000. The following unions have a membership of over 10,000 :

Nigeria Union of Teachers	22,000
Amalgamated Union of United Africa Company African Workers	18,000
Public Utility Technical & General Workers Union	12,000
Railway Workers Union	11,000
Cameroons Development Corporation Workers Union	11,000

The division of unions by occupation is as follows :

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Number of Unions</i>	<i>Approx. Membership</i>
Agriculture	4	11,500
Banking and Insurance	3	250
Building	7	2,500
Commercial	27	3,250
Domestic and Catering	6	600
Engineering	11	1,750
General	20	35,000
Mining	5	7,000
Postal Workers	3	3,500
Printing	5	800
Professional and Administration	9	29,250
Railways	8	15,750
Shipping and Dockers	12	8,250
Tailoring	2	175
Transport	16	3,500
Woodworkers	11	2,000
TOTAL	149	125,075

Trade Union Education

As in 1949, the Labour Department arranged a correspondence course for trade unionists in the provinces and 207 students were enrolled. The lack of suitable trade union literature makes it difficult for the students to take full advantage of the course, and consequently the general standard is low.

In April, 1950, the Labour Officer (Trade Unions) invited representatives of all registered trade unions to a conference in Lagos to discuss the introduction of trade union educational classes. At the conference it was decided to set up a Trade Union Education Committee for Lagos and the Colony.

Four classes were started by the Committee in Lagos during June and continued for three months with an average of approximately 200 students attending each week. A second series of classes started in November.

Outside Lagos a class in trade unionism was conducted in Ibadan and a trade union discussion group met regularly in Benin City, where two weekend schools on trade unionism were held during the year.

Six local trade unionists were awarded Government scholarships during the year to study trade unionism in the United Kingdom.

The Fitzgerald Commission's Report : Labour Recommendations

The Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the 1949 disturbances in the Eastern Provinces, was published on 10th June. The report

included sections on trade unionism in Nigeria and the need for more responsible trade union leadership, industrial relations at Enugu Colliery, and the need for a system of conciliation independent of Government. Among the recommendations were proposals for the establishment of a Ministry of Labour, Conciliation Boards, a National Tribunal and general conciliation machinery.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Nigerian Government accepted the proposals in principle and arranged for a small group of experts in trade union organisation and labour relations to investigate the problems involved. Two of the experts, Mr. E. Cain, J.P. (Secretary, Wheatley Hill Branch, National Union of Mineworkers, Durham area) and Mr. P. G. Weekes (then Manager of Oakdale Colliery, South Wales), arrived in June. They were accompanied by Mr. E. Parry, Assistant Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State. Colonel C. E. Ponsonby and Mr. Andrew Dalglish, nominated by the British Employers' Confederation and the Trade Union Congress respectively, joined the party later. Mr. Cain spent some three months at Enugu and Mr. Weekes, who took over temporarily the management of one of the mines, remained till February, 1951, the loan of his services having been generously extended by the National Coal Board. Colonel Ponsonby and Mr. Dalglish, in the course of a two months' visit, had numerous consultations with representatives of the trade unions, individual employees and government officials. The group made a number of valuable suggestions, designed to improve industrial relations, for the consideration of the Nigerian Government and the Coal Corporation.

Labour Disputes

There were 82 industrial disputes compared with 70 in 1949. Of these 26 resulted in strike action and involved some 26,876 workers. The figures for 1949 were 36 and 46,698 respectively. The four longest strikes lasted for periods varying from 7 days to 18 days, the general average being three days.

Most of the disputes which occurred during the year were resolved by negotiation between employers and employees and only in a few cases was it necessary for the Commissioner of Labour to appoint conciliators. Arbitration was resorted to in two cases. The following four disputes were of particular interest :

- (i) *Public Works Department Employees, Bamenda, and the Public Works Department.* This dispute was the result of a rumour that an increase of pay granted to 840 employees of the Public Works Department at Bamenda was being withheld. The workers stopped work on 27th January, resorting to acts of violence and sabotage and 15 of them were arrested and charged. The men returned to work on 30th January on the intervention of the Labour Officer, Buea, and the men's wages were increased with effect from 1st March, 1950.
- (ii) *Armel's Transport Workers' Union and the Director of Armel's Transport Limited.* The members of the Armel's Transport

Workers Union in the Western and Eastern Provinces went on strike on 8th May. They demanded increases in wages and improved conditions of service. After unsuccessful efforts by the Labour Officer, Benin, to get the men back to work, the Labour Officer, Ibadan, arranged for the parties to the dispute to meet with a view to an amicable settlement. The strikers finally returned to work on 26th May on the employers' terms. The union's demand for arbitration did not receive the consent of the employers and no further action was taken.

- (iii) *The Amalgamated Union of United Africa Company African Workers and the United African Company Limited.* On 2nd June, 1950, the Amalgamated Union of United Africa Company African Workers in Nigeria and the Cameroons renewed a strike notice suspended in May, 1949. The union was dissatisfied with the results of last year's conciliation proceedings and demanded the setting up of an Arbitration Tribunal before 2nd August, 1950. The United Africa Company consented to arbitration but the union insisted on taking strike action if arbitration did not start before the date fixed for the beginning of the strike. A widespread strike was subsequently declared from midnight of 1st August and it affected many parts of the country. The strike was called off from 8th August in Lagos and at various dates in other areas. Later, Mr. Justice V. R. Bairamian was appointed as Arbitrator with Messrs. F. O. Coker and P. A. R. Lindsay as assessors nominated by the union and the company respectively. In the Arbitrator's findings, awards were made in respect of four of the eleven claims of the union. The company undertook to implement the awards and to grant a 12½ per cent cost-of-living allowance to all its junior staff throughout the country, although the award referred only to Lagos, because figures for increases in costs had been put before the Arbitrator only in respect of Lagos. As a result of the union's claim that the Arbitrator intended this allowance award to be effective from 1st April, 1950, the Arbitrator was asked to interpret the award and he confirmed that 10th November, 1950, was the effective date. The union then rejected the Arbitrator's findings on all the points.

As a result of their dissatisfaction with the Arbitrator's findings, the leaders of the union, supported by the Nigerian Labour Congress, called the employees out on strike on 14th December, 1950. The strike, which affected employees of several mercantile establishments in Lagos and other parts of the country, was abortive. Only a small minority of workers took part, and it was only on account of intimidation that many of them did not report for work. The strike lasted till midnight of 26th December.

- (iv) *The Nigerian Civil Service Union and the Association of the Nigerian Railway Civil Servants.* These unions had protested to

the Government in 1949 against the existing salary scales (Scales F and G) of certain Junior Staff. To settle this matter Sir Drummond Shiels was appointed Arbitrator in January, 1950, with Messrs. W. H. Thorp and C. D. Onyeama as assessors. He made no award on a claim by the unions for complete equality in salary scales between the technical and clerical grades, but made various recommendations for improving the salaries and prospects of the clerical workers concerned.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

An Ordinance (No. 34 of 1950) amending sections of the Labour Code Ordinance was passed during the year. This Ordinance brought certain provisions of the Code into line with International Labour Conventions Nos. 82, 83 and 85, which were adopted during the Thirtieth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1947. It also empowered new local government bodies as well as native authorities to exact labour for communal services and dispensed with the necessity for the Governor's approval being given. It is interesting that this part of the Ordinance was due to popular pressure, not to Government initiative.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941) was also amended to extend workmen's compensation to many more workers and to increase the amounts of compensation payable.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE Nigerian financial year is from 1st April to 31st March. The detailed information given in this chapter accordingly relates to the fiscal year ended on 31st March, 1950, except where otherwise stated.

In 1949-50 there was once again a large increase in the totals of revenue and expenditure. The figures for recent years are given in Appendix A and the progressive increases reflect the development of the country, the increased cost of wages and materials and the higher rates of taxation which it has been necessary to impose in order to meet the extra expenditure.

The revenue for 1949-50 amounted to £30,764,681, which included £2,292,121 received from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for development schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Expenditure totalled £28,253,090, giving a surplus for the year of £2,511,591; this however, was reduced to £2,308,604 by depreciation of the market value of some of the Nigerian Government's investments.

All Government revenue collected throughout Nigeria accrues to the Central Government but, in accordance with Government's policy of devolution, allocations are made to the three Regions, each of which arranges and controls the spending of monies voted to it and prepares a Regional Budget. The amounts so voted during the years

totalled a little under £7,500,000, including grants for Regional works and services under the Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare.

As will be seen from Appendix B, the bulk of the ordinary revenue accrues from import, export and excise duties. In 1949-50 these duties provided some 55 per cent of the revenue. Direct taxation accounted for 15 per cent and interest, largely contributed by the Railway in respect of capital works financed from Nigerian loan funds, provided 3 per cent. The balance was made up of such items as mining royalties, harbour dues, licences, fees and earnings of Government departments.

A welcome inclusion in the revenue for the year was a sum of £236,432 representing Nigeria's share of the profits of the West African Currency Board.

Expenditure items of an exceptional nature during 1949-50 included payments of £1,750,000 to the Nigerian Revenue Equalisation Fund, which in effect is a reserve account; £700,000 to the Supplementary Sinking Fund for loan redemption purposes, and £1,000,000 for the purchase of certain mining royalty rights from the United Africa Company as successors to the Royal Niger Company, to whom the rights were originally granted in 1899. Expenditure on the more important public services in recent years is shown in Appendix C.

PUBLIC DEBT

During 1949-50 Nigeria's public debt and loan service charges were considerably reduced. All Nigerian public loan issues, other than the local loan floated in 1946, are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. The amount outstanding on 31st December, 1950, was £14,438,000, as shown below, compared with £17,111,658 on 31st December, 1949 :

<i>Amount outstanding 31st December, 1949</i>	<i>Amount outstanding 31st December, 1950</i>	<i>Description of Stock</i>	
4,188,000	4,188,000	Nigeria 3%	Inscribed Stock, 1955
5,700,000	5,700,000	„ 4%	Inscribed Stock, 1963
300,000	300,000	„ (local) 3½%	Registered Stock, 1956-61
1,250,000	1,250,000	„ 2½%	Inscribed Stock, 1966-71
1,410,285	3,000,000	„ 3%	Inscribed Stock, 1975-77
4,263,373	Nil.	„ 5%	Inscribed Stock, 1950-60
£17,111,658	£14,438,000		

The 6 per cent Inscribed Stock Loan, 1949-79, of £6,363,226 was redeemed in October, 1949, by conversion of £1,410,285 into 3 per cent Inscribed Stock 1975-77, and repayment of the balance in cash. The 5 per cent Inscribed Stock Loan, 1950-60, of £4,263,373 was similarly redeemed in February, 1950, by the conversion of £1,589,715 into 3 per cent Inscribed Stock 1975-77 and the balance repaid. The

annual reduction in loan service charges resulting from these operations is £557,367.

The annual charge for interest and contributions to the Statutory Sinking Funds in respect of public loans at present outstanding amounts to £633,520, which is roughly 2 per cent of the estimated total ordinary revenue for 1950-51.

The total value of the Statutory Sinking Funds at 31st March, 1950, was £3,075,895 and there was also a Supplementary Sinking Fund amounting to £331,907, being the balance remaining after debt redemption.

In addition to the public issues referred to above, the Government have received loans of £2,700,000 from the Cocoa Marketing Board at 2½ per cent (repayable by half-yearly equated instalments) and of £450,000 from University College, Ibadan, at 3 per cent, subject to variation in the event of changes in the ruling rate for trustee securities. Both loans are repayable over a maximum period of 40 years.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The balance sheet at 31st March, 1950, showed an excess of assets over liabilities of £11,325,511 compared with £9,016,907 at 31st March, 1949. Surplus funds invested totalled a little under £2½ million, while cash, including short call deposits with the Crown Agents in London and balances held in banks and treasuries locally, amounted to nearly £9¾ million. Reserve funds comprise the Revenue Equalisation Fund of some £4 million (to which a further £2 million was added in 1950-51), the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £332,000 and Renewals Funds amounting to over £2½ million.

DIRECT TAXATION

Two forms of direct taxation are in force : income tax and general tax.

Income Tax

The Income Tax Ordinance provides for payment of a graduated income tax by non-Africans throughout Nigeria, and Africans in the Township of Lagos ; and a flat rate (9s. in the £) by all companies. The rates in force during 1949-50 were the same as for 1948-49, viz. :

<i>Chargeable Income</i>	<i>Rate of Tax</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every pound of the first £200	.	.	4½
" " " next £200	.	.	9
" " " " £200	.	1	1½
" " " " £200	.	1	6
" " " " £400	.	3	0
" " " " £800	.	4	6
" " " " £1,000	.	6	0
" " " " £1,000	.	7	6
" " " " £1,000	.	9	0
" " " " £5,000	.	11	3
" " exceeding £10,000	.	15	0

There are special rates for incomes which do not exceed £50.

In order to avoid double taxation of profits arising from trade effected by United Kingdom firms between Nigeria and the United Kingdom, an agreement has been concluded between the two countries under which the latter levies income tax on profits arising from merchandise exported to Nigeria by United Kingdom firms, leaving the former to tax profits arising from sales of local produce abroad accruing to United Kingdom firms.

The yield from income tax has increased progressively since its introduction in 1940, the apparent decline in 1946-47 being due to large arrears collected in 1945-46. In 1949-50 there was another sharp increase. The figures are as follows :

Revenue Derived from Income Tax : Individuals and Companies

	£
1939-40	99,141
1944-45	1,370,714
1945-46	2,496,644
1946-47	2,004,721
1947-48	3,292,116
1948-49	3,484,018
1949-50	4,452,438

General Tax

Africans outside the township of Lagos pay a general tax in accordance with various forms of assessment, ranging from the individual assessment of wealthy traders in large towns to a flat rate in backward areas.

Northern Provinces. There are in the Northern Provinces seven main methods of assessing general tax :

- (i) *Locally distributed Income Tax.* This method is applied to perhaps nine-tenths of the population. The unit of assessment is the village. Administrative officers prepare periodical 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 he apportions it, in consultation with his council of elders, according to the ability to pay of individual taxpayers.

- (ii) *Poll Tax.* In some backward areas a flat rate is payable by every taxpayer.
- (iii) *Tax on Ascertainable Incomes.* The employees of Government, the Native Authorities and commercial firms who have definitely ascertainable incomes are assessed at the following rates :

Income			Rate of Tax	
			s.	d.
For every pound from	£1 to £72	.	.	4
"	"	"	£73 to £400	6
"	"	"	£401 to £700	1 0
"	"	"	£701 to £1,000	1 6
"	"	"	£1,001 to £2,000	2 0
"	"	"	£2,001 to £3,000	3 0
"	"	"	£3,001 to £4,000	4 0
Continuing with 1s. increase for each additional £1,000 of income up to a maximum rate of 15s.				

- (iv) *Wealthy Traders' Tax.* In all large towns a number of well known wealthy traders are excluded from the ordinary census made for the purpose of assessing tax by method (i). Examination is made of the wealth of these individuals from year to year and their tax is individually assessed. The income of these traders, who do not keep books of accounts, is not easily ascertainable and it is for this reason that they are not classed for assessment under method (iii).
- (v) *Mines Labour Tax.* In mining areas where there is a large shifting labour force, a tax of 4d. a month is payable by employees on wages of up to 4s. a week ; a tax of 6d. a month is payable by employees on wages over 4s. but not exceeding 7s. a week ; and clerks, artisans and headmen whose wages are more than 7s. a week are assessed under method (iii).
- (vi) *Strangers' Tax.* In areas where community assessments are made by method (i), strangers or immigrants are assessed by the district or village head on their apparent wealth, the tax payable by them being additional to the amount of the original community assessment. In the areas in which (ii) is employed, they pay the poll tax.
- (vii) *Land Revenue Tax.* This is based on a detailed assessment of the average productivity per acre in each revenue survey

district. It has been applied only to five densely populated districts in the neighbourhood of Kano City.

Western Provinces. In the Western Provinces there are no community assessments, and broadly the system is one combining a flat rate with an income tax. The following types of tax are at present levied :

- (a) Flat rate.
- (b) Income Tax.
- (c) Trade taxes (levied in the Oyo and Ijebu Provinces only.
- (d) Tax on unearned incomes (levied on the Oyo and Ijebu Provinces and in part of Abeokuta Province).

The flat rate varies from 9s. (certain areas of Warri Province) to 15s. (Ijebu Province and certain areas of the Abeokuta and Oyo Provinces). This is chargeable on annual incomes below a certain maximum (£24 to £40) and is payable by all adult males. Income tax is payable on income exceeding the maximum at which flat rate ceases to be payable by all adult persons, except in the Benin and Warri Provinces where females are exempted.

The trade taxes still in force in the Oyo and Ijebu Provinces are payable, in addition to the flat rate, by persons engaged in certain trades, e.g., blacksmiths, goldsmiths, cattle dealers. In some parts of the Western Provinces a tax is also levied on unearned income. The rate varies from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 per cent in Ijebu Province, to 5 per cent in the Oyo Province and to 10 per cent in the Egba Division of Abeokuta Province.

Rates of income tax are not uniform throughout the Western Provinces. Native Authorities, in order to raise more revenue and to provide additional amenities have obtained approval for surcharges, varying from $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in excess of standard rates ; the latter vary from between 4d. to 6d. in the pound on income up to £48 per annum and 8d. to 1s. in the pound on income in excess of £300 per annum. In Abeokuta Province the Native Authorities have adopted rates which increase on a sliding scale up to 5s. in the pound on income in excess of £2,000 per annum. The methods of assessment may be briefly described as follows :

- (i) Nominal rolls of all taxpayers are prepared and retained in the Native Administration tax office. These are revised annually and it is the duty of village and quarter heads to ensure that all the amendments are notified. The nominal rolls form the basis for computing the amount of flat rate of tax payable by each quarter or village.
- (ii) Assessment committees are appointed for each town or village group and are responsible for assessing individuals liable to pay income tax. A return of income is demanded from each individual and forms the basis for assessment. Assessment committees also make such inquiries as they think fit regarding the traders, contractors and others not directly employed who carry on independent businesses.

Eastern Provinces. In the Eastern Provinces, the system of assessment is similar to that in the Western Provinces to the extent that there are no community assessments; the flat rate and income tax are the two methods by which the Direct Taxation Ordinance is applied.

The majority of taxpayers pay a flat rate which varies from 4s. in certain areas of the Cameroons Province to 12s. in Onitsha Division of the Onitsha Province. In recent years, however, increasing emphasis has been laid on the need for progressive improvement in the number and accuracy of assessments on ascertained annual incomes. In making these individual assessments, 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 ascertainable incomes which justify a rate greater than the flat rate. Only in rare cases is it the practice to call for written returns of income, and ascertainment of income and assessment proceed in accordance with such methods as commend themselves to the tax collection authorities or their assessment committees. The rates in force in the Eastern Provinces were :

<i>Income</i>	<i>Rate of Tax</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every pound of the first £700	.	4½
" " " next £100	.	1 0
" " " " £100	.	1 3
" " " " £100	.	1 6
" " " " £100	.	1 9
" " " " £100	"	2 6
" " " " £100	.	3 0
" " " " £200	.	3 6
" " " " £100	.	4 0
" " " " £100	.	4 6
" " " " £300	.	4 9

Payment of tax on ascertainable incomes begins at a figure of income at which 4½d. in the pound exceeds the flat rate.

Collection of Direct Tax.

The Native Authorities of Nigeria arrange for the collection of direct tax. The chain of authority, characteristic of the northern system of native administration, and the fact that the most usual procedure is that of community assessment, makes the collection of tax in the north a relatively simple and straightforward process. In the Eastern

Provinces, the normal method of ensuring that each taxable male pays his tax is for the Native Authority to require the tax collectors, who are usually the persons whom each family puts forward as its representative for this purpose, to furnish a nominal roll of all taxable males in the family or other unit. These nominal rolls are checked by the Native Administration Staff and submitted for the District Officer's approval. When the rate is settled, the tax collector receives a demand note signed by the District Officer, requiring him to collect from a specified number of persons the tax at the basic rate. The collector then collects from each man in his roll and gives him a numbered receipt. The arrangements in the Western Provinces for the collection of the flat rate tax are similar.

The tax is shared between the Government and the Native Administrations, the amounts accruing to Government during 1949-50 being £323,328 compared with £292,825 in 1948-49. This sum is reallocated to Regional revenues.

Jangali. Besides the forms of direct taxation mentioned above there is also a capitation tax on the cattle of nomad herdsmen, known as *jangali*. It is levied almost entirely in the Northern Provinces.

CUSTOMS TARIFF (SUMMARISED)

Import and export duties provide over 50 per cent of the Nigerian revenue. The rates are enumerated in the First Schedule to the Customs Ordinance (Nigeria Laws, cap. 48).

Examples of rates in force on 31st December, 1950*, are as follows :

Import Duties

Wearing apparel (shirts, sing- lets, boots, shoes and socks)	16½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or specific rates.
Bicycles	15s. each.
Clocks and watches	1s. 3d. each or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor cars	10s. per 28 lb. net weight.
Motor lorries „ „ „	£6 5s. 0d. each.
Motor spirit	10d. per gallon.
Toilet preparations	66½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Brandy, gin, rum and whiskey	£3 18s. 0d. per gallon.
Other spirits	£3 18s. 0d. per gallon or 66½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Tobacco—unmanufactured .	5s. 6d. per pound.
Cigars	£1 per hundred.
Cigarettes	(i) not exceeding three pounds weight the thousand : £3 10s. 0d. the thousand. (ii) exceeding three pounds weight the thousand : £1 10s. 0d. the pound.

* There have been important changes in 1951.

Exemptions from import duties include advertising matter, aircraft, goods imported by public hospitals and certain planning authorities, articles imported for the service of Government departments and Native Administrations, mosquito nets and agricultural, mining, water-boring and industrial development machinery.

Export Duties

On 31st December, 1950*, the export duties in force were :

Cocoa	
Palm kernel oil	
Palm kernels	6 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Palm oil	
Groundnuts	
Tin	7s. 8d. per ton.
Fresh bananas	3d. per count bunch.
Dry bananas	2d. per 10 lb.
Cattle hides	£18 per ton.
Sheep skins	£30 per ton.

EXCISE DUTIES

These are levied on locally manufactured cigarettes and beer.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

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 florin, shilling and sixpenny denominations, and nickel-bronze coins of threepenny, penny and half-penny and tenth-penny denominations. Notes, alloy coins and threepenny pieces are legal tender up to any amount: pence, halfpence and tenth-pence are legal tender up to one shilling. The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par, subject to remittance charges. Currency is issued to the Bank of British West Africa Limited 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. In Nigeria the main Currency Board Centre is in Lagos and there are subsidiary Currency Board Centres at Kano, Port Harcourt, Ibadan and Victoria.

The following statement shows the currency in circulation in Nigeria during the ten years ended 31st March, 1950.

* There have been important changes in 1951.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Alloy coin</i>	<i>Nickel-bronze coin</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£
31st March, 1941	287,558	4,588,590	1,183,557	6,059,705
" 1942	529,773	5,483,195	1,439,873	7,452,841
" 1943	1,440,851	8,377,909	1,590,333	11,409,093
" 1944	1,606,364	10,151,844	1,755,764	13,513,972
" 1945	2,276,198	11,207,947	1,901,964	15,386,109
" 1946	3,213,927	12,863,442	2,062,416	18,139,785
" 1947	4,696,430	16,512,093	2,220,490	23,429,013
" 1948	5,336,441	16,912,469	2,352,799	24,601,709
" 1949	8,241,070	21,016,731	2,514,640	31,772,441
" 1950	8,935,237	20,109,098	2,533,559	31,576,894

The development of the country, higher wage levels and costs, together with higher prices for primary products have all led to a continuous and marked expansion in the circulation. This now shows signs of having reached a peak, temporarily at least.

At 31st March, 1950, notes accounted for 28.3 per cent of the total currency in circulation compared with 26.2 per cent the year before and 4.7 per cent at 31st March, 1941. The notes are used mainly in the Lagos area and in the Western Region, but there has also been a substantial increase in the number in circulation in the Eastern Region and the tendency is towards a still greater use of notes throughout the country.

The principal demand is for the Shs.20 note and the one shilling coin, together with the nickel penny in the north and east. It was anticipated that with the withdrawal of the manilla in the Eastern Provinces, an operation completed in 1949, the nickel threepenny piece would come into favour there as this coin was nearest to the manilla's value, but there has been little demand for it. The north is the only Region in which the tenth of a penny coin circulates to any appreciable extent.

The Accountant General, as Currency Officer, is the local representative of the West African Currency Board, and the Bank of British West Africa Limited are the local agents.

The main banks operating in Nigeria are :

Bank of British West Africa Limited, with branches at Lagos (2), Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Maiduguri, Onitsha, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Sapele and Zaria.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with branches at Lagos, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Jos, Kano, Port Harcourt, Victoria, Zaria and Gusau.

National Bank of Nigeria Limited, with branches at Lagos, Agege, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Kano, Ife, Ilesha, Ondo and Aba.

Nigerian Farmers and Commercial Bank Limited, with branches at Lagos (2), Ebute Metta, Agege, Ogga, Ilaro, Abeokuta, Epe, Uyo, Ilesha (2), Odo-Ekiti, Benin City, Sapele, Warri, Ilorin, Jos, Kano, Nguru, and Gusau.

The two first-named banks are incorporated in the United Kingdom, the other two being incorporated in Nigeria.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank organised on lines similar to those of the corresponding institution in the United Kingdom. It operates throughout the country and its business is conducted at 134 post offices. On 31st March, 1950, there were 178,742 depositors whose accounts totalled £2,687,929.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE value of visible external trade increased during 1950 to £147·7 million, the highest in the history of the country. During the year a revaluation of centrally-marketed exports, on the basis of f.o.b. values, was carried out, as these exports had been under-valued at various times since the war. Imports of currency were also revalued on the basis of their intrinsic value, instead of face value. The value of total visible external trade, so revised, was £137·8 million in 1949 and £103·5 million in 1948 (compared with the figures of nearly £118 million and £78·4 million given for those years on page 38 of the 1949 Report).

IMPORTS

Imports in 1950 amounted to £60·5 million, compared with £57·5 million in 1949 and £41·2 million in 1948. The United Kingdom's share of imports in 1950 was 61·2 per cent. Care should be exercised in making any comparison with the 1949 proportion (51 per cent), as considerable quantities of imported cotton piece goods, woven in foreign countries but finished in the United Kingdom, were erroneously declared as being of foreign origin in 1949, but correctly declared as of United Kingdom origin in 1950. This factor makes difficult any comparison between 1950 and 1949, so far as distribution of the import trade among the principal countries of origin is concerned. The principal suppliers in 1950 were :

United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	£37·0 million
Japan	.	.	.	.	£5·8 "
India and Pakistan	.	.	.	.	£3·8 "
Netherlands and Netherlands Possessions	.	.	.	.	£3·4 "
U.S.A.	.	.	.	.	£2·5 "
Germany	.	.	.	.	£1·4 "
Italy	.	.	.	.	£1·2 "

Cotton piece-goods remained the principal item at £14·5 million, compared with £17·9 million in 1949, when the yardage imported was considerably in excess of requirements.

The values of the major classes of imports are given in the following table for the three years 1948, 1949 and 1950.

<i>Commodities</i>	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£
Cotton piece-goods . . .	12,368,240	17,889,861	14,449,711
Jute Manufactures . . .	1,004,890	1,605,436	1,034,205
Locomotives and parts . . .	659,854	1,342,510	753,108
Bicycles	859,440	1,060,600	1,314,205
Motor chassis	753,322	996,137	965,241
Cars, inc. cabs	657,056	857,304	939,977
Tobacco and Cigarettes . . .	1,270,279	1,536,010	1,890,459
Rayon products	1,202,487	2,384,852	3,786,411
Corrugated iron sheets . . .	254,012	1,331,513	1,314,509
Cement	834,690	1,019,968	1,102,916
Motor spirit	1,024,137	609,808	1,000,359
Iron and Steel manufactures . .	2,589,284	4,672,115	5,256,794
Electrical apparatus	704,629	762,394	841,566
Hollow-ware (other than buckets, etc.)	329,526	623,157	644,902
Industrial machinery	550,327	607,784	803,507
Footwear	416,588	560,214	523,703

Supplies

Supplies were somewhat easier during 1950 and the quantity as well as the value of imports was higher than in 1949. General rearmament and the Korean war were making the procurement of some commodities difficult early in 1951, but the international situation had not begun to affect imports seriously in 1950.

Controls

The provisions of the U.K. Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act had been extended to Nigeria by Order in Council. This Order in Council was allowed to lapse and the Act therefore ceased to have effect in Nigeria from 10th December, 1950. Provision for the continued control of imports and exports was made by the Customs Amendment Ordinance (No. 26 of 1950) which came into effect on the same date. The Director of Commerce and Industries is responsible for exercising this control.

During the year the few food and price controls still in force were abolished.

EXPORTS

Domestic exports were valued at £85.5 million in 1950 and re-exports at £1.7 million. For 1949 the revised figures* of domestic exports

* Revised on the basis referred to in the first paragraph of this chapter, viz. f.o.b. values.

and re-exports were £78.4 million and £1.8 million respectively, for 1948 £61.0 million and £1.3 million.

The main exports in order of value were* :

		£
Cocoa	99,947 tons	18,984,000
Palm Kernels	415,906 „	16,940,000
Groundnuts	311,221 „	14,990,000
Palm oil	173,010 „ „	11,291,000
Hides and skins	13,728 „	6,360,000
Tin ore	11,417 „	4,138,000
Cotton	12,623 „	2,975,000
Rubber	29,357,000 lb.	2,488,000
Timber (logs)	9,217,000 cu. ft.	2,226,000
Bananas	3,008,175 bunches (127,737,000 lb.)	1,746,000
Benniseed	14,372 tons	704,000

The prices of all Nigeria's main exports were again high ; the prices of tin and rubber in particular soared during the year through the keen demand caused by the worsening of the international situation.

THE MARKETING BOARDS

Five of the ten main exports listed above—cocoa, palm kernels and palm oil, groundnuts and cotton—are handled by the Nigerian Marketing Boards established since the war. These Boards, which are so important to the economic life of Nigeria, are the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board (established in 1947), the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board, the Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board, and the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board (all established in 1949).

All the Boards were established by local ordinance as independent bodies and have the same fundamental aims. These are to ensure orderly marketing, improvements in quality and stable prices for producers, to provide funds for research in the producing industry and to finance schemes for the economic benefit of the people in the areas of production.

Since they share these aims, their organisation is closely interconnected. They are each composed of six members (three officials and three Nigerian non-officials). They all have the same chairman (Sir Sydney Phillipson, C.M.G., Commissioner on Special Duties). They all use the Department of Marketing and Exports as their executive for marketing in Nigeria and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Co. Ltd. in London for selling overseas produce exported by the Boards to the Company.

* REVISED VALUATIONS OF MAIN EXPORTS 1947—1949

Commodity	1947 £	1948 £	1949 £
Cocoa	17,150,131	17,878,736	14,697,228
Cotton	519,552	475,785	1,447,680
Bananas	636,249	1,346,460	1,935,044
Benniseed	142,450	301,680	969,250
Palm Kernels	9,491,281	11,451,097	16,912,575
Palm Oil	5,038,160	9,048,260	11,910,091
Groundnuts	6,396,650	9,806,200	18,916,050

The Company is owned entirely by the Boards and in all major matters of policy acts under their general direction. The chairman of the Company, as of the Boards, is Sir Sydney Phillipson, C.M.G.; the managing director is Mr. E. C. Tansley, C.M.G., who took a leading part in operating the West African Produce Control Board during the war. The Board of Directors includes seven Nigerians.

The following paragraphs give some illustrations of the way in which the Boards carry out the aims summarised above.

Orderly Marketing

Merchants and traders, who formerly bought produce on their own or their principals' behalf, are now in general buying agents licensed by the Boards to buy on their behalf. For their services and risks they of course receive remuneration, this remuneration forming part of the "buying allowance" which also covers their expenses. These licensed buyers share in the security and stability promoted by the whole system. The Boards issue licences to new applicants who meet certain minimum requirements.

Assured prices are announced in advance of marketing, and so strong economic motives which formerly induced the farmer to pledge his crops in advance to moneylending middlemen no longer operate.

Improvement of quality

It is essential to improve the quality of Nigerian export produce so that when the present sellers' boom ends Nigerian products will be able to compete successfully in world markets. One of the measures taken by the Boards to further this is to pay attractive prices for higher grades of produce. This policy has had some very encouraging results with cocoa and oil palm produce. Before the Cocoa Marketing Board was established the proportion of Grade I and Grade II cocoa to the whole crop was 25 per cent. In the 1949-50 season nearly 90 per cent of the cocoa bought by the Board was Grade I: Grades III and IV are no longer purchased.

Stable Prices

Before each season the Boards announce minimum prices, whereas before the producer did not know from day to day what price he would receive.

The Boards also aim at maintaining reasonable prices for the producer in spite of adverse marketing conditions and so softening the impact on him of falling world prices. Anyone who remembers the plight of primary producers in the nineteen-thirties will appreciate how great a service to Nigerian producers this can be. It cannot be performed unless the Boards build up sufficient financial strength in favourable years, and the Boards bear this point in mind with others when fixing producer prices. With the continuing sellers' market and rise in world prices there has naturally been some criticism that the safety margin between producers' and world prices has been too large, but the essential soundness of the Boards' policy was proved in early 1949 when, although the world price of cocoa dropped very sharply, the Cocoa Marketing Board maintained producers' prices at a cost to itself of £1,600,000.

Research.

Cocoa. The Cocoa Marketing Board in 1950 agreed to finance at a cost of over £500,000 a five-year plan put forward by the Department of Agriculture to combat swollen shoot disease. The main measures which will be taken are :

- (a) Infected areas will be sealed off instead of affected trees being cut out.
- (b) In endemic swollen shoot areas alternative crops such as oil palms and citrus will be planted on marginal cocoa lands and improved strains of cocoa on cocoa soils cleared of all cocoa trees.
- (c) In other places new areas will be planted with cocoa and old trees replaced so as to offset losses from swollen shoot and dying trees.
- (d) A permanent cocoa service will be established within the Department of Agriculture.

The Board also financed other important research projects in 1950, including a survey of cocoa soils. The Board has contributed much of the endowment of the West African Cocoa Research Institute, established at Tafo in the Gold Coast in 1944.

Oil Palm. The Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board is paying for the whole cost of a three-year programme of research for the period 1949-52 being undertaken by the Oil Palm Research Station at Benin. This station was established in 1939 ; it was financed wholly by the Nigerian Government until 1946 ; from 1946-49 it was paid for partly by the Nigerian Government and partly by the United Kingdom Government from a Colonial Development and Welfare Act grant. The 1949-52 programme will cost over £500,000. Work during 1950 including the planting of a 100 acre "unit plantation" from which it is hoped to provide valuable information for the Regional Production Development Boards which are contemplating large-scale planting schemes. The pathological section continued a general survey of oil palm diseases, paying special attention to a disease causing a serious loss of seedlings in the nursery.

Schemes for economic benefit of production areas.

All the Boards spend large sums on development schemes for the benefit of the areas in which the crops with which they are concerned are produced. The responsibility for carrying out such schemes in connection with groundnuts and oil palm produce is vested in Regional Production Development Boards. These Boards, which are distinct from the Marketing Boards, were formed in 1949. The Production Development Boards, which have strong Nigerian representation, have wide powers ; they draw up schemes for the expenditure of grants made them by the Marketing Boards and put them into operation. The schemes are subject to the approval of the Governor, but that approval cannot be withheld if the scheme is within the resources of the Production Development Board and within the purposes to which it is empowered to devote its funds—viz., schemes for the development

of the producing industries concerned and for the benefit and prosperity of the producers and the areas of production.

The grants made by the Marketing Boards to these new bodies are large; they enable new important plans of development to be carried out quickly and the new system is already speeding up the tempo of development throughout the country.

A first grant of just over £1,700,000 has been made by the Groundnut Marketing Board to the Northern Regional Production Development Board. The schemes on which this money is being expended include a campaign to increase the use of artificial fertilisers (described in Chapter 6, pages 40-1); mechanical cultivation of rice in Sokoto; purchases of heavy mechanical and agricultural equipment to form a pool for carrying out schemes or for hire to Native Administrations; grants to land settlement schemes; improvements to roads needed for the export of groundnuts and benniseed (which is also handled by the Groundnut Marketing Board); and purchases of windmill pumps and irrigation machinery.

The allocations of the Nigerian Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board to the Eastern and (to a lesser extent) to the Western Regional Production Development Boards have been on an equally generous scale. An advance payment of £800,000 was made in 1950 and at the end of the year the Board was considering a scheme under which for the four years after 1951 it will guarantee minimum annual development grants totalling £800,000. The main schemes for which the Eastern Board allocated funds during 1950 were £400,000 for the erection of additional Pioneer Oil Mills (these plants first produced by the United Africa Company in the nineteen-thirties enable 85 per cent of the oil content of the fruit to be obtained compared with 65 per cent by hand presses or about 50 per cent without mechanical aids); over £400,000 for the establishment of large palm oil estates in Calabar and elsewhere; the use of artificial manures; the improvement of roads important to the palm oil industry; the improvement of the cashew nut industry; and the establishment of a cattle ranch at Obudu near the border of Bamenda Province in the Cameroons, with the building of a road to give access to it from Obanliko to Old Ikwette.

The Western Regional Production Development Board's schemes include the expenditure of over £300,000 on palm oil mills and an ambitious project for development on the Upper Ogun River. It is proposed to dam the river at the Amaka Gorge and it is hoped later to supply the country within a 60-mile radius with electric power at cheap rates. At the same time a land usage scheme embodying improved cropping and stock-keeping methods is being put into operation.

The other two Marketing Boards still have a direct responsibility for development schemes, though legislation will be introduced shortly to hand over the Cocoa Board's responsibilities in this respect to a reconstituted Western Regional Production Development Board.

The Cotton Marketing Board set aside in 1950 over £150,000 for development projects, including the distribution of a higher yielding strain of cotton seed, the use of fertilisers, improvements to roads in

the main cotton-growing areas, and the establishment of the cotton-spinning plant referred to in the next paragraph.

The Cocoa Board in 1950 provided £1,000,000 for the endowment of the Faculty of Agriculture at Ibadan University College, and contributed £500,000 to the improvement and maintenance of roads in the cocoa-growing areas of the Western Region. It is financing a survey of the economy of the cocoa-producing areas in Nigeria and work on this started during the year. In conjunction with the Colonial Development Corporation and the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board, the Board is establishing a combined sack factory and cotton-spinning plant at Onitsha.

This summary of the activities of the Marketing Boards and the Regional Production Development Boards by no means covers all their work, but it should give some idea of the vital importance of these new organisations to the prosperity and development of Nigeria.

TRADE COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

Mr. E. K. Featherstone, C.M.G., has been appointed Commissioner for Nigeria in the United Kingdom and opened his office in 1950 at 5, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. Mr. D. H. Rosser has been appointed Trade Commissioner for Nigeria and works in the same office, though his activities are not restricted to the United Kingdom. Through the Trade Commissioner, the Department of Commerce and Industries has been enabled to keep in close touch with manufacturers and suppliers in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, and Nigerian merchants have been helped to increase their connections overseas.

LAGOS TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A Lagos Trade and Industrial Advisory Committee has been established and held its first meeting in August. The members are representatives from the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and other Nigerian trade associations and prominent Nigerian business men. The Director of Commerce and Industries is Chairman, and the meetings give an opportunity to Nigerian industrialists and business men to put their views to him.

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE

NIGERIA always has been and still is able to feed herself. However, with the rising population, the larger towns and the high prices of export crops which divert labour from food farming, there is an urgent need to increase food production all over the country. All Nigeria's main export crops for 1950 were sold once again without difficulty at

good prices. Most of them are marketed through the Marketing Boards described in the previous chapter.

Food Crops

The most important food crops are guinea corn and millet in the north, yams in the south, and rice, maize and cassava in many parts of the country. In the north there was an extraordinary drought till the end of June, but crops were saved by heavy well-distributed rains in July. Millet yields were a little below average, but the yield of guinea corn was satisfactory except in parts of Zaria Province. Rice production was below average owing to excessive floods in Sokoto and lack of rain in Niger Province.

In the south yam yields were most satisfactory and other crops good on the whole; low rainfall adversely affected the early maize crop in the west and rice in the east.

Export Crops

The main agricultural export crops are cocoa, palm kernels, groundnuts, palm oil, cotton, rubber, bananas, and benniseed. The quantities and values (f.o.b. selling price) of the exports of these commodities in 1950 are given on page 32.

There were large increases in the value of cocoa over 1949, and in both the quantity and value of rubber and cotton. The exports of groundnuts fell by 67,000 tons. The crop was poor owing to unfavourable weather and the exports were partly made up of groundnuts which it had not been possible to evacuate in former seasons.

Cocoa. Production remained at a high level though there was a slight decline from the 1948-49 season. The figures for the last three seasons are:

<i>Season</i>	<i>Purchases for export</i>
1947-48 . . .	75,000 tons.
1948-49 . . .	108,000 tons.
1949-50 . . .	99,000 tons.

The prices paid to producers by the Cocoa Marketing Board for the best grades of cocoa for the 1949-50 season were £100 for Grade I and £95 for Grade II. The prices for the 1950-51 season are £120 per ton for Grade I and £100 for Grade II. The Board has guaranteed that the price for the 1951-52 season will not be less than £100 per ton for Grade I.

The Board has been successful in raising the quality of Nigerian cocoa which now commands a higher price on world markets than that of the Gold Coast. Nearly 90 per cent of the cocoa bought in 1949-50 was Grade I. The Board no longer purchases cocoa of Grade III or Grade IV.

Groundnuts. It was a poor season owing to bad weather and there was a heavy fall in purchases for export. The purchase figures for the last three seasons are:

1947-48 . . .	330,000 tons.
1948-49 . . .	328,000 tons.
1949-50 . . .	188,000 tons.

Thanks to the small size of the crop and some improvement in the carrying capacity of the railway the raling of the 1949-50 crop was completed by September, 1950. For the first time for four years there was no carry over of previous season's stocks when the new season began.

The Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board which buys all groundnuts for export fixed the basic producer price for the Kano area at £21 4s. per ton for the 1949-50 season, an increase of £2 per ton on the price for 1948-49. The prices for the 1950-51 season were increased sharply in April, 1951, to £34 per ton.

Some groundnut crushers have complained of the quality of Nigerian groundnuts. The long period during which nuts have had to be stored in previous seasons before they could be railed has undoubtedly been partly responsible for this. In addition, methods of decortication need to be improved; the Board is accordingly having investigations made into the possible use of mechanical decorticators. Neither *trogoderma* beetle or any other insect pest did serious damage to the 1949-50 crop, but the pest infestation control scheme introduced in 1949 is being continued as a protective measure.

Palm Kernels. Production for export was maintained at a high level in 1950. The export figures for the last three years are:

1948	.	.	.	327,000 tons.
1949	.	.	.	376,000 tons.
1950	.	.	.	416,000 tons.

The price at the port of shipment was £26 per ton. The kernels are all sold by the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board to the Ministry of Food. In a three-year agreement with the Ministry recently concluded, the selling price for palm oil and palm kernels in 1951 was substantially increased. The Board has accordingly fixed producer prices for 1951 at over 20 per cent above the 1950 level.

Palm Oil. The Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board purchased 163,000 tons of palm oil for export in 1950 compared with 160,000 tons in 1949. The prices paid to producers in 1950 were the same as for 1949, but for the reason given in the section on palm kernels above, the prices for 1951 have been increased by about 28 and 33 per cent for the highest grades. The figures are as follows:

Grade of Palm Oil				Price paid to producers per ton naked ex-scale delivered at Bulk Oil Plant					
				1949		1950		1951	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Special Grade	.	.	.	—	—	53	0 0	71	0 0
Grade I	.	.	.	42	15 0	42	15 0	55	0 0
„ II	.	.	.	37	2 6	37	2 6	43	0 0
„ III	.	.	.	33	0 0	33	0 0	34	0 0
„ VI	.	.	.	29	12 6	29	12 6	30	0 0
„ V	„	.	.	26	5 0	26	5 0	No longer purchased	

The increases for Special Grade (0–4½ per cent free fatty acid content), Grade I and Grade II oil are much greater than for the lower grades so as to encourage the production of higher quality oil in Nigeria. The need for this is obvious; when the supply position eases, Nigerian palm oil will have to compete with high grade oil produced under scientific plantation methods in the Belgian Congo, Malaya and Indonesia.

Cotton. In 1950 the Cotton Marketing Board purchased 33,379 tons of seed cotton compared with 27,374 tons in 1948–49. The tonnage of ginned cotton exported in 1950 was 12,623, compared with 9,984 tons in 1949. The acreage of cotton planted is increasing and the distribution of cotton seed to farmers in 1950 was nearly 9,500 tons, an increase of 2,000 tons on the 1949 figure of 7,500 tons, which was itself a record. The prices paid to producers, viz., 4*d.*–3½*d.* per lb. of seed cotton varying with quality, were the same in 1949–50 as in 1948–49, and are unchanged for the current 1950–51 season. They have been increased to 6*d.* for 1951–52.

Rubber. There was a sharp rise in world prices for rubber late in 1950 as a result of the Korean war and rearmament, and both the tonnage and value of Nigerian rubber exports increased greatly.

The total Nigerian rubber exports for the calendar year have already been given. For the period April, 1950, to February, 1951, they amounted to 13,860 tons, with an f.o.b. value of £3,148,398. Over the corresponding period for the year 1949–50 the figure was 5,488 tons with an f.o.b. value of £490,080.

The demand has been such that export merchants have been prepared to buy any quality of rubber at prices which were nearly treble those ruling in 1943 for the very best type of plantation rubber. Thus, in October, 1950, approximately 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb. was paid for the second highest grade and 2*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. for the third highest grade, whilst 2*s.* 3*d.* was offered for the two lowest grades. Despite no relaxation of inspection standards, a rapid deterioration in quality with an equally rapid increase in quantity has resulted and is well illustrated in the following figures of Grade BII sheet cuttings, the lowest permitted exportable grade of sheet rubber :

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total Tonnage of all Grades</i>	<i>Percentage of BII</i>
July/September, 1949 .	479	28·6%
July/September, 1950 .	1,426	88·2%

Estate produced rubber has, however, continued to maintain satisfactory standards.

Bananas. The country's banana exports all come from the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation and of Messrs. Elders Fyffes in the Southern Cameroons. Exports have increased from 1,280,000 stems of bananas in 1947 to 4,680,000 in 1950. Exports in 1950 would probably have exceeded 6,000,000 stems but for

tornadoes early in the year which caused widespread damage to the plantations. It is expected that total exports from the Cameroons in 1951 will approach 7,000,000 stems.

All the Cameroons bananas exported are marketed by Elders and Fyffes, by agreement with the Cameroons Development Corporation. Elders and Fyffes act as sales agents and pass the bananas over to the U.K. Ministry of Food. The price paid by the Ministry in 1950 was £32 per ton compared with £30 in 1949 and £27 in 1948.

Benniseed. This crop is produced in the Benue area. The acreage under benniseed was smaller in 1950 than in 1949, and yields were below average owing to late planting and unfavourable weather. Purchases for export in 1949-50 were slightly over 14,000 tons compared with over 15,000 in 1948-49.

Other Agricultural Export Crops. Other export crops of some importance include chillies, ginger and soya beans.

Tobacco. Tobacco is not an export crop, but increasing quantities are being grown and bought for manufacture in the country by the Nigerian Tobacco Company, which has acquired the local business of the British American Tobacco Company. The Nigerian Tobacco Company has a cigarette factory at Ibadan; it is one of the largest and most modern factories in Nigeria and its cigarettes are sold all over the country. Prices paid to the producers increased again (the 1950 price of northern air-cured Grade I tobacco, for instance, was 1s. 3d. per lb. compared with 1s. in 1949) and purchases of locally grown tobacco by the Nigerian Tobacco Company reached a new high level. The purchase figures for the last three years are as follows:

1948	.	.	534,938 lb. (actual figure)
1949	.	.	846,541 lb. (actual figure)
1950	.	.	1,290,000 lb. (partly estimated)

IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION METHODS

The need for higher productivity in Nigeria is obvious. The last Chapter described how the various Marketing Boards try to improve the quality of Nigerian produce and how they and the new Production Development Boards are carrying out important schemes for increasing productivity. Much of the work of the Agricultural Department and of other Government departments is devoted to the same aim, and the following paragraphs describe some of the measures taken in 1950 to attain it.

Use of fertilisers.

In 1949 the Northern Regional Production Development Board decided to start a campaign to increase the use of superphosphate fertiliser throughout the north. The Board is financing at a cost of £250,000 the free distribution of 1,000 tons of fertiliser annually for five years. Ten teams under a Senior Administrative Officer supervise the distribution and application of the fertiliser. It is hoped that farmers, once they are convinced of the spectacular increases in yields

obtained from the use of artificial fertilisers, will buy them themselves. The results of the campaign in 1950, its first full year of working, were encouraging. Nine hundred and thirty tons of superphosphate were distributed by the fertiliser teams in nine of the Northern Provinces and there were excellent results with all crops in many areas, particularly in Bornu, Zaria and Sokoto. Orders have been placed for over 3,000 tons of superphosphate for sale in 1951 to farmers in the areas where distribution was free in 1950 and for free issue in new areas.

Nothing so ambitious has been attempted so far in the other Regions, but the Eastern Regional Development Board has allocated £200,000 for the use of artificial manures in that Region. There are nearly 1,000 fertiliser demonstration plots in the Region; results on them have been satisfactory and some farmers have agreed to purchase small quantities of fertiliser.

Land Settlement Schemes.

As was mentioned in the last Chapter the Regional Production Development Boards are contributing to land settlement schemes; these schemes by which farmers will move to more suitable land and use improved methods and equipment should help to increase productivity. A description of one of these schemes at Kantagora in the Niger Province is given in Appendix D. At another, in the Shendam Division of Plateau Province, it is hoped to settle 124 families in uninhabited country which is suitable for farming but had been left long uncultivated in earlier days owing to fear of attack by neighbouring tribes and, lately, to lack of mechanised equipment for finding water.

A more ambitious pilot scheme is being carried out by Niger Agricultural Project Ltd., financed partly by the Colonial Development Corporation and partly by the Nigerian Government, in an area of about 65,000 acres near Mokwa in the Niger Province. The pilot scheme will establish an administrative headquarters, a central demonstration farm of 1,000 acres and 10 self-supporting settlements, each containing 80 holdings of 48 acres each. The crops in each settlement will be cultivated with the assistance of tractor-drawn machinery.

In the original plan each settler was allotted 36 acres, of which 24 acres were under crop each year. In the light of experience, however, each settler now has a holding of 48 acres, of which 24 acres will be cropped in any one year as previously planned. The cropping programme provides a modified four course rotation which permits of four consecutive years of grass ley.

If at the end of the development period, when the 10 settlements have been established and the scheme has been found to be a commercial success, it can be further developed to form 16 complete units of 10 villages, each with a training and demonstration farm, to cultivate an available area of 1,600 square miles in the Kontagora and Bida Emirates.

By the end of 1950, 5,000 acres of bush land had been cleared and

over 2,000 were under experimental crops from which valuable lessons had been learnt. A trial plot of 234 acres of *Hibiscus cannabinus* was planted, at the request of the Colonial Office, for experiments by the Mechanised Jute Production Mission. The houses for the first settlement village are being built, and the Survey Department is making the boundaries of the farm areas.

Irrigation.

Progress with irrigation projects, the most important of which are in the north, has been slow owing to the shortage of trained junior staff. Work was started in 1950 on an irrigation scheme to bund and drain 2,200 acres of swamp land at Edozhigi in Bida Emirate, Niger Province. At Badeggi in the same emirate a survey is being made with a view to opening up some 20,000 acres of land for rice cultivation by irrigation.

Mechanisation

The Nigerian farmer obviously needs more mechanical aids to increase production. But mechanisation is not a simple matter in this country : experience has shown that few implements designed for European or American conditions are suitable locally without some modification. Special attention therefore has been given by the Agricultural Department to the design of suitable implements. The costs of mechanisation have also to be worked out and records are kept for this purpose of the costs of eight Agricultural Department tractor unit farms in the north, which have been so sited as to cover the different agricultural conditions of the Region.

The best prospects for early large-scale mechanisation lie in the exploitation of the *fadama* lands of the north (i.e., lands inundated in the wet season). During 1950 a scheme of mechanised cultivation on such lands was started in the Sokoto and Rimi Valleys. The Northern Regional Production Development Board provided the capital and the three Native Administrations of the neighbourhood operated the project. Two thousand two hundred acres were ploughed for which cultivators were charged 35s. an acre. This is well below the cost of hiring labour for the initial cultivation of *fadama* land. The people were enthusiastic, more equipment has been ordered and arrived, and a target of 25,000 acres has been set for 1950-51. Similar pilot projects have been started near Badeggi in Niger Province, and Shemankar in Plateau Province.

The plans for mechanisation at Mokwa have already been described in the section on land settlement schemes above. Elsewhere a start has been made with mechanised farming at Fashola in Oyo Province, where 600 acres have been ploughed and cultivated, and a small experimental group farm with a tractor has been started in the Ikeja Division of the Colony.

Soil Conservation

Investigations are being carried out at all the tractor unit farms mentioned above into the best ways of soil conservation when

mechanised methods of farming are used. Although in the Plateau Province farmers are still suspicious of anti-erosion schemes, the people of the Northern Region, where the problem is much the greatest, are beginning to have a better understanding of the dangers of erosion and soil degradation. Several Native Administrations have made rules for the observance of simple measures to control erosion and, in Kano Province, there was a successful demonstration by the Agricultural Department of the protection of 1,000 acres of grazing lands and its further improvement by rotational cultivation.

RESEARCH

Plant Breeding

The aid given by the Marketing Boards to research and some of the schemes on which their funds are being expended were described in the last Chapter. The paragraphs below give some further details of research and work on plant breeding carried out during 1950.

Oil Palm. The Agronomy Division of the Oil Palm Research Station at Benin has laid down two new experiments on plantation technique. Fertilisers and manures were applied in an extensive series of experiments to determine the fundamental nutrient requirements of the oil palm. The Plant Breeding Section has devoted much of its time to the introduction of seed of many species of palms from South and Central America to provide material for interspecific and intergeneric hybridisation. The greatest importance is being attached to a palm known as *Elaeis Melanococca* which, among its characters, has that of dwarfness. It would be of the greatest value if these characteristics could be combined with those of the oil palm by suitable hybridisation.

The totals of hand pollinated and open pollinated seed produced and distributed during the year should provide sufficient material for planting over 5,500 acres of palm plantation in 1952.

Cocoa. The propagation of selected types of cocoa obtained from Trinidad and South America has been continued to provide farmers with improved planting material in future. Special attention has been given to establishing new cocoa; it has been found that an application of a mixture of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate produces early vigorous growth.

Cotton. Many new types of cotton have been introduced in collaboration with the Cotton Breeder seconded to the Government by the Empire Cotton Growing Association and, although good progress has been made in the evolution of further improved strains of Allen cotton, no better strain than Samaru 26C is yet available for distribution.

Plant Diseases and Pests

Cocoa. (i) Swollen Shoot. The new measures financed by the Cocoa Marketing Board, to combat swollen shoot disease of cocoa, have been described in Chapter 5 above.

(ii) Black Pod. The Agricultural Department have continued the study of black pod disease of cocoa and have obtained information on

the natural spread of the disease and the conditions necessary for infection. Experiments have demonstrated that fungicidal sprays can reduce the incidence.

(iii) The Entomological Section of the Agricultural Department has started a survey of the indigenous parasites of the cocoa mealybug as a preliminary to assessing the possibility of successful introduction of foreign parasites. Over 640 parasites have been reared, of nine different genera. Another pest, a small beetle which attacks the stem of young seedlings in the dry season, has been studied and attempts to control it have been made by the use of a standard D.D.T. preparation.

Locusts. During a survey in northern Bornu in early 1950 an increase in the number of the migratory locust was observed over a wide area, but there appeared no tendency to swarm formation. Over the past four years there has been a marked decline in the red locust, and there have been no reports that this particular locust was seen during 1950. Disquieting news was received of swarms of the desert locust in the countries bordering Nigerian territory. Precautionary measures were immediately put into operation to combat an invasion.

Kashin Yawo. The thorny weed, Kashin Yawo (*Acanthospermum Hispidum*), continues to be a serious menace in Kano and other Provinces along the northern border. Large scale mechanical spraying trials using the chemical 2.4D were partially successful in destroying the weed, but the treatment is expensive. Unfortunately, Kashin Yawo seed can remain dormant in the soil for a considerable period and it has still to be ascertained how often an affected area requires to be treated in order to secure complete eradication.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Animal products are of great importance in the Nigerian economy. Most of the cattle and sheep of the country are in the Northern Provinces, where there are over 5,000,000 cattle, but there are some large herds elsewhere—for example, in the Bamenda Province, Southern Cameroons. About one million cattle and six million sheep and goats are slaughtered annually, and there is a large internal trade in meat. A valuable export trade has also been built up in hides and skins, which, with a value of over £6,000,000, were in 1950 Nigeria's fifth largest export. (Red Sokoto goatskins are well known as "morocco leather"; the reason for this trade name is that they used to be exported by camel across the Sahara). In 1948-49 a Livestock Mission visited Nigeria to investigate the Livestock Industry. Their report has recently been published (Colonial No. 266) and their recommendations are under consideration. Some of the steps taken during the year to improve and increase the country's livestock and the hides and skins trade are described below.

Cattle breeding

The Agricultural Department conduct cattle breeding experiments at various farms in the country, such as those at Shika in Zaria Province,

Fashola in Oyo, and Jakiri in Bamenda. Complete lactation records at Shika have confirmed that the selected strains there, both of White Fulani and Sokoto bulls, are capable of transmitting to their offspring the factors of high milk yield. At Fashola a herd of Ndama cattle has been built and has shown satisfactory resistance to trypanosomiasis. Bulls were distributed during 1950 to local farmers and it is hoped later to distribute cows as well. The Jakiri centre in Bamenda Province is investigating the potentialities of the more productive breeds in the area, including breeds from the French Cameroons. A herd of cattle suitable for mixed farming is being built up at an agricultural farm near the town of Bamenda in the same Province.

Mixed Farming

The encouragement of mixed farming is one of the most important parts of agricultural work in the Northern Region. By September, 1950, there were nearly 7,000 practising mixed farmers in the Region, compared with under 6,000 the year before. Interest is particularly keen in Bauchi Province, which is overtaking Katsina and Kano, the present leading centres of mixed farming. The difficulties of expansion are the supply of suitable cattle and the supervision required for their training. Enough ploughs are now available.

Stock Management

The Veterinary Department give advice and demonstrations to stock-owners on calf management, the culling of unproductive stock and the preservation of fodder; successful measures with the co-operation of stock-owners were taken on the Bauchi, Bamenda and Mambila Plateaux for rotational grazing and stock limitation. Pig production has increased considerably in the Eastern and Western Regions, and there is a steady demand for improved stock from Government herds.

Control of Disease

The production of biological products for disease control has again increased to meet local demand. The Veterinary Department research staff are experimenting on a new rinderpest vaccine and an egg production unit has been established at Vom in connection with the preparation of vaccines against rinderpest and yellow fever. Both the Mambila and Bamenda Plateaux are still free from both rinderpest and bovine pleuro-pneumonia.

Hides and Skins

The 1950 exports were greater in quantity and value than those of 1949. The 1950 output from the north was increased partly through the heavy losses of cattle during the prolonged dry season. Many cattle died of starvation. Hide improvement officers of the Veterinary Department were posted to the Western and Eastern Regions, where the output of hides fit for export has also considerably increased.

FISHERIES

Sea fishing

Nigerian fishermen, whose only vessels are dug-out canoes, paddled or sailed, have not in the past attempted much fishing in the open sea.

An executive undertaking of the Colonial Development Corporation, called West African Fisheries, has been established, however, to undertake deep-sea trawler fishing off Lagos and Port Harcourt. Fishing operations will be conducted outside the range of local fishermen and the chief markets aimed at are up country. The project will not, therefore, interfere with their livelihood. The aim of the undertaking is to lessen the protein deficiency in Nigerians' diet by increasing the fish supply. The fish will be distributed through cold stores at Lagos and Port Harcourt and sent inland in refrigerated vehicles. The cold store buildings at Port Harcourt were under construction in 1950 and two deep-sea trawlers are to start operations there in the first half of 1951. The Lagos cold store will follow later in 1951.

The Department of Commerce and Industries conducted deep-sea fishing experiments with a 45 foot motor-vessel during the year. There appear to be good prospects, especially during the dry season, for powered fishing vessels, and the department is arranging tests of small fishing boats operating as a team. The department has also introduced an improved type of shark net which is being used with success by fishermen all along the coast.

Inland Fishing

All inland waters are heavily fished and there have been no effective conservation measures in the past. Efforts are being made to increase the inland fish supply by fish farming. The Department of Commerce and Industries has engaged a fish farmer, several small fish ponds have been built, and a plan for establishing a 500 acre commercial fish farm at Panyam in the Plateau Province is being considered.

FORESTS

Nigeria is a country mainly of savannah woodland, not of rich evergreen rain forest. The savannah woodlands apart from narrow belts of forest along their water courses only supply small dimensioned lumber and firewood for local use; the rain forest of the coastal belt alone yields export timber in large quantities. The northern limit of this rain forest runs roughly along a line from Ilaro in the west, through Oyo, Ado-Ekiti, Onitsha, Abakaliki, Ogoja to a little north of Mamfe in the Southern Cameroons in the east. The Northern Region, therefore, falls entirely outside the rain forest belt: it is savannah country and does not export timber. But the savannah woodlands of the north are not only of economic importance for their limited supply of wood; the growth of trees and shrubs in them is the only safeguard for the maintenance of soil fertility available under the primitive system of peasant agriculture which prevails over most parts of the country.

The greater part of the tree growth in Nigeria should, in short, not be classed as forest but as an essential agricultural fallow.

Timber Exports

The quantity and value of Nigerian timber exports is still increasing.

The amount of timber exported in 1950 was over 9,000,000 cubic feet and the value over £2,000,000. There have been many new entrants to the timber trade who wish to take advantage of the timber boom and a large number of trees standing in farm-lands, which would not otherwise have been exploited, have been cut down for export, especially Obeche (*Triplochiton Scleroxylon*). Timber of this tree, which has a soft white wood, is becoming increasingly popular and in 1950, for the first time, the number of Obeche felled in timber concessions exceeded the number of African mahogany (*Khaya spp.*), hitherto Nigeria's most popular export. The proportions of these trees felled in licensed areas to the total were 25 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

The new entrants to the trade are mainly "small men" and the major part of the industry is in the hands of a few firms and individuals of long experience. These firms so far have been mainly British, and the Nigerians in the trade have worked chiefly as logging contractors for them. Nigerians, however, are now taking an increasing interest in the management side of the industry.

Western Region

The most important part of the industry is in the Western Region, where there are rich forests, of which a large proportion have been reserved, and a long forestry tradition which enables the owners to appreciate the value of their woodland and the need for its proper management. At Sapele the sawmill and plywood plant of the United Africa Company are probably the largest and most modern industrial installations in Nigeria. The Forest Department are now putting into operation a plan for the controlled exploitation and regeneration of part of the Benin forests. There were many visitors to the Benin forests during the year to study the methods being worked out and it is hoped to make the forest policy of the whole Western Region an example of tropical forestry at its best.

A great advance was made during the year in the rational working of the Ijebu forests by the formation of a new company, Omo Sawmills Ltd. This company is a subsidiary of the Colonial Development Corporation and is associated with Messrs. A. Norman Rushworth Ltd., a group of African business men headed by Mr. T. A. Odutola, O.B.E., and the British timber importers, Messrs. William Mallinson & Sons. It is a combine of all the parties, African and European, interested in the Ijebu timber concessions. It will operate as a single unit; as separate units the concessionaires could not have made such profitable use of their areas and the Forest Department would have had many difficulties over ensuring regeneration.

Eastern Region

There is a considerable export of timber from the Region but development is much less than in the west, and will depend on the willingness of experienced timber firms to invest capital in the forests and undertake the extraction of lesser known woods from somewhat difficult

terrain. A drawback is that the eastern forests are not served by a system of rivers and creeks on which logs can be floated to the same extent as in the west. Timber firms have, however, recently been showing interest in the forests of eastern Ogoja Province and of the Southern Cameroons and negotiations are in progress through which it is hoped to bring some of the reserves there under controlled exploitation.

MINING

Nigeria's principal mineral products are tin ore (cassiterite) and columbite, both mined in the Plateau Province, and coal, mined at Enugu. All the tin is exported to the United Kingdom, and it represents about one-quarter of the United Kingdom's total supplies. The value of tin ore exported in 1950 was over £4,000,000, making this Nigeria's sixth highest export. The price reached unprecedented heights during the year, the highest being £1,300 per ton of metal in London, on 19th December, 1950.

Nigeria is the world's largest producer of columbite ; its export has formerly been almost entirely to the U.S.A., but there is now a keen demand in the United Kingdom and metal dealers are endeavouring to conclude contracts with Nigerian producers. The price advanced steadily during the year.

The production of coal, formerly the responsibility of a Government Department and now handed over to a new Nigerian Coal Corporation, rose by 30,000 tons. Most of the coal is used by the Railway and Marine Departments.

Cassiterite and Columbite

The production figures for the last three years are :

	1948	1949	1950
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cassiterite .	12,714	12,175	11,390
Columbite .	1,096	888	864

The causes of the decline in production during 1950 were low rainfall and labour unrest. The lack of rainfall affects production indirectly since electrical power for the larger mining machinery is generated by hydro-electric means. The shortage also affects production directly since all concentration of the mineral and much actual production depend on water.

Companies incorporated in the United Kingdom are responsible for about 75 per cent of the tin and 90 per cent of the columbite production. All tin and columbite is exported in the form of ores.

Coal

On 31st December, 1950, the Colliery Department and the Enugu Colliery Board ceased to exist and the coal industry came under the Nigerian Coal Corporation which has been established by the Nigerian Coal Corporation Ordinance, No. 29 of 1950. The members of the Corporation are Dr. C. Raeburn, C.B.E. (chairman), the Development Secretary (*ex-officio*) ; the General Manager of the Nigerian Railway

or his representative (*ex-officio*) ; Mallam Ahmadu, Sardaunan Sokoto ; Mr. L. N. Obioha ; Mr. L. P. Ojukwu ; Mr. Malomo Shrouder ; Mr. I. C. D. Stuart.

The Enugu Colliery output for the calendar year 1950 was 580,857 tons, an increase of 30,344 tons on 1949. The monthly output rose from 40,279 tons in January to 57,501 tons in November, but fell away again in December owing to engineering mishaps in the mines and to shortage of railway wagons. There was a substantial increase in the output per man shift although it is still below the level of past years.

The position with regard to mine rolling stock and other equipment is now satisfactory and a programme of drilling ahead of the workings to ascertain coal reserves has been restarted. Progress and results are encouraging.

Welfare work has been expanded and Joint Consultative Committees, with representatives of men and management, established at the mines did much good work in improving relations.

Lead and Zinc

Production of lead and zinc ores is still very small and purely a by-product of exploration to prove deposits. The total production of lead in 1950 was 15 tons compared with 36 in 1949. The Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria and the Mines Development Syndicate (West Africa) continued their investigations into the working of the lead-zinc deposits of Ogoja Province.

Gold

Gold production was 2,543 troy ounces compared with 2,858 ounces in 1949 and 3,294 ounces in 1948. Production, most of which is absorbed internally, has declined since the beginning of the last war ; it is in the hands of small firms or private operators, the largest percentage of both being Nigerian.

Mineral Oil

The investigations by the Shell D'Arcy Co. into the possibilities of an economic oilfield in the Eastern Provinces continued during 1950.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Work of great importance to the country's mining industry is carried out by the Geological Survey Department which has its headquarters at Kaduna Junction. There are also branch offices at Jos and Enugu ; the former branch serves the current needs of the tin-mining industry, and the latter is a centre for the exploration of the coal, limestone and lignite resources. During the year the Department carried out investigations in all three Regions and in the Cameroons, where two geologists have been employed during the greater part of the year. The department co-operate closely with the geological staffs of companies engaged in the exploration for and winning of minerals.

Coal

Work on the coalfield has extended northwards from the Eastern Provinces to the River Benue, and many new seams of coal have been located. One of these, seven feet thick, occurs at Orukram, in Idoma Division, a few miles within the boundary of the Northern Provinces. Drilling is at present proceeding there in order to estimate the reserves available. Drilling is also being carried on for the colliery at Enugu to prove reserves of coal. A further examination of the lignites around Gombe in Bauchi Province has been made, but the results are not encouraging.

Lead-zinc, Limestone, Tinfields

Work has continued on the lead-zinc ores of the Abakaliki region with the collaboration of experienced American geologists secured through E.C.A. Search is being made for limestones suitable for use in cement making, and deposits at Nkalagu, Igumale, Arochuku and Kakum have been investigated in detail. On the Plateau tinfields, work has been mainly devoted to studies of the distribution and occurrence of columbite and radio-active minerals.

Water Supplies

The Geological Survey has continued to give great attention to the location of underground water supplied throughout the year and has given advice on the siting of wells and bore-holes. Advice was also given on geological factors in the construction of a large dam at Ilorin. One geologist is now engaged in examining the cores and samples extracted from a deep bore-hole in the Chad Basin at Maiduguri.

INDUSTRIES

The most important part of Nigeria's production comes from agriculture and mining, and there is unlikely to be any major development in manufacturing industries without the provision of cheap power. There is only one large coal deposit so far worked—at Enugu—and the costs of transporting coal are high. There are ambitious schemes for the development of electric power, but it will take some years before they can be carried out.

Meanwhile, there are already some important manufacturing establishments in the country. The most important of these are the United Africa Company's plywood factory at Sapele, the Nigerian Tobacco Company's cigarette factory at Ibadan, and the brewery of Nigeria Brewery Ltd., at Lagos.

These are enterprises financed by overseas capital, but two Nigerian companies have decided to set up two textile weaving mills, one at Lagos and one at Kano. The erection of the mills, each with fifty looms, was nearly completed by the end of the year. The Department of Commerce and Industries, which advised on the design of the factory buildings and installation of the machinery, will operate the mills for a time on behalf of the owners.

The department also have stimulated the local textile industry by

the provision of seven textile training centres. These teach hand-loom weaving, but instruction in power-loom weaving will be given at centres to be set up shortly. At these, trainees will take courses in weaving, bleaching, dyeing, etc., for various periods lasting up to five years for an overseer.

The department has also established a laboratory in Aba to carry out research on local vegetable dyestuffs and the application of other dyestuffs to Nigerian fibres. The dye chemist advises Nigerian producers on the dyeing, bleaching and finishing of their goods.

The department operates a dairy at Vom. Production for 1950 was over 250,000 lb. of butter, 44,000 lb. of cheese, and 33,000 lb. of clarified butter fat.

The department aim by 1952 at the construction of 112 palm oil mills, at a capital cost of over £1,250,000. Their importance to the palm oil industry has been mentioned earlier in this report. Each mill is capable of handling 200 tons of fruit per month, and of extracting a greater quantity and better quality of oil than by the traditional hand methods.

Other work by the Department of Commerce and Industries during the year to stimulate local industries included the purchase of ground-nut oil mills for use in Sokoto and Katsina ; further investigations into the possibilities of using conophor nuts (*conophorum tetracarpidium*) for the paint industry and into the possible expansion of the citrus industry ; and the successful establishment of a pottery training centre at Okigwi, in the Eastern Region.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

During 1950 co-operative societies in Nigeria grew in numbers and membership. There are now 1,100 societies, with a total membership exceeding 70,000 and working capital approximating to £450,000.

Co-operative credit societies have continued to show exceptional vigour in Calabar. The number of societies during 1950 increased from 347 to 408, and membership has expanded in like manner. It is the third successive year during which an exceptional rate of development has been recorded, and the credit societies have now displaced the marketing societies in the forefront of the movement. Their assets at 31st March, 1950, were £44,669. Loans granted to members amounted to £72,396 for purposes which included petty trading, the redemption of farming land, the purchase of farming and fishing requisites and bicycle repairs. The Calabar Union of Credit Societies in September, 1950, organised in Uyo a most successful annual conference of co-operatives. It was the seventh of its kind and was attended by over 300 delegates.

Marketing societies are still concerned almost entirely with cocoa and went through a year of differing success. The tonnage of cocoa exported by co-operatives, both through their own licensed agency, the Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters, and through other licensed agents, declined from 12 per cent of the total crop in 1949 to

9.65 per cent in 1950. This retrogression can be attributed to the effects of stricter financial administration compared with previous years, when advances of money were too freely given and attracted many unreliable members. There has, however, been a steady increase in the total amounts deposited by members. The Association of Co-operative Exporters operated for the second year a scheme of deposits, at the rate of one shilling per cwt., and the amount now saved in this way has reached £19,826. There is also £38,682 on deposit in the various societies. Loans granted to 2,587 members totalled £16,289, both figures being slightly above the previous year.

The quality of cocoa exported under the co-operative mark once again set an excellent standard. Ninety-nine per cent of main crop "co-operative" cocoa was Grade I, and one union, the Owo-Akoko in Ondo Province, distinguished itself by marketing 100 per cent first quality throughout the year. The co-operative cocoa societies continued to participate in the campaign conducted by the Department of Agriculture aimed at general improvement of the quality of Nigerian cocoa, and assisted in the work of the Cocoa Survey Officers, who marked many more trees found to be diseased by swollen shoot.

The numbers and membership of thrift societies have increased but in many of these societies the members, though predominantly literate, continue to prove unwilling to partake in management, and the Government Inspectorate, in trying to help them, has found that the help expected amounts to taking over complete responsibility. The latest figures are :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Total Assets</i> £
1948-49 . . .	279	13,753	325,164
1949-50 . . .	314	14,285	359,763

Surplus funds of thrift societies were invested in the Post Office Savings Bank (£253,432), in Nigeria Development Loan (£30,125), and with other co-operative societies (£13,064). Loans to members aggregated £33,326, compared with £29,155 at the close of the previous year.

Consumer societies formed the subject of a special report published in August, 1950, which is under consideration by the Government. The Report recommends the development of retail co-operative societies which will rely for their supplies on existing import agencies, and which will not import directly on their own account before their combined volume of business warrants it.

Craft societies had only a fair year. The largest, the Ikot-Ekpene Raffia Workers, suffering from the loss of its market in the United Kingdom, was transferred to the aegis of the Department of Commerce and Industries, where knowledge of possible overseas markets would be more readily available. Other craft societies, the Awka Woodcarvers, the Benin Woodworkers, the Akwete Weavers, the Oyo Leatherworkers and the Arochuku Embroideresses, utilised the

Co-operative Agency in Lagos for the disposal of a substantial portion of their output.

There are four maternity societies, all in the Udi Division of Onitsha Province. The one which owed its origin to the film "Daybreak at Udi" proved less successful than the picture. Higher salaries for midwives and increased costs of drugs and dressings sorely strained the meagre resources of all four societies, causing two to close down temporarily.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

EDUCATION in Nigeria is expanding rapidly at all levels. The expenditure on education from public funds in 1938 was just under £300,000 : in the financial year 1950-51 it was in the neighbourhood of £3,000,000, of which approximately £1,000,000 was contributed by the United Kingdom Government, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. This takes no account of the expenditure by Native Administrations or by Christian Missions, which began their educational work in this country long before Nigeria existed as a political entity and still staff and operate, with financial assistance from Government, the overwhelming majority of schools, particularly in the Western and Eastern Regions.

The University College, Ibadan

The most advanced educational institution in Nigeria is the University College at Ibadan. Although the foundation stone was only laid in 1948, the College at the opening of the 1950-51 session had an academic and senior administrative staff of 80, and 346 undergraduates in residence, working in the faculties of arts, science, medicine and agriculture (a gift of £1,000,000 for the faculty of agriculture was made to the College by the Cocoa Marketing Board during the year). The first examinations on the students held in collaboration with the University of London, which will grant degrees to members of the University College, were held during 1950 and the results were most encouraging. In the Intermediate Examination 76 students passed, 19 in arts and 57 in science. All the candidates in history and 90 per cent of those in mathematics and biology were successful. In the second M.B. examination, which had never before been taken in Nigeria, 12 out of 14 candidates passed creditably in anatomy and physiology. The Department of Extra-Mural Studies increased its activities, which include 59 tutorial classes attended by some 2,000 students. An address by the Principal of the College, Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, O.B.E., Sc.D., at the opening of the first term of the 1950-51 session is reproduced in Appendix E, and gives further details of the University College's work.

The Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology

It is hoped in 1952 to open another institution of higher education which should be of the greatest importance to Nigeria, namely, the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology. The College will be in three branches, one at Ibadan, one at Zaria, and one at Enugu. The Principal will be Mr. W. H. Thorp of the Nigeria Education Department, who, with Dr. F. J. Harlow, then Principal of the Chelsea Polytechnic, London, prepared the *Report on a Technical College Organization for Nigeria* (Sessional Paper No. 11 of 1950), on which the Nigerian Government has based its plans. The College will provide technical education at the higher levels, and further education for men of ability who are already in employment. Technical education of a lower standard will remain the responsibility of the trade centres and technical institutes of the Technical Branch of the Education Department. In some courses, such as that for the training of professional engineers, the College will provide all the theoretical instruction required; in others, such as those for training in veterinary science and in the work of medical auxiliaries (the training of doctors will continue to be carried out at the University College, Ibadan), part of this instruction will be given at one of the Government department training schools. The College, especially at Zaria, will also train teachers for secondary schools, for whom there is a very great need, and for technical institutes.

Nigerian University Students Overseas

During 1950 the Nigerian Government awarded 111 scholarships to Nigerians; these are tenable either at the University College, Ibadan, or at universities in the United Kingdom, Canada or the United States. There are now over 200 Nigerians with scholarships at universities in the United Kingdom and seven scholars in the United States and Canada. In addition, there are some 950 private Nigerian students without Government assistance at universities or similar institutions in the United Kingdom and over 300 in North America. There have long been Nigerian Student Liaison Officers working in collaboration with the Colonial Office Students Department to assist Nigerian students in the United Kingdom; a similar Student Liaison Officer was appointed during the year to help students in the United States and Canada (his office is in Washington, D.C.).

Technical Education

The importance of technical education to Nigeria cannot be overstressed. The country is at present short of every kind of skilled artisan, but rapid expansion of technical training is taking place to remedy this. At present there is one technical institute in the country (at Yaba, a suburb of Lagos) and three trade centres (at Yaba, Kaduna and Enugu). A new technical institute is being built at Enugu, and new trade centres at Jos, Kano, Sapele and Ombe River (near Victoria in the Southern Cameroons). Women's trade centres are to be built at Aba in the east and Abeokuta in the west. Four handicraft centres

are being built (at Enugu, Calabar, and Lagos (2)) to teach local crafts as part of primary school education and to give vocational instruction to those who have left school. Two more are to be built at Ibadan and further centres will be opened in the north by the alteration and rebuilding of existing Middle School workshops.

Of the existing centres, Yaba Technical Institute has 190 students, and Yaba, Kaduna and Enugu Trade Centres 133, 94 and 170 apprentices respectively. The three largest courses at Yaba Technical Institute are the junior technical (pre-employment apprentices) course with 105 students, the manual instructors' course with 29, and the architectural assistants' with 17. At Yaba Trade Centre, of the ten trades in which training is given, those with the largest number of apprentices in 1950 were carpentry (19), cabinet-making (18), motor mechanic and electrician (16 each). At Kaduna 39 apprentices are being trained as general mechanics, 30 as carpenters and 25 as bricklayers. At Enugu the trades with the largest number of apprentices are cabinet-making (26), painting and polishing (22) and sheetmetal working (22).

Teacher Training

There are now 90 teachers' training centres in Nigeria compared with 30 in 1938, but there are still many problems to be overcome in ensuring the supply of qualified teachers necessary for educational expansion. The need for more secondary school teachers has already been mentioned. At a lower level, although elementary certificated teachers for junior primary schools in the Western Region are being trained at the rate of over 500 a year, the proportion of certificated teachers to total staff in these schools is still under one to five. In the Eastern Region the output of teachers from the training centres was high (over 1,100), but it was not easy to find the sums necessary for the Government grants-in-aid for the support of these centres. A Government Womens' Teacher Training Centre at Enugu was nearly ready at the end of 1950 and opens in 1951. In the Northern Region the recently opened Higher Elementary Training Centre at Kaduna now has an enrolment of 84 students, its full capacity.

An Elementary Training Centre was opened at Mubi in Adamawa, the first to be opened in the Northern Cameroons. Against these encouraging developments, there was difficulty in finding suitable candidates for Bauchi and Katsina Elementary Training Centres, and there was mass insubordination at three centres during the year.

Secondary Schools

In the Western Region two of the three Government secondary boys' schools are being rebuilt, and two secondary girls' schools are being moved from Lagos to the Western Region (the boarders of Queen's College, Lagos, are going to a new Queen's College at Ede and St. Anne's C.M.S. girls' school is going to Ibadan). The 20 boys' secondary schools conducted by voluntary agencies (which are mainly Christian Missions) are suffering from a shortage of graduate staff. In

the Eastern Region there is the same staff difficulty : the university-trained youth of the Region are among the foremost of those who demand more secondary schools, but they show little inclination towards entering the teaching profession themselves. The north has not the same difficulties, for there are only four secondary schools in the Region. All are at present run by the Government, but three mission secondary schools are being developed. The leading Government secondary boys' school is at Zaria : boys there took the School Certificate Examination for the first time in 1950 and obtained 23 passes.

Primary Education

Primary education in the country is mainly the responsibility of voluntary agencies, which have benefited considerably under the new grants-in-aid system brought in by the Education Ordinance (No. 39 of 1948). The increasingly heavy Government expenditure on grants-in-aid will soon make it necessary for local communities to bear an increased share of the cost of primary education. It is to be expected that local councils, when fully aware of the position, will adopt a system of education rating and during the year the Abakaliki Division of the Ogoja Province, in the Eastern Region, in the past one of the slowest areas in educational progress, put forward a scheme for the introduction of an education rate.

Owing to the shortage of staff in the Education Department and the increase in the number of primary schools, there has been far too little inspection by education officers. It is thus not possible to form a clear picture of the general standard of work in primary schools, but there is evidence from the judgment of principals of secondary schools on the general performance of candidates for admission to their schools that considerable improvement is needed. In the Western Region, for instance, the results of the Provincial Standard Six examination, for schools recognised for the First School Leaving Certificate, show a deplorably low standard of general knowledge.

Girls' Education

There was a considerable advance in girls' education during the year in the Northern Region, where resistance to the education of girls is strongest. Senior primary schools for girls were opened by the Native Authorities at Birnin Kebbi and Kontagora, and additional Government Girls' Training Centres are being built at Maiduguri and Kabba. Early in the year, the Chief Woman Education Officer for the Northern Provinces visited the Sudan to find out if some of the features of girls' education in that territory might be adopted with advantage in the north.

Elsewhere there is room for considerable extension of girls' education by the separation of mixed schools into schools for girls and boys, but the pace is governed by the shortage of trained teachers.

The number of girls receiving secondary education is at present small. Very few girls, however, attend the secondary schools of

doubtful efficiency which attract such large number of boys ; it seems, therefore, that the demand for girls' secondary education does not exceed the supply, though with the increasing number of girls now attending primary schools this position will not last for long.

Adult Education

The demand for organised programmes of adult education and mass literacy campaigns is increasing and is severely straining the resources of the Adult Education Branch of the Education Department.

The number of campaigns in which the Department is assisting increased from 24 in 1949 to 33 in 1950. These campaigns covered 52,700 pupils in 2,590 classes. In the north all the classes are for illiterates, but in the other Regions about one-fifth give further instruction to the people who have become literate.

In the north there is now a sprinkling of women in nearly every class, while in the Eket Division of Calabar Province, during a recent campaign 2,200 out of 2,500 pupils were women.

The Education Department assists in the production of seven newsheets (four in Yoruba and one each in Hausa, Tiv and Ibo), and produces booklets in seven languages (Hausa, Tiv, Yoruba, Bini, Etsako, Ibo and Efik).

HEALTH

The medical services of Nigeria are provided by the Government Medical Department, Missions, companies and corporations, such as the Cameroons Development Corporation, and private practitioners. The Medical Department is responsible for the supervision of all aspects of medical and health work, research and training. The Missions provide and staff several hospitals, and the Cameroons Development Corporation plays a particularly important part in providing hospitals and medical services in the plantation area of the Southern Cameroons. The Native Administrations operate a large number of dispensaries throughout the country.

The following paragraphs describe some of the work carried out during the year by the Medical Department which, as in former years, was once again hampered by shortage of technical staff. The Director of Medical Services, Dr. G. B. Walker, C.B.E., has retired after four years in that post and 28 years in the Nigerian Medical Service. He was succeeded by Dr. S. L. A. Manuwa, O.B.E., a Regional Director of Medical Services. Dr. Manuwa is the first Nigerian to become head of the Medical Department.

Training Schemes

The expansion of Nigerian medical services is impossible without a great increase in the supply of trained Nigerian medical staff. The training of doctors is the responsibility of the Medical Faculty of the University College, Ibadan and, as was explained in the section above on Education, 12 students passed the second M.B. examination

creditably during the year. Details of other training schemes are as follows :

Dental Technicians. A training scheme was started during the year.

Laboratory Technical Assistants. Training continues in Lagos and has begun also in the Northern Provinces at the Kano Pathology Department.

Medical Assistants. The establishment of a training school at Kano for medical assistants is under consideration. It is intended that the products of this school should be licensed for employment in Government service in the Northern Provinces only.

Nurses and Midwives. The new Lagos residential preliminary training school for nurses has been completed and female students will take up residence early in 1951. During 1950, approximately 150 pupils, men and women, completed the six months' course at preliminary training schools and were distributed throughout the various training hospitals. With the increasing numbers and size of hospitals, it must be obvious that, until many more suitable candidates come forward, particularly females, the nursing staff problem will remain acute. Of the nurses-in-training, 165 passed the qualifying examination and became Nigeria Registered Nurses. Twenty-five midwives completed their training at Government maternity training hospitals and successfully qualified as Midwives, Grade I.

Pharmacists. At the School of Pharmacy, Yaba, 105 students received instruction and 24 of those who completed training and passed the necessary examinations were awarded diplomas as qualified chemists and druggists. At Zaria, where the educational standard is lower, the certificate awarded is the Dispensers' Certificate (Northern Provinces). During the year 31 students were under training and the number who completed the course and received certificates was seven.

Sanitary Inspectors. A new Sanitary Inspectors' Training School at Aba has started an advanced course for Government sanitary inspectors. A total of 41 sanitary overseers were trained during 1950. In the north, 25 sanitary inspectors passed their examinations and qualified. In the Lagos School there were 54 first and second year pupils, 30 of these completed the course and 24 were successful in qualifying as sanitary inspectors. Twenty-four sanitary inspectors obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

X-Ray Technicians. A start has been made in the training of X-ray technicians and 16 are now under instruction.

Hospitals and Clinics

Hospitals. New buildings or extensions to existing hospitals have been completed or are under construction at Akure, Ijebu-Ode and Shagamu in the west ; Aba, Abakaliki, Bamenda, Ogoni and Onitsha

in the east; and Azare, Bauchi, Birnin-Kebbi, Jos, Kaduna, Kafanchan, Kano, Katsina, Lokoja, Maiduguri, Offa, Sokoto and Yola in the north. Two rural health centres are already functioning at Ilaro and Auchu in the west, and the first four African health visitors have been posted to them. A third centre is under construction at Kankiya in the north.

Electric lighting plants have arrived and are due to be installed in 24 hospitals. Many of these hospitals have received their X-ray machines, which will function as soon as the wiring has been completed.

Field Units. Four additional Medical Field Units have come into action, making a total of eight. Two further units are under training. These units do most useful work in preventive medicine (for example, by vaccination and treatment of yaws), in the combating of epidemics and in compiling statistics. During a most severe cerebro-spinal fever epidemic in early 1950 in the Northern Provinces, they proved invaluable.

Dental Centres. A new dental centre has been opened at Ibadan and a second is nearing completion at Kano. A mobile dental clinic has also been working in the Western Provinces.

Mental Hospital. The building of a new mental hospital at Abeokuta has started. Two nurses sent to the United Kingdom for training as mental nurses have successfully completed their studies and returned to Nigeria. Plans have been drawn up and funds made available for the expansion of the Calabar Mental Hospital.

Maternity Clinics. Ante-natal clinics continue to be the most popular of all medical services and it is almost impossible to keep up with the demands. In Lagos alone attendances average 300 daily and deliveries are in the neighbourhood of 400 each month.

X-ray Centres. Eight new centres have been opened and there are now 26 X-ray units in 18 X-ray departments. In addition, obsolete units have been replaced by modern shock-proof apparatus. A mass miniature radiography unit is being used in Lagos, and a further unit is on order.

Diseases and Treatment

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. At the beginning of 1950 there was the biggest epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever ever recorded in the north. Sokoto and Bornu Provinces were the most severely affected, while Katsina, Kano, Bauchi, Adamawa and Plateau Provinces had lesser, though severe outbreaks. For the first six months in the year a total of 93,964 cases were reported with 18,153 deaths, giving a death rate of 19.5 per cent. This figure may appear high but is comparable with results in advanced communities in America and Great Britain, although it is higher than those in the Gold Coast and Sudan where the disease appears to be less virulent than in Nigeria. There is, of course, a great improvement on the pre-war figure of an 80-90 per cent

mortality. Government staff engaged in fighting this vast outbreak was as follows :

	<i>Medical Officers</i>	<i>Health Superin- tendents</i>	<i>Medical Field Unit Staff & Subor- dinate Sani- tary Staff</i>	<i>Sani- tary Inspec- tors</i>	<i>Nurses</i>	<i>Dispen- sary Atten- dants</i>	<i>Vacci- nators</i>
Government	16	6	117	5	22	—	—
Native Adminis- tration	—	—	—	172	48	91	77
TOTAL	16	6	117	177	70	91	77

Large numbers of Native Administration and Junior Medical personnel, as well as lay and medical staff of various Missions, also assisted in this work. Cases were treated in 11 hospitals, 80 dispensaries, 356 treatment centres and 41 mission stations.

Leprosy. The Central Leprosy Board, on which are represented British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and all Missionary Societies taking part in leprosy control in Nigeria, held its first meeting in July, 1950, when agreement was reached on the main lines of future leprosy control. Public opinion in the areas where leprosy is common, particularly in the Eastern Region, has been most helpful and sympathetic in supporting the drive for segregation of infectious leprosy patients. Twenty-six new villages for such patients have been established by local committees. Only in the Western Region, where the incidence of leprosy is lower, has progress been slow.

Sulphone treatment has proved most successful and the Central Leprosy Board endorsed the decision to extend this treatment to all patients. More than 12,000 are now on Sulphone treatment and the number of patients discharged "symptom free" in 1950, as compared with previous years, is expected to be very high. Preliminary investigations have been carried out on the role of Streptomycin in the treatment of leprosy and also on treatment with a Thiosemi-Carbasone. The expansion of leprosy control work is severely hindered by the acute shortage of medical officers.

Malaria. The Malaria Service of the Medical Department has been concentrating at Ilaro on an experimental scheme for eradicating vector species by residual insecticide spraying with P.520. This is still in progress and so far it appears that one of the vectors, *Anopheles funestus*, has been eradicated. Research into the chemotherapy of malaria has resulted in the publication of several papers on the subject.

Short courses in malariology have been given to medical students of Ibadan University College and to sanitary inspectors and medical field unit dressers.

Sleeping Sickness. Over 300,000 persons were examined and 3,000 new cases diagnosed and treated. The majority of cases come from Benue, Plateau, Zaria and Kano Provinces. The Sleeping Sickness Service continued the policy of tsetse fly eradication by clearing as rapidly as staff and funds permit. The success of this policy is shown by the fact that in one area 150 square miles have been freed from the fly and should soon become a mixed farming area.

Smallpox. This disease, with its high death rate among the unvaccinated is still prevalent throughout much of the country. Vaccination campaigns are continuous and the opposition to vaccination appears to be decreasing. One and a half million vaccinations were carried out in the Eastern Region alone. New methods are being investigated to ascertain how lymph may better retain its potency under rural conditions.

Tuberculosis. Two medical officers are in the United Kingdom on extended courses on tuberculosis control. It has not been possible to obtain the services of a tuberculosis specialist, but it is expected that the officers mentioned, with their experience of local conditions and recent training, will be able to initiate investigations into the incidence of tuberculosis. Surveys and skin tests are being carried out at present in an attempt to obtain a clearer view of the numbers affected. One mass miniature radiography set is now working to capacity in Lagos and a further set is on order. More hospitals are setting apart beds for isolation of tuberculosis patients and it is intended that tuberculosis pavilions will be included in the expansion schemes for general hospitals.

Research

Some of the research work carried out during the year such as that on the treatment of leprosy and the chemotherapy of malaria, has already been mentioned. Other research work included the following :

Filariasis. A scheme to carry out investigations on loiasis, mainly in the Kumba area of the Southern Cameroons, started in 1949 and was continued in 1950. The breeding sites of the fly vectors in the Kumba area have been identified and it has been established that five species of monkeys in the Kumba area are infected with filaria, and thus may be reservoir hosts of the disease.

Laboratory Service of the Medical Department. The service continued research into the epidemiology of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the north. The production of smallpox vaccine has increased and buildings are being constructed to enable yellow fever vaccine to be produced in addition to that made at Yaba.

Tropical Physiology. The Physiological Research Branch of the Medical Department has continued the detailed study of sweat rates,

skin and body temperature, and changes exhibited by unacclimatised Africans working in different climates. Research is being started on the endocrine aspects of heat acclimatisation.

Virus Research Institute. This institute at Yaba, formerly the Yellow Fever Research Institute under the control of the Rockefeller Foundation, now comes under the Colonial Medical Research Service. Preliminary research was started on the anaemias and a detailed study begun of neurotropic viruses other than yellow fever.

HOUSING

Northern Region

Most families live in round mud houses with mud or thatched roofs. The materials are readily available and the number of huts varies in accordance with the size and wealth of the family. The ruling classes and the wealthier people live in rectangular instead of round houses, built for the most part of mud, but with such additional refinements as concrete floors, glass windows and, in places, corrugated iron roofs.

Village Planning. In the settlement villages of the Kontagora Emirate (see Appendix D) and the Mokwa Scheme of the Niger Agricultural Project, improved houses of local type have been built, furnishing an example which others can readily copy. A number of villages have been replanned in Kano, Bornu and Adamawa Provinces. The successful planning of the growing market town of Mubi in Adamawa has inspired rivalry in the neighbouring town of Hong and, in compliance with the pressing demands of the inhabitants, a new town with broad streets has been laid out on a new site two miles away.

Towns. In the urban areas of Kano, Jos, Zaria and Kaduna, overcrowding presents a problem, but extensions are being carried out. In Jos new building plots have been laid out during the year, but little room now remains for further expansion and, in spite of the larger area, serious overcrowding continues.

Railway Housing Scheme. In Niger Province a housing scheme at Minna for the African staff of the Nigerian Railway, begun in 1948, was completed during the year. The scheme provides 74 permanent modern houses (61 with two, 9 with three and 4 with four living rooms and all with a kitchen, bathroom and latrine).

Labour Camps. The standard of accommodation in labour camps on the Plateau minefields continues to improve; the camps are periodically inspected by officers of the Labour Department.

Western Region

The usual type of house occupied by the poorer classes has mud walls, wooden windows and doors, and a thatched roof. The houses of the more prosperous classes are of mud or brick and cement walls and have corrugated iron roofs and glass windows; in many cases a

house of this type will consist of two or more storeys and will generally include a produce store or shop on the ground floor. The older houses are normally owned by a family group, but there is a growing tendency for the wealthy to build separately for their own immediate family. In some of the larger towns, such as Abeokuta and Ijebu-Ode, where there is a considerable demand from "strangers" for accommodation, the building of houses is a favourite and profitable way of investing capital.

Housing Schemes. Progress was made with the housing programme for junior Government staff at Moor Plantation near Ibadan, the Oil Palm Research Station near Benin, and at the Oyo Farm School.

Building rules and town planning. Most Native Authorities in the Region employ their own sanitary inspectors, who enforce health rules. An increased number of Native Authorities have adopted building rules and, in some cases, Town Planning Authorities have been established under the Nigeria Town and Country Planning Ordinance. The latest Town Planning Authorities to be constituted are those at Sapele and Burutu in Warri Province.

Eastern Region

Housing in the Eastern Region varies from huts in rural areas, with mud and wattle walls, and roofs of palm leaf or grass thatch, to houses of mud and cement blocks with corrugated iron roofs and cement floors. In the villages houses are owned by families or individuals; in larger centres such as Port Harcourt there are a number of landlords, who live by leasing their properties.

Housing Schemes. The most important developments in housing in the Region during the year were the building of houses for miners on the Enugu Colliery Housing Estate and for the staff and labourers of the Cameroons Development Corporation. Re-housing on the Corporation plantations will take some years, and the cost will be over £2,000,000.

Lagos. Houses in Lagos vary from modern large buildings to primitive huts or tenements, some of them constructed of bamboo or rusty sheets of galvanized iron, in spite of bye-laws prohibiting the use of these materials for walls. Some of the worst slums in Lagos have been cleared by the Lagos Executive Development Board, which is responsible for slum clearance, but a formidable amount of clearance remains. Work on a scheme for slum clearance in central Lagos was renewed during 1950.

The Apapa Scheme. The Board is also responsible for the reclamation of land at Apapa, the main port of Lagos, and for the construction there of a new satellite town. The Board's contractors, the Westminster Dredging Co., started work on the reclamation of 150 acres

during the year and the first section of the road system—four miles of concrete carriage-way—was constructed.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The words "social welfare" in the section are interpreted narrowly enough to exclude social services such as education, described elsewhere, but widely enough to cover more than simply measures undertaken for classes of the community requiring special care. Throughout the countryside and even in the towns such matters as the care of the destitute, the aged and the infirm, are the acknowledged responsibility of the family: in Nigeria charity still begins at home.

Northern Region

Youth Clubs. Youth clubs at Kaduna and Vom flourish under the close interest of the Social Welfare Officer. Similar clubs have been started in Zaria. The emphasis in these clubs is mainly on boxing, wrestling and other forms of physical culture. At the first athletic meeting of the Zaria Amateur Athletic Association more than half of the winners were club members. Further, of these more than half were northern youths, a most promising sign, as in the past the tendency has been for local boys and men to watch whilst southerners formed the ranks of the competitors. The clubs play an increasingly important part in the life of the community, provide a healthy outlet for youthful energy and instil elementary discipline.

The Blind. Mr. John Wilson, Secretary of the Empire Society for the Blind, and a blind man himself, visited the north and Lagos during the year to advise on the improvement of measures to aid the blind. Blindness is commoner in the north than elsewhere: at present there is a small mission training school for the blind near Kano. A local society for the blind has now been formed.

Red Cross. A branch of the Red Cross Society has been opened in the Region.

Western Region

Social Welfare Services. It was hoped that social welfare services similar to those already operating in Lagos would be inaugurated in two areas of the Western Provinces in 1950, but this was not possible owing to the revision of the Ten-Year Development Plan. Revised plans are being made for starting these services in the near future, although on a reduced scale.

There is a social welfare organisation at Abeokuta, conducted by voluntary workers. The Egba Native Administration have allocated a house to the organisation, and this will be used as a remand home for juvenile delinquents.

Eastern Region

The Man o' War Bay Scheme. A scheme was approved in 1950 and started early in 1951 for training potential leaders in community

development at Man o' War Bay*, near Victoria in the Southern Cameroons. The scheme is modelled on the "Outward Bound" Trust Schools in the United Kingdom. The courses are intensive and last about one month. It is hoped that the Bakweri and related local peoples will take full advantage of them, but the project is not restricted to people of the Cameroons. The land for the scheme was put at the disposal of the Government by the Cameroons Development Corporation.

The Corporation during 1950 greatly extended its own welfare activities including the provision of hospitals and schools and classes for adults.

Calabar. In Calabar there has been a slight increase in juvenile delinquency, but the Social Welfare Officer made good progress in dealing with matrimonial disputes by reconciling the parents or boarding out the children of broken homes with foster parents or missions.

Onitsha. In Onitsha Town the attack on juvenile delinquency and allied problems has received a setback as the first Welfare Officer ever to be stationed there had to be moved and could not be replaced.

Enugu. In the Enugu Collieries the scope and activities of the welfare workers are increasing steadily.

Lagos. In the town the modern methods gradually introduced over the past eight years have reduced the problem of juvenile delinquency. Young offenders who have proved intractable and been sent to the Approved School at Isheri are showing themselves to be useful members of the community on release. Both the boys' club movement and the Community Centre, in which Africans and Europeans work together are helping to promote good racial relationships. Outside the town the Village Betterment Committee in Ikeja Division aims to provide more amenities for village life and induce more of the educated and ambitious boys to remain farmers. A team of rural welfare workers has started work in Epe division.

Chapter 8: Legislation

POLITICAL progress during the year was reflected in the passing of two important ordinances, the Eastern Region Local Government Ordinance (No. 16 of 1950) and the Lagos Local Government Ordinance (No. 17 of 1950). The former provided for a system of modern local government in the Eastern Provinces to replace that established under the Native Authority Ordinance (Laws of Nigeria, cap. 140), and the Townships Ordinance (cap. 216). The ordinance, which gives effect to a memorandum of local government policy adopted by the

* The Bay is supposed to have received the name because British men of war, on their patrols to suppress the slave-trade, lay in wait there for slaving ships.

Eastern Houses of Assembly in 1949, provides for the establishment of Regional Authorities, and empowers them to establish county, district and local councils elected by male adult suffrage. The first of the new county councils was established at Ikot Ekpene in early 1951.

The Lagos Local Government Ordinance (No. 17 of 1950) repealed the Lagos Township Ordinance (Laws of Nigeria, cap. 104), and provided for the establishment of a new enlarged council of members elected by adult suffrage and a mayor elected by the councillors. The first elections under the new ordinance were held in October, 1950: the Democratic Alliance party secured the majority of seats and one of their number, Dr. Olurun Nimbe, was elected Mayor of Lagos.

The main ordinances of economic importance were the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria Ordinance (No. 15 of 1950), the Nigerian Coal Corporation Ordinance (No. 29 of 1950), the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 25 of 1950) and the Exchange Control Ordinance (No. 35 of 1950).

The first two of these ordinances provided for new corporations to take over activities formerly the responsibility of Government departments.

The new Electricity Corporation consists of a chairman appointed by the Governor in Council and a number of members, of whom the majority are appointed by the Regional Houses. Its main function is to secure the supply of electricity at reasonable rates. It will take over and manage the electricity undertakings of the Government of Nigeria and may supervise on agreed terms undertakings not owned by the Corporation, if so requested by the Governor. The ordinance also provides for an Electricity Advisory Council, the duties of which are to consider any matter affecting the supply of electricity and to represent the interests of consumers and the general public. The Council advises the Corporation on these matters, and appoints three of its members to the Corporation.

The Nigerian Coal Corporation Ordinance similarly establishes a Nigerian Coal Corporation to take over and work in the public interest the existing colliery undertakings of the Government and such other deposits of coal as may from time to time be placed at the disposal of the Corporation by the Governor. The general functions of the Corporation are much the same as those of the National Coal Board in the United Kingdom, established by the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946. The Corporation is composed of a chairman and six to nine members appointed by the Governor in Council.

Further details of these two new corporations are given in the sections on mining in Chapter 6 and on electricity supplies in Chapter 10.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance remedied some anomalies and made a number of concessions. Two examples of the changes made are the extension of exemption from Nigerian income tax to non-resident airlines operating in Nigeria (non-resident shipping lines

were already exempt), and an increase in allowances for children educated and maintained abroad.

The Exchange Control Ordinance provided new legislation controlling transactions in gold, foreign exchange and securities to replace the Nigeria Finance (Defence) Regulations, 1942, which expired on 10th December, 1950. The Ordinance establishes an exchange control mechanism on familiar United Kingdom lines, giving the Government control over dealings in gold and foreign currency, payments to non-residents in foreign currencies, dealings in securities of various kinds, the import and export of currencies, etc.

The most interesting pieces of social legislation were the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950 (No. 23 of 1950) and the Labour Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950 (No. 34 of 1950). The first extended and elaborated the provisions of workmen's compensation in Nigeria, first introduced in 1941, so as to make them adequate by modern standards. The second ordinance made various changes in the Labour Code, including a few to make its provisions consistent with International Labour Conventions 82, 83 and 85 adopted in 1947. The ordinance also altered the law concerning the exaction of labour for communal services; it provides that in addition to existing Native Authorities, duly authorised local government bodies which may be created in the future may require such labour. The consent of the Governor to the exacting of certain of these services is rendered unnecessary, but the persons concerned in providing the labour must be consulted as to the need for it and a substantial majority must be in favour. These new provisions on communal labour were brought into force in response to local public opinion and not on the Government's initiative.

An ordinance of importance to future research workers in Nigeria was the Publications Ordinance (No. 13 of 1950). Under it two copies of every book and newspaper published in Nigeria must be sent to the Chief Secretary and two to the Library of the University College, Ibadan.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THERE are two kinds of law in force in Nigeria, English and native. The courts where these systems of law are administered are the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts, which primarily administer English law and the Native Courts which primarily administer native law and custom. Appeals from the Supreme Court are brought before the West African Court of Appeal, established by Order in Council to hear appeals in all the West African Colonies. From decisions of the West African Court of Appeal there is an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is a superior court of record possessing jurisdiction unlimited as regards subject matter and degree, area and persons. The court sits as a court of first instance, and as a court of appeal for Magistrates' Courts and for some Native Courts. Subject to certain reservations, the original, as distinct from the appellate, jurisdiction may not be exercised in any case relating to land, marriage, family status, or the succession to property which comes within the jurisdiction of a Native Court; and the jurisdiction is completely excluded in any case over which a Native Court has exercised or is exercising any of its own jurisdiction.

To help carry on the business of the Supreme Court, Nigeria is divided into divisions in each of which one or more Judges may be directed to sit. As far as possible three Judges now sit regularly in Lagos, and one at each of 10 centres in the Protectorate. Since, however, there were three vacancies on the Judicial Bench for part of 1950 and Judges were required to sit on three Commissions of Inquiry, it was not possible to have Judges on duty in all the Judicial Divisions all the time and there was some unavoidable delay in despatching all the necessary business of the Supreme Court.

Magistrates' Courts

The original jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts is limited to personal actions for specified amounts varying from £25 to £200 according to the grade of the Magistrate concerned, and, on the criminal side, to the infliction of punishments up to a maximum of two years' imprisonment; and the exercise of this jurisdiction is restricted in the same way as the exercise of the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. As regards area, a Magistrates' jurisdiction is exercised within one or other of the magisterial districts into which the country is divided. In some cases the Magistrate sits on appeal from Native Courts.

Juvenile Courts are established in Lagos and Calabar under an ordinance which follows closely the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Acts. The courts consist of a qualified Magistrate as chairman, sitting with lay assessors chosen in rotation from a panel. They deal not only with offenders, but also with children in need of care and protection, and have power to make corrective and other orders for the child's benefit as well as to inflict punishment.

There are 22 magisterial districts under the jurisdiction of a single Magistrate. Eight Magistrates of the first grade and two of the third sit in the Colony District, comprising the Lagos municipal area, where most of the work lies, and the Colony of Lagos.

The recruitment of Magistrates has improved but it has not been possible to maintain Magistrates in all districts, and, at the same time, to post additional Magistrates to assist at those centres where arrears of cases have accumulated as a result of the acute shortage of Magistrates over the last five years.

Native Courts

The jurisdiction of Native Courts is limited in subject matter and degree according to grade. The limit for money claims in the lowest grade is £25 ; in the highest grade there is no limit. All the courts have full jurisdiction in matters relating to native marriage and succession and land. Punishment ranging from a maximum of three months' imprisonment to death may be inflicted, according to the warrant constituting each court.

Commission of Inquiry

A comprehensive inquiry into the working of the Native Courts was begun in 1950 under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. J. Brooke, a former Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

Law

The law applied in the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts is that in force in England on 1st January, 1900, as modified by local legislation and by Imperial Acts extending to Nigeria. The courts may apply such native law as is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, or to any other law for the time being in force, and must do so where the parties are natives, unless it appears that the transaction was one intended to be governed by English law, or was one unknown to native law.

The law administered in a Native Court is the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the court's jurisdiction, together with any subsidiary legislation enacted by a Native Authority and in force in the same area, and such ordinances as the court may be authorised to enforce by order of the Governor. Muslim law is administered by the Native Courts in the Mohammedan areas of the Northern Provinces.

POLICE

The Nigeria Police is distributed throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons in 151 police stations and sub-stations. The establishment at the end of the year was 7,321.

In the Northern Provinces a considerable part of police work is undertaken by Native Administration police forces to which officers of the Nigeria Police have been seconded to assist with organisation and training. There are no Native Administration police in the east. Native Administration police forces exist in the Western Provinces, but most police work is carried out by the Nigeria Police.

Recruitment and Training

Recruitment for the Force has been satisfactory and the general standard of education continues to improve. On enlistment recruits are posted to one of the Police Colleges, at Ikeja (near Lagos), Enugu or Kaduna. Their training course lasts about six months. Over 900 recruits were successfully trained during the year.

Thirteen superior Police Officers have been commissioned from the ranks since September, 1949.

Several officers have attended the Senior and Junior Courses at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, and four recently appointed officers concluded a seven months' training course at the Police College, Hendon, before their arrival in Nigeria.

Crime

Statistics for common or serious types of crime were as follows :

	1948	1/1/1949—31/3/1950
<i>Cases of :</i>	<i>(calendar year)</i>	
Murder	262	333
Manslaughter	165	282
Burglary	2,720	3,181
Stealing (over £5)	6,995	10,041
Stealing (under £5)	9,010	11,208

The value of property stolen was £347,000 in 1950 as against £279,000 in 1949 ; of this, property to the value of £43,000 this year and of £42,000 in 1949, was recovered.

Motor Traffic

To deal with the ever-increasing traffic in Lagos and its suburbs, the Motor Traffic Unit was strengthened during 1950. Two mobile accident squads were kept permanently available and the acquisition of three motor cycle combinations enabled patrols to operate more effectively against traffic offenders. A Vehicle Testing Officer was appointed to carry out the examination of vehicles, and a much higher standard of mechanical fitness is now required before public service vehicles and lorries are allowed to operate on the roads. Traffic roundabouts were installed at two road junctions. Motor Traffic Squads operate in the Northern and Western Regions and it is hoped to establish a similar squad in the Eastern Provinces in the near future.

Riots and Disturbances

Gwoza District. During March, 1950, there was an affray in the Gwoza district of Dikwa Division in the Cameroons. This unsettled district is inhabited by tribes of hill pagans who are some of the most primitive people in West Africa. During a beer-drink a man from Ngoshe village killed a man from Zeledva. The Zeledva people, with their allies, wanted to retaliate by exterminating the Ngoshe people. The Assistant District Officer, Gwoza, and an escort intervened and in a skirmish that followed police were compelled to open fire and one man was killed. A police patrol of an officer and 50 rank and file were later sent to Gwoza ; wanted murderers were apprehended, and peace was re-established.

Aba. In March, 1950, an illegal procession of unemployed ex-servicemen was held in Aba to protest against the payment of tax. Summonses were issued against the leaders and an extremely hostile crowd numbering between 1,000 and 1,200 formed on the day of the trial. Two hundred extra police were drafted into the area. Two

adjournments of the case were made, but the final day of the trial passed off peacefully. The three leaders were convicted.

Tivs and Obudus. In May, 1950, there was an affray between the Tivs of the Abaduku clan and the Obudus of the Bette clan on the borders of the Ogoja and Benue Provinces. Eighteen Tivs, including men, women and children, and one Hausa were killed, and many wounded. There were two Obudu deaths. Many Tiv compounds were destroyed but, owing to prompt administrative and police action, the situation was prevented from assuming even more serious proportions.

Okrika and Kalabari. In the Rivers Province at the beginning of the year, sporadic outbursts of fighting occurred over fishing rights between the Okrika and Kalabari tribes.

Mr. Justice Robinson held an inquiry into the dispute and made recommendations for settling it, but it was not possible to put them into force owing to an attack made by the Kalabari on the Okrika on 4th and 5th August. A band of Kalabari war canoes attacked Okrika fishermen at Ochokorocho and are believed to have massacred 119 Okrikas. Twenty-three bodies were recovered. Regular police launch patrols, in addition to extra police, succeeded in bringing the area back to normal.

As a result of an inquiry held into this incident by Mr. O. P. Gunning and Mr. S. O. Adebo, Administrative Officers, and Mr. G. G. Briggs, Crown Counsel, the Governor in April, 1951, acting under the Collective Punishment Ordinance (Nigeria Laws, cap 34) imposed a fine of £20,000 on the Kalabari communities involved. Of this, £12,000 will be paid in compensation to those Okrikas who were bereaved and the remainder will be used to help pay for the extra Police who had to be moved into the area.

U.A.C. Strike. Between 2nd August and 8th August, 1950, the Amalgamated Union of United Africa Company African Workers declared a general strike. Several incidents occurred, during which police were compelled to resort to the use of batons, as large numbers of strikers assembled and intimidated non-strikers. Forty-two strikers were arrested and 19 convicted, mostly for assault.

Lagos Chieftainship dispute. From 22nd August until early October constant clashes occurred in Lagos between supporters of the present Oba of Lagos and a rival house which claimed their nominee was the rightful Oba. The Police were compelled to use batons on several occasions to disperse unruly elements of both parties; on one occasion tear smoke had to be used.

Umuahia. On 16th October disturbances by ex-servicemen commenced at Umuahia, 27 miles from Aba. Three hundred and twenty-five police and one company of the Nigeria Regiment were sent to the area. Twelve arrests were made.

December strike. Between 15th and 27th December, the workers of various mercantile houses declared a strike. A number of incidents of intimidation of workers occurred requiring police intervention, but these diminished after the first two or three days, after which few further incidents were reported.

PRISONS

During 1950, 46 prisons were maintained by Government and 65 by Native Authorities. The establishment of the Prison Service was just over 1,400.

Warders

The conditions of service of warders have been greatly improved and there are more suitable candidates for the service than can be absorbed. One hundred and thirty-five recruit warders and 95 Native Administration warders successfully passed courses of instruction at the Warders' Training School, Enugu. The school was established in 1947, and since then 481 Government and 271 Native Administration warders have passed courses of instruction which covered a period of three months.

Prison Administration

The year was one of steady progress in prison reforms, which had been introduced earlier. Particular regard was paid to classification, earning schemes, segregation, recreation, and after-care. Progress with education was not all that could be desired, but it is hoped to appoint qualified prison teachers to all the convict prisons in 1951. Football matches and educational film shows were organised for some of the prisoners. Libraries were established in three additional convict prisons during the year, and they contain approximately four thousand volumes. The provision of books has proved a valuable incentive to good conduct among literate prisoners.

Discipline among the prisoners was extremely good during the year, and the statutory restriction on the infliction of corporal punishment for prison offences—Regulation No. 21 of 1948—introduced in 1948, has not affected in any way the preservation of discipline.

The majority of persons committed to prison during the year were first offenders and, in spite of structural difficulties in the prisons, they were separated from recidivists completely by night and to a large extent by day.

Most prisoners were employed on extra-mural work in the towns and villages, but those serving long sentences were employed on prison manufactures, which provided useful training in the common trades. Modern power driven machinery is about to be installed in the convict prison at Enugu, and the possibility of further mechanisation of prison industries is being considered.

Sixty per cent of the prison population gained in weight during the year under review. The prison dietary scale is under constant review and it is considered to be satisfactory. The first meal of the day is



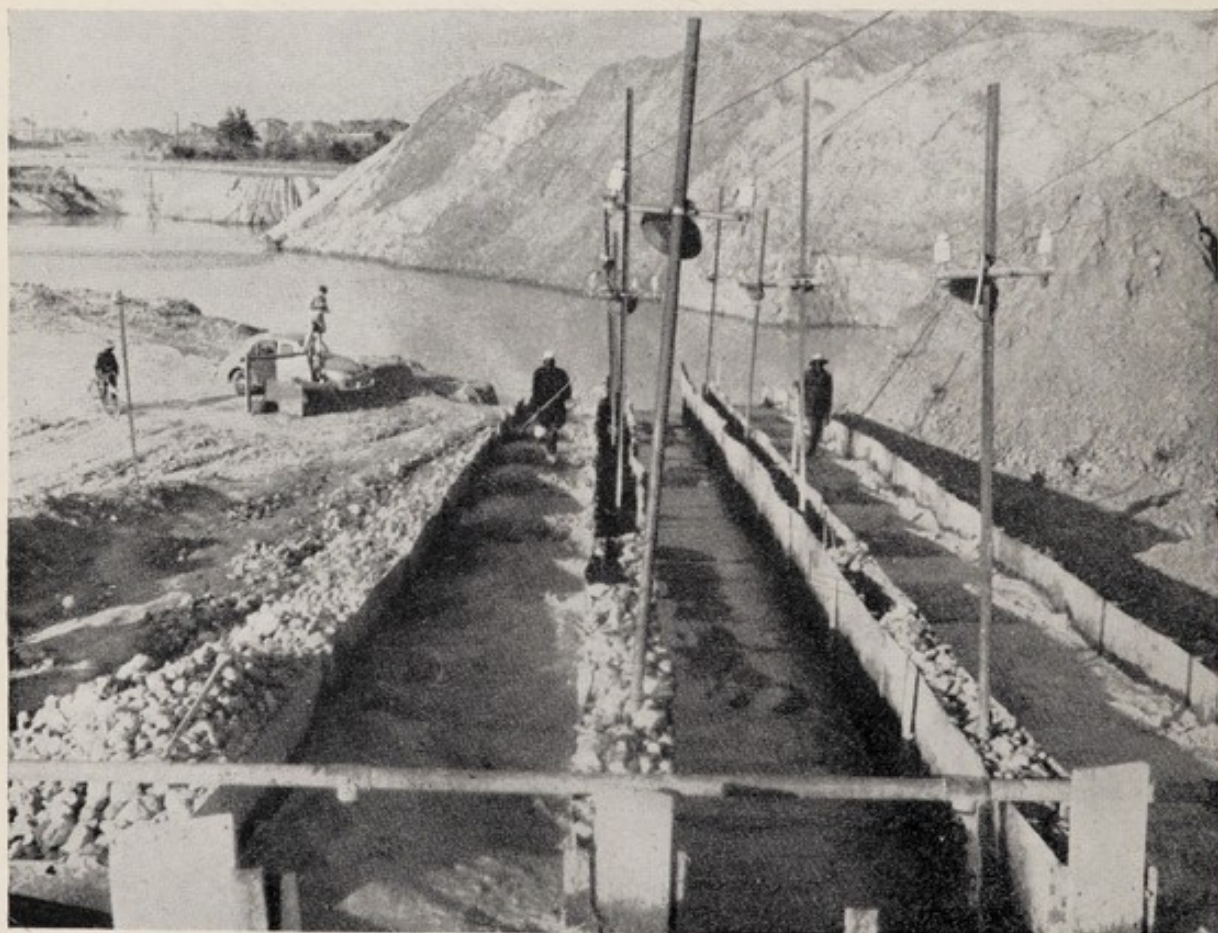
TRAINING IN MECHANISED FARMING, SAMARU



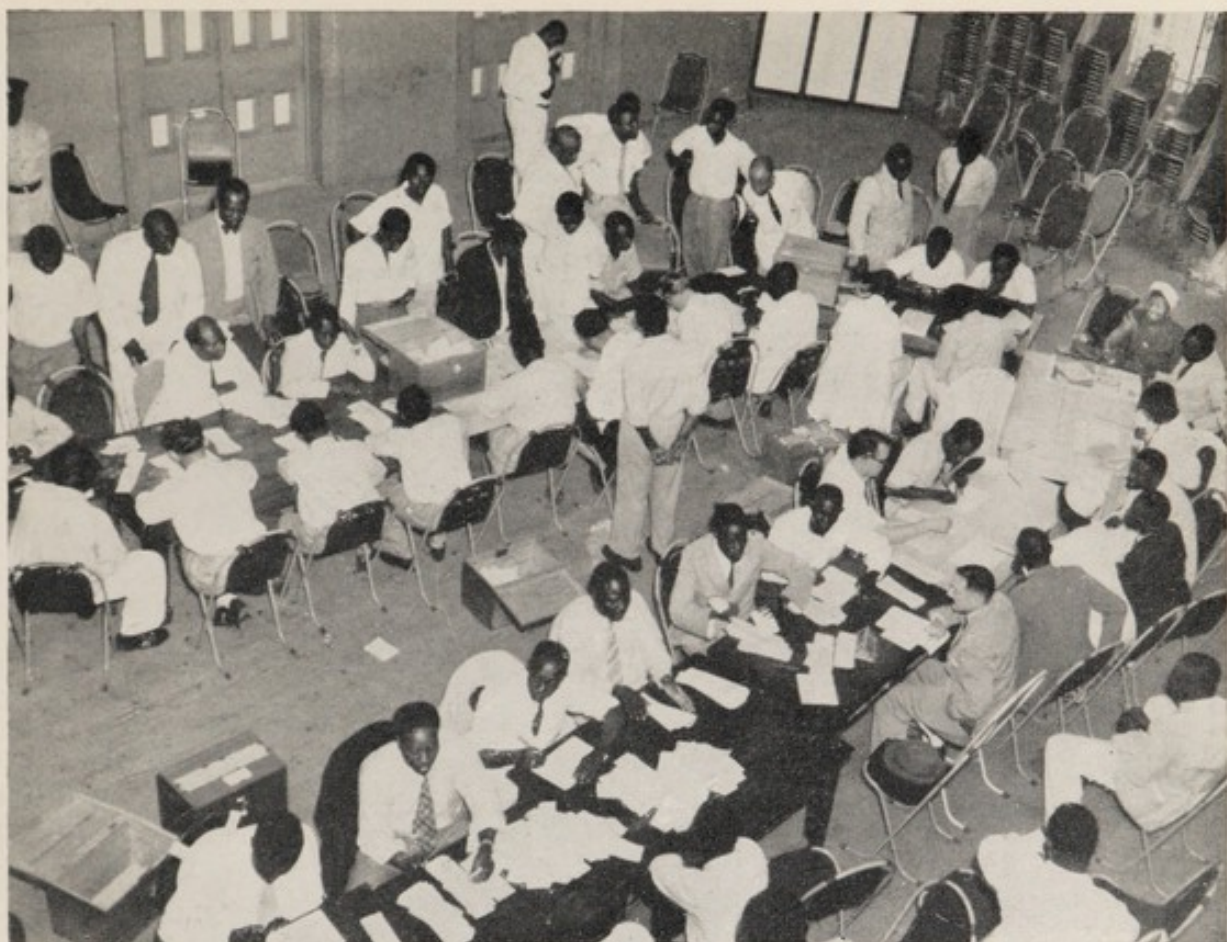
TRAINING FARMERS IN THE USE OF
ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS, SAMARU



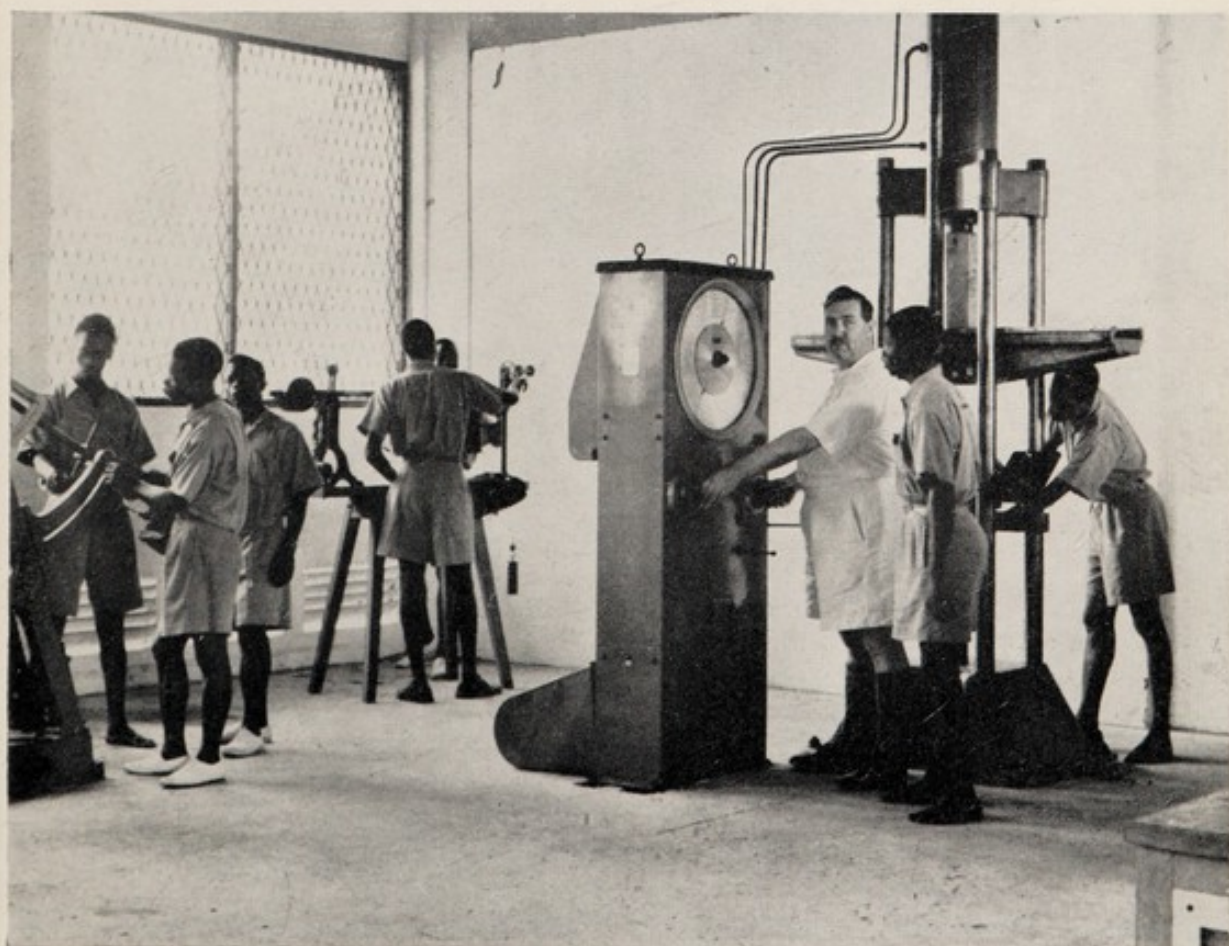
ENUGU COLLIERY



SLUICES AT THE TIN MINES, JOS



LAGOS TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.
COUNTING THE RESULTS



YABA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE



DR. S. L. A. MANUWA, O.B.E., DIRECTOR OF
MEDICAL SERVICES



MOTHERS AT THE HEALTH OFFICE, LAGOS, WAITING
FOR THEIR BABIES TO BE VACCINATED

light and consists of four ounces of beans and two ounces farina or four ounces whole maize flour and two ounces akara. The second and third are much more substantial and contain either meat or fish with beans, palm oil and farina.

A small number of offenders suffering from leprosy were committed during the year and they were, as far as possible, segregated. It is not, unfortunately, always practicable to transfer these unfortunate people to leprosy treatment centres, but in every case they received the normal medical treatment.

All Government prisons and 75 per cent of the Native Administration prisons were inspected by senior officers of the department during the year. With the assistance and advice of the Prison Inspectors, it was found possible to reorganise and expand the prison industries in certain large Native Administration establishments.

After-care

During 1950 the after-care organisation was improved. Funds were allocated to all officers in charge of prisons to enable them to give, through the Prison Department's five After-Care Officers, pecuniary or other aid to selected prisoners on discharge. All ex-prisoners received railway or transport warrants to their homes or places of conviction, and in many cases prisoners who had served long sentences received tools, or funds to purchase the tools, of the trades they had learned in prison. The After-Care Officers interviewed every prisoner on admission, and it was often found possible to contact relatives or friends who could provide money to pay the fines imposed in lieu of imprisonment:

Young offenders

No juveniles were committed to prison during the year, but 70 lads were admitted to the Approved School at Enugu, which is administered by the Prisons Department. On the last day of the year, the population of the school was 187; 64 were discharged in 1950. Work and play at the school are strenuous, but from all points of view they provide excellent training. The industrial curriculum includes the most important trades and, while for various reasons it is not possible to reach a very high standard of efficiency, most boys leave the school with the rudiments of the particular trade selected for them, and not infrequently follow it up after they have returned to their homes. Primary school education is considered to be just as important as industrial training, and the boys spend half of their working hours on each. There are, unfortunately, a large number of lads received who, although quite intelligent, are completely illiterate, and orthodox methods of teaching sometimes fail. Great emphasis is laid on the value of games and football, cricket and boxing take place almost every afternoon. Arrangements were made during the year for the boys to compete in these activities with those in surrounding schools, and the results were most satisfactory. During the Easter holidays the boys played a football match against a Warders' Training School

team and won it by six goals to nil. Two well known athletes, Mr. O. Chukwura, of the Nigerian touring football team, and Mr. B. A. A. Guobadia, who took part in the recent Empire Games in New Zealand, visited the school at the invitation of the Principal, and addressed the boys in the concert hall. They were greeted with much enthusiasm.

The experiment of granting home leave to selected boys has continued and the results have been so satisfactory that it will be extended next year. Through the courtesy of the respective departments, parties of boys visited places of interest with education value such as the Government Printing Works, the Collieries, Radio-Diffusion Headquarters, and the Technical Trade School. Lectures and educational films were provided by the British Council and much appreciated. Membership of the School Scout Troop is regarded as a great privilege, and the lads' efficiency and enthusiasm are equal to those of scouts in more fortunate circumstances.

Chapter 10: Public Works and Utilities

WATER SUPPLIES

Urban

The Development Plan recognised that one of the prerequisites for improving the health of the people was the provision of better water supplies and during 1950 encouraging progress was made towards this long-term end. In urban areas the Minna supply is now completed, but unfortunately its first year of operation coincided with an unusually late and short wet season. The schemes for Sokoto, Kaduna, Abakaliki, Onitsha and Warri are nearly completed. Progress has been made with the improvement of the Lagos water supply, but has been delayed as special pipes and fittings have not yet been delivered. The large supplies for Ilorin and Oshogbo-Ede are both in hand under contract. The Ilesha and Maiduguri schemes have started.

The total urban population dealt with by the schemes undertaken or planned during 1950 numbers approximately 880,000.

Rural

In the financial year 1949-50, 1,129 water points were provided in country districts. The total depth of wells sunk during the year was 57,000 feet and of boreholes 5,000 feet. The target of the Ten Year Plan of Development is 1,500 water points a year.

A start was made with deep drilling in Bornu, under contract, and a depth of over 3,300 feet had been reached by the end of 1950. If neither the base complex of the Chad Basin nor water has been reached within the contract depth of 4,000 feet it is proposed to continue drilling and an extension of the contract is being arranged accordingly.

ELECTRICITY

Legislation establishing a new Electricity Corporation to take over the 10 electricity undertakings owned by the Nigerian Government and certain others was passed during the year. Mr. J. Houston Angus was appointed chairman and the inaugural meeting of the Corporation took place in Lagos on 15th October, 1950. The financial arrangements necessary for the change-over from the old Government Electricity Department took longer than was anticipated and the vesting date of the new Corporation was postponed to 1st April, 1951.

Meanwhile, the Electricity Department continued its work. This included plans and orders for the new 75,000 k.w. steam power station at Lagos, which is still short of power, and similar work on the new 20,000 k.w. power station at Enugu. Hydro-electric stations are being constructed at Njoke on the Victoria-Kumba road, to serve the Southern Cameroons plantations area, and at Kafanchan in the north. Consideration is being given to the possibilities of developing hydro-electric power on a large scale on the upper Ogun River in the Western Provinces and at the Shiroro Gorge, near Minna.

BROADCASTING

The new services

Nigeria will shortly have a broadcasting service of its own which will cover the whole country and be heard overseas. There will be a central national short-wave transmitter at Lagos, and regional short-wave transmitters at Kaduna and Enugu. There will probably be medium-wave transmitters as well at Lagos, Ibadan and Kano. The plans for the new services will be carried out in stages, but it is hoped that the installation of the central short-wave transmitter will not be long delayed. The British Broadcasting Corporation has seconded Mr. T. W. Chalmers, former Controller of their Light Programme, to run the new services, and he arrived in Nigeria during January, 1951. Engineers and other key staff have also been seconded by the Corporation.

Radio Nigeria

Meanwhile the broadcasts of "Radio Nigeria" from Lagos which started in 1949 continued. They were organised by the Public Relations Department and are sent out on a transmitter provided by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Although much of the equipment is improvised and reception is poor in some areas, the broadcasts have been heard in many parts of the country and have been popular. The pioneering work done by the station, including some listener research, has provided valuable information for the new broadcasting services.

Radio re-diffusion

There are now 12 radio-wired re-diffusion services in the larger

towns, with some 10,000 subscribers. These popular and useful services allow subscribers to listen in to home and overseas programmes without radio receivers of their own; their only drawback is that they are sometimes distributed by lines running near telephone lines and add an unwanted background to telephone conversations.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING

The Public Works Department constructed a large number of important new buildings during the year. Their value was about £1,500,000 and they included almost every type of building, from the new Central Legislative Council Building and the three Regional Houses of Assembly to houses for junior members of the Civil Service.

In Lagos the most important buildings under construction were :

- (a) The Legislative Council Chamber, Library and Offices. The whole building is to be air conditioned.
- (b) The new Headquarters building for the Posts and Telegraphs Department.
- (c) A six-storeyed block of offices in Broad Street. This will be the tallest building in the town and will have three lifts.
- (d) Police Barracks, Obalende. Ten blocks of three-storeyed flats have been completed.
- (e) The new headquarters building for the Meteorological Department and the offices of the West African Airways Corporation at Ikeja (Lagos Airport).

Outside Lagos the most important buildings constructed were the Regional Houses of Assembly at Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan.

Other works included :

- (a) Schools at Ughelli, Ede, Umuahia, Ibadan (still in hand) and at Zaria (completed). These schools will accommodate 1,600 pupils.
- (b) Hospitals at Shagamu, Akure, Onitsha, Bamenda, Ogoni, and Birnin Kebbi (practically completed) and Sokoto, Mubi, Benin and Warri (progress less advanced). These hospitals will have 1,000 beds.
- (c) Probationary Nurses Training Centre at Aba. Another is being built at Kano. Health visitors school at Ibadan.
- (d) Trypanosomiasis laboratories at Kaduna and Vom.
- (e) New buildings for the Oil Palm Research Station in Benin Province. A new extension to the forestry laboratories at Moore Plantation, Ibadan. New Agricultural School buildings at Samaru.

Building costs have continued to rise and difficulties over the supply of imported materials, notably cement, have recently delayed progress. The standard of construction in 1950 varied widely but at times surpassed the best achievement of past years. As the artisan staff acquire experience and skill, full use is made of more advanced techniques, including the use of reinforced concrete.

Chapter 11 : Communications

ROADS

THE road system of Nigeria, already of fundamental importance to both internal and external trade, has been steadily extended since the war years. The mileage of roads is as follows :

Government Maintained Roads

Bituminous surface	906 miles
Gravel or earth surface	6,160 „

Native Administration Roads

Bituminous surface	20 „
Gravel or earth surface „	20,666 „

Townships

Bituminous surface	98 „
Gravel or earth surface	192 „

Total	28,042 „
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This is 1,800 miles greater than in 1949.

The roads are usually 10 feet to 14 feet wide, with two 5 feet wide verges ; this is sufficient for average traffic, but on the busiest roads widening is becoming necessary. Much thought has been given to the problem of providing a sound but cheap water-proof road surface and the thin coat bituminous surface on a stabilised foundation has, in general, proved a sufficient answer. There are now over 1,000 miles of roads surfaced in this way.

Brief notes are given below of the most important road construction work undertaken in 1950 :

Lagos—Ikorodu Road. This short but important link of 13 miles will open up a direct route from Lagos to Ibadan and the east. The terrain is most difficult, with much bridging and embankment over a soft mud swamp of great depth. The six bridges on the road (totalling nearly 800 feet in length) have been completed and the road is expected to be motorable in 1951, but it will not be opened to heavy traffic until it has been fully consolidated and provided with a bituminous surface throughout.

Ijebu-Ode—Benin Road. This continuation of the new arterial road from Lagos to the east runs through heavily forested country, much broken by rivers and streams. The Oshun bridge (422 feet long) is almost completed, work has been started on the still larger Shasha bridge, and good progress made with the road between. At the eastern end much work has been done between Benin and the River Osse.

Dahomey Road. Work is continuing on the provision of a bituminous surfacing and the replacement of the timber bridges. Work on the siting and design of the Ajilete bridge is proceeding, but this will be a difficult project owing to the nature of the river bed.

Mokwa—Kontagora Road. This road, 89 miles long, provides a new north-south route which avoids the Kaduna river ferry at Bida. It will be opened to all-season traffic in 1951 and will form part of the main trunk road to Kano.

Yola—Wukari Road. (234 miles). Construction is now approaching Jakingo, 105 miles from Yola. The Jamtari, Faran, Lamja and Kunini bridges, totalling 623 feet, are all completed. Work is starting on the Mayo-Belwa bridge. The branch road, including two more major bridges, to Jada, will be finished in 1951.

Kano—Eastern Road (106 miles). The Foggo bridge (1,169 feet, the longest in Nigeria) is being constructed under contract by a well-known firm, which will also construct the remaining six bridges on this road (totalling 1,300 feet). The road should be open for all-season traffic by 1952. Road construction is being completed departmentally and it is intended to provide a bituminous surface throughout.

Zaria—Kano Road. Twenty miles of new road have been made including a bridge 160 feet long. It is hoped to construct another 40 miles in 1951.

Minna—Paiko—Abuja Road. The Chanchagga bridge (325 feet long) has been completed.

Bansara—Mamfe Road (108 miles). This road, which forms part of the trunk road to the Cameroons, is now nearly complete, except for major bridges, some of which involve exceptional difficulties.

Calabar—Mamfe Road (104 miles). This road links Calabar with the Cameroons and the Bansara—Mamfe Road and runs through very hilly forest country. There still remains a gap of about six miles to complete.

Sombreiro Bridge (Ahoada). The Sombreiro Bridge, 300 feet long, has been completed.

Feeder Roads. The construction of feeder roads was continued all over Nigeria, in collaboration with Administrative Officers, and with the help of Native Administrations. A typical example is the Bamenda "Ring Road," 130 miles long, which will assist materially in developing the Southern Cameroons.

Surfacing. One hundred and six miles of bituminous surface were provided on the following roads: Ibadan-Akure, Benin-Asaba, Onitsha-Owerri-Aba-Oron, Port Harcourt-Aba, Kano-Katsina, Jos-Maiduguri, Funtua-Yashe, Gusau-Sokoto, Kano-Eastern

Road, Kaduna-Zaria and Otta-Dahomey. A bituminous surface is required on any road where traffic reaches 100 vehicles a day.

RAILWAY

The Nigerian Railway is at present a Government system. Plans for the creation of a statutory corporation to run the railway are being considered. There are over 2,200 miles of lines, the main sections being the north-western line from Lagos to Kano and Nguru and the eastern line from Port Harcourt to Enugu and Kaduna on the north-western line.

Finances

In the financial year 1949-50, Railway revenue was £6,145,000. But this revenue, though the highest yet attained, was not sufficient to meet all liabilities and there was a deficit of £125,000. It is anticipated that there will be a deficit of over £300,000 in 1950-51 and over £500,000 in 1951-52. The low workshop output in 1949-50 and 1950-51 and disappointment in connection with a class of new locomotives were main factors in causing the present unsatisfactory financial situation. The Railway has needed more traffic to increase receipts but has not had the power to move it, and the labour situation has been a delicate one.

Traffic

In spite of these difficulties, 1,774,000 tons of freight including coal were handled in 1949-50. As has been mentioned earlier in this report, the 1949-50 groundnut crop was poor and all groundnuts, including stored nuts from previous seasons, were railed before the new season began. During 1949 an investigation into the operating problems of the railway was undertaken by Mr. H. F. Pallant, from British Railways. A number of the recommendations made in the report which he made have since been carried into effect.

Train Services

Eighteen new modern third-class coaches and six third-class canteen cars were put in service during 1949-50 and have been very popular. The canteen* coaches are used on the long distance runs, during which third-class passengers have had till now to depend on food sellers at train stops.

Railway Extension

Serious consideration had been given in 1949 to the possibility of extending the Railway from Nguru to Maiduguri, the headquarters of Bornu Province, to assist the development of the Bornu plains. During 1950 the alternative of building a new road or improving one of the existing roads into eastern Bornu was considered, but no decision had been reached at the end of 1950.

* The word "canteen" has been used by the Nigerian Railway to describe these coaches as it is much more widely understood in the country than "buffet."

Civil Engineering

The relaying of the line between Zaria and Kano with 60 lb. standard track was completed in December, 1950. Locomotives with a 13-ton axle-load can now operate anywhere between Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt. Bridges have been strengthened to suit the heavier track. The need for economy has delayed the badly needed rebuilding of the Lagos terminus (Iddo) and of some other main stations.

SHIPPING

Services

Elder Dempster Lines maintained a regular three-weekly ocean mail service between Lagos, Takoradi, Freetown, Las Palmas and Liverpool. They also have a small passenger vessel operating between Lagos and Cape Town, and frequent cargo and intermediate services connecting Nigeria with Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and Europe. Three United States shipping firms maintain regular connections between Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, Loanda and the U.S.A.; French and Dutch firms also provide cargo and passenger services. The United Africa Company and John Holt and Company have regular intermediate freighters trading between the United Kingdom and Europe and West African ports.

Government vessels maintained a weekly sailing between Lagos and Port Harcourt, and fortnightly sailings connecting Lagos with Calabar and Victoria. Regular coastal services are also operated by Elder Dempster Lines, United Africa Company and Samuel Hough and Company.

Port Traffic

The two chief ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt, at both of which pilotage is compulsory. Constant dredging is required not only at Lagos but also at the Escravos Bar, giving entrance to the delta ports of Burutu, Sapele and Warri.

Shipping figures at Lagos and Port Harcourt show a marked increase over previous years. At Lagos alone, nearly 2½ million tons of shipping entered the port during the year. Congestion was experienced at many of the Nigerian ports during the first three months of 1950, but by concentrating on import cargoes and staggering exports, the situation had greatly improved by June. It has long been realised that the present port facilities, especially at Lagos and Port Harcourt, are inadequate to deal with post-war shipping, and plans are well advanced for expansion. A new coaster wharf has been completed by the Marine Department below the Government Oil Wharf in Lagos, and early in 1951 work is commencing on the main Apapa Wharf and adjoining shed space. With the provision of more deep-water berths in the harbour, accommodation will be provided for six additional ocean-going vessels when the work is completed.

AIR SERVICES

Air traffic continued to increase during 1950.

Oversea Services

The British Overseas Airways Corporation withdrew York aircraft on the United Kingdom-West Africa service and introduced Hermes aircraft on the United Kingdom-West Africa and South Africa services, both operating through Kano. There are now seven services a week in each direction between Kano and London and for several months during the year an additional weekly service was required in order to carry the extra traffic from London. There has been a gratifying increase in revenue at Kano Airport entirely due to the activities of international operators.

Internal Services

The West African Airways Corporation operates extensive services within Nigeria. De Havilland Doves continued in use for these services, and for that to Accra, and Bristol Wayfarers for the service to Khartoum, via Lagos and Maiduguri. Bristol Wayfarers are also used for the portion of the Lagos—Dakar service between Accra and Dakar. During 1950 a new cheap service was introduced to Accra by Bristol freighters; the service operates once a week each way and the single fare to Accra is £4. Similar cheap services were introduced to Port Harcourt—the “Eastern Flyer”—and to Ibadan, Jos and Kano—the “Hausa Flyer”—in early 1951.

Runways

A new runway at Lagos Airport was almost completed in 1950 and preliminary work begun on a new runway at Kano. The runways at Calabar and Tiko are being hardsurfaced, the runway at Mamfe has been extended and work begun on hardsurfacing of a runway at Sokoto.

Department of Civil Aviation

During 1950 a separate Department of Civil Aviation was formed. One of its first tasks has been to review existing aeronautical facilities, particularly those concerned with aircraft and personal safety. A great deal of the equipment in use today was taken over from the Royal Air Force at the end of the war and has now reached a state where early replacement is necessary. Urgent consideration is being given to the telecommunications requirements of the air traffic control service, which has extensive commitments to international traffic.

S.A.A.T.C.

Civil aviation cannot be considered as a purely domestic activity. Nigeria is situated in a strategic position on the international air routes and, in consequence, has to fulfil certain international obligations. During the year Nigeria became a member of the Southern Africa Air Transport Council and was represented at the first meeting held early in 1951.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postal Services

Nigeria has over 140 post offices and over 480 postal agencies.

During 1950 postal business continued to expand and several new post offices and 44 new agencies were opened.

In the Southern Cameroons post office vans have replaced an unsatisfactory private mail contract service, and in March a regular two-day service for exchange of mails was started between Victoria, Tiko, Kumba, Buea, Mamfe and Bamenda.

During the year a second class airmail service was introduced between Nigeria, the United Kingdom and other West African Colonies and an air parcel service between the United Kingdom and Nigeria was inaugurated on 26th May, with reciprocal facilities, commencing on 1st July. These new services were fully used by the public, particularly at Christmas. Nigerian internal air mail services continued during the year to be carried for 1d. a $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., and though this was increased to a minimum charge of 1½d. after the 1951 Budget, they are still among the cheapest in the world.

Telegraphs

New wireless telegraph circuits were installed between Lokoja-Kaduna and Enugu-Mamfe-Bamenda-Makurdi. Common rates for telegrams to Commonwealth countries were introduced on 1st June.

Telephones

The first automatic telephone exchange in Nigeria was opened at Port Harcourt in November. It is hoped to make the Lagos telephone system fully automatic by 1953.

A new telephone exchange was opened at Birnin Kebbi, and extensions to existing exchanges at Ibadan, Minna, Benin, Oshogbo and Enugu were installed. There are still many intending telephone subscribers on the waiting lists, but the rate of installation was speeded up during the year.

Aeradio Services

Very high frequency direction finding equipment was installed at Maiduguri, Kano and Ikeja (Lagos airport), and new navigational beacons were provided at Okitipupa and Makurdi. The power of existing beacons at Sokoto, Ibadan, Enugu, Kaduna, Benin and Bida was increased.

Air to ground radio telephony for aerodrome control was installed at Ibadan, Kaduna, Enugu and Benin.

Telecommunications Development

During the year the following circuits providing both telephone and telegraph facilities were completed: Kano-Katsina, Warri-Ughelli, Akure-Ondo and Itu-Arochuku.

A new improved trunk telephone service has been opened between Lagos and Enugu and early in 1951 a similar trunk service was opened between Lagos and Kaduna.

Post Office Savings Bank

Savings bank business has continued to expand slowly, but there were unexpectedly heavy demands for withdrawals in 1950:

	1949	1950
<i>Savings Bank</i>	£	£
Deposits	1,412,393	1,478,016
Withdrawals	808,737	1,069,120
Balance standing to the credit of depositors at the close of the year	2,683,834	2,918,142

Powers-Samas accounting machines, for the mechanisation of the savings bank accounts, arrived in Nigeria at the end of the year.

Headquarters Building

In early 1951 the Posts and Telegraphs Head Office moved from the small and inconvenient building in which they were housed during 1950 to a new and large headquarters constructed for them by the Public Works Department.

Chapter 12 : Art, Literature and Sport

ART

Mr. Ben Enwonwu, the Nigerian sculptor and painter, visited both the United Kingdom and United States during the year and held exhibitions of his work. There were exhibitions at Lagos of carving, woodwork, sculpture and painting by local artists for the first and second Nigerian Festivals of the Arts held in March, 1950 and 1951. These Festivals, which have been held owing to the initiative of a few Government officials and private citizens in Lagos, are designed to encourage artists and writers all over the country. They were both successful and should do much to discover artistic talent in Nigeria and improve standards of taste and achievement. Exhibitors at the Festivals included Mr. Akeredolu, whose miniature thorn-wood carvings are already well-known outside Nigeria to those interested in West African art.

In September, Dr. William R. Bascom, of North Western University, Evanston, Illinois, generously presented to the Oni of Ife two bronze heads which he had purchased when in Nigeria in 1938. These heads, together with other Ife antiquities discovered at the same time, were described by Sir Kenneth Clark as the outstanding art discovery of the present century. Dr. Bascom had arranged during the years while they were in his possession for them to be exhibited at many universities and art exhibitions in the United States and had done much to make these works of Nigerian art better known on the American continent.

LITERATURE

The outstanding book of Nigerian interest published during the year was the seventh volume of Dr. D. A. Bannerman's *Birds of Tropical West Africa*. There is still one volume to come of this great

work, which Dr. Bannerman started twenty years ago. Other interesting books on Nigeria published during the year included Dr. G. Parrinder's *West African Religion* (with studies of the beliefs of the Yoruba), Mrs. J. Wheare's *The Nigerian Legislative Council*, Mrs. I. Ryan's *Black Man's Country*, and a historical novel, *Swelling of Jordan* by Ellen Thorp. There was some interesting work by young Nigerian poets during the year. A Nigerian student at Cambridge, Mr. Adeboye Babalola, published some of his metrical translations of Yoruba poetry in *African Affairs* and these were also broadcast by the B.B.C. Another young Nigerian, Mr. David Carney, won the prize for the outstanding performance of the 1951 Nigerian Festival of the Arts with a poem which, with his permission, is reproduced below.

WRITTEN AT THE VICTORIA BEACH, LAGOS

How pleasant at the close of day
to spend a quiet hour beneath the trees,
to watch the homing sun adorn the west,
the golden shafts fall piercing through the leaves,
the careless strollers 'leased from the day's toil
disport themselves along the beach,
while from beyond comes floating on the breeze
the boundless ocean's swelling roar
as billow rides on billow to the shore
and spends its force upon the sands.

In such surroundings comes the pleasant mood
wherein, in meditation wrapt, my thoughts
are swaddled in tranquility :
the very air holds peace,
such peace, as felt, doth stimulate the soul to prayer
(as yonder man bent double on the sands
pours forth before the wat'ry throne),
and steels the mind and nerves the drooping spirit on
to bear anew life's burdens.

The sea breathes balm caressing to the mind,
dispels the sorrows of a transient day :
deep, soothing, healing—e'en to minds disjoint
it gives a poise the while
brief sanity, relief from pain.

In all this blissful scene the restless waves
like to the spirit of man, are ne'er at peace,
laid out beneath the dome of heaven
vast and deep, the sacramental witness
of th' incomparable Spirit shadowing all.

Great Spirit! fain would I fly to thee
the magnet of humanity, the centre of our hopes and fears!
What prayers hast thou not heard, what pinings sore!
Dost thou remain unmoved at all,
impervious like the face of heaven?
Or dost in sympathy communicate
in all our hopes, our wants, our fears,
vibrate like yonder restless waves.

THE FIELD SOCIETY

The Nigerian Field Society continued to flourish and during 1950, the twentieth year since its foundation, there was an appreciable increase in its membership which now numbers approximately one thousand Fellows. The Society embraces a very wide field of interest covering botany, zoology, anthropology, sport and many other aspects of Nigerian life. Although in some of the larger centres regular meetings take place, for the majority of Fellows the Society is represented by its quarterly journal, *The Nigerian Field*, a well illustrated publication, with a very high standard of production in which a large number of contributions to the knowledge of Nigeria have been made which otherwise would have had no medium of expression.

Nigeria MAGAZINE

This magazine, which is issued quarterly, increased in popularity in 1950 and the 16,000 copies of each issue printed were quickly sold at 1s. each. The magazine, which is excellently produced, should be more widely known overseas than it is, since it contains both articles and pictures of interest on practically every activity in Nigeria except politics.

SPORT

The Nigerian people are keen on many kinds of sport, and athletics, football, boxing and horse-racing all attract many entrants and are watched by large crowds. Standards in many sports are already high and are rising; they should be further improved by the International Olympics Association's decision to recognise Nigeria as eligible for participation in the 1952 Olympic Games. A note on Nigerian sport in 1950 by Mr. C. E. Newham, President, Nigerian Olympic and Empire Games Association, is given in Appendix G.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

NIGERIA is situated on the west coast of Africa on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea, and is entirely within the tropics. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons, a small portion of which is held by the United Kingdom as Trust Territory. This is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The total area of the territory, including the area of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship, is 372,674 square miles.

Along the entire coastline of Nigeria lies a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers, which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. North of this region is a zone from 50 to 100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palm bush, which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the south. Beyond this the vegetation changes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah, interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees ; this covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces, except the extreme north, where desert conditions prevail. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the eastern boundary, though parts of the central plateau rise over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which, during the rainy season, are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are various important rivers, of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

In a country of this size the physical conditions vary greatly from one area to another. The very great extent of what is now the Niger Delta has gradually taken its present form in the course of centuries, owing to the quantities of sand brought down by the River Niger itself from its upper reaches, and which have pushed the sea further and further back. Mangrove-trees flourish in this shallow water and act as a cementing influence, but there is little solid land, and until the zone of tropical forest is reached farther to the north almost nothing is produced, the people living by fishing and trade.

Farther inland the belt of tropical forest varies from 50 to 100 miles in width, and contains not only an abundance of oil-palms, but also mahoganies, irokos and other valuable furniture woods. Very serious inroads have been made into the virgin forest by centuries of shifting cultivation, and the bulk of vegetation consists of secondary growth, many different species growing together in the same area. There is

a considerable amount of cultivation in the forest zone, but few signs of this are visible from the roads, since it takes place in clearings usually screened by thick bush.

North of the forest belt the country gets more and more open, until in the extreme north it approximates closely to desert conditions. One remarkable feature of the Northern Provinces is the Bauchi Plateau, which rises in places to heights of 6,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level.

The River Niger enters the territory from the north-west, and is joined by its principal tributary, the Benue, at Lokoja, about 340 miles from the sea. From here it flows due south into the Delta area, which extends along the coast for over 100 miles and for about 140 miles inland.

Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics, the climate of its northern region is, in fact, more nearly of sub-tropical than of tropical type, for there is a long dry season from November to April, when there is considerable diurnal variation of temperature, and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust.

The climate of southern Nigeria is more characteristically tropical; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and temperature vary comparatively little throughout the year. It would be a mistake to assume, however, that the climate of Nigeria in any given year could be predicted with any precise accuracy. In 1946 in large areas of the Southern Provinces there was a long drought in the months of June and July, when rainfall is usually at a high level. The normal annual rainfall, however, varies from upwards of 150 in. at Akassa, Bonny and Forcados to under 25 in. at Sokoto and Maiduguri. Mean temperatures are naturally higher in the arid areas of the north, and a maximum of over 110 degrees is not uncommon at Maiduguri, whereas in Lagos it does not, as a rule, greatly exceed 90 degrees.

Chapter 2 : History

(a) EARLY HISTORY

NIGERIA has been described as "an arbitrary block of Africa." Its ancient history is largely lost in the mists of legend and little accurate data are now available. The interior first became known to Europeans in the first half of the nineteenth century. All that can be stated with certainty is that at this time the open country was, and had been for a considerable period, inhabited by peoples of Negroid and Berber stock. In many parts of the forest zone, on the other hand, which stretches in a belt from 50 to 100 miles wide running laterally from west to east along the northern fringe of the coastline creeks, there dwelt a number of negro tribes with a more primitive social organisation and a lower standard of life. There were over 100 small tribes of the

Bauchi Plateau, these probably being part of the original inhabitants of the territory who took refuge in this broken hilly country when successive waves of conquerors pressed their fellows southwards to the sea.

At the time of European penetration of the country the tribes with the most advanced social and political organisation were the Yorubas and the Binis in the south and the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri and Arab tribes in the north. Tribal tradition holds that the Yorubas originated in Ile Ife, where God first created man, and although the extent of the territory under the direct control of the Oni of Ife was seriously curtailed in the nineteenth century Yoruba civil wars, Ife is still recognised as the spiritual headquarters of the race, and the Oni enjoys a position of peculiar influence as the custodian of the tribal relics. What is certain is that the Yorubas were established in the territory they now occupy at a fairly early date. Their precise origin is not known, but anthropologists have thought it probable that they were not of negro blood, having acquired their present physical characteristics largely by intermarriage with the indigenous negro population.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Yoruba kingdom occupied a large area which may at one time have extended from the Niger as far even as Accra and thus have included the greater part of what is now Dahomey. Certainly tribute was collected from Dahomey until as late a date as 1817. Over this wide area, occupied by a number of different clans founded by descendents of Oduduwa, the first Oni of Ife, the Alafin of Oyo had probably risen to a position of practical suzerainty which he exercised, with a varying degree of success, over a long period. The nineteenth century, however, saw the complete disintegration of the Yoruba Kingdom. Trouble with the Fulani to the north resulted in the sack of Oyo and the establishment of a Fulani emirate in what had been one of the richest of the Yoruba Provinces. Central authority, probably never very strong, collapsed and the Yoruba clans entered on a period of civil war which, fanned by the necessity of meeting the insatiable requirements of the lucrative slave trade, was to last intermittently for nearly 70 years.

The dangers of war were probably responsible for the establishment of the Yoruba colony of Lagos, since the first settlement in the neighbourhood was at Ebute Metta on the mainland, the inhabitants moving first to Iddo and then to Lagos inland, as conditions rendered their original site increasingly less secure. The Lagos White Cap Chiefs are the descendants of these original immigrants whose position as land owners is still recognised although a later heavy influx of Binis largely altered the character and distribution of the population, the Binis eventually becoming the dominant factor, probably as early as about 1600.

Benin had at this time become a powerful and independent kingdom. The King, or Oba, had already thrown off any suzerainty previously exercised by the Alafin of Oyo and was nominally an absolute ruler,

but the real power came to be wielded by the fetish priests who created a reign of terror maintained by wholesale human sacrifice, which was only finally overthrown by the British occupation.

Of the early history of the Hausa-speaking tribes of the Northern Provinces there is also little accurate documentary evidence, possibly through the destruction of early written records by their Fulani conquerors, though this view has been challenged by acknowledged authorities. But the pagan Hausas were certainly established over large areas of the Northern Provinces prior to the spread of Mohammedanism which, making rapid progress sometime about the thirteenth century, affected greatly their social and political organisations. These came to be based very largely on Islamic law and doctrines.

The infiltration of the Fulani people into northern Nigeria probably began on a large scale in the thirteenth century. Whilst many settled in the towns and intermarried with the Hausa population, others have retained until the present time both their pastoral habits and the purity of their racial characteristics. A quarrel with the pagan king of Gobir led in 1802 to the initiation of a religious war on the part of the Moslem Fulani under the leadership of a sheikh named Uthman dan Fodio. Out of this war grew the Fulani empire, extending over the emirates of Katsina, Kano, Zaria, Hadejia, Adamawa, Gombe, Katagum, Nupe, Ilorin, Daura and Bauchi, all owing allegiance to Uthman dan Fodio's son, Bello, the Sultan of Sokoto, as the Sarkin Musulumi or Commander of the Faithful. The independent power of this empire was finally overthrown by the British occupation, but the Fulani were able to maintain their rule for nearly 100 years, showing—in the early stages, at all events—marked administrative ability.

The Fulani empire was never co terminous with the present Northern Provinces boundaries. A number of pagan tribes on the central plateau and in the area of the Benue valley were never brought into subjection. Foremost amongst the peoples who successfully resisted the invasion were the Kanuri of Bornu. This was largely due to Muhammed El Kanemi, who restored the position after the Sultan of Bornu had suffered a preliminary defeat by the Fulani, and went on to exercise the power of virtual ruler of the country, although the Sultan was restored to the throne as a figurehead.

The tribes of what is now south-eastern Nigeria have little or no known early history prior to the British occupation, with the exception of certain of the coastal peoples, who were long known as keen and enterprising traders. Since the establishment of the Protectorate, however, the rapid spread of education has brought great changes in a number of directions, and both the Ibos and the less numerous Ibibios now exercise an important influence on the social, economic and political life of Nigeria.

(b) BRITISH OCCUPATION

Neither the acquisition by the British Crown of the Colony of Lagos nor the establishment of a Protectorate over large areas of the interior

was the result of deliberate long-range planning by the Governments of the day. On the contrary, those Governments were forced by the pressure of events almost insensibly and often reluctantly into courses of action which finally resulted in the taking over of the administration of the entire territory. The events covering the whole period from the early discovery of Nigeria to the present day may roughly be set out under three heads, the period of exploration, that of penetration and finally that of consolidation of the ground won.

In the period of exploration the British were not the first in the field. As early as 1472 the Portuguese had found anchorages in the mouths of the many rivers in the Bight of Benin. They were not, however, left long in undisputed possession of the field and the first English ships reached the Bight of Benin in 1553, under the command of a Captain Windham. Then followed a chapter in the world's history on which England, in common with other nations, now looks back with distaste, only mitigated by memories of the earnest efforts later made to remedy as far as possible the wrong which had been done. The discovery of America and the establishment of Spanish colonies in the West Indies led to a steadily increasing demand for negro slaves and a cut-throat competition between the maritime nations to participate in, and to oust each other from, the lucrative business of supply. The first Englishman to engage in this traffic was Sir John Hawkins, but he was followed by many others who gained in the rough and tumble of a hazardous trade much of the experience of ships and the sea which was eventually to prove the salvation of England when the long struggle with Spain moved to its climax in the latter years of the 16th century. Professional seamen argued that participation in the slave trade fostered the growth of a prosperous and powerful merchant marine and long after, when the cause of abolition began to raise its head, the Admiralty was amongst its foremost opponents on the grounds of the serious blow which could be dealt thereby to England's essential reserve of trained seamen. It is a measure of the extent to which the horrors of the trade finally aroused the conscience of the nation that abolition was finally passed in England in the middle of a great war and in the teeth of advice tendered by the country's greatest sailors.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, public opinion quietly ignored the moral issues and concentrated on the material profits and the English west coast ports of Bristol and later Liverpool grew in prosperity accordingly. First the Portuguese and then the Dutch, the Danes, the Spaniards and the Swedes were successively supplanted and by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1712, the British secured a 30-year monopoly of the trade. Although the Dutch and the French maintained slave establishments at Benin until the close of the eighteenth century, it is estimated that more than half the slaves exported from West Africa during the busiest year of the trade were in British ships.

Lord Mansfield's famous ruling in 1772 in the case of James Somersett that any slave setting foot on English ground became free under the

common law was followed in 1787 by the establishment of a Society for the abolition of the Slave Trade, which finally secured the passing of an Act of Abolition in 1807. The continuous efforts made to implement the act and to suppress the trade were in a high degree responsible for the extension of British influence in Nigeria, which proceeded steadily throughout the nineteenth century.

The trade in slaves led to the ships of all nations acquiring familiarity with the numerous river mouths between Lagos and Calabar. Little was known of the interior, however, until the beginning of the nineteenth century and in particular, the source and direction of the great river which was widely reputed to flow across the continent of Africa was a complete mystery.

Foremost amongst the names of those who sacrificed their lives to solve it was Mungo Park who reached the Niger from the Gambia River in 1796, and in a second and officially sponsored expedition from Goree in 1805, sailed down the river as far as Bussa where, with the remnants of his party, he perished in the rapids.

Although absorption in the Napoleonic War acted as a bar to further exploration for a number of years, the problem of solving the mystery of the Niger was not forgotten, and from about 1816 on a number of attempts were made from various directions to establish with certitude the course of the river. Finally, Richard and John Lander succeeded where others had failed in tracing the outlet of the river to the multitude of creeks and rivers now known as the Niger Delta.

In the attempts which followed to put the Landers' discovery to practical use and to open up trade with the interior, the outstanding name in the early period is that of Macgregor Laird, and in the later that of Sir George Taubman Goldie. It became clear to the latter that some form of unity was essential if British companies were to establish themselves against the opposition both of commercial rivals and the sometimes hostile inhabitants of the hinterland and, as a result of his persuasions, the United Africa Company came into existence in 1879, being reorganised and incorporated as the National African Company Limited three years later. Legitimate trade prospered in spite of many discouragements and with little or no backing from Governments to whom imperial responsibilities in a distant and unhealthy territory had no appeal.

The Government could not remain blind, however, to the difficulties and danger to British trading interests of the international competition for spheres of influence which, in the last two decades of the century, developed into a general scramble for Africa. At the Conference of Berlin in 1885, the British representatives were able successfully to claim that British interests were supreme on the lower Niger and the British claim to a sphere of influence in Nigeria, the boundaries of which were as yet undefined, received international recognition. The Government's steps to undertake the responsibilities of efficient administration in that area known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate, which came under the loose control of a British Consul were, however,

both slow and reluctant. It was left to the National African Company, at last in 1886 granted a Royal Charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited, to take a lead in opening up the Niger. The grant of the Charter greatly strengthened the position of the Company, the usual Government services were established and an armed constabulary was raised for the protection of the territory. By these means the Company foiled both German and French efforts to encroach within what are now the boundaries of Nigeria, and after the most serious of French threats in the western part of the territory had been successfully averted by the Company's troops under Captain Lugard (as he then was) in 1894, these boundaries ultimately became generally recognised.

It was the British Government's efforts to suppress the slave trade, however, rather than the furtherance of commercial interests, which led to the most striking changes in its relations with the peoples of Nigeria. Lagos, an important centre of trade, was attacked and conquered in 1851, but resulting treaties with King Akitoye for the abolition of the trade proved almost useless in the absence of any administrative arrangements to ensure their observance and Akitoye's death, in 1853, was followed by a long period of civil unrest. In 1861 Her Majesty's Government, therefore, reluctantly decided on the occupation of Lagos as the only effective means to the desired end. This was achieved with little difficulty and the island was created a Colony the following year. The new Colony was consolidated and its boundaries were extended somewhat in the years which followed and, in 1886 the Government felt strong enough to offer its services as arbitrator to bring to an end the latest of the Yoruba civil wars which were such a fruitful source of supply for the slave markets. The offer was accepted, peace was temporarily restored and the war camps were burnt by the arbitrators. The precedent was too good a one not to be followed by those in difficulties and an appeal was made to the Lagos Government by the Egbade peoples who were being oppressed by their more powerful neighbours, the Egbas of Abeokuta. This appeal, together with the fear of the establishment of treaty relations between the French and the Egbas, led to further expeditions into the interior and later to the appointment of a British Resident, who set up his headquarters at Ibadan. Generally the whole of Yorubaland, with the exception of the Egba state, was attached to the Colony of Lagos as a British Protectorate. The wars ceased and a great increase in prosperity, both in the hinterland itself and also in consequence in the port of Lagos was the natural result. It was not many years before the treaty of 1893 recognising the independance of Ebagland was voluntary abrogated since the authorities there found it impossible to maintain themselves in power without successive appeals for British support. In 1914 this area, too, came unreservedly under the Government of the Protectorate of Nigeria.

The large area now known as the Northern Provinces was brought under British Protection in the early years of the twentieth century, largely for similar reasons and from the same motives. Various slave-

raiding emirs carried on their activities within a few miles of the Niger Company's scattered posts and it became clear that nothing but force would stop them. One expedition naturally led to another in an area with much more close social and religious affinities than in the coastal belt and, after Government had finally taken over from the Niger Company in 1900, the time soon came when its relative strength and that of the Fulani empire had to be settled. The issue was decided far more easily than might have been expected. The Fulani were aliens and the abuses of their later rule had left them with no deep seated sympathy amongst the subject populations. First Kano and then Sokoto were defeated and occupied, the desert tribes submitted and the Fulani emirs themselves accepted the relatively easy terms of the conquerors and came formally under British protection. The terms included the abolition of slave-raiding and the recognition of British suzerainty, coupled with an assurance that the Mohammedan religion and the existing system of law would not be interfered with.

The gradual extension of Government's influence in the Protectorate of the Oil Rivers had meanwhile been taking place. In 1893 by Order in Council the Protectorate was extended over the hinterland and renamed the Niger Coast Protectorate and the following year Government found itself forced to undertake an expedition against the Jekri Chief Nana, a powerful slave trader, whose activities extended over a wide area. Benin still held aloof and an unescorted expedition led by Acting Consul-General Philips, in 1897, in an effort to establish a friendly settlement, was attacked and its members, with two exceptions, massacred. A military expedition, was accordingly despatched and Benin City was captured with only slight loss six weeks later.

In 1899 the charter of the Royal Niger Company was revoked and on 1st January, 1900, its territories came under formal Government control, compensation being paid to the Company in respect of its administrative expenses and its existing buildings and stores. The Company had added large areas of the rich hinterland of Nigeria to the British Empire and had done much to abolish the slave trade, bringing the benefits of peace and justice to peoples who had previously lived under the shadow of both unrest and oppression. Its virtual trade monopoly became, in the long run, no more defensible in principle than was the "administration at private discretion of Territories of which the defence was provided at public expenses," and the revocation of the Charter was bound to come. But recognition should be given to the great part played by the Company in the building of Nigeria.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE CONSOLIDATION

The penetration into and extension of British influence over the wide areas of Nigeria had, as has been seen, been carried out by three different sets of officials responsible respectively to the Colonial Office, the Foreign Office and the Directors of the Royal Niger Company. Even when the Royal Niger Company disappeared as a

governing body in 1900, there still remained three separate administrations. These were reduced in 1906 to two and the inevitability of the amalgamation of these was clearly foreseen. This came on 1st January, 1914, when the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria was formally inaugurated under the authority of Royal Letters Patent and Order in Council. Sir Frederick Lugard, who had been appointed in 1912 Governor of both the then remaining administrations, now became the first Governor of a united Nigeria.

The period of consolidation which now followed could hardly have begun in more difficult circumstances. The first world war began in August, 1914, and Nigeria not only found it impossible to recruit much-needed staff for the administration of the territory, but some members of even such limited services as existed, left in order to play their part in the armed forces. Furthermore, the Nigeria Regiment was called upon to play an important part in the expeditions undertaken against the German colonies, first in the Cameroons and Togoland and, later, in East Africa. In all these campaigns the soldiers displayed both great gallantry and complete loyalty to their new allegiance. It was also a great tribute to the skill and tact with which Sir Frederick Lugard and his officers had handled the delicate situation in the north that not only was no advantage taken by the emirs of prevailing difficult conditions to re-assert their independence, but throughout the war they continued to give convincing proof of their loyalty to the British connection. Minor trouble broke out in various parts of southern Nigeria, due more to local administrative difficulties than to any general desire to throw off British rule. By far the most serious of these outbreaks was the Egba rising of 1918, which assumed serious proportions for a time, but was eventually suppressed without difficulty by the newly returned troops from East Africa.

In 1919 Sir Frederick Lugard, soon to become Lord Lugard, retired from the Governorship of Nigeria. To his outstanding position in its history no better tribute could be paid than the following extract from a speech to the Legislative Council on 18th March, 1946, by the then Governor, Sir Arthur Richards (now Lord Milverton) :

" In the proud record of British Colonial Administration two names stand out—those of Stamford Raffles and Lugard. Speaking in Nigeria there is no need for me to say what Lugard did in bringing order out of chaos, and in laying the foundations of the Nigeria we see today. Those who knew him personally marvelled how great a heart beat within that slender frame, and with what sure instinct he planned the administration. There is always something sad about the passing of a great man. Lord Lugard had a modesty commensurate with his greatness and his fondest hope was that he had made some contribution to the future of the Nigerian people in whose welfare his interest never flagged until the end.

" To the ordinary man the outstanding characteristic of Lord Lugard was his prodigious industry. He never took a day off ; he was at work all day and far into the night wherever he was—in Zungeru, on a launch on the Niger, in rest houses, even on leave and on the voyage to and from Lagos—and he continued to work at the same pitch right up to the end of his life. Only a man of his physical strength and tenacity of purpose could have accomplished that immense amount of detailed work, and at the same time, amid all the urgent problems, the day-to-day changes and the constant risks

of those early days, have kept in clear perspective the administrative structure which he was building up and which we and all the world know today. Yet behind all this there was no mistaking the soldier and the man of action in the alert and wiry figure of 'the Little Man' as he came to be known later on. One did not argue with his swift decisions; once made they were immovable. One of his notes, on the choice of a school site, read, 'I planted a white stick where the Superintendent's house should be'—and there it was, and is.

"It was no wonder that he inspired confidence in all those with whom he worked and that less than ten years after he had made his first adventurous journey northwards from Jebba, a stranger could travel alone and in perfect safety through a settled and orderly country, rid of the slavery which he hated, and governed, under his guidance, by the Africans in whose service he spent his life."

The war had brought great difficulties to Nigeria in the complete dislocation of world trade, but the first two years of peace were a period of unparalleled prosperity. Boom prices were paid for Nigerian produce and exports rose to unprecedented levels. The slump which followed caused great economic difficulties, but it can fairly be said that, notwithstanding a series of financial crises due to world trade conditions, Nigeria progressed steadily in the period which intervened before the outbreak of the second World War in 1939. The staff of all departments was expanded, enabling Government to extend its activities in a number of ways. Communications were greatly improved, remote areas thus being brought for the first time under effective control. Further, social amenities were widely extended and began to assume, for the first time, the functions and status of a national service. An important part in this and in the great spread of education which took place in these years was played by voluntary agencies, chief amongst which were the Christian Missions. The educational work of these bodies in particular has been of the greatest value and has been extensively encouraged by grants from Government funds. Still further progress could have been made but for the necessity of financing development wholly, or almost wholly, from Nigerian revenues. These, being dependent to a great extent on import customs duties, were subject to considerable fluctuation owing to the ramifications of international trade.

In all this period there was only one major threat to law and order in the territory. This was the women's rising which occurred in the Owerri and Calabar Provinces in 1929 and largely resulted in the destruction of the local system of government which had been set up and in the establishment of Native Administrations based more closely on the indigenous customs of the people.

(d) THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND POST-WAR YEARS

With the outbreak of the second World War the loyalty of Nigerians was, as in 1914, in many ways convincingly demonstrated. Recruits for the armed forces greatly exceeded the number which could be absorbed, and money was generously subscribed for war purposes. An expeditionary force was despatched to Kenya, including many veterans of the East Africa campaign of the previous war, and after

assisting in the occupation of Abyssinia, returned to man the frontiers of Nigeria, the Gambia and Sierra Leone against possible invasion from Vichy-controlled territory. In October, 1943, and April, 1944, the 81st and 82nd (West Africa) Divisions left for Burma, where they played a prominent part in the Arakan, and units of the Nigerian 3rd Brigade were included in General Wingate's special force operating behind the Japanese lines in Central Burma.

Meanwhile, in Nigeria, vigorous efforts were made to increase the production of essential export commodities. With the loss of Malaya, Nigeria became the chief source of tin for British war factories, while groundnuts, palm oil and kernels were in urgent demand to maintain fat supplies.

Although it is impossible as yet to see the crowded events of the post-war years in perspective, it is obvious that the political, economic, and social progress of Nigeria since 1945 has been swift. On 1st January, 1947, a new Constitution was introduced. An enlarged Legislative Council was set up with a majority of unofficial members and was empowered to legislate for the whole country, instead of only the south. Regional Houses of Assembly, with unofficial majorities and a House of Chiefs in the north were also established, with important advisory and financial functions. Another constitution which will give Nigerians a yet greater share in the control of their affairs will be coming into force very soon. The Central Legislature will be composed, like the new Regional Houses, almost entirely of Nigerian elected members, and the Regional Houses will be able to legislate. There will be a Council of Ministers with a Nigerian majority drawn from the House of Representatives and similar Regional Executive Councils. These Councils, with their Nigerian majorities, will have the responsibility of formulating Government policy and directing executive action.

The most important economic developments have been the preparation and carrying-out of the Ten-Year Plan for Development and Welfare, and the successful formation and operation of the Marketing Boards and Regional Production Development Boards.

The Ten-Year Development Plan was approved by the Legislative Council in 1946. It was estimated to cost over £55,000,000 and £23,000,000 towards this sum was allocated by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The scheme was under revision in 1950 and a revised plan was accepted in 1951. Of the £55,000,000 allocated to the original Plan, £34,000,000 were outstanding at 31st March, 1951, and the estimated expenditure of this sum from 1951 to 1956 will be over £12,500,000 by the Northern Region, £10,000,000 by the Central Government, nearly £6,000,000 by the Eastern Region and £5,500,000 by the Western. The Plan is aimed to give a firm foundation on which further development in Nigeria can be built. In it, therefore, there have been large allocations for the expansion of basic social services, such as health and education, for basic equipment such as machinery for good water supplies, roads, and the tools of technical education, and for production services and

revenue earning projects. In spite of difficulties in obtaining the men and materials to put the plan into practice, and in spite of recent steep rises in prices, the Plan has done and is doing much towards the success of the economic schemes promoted by the Marketing Boards, the Regional Production Development Boards and others.

One of the Marketing Boards chief aims was to secure reasonable and stable prices for producers in adverse conditions so as to avoid any repetition of the experiences Nigerian primary producers went through in the nineteen-thirties. Owing, however, to the vast increase in world prices of cocoa, oilseeds, groundnuts and other products, the Boards have not only been able to strengthen their position and build up reserves to cushion producers against an eventual fall in world prices, but to allocate very large sums of money to schemes (largely now drawn up by the Regional Production Development Boards) for the benefit of the areas where the crops with which they are concerned are grown.

The most striking development in Nigeria's social services since the war has been the founding, with generous aid from the United Kingdom, of Nigeria's first University College—the University College, Ibadan—with Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, O.B.E., Sc.D. as Principal. Three years ago the College existed only on paper. It now has an academic staff of over 80, and some 350 undergraduates working in the faculties of arts, science, agriculture and medicine.

One other important post-war change must be mentioned in this short summary, namely the appointment of Nigerians in large numbers to senior posts in the Nigerian Civil Service, and the granting of scholarships to many others to fit them later for such posts. A Commission was appointed in May, 1948, to make recommendations on the recruitments of training of Nigerians for Senior Service posts. The Commission's report was accepted by the Government, and since then till the end of 1950 the Central Public Services Board, appointed in accordance with its recommendations, has appointed 335 Nigerians to Senior Service posts and awarded 206 scholarships and 102 grants for training courses. Approximately one-seventh of the Senior Service is now Nigerian, and early in 1951 Dr. S. L. A. Manuwa was appointed Director of Medical Services. He is the first Nigerian to hold this important appointment.

(e) THE CAMEROONS

The German Colony of the Cameroons was conquered by French and British forces in the first World War between 1914 and 1916. Germany renounced her rights to the Colony by the Treaty of Versailles and in 1922 a portion of the Colony was assigned to the United Kingdom to be administered under League of Nations mandate. The British Cameroons consist of two narrow strips of territory on Nigeria's eastern borders with a gap between them on either side of the Benue river. The total area is some 34,000 square miles. The territory was and still is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The only developed part of the territory was the extreme southern tip,

where the Germans had opened up banana plantations. These plantations returned to German ownership in the nineteen-twenties and continued to profit their owners without providing much benefit for the people of the Cameroons. At the beginning of the second World War the plantations were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property and it was later decided that this time they should not fall back again into private German hands. By legislation passed in 1946 the lands were acquired by Government so that they may be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the inhabitants of the Territory and leased to a new Cameroons Development Corporation for the achievement of that purpose. The Corporation, by the development of the plantations and the health, education and welfare services it provides, is already doing much to increase the prosperity of the Cameroons peoples.

After the second World War the United Kingdom expressed its wish to place the Cameroons under the new Trusteeship system and this was effected by a Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946. Under the agreement the United Kingdom was made responsible for the administration of the Territory. A Visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited the Territory at the end of 1949. The Territory is, in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement, administered as an integral part of Nigeria, but a Commissioner of the Cameroons was appointed in 1949 with special responsibilities for administration in the Southern Cameroons and for trusteeship affairs in the whole Territory.

GOVERNORS OF NIGERIA

- 1914 Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (later Lord Lugard). Personal title of Governor-General.
- 1919 Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
- 1915 Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- 1931 Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- 1935 Sir Bernard Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- 1943 Sir Arthur Richards, G.C.M.G. (now Lord Milverton).
- 1948 Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS SINCE 1914

- 1914 Formal inauguration of Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Invasion of Cameroons by Nigerian troops on outbreak of war with Germany.
- 1916 Conquest of Cameroons completed.
Completion of railway bridge over River Niger at Jebba.
- 1922 Great Britain received mandate from League of Nations in respect of portion of the German Cameroons.
- 1923 Establishment of Legislative Council with jurisdiction over the Colony and Southern Province of Nigeria.
- 1925 Visit of the Prince of Wales.
- 1926 Opening of Makurdi-Kaduna section of the Railway.

- 1929 Opening of Zaria-Kaduna Namoda section of the Railway.
Riot at Aba, leading to review of system of local administration in the Southern Provinces.
- 1930 Opening of Kano-Nguru section of the Railway.
- 1932 Opening of Benue Bridge at Makurdi.
- 1936 First direct air mail service between Nigeria and the United Kingdom.
- 1939 Division of Southern Provinces into the Western and Eastern Provinces.
Outbreak of second World War.
- 1940-41 Nigerian troops take part in Italian East African Campaign.
- 1943-45 Nigerian 81st and 82nd Divisions take part in Burma Campaign.
- 1946 Beginning of 10 Year Development Plan.
Establishment of Cameroons Development Corporation.
Trusteeship Agreement for Cameroons approved by General Assembly of United Nations.
- 1947 New Constitution. Legislative Council now has jurisdiction over the whole of Nigeria and a majority of non-official members.
Houses of Assembly set up in each Region.
- 1948 Opening of University College, Ibadan.
- 1949 Establishment of Marketing Boards for Cotton, Groundnuts and Palm Produce.
Establishment of Regional Production Development Boards.
Announcement that the University College, Ibadan, is to receive £382,000 for initial capital expenditure on the site under a C.D. & W. scheme.
Disturbances at the Enugu Colliery, subsequently followed by trouble at Aba, Onitsha and Port Harcourt. Commission of enquiry appointed, with Sir William Fitzgerald as chairman.
Visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited Cameroons and Togoland.
- 1950 Ibadan General Conference.
Commission appointed to make recommendations for the allocation of revenue to the three Regional Administrations and the Nigerian Government.
Party of British industrial and trade union experts visited Nigeria to advise on industrial relations.
Announcement of His Majesty's Government's general acceptance of the Nigerian Legislative Council's recommendations for the revision of the constitution.
Cocoa Marketing Board's gift of £1,000,000 to endow the Department of Agriculture at the University College.

Chapter 3 : Administration

THE main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony, and the three groups of Provinces, known as the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions, which together form the Protectorate. The Colony is in

the charge of a Commissioner, and the Northern, Western and Eastern groups of Provinces are each under a Chief Commissioner, with headquarters at Kaduna, Ibadan and Enugu respectively. The Trust Territory of the Cameroons is administered as part of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, the portions in the north being integrated with the Bornu, Adamawa and Benue Provinces, and the portions in the East constituting the two separate Provinces of Bamenda and the Cameroons. The Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces are in the charge of a Commissioner, subordinate to the Chief Commissioner of the Eastern Provinces. The Commissioner is also responsible as far as trusteeship affairs are concerned for the whole of the Territory, including the northern portions, and acts as special representative before the United Nations Trusteeship Council. The three Chief Commissioners and the Commissioner of the Colony are responsible to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of certain senior officers and four African non-official members.

In January, 1947, a new constitution came into existence, establishing a Legislative Council which for the first time had a majority of African non-official members (28 out of 44) and legislated for the whole of Nigeria. At the same time representative institutions were established in each of the three groups of Provinces or Regions. In each of the Eastern and Western Regions there is one House of Assembly, and in the Northern Region there is a House of Chiefs and a House of Assembly. Members of the Houses of Assembly are chosen by a process of indirect election, and these Houses, together with the House of Chiefs, each select a specified number of their own members to sit in the Legislative Council. The Regional Houses have advisory powers in respect of all legislation placed before them before introduction into Legislative Council, and almost all Bills are submitted to them in the first place. They also have the power of allocating to the various services classed as regional, funds placed at their disposal by the Legislative Council in the annual estimates of Nigeria.

As has been described elsewhere in this report, plans for a new constitution were prepared in 1950 and this constitution is now being brought into operation. The plans were made after the widest consultation throughout the country. The constitution is based on three aims :

- (a) Greatly increased regional autonomy within a united Nigeria.
- (b) Larger and more representative legislatures with wider powers in the Regions and in the Centre at Lagos.
- (c) Nigerians to have a full share in shaping Government policy and executive action.

Colony

The Colony, that is the area round Lagos, was, until 1st April, 1938, administered under the system known as "direct rule", by British officers. In practice, however, much assistance was given

by village chiefs and elders, particularly in the settlement of petty cases which might otherwise have been brought before the Supreme Court. For administration the Colony was divided into four parts—Lagos Township and the districts of Badagri, Epe and Ikeja. Until 1950 the affairs of Lagos were controlled by a Town Council with the Commissioner of the Colony as president *ex officio*, and the Councillors partly elected under restricted suffrage and partly appointed. The constitution of the Council was changed by the Lagos Local Government Ordinance (No. 17 of 1950), which provided for an increase in the numbers of the Council, the election of all Councillors by adult suffrage and the election of a mayor by the councillors. At the elections held in October, 1950, the Democratic Alliance party gained the majority of seats. Dr. Olurun Nimbe was elected first Mayor of Lagos by the new Council.

There is also in Lagos a body of traditional chiefs, of whom the "Oba" (or crowned head) is the principal: although they have no part in the administrative machinery of the Council, they exercise influence in the community and provide valuable points of contact with the people.

On 1st April, 1938, a form of local government, on the lines of the system in force in the rest of Nigeria, was inaugurated in the districts outside Lagos Township, and separate Native Administrations have been established in four areas, each with its own Native Treasury and Native Court or Courts. In the other parts of the districts administrative officers were gazetted as Native Authorities as a temporary measure and administered Native Treasury funds in consultation with the village authorities concerned. Investigations pursued in these areas as to the possibility of creating further Native Administrations have given promising results.

The new Native Administrations are based on the village councils, whose traditional elasticity ensures their being reasonably representative. They have promulgated various rules and bye-laws for the control of markets, the enforcement of sanitary measures and the like, while the village councils have not only undertaken the collection of tax but also helped to introduce a system by which assessment is adjusted to the means of the individual. The idea of local responsibility for local finance has been welcomed and is doing much to dispel the political apathy that formerly characterised these areas.

NORTHERN PROVINCES

The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as "indirect rule", whereby the local functions of Government are for the most part delegated to the native chiefs or councils acting under the supervision and with the assistance and advice of the British administrative staff. The local authorities so constituted are known as "Native Authorities," and are responsible to the Governor for the peace and good order of their respective areas, in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. The district heads and village heads complete the chain of executive

responsibility, each answerable through his superior for the area in his charge. These, and also the Native Authority's courts, prison and police, are financed by its treasury, into which is paid its share of the taxes that it collects, as well as the total receipts of its courts and various minor fees. The revenue and expenditure of each Native Treasury are shown in its annual estimates, which are approved by the Chief Commissioner. They are not subject to the control of the Legislative Council.

The Native Administrations also undertake such services as their means permit, the technical branches being supervised by officers of the appropriate Government Departments, paid by the central Government. Hospitals, dispensaries, schools, roads and motor transport are thus provided and maintained, and some of the larger Native Administrations have embarked on the public supply of electricity and water and keep their own survey and printing departments. The railway, trunk roads, minesfields survey, township works, central hospitals, etc., fall outside the sphere of the Native Administrations and, are directly controlled by officers of the central Government departments concerned.

The prototype of the system of administration through district and village headmen was found in the northern emirates at the time of the British conquest and was in the early years of the occupation adopted as a pattern throughout the Northern Provinces, both in pagan and in Moslem areas. The system has had a wide measure of success, but in many areas it conflicted with the indigenous arrangements and ideas, and so failed to enlist the willing co-operation of the peoples, without which little progress can be expected. Of recent years, however, the policy of Government has been to promote close investigation of pre-existing institutions, especially in pagan areas; armed with the knowledge so obtained, administrative officers have been able to enter into effective consultation with the people regarding the development of local self-government on lines which the latter could understand and approve.

EASTERN AND WESTERN PROVINCES

In the Eastern and Western Provinces the system of indirect rule through Native Administrations was first applied to the four Yoruba Provinces and to parts of Benin, and the Cameroons Provinces between 1919 and 1922, but it was not until 1928 that it was adopted throughout the territory. The Native Administrations thus differ from one another in their antecedents, and there is also a great diversity in the origins, customs and degrees of development of the peoples that they serve. Little detailed uniformity of constitution or operation is therefore to be expected; the Native Administrations may, however, be divided into two broad categories according to their general characteristics—on the one hand those of the Yoruba Provinces (Abeokuta, Ijebu, Ondo and Oyo) and parts of Benin, and on the other, the remainder of Benin Province, the Warri Province and the Eastern Provinces.

The first category contains comparatively well-organised native

units which had maintained to a large degree their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Authorities in these areas are composed of councils with the head chief as chairman. (There are now no Sole Native Authorities—i.e., the chief alone—in the Western Provinces). The councils were originally largely composed of minor chiefs but most of them have recently been made more democratic by the addition of members elected by the people.

In the second category are comprised tribes of various degrees of development, but which had no highly developed indigenous organisation. The constitution of the Native Authorities in these areas is constantly under review in order that they may be able to compete with the rapid political and economic progress which is being made. Every attempt has been made to increase the efficiency of the indigenous organisations, but as these were called into existence by requirements which were mainly social, they need considerable modification in order to be equal to modern administrative demands. To remedy this in the Eastern Provinces the Eastern Regional Government Ordinance (No. 16 of 1950) was passed in 1950. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of a modern system of local government councils elected by adult male suffrage and with wide powers. The first County Council under the Ordinance was established at Ikot Ekpene in 1951.

The Native Authorities in a large measure control the Native Treasuries; and, moreover, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also enacted by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance for such purposes as sanitation, the control of markets, the protection of particular trades and the licensing of bicycles. Public works of various degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are gradually assuming part of the responsibility which had formerly been borne entirely by Government.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

A Public Relations Department was established during the war. Its headquarters are in Lagos and there are Regional Public Relations Officers in Kaduna and Enugu.

Broadcasting

The Public Relations Department organised the broadcasts of "Radio Nigeria" from Lagos during the year. Further details of these broadcasts and the plans for the establishment of much more ambitious services in future are given in the section on Broadcasting in Chapter 10 of Part II.

Films

The Public Relations Department has had a Film Production Unit of its own since the end of 1949. The most important of its films so far has been "Smallpox." The Department's mobile cinema vans show films all over the country, and their audiences during the year were well over one million.

Marketing Publicity

A marketing publicity section organised by the Department and paid for by the Marketing Boards started in 1950 and was established at full strength in early 1951.

Other activities

The Department's work also included the continued publication of the *Nigeria Review* (weekly, circulation 30,000) and of the *Children's Own Newspaper* (monthly, circulation 60,000), much photographic work, the production of several thousand blocks, pamphlets on the Constitution and other matters, the holding of weekly press conferences at headquarters and the issue of over 4,000 press releases.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in use.

Chapter 5 : Principal Newspapers & Periodicals

NAME OF PAPER	DAILY OR OTHERWISE	PUBLISHERS	ADDRESS
1. <i>Daily Times</i>	Daily	Nigerian Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd., Daily Mirror Newspapers.	172 Broad Street, Lagos.
2. <i>Daily Comet</i>	"	Comet Press Ltd.	2 Yoruba Road, Kano.
3. <i>Daily Service</i>	"	Service Press Ltd.	5 & 7 Apongbon Street, Lagos.
4. <i>West African Pilot</i>	"	Zik's Press Ltd.	34 Commercial Avenue, Yaba.
5. <i>Southern Nigerian Defender</i>	"	Zik's Press Ltd.	Ijebu Bye Pass, Oke Ado, Ibadan.
6. <i>Nigerian Spokesman</i>	"	Zik's Press Ltd.	New Market Road, Onitsha.
7. <i>Eastern Nigerian Guardian</i>	"	Zik's Press Ltd.	37 Aggrey Road, Port Harcourt.
8. <i>Nigerian Tribune</i>	"	African Press Ltd.	P.O. Box 78, Ibadan.
9. <i>Nigerian Daily Echo</i>	"	Asika	53 Creek Road, Port Harcourt.
10. <i>New Africa</i>	"	N. Anagbogu	New Africa Press, Asata, Enugu.
11. <i>West African Examiner</i>	"	Enitonna Press	12 Creek Road, Port Harcourt.
12. <i>Eastern States</i>	"	Dr. Udo-Udoma	34 Park Road, Aba.
13. <i>The People</i>	"	The Peoples Press	59 Victoria Street, Port Harcourt.
14. <i>Nigerian Observer Weekly</i>		Enitonna Educational	81 Aggrey Road, Port Harcourt.

NAME OF PAPER	DAILY OR OTHERWISE	PUBLISHERS	ADDRESS
15. <i>Nigerian Eastern Weekly Mail</i>		J. V. Clinton	P.O. Box 57, Henshaw Town, Calabar.
16. <i>Akede Eko</i> (Yoruba)	"	I. B. Thomas	116 & 139 Igboere Rd., Lagos.
17. <i>Irohin Yoruba</i> (Yoruba)	"	Service Press Ltd.	5 & 7 Apogbon Street, Lagos.
18. <i>Catholic Herald</i>	"	St. Paul's Press	Catholic Mission, Ebute Metta.
19. <i>Nigeria Review</i>	"	Public Relations Dept. (Government)	11 Custom Street, Lagos.
20. <i>African Echo</i>	"	J. J. Odufuwa	58 Macullum Street, Ebute Metta.
21. <i>Nigerian Statesman</i>	"	W. O. Briggs	Kester Lane, Lagos.
22. <i>Eletí Ofé</i>	"	T. Thompson	6 Aibu Street, Lagos.
23. <i>Gaskiya ta ji Kwabo</i>	"	Gaskiya Corporation Zaria.	Zaria.
24. <i>Western Echo</i>	"	R. Ola Oke	Oke Padre, P.O. Box 263, Ibadan.
25. <i>Nigerian Citizen</i>	"	c/o Gaskiya Corporation	Zaria.
26. <i>Benin Voice</i>	"	Omo'ba L. Osula	c/o P.O. Box 14, Benin City.
27. <i>Egbaland Echo</i>	"	Ayo Ajala	185 Bamgbose Street, Lagos.
28. <i>Northern Advocate</i>	"	B. E. Ogbuagu	P.O. Box 143, Jos.
29. <i>Nigerian Standard</i>	"	G. H. Oweh	c/o Central Press, Ofo- tokun Road, Sapele.
30. <i>Morning Star</i>	"	Adigun	Oyo Road, Ibadan.
31. <i>Nigerian Star</i>	"	T. Enahoro	Block 3, Plot 6 Embank- ment Road, Sapele.
32. <i>Nigerian Guide</i>	"	Nigerian Guide Press	P.O. Box 37, Oshogbo.
33. <i>In Leisure Hours</i> Monthly		C.M.S. Bookshops & Press	11 & 13 Broad Street, Lagos.
34. <i>War Cry</i>	"	The Salvation Army	11 Odulami Street, Lagos.
35. <i>African Hope</i>	"	Ijaiye Press	35 Hawley Street, Lagos.
36. <i>Niger News</i>	"	C.S.M. Niger Book- shops	P.O. Box 34, Port Harcourt.
37. <i>By the Lagoon</i>	"	Canon A. C. Howells	C.S.M. Parsonage.
38. <i>Ijebu Review</i>	"	Resident's Office	Ijebu Province, Ijebu Ode.
39. <i>Egba Bulletin</i>	"	Provincial Office	Abeokuta.
40. <i>Ilaro Bulletin</i>	"	Official	c/o District Officer, Ilaro.
41. <i>African Church Chronicle</i>	"	Rev. E. O. Peters	104 Lagos Street, Ebute Metta.
42. <i>Christian Comment</i>	"	West African Gospel Publishing Service	Kaduna.
43. <i>Nigeria</i> Quarterly		Government of Nigeria	The Exhibition Centre, Marina, Lagos.
44. <i>Nigerian Field</i>	"	Nigerian Field Society	H.F. & G. Witherby Ltd., 326 High Hol- born, London, W.C.1.
45. <i>University Herald</i>	"	University Students	c/o University College, Ibadan.

Chapter 6 : Short Reading List*

TRAVEL

- BARTH, H., *Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa*. 5 vols. London, Longmans, 1857.
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- MEEK, C. K., *The Northern Tribes of Nigeria*. 2 vols. Oxford University Press, 1925.
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* A certain number of books mentioned in this list are out of print but are obtainable in the larger libraries.

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Appendix A

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1942-50

(Excluding Colonial Development and Welfare)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Revenue	8,855,099	10,693,984	11,022,221	12,760,958
Ordinary Expenditure	8,201,604	8,431,777	8,999,219	9,576,783

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Revenue	13,864,879	17,442,691	22,000,513	28,472,560
Ordinary Expenditure	11,263,265	16,032,038	22,992,573	25,215,393*

Appendix B

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, AND DIRECT TAXATION 1942-50

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	£	£	£	£
Customs & Excise	3,622,260	4,897,411	5,242,430	5,664,008
Direct Taxes	1,756,035	2,382,743	2,205,385	3,319,830

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	£	£	£	£
Customs & Excise	7,094,527	9,129,232	12,622,677	17,195,312
Direct Taxes	2,469,216	3,748,337	3,776,843	4,830,448

* This includes allocations to the Regions: Northern Region £2,904,400; Western Region £1,983,200; Eastern Region £2,574,200. The Regional allocations cover regional services and works comprised within the Development and Welfare Plan.

Appendix C

STATEMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE 1942-50

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49†	1949-50
Agriculture	£ 233,876	£ 278,173	£ 323,864	£ 339,501	£ 371,861	£ 517,721	£ 564,661	£ 404,058
Education	352,896	481,226	485,113	615,663	861,135	1,390,700	1,821,373	2,080,621
Forestry	83,711	105,401	94,709	105,960	131,369	148,373	144,442	139,960
Land and Survey *	57,046	63,767	96,324	79,094	129,414	{ 171,219 80,384 }	{ 99,286 110,751 }	{ 198,327 126,734 }
Medical (including Sleeping Sickness)	522,188	642,131	676,636	732,203	846,519	1,142,813	1,364,223	1,473,452
Public Works (including Recurrent Maintenance Works and Services)	794,998	854,005	754,099	1,078,065	1,294,707	1,675,909	1,948,682	2,263,230

Accounts were regionalised in 1948-49 and figures from that year onwards include regional expenditure.

These figures do not include expenditure under the Development Plan.

† Provisional figures.

* Now two departments, shown separately for 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50.

Appendix D

THE KONTAGORA LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN NIGER PROVINCE

THE Kontagora Native Authority Land Settlement Scheme was started in 1948. The intention is to establish by 1954 15 settlements of 20 farmers, each cultivating with the aid of a plough and cattle about 35 acres of land of which half will be fallow. The main crops are guinea corn and groundnuts of which about 150 acres will be cultivated per settlement making a total of 2,250 acres. The scheme is financed by the Kontagora Native Authority, about £250 of capital without interest being advanced per settler for the clearing and purchase of livestock and equipment. In addition the sum of £8,600 has been given by the Northern Region Groundnut Production Board for the construction of labour camps, a market, dispensary and a mixed farming depot where the cattle will be trained, equipment repaired and fertiliser stored.

The settlement area is on the edge of the tsetse belt and farm clearing goes concurrently with anti-tsetse measures. The undergrowth was cut down along six miles of stream adjoining the first settlement. Immunisation of the cattle and livestock against the main diseases including trypanosomiasis is an essential preliminary; without the Veterinary Department it would not be possible to carry on.

An Advisory Committee has been formed, on which the Native Authority, the settlers and Government are adequately represented to co-ordinate and approve departmental and administrative proposals and make recommendations for the operation of the scheme. It will also consider suggestions by the farmers and make recommendations for the eviction of unsatisfactory settlers. A working sub-committee has been appointed to deal with the execution of approved policy.

In 1949 the settlers moved into the first hamlet but owing to the late training of the cattle, the crops were inadequately cultivated; it was estimated that the farmers made an average gross profit of £37.10s. It was found necessary to evict six settlers for bad agricultural practice. It is estimated that in 1950 the average gross profit will be about £50 per settler though one or two may well make nearly double that figure. A control dam was made with leats for irrigating the fertile ground of the valley where the settlers grow sugar cane and vegetables. A tree nursery was started and trees planted in the hamlet and on the roads. A grazing area and fuel reserve were demarcated.

Most of the buildings in the mixed farming depot have been completed and 94 cattle are being trained. Twenty houses in the second settlement have been completed and work has started on those in the third settlement. Thirty farms, excluding fallow, have been cleared in these two settlements. The 40 settlers have been chosen and medically examined and will be trained to use cattle by the end of the

year. They are pagan Kamberi, very experienced and conscientious farmers, and it is expected that much better results will be achieved than with the less persistent Hausa of the first settlement. Preliminary work has been carried out on the construction of two labour camps, a market and dispensary. Concrete-lined wells have been sunk at each settlement, at the labour camps and at the depot, for which a second dam has been made to water the cattle.

The scheme is not confined to improving animal husbandry and agricultural methods. It is also an attempt at practical progress in all aspects of land utilization, including forestry, grazing control, animal management, gravity irrigation and soil conservation by using fertilisers and farmyard manure, by contour ploughing, by controlling burning and by stopping shifting cultivation. The long-term aim is improvement of the social life and welfare of the settler by better housing, especially by a better-balanced diet and by putting into practical operation the plans of all Departments concerned with human welfare.

In the first three years of its operation many mistakes have naturally been made ; most of them were inevitable in a scheme of this kind for which both policy and operation are empiric. The experience so hardly gained will speed up future extension ; it has already been profitable to the Administration with regard to the greater settlement scheme—the Niger Agricultural Project.

In all this work the Divisional Officer and the two Development Officers responsible for its execution, have received complete support from the Emir of Kontagora who thoroughly understands the problems and difficulties involved and whose nickname, 'the Rich', has appropriately been given to the first settlement.

Appendix E

An Address by the Principal, DR. KENNETH MELLANBY, O.B.E., to the Academic Staff of the University College, Ibadan, at the opening of the first term of the 1950-51 session

WE are now starting a new academic year, and this is therefore a good time for us to examine our present position, to see what we have achieved, and to make our plans for the future.

Three years ago this University College was still only an idea. Now it really exists. We have an academic and senior administrative staff of 80, and we have 346 undergraduates in residence, working in the faculties of Arts, Science, Agriculture and Medicine. This is a solid achievement, but requires further analysis before we can assess its value.

Our first objects, in setting up this University College, were academic. The College was intended to be a centre of learning, in which a high standard of instruction would be maintained, and in which new knowledge would be developed.

With regard to teaching, a great deal has been achieved. This year for the first time our students were presented for examinations held under the "Special Relationship" with the University of London. We have now received the results with the reports from the University, and they are very encouraging. In the Intermediate Examination 76 students passed, 19 in Arts and 57 in Science. Altogether in 354 separate subjects attempted by our students, passes were obtained in 298. The present "Three-subject Intermediate" means that if a candidate fails in one subject, he fails in the whole examination, and the majority of our unsuccessful students failed (generally by a small margin) in one subject only, and few ludicrously bad papers of the kind submitted by candidates who are obviously unfitted for a university education were sent in. All departments did well; we can particularly congratulate the department of History, all 21 of whose candidates were successful, also Mathematics and Biology, in which over 90 per cent of passes were obtained.

We also presented candidates for the Second M.B. examination, which had never before been taken in Nigera. Out of 14 candidates, 12 passed creditably in Anatomy and Physiology—a higher proportion than might have been expected in England. I realise how fortunate these students have been, and how high is the standard and how conscientious the teaching they have received, but they have responded well to their opportunities.

Our examination results therefore show a solid achievement. In the range of subjects so far available and up to our present levels we have shewn that our undergraduates, given the opportunities open to

them at Ibadan, can put up a performance comparable with their fellow students in the universities of the United Kingdom. More difficult work is ahead, but if we can build on our present foundations, our teaching at all grades should soon enable the College to train its graduates to a high academic level.

As important as the actual examination results are the reports by London University. Here in almost every subject there is favourable comment on the standard of teaching of which the students' work is evidence, showing that education and not just cramming has been our aim. There is favourable comment also on the way in which our College Examiners in Ibadan played their part in setting papers and marking scripts. All members of the teaching staff are to be congratulated on the way in which within a short period of two years they have built up academic standards which should soon be comparable with those of the long-established universities which have grown up in a more favourable intellectual environment in Britain.

In the field of instruction, we have certainly progressed some way towards our objective. We have now to press on, to widen our curriculum and to include other subjects, and to develop Honours courses and Special degrees where these are appropriate.

Sometimes one is tempted to say that these standards in teaching have been easily achieved, and that our difficulties, which have been many, have been in regard to non-academic and largely irrelevant subjects. This is true of our difficulties, but I realise that our academic progress has been by no means easy. This progress has only been possible because of the great efforts of the academic staff, often made under difficult conditions. Also we must congratulate our students, whose willingness to learn has often been embarrassing, and who are all so keen to profit from everything we can offer them.

In our elementary classes a considerable burden is placed on our teaching staff, for we have to cover fields which in Britain are the province of the schools. But I do not think that we should be too despondent about entry standards. In England, the schools reach an academic level far above that reached in most other countries. Entry to the universities outside England is at a level comparable to Nigeria, and for that reason university courses are generally longer than in England. We must relate our elementary teaching to the needs of the country, and while we should encourage a higher standard of entry, we must not try prematurely to force too high an academic standard on the secondary schools. Perhaps for some time Nigeria should try to broaden the basis of its secondary education, and not attempt to put all its efforts into achieving a very high standard among a few university entrants.

The two important academic functions of a university are teaching and research. I would prefer to put research first, others would stress the importance of their teaching responsibilities to our students, but no one would deny that unless it is a substantial centre of research, a university is unworthy of the name. I am glad to find that the majority of my colleagues are keen research workers and that they are

making valuable contributions to knowledge. In some departments this has been difficult due to shortage of staff and materials, but on the whole progress has been good. Generally this year we are now better staffed, in fact our staff-student ratio is at the moment higher than in the universities in Britain, so our future progress should be rapid. There are still many difficulties ahead, but I believe that before long Ibadan will have an established reputation as the centre for research in Tropical Africa.

With our present burden of elementary teaching, the importance of research might sometimes be underestimated, but this seldom happens at Ibadan. No teacher in a university should be only responsible for what may be the soul-destroying grind of elementary teaching, though this work need not be soul-destroying, and we have all seen how the brighter undergraduate at even this level can be inspired when he realises that his teacher is a master of his subject to an extent far beyond the comprehension of the class. But advanced and Honours teaching is of limited value unless the teacher is himself an active research worker; otherwise he will just churn out secondhand information, and he will be unable to give a real insight into the intellectual discipline which he is setting out to instil.

Academically then, in teaching and in research, we have made good progress. If we can continue in both fields at the present rate, we will have some reason to be satisfied with our College. It will not always be easy, for pressure may be brought on us to reduce our academic standards, and also to over-balance our curriculum with technological subjects which, though valuable in themselves, must not be allowed to predominate in a young and growing university institution. We may also be pressed to shorten our courses before our entrance standard has risen sufficiently to make this possible. This year's examination results have shown the value of our two-year Intermediate course; they have also shown that even after two years a minority of our students are still insufficiently prepared. For the present we should compare the length of our courses with those found in most European and American countries, where, as I have mentioned before, the greater length of the course mirrors the lower standard of entry.

I believe one reason why we have at Ibadan such successful academic departments is that we have found the proper staff and then have given them as much freedom and encouragement as possible. It has not been found necessary to interfere in the working of the various academic departments, and I do not expect it will be necessary in the future. Occasionally some of my over-enthusiastic colleagues may have felt that they have been given less support than they deserve, and I am sure this is true, but I have always tried to preserve a proper balance. No department or faculty is more important than another—even when its members may imagine their work should be given an all-over priority.

All departments in a university are to a greater or a lesser extent dependent on the library. At Ibadan we have been very fortunate in the munificent gifts and loans which have enabled our shelves to be stocked at a rate far greater than could have been expected. But well-stocked shelves alone do not make a library. The efforts of all

our library staff, junior and senior, including those in the ancillary departments, photographic laboratory, bindery, printing press and bookshop, have played an important part without which the academic standards of the College could never have been achieved.

The Department of Extra Mural Studies put itself on the map of Nigeria during the last year. It can be proud of its achievements, which include 59 tutorial classes attended by nearly 2,000 students and many other activities up and down the country. The residential courses on Local Government and Adult Education, held in the College during the Long Vacation, and attended by about 300 students from all parts of Nigeria not only were value to their students but also did much to spread a sympathetic understanding of the work and difficulties of the College throughout the country. The courses also helped their members, who came from all regions of Nigeria, to learn to work together and to forget tribal and other differences.

Our building programme has not always kept pace with our academic progress, and we are seriously handicapped by the nature of our temporary buildings and by shortages of supplies and of such services as electricity. Nevertheless in the last three years a great deal has been accomplished. In October, 1947, our buildings were unoccupied, overgrown and practically derelict. In three months they were renovated, supplied with services and over 100 Higher College students were able to move from Yaba. Since then our temporary buildings have grown, and now house all our students and the majority of the staff. We have had the difficult task of deciding how much to put into the temporary site, to keep things going there, and at the same time realising that funds and energy are expended at the expense of our permanent building programme. This has meant that all our teaching departments have had to work under somewhat unsatisfactory conditions. The Faculties of Arts and Science and the Library have managed largely to overcome these disadvantages. The Faculty of Medicine has had more serious troubles, and the development of clinical teaching has been seriously hampered by shortages and by the difficulties of working in hospitals not under College control. Nevertheless the Medical Faculty has made very considerable progress, and also many improvements necessary for clinical teaching have been carried out. I do not anticipate that it will be impossible to produce the conditions necessary to ensure that our clinical students can proceed uninterrupted towards the completion of their London University Medical degrees.

Housing, as usual, is a perpetual problem. Our staff grows so rapidly that it constantly outstrips the achievements of our Construction Departments. I do not know whether everyone realises just how great these achievements have been. We should all be grateful to our Constructional and Engineering staff of all grades, who have worked almost day and night throughout the vacation trying to get things ready for this term. Supplies have been held up by strikes, shipping difficulties and by the vagaries of Customs officials. All work has been delayed by phenomenal rains. Nevertheless many miles of

cables and pipelines have been laid almost equal to the supply lines for a new town, and anyone who has recently tried to have a new electric plug fitted in England will appreciate how much installation has been carried out! Incidentally the College is in an embarrassing position. In England everyone grumbles about their conditions of life and as a rule they put the blame on "the government," or some other scapegoat. In Nigeria the College must bear the brunt of all these criticisms, whether dealing with accommodation, supplies, transport and services, in addition to legitimate academic grievances. We are doing everything physically possible to improve conditions, and members of staff should remember that most shortages are due to the rapid growth of all departments, including their own. We could have decided to postpone our academic appointments until everything was ready for new staff, in which case many of the present staff could never have been appointed, and our academic progress would have been much slower. I am sure that we made the right decision, and am grateful to everyone who has accepted the situation and worked so well for the good of the College.

In addition to housing, other building is proceeding. The Utility laboratories which have been completed contain a greater working area than the entire laboratories of our smaller university colleges in England. We are experimenting with a variety of types of house, some of which are roomier than those originally erected without being more expensive, and I anticipate that before long at least our short-term housing problem should be solved, provided everyone keeps his demands within reasonable bounds.

The main College buildings, including the Halls of Residence, which we had hoped to begin building during the Long Vacation, have not yet been started, although most of the preliminary work has been done and we hope to be able to sign the contract very soon. The Building Committee has been busily engaged trying to fit the programme to the funds available. We hope we have been successful. We all realise that one of our greatest disadvantages is in the housing we are able to supply for our students. In a university the residential colleges can be a most important factor in the life of the students, and it is the agreed policy of the civic universities in Britain to make them largely if not entirely residential. We wish to press ahead as rapidly as possible with the undergraduate accommodation so that the present members of the College may not at all be denied its advantages. With the new buildings we hope it will be able to build up the proper corporate life characteristic of a residential college.

Academic standards and buildings have fully occupied our attention during these early years. These matters are of the greatest importance, but I hope our preoccupation with them has not prevented us from giving sufficient thought to other, equally important, matters.

This College might become a great seat of learning, it might become a first-class training ground for West Africans who would therefore be enabled to play their part in their countries' technical development, but it might still fail to play its proper part in the cultural development

of Nigeria. I was impressed by a statement of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Rangoon, who referred to the high academic achievements of his university during the period of British administration, but nevertheless he said, "the Burmese public looked upon the university as an alien institution." How can we make the people of Nigeria look upon this as *their* university?

Some people may think that, at this stage, it will be impossible to achieve this end. How, they will ask, can the people of a country which is still predominantly illiterate, feel anything at all about a university? They will also remember how from time to time press criticism, much of it destructive, has been showered on the College. They will suggest that we should devote ourselves entirely to academic tasks and avoid what they may somewhat disparagingly call "politics." I think this "ivory tower" attitude is wrong even in Britain, but in Nigeria it may be disastrous.

In any country, African or European, the mass of the people can have little real idea of what a university is and what it is trying to do. Two surprising things in Nigeria are the great public interest of all classes in the College, and the wisdom of informed public opinion. Only a small minority of the population can, it is true, be described as "informed," but this minority has great influence. I believe that, if we play our part properly, that influence will be entirely for the good of the College.

Every Nigerian is a Nationalist. He earnestly desires the political and economic development of his country. The only difference between different groups concerns the pace at which far-reaching reforms should be introduced. Government and people support the policy of "Nigerianisation." This means that whenever there is a Nigerian qualified to hold a post in this country, he should be appointed even if an apparently better non-Nigerian candidate is available. Only in this way can a Civil Service, without which self-government would mean chaos, be trained.

But informed public opinion does not wish this Nigerianisation policy to be slavishly adopted in the University College. They realise the importance of appointing only the very best, as otherwise academic standards will be depressed. They would still prefer an expatriate of higher qualifications and ability to be appointed in preference to a mediocre West African. But they want to be sure that the expatriates appointed are the best men for the job, and at present there is some feeling that Europeans may, by reason of race, be appointed to posts at a higher grade than their ability warrants. I do not think there are to-day serious grounds for this suspicion. But this does mean that those of us who are not Nigerian must examine ourselves carefully and make sure that we are in fact giving our best in this country.

On the other side, there is a belief among some members of the College that "racial discrimination" acts against the European, and that in some cases Africans have been preferred and have been appointed at higher levels than similarly qualified Europeans. This fear, again, is largely ungrounded. Naturally we have made mistakes in staffing as in other matters, but I believe these are being rectified

and that we are building up a staff of many races and nationalities in which ability and fitness for the job is the only criterion governing status. This is a difficult task. Paper qualifications, though important, are by no means everything and sometimes we may find it difficult to accept the fact that a colleague with no apparent advantages receives more rapid promotion. This is bound to happen more often in a university than, for instance, in the Civil Service, and a perusal of the degrees and ages of academic staff of British universities will soon reveal such a state of affairs in any academic institution. Readers of the stimulating writings of "Bruce Truscot" will know that criticisms of promotions and appointments is common to all universities; they are bound to continue here, but I hope that racial considerations may be eliminated from them.

If this College is to play its part in Nigerian development and to receive all the support it will require, we must be sure that our own house is set in order. In the past relations between Nigerian and non-Nigerian members of staff have not always been satisfactory. For this there have been faults on all sides. Some African members of staff have felt that the College policy has been to treat them differently from Europeans, and they have retaliated by not playing their full part in College affairs. It is my earnest wish to take all steps to remove this feeling. Certain policies adopted in the past were intended to protect Nigerian interests, but these have been considered to discriminate against West Africans. Informed public seems convinced that these policies, within the College where no preference is to be given to Nigerians except on academic grounds, are wrong, and I accept the conclusion that complete equality of treatment of all nationalities must exist. Some non-African members of staff have been concerned lest their contracts with the College should not be honoured. This fear is unfounded, and salary and other adjustments must ensure that existing contracts are not violated, but that allowances granted to one group are extended to all.

Small things may give rise to great difficulties. On the one hand some Europeans have, unintentionally, promoted racial ill-feeling by tactless and unthinking behaviour. On the other hand some Africans appear to be hypersensitive, and liable to take offence where none is intended. In a university community we should know each other well enough to avoid giving, or taking, such offence, and all races should realise that equality means the ability to express and to accept a forcibly expressed opinion when it is appropriate.

All members of staff have a common aim; and we must learn to act, in College matters, as one body. Only in this way can we hope to exert our proper influence. We must avoid cheap publicity, but in Nigeria it is our duty to see that those outside the College are kept informed as to what we are doing and what we are trying to do. If we can take the people into our confidence we have every hope of gaining their confidence also.

I have spoken of the wisdom of public opinion. This has supported the idea that the College should be completely autonomous and free from outside or Government interference. Here Nigerian practice is

in advance of what happens in some of the Dominions. I believe that this autonomy is indeed essential for our development, but it places great responsibilities on all concerned with the College. All members of the staff are here concerned. No one must consider himself as apart from, and in conflict with, the College. There are bound to be disagreements on more or less important matters, but if we all feel that we are responsible members of the institution, they can be satisfactorily resolved. So far it has been necessary for a good deal of the policy of the College to be imposed from above, but we are in process of evolving a new constitution for the College, and I hope that it will be one which widens the basis of responsibility so that every member of the staff feels that he has his own part to play in shaping policy and guiding the development of the College.

I have so far tried to describe our position as an academic institution, and to show how we may play our part in Nigerian development. These aims are more or less concrete, and while there may be disagreement in detail, we all wish to travel in the same direction. As far as it goes this is excellent, but is it enough? I expect that many of you have read Sir Walter Moberley's important book "The Crisis in the University." Sir Walter expresses his disquiet regarding the future of even the old and well established universities in Britain. He complains that the universities lack a sense of purpose and of direction, and that their members, while devoting themselves with reasonable diligence (even this is questioned by "Bruce Truscot") to their academic work, are generally apathetic to the really important issues of the present day world. Sir Walter Moberley examines the main philosophies which have been important in University thought and concludes that none of these can give the answer to the problems of the present time. There is not the time, nor is this the place, for me to discuss his arguments in detail, but though I do not agree with all his conclusions I am sure he is right in decrying the present tendency to apathy and intellectual irresponsibility in academic circles. We are all too familiar with the "scholar" who is still intellectually adolescent.

We speak glibly of the importance of staff-student contacts, and these can be the most important factors in a university. They can also be trivial and worthless. Their value depends almost entirely on the senior member and what his experience and development brings to the relationship. Many alleged intellectuals are mentally undeveloped and are unwilling to give their attention to any matter of importance outside the narrow range of their specialised subject. In a university community this is not enough.

There is no simple guide which I can give you to indicate how we at this College should try to develop our philosophy. We at Ibadan must try to work this out together. In some ways our task is more difficult than that of the British universities, for we have not got their weight of tradition on which to rely. At the same time we have the great advantage of starting with a clean slate. We must decide, by free discussion, hard work and intellectual honesty, what is to be written on it.

Appendix F

THE STORY OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION

A pamphlet issued by the Public Relations Department in April, 1951.

MODERN Nigeria is a young country. As a single territory it has existed for less than fifty years. It includes within its boundaries many peoples of different history, traditions and outlook. But the natural diversities can and will be a source not of weakness but of strength. There is a growing realisation that there must be unity and common purpose.

For more than two years throughout the length and breadth of Nigeria there has been discussion on what should be the future system of government for this vast country. From this wide public debate, in which representatives of all parts of the territory have joined, a constructive constitutional plan has emerged. It is a plan for a great advance in building a federal system on the principles of representative, responsible government.

This is a short account of how the new Constitution was drawn up and what its main features will be.

I. HOW WAS THE NEW CONSTITUTION PREPARED?

The Governor initiates the constitutional review

On the 17th of August, 1948, His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Macpherson, addressed the Legislative Council of Nigeria. Here are some of the things he said :—

“ Since my arrival in the country I have had time to see something of the constitutional system in practice

“ I have been greatly encouraged by the growing acceptance of the Constitution and by the growing appreciation of its true purpose.

“ *The progress already made has been, in my considered view, so rapid and so sound that I propose that, if it is the wish of the Council and of the Country, constitutional changes should be made not at the end of nine years but in the second three year period which will start at the beginning of 1950.*

“ Before any change is made it is of the utmost importance to allow adequate time for the expression of public opinion”

The decision on how the constitutional review should be carried out

When the Legislative Council met at Ibadan in March, 1949, the Chief Secretary proposed that a Select Committee should be set up to make recommendations “ regarding the steps to be taken for a review of the present constitution of Nigeria, with special reference to the methods to be adopted for ascertaining the views of all sections of the population on the issues involved.”

In his speech to the Council the Chief Secretary said :

“ We must certainly try to form the best body or bodies for this purpose which can be devised but it would be wrong, in my view, to imagine that everything will depend on the composition of whatever body is established.

We must not put our faith in one body alone to the exclusion of other opinion. The solution to be found will and should depend not solely on some specially formed body but on the views and opinions of the people, expressed in many different ways. There is some inclination to believe that all that is necessary is to send a committee like Moses into the mountain and that all the people need to do is to watch and pray—pray that the committee will in due course return from the clouds with the perfect constitution to last for ever, written on tablets of stone. No one can hand over his responsibility in this matter to others. Every Nigerian has a stake in his own country and it is for him by means of village meetings and Divisional meetings and Provincial meetings throughout the country and through the organisations of which he is a member to make his views known. Your Excellency has insisted that there should be the fullest opportunity for public consultation at every level. The Regional Houses in separate resolutions have already made it clear that they are of the same opinion. It is not only the Government and Government officials and members of the Legislative Council and the Regional Houses and the Native Authorities and leaders of public opinion who have a responsibility in this matter. Everyone in Nigeria has a responsibility. It is for us, on our part to see that the people are consulted and it is for the people to see that their views are made known.

" When Your Excellency made the announcement about constitutional advance last August that was the first step in a new era. We are to take the second step now. I claim, like Your Excellency, to be an optimist. I wonder if it is unduly optimistic to hope, as I do, that all of us concerned will enter on this new era with a new spirit ?

On the side of the Government we have had ample evidence of Your Excellency's readiness, indeed determination, to take the people into Your Excellency's confidence and give them great new opportunities and responsibilities. On the part of the people I hope that there can also be a new spirit of readiness to work one with another and to forget past antagonisms in the great task of building a sound constitution which can win and retain the widest possible public support."

The Select Committee, which included all the Nigerian members of the Council, made unanimous recommendation on how the constitution should be reviewed and the full Council unanimously approved those recommendations.

How the constitutional review was conducted

The recommendations of the Legislative Council proposed a system by which public opinion would be thoroughly canvassed at every level. For the remainder of that year the process of sounding public opinion continued—first at village and District meetings, then at Provincial and Divisional Conferences and then at Regional Conferences and at Conferences in the Colony. The recommendations which came up from the Regions and from the Colony, which were published in October, 1949, were then reviewed by a Drafting Committee which completed its work in November, 1949. On the 9th of January, 1950, the General Conference met at Ibadan. It was charged with the great task of making recommendations to the Governor and the Secretary of State on the future system of government for Nigeria.

The General Conference

The General Conference sat from the 9th of January until the 28th of January. It was composed of fifty-three members and sat under the Chairmanship of the Attorney-General (who had no vote). Twenty-five of the members of the Conference were drawn from the earlier

conferences and the remainder were unofficial members of the Legislative Council. All except three were Nigerians.

The report of the Conference was signed by all the members, and there were four minority reports on particular points, two of these signed by two members, one by eleven members and one by twelve members.

The recommendations of the Conference were debated in Regional Houses and in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Council made proposals for resolving the few major questions on which full agreement had not been reached by the General Conference—the chief of which were the position of the Colony under the new constitution and the representation of each Region in the Central Legislature.

Approval by the Secretary of State

The final recommendations have now been generally approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies who has announced in the House of Commons that he hopes that the new constitution based on these recommendations will be introduced this year.

In his despatch commenting on the proposals of the Ibadan Conference the Secretary of State said :

“ In the view of His Majesty's Government the recommendations which have emerged are of the utmost value. I have been particularly impressed by the wide measure of agreement reached. All who have taken part in the constitutional review are to be congratulated on their contributions and Nigeria is to be congratulated on the results ; these have amply justified the initiative which you took in 1948 in proposing that such a review should be undertaken and the decision of the Legislative Council to accept your proposal.”

A great achievement

That, briefly told, is the story of how the new constitution for Nigeria was drawn up. Not only has there been ample time for expression of the views of the public but Nigerians themselves have taken the leading part in framing the new system of government. It is a record of constructive statesmanship of which Nigeria may be justly proud.

II. HOW WILL THE NEW CONSTITUTION WORK?

The new constitution is based on three vital aims :

- (a) Greatly increased regional autonomy should be granted within a united Nigeria.
- (b) Larger and more representative Legislatures with wider powers should be created both in the Regions and at the Centre.
- (c) Nigerians should be given a full share in the shaping of Government policy and direction of executive Government action.

How are these aims achieved in the new Constitution ?

Regional Autonomy

This is what the Drafting Committee had to say about this :

“ It is unnecessary for us to state the case for increased Regional autonomy since the principle has been so whole-heartedly welcomed by the Regional Conferences. Already under the present constitution, in accordance with

which the legislative functions of Regional Legislatures are purely advisory, the need for greater Regional autonomy has become increasingly apparent, and the striking fact is that the realms of legislation, finance and initiation of policy members of Regional Houses have in practice, shown themselves anxious and able to assume and exercise responsibilities beyond the limits of the functions with which the present constitution invests them.

"We have no doubt at all that the process already given constitutional sanction, and fully justified by experience, of devolution of authority from the centre to the Regions should be carried much further so that a federal system of government can be developed."

"While recognising this fundamental need we have been impressed by the difficulty of evolving a federal system by devolution of authority from the centre. Indeed the problem which confronts us is unique. The federal governments of the United States of America, Canada and Australia, for instance, have been built on the basis of separate states surrendering to a federal government some of their powers for the benefit of all. The reverse process on which we are engaged—that of the creation of a federal government by devolution—is a political experiment for which, as far as we know, there is no precedent which can guide us and we are very conscious of the dangers inherent in such an experiment.

"We are all most anxious that in our determination to grant real autonomy to the Regions we should do nothing to endanger the unity of Nigeria or to render the government of Nigeria as a whole weak or ineffective.

"It will be seen that we have not attempted to define too closely the functions of Regional Legislatures and Executives in relation to the functions of the Central Legislature and Executive since close definition of the respective powers of the Centre and the Regions would, we believe, lead to differences and disputes, and in the process of decentralisation in which we are engaged there is much which must inevitably be left to adjustment in the light of practical experience.

"The Central Legislative and Executive must retain both residual and overall powers, but since the Central Legislature and Executive will themselves be made up of representatives of the Regional Legislatures and since the policy of greater Regional autonomy is so widely accepted we do not fear that there will be any desire at the Centre unnecessarily to interfere with purely Regional legislation or administration."

"It is for that reason that the proposals which we have made, while giving to Regional Legislatures and Regional Executives a far greater measure of responsibility and field of authority than has been allotted to the Regions in the past, provide adequate safeguards to preserve central authority in questions where the overall interests of the country must be predominant."

The General Conference has proposed, and the Governor and Secretary of State have agreed, that in a wide range of subjects Regional Legislatures should have the power to legislate. Those subjects are:

Local Government ;

Town and Country Planning ;

Agriculture and Fisheries ;

Education ;

Public Health ;

Forestry ;

Veterinary Services ;

Land ;

Welfare ;

Local Industries ;

Regional Public Works ;

Native Courts (subject to Central legislation regarding appeals) ;

Direct Taxation (other than Income Tax and Company Tax).

It has, in fact, been recognised that in this vast country, with its widely differing conditions and needs, over-centralisation would be a grave error and the policy which has received enthusiastic support throughout the country is the policy of achieving unity at the Centre through strength in the Regions. It is confidently expected that when the Regions feel that they have wide powers to run their own Regional affairs they will, as a result, be all the more ready to co-operate with the other Regions, through their representatives in the Council of Ministers and the House of Representatives, in serving the interest of Nigeria as a whole.

This is what the Secretary of State said in his despatch of the 15th July, 1950, on this issue :

" I have made it clear how much importance I attach to the principle of greater regional autonomy. One of the great advantages of encouraging the Regions to develop each along its own characteristic lines will be that by that very process the unity of Nigeria will be strengthened. I wish to make it clear beyond all doubt that His Majesty's Government attaches the very greatest importance to building up a unified Nigeria on the basis of the three component Regions."

Representative Legislatures

Both in the Regional Legislatures and the Central Legislatures there are Nigerian majorities under the present constitution. The number of Nigerian members will be greatly increased under the new Constitution. It is proposed that there should be 136 Nigerian elected members in the new House of Representatives out of a total of 148 and in each of the Regional Houses of Assembly there will be about eighty Nigerian elected members.

At present Regional Legislatures have only advisory powers. In future they will have wide powers over legislation and finance within their own Regions.

The Central Council of Ministers and Regional Executive Councils

Under the present system Nigerian members of the Legislative Council have powers over legislation and finance. They can, if they wish, refuse to pass legislation or to vote money. They have, however, no representation in any executive body and consequently no power to formulate Government policy or to direct executive action. These powers are at present concentrated in the Governor's Executive Council. There are four Nigerian members of the Executive Council but these are nominated and they are not necessarily drawn from the Legislature.

The most vital change of all in the new Constitution is the provision that all questions of policy shall be decided and all executive action shall be directed by Executive Councils in the Regions and the Council of Ministers in the Centre, and that in each of these Councils there will be a Nigerian majority.

It will be the duty of these Councils to decide what legislation is to be proposed to the Legislatures and what form the annual budget shall take, and also to direct executive action in pursuance of the

policy which it has approved. *The Executive Councils in the Regions and the Council of Ministers at the Centre are the corner-stones of the constitution.*

How will these Councils be constituted?

In the Council of Ministers, which will sit under the Chairmanship of the Governor, there will be six officials and twelve Nigerians drawn from the House of Representatives (four from each Region).

In the Regional Executive Councils, which will sit under the Chairmanship of the Lieutenant-Governors, there will be not more than five officials and not more than nine Nigerian members drawn from the Regional Houses.

It is these bodies that will in future carry the heavy responsibility of formulating policy and directing executive action.

The Ministerial System

Under the new Constitution there are to be Ministers in the Regions and at the Centre each concerned with a subject or group of subjects. The duties of these Ministers were defined by the General Conference as follows :

- (a) initiation of discussion of policy in the Council.
- (b) introducing into the Legislature and answering therein for all business affecting their subject or subjects,
- (c) ensuring, in co-operation with the Head of the Department or Departments concerned, that the decisions of the Council, as they affect his subject or subjects, are carried out.

It is important to realise that, while the individual Ministers will not take policy decisions, they will all take an equal share in the Council of Ministers or Regional Executive Councils in discussing all questions which those Councils have to decide. It is the Councils which will take the decisions on policy. When those decisions have been taken the Ministers will explain and answer for them in the House of Representatives or in the Regional Houses and they will also ensure in consultation with the officials concerned that the policy decided upon in the Councils is duly carried out.

Finance

One of the most difficult problems to be solved under any federal system of Government is the problem of allocation of revenue between the States or Regions. Experience in other countries where a federal system of governments exists has proved that there is no easy solution or simple formula which can be rigidly applied. The General Conference wisely decided that expert and impartial assistance should be sought on this difficult problem and in accordance with its recommendations an Enquiry, which was led by a financial and economic expert of the highest reputation, has already been carried out.

The report of the Revenue Allocation Commission is expected shortly and will be referred to a Committee representative of all Regions under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary.

The Government Service

The Government Service is the instrument for carrying out the policy to be decided in the Council of Ministers and Regional Executive Councils, and reorganisation of the Government Service is already being carried out to meet the needs of the new system. In particular it is essential to decentralise Departmental powers as part of the policy of increased Regional autonomy.

The Service will faithfully carry out the policy of the Government. It must at the same time be kept completely free from political interference and the rights of members of the Service will be fully preserved by the Governor as Head of the Service who will be advised on Service matters by a Public Service Commission.

Electoral System

The new system of government under which policy will be decided and executive action directed by the Councils and laws passed and money voted by the Legislatures has been briefly described. The system is sound and workable and represents a great democratic advance.

But success will be achieved not so much by the machine but by the men who work it and everything will depend on whether the best men are elected and whether they will represent the best interests of those who have elected them.

How is this all-important aim to be achieved?

The intention is that members of Regional Houses of Assembly should be elected by Electoral Colleges (in the North an Electoral College will be elected in each Province and in the West and East in each Division). These Colleges will be representative bodies specially elected with the sole function of electing the men who are to serve in the Regional Houses. The method of forming the Electoral Colleges will vary to meet local needs and circumstances but the purpose is that each Electoral College should be as representative of the Province or Division as can possibly be achieved, and detailed regulations will soon be made prescribing how the elections are to be conducted. It is of vital importance to the success of the whole constitutional experiment that everyone should closely study these regulations and understand how he is to play his part in making the Electoral Colleges truly representative. With this object in view every possible step will be taken to explain the electoral procedure throughout Nigeria.

The Time-Table

There is still much detailed work to be done in preparing the legal documents to give effect to the new Constitution and there is a great deal of administrative work to be completed in reorganisation of Government machinery to serve the new system which is to be introduced. This work is proceeding apace, but it is not possible to foresee exactly when each stage in the programme will be reached.

The Secretary of State has said that he hopes to see the new Constitution introduced this year and everyone concerned is determined that there shall be no avoidable delay.

We hope that the elections can be held well before the end of the year in accordance with regulations to be made under an Order in Council and that the new Regional Houses and the new House of Representatives can meet for the first time before the end of this year or early in 1952.

A Challenge to Nigeria

There are many thinking Nigerians who do not agree with some of the provisions of the new constitution. It would be surprising if it were not so. But the main constitutional structure worked out over the past two years in a process of full public consultation by a series of representative conferences commands wide support and represents the greatest single step forward ever taken in Nigerian political advance.

Nigeria has the largest population of any state in Africa. It is the largest territory in the British Colonial Empire. The Commonwealth and the world will watch how Nigerians use the new opportunities which lie before them. It is surely the duty of everyone who has Nigerian interests at heart to make this great experiment in practical democracy succeed.

Appendix G

NIGERIAN SPORT IN 1950

By C. E. NEWHAM

(President, Nigerian Olympic and Empire Games Association).

The special importance of 1950 in the history of sport in Nigeria is founded upon significant developments in the previous two years. In 1948, when the Olympic Games were held in London, a small team of Nigerian athletes visited England for the first time to gain experience. They did not take part in the Olympiad, Nigeria then being ineligible. In 1949, again for the first time, another small team officially took part in the Empire Games in New Zealand, acquitted themselves worthily and, through Majekodunmi, gained second place in the high jump.

In the autumn of 1949, the Nigeria Football Association accepted an invitation to send a representative team to England for the first time. The brief tour aroused nation-wide interest and enthusiasm in Nigeria and though only two matches were won, the tourists proved themselves good footballers and good sportsmen against some of the best amateur clubs in England. Meanwhile the devotees of other sports were bestirring themselves and before 1949 closed the Lagos and District Hockey Association had completed the first full season of organised hockey in Nigeria and the initial steps had been taken to establish an all-Nigeria body. There was also talk of an overseas cricket tour and the possibility of establishing a Board of Control.

The sports movement began to gather momentum early in 1950 and, during the athletics season, it became known that efforts were being made to form an Olympic Association and an Empire Games Association. Enthusiasts began to realise for the first time that Nigeria might take some part in the 1952 Olympic Games certainly in athletics and possibly in other events. By September the Nigeria Hockey Federation had been founded and had made application for recognition by the International Federation. The Football Association enjoyed a boom season and its supporters began to think of international possibilities. The Governor's Cup, the national championship, attracted record attendances, and the honours of the season were fairly shared by the outstanding teams of the Railway and the United Africa Company. Boxing increased in popularity and the new Board of Control had established for itself a well-merited place among national institutions.

By September, much quiet and largely unpublicised work had been rewarded by the foundation of the Nigeria Olympic and British Empire Games Association, in accordance with the requirement and regulations of the organisations responsible for the world's greatest gatherings. Efforts to form this essential Association had throughout received the active support and encouragement of His Excellency the Governor, and shortly after the formal inauguration he consented to become its first Patron.

On 5th November, 1950, an application was made to the International Olympic Committee for recognition, a necessary preliminary to Olympic participation. The application explained that the Nigeria Association was broadly based upon all the national governing bodies for sport in Nigeria, that the principal bodies from an Olympic standpoint were the Amateur Athletic Association, the Football Association and the Hockey Federation, and that associated with them on the Olympic Council, as in the case of Britain, were the governing bodies for cricket, lawn tennis, polo, table tennis and for Army and Police sports organisations. As some indication of the growing strength of the sports movement in Nigeria, it was pointed out that the A.A.A. had 71 affiliated associations and clubs and the F.A. 26 associations and 600 clubs.

As 1950 ended, the International Olympic Association cordially welcomed Nigeria to the Olympic Family of Nations as the 69th member and accorded provisional recognition, later confirmed. Subject to ratification formally at the forthcoming Olympic Congress in Vienna, the way will be open for Nigeria to take part in the 15th Olympiad in Helsinki. There is marked enthusiasm throughout Nigeria for this inspiring adventure and it has recently been stimulated still more by the successful visit of Arthur Wint and E. Macdonald Bailey, famous Olympic athletes, by the subsequent inter-colonial meeting, and by the setting up of new records, some of them within Olympic range.

During the closing stages of 1950, there was also an active resumption of earlier discussions about the provision of a National Stadium and plans are now taking definite shape. There were also discussions about coaches for all sports and for physical education and recreation generally, and these should assume the form of practical proposals in the near future. Finally, there were not a few enthusiasts during 1950 who began to think of the time when Nigeria might be the host country for Pan-African Games, perhaps even for the Empire Games. Such discussions, tentative and provisional though some may be, do indicate the nature of thought and activity in Nigeria last year and at the present time. 1950 was indeed a year of marked success in performance and in development of all types of athletic and sporting activity. On a long-term view it was of still greater interest and importance as an outstanding planning and formative year in which much thought and voluntary labour were devoted to preparations for Nigeria's entry into the true international field, and to the development internally of sport and sportsmanship and the talent which will enable Nigeria to be worthily represented.

Appendix H

THE FITZGERALD REPORT

The Commission of Enquiry on the disorders in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria which took place in November, 1949, published its report in June, 1950 (Colonial No. 256). An exchange of despatches between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies was published at the same time (Colonial No. 257). The Commission was composed of Sir William Fitzgerald (formerly Chief Justice of Palestine) as Chairman, Mr. S. O. Quashie-Idun (Judge of the Gold Coast Supreme Court), Mr. A. A. Ademola (Judge of the Nigeria Supreme Court) and Mr. R. W. Williams, M.P.

The events that led up to the appointment of the Commission were the serious troubles at Enugu Colliery in November, followed by riots in Aba, Port Harcourt, Onitsha and Calabar. The Enugu miners started a go-slow strike on 8th November claiming, at first, arrears of pay from 1946 and 1947, the up-grading of hewers, housing and travelling allowances, and later making other demands as well. On 10th November the Colliery Management summarily dismissed 50 hewers and made similar dismissals in the next few days. On the 16th the Chief Commissioner Eastern Provinces, who had held a meeting on the 13th to discuss the possibility that the "go-slow" strike might develop into a "stay-in" strike, declined the offer of Mr. H. S. Honey, the newly appointed Senior Labour Officer at Enugu, to make a further approach to the Executive of the Miners' Union for a discussion. On the 17th he decided that armed police should remove the explosives from the stores at the Obwetti and Iva Valley mines at Enugu. On the morning of the 18th 25 police under Mr. F. S. Philip (Senior Superintendent of Police) removed the explosives from Obwetti mines and returned to Enugu by noon. Fifty police also removed the explosives from No. 2 and No. 3 stores at Iva Valley. But when the police party detailed to remove the explosives from No. 1 store reached the magazine, they found that the quantity of explosives there was much greater than had been reported to them, and more than they could take back in the lorries in which they had come. Colliery workers would not help and it was decided to get an engine and wagons from Enugu, since the railway, unlike the road, runs right up to the store. The engine arrived at Iva Valley at 1 p.m., by which time, according to the police officer in charge, some 1,500 miners had collected round the store. Since the officer who had evacuated stores Nos. 2 and 3 had reported he had difficulty in coming away and that the position was deteriorating, seventy-five police with rifles under Mr. Philip were sent to reinforce the fifty already at No. 1 store. They arrived at 1.30 p.m. Mr. Philip, the senior police officer there, decided he could not at the moment remove the

explosives and that it was advisable to dispose his forces out of contact from the crowd by taking them across a footbridge and posting them on high ground beyond. But, as they were crossing, Mr. Philip decided that the situation was such that he would have to open fire. Twenty-one miners were killed and some 51 wounded, of whom 29 had to be admitted to hospital. Riots and looting followed during the next week in Aba, Onitsha, Port Harcourt and Calabar.

In its report the Commission included an introductory section on political trends in Nigeria, a review of the position of trade unionism in the territory, a survey of the history of industrial relations at Enugu Colliery and then a detailed account of the events at Enugu and the rioting which followed elsewhere. The Report concluded with a number of recommendations for improving labour relations in the future.

The main lesson which the Commission drew from their investigations was the necessity in West Africa of ensuring that industrial disputes were not made the pawn of local politics. The Commission recognised the work the administration had done to help the development of trade unionism but felt that often while laws had been placed on the statute book the spirit that should have made them work was lacking and the confidence of the workers had not been won. On the other hand frank criticism was addressed to the members of the Nigerian trade unions for the lack of responsibility which had characterised their activities and for the unfortunate choice of leaders that had too often been made, men—as the Commission pointed out—“whose sole claim to leadership appeared to be their ability to declaim about ‘imperialistic exploitation’ or similar phrases, which are culled from propaganda, the authors of which are not in the slightest degree interested in advancing the material prospects of the workers of the territory.”

In particular Mr. Ojiyi, Secretary of the Colliery Workers' Union at the time of the disturbances, was singled out for his utterly unscrupulous and dishonest behaviour and his baneful influence was held to be responsible for a great deal of the industrial tension at Enugu. “The miners were disputing because they were led to believe that there was money due to them and on deposit at the Colliery office, and that it was being withheld. That in fact was untrue. The miners were induced to this belief by the worthless and dishonest Ojiyi, and by the lie, we cannot avoid the conclusion that it was a deliberate lie, published in the newspaper *New Africa* to the effect that £800,000 was due to the miners and was being purposely withheld from them. It was Ojiyi's influence and the malicious newspaper statement that led the miners to the action at the magazine store that eventually caused the death of twenty-one and the wounding of some fifty-one others of whom twenty-nine had to be admitted to hospital. It may seem incredible that any newspaper should have been guilty of such an offence, but we are forced to the conclusion that the major part of the press of Nigeria discloses a degree of irresponsibility that bodes no good for the people of the country or for the furtherance of their political aims.”

In considering the events leading up to the shooting at Iva Valley the Commission was of the opinion that the Colliery Management made a "major blunder" in dismissing hewers summarily from 10th November, that the Chief Commissioner should have allowed the Senior Labour Officer to approach the Executive of the Miners' Union and that in deciding the explosives should be removed from the mines by armed police he was wrongly treating the miners' dispute as a political agitation rather than an industrial dispute. As for the events of 18th November, the Commission blames those responsible for the preliminary arrangements for removing the explosives from the mines, arrangements which resulted in the police being kept hanging about at No. 1 store for hours while tempers were frayed and tension was rising. The Commission acknowledge that Mr. Philip and his party were to an extent the victims of these arrangements but consider that in the extreme measures he took he made an error of judgement. He acted in all honesty, but fell short of that standard that might be expected from his rank and seniority.

The Commission found that the riots which followed in Aba and elsewhere were inspired by political agitators using the tension which existed for their own ends. They roundly condemn those responsible, praise the Chief Commissioner Eastern Provinces, the Administration and the Police for the firm steps taken to restore law and order and conclude their chapter on the riots as follows: "In British politics there is no limit to the constitutional demands that a people are entitled to make, and there is no limit to the constitutional means they are entitled to adopt to achieve them, but the use of force to cow the civilian community, or to thwart the disciplined forces of the State in the performance of their legitimate duty, can be tolerated by no Administration, whether that Administration takes the form of the present constitutional Government of Nigeria or full self-Government."

Lastly the Commission made important recommendations for the improvement of industrial relations in the future. Government proposals to set up statutory corporations to manage Government owned industries were welcomed, and detailed proposals for a system of conciliation independent of the Government were put forward. The Commission also recommended that the status of the Labour Department should be revised.

In the exchanges of despatches published at the same time as the Commission's report, the Governor thanked the Commission for the constructive proposals they had made and he emphasised the Government's determination to build up strong and responsible trade unions. He could not however agree with the finding that the Chief Commissioner had treated an industrial dispute as a political agitation. The Secretary of State in the main accepted the Governor's view. The Secretary of State emphasised the urgent need to improve industrial relations at Enugu and in Nigeria generally; he therefore proposed that a small group of experts in trade union organisation and

labour relations should visit Nigeria to help work out in detail how the recommendations of the Commission should be put into force. This visit took place later in the year.

The same elements that stirred up riots in the Eastern Provinces, tried again to take advantage of the situation when the report appeared by inflammatory speeches, violent abuse in the press, and demonstrations, but they failed. The non-Government members of the Eastern Houses of Assembly passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Chief Commissioner, coal production at Enugu under the new Coal Corporation rose during the year by 30,000 tons, the new legislation to implement the Commission's main recommendations is being prepared, and there is good reason for thinking that out of the Enugu tragedy will come better machinery for industrial conciliation and better labour leadership and management to enable that machinery to operate smoothly.

Appendix I

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES, 1950

<i>Title</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Source of Finance</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Agriculture			
Agricultural Development ...	D754	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	Extension of services throughout Nigeria.
Experiments in the Mechanical Harvesting and vetting of Fibre	R421	C. D. & W. vote	
Rice Research ...	R224	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	Research into improvement of rice growing.
Soil Conservation, Eastern Provinces ...	—	Nigerian recurrent expenditure	For investigating and checking soil erosion.
West African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation	R305	C. D. & W. vote	Preliminary stage of West African Organisation.
West African Pest Infestation Survey ...	R90B,C,D, & E	C. D. & W. vote	West African organisation.
Broadcasting			
Establishment of a Broadcasting Service ...	D1482	C. D. & W. vote	
Building Programme for Development Plan ...	D468, D468A	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian loan funds	Construction of buildings connected with the Ten-Year Plan.
Development Officers ...	D473	C. D. & W. vote	Temporary officers to help provincial administrations in development work.
Education			
Development of General Education ...	D735	C. D. & W. vote, Nigerian recurrent expenditure and loan funds	Expansion of secondary education and teachers' training facilities.
Development of Technical Education ...	D491	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	For training artisans and technicians.

Appendix I continued

<i>Title</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Source of Finance</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Technical Education—Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology	D1381	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	To provide a College for technical education at the higher levels with branches at Ibadan, Zaria, and Enugu.
Psychological Research	R315	C. D. & W. vote	Investigations into selection methods for technical institutes and trade schools (Dr. Tooth).
Rural Training and Demonstration Centre	D930	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	To set up a centre at Asaba.
University College, Ibadan : Architects' Fees	D922	C. D. & W. vote	
Capital Works	D803	C. D. & W. vote	
	D1115	C. D. & W. vote	For staff accommodation, laboratory equipment and library books.
	D1274	C. D. & W. vote	To provide basic services on the site, staff housing and laboratory equipment.
	D753	C. D. & W. vote	For utility buildings.
Staff Appointments	D1248	C. D. & W. vote	Appointment of Principal, Registrar, etc.
Surveyor and Setting Out Engineer	D467	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian loan funds	
Electricity Development	—	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	Scheme to extend electricity undertakings.
Ethnographic Survey	—	Nigerian recurrent expenditure	Under officer of International African Institute.
Fisheries Development	—	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	To develop creek and river fishing.
Forestry Development	D752		To establish a proper forestry estate throughout the country.
Geology Geological Survey	D784 D784A	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	Expansion of Geological Survey work.

Appendix I continued

<i>Title</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Source of Finance</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Appointment of American Geologist under E.C.A. ...	D1191	C. D. & W. vote	For secondment of American geologists.
Investigation into Coals and Lignite	—	Nigerian loan funds	To investigate deposits, processing and by-products.
Marine Development ...	—	Nigerian recurrent expenditure and loan funds	
Medical and Health			
Helminthiasis Research ...	R322, R322A	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	Investigation into Helminthiasis with particular reference to Loiasis.
Leprosy Control ...	D366, D366A & B	C. D. & W. vote, Nigerian recurrent expenditure and Native Authority funds	Scheme to gain preliminary experience of leprosy control in a few specified areas.
Malaria Service ...	D450, D450A & B, D1026 R286	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	To provide improved facilities for malaria research and extension of staff training work.
Physiological Research ...	R109, R109A, B, & C	C. D. & W. vote	Research in hot climate physiology.
Production of small-pox and yellow fever vaccine ...	—	Nigerian current expenditure	To provide these vaccines locally.
Survey of Schistosome Snails ...	R401	C. D. & W. vote	
University College, Ibadan : Teaching Hospitals	—	Nigerian recurrent expenditure	Hospital facilities for the Medical Faculty.
Virus Research Institute, Lagos	R382	C. D. & W. vote	
West African Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research ...	R140, R140A & B	C. D. & W. vote and West African Government's recurrent expenditure	Research on all aspects of trypanosomiasis in West Africa.
West African Virus Research Institute ...	R125 (b), & A, B & C R323, R348	C. D. & W. vote	Formerly the Rockefeller Yellow Fever Institute. Contributions for running costs and provision of staff.

Appendix I continued

<i>Title</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Source of Finance</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Meteorological Services	D1174	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	To develop the Meteorological Services.
Roads			
Roads Development	D431, D431A & B	C. D. & W. vote, Nigerian recurrent expenditure and Native Authority funds	For the construction and improvement of the road system in Nigeria.
West African Road Research Laboratory	R347	C. D. & W. vote and West African Government's recurrent expenditure	For investigation of tropical road building problems.
Social Welfare	—	Nigerian recurrent expenditure	Local expenditure on Social Welfare services.
Sociological Research 1	R320	C. D. & W. vote	Socio-economic surveys in Owerri Province by Mr. Ardener and in Zaria Province by Mr. Smith.
2	R342, R342A	C. D. & W. vote with transport costs from Nigerian recurrent expenditure	Socio-economic survey of Yoriba community at Oshogbo by Mr. Schwab.
Telecommunications Development	D449	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian loan funds	Improvement of telegraphic, telephonic and wireless services.
Textiles Development	D534 & 534A	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	To assist the peasant population to improve the quantity and quality of their output.
Town Planning and Village Reconstruction	D574	C. D. & W. vote, Nigerian recurrent expenditure and Development Board funds	Assistance in town planning and village development under the guidance of a Town & Planning Officer.
Veterinary			
Tsetse Control in Northern Nigeria	D1202	C. D. & W. vote	

Appendix I continued

<i>Title</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Source of Finance</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Veterinary Development ...	D751	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian recurrent expenditure	For treatment of disease, livestock improvement, etc.
West African Veterinary Research Organisation ...	R304	C. D. & W. vote	Preliminary work to establish a research organisation.
Water			
Rural Water Supplies ...	D437	C. D. & W. vote, Nigerian recurrent expenditure on preliminary survey work only	To provide water supplies in rural districts.
Urban Water Supplies ...	D438 & 438A	C. D. & W. vote and Nigerian loan funds	To provide water supplies in urban districts.

VALUE OF SCHEMES IN EXISTENCE IN 1950

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Overall C.D.W. Grant</i>	<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Overall C.D.W. Grant</i>
	£		£
D.754 . . .	781,883	D.366 & A.B . .	429,883
R.421 . . .	6,000	D.450 & A.B. . .	1,332,941
R.224 . . .	65,000	D.1026 . . .	13,650
R.305 . . .	9,000	R.286 . . .	31,850
R.90B. & C.D.E. .	31,190	R.109 & A.B.C . .	25,939
D.1482 . . .	190,000	R.401 . . .	1,200
D.468 & A. . .	1,390,654	R.382 . . .	200,000
D.473 . . .	400,000	R.140 A. & B. . .	222,833
D.735 . . .	370,171	R.125(b) & A.B.C.	51,000
D.491 . . .	401,000	R.323 . . .	3,880
D.1381 . . .	50,000	R.348 . . .	1,300
R.315 . . .	4,400	D.1174 . . .	67,400
D.930 . . .	56,060	D.431 & A.B . .	2,195,430
D.922 . . .	19,500	R.347 . . .	5,575
D.803 . . .	167,700	R.320 . . .	5,170
D.1115 . . .	332,821	R.342 & A „ „	3,733
D.1274 . . .	50,000	D.449 . . .	230,000
D.753 . . .	21,450	D.534 & A . . .	60,000
D.1248 . . .	3,650	D.574 . . .	156,000
D.467 . . .	370,000	D.1202 . . .	355,960
D.752 . . .	358,113	D.751 . . .	330,280
D.784 & A . . .	132,800	R.304 . . .	5,750
D.1191 . . .	20,660	D.437 . . .	1,889,000
R.322 & A . . .	24,275	D.438 & A . . .	940,500

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