



Cameroons

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

Report for the Year

1959



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THE CAMEROONS

under United Kingdom Administration

*Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
for the year
1959*

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NOTE

THE numbers inset in the text refer to the numbers of the questions in the Trusteeship Council's questionnaire. The paragraph numbers of the answers to any question in the questionnaire may be found by consulting the table at the end of the main body of the Report.

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1961

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Foreword

In February, 1959, there was a major eruption of the Cameroon Mountain. Fortunately nobody was injured and damage to property was negligible. In May, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester paid an official visit to the Southern Cameroons, a visit which gave the greatest satisfaction and pleasure to all sections of the community.

In January, 1959, there was a general election in the Southern Cameroons at which the party formerly in power, the Kamerun National Congress/Kamerun Peoples' Party Alliance, was narrowly defeated by the Kamerun National Democratic Party. The state of the parties in the House of Assembly was K.N.D.P. 14 members, K.N.C./K.P.P. Alliance 12 members. Mr. J. N. Foncha, leader of the K.N.D.P., became Premier. In March, 1960, one of the K.N.D.P. members crossed the floor, thus giving the parties 13 members each, but as the K.N.D.P. has not been defeated in the House it remains the party in power.

In March, 1959, the Northern Region of Nigeria became fully self-governing, though the Governor retained his general reserve powers in relation to the Northern Cameroons to enable the United Kingdom Government, as the Administering Authority, to ensure the discharge of its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement.

In November, 1959, the Constitution was amended to give effect to certain of the decisions arrived at during the Constitutional Conference held in London in 1958. These amendments made provision for the number of Ministers to be increased and for the appointment of parliamentary secretaries, for the transfer of the High Commissioner's reserved legislative and executive powers to the Commissioner and for the establishment of a Southern Cameroons Public Service. Two additional ministries (Commerce and Industry, and Co-operatives and Community Development) have been created and Parliamentary Secretaries have been appointed to the Ministers of Local Government, Commerce and Industry and Natural Resources. The Southern Cameroons Public Service, with an advisory Public Service Commission, came into being in February, 1960.

In accordance with Resolution 1350 (XIII) adopted by the General Assembly on the 13th of March, 1959, a plebiscite was held in the Northern Cameroons to determine whether the people wished the Northern Cameroons to be part of the Northern Region of Nigeria when the Northern Region of Nigeria becomes independent or whether they were in favour of deciding the future of the Northern Cameroons at a later date. The plebiscite was held under the supervision of a United Nations Commissioner (H. E. Dr. Djalal Abdoh) and resulted in a substantial vote in favour of the second alternative. Subsequently, by Resolution 1473 (XIV) of the 12th of December, 1959, the General Assembly recommended that a further plebiscite be held in the Northern Cameroons to determine whether the people wish to achieve independence by joining the independent Republic of the Cameroons or by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria. Sir Percy Wyn-Harris has been appointed Plebiscite Administrator for this plebiscite and preparations for it are under way. The General Assembly also recommended in the same resolution that the administration of the Northern Cameroons should be separated from that of Nigeria by the

1st of October, 1960, and that measures should be taken for the further decentralisation of governmental functions and the effective democratisation of the system of local government. A separate report has been submitted on the progress made in this respect.

In Resolution 1352 (XIV) of the 16th of October, 1959, the General Assembly recommended that there should be a plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons to enable the people to determine whether they wish to achieve independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria or by joining the independent Republic of the Cameroons. Mr. Hubert Childs, C.M.G., has been appointed Plebiscite Administrator for this plebiscite. The General Assembly further recommended that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the Government of the Southern Cameroons, should take steps to separate the administration of the Southern Cameroons from that of the Federation of Nigeria not later than the 1st of October, 1960. A separate report has been submitted describing the steps that are being taken to effect this separation.

Elections to the Federal House of Representatives were held throughout Nigeria including the Northern Trust Territory on the 12th of December. In the seven constituencies lying wholly within the Northern Trust Territory four Action Group and three Northern People's Congress candidates were returned. In February, 1959, a Motion was passed in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly praying that the Federal elections should be postponed until after the plebiscite. The Governor-General acceded to this prayer and accordingly no Federal elections took place in the Southern Cameroons, which in consequence is no longer represented in the House of Representatives.

In recent months, three new political parties have emerged in the Trust Territory, one in the Northern Trust Territory, and two in the Southern Cameroons. The Northern Kamerun Democratic Party advocates the union of the Northern and Southern Cameroons and eventual union with the Republic of the Cameroons. The Kamerun United Party and the Cameroons Commoners Congress do not wish the Southern Cameroons to unite with either Nigeria or the Cameroons Republic and advocate independence for the Southern Cameroons by itself.

There have been no disturbances or major breaches of the peace. In December, 1959, in view of the disturbed conditions in certain areas of the Cameroons Republic adjacent to the Southern Cameroons border, 100 police and two battalions of the Queens Own Nigeria Regiment were placed along the border. The function of the military is confined to patrolling and they have no special powers of arrest or search. These measures have done much to reassure the inhabitants of the border areas who were becoming increasingly disquieted by the activities of terrorists in the immediately adjacent areas.

Negotiations have recently been concluded between the Southern Cameroons Government, the Federal Government and the Colonial Development Corporation as a result of which the Colonial Development Corporation has accepted the invitation of the Southern Cameroons Government to participate in the financing and management of the Cameroons Development Corporation. Under this agreement the Colonial Development Corporation will invest up to £3,000,000 in the Cameroons Development Corporation and will further assist by the provision of expert managerial and technical advice.

Mr. V. E. Mukete has been appointed Chairman of the Cameroons Development Corporation Board, the first Cameroonian to hold that office.

The Co-operative Movement has continued to grow in strength throughout the Territory. In the Southern Cameroons the number of registered societies increased during 1959 from 147 to 195 and membership from 13,000 to 20,000 with a turnover of £2,150,000. In December, 1959, the buildings of the Central Co-operative Finance and Saving Society Limited (in effect a Co-operative Bank) were completed and formally opened for business under the management of a Cameroonian. The Society's working capital is £136,500, of which £50,000 was advanced as an interest-free deposit by the Southern Cameroons Development Agency and the rest was made up of subscriptions and deposits by co-operative societies. In the Northern part of the Territory, the number of Societies has increased to 20 with a membership of 1,642.

In the Southern Cameroons the campaign against "Smokiness" has been markedly successful and all cocoa exported in 1959 was free of this taint. Coffee growing continues to expand, especially in the Mambilla area where 50,000 seedlings were made available for planting. The area was visited by a team of three specialist officers who have made recommendations for further development.

A bird control unit has been established in the grain growing areas of the Northern part of the Trust Territory where extensive damage to crops is caused by the quelea bird. Some 60,000,000 of these birds were destroyed at a cost of £52,500.

A pilot scheme for the transport of meat in refrigerated vans from the Bamenda grasslands to the coast was inaugurated in 1959 and a number of these runs have been successfully made. The scheme has been assisted by a meat transportation expert made available by the Food and Agricultural Organization. A report submitted by the expert, indicating that the pilot scheme could be expanded into a commercial proposition, is now being examined.

The exploration of the field of artesian water in Dikwa Division of the Northern Trust Territory has continued most successfully. Eleven boreholes have been drilled and free flows of up to 11,000 gallons an hour have been recorded. The drilling programme now being carried out will have an important effect on the pastoral and economic life of this arid area. A distribution system from an artesian well has been installed in Dikwa town. Throughout the Northern Cameroons 39 well sinking crews have now completed 132 cement lined wells. In the South, the Nkambe scheme has been completed and work has started on the installation of pipe-borne water supplies at Mamfe and Wum.

The main effort has again been concentrated on the country's basic road communications. Principal developments were:

- (i) the Uba-Bama road was completed to Pulka and 15 miles of the road from Maiduguri to Bama finished;
- (ii) the Jada-Sugu section of trunk road A4 has made good progress and the Jamatari-Serti section has been completed;
- (iii) the Donga-Abong road, the Beli-Serti road and the Mubi-Burha road have all been completed to all-season standard;
- (iv) a further 17 miles of the Kumba-Mamfe road were reconstructed;

- (v) reconstruction of the Kumba-Tombel road has been completed and tarring will begin when the rains permit;
- (vi) 20 miles of the Kumba-Mbonge road have been reconstructed to all-season standards.

Airstrips for light aircraft have been completed at Bali and We in the Southern Cameroons and at Baissa in the Benue area of the Northern Cameroons. These airstrips have proved valuable in giving rapid access to the remoter areas.

The installation of the V.H.F. telephone system has proceeded in the Southern Cameroons and it is now possible to make trunk calls from Buea to Lagos. Post Offices are now operating at Bama and Mubi in the Northern Cameroons and telegraph services are available from Bama to Maiduguri and from Mubi to Yola.

In the medical field the following were the main developments:

- (i) The 60-bed hospitals at Bama and Ganye are nearing completion and are expected to be open by the end of 1960.
- (ii) 42 new leprosy clinics were opened in the Northern Cameroons making a total of 65.
- (iii) During 1959, five more Native Authority maternity homes were opened.
- (iv) The W.H.O. medical field unit completed its initial treatment survey in July, 1959, and it is anticipated that the entire campaign against yaws in the Southern Cameroons will be over by the end of 1960 or early 1961.

With regard to education:

- (i) 93 new primary schools have been opened in the Southern Cameroons and 16 in the North.
- (ii) In 1959 a post School Certificate class was opened at Sasse College, leading at the end of two years to the Higher School Certificate. Courses are given in both Arts and Science.
- (iii) Mr. S. N. Bhadriah, an expert on adult education provided by U.N.E.S.C.O., completed an Adult Literacy Survey of the Southern Cameroons. His report has recently been received and is now being studied.
- (iv) Teaching at both the Bazza and Mubi Teacher Training Colleges is now entirely in English, and a "bridge course" has been started at the latter to convert vernacular teachers into Grade III teachers capable of teaching in English.

Report for the Year 1959 to the United Nations on the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration

PART I

Introductory Descriptive Section

General description of the Territory

Q. 1 See paragraphs 1-6 of the 1958 Report. The divisional headquarters at Bama lies within the Territory (paragraph 5 refers). An officer is no longer stationed at Bamenda (paragraph 6 refers).

2. Between the 23rd of January and the second week in February there was a major eruption of Mount Cameroon. At one stage it seemed that the lava flow from a crater, which was at a height of 7,000 feet, would cut the Victoria to Kumba road but by great good fortune it stopped a mile short. There was no loss of life and the damage to crops and property was negligible.

Ethnic structure

Q. 2 3. See paragraphs 7-10 of the 1958 Report. In paragraph 7, Southern Cameroons, Kumba Division, "Ngole-Batanga" should read "Ngolo-Batanga". The original population of Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions migrated from the north-east of the territory (paragraph 8(iv) refers). In paragraph 8(v), "ultimately" should read "culturally". In paragraph 10, "Jukum" should read "Jukun"; Hausa is generally understood in the larger centres of population in the North.

Religion and social customs

4. See paragraphs 11-14 of the 1958 Report.

Movement of population and their consequences

Q. 3 5. See paragraphs 15-21 of the 1958 Report. The labour force described in paragraph 17 now totals 26,650 in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions: C.D.C. Labour Force 17,500, Elders and Fyffes 1,300, Pamol Ltd. 3,250, Co-operative Society 800, Timber Companies (of which there are now four) 3,000, Cadbury and Fry and Development Agency 800. In the Bamenda area the labour force has increased to 660: 450 on the Ndu Tea Estate and 210 on the Santa Coffee Estate. The influx of French Cameroonians continues (see paragraph 18). The number of Fulani cattle has increased, particularly in Ndoro and eastern Tigon (paragraph 21 refers).

6. Attracted by the better pastures and by the comparative freedom of the Southern Cameroons from some of the more virulent cattle diseases, the movement of graziers with their cattle from the Northern Region to the grasslands of Wum and Nkambe mentioned in paragraph 16 of the 1958 Report continued to increase during the first half of the year. On the advice of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, the entry of cattle from the Benue area was then prohibited in the interest of rinderpest control, but not before the influx had contributed to some deterioration in the relationship between farmers and graziers. The Southern Cameroons authorities have sought assistance from the United Nations Technical Assistance Bureau for a comprehensive soil and land use survey of the territory.

History

Q. 4 7. See paragraphs 22–45 of the 1958 Report.

8. From March to May, registration for the Federal General Elections was carried out throughout the Northern Cameroons in common with the rest of Nigeria. Ninety-one per cent of those entitled to register did so. Representatives from the Northern Cameroons joined in the celebrations held in May to mark the achievement of self-government by the Northern Region on the 15th March. The plebiscite took place on the 7th November, when a majority of the inhabitants of the Territory voted to delay a decision as to their future until a later date. On the 12th December the Federal Elections took place and eight members were elected from the Northern Cameroons for the Federal House of Representatives. On the 17th December the Northern Region Government appointed a Commission of Enquiry to recommend reforms of local government within the Northern Cameroons.

9. Since May, the Southern Cameroons Executive Council has had an unofficial majority; it consists of the Commissioner as President, the Premier and six Ministers and three *ex officio* members (the Deputy Commissioner, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary).

10. At the end of the year, the United Nations recommended that plebiscites be held in both the Northern and Southern Cameroons not later than March, 1961. The plebiscites will be separate but the choices in each case will be between joining the Federation of Nigeria and joining the independent Republic of the Cameroons. The United Nations resolutions in each case have specified that the Trust Territory should be separated from the Federation of Nigeria and that separation should be completed not later than the 1st October, 1960, when the Federation of Nigeria becomes independent.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

Basis of administration

Q. 5 11. See paragraph 46 of the 1958 Report.

Status of the inhabitants

Q. 6 & 7 12. See paragraph 47 of the 1958 Report.

Status of immigrants

13. See paragraph 48 of the 1958 Report.

PART III

International and Regional Organisations

Co-operation with the United Nations and Specialised Agencies

Q. 8 & 9 14. See paragraph 49 of the 1958 Report.

15. The Federation of Nigeria was represented at the Second Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, held in Tangier in January, 1960. The Nigerian delegation consisted of two Federal Ministers and officials of the Federal and Regional Governments. The Government of the Southern Cameroons was unable to accept the invitation to nominate a delegate.

16. The report by the U.N.E.S.C.O. expert on Adult Literacy (see paragraph 54 of the 1958 Report) is now being studied by the Southern Cameroons authorities.

17. A visit was received by the Southern Cameroons from an expert on Animal Production and Disease Control from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. At the end of the year the report was still expected.

Co-operation with other international bodies

18. The headquarters of the C.C.T.A. (see paragraph 56 of the 1958 Report) have been transferred to Lagos.

19. Mr. Sheldon Cole, of the International Co-operation Administration of the United States of America, remained in the Southern Cameroons, running a manual training course for teachers at the Government Teacher Training Centre at Kumba. On his advice, application was made to the I.C.A. for a mobile manual training unit. The application has been approved and the unit is soon expected to arrive.

Co-operation with other West African Territories

Q. 10 20. See paragraphs 58-9 of the 1958 Report.

21. The monthly meetings between the Southern Cameroons Police Department and the French Sureté Générale which were arranged in 1958 continued up to the end of 1959.

22. Good liaison with the French was maintained in the Northern Cameroons. When French African police were murdered in July in the French Cameroons near Ashigashiya, joint patrols were carried out in Dikwa by both administrations and later some of the murderers were apprehended in Gwoza District and handed over to the French Authorities. The Lamido of Adamawa met the Lamido of Banyo on the Mambilla Plateau in March.

23. Customs Preventive Stations are established on all roads crossing the Anglo-French boundary, at both ports and at certain places where recognised trade routes cross the boundary. These stations are at:

Bangola
Baligansin
Santa
Nkut
Mbonzie

Edib Njok
Mungo Beach
Bombe
Mpundu
Modeka

The first three stations are the charge of a Collector stationed in Bamenda and the remainder except for Modeka are in the charge of a Collector stationed at Kumba.

Association with neighbouring territories

Q. 11 24. See paragraph 63 of the 1958 Report.

PART IV

Internal Peace and Security: Maintenance of Law and Order

Police strength and dispositions

Q. 12 25. The Nigeria Police Force is available to enforce law and order in the Territory. The use and operational control of the Force is vested in the Inspector-General of Police. Details of the Nigerian Police in the Cameroons are shown in the tables on pages 10 and 11.

26. The 1959-60 authorised total establishment of the Nigeria Police stationed in the Southern Cameroons was 448. The Force is commanded at Buea by an Assistant Commissioner of Police, who is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police in Lagos. In the day-to-day disposition and operational control of the Police, the Assistant Commissioner carries out the requirements of the Southern Cameroons Government subject to the overriding authority of the High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons.

27. Responsibility for keeping law and order in the Northern Cameroons is very largely shouldered by the Police of Adamawa, Dikwa, and Wukari Native Authorities. Members of these Forces serving in Trust Territory consist of one Chief of Police, 6 Sergeants, 20 Corporals and 194 Constables, a total of 221.

28. There are two Nigeria Police detachments in the Northern Cameroons, at Gwoza and Mubi, under the command of the Assistant Superintendents of Police, Maiduguri and Yola, respectively, who are responsible to the Commissioner of Police, Kaduna.

29. On the 31st December, the following officers of Southern Cameroons origin were serving elsewhere in the Federation:

5 Superior Police Officers (in the Northern Region).

11 Inspectors (5 in the Northern Region, 1 each in the Western and Eastern Regions and 4 in the Lagos Police Area).

46 Rank and file (8 at Force Headquarters, 13 in the Northern Region, 4 in the Eastern Region and 21 in the Lagos Police Area).

4 Recruits (at Force Headquarters).

30. Ten constables from the Northern Cameroons were serving in the Northern Region.

31. The approximate cost of the Police in 1959 was:

Northern Cameroons	.	.	Nigeria Police, £5,200.
			Native Authority Police, £14,650.*
Southern Cameroons	.	.	£127,600.

* The figure given in the 1958 Report was an error.

Tribal Composition

32. The tribal composition of the Nigeria Police serving in the
Q. 12 Cameroons is shown as at the 31st December, 1959. Of Superior Police Officers in the Southern Cameroons, 2 were Cameroonian (from Bali) and 5 Nigerian (1 Ibo, 2 Yoruba, 2 Eastern Ijaw), 10 Inspectors were Cameroonians (3 Bali, 1 Bansa, 1 Widekum, 1 Ndop, 2 Ranyang, 1 Bamum and 1 Yaunde) and 4 Nigerian (1 Ibibio and 3 Yoruba).

The breakdown in the Northern Cameroons (Gwoza and Mubi) was as follows: 2 Fulani, 1 Bagarmi, 6 Hausa, 2 Igala, 2 Kanuri, 1 Idoma, 3 Tiv, 1 Nupe, 2 Bura, 1 Birom, 1 Zabarma, 1 Kaban, 4 other tribes, 2 non-Nigerian.

The tribal composition of the other Southern Cameroonians was as follows:

Southern Cameroons—General	108
Bamenda—Bali	84
Bamenda—Bafut	18
Bamenda—Bikom	23
Bamenda—Bansa	23
Bamenda—Widikum	16
Bamenda—Ndop	19
Bamenda—Nsungli	9
Victoria—Bakweri	17
Victoria—Balong	2
Kumba—Bakossi	14
Kumba—Bafaw	1
Mamfe—Bangwa	12
Mamfe—Banyang	26
Cameroons Republic—General	9
Cameroons Republic—Bamum	2
Cameroons Republic—Yaounde	9
Cameroons Republic—Bangante	7
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The following non-Cameroonian rank and file were serving in the Southern Cameroons: 5 Ibo, 8 Yoruba, 1 Effik, 3 Binis, 3 Urhobo, 2 Eastern and 1 Western Ijaw, 2 Ibibio and 4 Ekois.

Recruitment

33. See paragraph 72 of the 1958 Report.

Conditions of service

34. See paragraphs 73–80 of the 1958 Report. With effect from the 1st September, salary scales were revised to the following:

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Second Class Constable	144	153	159			
First Class Constable	165	174	180	186		
Lance-Corporal	198	207	216			
Corporal	231	240	249	258		
Sergeant	267	279	291	303		
Sergeant-Major	318	333	348	363		
Sub-Inspector	318	333	348	363	381	396
Inspector, Grade II	450	468	489	510	534	
Inspector, Grade I	552	582	617	642	666	690
Chief Inspector	726	762	792	828		

Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent:

Scale B: £690 × 36-762/864 × 36-936 × 42-1,020/

£1,068 × 48-1,260/

£1,314 × 54-1,584.

Senior Superintendent: £1,860.

Assistant Commissioner: £2,292.

35. Members of the Inspectorate, who show the qualities required of a Senior Police Officer and are recommended by the Inspector-General, are interviewed by the Police Service Commission with a view to their promotion to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

36. The rifle the police are trained to use is the .303 S.M.L.E. rifle. (Paragraph 78 of the 1958 Report refers.)

37. The amount of leave granted annually is as follows:

	<i>Leave per annum</i>
Constables, L/Corporals, Corporals on minimum basic salary (£231)	15 days
Corporals on salary above £231, Sergeants, Sergeants-Major and Sub-Inspectors	30 days
Inspectors, Grade II and above	45 days

38. No disturbance allowance to cover incidental expenses on transfer is paid to rank and file. (The reference to this in paragraph 80 of the 1958 Report was an error.)

39. For Native Authority Police in the Northern Cameroons, uniforms, and in some cases quarters, are provided free and salaries are according to the following scales:

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Grade P.B.	276	288	300	315	330	345
Grade P.D.	148	207	216	225		
Grade P.E.	171	180	189			
Grade P.G.	144	150	156	162		
Grade P.H.	102	108	114			
Grade P.J.	84	90	96			
Grade P.K.	66	72	78			
Grade P.L.	42	45	48	54	60	

The Chief of Police Adamawa is grade P.B. and that of Dikwa P.D.

Building

40. Eight new quarters for rank and file were completed at Bamenda.

Disturbances during the year

41. The incidence of terrorism in the Cameroons Republic (formerly
Q. 13 French Cameroons) has necessitated the reinforcement of police in the Southern Cameroons in order to prevent, where possible, the incursion of terrorists and to apprehend such as have entered with the object of evading justice in the Cameroons Republic or operating from Southern Cameroons bases into the Cameroons Republic or propagating support for the terrorist movement. A number of known terrorists have been arrested and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance. No incidents of violence attributable to the terrorist organisation have occurred in the Southern Cameroons but there have been threats of victimisation against law-abiding persons who have refused to co-operate with the terrorists.

42. The A.N.L.U. (see paragraph 85 of the 1958 Report), which consists of women of the Kom tribe, continues to adopt an aggressive attitude towards the collection of taxes and agricultural reform and has on several occasions resorted to violence. The arrest and conviction of many rioters has resulted in the restoration of order but the society continues to exert an unsettling influence in Bamenda Province.

43. Minor disturbances in Gwoza District of Dikwa Emirate resulted in 12 deaths: these had no political significance and arose out of petty quarrels picked at beer parties. There was, however, a small disturbance of a political character in the same Emirate on the 11th November, when a village head who thought that the plebiscite result meant the end of Dikwa Native Authority's rule in Trust Territory rode into the District Headquarters at Gulumba with some 50 horsemen to mark the event. The disorderly behaviour of his followers led to a fracas in which 3 persons were killed. All these disturbances were dealt with promptly and the offenders punished by the Emir of Dikwa's Court. In Adamawa Province 3 persons were killed in an affray between the inhabitants of frontier villages in Chubunawa District and the French Cameroons. Here again the cause of the trouble was of no political significance.

THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE
STRENGTH MAINTAINED IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Cameroons
Superintendent of Police, Buea
Superintendent of Police, Victoria
Superintendent of Police, Bamenda
3 Assistant Superintendents of Police, Special Branch, Southern Cameroons
2 Assistant Superintendents of Police, Victoria
2 Assistant Superintendents of Police, Kumba
Vehicle Inspection Officer, Mamfe
Vehicle Inspection Officer, Victoria

<i>Victoria Detachment</i>	<i>Tiko Detachment</i>	<i>Buea H.Q.</i>	<i>Kumba Detachment</i>	<i>Buea Detachment</i>	<i>Bamenda Detachment</i>	<i>Mamfe Detachment</i>	<i>Nkambe Detachment</i>	<i>Wum Detachment</i>	<i>Tombel Detachment</i>
1 Inspector Grade II	1 Inspector Grade II	1 Inspector Grade I and 1 Grade II	1 Sub-Inspector	1 Sub-Inspector	2 Sub-Inspectors	1 Sub-Inspector			1 Sub-Inspector
1 Sub-Inspector		3 Sub-Inspectors							
1 Sergeant-Major									
3 Sergeants	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant	2 Sergeants	2 Sergeants	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant	
9 Corporals		9 Corporals	3 Corporals	4 Corporals	5 Corporals	2 Corporals			1 Corporal
6 Lance-Corporals	4 Lance-Corporals	5 Lance-Corporals	1 Lance-Corporal	8 Lance-Corporals	11 Lance-Corporals	3 Lance-Corporals	1 Lance-Corporal		1 Lance-Corporal
72 Other Ranks	42 Other Ranks	39 Other Ranks	34 Other Ranks	36 Other Ranks	56 Other Ranks	28 Other Ranks	10 Other Ranks	7 Other Ranks	13 Other Ranks

**THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE
STRENGTH MAINTAINED IN THE NORTHERN CAMEROONS**

<i>Grade or Status</i>	<i>No. of Officers</i>	
	<i>Gwoza</i>	<i>Mubi</i>
Sergeant	1	1
Corporal	2	1
Lance Corporal	3	6
1st Class Constable	2	2
2nd Class Constable	8	3
3rd Class Constable		
	16	13

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The Constitution

Q. 14 44. See paragraphs 88–91 of the 1958 Report. Further Orders in
Q. 16 Council were made in 1959 which provided, *inter alia*, for the establish-
ment of an upper Federal Legislative House styled the Senate. The
Federal Legislature thus consists of the Governor-General and two Legislative
Houses which are styled respectively the Senate and the House of Representa-
tives. The members of the House of Representatives are elected by popular
vote in elections separate from those for the Legislative Houses of each of the
Regions and of the Southern Cameroons. The majority of Senators are chosen
by Regional Legislatures.

Policy of the Administering Authority

45. See paragraph 92 of the 1958 Report.

Relationship with the Administering Authority

Q. 15 46. See paragraph 93 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 2. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

(a) The Administration

Executive powers

Q. 17, 47. See paragraphs 94–97 of the 1958 Report.
18 & 20

The Federal Government

48. See paragraphs 98–101 of the 1958 Report. Members of the Council of
Ministers are now appointed from among the members of the Senate or the
House of Representatives. The Governor-General's reserved legislative and
executive powers were not used in 1959. Mr. Mukete ceased to be a Federal
Minister at the end of 1959 on the dissolution of the House of Representatives.

The Northern Region Government

49. The Executive Council of the Northern Region consists of the following
members:

- (a) The Premier, as President, since the 15th March, 1959, the date the
Region attained self-government.
- (b) One *ex officio* member, the Attorney-General of the Region.
- (c) Not less than fourteen members appointed from the Northern House
of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. One of these is styled
Premier of the Region and the remaining nineteen are appointed by
the Governor on the recommendation of the Premier.

50. By Royal Instructions the Governor of the Northern Region need not consult with the Executive Council in regard to certain of the powers conferred upon him, and in addition he is empowered to act contrary to the advice of the Executive Council where he is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the interest of the peace, order and good government of such part of the Cameroons as is comprised in the Northern Region.

51. The Northern Cameroons continued to be represented on the Executive Council by two members, Malam Abba Habib, now Minister of Trade and Industry, who was born in Dikwa Emirate and was appointed the first Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs, and Malam Abdullahi Dan Buram Jada, who was born in Adamawa Trust Territory and has been Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs since the 1st September, 1957. (Paragraph 104 of the 1958 Report refers.)

52. The membership of the Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons (see paragraphs 104-5 of the 1958 Report) was the same as in the previous year. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year, in April and August.

The Commissioner of the Cameroons

53. See paragraph 107 of the 1958 Report.

The Southern Cameroons Government

54. See paragraphs 108-112 of the 1958 Report. The Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons consists of:

- (a) the Commissioner of the Cameroons who is President;
- (b) not less than five nor more than eight members, of whom one is the Premier, who are appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons from among the members of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons; and
- (c) three *ex officio* members, namely the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary.

55. In 1959 the Council was composed as follows:

President

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

Ex Officio

Mr. M. N. H. Milne—Deputy Commissioner for the Cameroons.

Mr. J. Harvey Robson—Attorney-General.

Mr. A. D. H. Paterson, M.B.E.—Financial Secretary.

Ministers

Mr. J. N. Foncha—Premier and Minister of Local Government Land and Survey;

Mr. M. N. Ndoke—Minister of State;

Mr. P. Kemcha—Minister of Natural Resources;

Mr. A. N. Jua—Minister of Social Services;

Mr. W. N. O. Effiom—Minister of Works and Transport;

Mr. S. T. Muna—Minister of Commerce and Industries;

Mr. J. M. Bokwe—Minister of Co-operatives and Community Development.

56. No House of Chiefs has yet been set up.

The Administrative and Departmental Staff

57. The position is as described in paragraphs 113-6 of the 1958 Report. It would, however, be truer to say that nowadays District Officers generally have from six to twelve years' experience.

58. The Nigeria (Constitution) (Amendment No. 4) Order in Council of 1959 provides for a separate public service for the Southern Cameroons to be established on a date to be fixed by the High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons. Under this Order in Council the power to make appointments to offices (including appointments on promotion and transfer) and to dismiss and to exercise disciplinary control is to be vested in the Commissioner.*

(b) Legislatures

The Federal Legislature

59. Under the Nigeria (Constitution) Orders in Council, 1954-1959,
Q. 19 the Legislature of the Federation consists of the Governor-General (whose assent is required to all bills before they become law) and two Legislative Houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

60. The provisions for a Senate and the constitution of the two Legislative Houses is provided for in the Nigeria (Constitution) (Amendment No. 3) Order in Council, 1959, which came into force on the 24th October of that year, though the provisions relating to the Southern Cameroons have been suspended owing to the postponement of the elections in the Southern Cameroons for the Federal Legislative Houses.

The full membership of the Senate is:

- (a) 48 Senators, of whom 12 are appointed from persons selected by the Legislatures of each Region, and 12 from persons selected by the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons;
- (b) 4 Senators to represent Lagos;
- (c) 4 Senators appointed by the Governor-General, acting in his discretion, by Instrument under the Public Seal; and
- (d) those members of the Council of Ministers who have been appointed as such from among members of the House of Representatives.

61. The full membership of the House of Representatives is 320 elected members.

The Northern Region Legislature

62. See paragraphs 118-120 of the 1958 Report. The Northern House of Chiefs is composed of:

- (a) All first-class Chiefs.
- (b) 63 other Chiefs.
- (c) Those members of the Executive Council of the Northern Region who are members of the Northern House of Assembly.
- (d) An Adviser on Muslim law.

* A separate civil service was established on the 1st February, 1960, and these provisions came into operation on that date.

The Southern Cameroons Legislature

63. The Legislature of the Southern Cameroons consists of the Governor-General, whose assent is required to legislation, and the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons. The members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly in 1959 were:

- (a) the Speaker;
- (b) 3 *ex officio* Members, namely the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary;
- (c) 26 Elected Members;
- (d) not more than 2 Special Members, appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons to represent the interests not otherwise adequately represented.

Powers and Procedure

64. See paragraphs 122-3 of the 1958 Report.

Membership

65. The Cameroonian members of the relevant Legislative Houses in 1959 were as follows:

House of Representatives

- Mr. Victor Mukete (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba), Minister of Research and Information.
- Mr. L. S. Fonka (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda), Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Research and Information.
- Mr. P. Aiyuk (Kamerun National Congress, Mamfe).
- Mr. J. Mboyam (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe).
- Mr. F. Ngale (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria).
- Mr. L. A. Ning (Kamerun National Congress, Wum).
- M. Hayatu Jere (Northern Peoples' Congress, North Dikwa).
- M. Kalia Monguno (Northern Peoples' Congress, Southern Dikwa).
- M. Mormoni Bazza (Northern Peoples' Congress, North Adamawa Trust Territory).
- M. Baba A. Gurum Pawo (Northern Peoples' Congress, South Adamawa Trust Territory).
- M. Ibrahim Usuman (Northern Peoples' Congress, Wukari).

In the elections held in December the following members were returned from the Northern Territory:

- Abba Mallam Terab (Northern Peoples' Congress) Dikwa North.
- M. Kalia Monguno (Northern Peoples' Congress) Dikwa Central.
- M. Musa Gwoza (Action Group) Gwoza.
- M. Umaru Michika Ardo Buba (Action Group) Chubunawa/Madagali.
- M. Ahmadu Maiha (Northern Peoples' Congress) Adamawa, North East.
- Mr. Philip Maken (Action Group) Chamba South.
- Mr. Daniel James (Action Group) Adamawa South.
- M. Tanbul Gaza (Action Group) Wukari.

Northern House of Chiefs

The Emir of Dikwa (elected Deputy President in August 1958).

Northern House of Assembly

No change from 1958.

Southern Cameroons House of Assembly:

Official Members

The Speaker of the House of Assembly—Mr. E. H. Sainsbury.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons—Mr. M. N. H. Milne.

The Attorney-General—Mr. J. H. Robson.

The Financial Secretary—Mr. A. D. H. Paterson, M.B.E.

Elected Members

Mr. J. N. Foncha (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Bamenda Central).

Mr. S. T. Muna (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Bamenda West).

Mr. W. S. Fonyonga (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Bamenda South).

Mr. S. Moffor (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Bamenda Central East).

Mr. J. H. Nganje (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Bamenda East).

Mr. V. T. Lainjo (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda North).

Mr. S. N. Nji (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Wum North).

Mr. A. N. Jua (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Wum East).

Mr. J. M. Boja (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Wum West).

Rev. J. C. Kangsen (Kamerun National Congress, Wum Central).

Rev. S. Ando Seh (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe North).

Mr. D. Nyanganji (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe East).

Mr. S. N. Tamfu (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe Central).

Mr. J. Nsame (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe South).

Mr. W. N. O. Effiom (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Mamfe West).

Mr. S. E. Ncha (Kamerun Peoples' Party, Mamfe North).

Mr. D. M. Frambo (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Mamfe South).

Mr. P. M. Kemcha (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Mamfe East).

Mr. F. N. Ajebe-Sone (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba North East).

Mr. N. N. Mbile (Kamerun Peoples' Party, Kumba North West).

Mr. J. M. Bokwe (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Kumba South East).

Mr. J. M. Nasako (Kamerun Peoples' Party, Kumba South West).

Mr. P. N. Motomby-Woleta (Kamerun Peoples' Party, Victoria South West).

Mr. M. Monono (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Victoria South East).

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria North West).

Mr. M. N. Ndoke (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Victoria North East).

Special Members

Mrs. J. N. Mua.

Mr. H. McCartney (District Manager, U.A.C., Victoria).

66. Elections for the Northern House of Assembly and the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly are held separately from those for the Federal House of Representatives.

67. The remuneration of members of Legislative Houses is as follows:

	£
Members of the House of Representatives	800
Federal Prime Minister	5,000
Federal Minister	3,000
Federal Parliamentary Secretary	1,500
Members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly	660
Premier of the Southern Cameroons	2,500
Minister of State, Southern Cameroons	1,800
Other Ministers of the Southern Cameroons	2,220
Southern Cameroons Parliamentary Secretary	1,200
Member of Northern Regional House of Assembly	800
Premier of the Northern Region	4,000
Northern Region Minister with portfolio	3,000
Northern Region Minister of State	2,500
Northern Region Minister without portfolio	1,650
Northern Region Parliamentary Secretary	1,500

Sessions in 1959

68. The House of Representatives entered its fifth and final session during the year. It held two meetings, the first of which was the Budget Meeting which lasted from the 5th to the 28th February. During the meeting 15 Ordinances were passed including the Petroleum Profits Tax Ordinance which imposes a tax upon profits from the mining of petroleum in Nigeria and provides for the assessment and collection thereof, and the Treasury Bills Ordinance which authorises the borrowing of money for the purposes of the Federation by the issue of Treasury Bills in Nigeria.

69. The House met again from the 5th to the 18th August. This time 27 Ordinances were passed, of which a number were amendments of existing ordinances. There was, however, new legislation on some important subjects. These included the Revolving Loans Fund for Industry Ordinance, the Statutory Corporations (Guarantee of Loans) Ordinance, the Nurses Ordinance, the Produce (Enforcement of Export Standards) Ordinance and the Scientific and Industrial Research Ordinance. Two and a half months after that meeting the House was dissolved on the 1st November by a Proclamation issued by the Governor-General under section 82 of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954.

70. During the year the Northern Regional Legislature met in February, March, August and September and passed eighteen Laws. The following is the list:

- (1) The Northern Region 1959-60 Appropriation Law, 1959.
- (2) The Northern Region 1958-59 Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1959.
- (3) The Northern Region 1958-59 Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1959.
- (4) The Gaskiya Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1959.
- (5) The Pensions (Northern Region—New Officers) (Amendment) Law, 1959.

- (6) The Control and Management of Public Finances (Amendment) Law, 1959.
- (7) The Entertainment Tax Law, 1959.
- (8) The Betting Tax Law, 1959.
- (9) The Provincial Councils Law, 1959.
- (10) The Special Officers (Salaries) (Amendment) Law, 1959.
- (11) The Mallam Said (Deportation and Detention) (Repeal) Law, 1959.
- (12) The Development Corporation (Amendment No. 2) Law, 1959.
- (13) The Control and Management of Public Finances (Amendment No. 2) Law, 1959.
- (14) The Waterworks (Amendment) Law, 1959.
- (15) The Goldsmiths (Amendment) Law, 1959.
- (16) The Northern Region 1957-58 Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1959.
- (17) The Northern Region 1959-60 Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1959.
- (18) The Penal Code Law, 1959.

71. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly met four times during the year, in February, March, May and September. The meeting in February mainly dealt with the future of the territory in the light of the meeting of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations Organisation held in the same month whilst the meeting in March was mainly occupied with the Budget for the territory for the financial year 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960. In May, the House was honoured by the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. The following Laws were passed during the session:

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--|
| S.C. Law | 1/1959 | The Appropriation (1959-60) Law, 1959. |
| | 2/1959 | The Supplementary Appropriation (1958-59) Law, 1959. |
| | 3/1959 | The Forestry (Southern Cameroons) (Amendment) Law, 1959. |
| | 4/1959 | The Finance (Control and Management) (Amendment) Law, 1959. |
| | 5/1959 | The Customary Courts (Amendment) Law, 1959. |
| | 6/1959 | The Southern Cameroons Development Agency (Amendment) Law, 1959. |
| | 7/1959 | The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board (Amendment) Law, 1959. |
| | 8/1959 | The Criminal Code (Age of Consent) (Amendment) Law, 1959. |
| | 9/1959 | The Sea Fisheries Law, 1959. |
| | 10/1959 | The Ministers' Statutory Powers and Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Law, 1959. |

72. As a result of the introduction of the Ministerial system it was decided to hold elections to enlarge the House of Assembly during 1959. The House of Assembly was dissolved on the 23rd December, 1958 and the 24th January 1959 was appointed as the day for the elections. As a result of the elections the Kamerun National Democratic Party gained 14 seats and the Kamerun National Congress/Kamerun Peoples' Party Alliance gained 12 seats. The Leader of the

Kamerun National Democratic Party, Mr. J. N. Foncha, was invited by His Honour the Commissioner of the Cameroons to form a Government and as a result five Ministers, including the Premier, were appointed. In December, 1959 a further two Ministers were appointed together with three Parliamentary Secretaries.

73. For the first time in the history of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly the Commissioner appointed the Speaker to the House, Mr. E. H. Sainsbury.

74. The language used in the three Legislative Houses is English, with Hausa as an alternative in the Northern Legislature. The proceedings are published.

CHAPTER 3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

General Description

Q. 21 75. See paragraphs 133-4 of the 1958 Report.

Southern Cameroons Organisation

76. See paragraphs 135-143 of the 1958 Report.

77. Of the Native Authorities listed in paragraph 134 of the 1958 report, six—Bali, Bamenda Tikari, Bamenda Widekum, Nkambe Divisional, Victoria Divisional and Wum Divisional—have their own treasuries and administrations. The remainder are too small to exist as independent financial units and their funds are administered by Joint Committees to which each Native Authority sends one or more representatives.

Northern Cameroons Organisation

78. See paragraphs 144-9 of the 1958 Report.

Powers of Local Authorities in the Southern Cameroons

79. See paragraphs 150-7 of the 1958 Report.

Bamenda Division

80. Local Government in Bamenda Division is still divided between three statutory Native Authority Councils, Bamenda, Tikari, Bamenda Widekum and Bali, as described in paragraph 158 of the 1958 Report. The control of the Bamenda Widekum Native Authority continues to be vested in a Council which meets quarterly and conducts its business through the committee system. The Bali Council, which represents a relatively small group, conducts its business without any committees. In the Bamenda Tikari Council pending, reorganisation, an appointed Caretaker Committee which meets monthly conducts all business. The position of government officers is indicated in paragraph 158 of the 1958 Report.

81. Reorganisation of existing Native Authorities on the lines of the English Local Government system has already begun and regulations which will lead to the establishment of two new subordinate Native Authorities to replace the existing Bamenda Tikari Native Authority have been approved and will soon become law. The new subordinate Native Authorities are designated the Ndop/Bafut and Nsaw Councils and each one will be more closely integrated than the present large and rather loosely federated Native Authority. Plans

for the reorganisation of the Bali Native Authority Council are in course of preparation and it is expected that elections will be held during the coming year. When these three subordinate Native Authorities have been reorganised, similar reorganisation will be undertaken in the area of the present Bamenda Widekum Native Authority and it is envisaged that all subordinate Native Authorities will be embodied in a Bamenda Divisional Native Authority. In practice, the Divisional Native Authority will be regarded as a County Council and the subordinate Native Authorities as District Councils and powers will be granted to each council according to accepted Local Government practice. In the light of the experience of this system in operation, it is probable that Local Councils will be established within the County and District framework.

82. The financial position of the Native Authorities is described in paragraph 160 of the 1958 Report. Increased costs, including salary and wage increases paid to staff, have made it necessary for the Native Authorities to increase the rate of General tax in all areas and it may become necessary to increase the basic Schedule II rate of taxation from 4½d. in the pound to a slightly higher figure in order to avoid the possibility of the poorer members of the community contributing an unduly high proportion of tax compared with the more affluent. Tax assessment and collection continue to operate in a reasonably efficient manner.

83. Throughout the Division prosperity is still increasing, although the drop in the price paid to coffee farmers for their produce is causing a good deal of concern. However, the fact that more and more improved and relatively expensive buildings are being erected in all villages and especially in the Urban Area of Bamenda, is evidence that the standard of living is rising. Fifty miles of road have been built by community effort during the past year, and one such road has opened up a vast untouched area which is suitable for intensive agricultural development. So far as possible the Native Authorities continue to concentrate their maximum efforts on the development of services; during the past year five new maternity homes have been built.

84. The Mengen Mbo people appear to have become more receptive to the plans which were made for establishing a model village. Native Authority surveyors are engaged at present in laying out this village on the ground and as soon as this work has been completed, the available funds will be spent in the most effective way in consultation with the villagers.

Wum Division

85. See paragraphs 162-3 of the 1958 Report.

Nkambe Division

86. The Nkambe Local Government system, as indicated in paragraph 164 of the 1958 Report, is built on a Divisional Council and six Subordinate Councils—the Wimbu, Mbaw, Kaka, Mfumte, Misaje and Mbembe Councils. The Nkambe Divisional Council has outrun its term of office and its business is conducted by the Finance and General Purposes Committee, which acts as a Caretaker Council. Elections to the six Subordinate Councils and thence to the Divisional Council are expected to take place early in 1960. In the Subordinate Councils, three types of members are to be elected—traditional members from amongst the chiefs, ordinary members from amongst the people and special

members from amongst the Fulani, Aku and Hausawa. Election to the Divisional Council follows the same pattern, members being elected from the Subordinate Councils.

87. Comparative tax rates are as under:

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
14/-	16/-	20/-	20/-	25/-

88. The outstanding feature in the development of the Division is the keenness with which the people tackle road programmes. Three of the six Subordinate Councils are well provided with roads, built by community effort with local government assistance in bridges, culverts and on difficult sections. Road development is now directed towards giving the Kaka, Mfumte and Mbembe people a good road system. £3,500 has been voted for 1959-60 bridges and culverts on these roads, and £4,100 for maintenance of existing roads. The Divisional Council also runs a Hospital jointly with the Roman Catholic Mission who staff and run it. To this end, the Divisional Council votes £1,500 annually to the Mission. A Joint Hospital Board of Local Government and Mission representatives is the executive of the Hospital. In education, the Divisional Council voted £2,800 as education subsidy. All children in the Junior Primary School pay only 7/- as school fees instead of £1, the Council meeting the rest. Just under half the revenue of the Division accrues from Jangali Tax. 66,000 cattle graze in the Division and £16,500 revenue is gained thereby at the current Jangali Tax of 5/- per head of cattle. The Council employs Veterinary Assistants and free inoculation is given. Cattle crushes are built each year.

89. No remunerative cash crops are grown. Coffee is grown on a small scale, and few Co-operative Societies exist. The Ndu Tea Estate remains the only large employer in the Division, and thanks to it Ndu youths no longer need to migrate to the plantations in search of work. Markets develop all over the Division, and individual wealth increases slowly, but it is feared that the increasing demand for education, medical services and road development will force tax rates upwards and that these tax rates may place too great a strain on the taxpayer, whose individual wealth is not consonant with the increase in wages and services.

Mamfe Division

90. See paragraphs 167-8 of the 1958 Report. Native Authorities have been displaced by Councils. Rules either passed or about to be passed include Slaughter Rules, Market Rules and Maternity Fees Rules. The reorganisation of Councils is now under active consideration.

91. Tax rates remain as in paragraph 169 of the 1958 Report, but the number of Schedule II payers has decreased to 3,523.

Kumba Division

92. 1959 saw the quorum of the Divisional Joint Committee (see paragraph 170 of the 1958 Report) raised to eleven. Of the remaining two Native Authorities not represented, the position at the end of the year was that that of Bafaw/Balong settled its differences and was awaiting elections while the composition of the Kumba Town Council was agreed finally—based on arbitrary representation, with the combined minority groups of 'natives' (being persons who either themselves or whose fathers were born in Kumba Division) being allocated sixteen out of thirty elected seats.

93. With a single set of estimates, control over all Native Authority staff and the District Officer sitting as adviser, the Divisional Joint Committee continued to meet once every three months, to act as the Executive body and to function with remarkable ability despite considerable handicaps: no close contact with the people, no Committee system, generally little or no direct co-operation with or activity by the Native Authorities and widely diversified responsibilities and economic circumstances within the Division.

94. Proposals for a Native Authority reform were finalised, with the intention of their being implemented before the beginning of the 1960/61 financial year. Based on the English Local Government system there would be a Divisional Council, four District Councils and the Kumba Town Council, all legally constituted as Native Authorities, and the last two being 'subordinate' but with widely delegated powers. The existing Native Authorities would be relegated to the position of Local Councils and function mainly as electoral colleges, with direct representation to both the District and Divisional Councils. All District Councils would have their own treasuries.

95. The financial position of the Division remained sound.

Victoria Division

96. The reorganisation in 1958 into a two-tier system of local government is described in paragraphs 172-3 of the 1958 Report. The term of office in the Subordinate Councils is three years. The Victoria Divisional Council met for the first time in October, 1958, with the District Officer as Chairman. It was later found that this was not a very satisfactory arrangement and the District Officer gave way early in the year under review to a Chairman elected from among the members of the Council. The District Officer now sits as adviser to the Council. Two members of the traditional ruling elements were appointed President and Vice-President of the Divisional Council by the Commissioner of the Cameroons but the President, Chief J. Manga Williams, died on 14th April and a successor has not yet been appointed. On the whole it may be said that the re-formed Councils are working very well. This is particularly so in the case of the Divisional Council.

97. The tax rates remained unchanged (see paragraph 174 of the 1958 Report). The taxation of women wage-earners in the Division was considered but a decision was deferred until April, 1960. The tax organisation is increasing in efficiency and the number who successfully evade tax is now negligible. Attention is being given to improving the system of assessment: there is reason to believe that the more wealthy may be under-assessed while poorer persons may be over-assessed.

Powers of Local Authorities in the Northern Cameroons

98. See paragraphs 175-7 of the 1958 Report.

Adamawa Emirate

99. The full establishment of the Adamawa Native Authority consisted at the beginning of the year of the Lamido of Adamawa, three traditional Fulani title-holders, three traditional non-Fulani title-holders, six administrative councillors, six elected councillors, and two nominated members; of these there were vacancies for one Fulani title-holder and one nominated member. During the

year one member who had been both a traditional Fulani title-holder and an administrative councillor became a full-time administrative councillor and the District Head, Zumo, was appointed in his place to the vacancy of a Fulani title-holder. Also during the year electoral regulations were approved whereby the number of elected councillors was to be increased from six to eight, and provision was made for these elections to be by secret ballot. It was decided not to hold elections to the Native Authority Council during 1959 because of the Federal Elections.

100. Arising out of a suggestion made by the 1958 United Nations Visiting Mission, a committee was appointed by the Adamawa Native Authority to consider whether there could be a greater decentralisation of local government in the Emirate and a greater participation by the people in it. As a result of this inquiry a number of reforms were approved in September, but the result of the plebiscite led the Northern Region Government to decide that these reforms were not sufficiently far-reaching and, as has been mentioned a Commission of Inquiry was appointed to make recommendations on the establishment of new Native Authority areas.

Dikwa Emirate

101. See paragraphs 183-6 of the 1958 Report. One member of the Dikwa Native Authority, Galadima Mohammadu Boyi, M.B.E., was removed from the Native Authority Council after he had been convicted and sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment for harbouring a cattle thief and accepting bribes from him.

Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu Area—Wukari Division

102. Work has gone ahead to make the United Hills Subordinate Native Authority a fully functioning body and during the year electoral regulations were approved and elections were held whereby twenty-two persons were elected to the Native Authority Council. In addition to these elected members the Council has sixteen minor Chiefs as *ex officio* members and one nominated member to represent the interests of the Fulani community. This newly established Native Authority will have two choices to make: the site of the headquarters town and the President. At present the Presidency is held in rotation, each of the sixteen Chiefs sitting as President at two consecutive meetings. When the Native Authority has had time to settle down it is hoped that a leader acceptable to all may emerge who can be appointed permanent President.

CHAPTER 4. CIVIL SERVICE

Q. 22 103. Paragraphs 188-192 of the 1958 Report describe the position.

104. In Southern Cameroons Government Departments, there are now 69 Cameroonian senior staff out of a total of 310, and 727 Cameroonian junior established staff out of a total of 1380.

CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE

The Federation

Q. 23 105. See paragraph 193-200 of the 1958 Report.

106. The qualifications for voters to the House of Representatives are laid down in the Elections (House of Representatives) Regulations, 1958 and provide briefly, that every person shall be entitled to be registered in the constituency

where he is ordinarily resident, who on the qualifying date, is over 21 years of age. In the case of the Northern Region, and therefore the Northern Cameroons, however, only males are so entitled. For the purpose of the Federal Elections the Southern Cameroons was divided into eight constituencies, there being three in Bamenda division and the remaining five divisions each comprising one constituency.

107. A motion was passed in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly in March, 1959, which asked the High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons to suspend registration for the Federal Elections. His Excellency the Governor-General gave his consent and registration did not proceed. Elections to the House of Representatives took place on 12th December, 1959 in all parts of the Federation, except the Southern Cameroons.

Northern Cameroons

108. The franchise qualifications are set out in paragraph 202 of the 1958 Report; voters must be ordinarily resident in Nigeria. Both the plebiscite and the Federal Elections were carried out by direct election by secret ballot.

CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Q. 24 109. See paragraphs 203-5 of the 1958 Report.

110. In the Northern Cameroons political activity has been greatly increased as a consequence of the Plebiscite and the Federal Elections. Prior to the plebiscite, a new party called the Northern Kamerun Democratic Party made its appearance. Its membership is drawn largely from the family and supporters of the formerly semi-independent Fulani hierarchy at Madagali and Michika in Northern Adamawa but it also campaigned in Gwoza and Southern Adamawa. It supports union with the Southern Cameroons and eventually with the French Cameroons and is in touch with Mr. Foncha's Kamerun National Democratic Party. It did not nominate any candidate for the Federal Elections. In the Plebiscite the N.K.D.P. campaigned for the second alternative viz. to decide the future of the Northern Cameroons at a later date, in alliance with the United Middle Belt Congress/Action Group Alliance, the Northern Elements Progressive Union and the Bornu Youth Movement/Action Group Alliance. None of these latter parties advocates the separation of the Territory from Nigeria after independence.

111. The Northern Peoples' Congress campaigned for the first alternative viz. to be part of the Northern Region when the Federation became independent. In the subsequent Federal Elections it won the constituencies of Dikwa Central and Adamawa North East which had voted for the second choice in the plebiscite.

112. In 1959 as a result of the general election in the Southern Cameroons the Kamerun National Democratic Party became the majority party in the House of Assembly. At the end of the year the state of the parties was as follows:

Kamerun National Democratic Party	14 seats
Kamerun National Congress	8 seats
Kamerun People's Party	4 seats

In addition there were two Special Members representing Women's and Commercial interests and three Official Members.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

The Judicial Structure

Q. 25 113. See paragraphs 206–8 of the 1958 Report.

Q. 26

114. During the year, the Southern Cameroons High Court sat four times in Buea, twice in Bamenda and Mamfe. Cases from Kumba, Tiko and Victoria were dealt with during the sittings in Buea.

115. The reform of the legal system in the Northern Region referred to in paragraph 213 of the 1958 Report was brought about by the Penal Code Law, 1959. This was passed by the Regional Legislature in September, 1959, and will come into operation on a date to be appointed by the Governor.

Magistrates' Courts

116. See paragraphs 215–221 of the 1958 Report.

Native Courts, Southern Cameroons

117. See paragraphs 222–9 of the 1958 Report. Although the Customary Courts Law (No. 9 of 1956), referred to in paragraph 222 of the 1958 Report, has not yet been brought into effect, the existing native courts are being re-organised along the lines laid down in the law, in order to facilitate its eventual introduction.

Native Courts, Northern Cameroons

118. See paragraphs 231–7 of the 1958 Report.

Fees and Penalties

Q. 26 119. See paragraphs 238–243 of the 1958 Report. In the Northern Region, fees in the High Court are now governed by the Northern Region High Court (Increase of Fees) Rules, 1959, and in the Magistrates' Courts by the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Region) (Increase of Fees) Rules, 1959.

Q. 27 120. In the exercise of the Prerogative of Mercy the Governor of the Northern Region now consults the Advisory Committee established by section 5 of the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1959, which replaces the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

Q. 28 121. See paragraph 244 of the 1958 Report.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE

Budgetary System in the Southern Cameroons

Q. 29, 122. The recommendations of the Final Report of the Raisman Fiscal 30, 31, 32 Commission (see paragraphs 248–251 of the 1958 Report), have been put into effect, with the exception of the recommendations on income tax which will probably be implemented in 1961. In accordance with the Report's recommendation, the amount of the advance paid by the Federal Government to the Government of the Southern Cameroons in supplement to the Constitutional grants and accrued interest thereon was written off. As indicated in the 1958 Report, the £300,000 working capital advance from the Federal Government to the Southern Cameroons Government was converted into a grant and the outstanding interest due to the Federal Government on the working capital was waived.

123. The budgetary system in the Southern Cameroons is described in paragraphs 245, 259–60 and 262–3 of the 1958 Report. The budget is introduced by the Financial Secretary.

124. For 1959–60 the Development Fund (see paragraph 253 of the 1958 Report) was credited with £16,078 in respect of profits made by the Cameroons Development Corporation. The approved schemes in the development programme are listed in paragraph 255 of the 1958 Report. The cost of Development of Feeder Roads is £986,179 and a new scheme was made for the Economic Survey of the territory.

125. The approved estimates for the financial year ending on 31st March, 1959, provided for an excess of recurrent expenditure over recurrent revenue of £212,385 and capital revenue which exceeded capital expenditure by £1,850. The estimated budget deficit for the year was thus £210,535. In fact, this deficit was turned into a surplus of £270,285. The consolidated Revenue Fund Balance stood at £401,148 at 1st April, 1959. This Balance includes the £300,000 working capital advanced to the territory by the Federal Government in 1954.

126. At the Budget Meeting in March provision was made for estimated revenue of £1,999,035 and estimated expenditure of £1,892,010, which would give a surplus of £107,025. Expenditure on capital account was estimated at £857,895 of which £612,895 was to come from United Kingdom grants in respect of approved Development and Welfare Schemes.

127. The First Supplementary Appropriation Law for the year was passed by the Legislature in September. It provided for recurrent expenditure of £92,890 including £2,305 revotes and capital expenditure of £914,318 of which all but £90,083 was Colonial Development and Welfare expenditure or revotes from the previous year.

128. Native Administration procedure is explained in paragraphs 264–5 of the 1958 Report.

Budgetary System in the Northern Region

129. As stated in paragraph 266 of the 1958 Report, no separate budget is prepared for the Northern Cameroons. With effect from 1st April the revenue allocation arrangements which resulted from the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, were modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Raisman Fiscal Commission appointed by the Nigerian Constitutional Conference in 1957. The recommendations described in paragraph 250 of the 1958 Report apply to the Northern Region, except that the Region receives 40 per cent of the distributable pool (the shares of the other Regions are Western Region 24 per cent, Eastern Region 31 per cent and the Southern Cameroons 5 per cent). In 1959 the Region also received a special grant of £500,000 from the Federal Government to compensate it for an estimated under-allocation of import duties in the past. The Northern Region's Statutory Share of Federal revenue amounted to approximately 70 per cent of the total revenue of the Region during the year; the balance of 30 per cent came from the proceeds of axes, licence fees etc., within the independent control of the Region.

130. The 1959/60 Budget can be summarised as follows:

A. RECURRENT ESTIMATES**(a) Recurrent Revenue Estimates 1959-60**

	£	£ million	Percentage of Total
1. Regional Taxes	1,748,700	1.7	10.8
2. Licences etc.	579,110	.6	3.8
3. Fees	119,690	.1	.6
4. Water Supply Undertakings	66,100	.1	.6
5. Earning and Sales	706,250	.1	4.2
6. Rent of Government Property	191,000	.2	1.3
7. Interest	146,000	.1	.6
8. Reimbursements	906,505	1.0	6.3
9. Miscellaneous	293,580	.3	1.8
10. Statutory Revenues	1,113,210	11.1	70.0
	15,870,705	15.8	100.0

(b) Recurrent Expenditure Estimates, 1959-60

	£	£ millions	Percentage of Total
1. Social Services	5,374,425	5.3	34.2
2. Ministry of Works: Staff, Main- tenance Works and Services	2,285,000	2.3	14.8
3. Miscellaneous	2,167,900	2.2	14.2
4. Natural Resources	2,560,670	2.5	16.1
5. General Administration	2,583,755	2.6	16.8
6. Executive and Legislative	505,410	0.5	3.3
7. Works Extraordinary	71,500	0.1	0.6
	£15,548,655	15.5	100.0

B. CAPITAL ESTIMATES*(a) Capital Revenue Estimates, 1959-60*

	£	£ millions	Percentage of Total
1. Reserves	1,000,000	1.0	11.5
2. Grants	2,207,730	2.2	25.2
3. Loans	5,250,000	5.3	60.8
4. Reimbursements	178,520	0.2	2.3
5. Revenue Account	10	—	—
6. Miscellaneous	25,000	—	0.2
	£8,661,260	8.7	100.0

(b) Capital Expenditure Estimates, 1959-60

	£	£ millions	Percentage of Total
1. Buildings	3,017,250	3.0	34.5
2. Roads	2,707,425	2.7	31.0
3. Other Capital Expenditure	1,479,876	1.5	17.3
4. Water	1,239,580	1.2	13.8
5. Other Public Works	262,471	0.3	3.4
6. Loan Expenditure	10	—	—
	£8,661,260	8.7	100.0

131. The method of preparing the Budget and the Legislature's control over expenditure are described in paragraphs 268-270 of the 1958 Report. An amendment to Section 9 of the Control and Management of Public Finances Law which was passed in August enables the Estimates to be brought before the Legislature by June 1st instead of April 1st. Native Authority procedure is explained in paragraphs 271-2 of the 1958 Report. The District Officer is not given advice and guidance but gives it himself, if it is sought.

Public Debt

Q. 33, 132. The position remains as described in paragraphs 273-5 of the 1958 Report. The Northern Region Government borrowed £1,766,250 as part of an issue of Federation of Nigeria Development Stock in May and arranged a further purchase of securities worth £1 million from the Northern Region Marketing Board during the year.

CHAPTER 2. TAXATION**Direct Taxation**

Q. 35 133. See paragraphs 276-283 of the 1958 Report.

134. The rates of tax paid by the inhabitants of the Northern Cameroons are as follows:

	1958-59	1959-60
Dikwa Emirate from	22s. 0d.-30s. 0d.	23s. 5d.-31s. 6d.
Adamawa Emirate from	29s. 0d.-35s. 0d.	16s. 6d.-35s. 0d.
United Hills Native Authority (Benue Trust Territory)	29s. 0d.-32s. 0d.	29s. 0d.-35s. 0d.

135. The following are the tax rates in the Southern Cameroons Native Authorities:

Division	Native Authority	Rates	
		1958-59	1959-60
Bamenda	Bali	25s.	20s.
	Bamenda Tikari	20s.	20s.
	Bamenda Widekum	20s.	21s.
Kumba	Plantation employees	25s.	25s.
	Others	20s.	20s.
Mamfe	Rates for different parts of the division vary from	23s.-30s.	23s.-30s.
Nkambe		20s.	20s.
Victoria	Plantation employees	36s.	36s.
	Others	30s.	30s.
Wum	All areas	20s.	20s.

136. The administration of the Income Tax Ordinance by the Federal Government and the rates of tax are described in paragraphs 285-7 and 289 of the 1958 Report. The United States of America is now one of the countries with which there are Double Income Tax Conventions.

137. The principal companies operating in the Territory are the same as in 1958.

Indirect Taxation

Q. 36 138. Customs import duties and excise duties (which form the main part of indirect taxation) are set out in the Schedules to the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1958. One of the main changes in import duties in 1959 was on alcoholic liquors (see paragraph 438); another was on tobacco, the duty now being as follows:

1. *Manufactured:*

		£	s.	d.
(a) Cigars	the hundred	1	10	0
(b) Cigarettes	the pound	2	3	6
	or £6 the thousand cigarettes, whichever is the higher			
(c) Other, including snuff	the pound	1	4	0

2. *Unmanufactured, imported for the manufacture of cigarettes by any person licensed to manufacture cigarettes under the provisions of the Customs and Excise Management Ordinance, 1958*

the pound	15	3
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3. *Other unmanufactured tobacco* the pound 15 0

Excise duties on tobacco and beer are as follows:

Cigarettes manufactured in Nigeria.

- (a) Where the weight of one thousand cigarettes does not exceed two pounds . . . 30 per cent of the selling price.
- (b) Where the weight of one thousand cigarettes exceeds two pounds but does not exceed two and one-half pounds . . . 48 per cent of the selling price where the selling price exceeds seventy shillings per thousand, and forty per cent of the selling price in other cases.
- (c) Where the weight of one thousand cigarettes exceeds two and one-half pounds . . . 50 per cent of the selling price.

For this purpose the expression "selling price" in relation to any cigarettes means:

- (a) The price declared by the manufacturer to be the price, inclusive of excise duty, at which cigarettes of the same brand, weight, quality and description are ordinarily sold by him ex factory; or
- (b) If it appears to the Board that the price so declared is less than the cost of manufacture of the cigarettes together with the excise duty thereon, and all profits taken or to be taken by the manufacturer in respect thereof, then a sum which, in the opinion of the Board, is equal to such cost together with such excise duty and profits.

Beer brewed in Nigeria;

Other than native liquor . . .	per gallon of worts of a specific gravity of not more than 1,040° . . .	4s. 0d.
	For each additional degree of specific gravity . . .	½d.

139. The various licences are set out in paragraphs 291-5 of the 1958 Report. The fee for a resident non-native game licence in the Northern Cameroons is £2 not £2 10s. 0d.

SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

Currency

- Q. 38, 140. On 1st July, 1959, the new Central Bank of Nigeria became the issuing authority in the Territory. The currency of the West African Currency Board, which was described in paragraph 296 of the 1958

Report, is being withdrawn in favour of new Nigerian currency which consists of notes of £5, £1, 10 shillings and 5 shillings denomination, copper alloy coins of one shilling denomination and bronze coin of one penny denomination. The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par (subject to remittance charges). Nigerian currency is issued by the Central Bank to the Commercial Banks as required against payment of sterling or West African currency.

141. The amount of Nigerian currency in circulation in the Federation on 31st December, 1959, was £54·440 million.

142. The backing of the currency consists of investments and cash holdings of the Central Bank of Nigeria. At 31st December, 1959, these amounted to £57·462 million.

143. The laws concerning the issue and circulation of the currency are contained in the Central Bank of Nigeria Ordinance, 1958.

Banks

144. See paragraphs 300–3 of the 1958 Report. Within the Territory, Post Office Savings Bank facilities are provided by the Federal Government at the six main post offices at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Mamfe, Bamenda and Kumba; similar facilities are provided at two postal agencies at Bali and Muyuka. It should be explained that it is only on the part of any deposit in excess of £30,000 that no interest is payable.

Exchange Control

Q. 39, 40 145. See paragraphs 304–5 of the 1958 Report.

SECTION 3: ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

146. The Territory's economy is described in paragraphs 306–313 of the Q. 42 1958 Report. Both cotton and groundnut production in the Northern Cameroons in the 1958/59 season were in line with the expansion of recent years although slightly below the record production of the previous season. The survey of the Takum-Bissaula road has been completed and construction by Federal direct labour started towards the middle of the year. The Donga-Abong Regional road has been virtually finished. The Federal Yola-Takum road construction was nearing completion, with the important Taraba bridge at Beli completed. The Jamtari-Serti section of the Yola-Bamenda road was finished, the section Jada-Sugu road was well under way, work on the Uba-Bama road in Bornu Province continued and good progress was made by contractors on the Bama Maiduguri road.

147. A comprehensive economic survey of the Federation was completed during the year for the National Economic Council.

Q. 43 148. The survey mentioned in the preceding paragraph estimated the National Income of the Federation of Nigeria to be not less than £812 million and the National Income per head of the population to be of the order of £30 per annum.

149. Precise information on the National Income of Nigeria and the Cameroons for 1957-58 will be available when the Report of the National Income Survey Team is published this year.

Q. 44 150. The Southern Cameroons has a Chamber of Commerce with headquarters at Victoria.

CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING

Q. 45 151. The general aim of economic policy is described in paragraph 317 of the 1958 Report. Intensified efforts are being made to diversify the economy with a view to making the prosperity of the country less dependent on two or three cash crops.

152. The total capital cost of the Federal Economic Programme (see paragraph 318 of the 1958 Report) envisaged for the whole period has been increased from £91 million to some £146.7 million. Economic development is now rapidly coming to the point at which finance rather than executive capacity is the factor limiting expansion. Expenditure for the fiscal year 1958-59 was about £25 million as against a total of about £17 million for 1957/58.

153. Two meetings of the National Economic Council (see paragraph 319 of the 1958 Report) were held during the year, one in Lagos the Federal Capital and one in Ibadan the headquarters of the Western Region Government, under the chairmanship of the Governor-General. At both meetings the Southern Cameroons and the Northern Region had ministerial representation.

154. The Joint Planning Committee of the National Economic Council (see paragraph 320 of the 1958 Report) was set up in August 1958. Nine meetings were held in 1959, the Southern Cameroons and the Northern Region being represented. Under the auspices of the National Economic Council the Joint Planning Committee produced the first comprehensive Economic Survey of Nigeria, 1959.

155. Discussions on various aspects of industrial development have been a significant feature of the proceedings of both the National Economic Council and the Joint Planning Committee and the latter, during 1959, amply justified its existence.

156. Both the Southern Cameroons and the Northern Region were represented at the meeting of the Council of Natural Resources (see paragraph 322 of the 1958 Report) held during the year.

157. Towards the end of the year the Southern Cameroons Economic Advisory Panel was disbanded and replaced by an Economic Planning Committee composed chiefly of officials under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary. The Committee advises Executive Council on all matters affecting the general economic development of the country.

158. The Southern Cameroons Five-Year Development Programme is described in paragraphs 254-5 of the 1958 Report.

159. Development policy in the Northern Cameroons is indicated in paragraph 325 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

Q. 47 160. See paragraphs 326-7 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Q. 48 161. See paragraph 328 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 5. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

Q. 49 162. See paragraph 329 of the 1958 Report.

**SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES,
ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES****CHAPTER 1. GENERAL****Northern Region Development Corporation**

Q. 50 163. See paragraphs 330–5 of the 1958 Report. During the year the following loans and grants were made:

- (a) Mubi Market. A further loan of £30,000 to complete the reconstruction was made in October, making a total loan of £50,000.
- (b) The Mubi-Burha Road was completed and claims paid amounting to £2,360. This makes a total reimbursement of £25,470 out of the grant of £30,000.
- (c) Small loans amounting to £8,800 were made for the purposes of bus transport, sewing machines and corn mills.

Promoters of Economic Activity in the Southern Cameroons

164. The general situation is described in paragraphs 337–342 of the 1958 Report. Responsibility for Co-operative Services was transferred to the Ministry of Co-operatives and Community Development on its establishment in November.

165. The Experimental Station at Bambui has been re-opened and a number of trials have been laid down on arabica coffee, maize, groundnuts and other crops. A Pasture Research Officer has been appointed and is investigating methods whereby the productivity of the Bamenda Grasslands can be increased. The Coffee Adviser continued his work.

166. The Co-operative Movement has over 15,000 members with an annual turnover approaching £2,000,000.

167. There are now four timber firms: Kamerun Limited, Brandler and Rylke (Cameroons) Limited, Coast Timber Company (Cameroons) Limited and Swiss Lumber Company Cameroons. The revenue accruing to the Southern Cameroons in the year was more than £85,000.

Southern Cameroons Development Agency

168. The functions of the Southern Cameroons Development Agency are set out in paragraph 343 of the 1958 Report and those of the Loan Boards, which have now been established in each Division, in paragraph 344.

169. At 31st March, the Agency had outstanding loans to the value of £107,849, the bulk of which had been made to co-operative organisations in the country. Since then, the Board has made a further loan of £50,000 to the Central

Co-operative Finance and Savings Society, and has invested £25,000 in projects connected with the extraction of timber.

170. During the year the Agency paid to the Government of the Southern Cameroons the third of three annual grants of £13,000 towards the cost of administering and improving the cocoa industry.

171. The Chairman of the Board, appointed by the Governor-General is a Cameroonian.

Cameroons Development Corporation

172. An account of the history and work of the Corporation is given in paragraphs 349–354 of the 1958 Report. The sum which is being repaid by the Corporation to the Federal Government is £850,000. The estates include tea plantations.

173. The Corporation's 1959 Report is in the folder at the end of this Report. The following figures indicate how the productive activities of the Corporation compared with the previous year.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>
Bananas (Stems)	3,011,115	1,720,812
Bananas (Tons)	53,831	34,294
Bananas, Dried (Tons)	25	—
Palm Oil	3,501	4,168
Palm Kernels	1,690	2,128
Rubber	2,243	2,581
Cocoa	275	197
Pepper	28	33
Tea	13	23

174. Negotiations between the Southern Cameroons Government, the Federal Government and the Colonial Development Corporation have led to the Colonial Development Corporation accepting an invitation to participate in the financing and management of the Cameroons Development Corporation. The agreements, which have been drawn up so as to cover changed circumstances arising from constitutional developments, envisage an investment of £3 million by the Colonial Development Corporation. Thus the Cameroons Development Corporation will have for the first time since it was established in 1946 assured capital resources at its disposal to enable a long term development programme to be carried out.

The immediate benefits to the Southern Cameroons are:

- (i) A general growth in economic prosperity resulting from the increasing activities of the Cameroons Development Corporation.
- (ii) The Federal Government having generously agreed to make over to the Southern Cameroons Government £750,000 of their loan so far to the Cameroons Development Corporation of approximately £1,750,000, interest on the £750,000 will in future accrue to the Southern Cameroons Government (at the rate of £30,000 per annum).
- (iii) An increase in the indirect revenue (export duties and sales taxes) arising from the expansion of the activities of Cameroons Development Corporation after the investment by the Colonial Development Corporation.

175. Some reorganisation will be necessary, the first phase of which will include the reorganisation of the Cameroons Development Corporation Board and the appointment of the Colonial Development Corporation as Managing Agents from January 1st, 1960. Simultaneously, the Colonial Development Corporation will make available up to £1,000,000 to finance immediate developments. Appointments to the Cameroons Development Corporation Board will continue to be made by the High Commissioner and will include equal representation of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Governments.

176. These arrangements reflect the intention of the Governments and the Colonial Development Corporation to establish a joint enterprise according to the best commercial practices, and, on this basis, they intend by the end of 1961 to reform the Cameroons Development Corporation as a limited liability company. At this stage the Colonial Development Corporation is committed to invest a further £2 million in the joint venture. The change of form will not alter the basic objective of sound economic development.

177. The capital structure of the future company will consist of equal equity holdings by the Governments and the Colonial Development Corporation together with a preference holding by the Southern Cameroons Government alone, and, in addition, substantial loan capital. The concept is a partnership to which all parties will make important contributions: the Governments particularly in providing the physical resources, the knowledge and experience gained on the present estates and a certain amount of capital, with the Colonial Development Corporation supplying a substantial amount of capital, management and further expert knowledge.

178. It is intended to carry out an independent valuation of the Cameroons Development Corporation at the time of the formation of the new Company. The resulting value put on the estates will determine the amount of preference stock to be issued to the Southern Cameroons Government. In framing these proposals, the parties concerned have had in mind the desirability of providing the Southern Cameroons Government with an assured annual income from the Cameroons Development Corporation and there is every prospect that as the estates are developed as a result of the fresh injection of capital by the Colonial Development Corporation, the amount accruing to the Southern Cameroons Government will increase from year to year.

179. The Board of the new Company will reflect the equity holding of the share holders. The Southern Cameroons Government will have the option of purchasing the equity holding of the Federal Government by repaying the loan of £1,000,000 to the Federal Government. The Federal Government nominees on the Board of Directors will then cease to have any voting rights and the Southern Cameroons will be entitled to an additional place on the Board.

180. The Southern Cameroons Government has facilitated the long term operation of the new enterprise by undertaking to extend for a period of 99 years the leases held by the Cameroons Development Corporation on 1st January, 1960.

Marketing Boards' General

181. The areas covered by the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board and the Northern Regional Marketing Board are indicated in paragraph 357 of the 1958 Report and their functions in paragraphs 358 and 360-2. Up to the 1st

October both Boards used the Federal Government Department of Marketing and Exports as their executive organisation. On that date, however, the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board, by prior arrangement, ceased to use the services of the Federal Department and appointed in its place the newly formed Southern Cameroons Department of Marketing and Inspection.

182. The Boards hand over produce at f.o.b. point to the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Ltd. which is their common shipping and overseas selling organisation. Under the authority of the Federal Government the Company holds an exclusive export licence covering all Marketing Board produce.

183. The role of licensed buying agents' committees is described in paragraph 363 of the 1958 Report. The licensed buying agents and licensed suppliers of the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board are listed in paragraph 366 of the 1958 Report. The licensed buying agents of the Northern Regional Marketing Board are as in the list in paragraph 367 of the 1958 Report subject to the deletion of "A. J. Karouni Limited" and the addition of "Western Soudan Exporters Limited."

184. Marketing arrangements in the Southern Cameroons are described in paragraph 363, the first sentence of paragraph 364 and paragraphs 365 and 366 of the 1958 Report. The guarantee by the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board for the 1958-59 season amounted to £100,000.

Southern Cameroons Marketing Board

185. On the 1st October, the Federal Department of Marketing and Exports ceased to be the executive organ of the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board and its functions of controlling the export of all palm produce and cocoa produced in the country, with the exception of the check test on oil palm produce and cocoa at the time of shipment, were transferred to a newly created Southern Cameroons Department of Marketing and Inspection.

186. Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E. resigned from the Chairmanship of the Board on 3rd December and was not replaced before the end of the year. Until Mr. Young's resignation the membership of the Board was as in paragraph 369 of the 1958 Report.

187. During the year the Board made a grant of £100,000 from the reserve funds of its Cocoa Division to the Southern Cameroons Development Agency and transferred £150,000 worth of 3 per cent Saving Bonds, 1955-65, from the reserve funds of its Palm Oil Produce Division to the Agency.

Co-operatives: Southern Cameroons

188. The principles of Co-operation have a wide appeal in the Southern Cameroons and, aided by a small Government Department, the Movement has become an integral part of the country's economic pattern.

189. At the end of the year, the number of registered societies had increased from 147 in the year before to 175, and a further 15 were in process of formation. Membership was estimated at 15,000-16,000. The return for produce sold was approximately £1,900,000; services remained at a value of £120,000.

190. 11 societies were not members of inter-related producers' marketing organisations (see paragraph 373 of the 1958 Report). The Cameroons Co-operative Engineering and Transport Union Limited (see paragraph 373) now has

a fleet of 65 vehicles. The Central Co-operative Finance and Savings Society started to operate and in November engaged a Cameroonian qualified in accountancy as its Manager.

191. The place of the Co-operative Union of the Southern Cameroons is described in paragraph 374 of the 1958 Report.

192. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited remained the leading Licensed Buying Agent with 1793 tons of cocoa, over 32 per cent of local purchases (see paragraph 375 of the 1958 Report). With the assistance of the interested commercial undertaking the sales of both chemicals and pumps were considerably increased. 41 large drying ovens in the areas of operation of nearly every society in the wet forest belt were maintained.

193. Six hundred and eighty tons (54 per cent) of the Arabica and five hundred and five tons (56 per cent) of the Robusta coffee were marketed (see paragraph 376 of the 1958 Report). Expansion in Bamenda has continued, membership having increased from 2,750 to 3,750. Trading surpluses were sufficient to purchase additional machinery for the central grading and curing factory increasing the through-put capacity to 30 tons a day.

194. The co-operative share of palm kernel marketing (see paragraph 377 of the 1958 Report) has risen from 500 to 650 tons.

195. The Banana Apex Society handled 1,900,000 tons, worth £1,200,000, compared with 1,350,000 and £900,000 in the previous year. The expansion of planting in areas opened up by firms extracting timber boosted production and fully offset losses due to bad husbandry and poor soils. Marketing conditions were very weak during the first three months of the year and the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Limited devoted £15,000 of its reserves to subsidise the net return to the producers.

196. The investments in the Movement by the Southern Cameroons Development Agency have consisted of long term loans amounting to £15,900 for the construction of produce stores and purchase of processing machinery, a £50,000 deposit, interest free for three years, for financing the Co-operative Central Finance and Savings Society and a £30,000 loan in the form of a revolving fund for short and medium term agricultural credit. Internally, financial stability was again strengthened; at 31st March share capital stood at £94,200 as against £70,700 and reserves £119,100 against £80,000 on the same date in 1958, while the aggregate of a net trading surplus was maintained at approximately £110,000. Employing the £50,000 deposit and savings funds, the Co-operative Central Finance and Savings Society Limited was able to play a considerable part in the financing of crop purchasing. Such money as was needed for external sources was obtained from the commercial banks. In the case of cocoa and palm kernels this was against a guarantee extended by the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board.

197. The rule in the banana farmers compulsory savings scheme that a depositor could convert his first year's contributions into an equivalent value of building materials purchased centrally, was implemented and approximately £20,000 worth of goods distributed. This sudden release, flooding the market, coincided with a slump in the price of bananas. The result was that farmers, in need of cash, were selling the material at below purchase price. Misunderstandings and suspicions were aroused and in the face of popular demand the rules were revised to allow withdrawals in cash up to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the deposits every six months.

Since then the scheme has been operating comparatively smoothly and if the work which has been carried on to improve housing could have been assessed it could have been established that by no means has there been a failure to fulfil the original objects.

198. £59,500 was employed in extending short-term agricultural credit through marketing societies. Five independent thrift and credit societies (see paragraph 381 of the 1958 Report) operated with 180 members and a turnover of £830 (compared with £160 the previous year).

199. The role of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is described in paragraph 382 of the 1958 Report.

Co-operatives: Northern Cameroons

200. See paragraphs 383-5 of the 1958 Report. There are now 20 registered societies in the Northern Cameroons. One is a Thrift and Loan Society and two are Consumers' Societies. Of the remainder one is a Credit and Marketing Union and the others are primary Credit and Marketing Societies. The membership of the Union is composed of twelve of the primaries. The total membership of all societies in the Northern Cameroons is 1,642, and their combined working capital is £2,875. During 1959, £13,700 has been made available in the form of overdrafts guaranteed by Government.

201. Statistics of these Societies are given below:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>Mem- bership</i>	<i>Seasonal Loans</i>	<i>Pur- chasing Ad- vances</i>
			£	£
Gulak . . .	Credit and Marketing	171	2,000	800
Dikwa . . .	Credit and Marketing (Union)	12	—	3,200
*Dibchari . . .	Credit and Marketing	50	500	—
Michika . . .	Credit and Marketing	152	1,000	500
*Bama . . .	Credit and Marketing	222	2,220	—
*Gulumba . . .	Credit and Marketing	289	2,900	—
*Dikwa . . .	Credit and Marketing	74	700	—
*Guduf . . .	Credit and Marketing	32	320	—
*Gwoza . . .	Credit and Marketing	50	500	—
*Bulango . . .	Credit and Marketing	51	510	—
*Kashimiri . . .	Credit and Marketing	42	420	—
*Ngure Soye . . .	Credit and Marketing	61	610	—
*Kote . . .	Credit and Marketing	140	1,000	—
*Dar El Jimal . . .	Credit and Marketing	40	400	—
*Kotembe . . .	Credit and Marketing	50	500	—
Mubi . . .	Credit and Marketing	63	—	300
Maiha . . .	Credit and Marketing	47	—	300
Ngala . . .	Consumer . . .	21	—	—
Gwoza . . .	Consumer . . .	21	—	—
Dikwa N.A. . .	Thrift and Loan . . .	54	—	—

Societies marked with an asterisk are members of the Dikwa Union and obtain purchasing advances from that body.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Structure of commercial life

Q. 51-54 202. See paragraphs 387-95 of the 1958 Report.

203. In some areas in the Southern Cameroons buying is done by Co-operative Unions, of which in 1959 there were 153 societies operating with a membership of 14,713 and an annual turnover of approximately £2,000,000.

204. Four timber firms now operate in the Southern Cameroons. The estimated tonnage of timber exports in 1958 was 115,974 (compared with 1,475 in 1955).

Import and export control

205. Details of import and export duties are set out in the schedules to the Customs Tariff Ordinance 1958. Import and export control by means of licensing is administered by the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Ministry also provides a trade advisory service. Applications for special licences are made to the Ministry's offices in Lagos or Port Harcourt or to that in Buea which was opened on the 1st July, and provides the Southern Cameroons with most of the services offered by the Ministry throughout the Federation.

206. Restrictions were relaxed on imports from American account territories by liberalisation of virtually all imports and their placing under open general licence. Only the following commodities now require specific licences:

Sugar.

Coal, coke and briquettes.

Petroleum products.

Gold coin and bullion and articles made wholly or partly of gold.

Flexible tubing and piping made wholly or partly of metal.

Motor spare parts and accessories imported from or through adjoining territories (by land or internal waterways).

Second-hand clothing and household rummage.

All produce restricted by section 6 of the Export of Nigerian Produce Ordinance, 1958.

In like manner, imports from Japan were completely liberalised and placed under open general licence with the exception of singlets. Sugar and flour imports from countries adhering to the International Sugar Agreement and International Wheat Agreement remained on open general licence as in the previous year. Licensing restrictions remained on imports from the Sino-Soviet *bloc* but specific licences were available for commodities which commanded a wide traditional market among Cameroonians.

207. The work of the Marketing Board's Organisation is indicated in paragraph 398 of the 1958 Report.

Marketing Arrangements—General

208. The central organisation of shipment and overseas sale is described in paragraphs 399-402 of the 1958 Report. South America, Japan and Eastern Europe are now important markets.

Prices in 1958-59

209. The average selling prices per ton f.o.b. obtained for Cameroons crops during the 1958-59 season (and the 1959 marketing year in the case of oil palm produce), compared with the preceding year, are as follows:

	<i>Previous year</i>			<i>Current year</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cocoa	279	18	4	283	10	0
Groundnuts	52	15	3	55	2	9
Palm Kernels	46	3	8	60	10	8
Palm Oil (basis 5 per cent. F.F.A.)	74	16	1	76	18	2
Cotton Lint (basis N.A.I.)	224	0	0	198	16	0
Cotton Seed	18	3	7	19	16	5

(NOTE: The figures for the current year are not yet finalised.)

Cocoa

210. Total production in the Southern Cameroons in 1959 was 5,817 tons. The productive capacity of the country's cocoa growing areas is increasing steadily and improved tree stock, more effective control of pests and diseases and better husbandry in general, are all combining to produce bigger yields.

211. The smoky flavour which has impaired the quality of much of the cocoa produced in the Cameroons in recent years has now been eradicated. No single case of "smokiness" was reported in 1959. Unfortunately, however, now that "smokiness" has been eliminated it has become apparent that the dampness of the climate in the cocoa-growing areas affects the flavour of stored cocoa adversely and it has not proved possible to reduce the selling price discount demanded by buyers of Cameroons cocoa below the £5 per ton which had been achieved at the beginning of the year.

212. The Board's producer prices for the 1958-59 season were £175 per ton for Grade I cocoa and £160 per ton for Grade II. With produce sales tax at £4 per ton, producers actually received £171 and £156 per ton for the two grades. Buying allowances to licensed buying agents and licensed suppliers remained unchanged at £12 19s. 11d. per ton for Grade I and £12 10s. 10d. for Grade II cocoa.

213. The world market price at the beginning of the 1958-59 season was £314 per ton f.o.b. This fell later to £283 10s. 0d. Nevertheless, the Board made a trading profit for the year of just over £200,000.

214. The 1959-60 cocoa season opened on the 21st August, 1959. Early sales of the 1959-60 crop realised an average f.o.b. price of £254 per ton but, by the end of the year, the position had deteriorated considerably and there was no indication of any immediate improvement.

Groundnuts

215. Purchase of groundnuts in the 1958/59 season amounted to 9,134 tons which represented 1.74 per cent. of the total Nigerian crop. This compared with 17,289 tons (not 7,918 as stated in paragraph 413 of the 1958 Report) in the previous season which was 2.5 per cent. of the total crop. The principal groundnut producing areas of the Trust Territory are in Bornu and Adamawa provinces where there are eight buying stations gazetted under the Northern

Regional Marketing Board Groundnut Marketing Scheme. Three of these stations—Bama, Gulumba and Gwoza—operate under the Kano Area Marketing Scheme, and the remaining five—Mubi, Soran, Jada, Michiga and Jalingo Maika under the Rivers Area Marketing Scheme. In the 1958/59 season, the basic port price for Kano Area standard grade groundnuts was £38 6s. 6d. per ton. The minimum buying station producer price is determined by deducting from the basic port price the appropriate rail rates and ancillary charges. During the season the price paid per ton for the standard grade groundnuts under the Kano Area Marketing Scheme was £24 10s. 3d. at Gulumba Gwoza. In addition, a premium of £5 per ton was paid for all groundnuts graded and classified as "special grade". In the Rivers Area, where all the groundnuts are purchased as special grade, the following prices were paid: £32 3s. 0d. at Jada, £31 14s. 3d. at Soran, £28 10s. 9d. at Michika, £29 5s. 6d. at Mubi and £29 15s. 9d. at Jalingo Maika.

216. Evacuation of groundnuts to port is by road and rail. Quality is described in paragraph 415 of the 1958 Report.

217. The depression in the world market mentioned in paragraph 416 of the 1958 Report receded slightly during the year but the Northern Regional Marketing Board was still obliged to draw on its reserve funds in order to maintain the guaranteed producer price in the 1958/59 season. The average selling price of the 1958/59 crop was £55 2s. 2d. per ton f.o.b., an increase of £2 7s. 0d. per ton over the previous season.

Palm Kernels

218. Purchase of palm kernels for export in the 1959 marketing year amounted to 5,768 tons, of which 3,648 tons were plantation produced and 2,120 tons were purchased by the Board's licensed buying agents from non-plantation producers. The upward trend in the quantity of peasant-produced palm kernels noted in paragraph 417 of the 1958 Report continued in 1959.

219. At the beginning of the 1959 marketing year the Board revised its marketing arrangements for plantation produced palm kernels and undertook to pay to the plantation owners the actual f.o.b. price realised on sales of their produce, less export duty, produce sales tax and a sum sufficient to cover the Board's administrative expenses. As a result of favourable market conditions, plantation owners have received this year a considerably higher price for their produce than they would have done had the Board continued with its previous price stabilisation policy.

220. Under these new arrangements, the Board takes delivery of the palm kernels on board the vessel in which they are exported. No buying allowances are therefore paid.

221. These arrangements were not applied to palm kernels produced elsewhere than on plantations. For such produce the Board maintained unchanged its producer price of £32 per ton and paid a buying allowance of £7 7s. 0d.

222. Overseas selling prices remained constant at about £60 per ton and the Board made a surplus on non-plantation kernels of about £15 per ton.

Palm Oil

223. All palm oil exported from the Southern Cameroons was high quality edible oil produced on plantations and purchased from the Board's licensed suppliers. Total purchases for export during 1959 amounted to 7,199 tons as against 6,288 tons in 1958.

224. All palm oil exported from the Southern Cameroons is plantation produced and the same marketing arrangements were adopted for oil as were adopted for plantation produced palm kernels. The average price paid to producers over the year was £77 4s. 2d. Under these arrangements, the Board, of course, makes neither a profit nor a loss.

Seed Cotton

225. In the 1958/59 season, five seed cotton markets were gazetted by the Northern Regional Marketing Board under its Northern Area Cotton Marketing Scheme. These were Bama and Gwoza and three new markets at Kumshe, Jada and Babashe. A total of 929 tons of seed cotton was purchased during the season.

226. There was a slight decline in production in the 1958/59 season. The tonnage of each grade purchased at all markets in the Cameroons over the past three seasons was as follows:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>1958/59 Season (Tons)</i>	<i>1957/58 Season (Tons)</i>	<i>1956/57 Season (Tons)</i>
N.A. I	414	720	273
N.A. II	390	194	247
N.A. III	125	58	27
	—	—	—
	929	972	547
	—	—	—

227. The cotton markets evacuated to Missau ginnery except Jada which evacuated to Kumo ginnery.

228. Unlike groundnuts, which showed a slight rise in price, sales of cotton were made in depressed world conditions. The f.o.b. price received for the 1958/59 crop was approximately 21.29 pence per pound (N.A. I basis), or 2.7d. per pound lower than in the previous season, and again the Board had to draw on its reserves to support prices.

229. The flat rate producer prices and buying allowances paid by the Northern Regional Marketing Board in the 1958/59 season were as follows:

	<i>Producer Price per lb. d.</i>	<i>Buying Allowance per ton £ s. d.</i>
Grade N.A. I	5.9	8 1 6
Grade N.A. II	5.4	7 16 7
Grade N.A. III	4.9	7 11 6

230. The buying allowance is described in paragraph 427 of the 1958 Report

Incidence of Produce Sales Tax

231. See paragraph 428 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE**(a) Land Tenure****Local law and custom**

Q.55,56,232. See paragraphs 429-31 of the 1958 Report.
57

Land and Native Rights Ordinance

233. See paragraphs 432-7 of the 1958 Report.

The Plantations

234. See paragraphs 438-41 of the 1958 Report.

The Cameroons Development Corporation

235. See paragraph 442 of the 1958 Report.

Land in non-indigenous ownership

236. See paragraph 443 of the 1958 Report for the position in the Southern Cameroons. The Cameroons Development Corporation is surrendering its holdings of some 380 square miles and taking out fresh leases and Certificates of Occupancy under the terms of the agreement which has been entered into by the Southern Cameroons Government, the Federal Government and the Colonial Development Corporation concerning the latter's participation in the Cameroons Development Corporation.

237. Ninety-one applications by non-natives for Certificates of Occupancy in the Southern Cameroons were received during the year. They were mainly for small plots.

238. In the Northern Cameroons sites were set aside for a medical officer's house and for a sewage treatment plant at Ganye in the Sugu District of Southern Adamawa.

239. The place of "stranger natives", and the relative position of different sections of the population, are described in paragraph 446 of the 1958 Report.

Problems in respect of land tenure

240. See paragraphs 447-52 of the 1958 Report.

241. Anti-erosion methods are covered in paragraph 447 of the 1958 Report. The area where there has been a particularly good response is Bali.

242. In the Northern Cameroons the pilot Soil Conservation Scheme at Mubi has fulfilled its purpose of serving as a demonstration to local farmers. Emphasis has shifted to the Munda valley scheme nearby where better soil is more likely to encourage farmers' interest. In the Upper Munda valley stone terraces have been made on an area of about 30 acres. In the lower Munda valley 40 acres have been covered by graded terraces. In addition, gulley control has received attention and stone check dams, which were built two years ago, have been redesigned.

(b) Survey

243. The Southern Cameroons has its own Survey staff, some of whom are seconded from the Federal Survey Department, stationed at Buea and Bamenda. Although shortage of trained field staff restricted activities, 50 surveys were completed. The majority of these were for land registration, but two were contour surveys for planning purposes, new layouts for commercial and residential development. The mapping of Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe towns continued.

244. In the task of mapping the Southern Cameroons by aerial survey, which is being undertaken by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys of the United Kingdom (see paragraph 454 of the 1958 Report), the primary chain triangulation was completed with the exception of one point, and half of a 600 mile tellurometer traverse was observed from the control of the 1/100,000 mapping of 5,000 square miles in the Bamenda area from air photographs.

245. Two air survey planes are now operating on contract and altogether three-quarters of the country has been photographed.

246. The Survey Division of the Northern Region Ministry of Land and Survey is responsible for arranging and executing survey work in the Northern Cameroons. During the year the Federal Survey Aircraft carried out aerial photography covering 2,500 square miles of the Trust Territory and a charter aircraft completed its contract with the photography of a further 10,000 square miles. Aerial photographs were also taken of Bama and Mubi in preparation for making large-scale maps of these two towns. The establishment of ground control for the mapping of the Trust Territory between Latitudes 8° and 9° N was completed and the office compilation of the maps was started. Survey control was also carried out for the geophysical investigation of the Chad Basin and for the mapping of the area adjoining Lake Chad.

247. A Cadastral Survey was carried out at a road camp at mile 60 on the Donga-Abong road.

(c) Agricultural products**Northern Cameroons****The Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu district**

Q. 58 248. See paragraphs 459-64 of the 1958 Report. A trial plot of kola in the vicinity of Baissa has been interplanted with coffee; establishment and growth are satisfactory.

Adamawa

249. See paragraphs 466-71 of the 1958 Report. It is now the Ministry, not Department, of Agriculture. In Mubi District some 680 40lb. bags of superphosphate were distributed in the year. Citrus seedlings at Mubi are issued to farmers as they become available. Work on Arabica coffee on the Mambila Plateau started in 1952, and some 70,000 seedlings were issued from Native Authority nurseries between 1952 and 1958. A further 50,000 seedlings were available for distribution during the 1959 season.

Dikwa Emirate

250. See paragraphs 472–85 of the 1958 Report. Again, the Ministry of Agriculture has taken over from the Department of Agriculture. The acreage under cotton continues to increase. There is large scale mechanised excavation of reservoirs.

251. A bird control unit has been established to control the Quelea birds (Sudan Dioch) whose damage to grain crops was established at over £1 million in 1957/58. Some 60 million birds are estimated to have been killed both by the traditional methods of destroying nests and by the modern flame bomb method of destroying roosts. The expenditure up to the end of 1959 amounted to some £52,500. In March, Dr. D. Lourence of the Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa, visited the bird control unit and gave the Ministry of Agriculture the benefit of his advice and experience.

252. Nine hundred and twenty-nine tons of cotton were purchased in 1958–59, representing in itself an income of well over £50,000 to the farmers in the Division.

253. Mechanical equipment has been issued for the construction of “firki” bunds covering 400 acres to impound water for Masakwa, transplanted guinea corn. A mechanical rice scheme at Gajibo was initiated early in the year with the ploughing of 150 acres of swamp land.

254. The stage discharge curves of the Ebeji river, together with the preliminary survey, indicate the possibility of utilising the Ebeji river for irrigation by means of a low barrage across the river. Further work in the Cambaru river area was undertaken but progress was held up pending the completion of the soil survey.

255. The field work of the soil survey of the Dale Plain has been completed but the report is not yet ready.

256. The Gwoza Resettlement Scheme is continuing quietly but steadily and 209 families were settled at the beginning of 1960 as compared with 161 at the beginning of 1959, an increase of 30 per cent. during the year. A soil survey of the Dale Plain in this area has been made. A grant of £500 was made to Gwoza Resettlement Scheme during the year, bringing the total amount granted to £12,800.

Southern Cameroons

257. Paragraphs 487–93 of the 1958 Report describe the position. Production of Arabica coffee is 1,300 tons a year. Nearly two million stems of bananas were sold through the Co-operative marketing organisation. The experimental station at Bambui has been re-opened. The scheme for the mechanical cultivation of maize in the highland areas is now scheduled to start in 1960.

Food restrictions

Q. 59 258. See paragraphs 494–5 of the 1958 Report.

Q. 60

(d) Water Resources

259. The "tapkis" excavated during 1956-57 and 1957-58 continued to prove a most useful source of water supply in rural areas. The drilling programme in the Chad Basin continued, and very successful artesian boreholes were drilled to depths between 900 and 1,000 feet at Lagomani and Ngala by Ministry of Works rigs. The artesian flows from these boreholes are 7,000 and 11,000 gallons per hour at the surface. Further drilling is in progress. Investigations for a source of supply for Bama town from the River Yadseram proved unsuccessful, and further drilling will be carried out. In rural areas 132 wells were sunk, 39 well sinking crews supervised by three Inspectors of Works being engaged on the work.

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

Existing Stock

Q. 62 260. See paragraphs 497-503 of the 1958 Report.

Veterinary activities—Southern Cameroons

261. Paragraphs 504-11 of the 1958 Report set out the position. An experiment was completed during the year on the study of a Gudali/Montbelliard cross for milk and meat qualities. This cross was found to be not as good as the pure Gudali. The experiment on hormonal implantation of cattle to improve weight gains and meat quality was carried out: no significant change was noted compared with the controls. The meat transportation expert from the F.A.O. continued to assist and advice the Southern Cameroons Veterinary Department in a pilot chilled meat scheme; a central abattoir has been constructed with a maximum possible throughput of eighty head daily and experimental runs of meat in a refrigerated lorry have been carried out.

262. Two useful drugs for the treatment of streptothricosis have been found but their cost makes them uneconomical to use except on the more valuable cattle. A drive was carried out against rabies and over 700 dogs were destroyed. An outbreak of trypanosomiasis occurred from imported cattle: inoculation of about 6,000 head of cattle round the infected area proved successful in preventing spread of the disease.

263. The new laboratory which has been built at the Jakiri Livestock Investigation Centre, with a central library permitting photo-micrography, is proving a great asset in carrying out diagnostic work and following lines of investigation into animal disease and its control applicable to this area.

Veterinary activities—Northern Cameroons

264. See paragraphs 512-17 of the 1958 Report. The scheme for the elimination of *G. tachinoides* by clearing vegetation in the dry season survival foci was continued in 1959. During this second year of the scheme, a further 50 miles of linear vegetation in the Mayo Ine Basin were sprayed, using the insecticide DDT as well as dieldrin. Some re-invasion that took place following the previous year's work was eliminated by further spraying.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

265. See paragraphs 518-20 of the 1958 Report. The Southern
Q. 63 Cameroons Department of Agriculture has one fisheries assistant working on inland fish ponds.

266. At Wulgo on Lake Chad, in the extreme north of the territory, there is an active fishing industry with a substantial export of dried fish to the southern parts of Nigeria. A scheme for the development of the lake fisheries was initiated by the Fisheries Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Region, in collaboration with the Federal Fisheries service, and is concerned with the use of power craft, the instruction of fishermen in new techniques, and the introduction of better methods for preserving and marketing the catch.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

267. Paragraphs 522-45 of the 1958 Report give the general picture.
Q. 64, 65, The Forestry Regulations in the Southern Cameroons (see paragraph
66 529 of that Report) apply to all Forest Reserves and to land outside Forest Reserves in Victoria, Kumba and Mamfe Divisions only. The Regulations were re-imposed in Mamfe Division during the year in order to control future commercial timber exploitation in communal forests. Mamfe Division has been added to those declared licence areas.

268. There are now in Bamenda Division 2,392 acres of established forest plantation and it is hoped that new Native Authority Fuel plantation reserves will shortly be constituted.

269. A fourth major timber company has appeared, the Swiss Lumber Company Cameroons, which was granted an exclusive licence to exploit initially some 73 square miles; the grant of further licences will be considered when enumeration surveys have been completed elsewhere in the uncommitted communal forests of Kumba Division.

270. During the year, the mill erected at Njoke by Kamerun Limited produced 126,465 cubic feet and it is proposed to increase production still further. The greater part of this outturn was sold locally for constructional purposes or for railway sleepers but small quantities were also exported and it is expected that these exports will increase. The only other sawmill in operation is run by the Cameroons Development Corporation at Tiko. This does not work to capacity, its output being utilised mainly for the Corporation's own building development. Further mills are expected to be established by Swiss Lumber Company Cameroons to produce veneers and sawn lumber.

271. The exploitation of Abura in the Rio-del-Rey estuary continued and the exploiting firm, Messrs. Brandler and Rylke (Cameroons) Limited, have now applied for an exclusive licence in the area.

272. Though there was no change in tariff rates, the total Southern Cameroons revenue from trees felled in concession and licence areas during the year rose to over £83,000 and in addition an amount of £45,660 was collected in customs dues.

273. In Dikwa Division there is now one constituted Forest Reserve, the area of which is 63 square miles. In addition, there are four reserve proposals in an advanced stage covering 47 square miles. The area of Communal Forestry Areas remains at 36 square miles. In the Northern Cameroons part of Adamawa Division there are now two Forest Reserves with an area of 27 square miles and 44 Communal Forestry areas covering 13 square miles. There are also 9 reserve proposals with a total area of 118 square miles. No Forest Reserves or Communal Forestry areas have yet been created in the Trust Territory administered as part of Wukari Division but reconnaissance carried out during the year has shown that there are a number of areas suitable for reservation, including high forest.

274. There are now 77 acres of plantation in Dikwa Division. Six of the reserve proposals in Adamawa Division have been set aside for *Eucalyptus* plantations.

275. During 1959 a Research Officer from the Department of Forest Research was stationed at Buea. In Bamenda his work was concerned with trials of exotic species, mostly conifers in the grasslands.

276. In the high forest areas of Kumba he carried out the initial work of investigations into the regeneration of the forest in areas in which felling has been or will be carried out.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

277. Mineral resources and the relevant legislation are described in Q. 67, 68, paragraph 546 of the 1958 Report, and licenses in paragraph 547.

69 The Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited Oil Prospecting Licence expired at the end of the year.

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

Existing Industries

Q. 70-73 278. See paragraphs 548-9 of the 1958 Report.

Local Handicrafts

279. See paragraph 550 of the 1958 Report.

Encouragement of Industry

280. See paragraphs 551-4 of the 1958 Report.

281. A Revolving Loans Fund established by grant from funds set aside by the United States Government under the Marshall Plan to promote productivity in industry within the United Kingdom and diverted for use within the Federation of Nigeria, is operated for granting loans of between £10,000 and £50,000 to help in the expansion or modernisation of existing industrial enterprises of a productive character, including services. One application so far has been received from the Territory.

282. The Customs (Dumped and Subsidised Goods) Ordinance, No. 9 of 1958, is based on similar United Kingdom Legislation and applies to the Federation of Nigeria including the territory of Southern Cameroons. Customs (Drawback Regulations) 1958, make provision for a drawback of up to 100 per cent of duty paid on goods exported (except for goods forming part of goods manufactured in the Federation for which special conditions are laid down). No claim for less than £50 is entertained and no drawback may be paid on goods exported more than two years after importation nor more than one year after exportation, or if the goods have substantially deteriorated, and if the goods are subsequently to be re-imported.

Tourist Industry

283. See paragraphs 555-6 of the 1958 Report.

Fuel and Power

Q. 74 284. See paragraphs 557-8 of the 1958 Report. The 750 kw. hydro-electric set is ready for delivery.

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Posts and Telegraphs

Q. 75, 76, 285. Posts, telegraphs and telephones are a Federal responsibility, as indicated in paragraph 569 of the 1958 Report.

286. In the Southern Cameroons there are six Post Offices offering full postal facilities at Victoria, Kumba, Tiko, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe. A new building to replace the old Mamfe Post Office will be in service very shortly. In the Northern Cameroons new Post Offices have been opened at Bama and Mubi, replacing former Postal Agencies.

287. From the list of places with Postal Agencies given in paragraph 560 of the 1958 Report, Bama and Mubi should be deleted since they now have full Post Offices, as indicated above. At the Muyuka and Bali Postal Agencies Savings Bank facilities are available. All agencies sell postage stamps, receive and despatch ordinary and registered mail, and transact postal order business, thus serving the needs of a community where full Departmental Post Office facilities are not yet warranted.

288. An internal airmail service between Lagos and Tiko operates on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in both directions. There is a daily motor mail service between Buea, Tiko and Victoria operated by the Posts and Telegraphs and a thrice-weekly service Victoria-Kumba-Mamfe-Bamenda operated under contract by the Cameroons Co-operative Engineering and Transport Union Ltd. The same contractors also operate a weekly mail service to the Postal Agencies at Ndop, Nsaw, Nkambe, Wum, Bafut, Mbengwi and Njinikom to the north of Bamenda. In the Northern Cameroons the Posts and Telegraphs Department operate a twice-weekly motor mail service between Yola and Mubi and between Maiduguri and Bama. There is also a twice-weekly motor mail service operated by the Native Authority between Maiduguri and Gwoza. A once-weekly runner service operates between Yola and Gembu.

289. Telephone exchanges and charges are set out in paragraph 562 of the 1958 Report. Telephone trunks between exchanges are mainly by overhead open wire lines with superimposed telegraph circuits, but a VHF radio multi-channel system operates between Victoria and Tiko and between Victoria and Buea. At the end of 1959 a total of 448 telephone instruments were in service.

290. In the Northern Cameroons there is a public wireless telegraph circuit between Maiduguri and Bama.

291. For telegraph services, see paragraph 564 of the 1958 Report.

292. The Adamawa Native Authority has been granted a licence to operate HF radio circuits between Yola and Mubi and between Yola and Gembu.

293. The installation of the VHF multi-channel system to connect the Southern Cameroons telephone trunk network with the main Nigeria network by linking Calabar-Kumba-Mamfe-Bamenda with Buea, which was mentioned in paragraph 566 of the 1958 Report, is now nearing completion.

294. The HF telephone system operating in the Northern Cameroons is described in paragraph 567 of the 1958 Report.

295. The VHF radio telephone system between Buea and Douala has been installed and is in limited administrative service. The service is not yet open to the public.

Civil Aviation

296. There are two aerodromes and two airstrips for which the Federal Government is responsible. The main aerodrome at Tiko is the terminating point for the scheduled services by Nigerian Airways; it is also used by non-scheduled operators and Crop Culture (Aerial) Limited. The main runway has a bituminous surface. The aerodrome is supervised and staffed by members of the Federal Department of Civil Aviation and in addition there are personnel from the Federal Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Federal Meteorological Services. The second aerodrome, Mamfe, is not at present used by Nigerian Airways for regular services, but charter and private aircraft operate to this aerodrome occasionally; the runways are laterite surfaced. The aerodrome has no regular staff although it can be placed on a proper footing for scheduled services at short notice if the occasion should arise as radio navigational facilities and aeronautical communications are available on the site.

297. The two Federal Government airstrips are sited at Bali and Weh in the Bamenda Highlands. Both these strips are laterite surfaced and suitable only for operation by light aircraft.

298. There are eight privately owned landing strips in the Southern Cameroons used by crop spraying aircraft chartered by the Cameroons Development Corporation. Continuous crop spraying of the banana plantations is carried out by aircraft of Crop Culture Limited who operate on a charter basis for the Corporation. These strips, for which permits have been issued by the Federal Government, are maintained to the necessary standards through the resources of the Cameroons Development Corporation.

299. Nigerian Airways operate three scheduled services a week, terminating at Tiko, with D.C.3 aircraft. Non-scheduled flights for the carriage of passengers for hire and reward are carried by Crop Culture (Aerial) Limited, who are authorised by permits issued by the Federal Minister of Transport and Aviation.

Airwork Hunting Clan Limited operate charter services for the Cameroons Development Corporation between the Southern Cameroons and the United Kingdom. The companies employ Viscount aircraft which cannot at present operate to Tiko owing to their all-up-weight and the restricted length of the main runway at Tiko. The Viscount aircraft terminate, therefore, at Douala and by special arrangement passengers from Tiko are carried by shuttle service between Tiko and Douala by French aircraft that are able to use the Tiko main runway.

300. The spraying of banana crops is carried out over a wide area of the Southern Cameroons by Crop Culture (Aerial) Limited on charter to the Cameroons Development Corporation. During the year the Company employed Auster aircraft for crop spraying work.

301. Crop Culture (Aerial) Limited has had an unfortunate series of accidents during the current year. Three Auster aircraft of the Crop Culture Fleet were involved in serious accidents, one of which was fatal, the pilot, the sole occupant of the aircraft, being killed. There was one accident involving a Piper Apache aircraft which flew into the Cameroon Mountain; in this accident also the pilot was fatally injured.

302. Tiko is the only aerodrome in the Territory at present equipped with aeronautical telecommunications facilities which are in full operation. The facilities include VHF Air to Ground Radio Telephone, HF and Long Range Radio Telephone for communication with other aerodromes, Wireless Telegraphy Fixed Network and a Radio Navigation Beacon. The wireless telegraphy circuits are used jointly at present for civil aviation and meteorological purposes.

303. Services for the Northern Cameroons are described in paragraph 572 of the 1958 Report. A new airstrip has been built at Baissa within the Northern Cameroons.

304. Nigerian Airways fare rates remain as in paragraph 571 of the 1958 Report.

Broadcasting

305. See Part VII, Chapter 2.

Meteorological Services

306. Meteorology is a Federal responsibility. The synoptic stations are listed in paragraph 575 of the 1958 Report where the publicity given to reports from all stations is also described. The climatological stations are at Barombi Kang, Santa, Jakiri, Ntem, Mubi, Ekona, Idenau, Mbonge, Meanja, Tole, Tombel, Bota, Molyko, Buea and Mukonje. There are now 107 rainfall stations.

Railways

307. See paragraph 576 of the 1958 Report.

Sea and river transport

308. Details of passenger services are given in paragraphs 577-8 of the 1958 Report.

309. The facilities for vessels at Victoria and Bota are described in paragraph 579 of the 1958 Report. Tiko Wharf can accommodate ships of up to 460 feet in length, and the bar depth has been maintained at 14 feet (M.L.W.S.).

Pool anchorages can take three vessels, the maximum lengths being the Upper Pool 460 feet, and Lower Pool two vessels of 500 feet in length. The maximum draught to which a vessel may load is governed by the tidal state on Bimbia Bar, the rise being 4.5 feet at Neap Tides and 7 feet at Spring Tides. The tonnage of shipping entering Tiko is still increasing. Timber shipments have now reached a level of 14,000 tons a month and banana shipments 5 million stems a year.

310. Rio Del Rey is no longer used and the navigational buoys marking the deep water channel have been withdrawn. The Neme River is navigable up river from Rio Del Rey by shallow-draught craft throughout the year. Navigation on the Mungo, Cross and Benue Rivers was dealt with in paragraph 579 of the 1958 Report.

Roads—Southern Cameroons

311. The trunk road "A" system is described in paragraphs 580-4 of the 1958 Report. The Federal Government extensive Trunk Road "A" reconstruction development programme for 1955/62 included £1,000,000 for the Victoria-Kumba-Bamenda road and £280,000 for the Takum-Bissank-Misaje road. Two more permanent bridges on the Bamenda to Misaje road (Ring Road East) were under construction at the end of 1959. Reconstruction of the Kumba-Mamfe road by direct labour was continued during the first part of the year, employing two reconstruction teams, and a total of 17 miles—10 miles in Kumba Division and 7 miles in Mamfe Division—were completed except for bitumen surfacing before the end of the dry season. Towards the end of the year the Southern Cameroons Government allocated £75,000 to continue the bitumen surfacing by direct labour. Reconstruction on the Mamfe-Cross River road was continued until early May when the project had to be closed down because the funds allocated for it had become exhausted. Reconstructed length is Mile 0 to 30/31 of which 16 miles have been provided with a bitumen surface. A survey and design of the Misaje-Bissaula-Takum road beyond Dumbo is still being made.

312. As explained in paragraph 585 of the 1958 Report, the Southern Cameroons Government is responsible for the trunk roads "B". The development programme is still enjoying the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare funds. By the end of the year 12 miles of the Kumba-Tombel road had been reconstructed. On the Kumba-Mbonge road the reconstruction of roads and bridges was continued by contract; all bridges were nearly completed up to and including the Meme River, 18 miles from Kumba, and 7 miles of road had been completed. The cost of the Kumba-Mbonge and Kumba-Tombel projects is estimated at £550,000 and £250,000 respectively; both projects are being executed by contract. The location survey and design drawings were completed for a new road joining Bakebe and the French Frontier through Fontem, a distance of about 41 miles and towards the end of the year a grant of £35,000 was received from Colonial Development and Welfare moneys. To conserve funds, arrangements were being made for the work to be done by direct labour, using Southern Cameroons plant, equipment and staff. An improvement was made to the 4 mile road joining Victoria with the Man O'War Bay Training Centre, using £10,000 provided for the purpose by the Federal Ministry of Education; work consisted of strengthening bridges, building new

culverts and resurfacing the road with volcanic ash and laterite. A new bridge, 100 feet long, was constructed by direct labour across the Bali River, near Feitok, on the Ossing–Nguti road. Some emergency road works in the Tombel area were begun in October to improve communications in the vicinity of the Frontier with the Cameroons under French Administration. Works were principally concentrated on improving the road between Tombel and Nyasoso to an all-weather standard.

313. On the Bamenda Ring Road (West) joining Bamenda with Wum a number of timber bridges were reconstructed in permanent materials, using Southern Cameroons funds. Assisted by community development labour and financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, road construction was continued in the Ngie–Ngaw areas of Bamenda Division.

Roads—Northern Cameroons

314. The Taraba Bridge at Beli has been completed and with it the Adamawa Province section of the Yola–Takum road (see paragraph 587 of the 1958 Report). In Benue Province the road is all-season as far as the Donga River: work is continuing between there and Takum but the Donga River bridge remains to be built. Construction of the Federal Takum–Bissaula section of Trunk Road A22 is well advanced, the road being motorable to 7 miles from Bissaula. The Regional Donga–Abong road has had all the bridging completed and is open to Abong. Resurfacing of the last 50 miles is now being carried out. In Southern Adamawa, the Regional road from Beli to Jamtari and the Federal Road Trunk Road A4 from Jamtari to Serti are complete. Further south, the consulting engineers have submitted their report on the road up the Mambilla escarpment which is estimated to cost £2,000,000. Work on Trunk Road A4 between Jada and Sugu progresses well and is about half-completed. A grant by the Northern Region Development Corporation for the Mubi–Jalingo Maiha road has not been made, but a grant of £32,000 towards the cost of making the road from Yola to Karlahi (which serves the Verre District of Trust Territory although not actually in it) has been made by the Corporation to the Adamawa Native Authority. In Bornu Province the Uba–Bama road has been completed as far as Pulka except that work on the embankments and the last 6 miles of construction into Gwoza remains to be done. Fifteen miles of the Bama–Maiduguri road has been bitumenised and work progresses well.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

315. The following is a list of Public Works completed, undertaken
Q. 78 or planned in the Trust Territory during 1959:

(A) Federal Public Works in the Northern Cameroons

(a) Completed

Adamawa Province;

Uba–Bama road and bridge construction—Laterite Surface for 40 miles.

Jamtari–Serti road and bridge construction—Laterite Surface for 22½ miles and Formation and Drainage for 28 miles.

Post Office and Quarters, Mubi.

Post Office and Quarters, Bama.

(b) In progress

Jamtari-Serti road and bridge construction.
 Yola-Takum road (serving Trust Territory).
 Bama-Maiduguri road (serving Trust Territory).
 Police Station and Barracks, Gwoza.

(c) Projected

Museum, Dikwa.

(B) Northern Cameroons Public Works (Northern Region and Native Authority)*(a) Completed**Adamawa Province**Buildings*

Extension to Rest House, Mubi.
 Demonstration School, Teachers' Training Centre, Mubi.
 Agricultural Office and Store, Mubi.
 Workshop block, Teachers' Training Centre, Mubi.
 Sub-Treasury, Mubi.

Roads

Beli-Jamjari.

*Benue Province**Buildings*

Atsuku Dispensary.
 Bissaula Maternity Clinic.
 Bissaula Junior Primary School.

*Bornu Province**Buildings*

Market stalls, Gwoza, Banki and Sigal.
 Private Native Authority Electricity Plant, Bama.
 Re-roofing Gwoza and Dar-El-Jamal Schools.
 Junior Primary Schools at Soye, Kote and Gwoza.
 Child Welfare Clinic at Bama.
 Gulumba Court and Office.
 House for Agricultural Officer, Bama.

Water

Rural Water Supply Wells.
 Artesian boreholes (less headworks) at Dikwa, Ngala, Logumane,
 Gajibo, Sogoma, Mallam Maja, Kaza and Mudu.

*(b) In progress**Adamawa Province**Buildings*

Hospital at Ganye.
 Mosque at the Mubi Teachers' Training Centre.
 Installation of electricity at Mubi Hospital.
 X-ray Block at Mubi Hospital.
 Two Junior Service Quarters for the Ministry of Health at Mubi.

*Benue Province**Buildings*

New Hospital, Wukari } both serving Trust Territory.
 Post Office, Wukari }

Roads

Donga–Abong.

*Bornu Province**Buildings*

Agricultural Office and Store, Bama.
 Medical Officer's House, Bama.
 60 bed Extension, Bama Hospital.
 Gamboru Market Stalls.

Water

Bama Urban Water Supply.

*(c) Projected**Benue Province**Buildings*

Abong Senior Primary School.
 Bissaula Junior Primary—Second block.
 Akwanwe Dispensary.
 N.A. Office and Council Chamber for United Hills Native Authority.
 United Hills Chiefs' Rest House.

*Bornu Province**Buildings*

Veterinary Sub-Centres at Kala and Wuglo.
 Cattle Crush at Jilbe and Bulongu.
 Adult Literacy Office and Bookshop.
 Rest Houses at Gulumba and Ngala.
 Agricultural Offices and Stores, Bama.
 Native Authority Police Barracks, Bama.
 Native Authority Central Offices, Bama.
 Gulumba and Dikwa School Extensions.
 Re-building of Kumshe and Mallam Maja Schools.
 Sigal Dispensary.
 Gamboru Motor Park.
 Extension to Native Authority new Works Yard.
 Major Repairs to Dikwa Rest House.
 Bama Motor Park Garage.
 Slaughter Slabs at Dikwa, Gamboru and Bulongu.
 Dikwa Dispensary.

Water

Rural Water Supply Wells.
 Artesian boreholes in Kala District, at Kala, Sangaya, Dagile and Jilbe.
 Two boreholes in Gajibo–Gumsu District.
 Bama Urban Water Supply.
 Headworks for all boreholes drilled.
 Four boreholes in Gulumba District.

(C) Federal Public Works in the Southern Cameroons**(a) Completed**

Telephone Exchange, Tiko.
Water Supply to Police Barracks, Bamenda.
Telephone Exchange, Kumba.
Post Office and Quarters, Mamfe.
Junior Service Quarters, Buea.
Police Other Ranks Quarters, Bamenda.
Senior Service Quarters (1 house), Bamenda.
Water Guard Barracks, Kumba.

(b) In progress

Improvements to Station, Customs House, Junior Staff Quarters,
Road Barriers, Approach Road and Garages, Santa.
Federal Office Block, Buea.
Improvements to Catering arrangements, Aerodrome Terminal
Buildings, Tiko.
Mamfe-Cross River Road reconstruction and tarring.
Construction, 2 Bridges on Barsara-Mamfe Road.
Construction, 2 Bridges on Bamenda Ring Road East.
Two Super Chalets, Buea.
Dumbo-Bissaula (Southern Cameroons) road and bridge construc-
tion.

(c) Projected

Museum, Bamenda.
Airport Terminal Building, Tiko.
Labour Office, Kumba.
Labour Office, Victoria.
Telephone Exchange, Victoria.
Posts and Telegraphs Sorting Office, Tiko.
Posts and Telegraphs Workshops, Buea.
Senior Service Quarters (1 house), Mamfe.
Senior Service Quarters (1 house), Tiko.
Police Office, Assistant Superintendent Vehicle Inspection Officer,
Mamfe.
Senior Service Quarters (5 houses), Buea.
Senior Service Quarters (8 houses), Victoria (Bota).
Senior Service Quarters (1 house), Mamfe.
Senior Service Quarters (2 houses), Kumba.

(D) Southern Cameroons Public Works**(a) Completed**

Victoria Catering Rest House Improvements.
Extension to Water Supply, Buea.
6 Senior Service Quarters, Buea.
Ministerial Office Block, Buea.
Junior Service Quarters, Buea.
3 Senior Service Quarters, Victoria.
Water Supply for Nkambe Town.

Barombi Kang Farm Buildings.
 Installation of underground fuel storage tanks at Victoria, Buea,
 Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda.
 Office and Quarters, Victoria, for Department of Marketing and
 Exports.
 Weh Airstrip.

(b) In progress

New Catering Rest House, Buea.
 2 Senior Service Quarters, Bamenda.
 2 Senior Service Quarters, Victoria.
 Treasury Office, Victoria.
 Treasury Office, Mamfe.
 Magistrates' Court, Kumba.
 Rehabilitation of Buildings.
 Bali Airstrip.
 Bonjongo Water Supply.
 New Bridges, Blackwatch Avenue, Victoria.
 Road Construction (Special), Tombel Area.
 Kumba-Mamfe Road reconstruction and tarring.
 Bamenda-Banso Road improvements.
 Bamenda-Wum reconstruction of bridges.
 Extensions to Government Residential Area, Kumba.
 Extensions to Government Residential Area, Mamfe.
 10 Senior Service Quarters, Buea.
 Clerical Training School, Bamenda.
 Extension to Bamenda Town Water Supply.
 New Victoria Water Supply.

(c) Projected

Printing Department Buildings, Buea.
 Mamfe Water Supply.
 Tombel Water Supply.
 Ndu Airstrip.
 Office and Store Agricultural Department, Wum.
 Rest House, Bambuko and Bakundu Forest Reserve.
 Staff Quarters, Victoria, Buea, Kumba, Bamenda, Mamfe and Wum.
 Conversion of Residency, Bamenda.

(E) Schedule of Non-Federal Works in the Southern Cameroons, the cost of which is reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds

(a) Completed

Kumba-Tombel reconstruction of bridges, purchase of plant, first stage.
 Bakebe-Frontier Road Survey and Design.
 Bridge over Bali River at Feitok Ossing-Ngnti Road.
 Junior Staff Quarters for Agriculture, Buea.
 New Water Supply for Barombi Kang Farm.
 New Out-patient Block, Kumba Hospital.
 Maternity Block, Kumba Hospital.

Junior Staff Quarters for Medical and Health Services, Kumba.
Bamenda Ring Road West, reconstruction of three bridges.
Bamenda Hospital X-ray Block.
New 30 bed Ward, Wum Hospital.
Junior Staff Quarters for Forestry, Buea.
Kumba Station Water Supply.
House for Water Engineer, Victoria.
Provision of wells and water points in rural areas.

(b) In progress

Tombel Water Supply.
Mamfe Water Supply.
Bonjongo Water Supply.
Victoria Water Supply.
Kumba-Tombel Road reconstruction.
Kumba-Mbonge road and bridge reconstruction.
Menemo-Ngaw area road construction.
Bakebe-Fontem permanent bridging and road works.
Wum Water Supply.
Barombi Kang Farm Water Supply.
Provision of wells and water points in rural areas.
New Public Works Department Yard and Workshops, Kumba.
Improvements to Public Works Department Yard and Workshops,
Mamfe.
House for Public Works Department Engineer, Kumba.

(c) Projected

Kitchen and Laundry Block, Kumba Hospital.
Kitchen and Laundry Block, Wum Hospital.
Senior Staff Quarters for Agriculture, Kumba.
Public Works Department Engineers Quarters, Mamfe.
Public Works Department Engineers Quarters, Buea.
Senior Staff Quarters and Offices for Veterinary, Bamenda.
Kumba-Tombel Road bitumen surfacing.
Kumba-Mbonge Road bitumen surfacing.
Purchase of plant.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Northern Cameroons

316. The position is as described in paragraphs 596-9 of the 1958 Report.

Q. 79

Southern Cameroons

317. See paragraph 600 of the 1958 Report, line 9 of which should read "and only well-attested tradition provides the evidence of former unity".

Non-governmental organisations

318. See paragraph 601 of the 1958 Report. There are now some 2,000 Scouts and 250 Guides in the Southern Cameroons.

Q. 80

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Restrictions on personal freedom and Declaration of Human Rights

319. As explained in the 1958 Report (paragraph 602), the Administering Authority is guided by the terms of Article 76(c) of the Charter & 83 and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and attaches particular importance to freedom of expression of religion and from arbitrary arrest. In addition, the Administering Authority bound itself during the year under review to observe specified fundamental human rights. The Nigeria (Constitution) (Amendment No. 3) Order in Council made on the 19th October, 1959, provides that (subject to certain limited exceptions in time of war or national emergency) the fundamental rights set out in the Schedule to the Order should have effect throughout Nigeria. Any person who alleges that his fundamental rights have been infringed may take proceedings in the courts and has a right of appeal to the Federal Supreme Court. A copy of the Schedule containing these fundamental rights is included as Attachment A to this Report.

Slavery

320. There is none (paragraph 607 of the 1958 Report refers).

Q. 82

The right to petition

321. See paragraph 609 of the 1958 Report.

Q. 84

Pornographic and subversive literature

322. The position remains as in paragraph 610 of the 1958 Report.

Q. 85

The Press

323. See paragraphs 611-14 of the 1958 Report. To the newspapers there listed should be added the following:

Q. 86

<i>Paper</i>	<i>Where Published</i>	<i>Proprietors</i>
Citizen	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation
Gaskiya	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation

The Cinema

324. See paragraph 615 of the 1958 Report. Among the films of topical and local interest, as well as "Held in Trust" showing the achievement of Government and Native Authorities in the Northern Cameroons, were two films entitled "Plebiscite in Northern Cameroons" and "Cast Your Vote" which were made by the Northern Information Service to show how the people could exercise their vote in the Plebiscite and Federal Elections.

Broadcasting

325. See paragraphs 616-18 of the 1958 Report. Programmes of Kanuri and Fulani Music are also greatly appreciated.

Freedom of religion

Q. 87 326. See paragraph 619 of the 1958 Report.

Missions

Q. 88 327. See paragraphs 620-8 of the 1958 Report.

328. The Roman Catholic Mission in the Southern Cameroons has 103 European Missionaries, 5 African Priests, 6 African Sisters and 387 African Catechists. There are 30 Headstations with resident Fathers, 312 Churches, 186 Junior Schools and 68 Senior Schools with an enrolment of 26,207 Children. Two Secondary Schools are run by the Mission, one at Sasse for boys and one at Okoyong for girls, while there are Teacher Training Centres at Bambui and Bonjongo for men and one at Kumba for women. The Mission also manages 1 General Hospital at Nkambe, 4 Maternity Hospitals, 4 Dispensaries and 2 Orphanages. The Mission has 85,593 adherents and 9,836 Catechumens. The position in the Northern Cameroons is shown in paragraph 622 of the 1958 Report. During the year grants from the Regional Government totalled £3,600 for capital expenditure and £15,925 towards recurrent costs.

329. The Cameroons Baptist Mission has 56 missionaries in the Territory, of whom 54 are in the Southern Cameroons. The Mission operates a Teachers' Training Centre near Buea, and 75 primary schools which, during 1959, had an enrolment of over 7,000 children. The Mission is responsible jointly with the Basel Mission for the Cameroons Protestant College at Bali. At Bansa it maintains a Hospital of 75 beds and a midwifery training programme now enrolling 20 trainees. At Mbingo it manages a Leprosy Settlement for 500 in-patients, of whom 70 were discharged as healed during the year. In addition, 17 Leprosy Clinics care for about 1,600 lepers outside the settlement. Three Maternity Centres at Belo, Bansa and Mbem reported 1,365 deliveries in 1959. The 299 Baptist Churches are operating independently of the Mission, under the direction of an executive committee of the Cameroons Baptist Convention. The Convention reports 31,833 adult members and 4,474 catechumens in its affiliated churches. A School of Theology at Ndu trains 42 Cameroonians for the Ministry of the Church.

330. Baptist work in the Mambila District of the Northern Territory is the joint concern of Convention and Mission. Two thousand seven hundred and

forty-six adult members are gathered in 35 churches. A high literacy rate prevails among them. The one primary school at Mbamga enjoys a great influence among the Mambila.

331. In November, 1957, the Basel Mission granted independence to the Church, which is now called the Presbyterian Church in the Cameroons. The work is done by 482 unordained African church workers and by 56 ordained ministers of whom 12 are Europeans. The Basel Mission is responsible for the schools and medical centres, as well as for the bookshops and the printing press. In 1959 there were 142 primary schools with a roll of 21,400 pupils. The Mission also runs the Protestant College, Bali, in co-operation with the Cameroons Baptist Mission. Furthermore, there are the Teacher Training Centre in Batibo, the Marriage Training Centre in Bafut, the Theological Training Centre and the Seminary for Catechists in Nyasoso. With respect to medical work, the Mission runs a Maternity Home/Dispensary in Bafut and Nyasoso respectively and the Leprosy Settlement in Manyemen with 500 in-patients. The Presbyterian Church in the Cameroons has 66,305 registered adherents and 6,251 catechumens in 626 congregations. In the Northern Cameroons a new work was started near Gwoza with the initial staff of a missionary, a nursing sister-midwife and a building engineer.

332. At Bama the Sudan United Mission Maternity Home (see paragraph 625 of the 1958 Report) now has two fully qualified nursing sisters.

333. The work of the Church of the Brethren Mission is detailed in paragraph 626 of the 1958 Report. During the year the Regional Government gave capital grants of £3,000 and recurrent grants of £9,345.

334. The 1959 figures of Missionaries operating in the Territory, and Mission adherents (not including catechumens) are as follows:

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Part of the Territory</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Adherents</i>
Roman Catholic	Southern Cameroons	2	Austrian	85,593
		62	Dutch	
		16	British	
		11	Italian	
		12	Irish	
Cameroons Baptist	Adamawa	15	Irish	6,000
		2	British	
		45	American	
		1	British	
		7	Canadian	
Basel (Presbyterian Church of the Cameroons)	Southern Cameroons	2	American	1,650
		44	Swiss	
		4	British	66,305
		3	French	
		12	German	
		2	New Zealand	
		5	Swiss	
Sudan United	Adamawa	1	Danish	3,475
		1	American	
	Bornu	4	British	130 (only 20 of local origin)
		2	Danish	
Church of the Brethren	Benue Province	2	American	1,200
	Adamawa	5	American	2,895

Adoption of Children

Q. 89 335. See paragraph 629 of the 1958 Report.

Q. 90

Immigrants

336. See paragraph 630 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN**General**

337. See paragraphs 631-3 of the 1958 Report. In line 8 of paragraph 632

Q. 91 Nsaw should be substituted for Wum.

Standing before the Law

Q. 92 338. See paragraph 634 of the 1958 Report.

Public Office

339. See paragraphs 635-6 of the 1958 Report. Women will be en-

Q. 93 titled to register and to vote in the forthcoming plebiscite.

Economic Position

Q. 94, 95, 340. See paragraphs 637-8 of the 1958 Report. The position has not
97 substantially altered.

Education and Training

341. See paragraphs 639-41 of the 1958 Report.

342. There has been considerable progress in the education of girls and women during the year, despite the prejudice which exists in most areas. There has been a marked increase in the number of girls at school, but there is still a grave shortage of women teachers and only 3 were in training in 1959 at the Womens' Training College, Maiduguri. There are Provincial Girls' Schools at Yola and Maiduguri; these schools cater for pupils from the Northern Cameroons, as well as from Nigeria. The school at Maiduguri is to add a Post Primary Course for girls in 1960 to bridge the gap for those girls who wish to go on for further studies but at present are too young to do so. The Roman Catholic Mission opened a Girls' Boarding Senior Primary School at Sugu in 1959. There is also a one-year Housecraft Course at Sugu run by Roman Catholic Mission Sisters.

343. In the Southern Cameroons there are now seven Senior Primary Schools for girls, all giving instructions up to the level of First School Leaving Certificate. A further class was enrolled at the Girls Secondary School at Okoyong in Mamfe Division and the first candidates for School Certificate will sit in 1961. The total number of girls receiving primary education is now as much as 33 per cent of the total enrolment. There is also a significant increase in the proportion of girls who complete the full senior primary course which indicates that there has been a significant change in the attitude of parents to the education of women. There are now two Cameroons women with senior service appointments in the Department of Education and a further officer has just completed her training in

Domestic Science and will be appointed to fill a further vacancy in the department. There are eleven girls studying at the University College Hospital, Ibadan, and in the United Kingdom for the qualification of State Registered Nurse.

Marriage

344. See paragraphs 642–8 of the 1958 Report. The last sentence of
Q. 96 paragraph 642 should be amended to read “A recent survey among the Bakweri by the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research shows that only 2·7 per cent of extant conjugal unions are a result of widow inheritance.”

Fertility and Marriage Stability

345. See paragraph 649 of the 1958 Report, the first 6 lines of which should now read “An exhaustive survey of fertility and marriage stability in Victoria Division has been undertaken by the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research which shows the position to be as follows.”

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

Opportunities of Employment

346. The general picture is given in paragraphs 650–56 of the 1958
Q. 98 Report. The proportion of wage earners in the Southern Cameroons employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation is now 19,414 out of 37,386.

Compulsory Labour

Q. 98, 99 347. See paragraph 657 of the 1958 Report.

Indebtedness

348. See paragraph 658 of the 1958 Report.

International Labour Conventions

349. Implementation is described in paragraph 659 of the 1958 Report.
Q. 99 The extent of the application of International Labour Conventions to the Territory is shown in Attachment B to the present report.

Labour Legislation

Q. 100 350. See paragraph 661 of the 1958 Report.

System of Negotiation

351. See paragraphs 662–4 of the 1958 Report. The reference to Department of Labour in paragraph 662 should now read Federal Ministry of Labour.

352. All the disputes which occurred in the Southern Cameroons during the year were resolved through the method of direct negotiation between management and workers. The most important dispute of the year was the one which resulted in a widespread strike of over 7,000 employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation. The dispute was settled through an internal board of inquiry appointed by the management and the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union.

353. A Joint Negotiating Committee consisting of representatives of the management and the employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation met in July to consider the Union's demand for an increase in wages. At the conclusion of the meeting, both sides agreed that the salaries of junior service and monthly-paid staff should be increased by 2 per cent, and that an increase of 1½d. per day should be granted to daily-rated workers (except female daily-rated workers who received an increase in 1957).

Remuneration

354. The present wage rates paid in the Territory by the Federal and Local Governments for general labour and special labour grades are set out in the following tables:

**GOVERNMENT RATES FOR
DAILY-RATED LABOUR IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS**
(With effect from 1st September, 1959)

	Federal Government Rates				Southern Cameroons Government Rates			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Victoria—								
General Labour Grade	3	5	—	3	9	3	3	— 3 7
Special Labour, Grade III	3	6	—	3	10	3	4	— 3 8
Special Labour, Grade II	4	0	—	4	6	4	4	— 5 0
Special Labour, Grade I	4	11	—	5	11	5	4	— 6 4
Kumba—								
General Labour Grade	3	2	—	3	6	3	0	— 3 4
Special Labour, Grade III	3	3	—	3	7	3	1	— 3 5
Special Labour, Grade II	3	9	—	4	3	4	0	— 4 8
Special Labour, Grade I	4	8	—	5	8	4	10	— 5 10
Bamenda, Wum, and Nkambe—								
General Labour Grade	3	2	—	3	6	2	6	— 2 10
Special Labour, Grade III	3	3	—	3	7	2	7	— 2 11
Special Labour, Grade II	3	9	—	4	3	3	8	— 4 4
Special Labour, Grade I	4	8	—	5	8	4	8	— 5 8
Mamfe—								
General Labour Grade	3	2	—	3	6	2	10	— 3 2
Special Labour, Grade III	3	3	—	3	7	2	11	— 3 3
Special Labour, Grade II	3	9	—	4	3	3	8	— 4 4
Special Labour, Grade I	4	8	—	5	8	4	8	— 5 8

NOTE: Incremental Scales for Southern Cameroons Government labour

- (a) General Labour: 1d. every two years up to a maximum of 4d.
- (b) Special Labour III: 1d. every two years up to a maximum of 4d.
- (c) Special Labour II: 2d. every two years up to a maximum of 8d.
- (d) Special Labour I: 3d. every two years up to a maximum of 1/-d.

**GOVERNMENT RATES FOR
DAILY-RATED LABOUR IN THE NORTHERN CAMEROONS**
(With effect from 1st September, 1959)

	Federal Government Rates				Northern Region Government Rates			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
General Labour Grade	3	0	—	3	4	3	0	— 3 4
Special Labour, Grade III	3	1	—	3	5	3	1	— 3 5
Special Labour, Grade II	3	7	—	4	1	4	6	— 5 0
Special Labour, Grade I	4	6	—	5	6	5	6	— 6 6

355. The Federal, Northern and Southern Cameroons Governments granted a 10 per cent interim cost of living allowance on rates of wages and salaries with effect from the 1st September, pending the result of a Commission of Inquiry appointed to carry out a review of wages and salaries. The Commission's

recommendations have since been accepted by the Federal and Northern Regional Governments (early in 1960, retrospectively) and are reflected in the rates shown in the above schedule. The Southern Cameroons Government has declined to award any wage increases over and above the 10 per cent interim cost of living allowance, but the frequency of increments for Special and General Labour has been raised from one every four years to one every two years. The rates effective from 1st September, 1959 are shown in the schedule.

356. Following a demand for an increase in wages by the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union, the Corporation made adjustments in the wages of its employees with effect from the 1st September. The old and new rates are shown hereunder:

rates are shown hereunder:																
Old Rates																
s. d. s. d.																
General Labour	.	.	.	3	1	—	3	5	.	.	.	3	2½	—	3	6½
Special Labour, Grade III	.	.	.	3	2	—	3	6	.	.	.	3	3½	—	3	7½
Special Labour, Grade II	.	.	.	4	0	—	4	7	.	.	.	4	1½	—	4	8½
Special Labour, Grade I	.	.	.	5	1	—	6	0	.	.	.	5	2½	—	6	1½

In addition to the adjustments, the Corporation also granted a 10 per cent interim cost of living allowance with effect from the same date. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes and Pamol Ltd, likewise granted interim awards of 10 per cent and 7 per cent increase respectively with effect from the 1st September.

357. Shops for the benefit of employees, the form remuneration must take, the provision for wages boards and the procedure for fixing wages are described in paragraphs 667–70 of the 1958 Report.

358. In accordance with the 'Cameroonisation' policy of the Southern Cameroons Government, preference in employment is being given to Southern Cameroonians but there is no discrimination in remuneration on account of race, nationality, religion or tribal association.

Hours of work, holidays, recreation facilities, pensions, housing, medical provision, safety measures and workmen's compensation, employment of women and children, recruitment and movement of labour and training schemes.

359. See paragraphs 673–94 of the 1958 Report.

The Labour Department

360. Officers of the Southern Cameroons Department of Labour, Q. 101, which is responsible for the uniform enforcement of labour legislation, Q. 102 visit factories and work-places. One Senior Labour Officer and two Assistant Labour Inspectors are stationed at Buea. The Federal Government meets the cost of transport of these officers.

361. The position in the Northern Cameroons is indicated in paragraph 697 of the 1958 Report except that the Assistant Commissioner of Labour has been replaced by the Principal Labour Officer.

Trade Unions

362. The provisions of the Trades Union Ordinance, Chapter 218 of Q. 103 the Laws of Nigeria, are set out in paragraph 698 of the 1958 Report.

363. Trade unions which were formerly branches of the Nigerian organisations have been adjusting themselves to fall in line with constitutional developments in the Southern Cameroons. "Cameroonian" unions are emerging and the following unions have been formed:

- (i) the Southern Cameroons Union of Catering Workers;
- (ii) Southern Cameroons Civil Service Union;
- (iii) Southern Cameroons Union of Teachers.

364. The older local unions, especially the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union, have been active throughout the year. This union was responsible for most of the strikes reported in the Territory, and succeeded, though not by strike action alone, in gaining some improvement in the conditions of service of its members. The Likomba Plantation Workers' Union was not very active during the year; an attempt to amalgamate the union with the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union failed. The failure led to internal dissension within the Likomba Workers' Union, one section favouring the amalgamation while the other did not. The issue was finally settled in favour of the group opposing amalgamation.

365. A division also occurred within the Executive Committee of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union as a result of the employer's interpretation of the Southern Cameroons Government's policy on "Cameroonisation". Initially, strike action was contemplated to force a reversal of the policy but the Union's Executive Committee later accepted the Government's policy and the contemplated action was subsequently withdrawn. The Likomba Plantation Workers' Union also reluctantly accepted the policy.

366. An unregistered association of Nigerian employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation, claiming a membership of 5,000, was formed to assist members affected by the "Cameroonisation" policy. The Federal Ministry of Labour through its local offices in the Eastern Region, is exploring the possibility of providing alternative employment for displaced workers and for those who left the Cameroons Development Corporation on their own initiative because of reduced prospects.

367. In the Northern Cameroons, trade union activity centres around two branches of the Northern Civil Service Union at Mubi and Bama with a combined membership of approximately 150.

368. A list of trade unions in the Territory, showing their numerical strength, where they operate and their affiliations outside the Territory is given in Attachment D to the 1958 Report.

Trade Disputes

369. In 1959 eleven disputes were notified, all in the Southern Cameroons, of which nine resulted in a stoppage of work, leading to a loss of a total of 29,067 man-days. Eight of the disputes, including seven of the strikes, involved the Cameroons Development Corporation. The major dispute of the year occurred when over 7,000 members of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union throughout the plantations of the Corporation stopped work from 23rd to 30th May. The union protested that inadequate notices of termination of appointment had been issued to 13 of its members, one an official of the union, who had been declared redundant. A joint board of enquiry set up by the union and the management investigated the causes of the strike and finally settled the dispute. Strikes of shorter duration occurred on other occasions in the Corporation's plantations at Bota, 6th-12th February, Meanja, 1st-2nd June, Mpunda and Ekona, 4th-5th June, and at

Q. 104

Missellele, 26th June–2nd July. Generally, the strikes were caused by feelings of resentment against the supervision of certain headmen and overseers, and misunderstanding of certain management plans such as bonus schemes for tappers in rubber plantations, remuneration for overtime and demand for payment for days on which rains prevent the performance of work. The one dispute with the Corporation which was settled without strike action was that concerning a demand for an increase in wages. A sub-committee of the Joint Negotiating Committee was set up to deal with the dispute. As a result of the sub-committee's findings, an increase of 2 per cent to the salaries of the established staff and 1½d. per day to the wages of daily-rated workers was made.

370. One of the reported disputes occurred at the Mountain Hotel in Buea. In April, the employees of the hotel declared a dispute with the management over a number of points including non-payment of holiday allowance for work done on public holidays, the management's indifference to complaints and the absence of defined conditions of service and standard rates of wages. A standing joint negotiating committee of both sides, was set up and dealt with the grievances. On 10th August, however, 40 employees of the same hotel stopped work in protest against the delay in drawing up written conditions of service. The management submitted draft conditions of service and the men resumed work.

371. In addition to the local disputes, the Territory was affected by a strike of the Electrical Workers' Union of Nigeria and the Cameroons which lasted from the 2nd to the 9th December. The strike was in support of the Union's demand for a 10 per cent interim increase to wages and salaries. 93 members of the union in the Territory took part in the strike and eight acts of sabotage to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria installations were reported. Following negotiation after the strike, a grant of an interim increase of 7 per cent to wages and salaries was awarded.

Labour offences

Q. 105 372. No proceedings were instituted for offences against labour laws.

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

373. See paragraph 707–8 of the 1958 Report. An orphanage is also
Q. 106– operated by the Roman Catholic Mission with help from the Native
108 Authority at Njinikom in Wum Division.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

Surveys

Q. 109 374. A comprehensive economic survey of the Federation was com-
& 110 pleted during the year for the National Economic Council.

Foodstuffs

375. See paragraphs 710–4 of the 1958 Report. "1/10d." in the 3rd line of paragraph 711 should read "1/9d."

Clothing

376. See paragraph 714 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) General; Organisation

Legislation

377. The following enactments made in 1959 specifically affected the
Q. 111 Northern Cameroons:

Adamawa N.A. (Jada Market) Rules.

Adamawa N.A. (Slaughter of Animals) Rules.

Dikwa N.A. (Registration of Births and Deaths) Rules.

All were made under the Native Authority Law 1954. The first regulates the use of and prescribes the fees to be paid for stalls at Jada Market. The second regulates the slaughter of animals at the following markets in Trust Territory—Ganye, Gembu, Gulak, Jada, Micika, Mubi and Sorau. The third provides for the registration of births and deaths in Bama District.

378. The Southern Cameroons Hospital Fees Regulations have now been revised (paragraph 716 of the 1958 Report refers) and were brought into force at the end of 1959. They effect a considerable simplification of the former method of collecting hospital fees.

379. The rules which may be made by Southern Cameroons Native Authorities are indicated in paragraph 717 of the 1958 Report. The following rules came into effect during the year:

Victoria Divisional Council (Control of Domestic Animals) Rules,
 Banyang-Mbo Native Authority (Public Health) Rules, Nkambe
 Divisional Native Authority (Public Health) Rules, Nkambe Divisional
 Native Authority (Slaughter of Animals) Rules, Wum Divisional
 Native Authority (Market) Rules, Wimbu Native Authority (Rabies)
 Declaration Order.

Government Medical Services

Q. 112 380. Paragraphs 718–21 of the 1958 Report still apply.

Non-governmental Medical Services

381. There have been one or two developments to the position described in paragraph 722 of the 1958 Report. The Sudan United Mission
Q. 113 has leprosy clinics at Bama, Gwoza, Kerawa (Gwoza), Dashen, Gurum, Baissa and Dan Baki (Ndoro). The Roman Catholic Mission operates the Rural Health Centre and Maternity Home at Sugu (Chamba) as the agent of the Adamawa Native Authority. The Basel Mission has recently opened a dispensary at Gavva (Gwoza).

382. The Cameroons Development Corporation caters for its own workers and has a comprehensive medical service throughout its estates which includes four major hospitals. Messrs. Pamol Estates have hospitals for their employees at Lobe and Ndian in the Kumba Division and an auxiliary hospital at Bai. There is also a new dispensary for the use of the workers of the Ndu tea estate in Nkambe Division. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes continue to make use of Government facilities for their labour.

383. There are two Missions running general hospitals in the Southern Cameroons, both in the Bamenda area. The Cameroons Baptist Mission has a

hospital at Banso with 75 beds, whilst, at Nkambe the Roman Catholic Mission operates a 35-bed hospital jointly with the Native Authority which paid for the cost of construction of this hospital. In addition, each of the three major Missions in the territory has two maternity units of eight to twelve beds each supervised by fully trained registered nurses or midwives. Dispensaries and clinics are usually operated in conjunction with the maternity units. In addition to the two general hospitals, there are two Mission-run leprosy settlements at Mbingo and Manyemen operated by the Cameroons Baptist Mission and Basel Mission respectively in the Wum and Kumba Divisions. Each settlement has some 500 patients in the charge of a qualified medical practitioner. It is intended that supervision of Leprosy Control Work outside the two settlements shall be supplemented by the appointment of two Leprosy Control Officers and the Mission will then be relieved of responsibility for this work outside the settlements which cannot be adequately covered with the present resources and staff. Fees are charged at all Mission clinics and hospitals and are very similar to those charged at Government hospitals.

International Co-operation

384. See paragraphs 725-6 of the 1958 Report. The interchange of
Q. 114 visits between representatives of the Medical Authorities in the Southern Cameroons and French Trust Territories was very much restricted during the year because of the terrorist activities in the French Trust Territory but the regular exchange of reports continued.

Local Participation

385. See paragraph 727 of the 1958 Report. There are Native Authority
Q. 115 representatives on the Leprosy Control Boards which have been set up in the Southern Cameroons for the two leprosy settlements at Mbingo and Manyemen.

Expenditure

386. Appendix IV, Table 27 shows the relationship between Govern-
Q. 116 ment expenditure on public health and Government expenditure generally. Table 30 gives Native Administration expenditure and Table 80 gives total expenditure on health services broken down among the Regional or Southern Cameroons Government, Native Administration and Missions. Missions receive grants in aid from the Government towards their medical work.

(b) Medical facilities

Northern Cameroons

387. The following were the medical institutions at 31st December
Q. 117 (see also Table 74):

(a) *General Hospitals* 2

Gwoza (Sudan United Mission)—32 beds

Mubi (Government)—48 beds

(b) *Rural Health Centres* 2

Bama (Government)—12 beds

Sugu (Native Authority/Roman Catholic Mission)—4 beds

(c) *Maternity Homes* 4

Bama (Sudan United Mission)—4 beds
 Gurum (Sudan United Mission)—4 beds
 Sugu (Native Authority/Roman Catholic Mission)—12 beds
 Baissa (Sudan United Mission)—4 beds

(d) *Dispensaries* 26

	<i>N.A.</i>	<i>Mission</i>
<i>Dikwa North—5</i>	Dikwa . . . Gumsu . . . Kala Balge . . . Ngala . . . Wulgo . . .	Nil
<i>Dikwa Central—3</i> . . .	Bama . . . Gulumba . . . Kumshe . . .	Nil
<i>Gwoza—3</i>	Achigashiya . . . Gwoza . . .	Gavva (Basel Mission)
<i>Cubanawa-Madagali—3</i> . . .	Madagali . . . Micika . . .	Culak (C.B.M.)
<i>Adamawa North-East—1</i> . . .	Maiha . . .	Nil
<i>Chamba—4</i>	Ganlarani . . . Jada . . .	Dashen (S.U.M.) Gurum (S.U.M.)
<i>Adamawa South—4</i>	Gembu . . . Mayo-Ndaga . . . Serti . . . Toungo . . .	Nil
<i>Kentu-Tigon-Ndoro—3</i>	Atsuku . . . Bissaula . . .	Baissa (S.U.M.)

(e) *Leprosy Segregation Villages* 4

Bama . . . S.U.M.
 Kwalie . . . C.B.M.
 Gurum . . . S.U.M.
 Baissa . . . S.U.M.

(f) *Leprosy Clinics* 62

<i>Dikwa North—5</i>	Dikwa . . . Gumsu . . . Kala . . . Ngala . . . Wulgo . . .	Nil
<i>Dikwa Central—6</i>	Bama . . . Gulumba . . . Kumshe . . . Soye . . .	Bama (S.U.M.)

	<i>N.A.</i>	<i>Mission</i>
<i>Gwoza—2</i>	Nil	Gwoza (S.U.M.) Kerawa (S.U.M.)
<i>Cubunawa-Madagali—8</i>	Bazza Kircinga Madagali Mayo-Wandu Micika Mildo	Gulak (C.B.M.) Kwalia (C.B.M.)
<i>Adamawa North-East—15</i>	Belel Dirbishi Gela Holma Kirugabu Konkol Kowagol Lugga Maiha Mbecho Moloko Mubi Muchalla Sorau Wula	Nil
<i>Chamba—15</i>	Dalami Danabu Ganlarani (Yelwa) Jada Kojoli Lendo Mayo Beti Mbulo Nassarawo Sonche Solo Sugu	Dashen (S.U.M.) Gurum (S.U.M.) Sugu (R.C.M.)
<i>Adamawa South—7</i>	Gashaka Gembu Jauro Jalo Mayo-Ndaga Mbamuga Serti Toungo	Nil
<i>Kentu-Tigon-Ndoro—4</i>	Atsuku Bissaula	Baissa (S.U.M.) Dan Baki (S.U.M.)

388. The medical facilities available to Northern Cameroonians in the Northern Region just outside the Trust Territory are set out in paragraph 730

of the 1958 Report. The number of beds at the Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital, Lassa in 1959 was 61, and at the Government Hospitals, Yola 112 and Maiduguri 140. The total number of Trust Territory patients treated by all the hospitals mentioned in paragraph 730 was 3,342 in-patients and 20,855 out-patients.

389. The medical development programme in the Northern Cameroons outlined in paragraph 731 of the 1958 Report made good progress. A 16-bed ward was completed and put into use at the Sudan United Mission's Hospital at Gwoza. At Mubi an X-ray block and additional nurses quarters were built at the Government Hospital, while at Bama and Ganye the construction of new 60-bed hospitals proceeded apace. A 12-bed maternity ward was completed at the N.A./R.C.M. Rural Health Centre at Sugu, while at Atsuku and Bissaula in the Benue Territory a dispensary and maternity clinic respectively were built and put into use.

390. A detachment of No. 2 Medical Field Unit, consisting of 1 Medical Officer, 1 Inspector and 10 Assistants, was again stationed at the temporary Rural Health Centre at Bama and conducted a general daily out-patient clinic and special clinics for tuberculosis and trachoma. 11,472 new patients were treated and there were altogether 48,397 attendances. The school health and mass vaccination programmes started in Dikwa Emirate in 1958 were continued.

391. Teams from Nos. 1 and 6 Medical Field Units completed an Initial Treatment Survey of Tigon, Kentu and Ndoro Districts finding an overall incidence of active yaws of 1 per cent. Later in the year, the area was re-surveyed and the incidence of active yaws was found to have dropped to 0.1 per cent.

392. A Sleeping Sickness Service team completed its re-survey of the Tigon, Kentu and Ndoro Districts. The incidence of sleeping sickness in the three Districts was found to be 0.18, 0.35 and 0.34 per cent. respectively, figures well below the average for the endemic area.

393. The comprehensive nature of the facilities available is indicated in paragraph 735 of the 1958 Report.

Southern Cameroons

394. Government and Mission Hospitals are listed in paragraph 736 of the 1958 Report; a further Government Hospital has almost been completed at Wum. The Cameroons Development Corporation has four major hospitals at Tiko, Ekona, Bota and Mukonje and in addition maintains several auxiliary hospitals and a still larger number of dressing stations throughout its estates. The Pamol estates of the United Africa Company maintain two general hospitals at Ndian and Lobe and an auxiliary hospital at Bai.

395. Malaria control and leprosy work is described in paragraphs 737-8 of the 1958 Report.

396. The W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. Medical Field Unit completed its work of Initial Treatment Survey in July and moved its base from Mamfe to Kumba. It is anticipated that the entire campaign against yaws in the Southern Cameroons will be completed by the end of 1960 or early 1961. A total number of 106,956 people were seen during the year in the Initial Treatment Survey work and a further 37,649 persons were re-examined during re-survey work.

Research

Q. 118 397. There were no developments in medical research, for which the Federal Government is responsible.

Maternity and Child Welfare

398. Owing to staff shortages, the Northern Region Government
Q. 119 found it necessary to withdraw the Health Sister from Mubi, and no relief could be found for the Health Sister at Yola when she went on leave towards the end of the year. Only at Maiduguri was a Health Sister available throughout the year. Regular clinics were therefore held only at Bama and Mubi.

399. The Community Nurses Training School at Kaduna graduated its first class of 8, but the course has now had to be modified to fit the requirements of the Nursing Council for Nigeria, which during the year acquired power to register and control Community Nurses throughout Nigeria. The main effect will be to lengthen the course for Grade II Midwives from 12 to 18 months.

400. The facilities available to Northern Cameroonians for medical attention in childbirth are indicated in the first sentence of paragraph 745 of the 1958 Report. In 1959, these institutions between them delivered 362 women. Large numbers of village midwives are required and 12 girls started training as Grade II Midwives at Yola and Maiduguri Hospitals.

401. The position in the Southern Cameroons is described in paragraph 746 of the 1958 Report.

402. For midwifery as a profession see paragraph 747 of the 1958 Report.

403. The treatment specially available for school children is indicated in paragraph 748 of the 1958 Report.

Payment of Fees

Q. 120 404. See paragraph 749 of the 1958 Report.

Medical Qualifications

Q. 121 405. See paragraphs 750-3 of the 1958 Report.

Medical Personnel

Q. 122 406. See paragraphs 754-5 of the 1958 Report.

(c) Environmental Sanitation**Disposal of Waste**

Q. 123 407. See paragraph 756 of the 1958 Report.

Water Supplies

408. Water supplies in the Northern Cameroons are the responsibility
Q. 124 of the Water Division of the Northern Region Ministry of Works.

(a) *Urban.* The Mubi supply (see paragraph 757(a) of the 1958 Report) worked satisfactorily. Exploratory boreholes drilled for the Bama supply produced insufficient yield and investigations were carried out to ascertain if there were adequate sub-surface flow in the River Yedseram. The flow was found to be inadequate and further exploratory drilling will be undertaken.

- (b) *Rural*. Two further artesian boreholes were drilled at Logomani and Ngala to depths of 900 and 1,000 feet respectively and gave fully artesian yields of 7,000 and 11,000 gallons per hour respectively at the surface. The programme of drilling for pressure water in the Chad basin continued (see paragraph 757(b) of the 1958 Report) and the well-sinking programme was intensified. 123 wells were sunk by Ministry teams in the Trust Territory.

409. To the Southern Cameroons centres with pipe-borne water supplies listed in paragraph 758 of the 1958 Report should now be added Wum. Work on new water supplies for Mamfe and Tombel was in progress during the year and an entirely new water supply for Victoria was planned and tenders called for.

Food

Q. 125 410. See paragraph 759 of the 1958 Report.

Stagnant Pools

Q. 126 411. See paragraph 760 of the 1958 Report.

(d) Prevalence of Disease

Morbidity

412. The principal causes of illness in hospitals in the Northern
Q. 127 Cameroons in 1959 were:

	<i>In-patient Cases</i>	<i>Out-patient Cases</i>
Malaria	141	4,407
Ulcers	147	3,403
Helminthiasis	106	3,176
Venereal diseases	77	3,711
Eye diseases	53	3,129
Skin diseases	96	2,579

413. The principal causes of sickness in Southern Cameroons Government Hospitals in 1959 were:

	<i>In-patient Cases</i>	<i>Out-patient Cases</i>
Tuberculosis	98	170
Dysentery	1,091	3,552
Malaria	1,398	9,216
Diseases of the eye and ear	325	2,730
Bronchitis	626	4,482
Pneumonia	796	199
Enteritis and diarrhoea	201	200
Hernia	1,505	1,293
Abortion	280	61
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	462	2,164
Accidental injuries	1,927	6,781
Worm and Helminthic infestation	186	5,394
Chronic rheumatism and gout	266	767

414. The main illnesses are described in paragraph 763 of the 1958 Report.

Mortality

415. The principal causes of death in hospitals in the Northern
 Q. 128 Cameroons in 1959 were:

	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Pneumonia	16
Cirrhosis of liver	10
Snakebite	9
Tetanus	9
Ameobiasis	7
Malaria	6

Total number from all causes was 155.

416. The principal causes of death in the Southern Cameroons remained as in paragraph 765 of the 1958 Report.

417. The registration of births and deaths is now in force in Bama,
 Q. 129 but elsewhere in the Northern Cameroons the only reliable morbidity and mortality figures are those obtained from hospitals and from sample morbidity surveys. Epidemic intelligence is described in paragraph 766 of the 1958 Report.

418. The position regarding statistics in the Southern Cameroons is described in paragraph 767 of the 1958 Report.

(e) Preventive Measures**Northern Cameroons**

419. The Northern Region Government smallpox vaccination cam-
 Q. 130 paign is described in the first two sentences of paragraph 768 of the 1958 Report. In 1959, 72,407 vaccinations were carried out in the Northern Cameroons.

420. For inoculation against yellow fever and rabies, see paragraphs 769-70 of the 1958 Report.

421. Routine mosquito control measures are indicated in the first sentence of paragraph 771 of the 1958 Report. The mosquito control scheme prepared for Bama by the Regional Malaria Section was adopted by the Dikwa Native Authority and work will start in 1960. Insecticide and labour will be provided by the Native Authority, while the Regional Government will supply the compression sprayers and the supervisory staff.

422. Owing to staff shortages, the Rural Ophthalmic Team which had been formed to deal with trachoma in the Northern parts of Dikwa Emirate had to be withdrawn and the work put on a care and maintenance basis. An Eye Clinic with beds for operative cases was maintained at the temporary Rural Health Centre at Bama, and a pilot treatment project continued in 4 villages (Kama, Kashimbiri, Gadangari and Sigal), whose inhabitants were given twice-daily instillations of 1 per cent. oxytetracycline ointment for 3 days a month for 5 months. The results were promising and arrangements have been made to start a limited mass treatment campaign in the villages around Bama aimed at treating 25,000 people.

423. With the whole-hearted co-operation of the Adamawa Native Administration, an important advance was made in the fight against leprosy in the

Trust Territory. The number of leprosy clinics in the Adamawa Trust Territories was increased from 14 to 41 so as to ensure that so far as possible no patient would have more than 10 miles to walk to receive treatment. At the end of the year approximately 8,153 patients were under treatment at the clinics and segregation villages listed in paragraph 387 of this Report.

424. As stated in paragraph 774 of the 1958 Report, treatment for tuberculosis is available at all hospitals in the Northern Cameroons. The Tuberculosis Clinic opened in 1958 at Bama continued to function and had 54 patients on the register at the end of the year. The clinic at Gulumba (Dikwa Central) was abandoned owing to poor attendance and the retirement of the Government Tuberculosis Specialist prevented any further expansion of the service for the time being.

425. All forms of venereal disease are rife in the Northern Cameroons. Thus among the 11,472 new patients seen at the temporary Rural Health Centre of Bama in 1959 there were 472 cases of gonorrhoea, 452 cases of syphilis, 31 cases of soft sore, 19 cases of lymphogranuloma inguinale and 11 cases of granuloma venereum. Other diseases are described in paragraph 776 of the 1958 Report.

Southern Cameroons

426. See paragraph 777 of the 1958 Report. The number of vaccinations against smallpox during the year was over 190,000.

427. There was no significant expansion of the leprosy service during the year as the leprosy settlements are both operating to their maximum capacity within the present limits of staff and accommodation. Further expansion of leprosy clinics outside the centres is also limited by the present facilities for supervision, but during the year the Southern Cameroons Government approved provision for two Leprosy Control Officers and two Leprosy Control Officers in training to facilitate the further expansion of leprosy control. The capacity of each settlement is approximately 500 in-patients at each settlement. The number of out-patients supervised from the Mbingo settlement remained at approximately 1,000 whilst the number supervised from the Manyemen settlement was some two-thirds of this number. The number discharged during the year was 448 patients from both settlements and connected clinics.

(f) Training

Q. 131 428. The provisions for training the inhabitants are set out in paragraph 779 of the 1958 Report. For certificated nurses in the Southern Cameroons, Middle II Educational Certificate (not Middle IV) is accepted. Certificated Midwives, Grade I, must have a certificate of primary education plus 6 months at a Preliminary Nurses' Training School followed by 2 years at a recognised Grade I Midwives' Training School, with a pass in the qualifying examination of the Midwives' Board. Grade II Certificated Midwives also need a certificate of primary education, not a Standard VI pass. The Northern Region (Government and Native Administration) Health Assistants need a certificate of primary education plus 2 years at the Kano School of Hygiene. There is now a new category of Northern Region Assistants who require a certificate of primary education plus 2 years at the Laboratory Assistants' Training School, Jos. The Northern Region Certificated Dispenser needs the West African school certificate or its equivalent plus 3 years at the

Zaria School of Pharmacy and a pass in the final examination for the Northern Dispensers' Certificate of the Pharmacy Board. Native Administration Dispensary Attendants must have had a full elementary education not a Standard VI pass. A Community Nurse in the Northern Region, apart from being a Grade II Midwife, must have had a 6 months' "refresher course" in hospital as well as 1 year at the Community Nurses' Training School. A Community Nurse in the Southern Cameroons, as well as being a Grade II Midwife, must have had a period of health training prescribed by the Southern Cameroons Director of Medical Services.

(g) Health Education

Q. 132 429. See paragraphs 780-1 of the 1958 Report.

(h) Nutrition

430. See paragraphs 782-7 of the 1958 Report. With reference to
Q. 133- paragraph 782, the number of citrus, guavas and budded mangoes
135 runs into many thousands, not many hundreds of thousands.

431. Food supplements in the form of dried skimmed milk, produced by the F.A.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. Dried Milk Plant at Vom (see paragraph 786 of the 1958 Report), are issued free to nursing mothers and young children attending Northern Region Government and Mission hospitals and welfare centres in the Northern Cameroons. The Ground Nut Flour Mill at Zaria, now operated by the Northern Region Development Corporation, came into production during the year, producing 400 tons of high quality groundnut flour. From 1960 onwards almost the entire output of dried skimmed milk from the Vom factory will be mixed in the proportion of 1 part to 3 with groundnut flour to make a product, to which the name Arlac has been given, which will supply in acceptable form exactly those nutrients which are most commonly deficient in the diets of young children throughout Nigeria. The bulk of this product will be bought by the Northern Region Ministry of Health and distributed free to hospitals and welfare clinics throughout the Northern Region. It is expected that about 300 tons of Arlac will be produced in 1960.

432. The possibility of improving the Lake Chad fishing industry is also receiving attention. A Northern Region Government field station is to be opened at Baga on the shores of Lake Chad, and international aid sought, to make a survey of the industry's economic potential.

CHAPTER 8. NARCOTIC DRUGS

Q. 136, 433. See paragraphs 788-9 of the 1958 Report.
137,
138

CHAPTER 9. DRUGS

Q. 139 434. See paragraph 790 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 10. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

Legislation

435. The general position is described in paragraphs 791-3 of the
Q. 140 1958 Report. The whole of the Southern Cameroons is now a "licensed area". The membership of the Southern Cameroons Liquor Licensing Boards is as follows:

Northern Board: The Administrative Officer in charge of Bamenda Division.
 The Fon of Bafut.
 Father Nabben, R.C.M., Bamenda.
 Mrs. Regina Songwa, Mankon.
 Mr. S. A. D. Akpey, Mamfe.
 The Chairman of Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority.
 The Rev. J. Kangsen, Wum.

Southern Board: The Secretary to the Premier.
 The Medical Officer of Health, Victoria.
 The Principal Collector of Customs, Bota.
 The Administrative Secretary to the Kumba Native Authorities.
 Mr. K. W. Read, John Holt & Co. Ltd., Victoria.
 Mr. L. H. Makaka Williams, Victoria.
 Rev. Trub, Basel Mission, Kumba.
 Mr. Joseph Ngu, Kumba.
 Rev. Luthy, Basel Mission, Victoria.

Imports

436. *Nigerian Imports of Selected Items through Cameroons ports, 1958*

<i>Commodity description</i>	<i>Quantity (liq. gal.)</i>	<i>Value (£)</i>
Ale, beer, stout and porter	281,184	129,098
Cider and perry, etc	134	226
Brandy	387	1,670
Gin	1,438	2,152
Rum	36	61
Whisky	4,050	9,526
Wine, still	1,100	2,307
Wine, sparkling	137	495

437. In the United Hills area there is only one Wine and Beer Off Licence, at Baissa. The majority of householders in this area brew their own corn beer: in Tigon, mainly millet, with maize and guinea corn; in Ndoro, mainly guinea corn and maize; and, in Ichen, mainly maize and guinea corn. There are no licensed distilleries or breweries in the Territory. No figures are available of the quantity of liquor consumed.

Import Duties

438. The import duties on alcoholic liquor were increased with effect
Q. 141 from the 1st April, 1959 (Legal Notice No. 84 of 1959), and are now as follows:

(1) <i>Distilled:</i>		£	s.	d.
(a) Bitters, brandy, gin, liqueurs, rum and whisky	the gallon	6	0	0
(b) Other distilled potable alcoholic beverages, including spirits of wine and pure alcohol but not including medicinal preparations	the gallon or <i>ad valorem</i> 75 per centum, whichever is the higher.	6	0	0
(c) Medicinal preparations which contain 10 per cent. or more by volume of ethyl alcohol, naphtha or methyl alcohol (methanol) purified so as to be potable	the gallon or <i>ad valorem</i> 75 per centum, whichever is the higher.	6	0	0
(d) Perfumed	the gallon or <i>ad valorem</i> 75 per centum, whichever is the higher.	6	0	0

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

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

(2) <i>Beer</i> of an original gravity of not more than 1,040 degrees	the gallon	5	8	
For each additional degree of original gravity	the gallon			$\frac{1}{2}$

(3) <i>Wine of fresh grapes:</i>				
(a) Sparkling	the gallon	4	10	0
(b) Still	the gallon	1	10	0
(4) <i>Cider and Perry</i>	the gallon	6	0	

439. Under Section 2 of the Customs and Excise Management Ordinance, 1958:

- (a) "Beer" includes ale, porter, stout and any other description of beer and any liquor which is made or sold as a description of beer or as a substitute for beer which on analysis of a sample thereof at any time is found to contain more than 1 per cent. of pure alcohol, but does not include fermented liquor of a kind which the Board accepts as a liquor usually made by local methods in or about Nigeria;

- (b) "Spirits" means ethyl alcohol and includes all liquors mixed with ethyl alcohol and all mixtures compounded with or prepared from ethyl alcohol but does not include methylated spirits or other denatured spirits, or wine, beer, cider, perry or other fermented liquors which do not contain more than 20 per centum of pure alcohol.

CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Legislation

440. See paragraph 798 of the 1958 Report. "Building Laws Regulating Q. 142 Ordinance" should read "Building Laws Regulation Ordinance".

Types of Housing

441. Traditional housing is described in paragraphs 799–800 of the 1958 Report. More and more improved housing, using burnt brick or mud blocks, a concrete foundation and corrugated iron roofs, is to be seen at Baissa, Mubi and the larger towns in the Northern Cameroons as prosperity increases.

Work in Progress

442. See paragraphs 801–3 of the 1958 Report. Work continues in the Southern Cameroons on the layouts at Mankon, Bamenda and at Mamfe Town.

CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

- Q. 143 443. See paragraphs 804–5 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 13. PENAL ORGANISATION

Incidence of Crime

444. Crime in the Territory is seldom of a complicated nature. Offences Q. 144 against property, mainly petty thefts, are the most common. During the year, 3,584 criminal cases were brought before the courts.

Prisons in the Southern Cameroons

445. See paragraphs 807–16 of the 1958 Report. Out of a total strength Q. 145– of 66 Senior Officers in the Federal Prisons Department there are at present 46 Nigerian and 1 Cameroonian Officers. These figures do not include 21 Cadet Assistant Superintendents of Prisons, one of whom comes from the Cameroons.

446. The Buea Dairy Farms (paragraphs 812–3 of the 1958 Report) continued under the management of the Superintendent of Prisons (Farms). There was a slight increase in the number of livestock which at the end of the year totalled 334. The milk yield was maintained at the 1958 level. The farm accounts as at the 30th September, 1959, showed a net profit of £2,583 on the livestock

and dairy sections, but due to increased maintenance costs, substantial allowances for depreciation and a falling off in the revenue from the sale of vegetables, the overall position showed a net loss of £658. It is expected, however, that this loss will be covered during the last three months of the year's trading. The small farm at Bamenda was successfully maintained during the year.

447. At Buea Prison two additional quarters for warders were completed during the year and prison cells and wards provided with electric light. A new ward to house 30 prisoners was completed at the Lower Farm, Buea, during the year.

448. The facilities at Bamenda, Mamfe and Kumba Prisons were further improved by building work undertaken by the Department. Work completed during the year included a new gate lodge at Mamfe and at Kumba bathrooms and latrines were added to the new staff quarters.

Prisons in the Northern Cameroons

449. See paragraphs 817-20 of the 1958 Report.

Legislation

450. See paragraph 821 of the 1958 Report.

Treatment of Prisoners

451. See paragraphs 822-7 of the 1958 Report.

Imprisonment outside the Territory

452. See paragraph 828 of the 1958 Report.

Juveniles

Q. 149 453. The position is set out in paragraphs 829-30 of the 1958 Report.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Legislation

Q. 150 454. See paragraphs 831-7 of the 1958 Report.

Education Policy

455. See paragraphs 838-9 of the 1958 Report. Proprietors of schools in the Northern Cameroons have been told that the long-term aim should be to ensure that all children should follow a full seven years' primary course.

Plans

(a) *Northern Cameroons*

(A) *Primary Education*

456. In the Northern Cameroons the population is scattered and a seven-class primary school can collect a full complement of pupils only with difficulty. Nevertheless, it is hoped that two-class and four-class schools will, eventually, be in the minority.

(i) In Adamawa new schools are to be established at the following places:

(a) Junior Primary

By Native Authorities: Dorofi, Tantile, M'bulo and Bang.

By Voluntary Agencies: Musa, Timbukum, Nadeu and Gantung.

(b) Senior Primary

By Voluntary Agencies: Boys at Sugu and Mixed at Gurum.

The following new schools are now open:

(a) Junior Primary

By Native Authorities: Ngoroje, Sukur, Kojoli, Garta, Sorau, Ganglaren, Mubi II.

By Voluntary Agencies: Mubi (Church of the Brethren), Mubi (Roman Catholic), Bazza (Roman Catholic Training College Practising School).

(b) Senior Primary

By Native Authorities: Gembu, Mubi.

By Voluntary Agencies: Sugu (Roman Catholic Girls' Boarding School).

The Cameroons Baptist Mission Senior Primary Class 5 at M'Bamga opened in 1958 until children could attend the Native Authority Senior Primary School at Gembu, which opened in 1959.

(ii) In Bornu the following proposals have been made for the 1959-64 development period:

Extension of Junior Primary Schools at Dikwa and Gulumba to four-class schools;

Extension of Kumshe and Mallam Maja Junior Primary Schools;

Erection of two new Junior Primary Schools;

The two Junior Primary Schools at Kote and Soye mentioned in paragraph 840 of the 1958 Report have now been opened;

The two Junior Primary Schools at Gwoza have been amalgamated to make room for the Senior Primary School which opened in January, 1959.

- (iii) In Benue Province the development of education is seriously handicapped by bad communications, and plans have not materialised. Numbers in school have increased, however, and it is hoped to open two more schools in 1960. Baissa (Sudan United Mission) is being upgraded to a Senior Primary School in 1960.

(B) Secondary Education

The Provincial Secondary School at Yola continued to develop and now the top class is Secondary V; the double-stream will begin in January, 1960. Four new staff houses have been built and plans for further extensions are being prepared. Of the boys from the Northern Cameroons completing their studies at Bauchi Provincial Secondary School, four passed the School Certificate Examination in 1958. The Secondary Schools at Katsina Ala, Maiduguri and Aliade, as well as the Government Colleges at Keffi and Zaria, continue to accept boys from the Trust Territory. The school at Aliade has started its double-stream but no decision has been made about doing so at Katsina Ala. Another Secondary School will be opened at Gboko in 1960 and will also admit boys from the Northern Cameroons. A new Government Teacher Training College will open in Maiduguri in 1960 and the Roman Catholic Training College at Bazza will produce its first class of teachers next year.

(C) Adult Literacy

Special steps are now being taken in an attempt to deal with the difficulties caused by the nomadic nature of a considerable section of the population. They include greater flexibility in the times at which the classes are opened, to allow them to fit in with the separate movements of cattle-owners, fishermen, and farmers, who migrate in the dry season. Arrangements are also being made by Dikwa Native Authority for one of their Organisers (himself a Shuwa-Arab) to move with some of the larger groups. It is hoped that there will soon be signs of an increased popular realisation of what is being offered in this field.

(D) Technical Education

The building of the Numan Craft School is in progress and a double-stream intake will be admitted early in 1960. This boarding institution will be attended by boys who have completed the full primary course of 7 years. Like the Maiduguri and Makurdi Craft Schools, it will include the Northern Cameroons in its catchment area. The Bukuru Trade Centre is described in paragraph 840 of the 1958 Report.

(b) Southern Cameroons

457. See paragraphs 841-3 of the 1958 Report. The Girls' Secondary School

enrolled its fourth class in January, 1959, and the Southern Cameroons Protestant College continued with its policy of double-streaming its classes.

458. Approved grants of approximately £335,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds have now been almost entirely expended and the educational development programme commenced in 1955 had to all intents and purposes been completed by the end of 1959.

459. In January, 1959, the scheme for providing specialist handicraft teachers for primary schools was inaugurated at the Government Grade II Training Centre at Kumba under the direction of the I.C.A. Manual Training Adviser. The Southern Cameroons continues to send candidates for higher technical training to the Technical Institute at Yaba but as a result of a change in policy, it was decided during the year that the Southern Cameroons should train its own Assistant Technical Instructors-in-Training at its Trade Training Centre at Ombe in Victoria Division.

460. The Federal Government educational advisory staff have, as usual, given assistance. In the Southern Cameroons, the advisers on teacher training inspected teacher training colleges and the practical teaching tests of students taking the Teachers' Certificate examination. The Technical Education Adviser drew up a complete scheme for a proposed technical institute at the request of the Southern Cameroons Government.

Participation of the Inhabitants

461. See paragraphs 844-5 of the 1958 Report.

Education Administration

(a) Southern Cameroons

462. See paragraphs 846-50 of the 1958 Report. A Director of Education has replaced the Chief Education Officer.

463. The Southern Cameroons Board of Education met once in 1959. The composition of this Board was slightly modified during the year and is as follows:

- (a) The Director of Education of the Southern Cameroons;
- (b) The Chief Federal Adviser on Education or his representative;
- (c) A Woman Education Officer nominated by the Director of Education of the Southern Cameroons;
- (d) The Principal of the Ombe River Trade Centre;
- (e) The Principal of the Institute of Agriculture, Bambui;
- (f) One representative appointed by the Roman Catholic Mission;
- (g) One representative appointed by the Basel Mission;
- (h) One representative appointed by the Cameroons Baptist Mission;
- (i) One representative to be appointed by the Basel Mission;
- (j) One representative to be appointed by the Roman Catholic Mission to represent the interests of the Secondary Schools;
- (k) One representative to be appointed by the Basel Mission and Cameroons Baptist Mission jointly to represent the interests of the Teacher Training Centres.

(l) One representative of the recognised Union of Teachers in the Cameroons;

(m) One Native Authority representative appointed by the Divisional Education Committee in each Division of the Southern Cameroons.

(b) Northern Cameroons

464. See paragraphs 851-4 of the 1958 Report.

(c) General

465. Inspection of teacher training colleges and practical teaching tests of all students taking Grades II and III Teachers' Certificate examination have been undertaken by the Federal Government Adviser on Teacher Training and/or his Assistant Advisers. The Acting Adviser on Technical Education has, at the request of the Southern Cameroons, drawn up a complete scheme for a proposed Technical Institute.

466. The Director of Education of the Southern Cameroons is a member of the Joint Consultative Committee on Education, the statutory advisory committee on education consisting of professional educationists from all Regions of the Federation, from the institutes of higher education, and from the Nigeria Union of Teachers, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Federal Adviser on Education.

467. For supervision, see paragraph 854 of the 1958 Report. The Chief Education Officer in the Southern Cameroons has been replaced by the Director of Education.

Progress made

(a) Southern Cameroons

468. The financing of the primary system is described in paragraphs Q. 152 855-7 of the 1958 Report. In considering an increase in the rates of "assumed local contribution", regard has also to be paid to the effect on local educational rating schemes.

469. The development of education rating has continued to be uneven in the various divisions of the country. In Wum Division, the rating scheme was eventually discarded by the Native Authorities at the end of the year but it was agreed to replace it by a subsidy to voluntary agency schools calculated on the same basis as before and underwritten from the general revenue of the Native Authority. This is similar to the system which was introduced in Nkambe which continues to be successful. In Mamfe the rating schemes introduced on the old pattern also continue to develop successfully and the rates in several areas were increased at the end of the year.

(b) Northern Cameroons

470. Five thousand six hundred and ninety children were in Junior Primary Schools in the Northern Cameroons, of which 44 were run by Native Authorities and 30 by Voluntary Agencies. In Dikwa the percentage of girls at school is high (nearly 50 per cent), but the average overall is only 20 per cent., and in Benue as low as 12 per cent. There were 699 children attending Senior Primary Schools; of these 529 were in schools in the Northern Cameroons and 170 in schools in Northern Nigeria. The overall ratio of girls to boys is 1 to 6. There are now 74 Junior Primary Schools in the area and 9 Senior Primary Schools.

Non-government Schools

471. See paragraphs 860-3 of the 1958 Report. With reference to
Q. 153 paragraph 863, permission for the opening of a new school is now given not by the Chief Education Officer (General) but the Chief Inspector of Education.

Non-discrimination

Q. 154, 472. See paragraph 864 of the 1958 Report.
155

Knowledge of the United Nations

473. See paragraph 865 of the 1958 Report. The presence of the United
Q. 156 Nations Visiting Mission at the end of 1958 and the subsequent arrangements for the plebiscite in both the Northern and Southern Cameroons naturally stimulated interest in the United Nations and its activities.

Compulsory Education and Fees*(a) Southern Cameroons*

474. There is no compulsory education. One thousand four hundred
Q. 157 and forty-four children of Corporation employees were receiving instruction in schools owned and managed by the Cameroons Development Corporation (see paragraph 866 of the 1958 Report). Messrs. Elders and Fyffes have made no change in their educational policy and continue to provide free education for the children of their employees but owing to plantation re-organisation school enrolment showed no significant increase (in 1959 329 children attended school as opposed to 317 in 1958).

475. Mission School Fees are shown in paragraph 867 of the 1958 Report. Fees at St. Joseph's Secondary School were £36 a year for board and £6 a year for tuition. In Bamenda the charge at the Southern Cameroons Protestant College was £18 a year for board, £6 a year for tuition and £1 a year for games equipment. Fees at the Queen of the Rosary Girls' Secondary School are £24 a year for board and £6 a year for tuition.

(b) Northern Cameroons

476. See paragraph 868 of the 1958 Report.

Girls' Education

477. Paragraph 869 of the 1958 Report described the position in the Southern Cameroons. The enrolment of girls during the year was at an encouraging level.

478. In the Northern Cameroons the influence of the work of the Women Education Officers in Bornu and Adamawa Provinces is shown by the increase in the education being given to girls. Paragraph 871 of the 1958 Report describes the educational facilities available.

Scholarships

479. Seventy Secondary School awards were made in the Southern Cameroons during the year (paragraph 872 of the 1958 Report refers), of which 20 went to

girls and 50 to boys. A further 9 students took up their studies at institutions of higher education, of whom four received awards from the Federal Government and the remainder from India and the United States of America. There were also a number of private students not sponsored by any organisation.

480. The Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board was reconstituted during the year by the new Government. The membership of the Board is as follows:

Seven members of the general public, including one woman, who have identified themselves with problems of education. (The Chairman of the Board is selected from amongst these members.)

The Director of Education.

A representative of the Cameroons Development Corporation.

During the year the amount available from Southern Cameroons Government funds was increased from £18,000 to £36,000 and although the Southern Cameroons Development Agency did not continue its contribution of £2,000, a further £5,000 was received from the Cameroons Development Corporation, making the total sum available for scholarships during the year £41,000.

481. The position in the Northern Cameroons is described in paragraph 874 of the 1958 Report. Mallam Iya Abubakar Belel's scholarship will cover studies until 1961 in the United States.

School Transport

482. See paragraph 875 of the 1958 Report.

Buildings and Equipment

483. See paragraphs 876-8 of the 1958 Report. The payment of Q. 158 primary school building grants from Development fund sources has been of great assistance to Voluntary Agencies in the Southern Cameroons and by the end of 1959 £68,000 had been spent on the construction of 136 new classrooms.

484. The following table shows the school building programme in the Southern Cameroons. Only buildings in permanent materials are included.

A. BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN 1959

Cameroons Baptist Mission

Wowo	. 4 classrooms	Fonfuka	. 4 classrooms
Lus	. 4 classrooms	Kumba	. 8 classrooms
Oku	. 4 classrooms		

Roman Catholic Mission

Mbonge	. 4 classrooms	Fontem	. 4 classrooms
Buea	. 4 classrooms	Victoria	. 4 classrooms
Likomba	. 4 classrooms		

Basel Mission

Batibo	. 2 Tutor's houses	Mwebah	. 2 classrooms
	. 2 classrooms	Ntenako	. 2 classrooms
Manyemen	. 4 classrooms	Bachauntai	. 2 classrooms
	. 2 dormitories	Bakebe	. 2 classrooms
	. 1 dining hall	Eyang	. 2 classrooms
	. 1 kitchen and ablutions	Kembong	. 4 classrooms
		Bafochu	. 3 classrooms
		Bambulewi	. 2 classrooms
		Mendig	. 4 classrooms
		We	. 8 classrooms
		Nkambe	. 2 classrooms

*B. BUILDINGS IN PROGRESS IN 1959**Roman Catholic Mission*

Mamfe . . . 4 classrooms

Basel Mission

Mbinjong . . . 2 classrooms

Ekor . . . 6 classrooms

Bamumbu . . . 8 classrooms

Abat . . . 2 classrooms

Bakogo . . . 2 classrooms

Arsibong . . . 2 classrooms

Ossing . . . 2 classrooms

Mamfe . . . 2 classrooms

Koakom . . . 2 classrooms

Bessi . . . 2 classrooms

Kumbo . . . 4 classrooms

The following table shows the buildings completed in the Northern Cameroons in 1959:

Mubi Senior Primary School.
 Gembu Senior Primary School.
 Mubi II Junior Primary School.
 Sukur Junior Primary School.
 Sorau Junior Primary School.
 Garta Junior Primary School.
 N'guroge Junior Primary School.
 Kojoli Junior Primary School.
 Ganglareni Junior Primary School.
 Gwoza Senior Primary School.
 Kote Junior Primary School.
 Soye Junior Primary School.

Text Books

Q. 159 485. See paragraphs 881-3 of the 1958 Report.

Youth Organisations

486. See paragraphs 884-7 of the 1958 Report. Sixteen new scout troops were formed in the Southern Cameroons during the year, so that there are now 2,000 Scouts and Cubs. Local Associations exist for Victoria, Tiko, Bamenda, Bakweri, Kumba, Mamfe and Bakossi, whilst the Tiko Association has now been split into two, one for Tiko and Ombe and one for Buea and Soppo. The Scouts of the country continued to take an active part in the Commonwealth Youth Sunday parades and in the Southern Cameroons National Day Celebrations and were prominent during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. Although the Girl Guide Movement does not have the same numbers as the Scout Movement, it continues to make progress and the local associations at Kumba, Buea and Victoria have received steady support, under the direction of the Regional Council. The Movement still has difficulty in finding suitable Guide leaders and trainers and for this reason the number of Guide Companies has remained steady at 12, with a further number of companies under formation but not fully established. There are in all some 250 Guides and 75 Brownies.

487. The keen Red Cross Movement in the Southern Cameroons still has two groups, at Bota-Victoria and at Kumba. The former has two fully trained detachments and two other detachments have been formed at Moliwe and Buea. Members of the Red Cross have, as a matter of routine, assisted at various public occasions during the year, such as Cameroons National Day or the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. The Movement has also sponsored the training of a blind man at the Nigerian farm craft centre for the blind and has assisted in the resettlement of a further blind man who completed his training.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Organisation and Policy

(a) *Southern Cameroons*

488. The general position is described in paragraphs 888-90 of the Q. 161, 1958 Report. Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-three children 162 sat the Government First School Leaving Certificate Examination in November; of these, 48 per cent. passed as opposed to 36 per cent. in the previous year.

(b) *Northern Cameroons*

489. The Junior Primary Course lasts four years and the Senior Primary Course three years, but it is intended that as many schools as possible should provide a seven-year course and that the distinction between Junior Primary and Senior Primary education shall ultimately disappear. There are 74 Junior Primary Schools and 9 Senior Primary Schools in the country, and there are other schools, including the Provincial Girls' Schools at Yola and Maiduguri, which lie outside Trust Territory but take pupils from it.

Curriculum

Q. 163 490. See paragraphs 892-5 of the 1958 Report.

491. In the Northern Cameroons all Teacher Training Centres use English as the medium of instruction. All Proprietors whose schools serve an area where there is no "dominant vernacular" have been advised to introduce English as the language of instruction from the beginning of the Primary School Course, provided that the teachers in their employment are competent to carry out this policy.

Attendance

492. See paragraphs 896-8 of the 1958 Report. (In the Northern Q. 164 Cameroons, the organisation of classes is Junior Primary: 1-4; Senior Primary: 5-7.)

CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

General

493. See paragraphs 899-900 of the 1958 Report. A further 30 girls Q. 165, were admitted into the Preparatory Class of Queen of the Rosary 166 College near Mamfe in January, bringing the enrolment figure up to 112. Fifty-one boys from the Northern Cameroons are now at Northern Region secondary schools and colleges.

494. Some Southern Cameroons students attend Federal Government secondary schools. There were 6 such pupils at the girls' Queen's College, Lagos, two of whom were on Federal Government scholarships and two on Foot scholarships. (The latter are financed by the Federal Government and are available to students from Lagos and the Southern Cameroons.) At the boys' King's College, Lagos, there were 11 pupils from the Southern Cameroons,

including nine on scholarships, practically all provided by Southern Cameroons or Foot funds. The Federal Government provides air transport to and from the Southern Cameroons for these pupils, at a cost in 1959 of £530.

Curriculum

Q. 167 495. See paragraphs 901-3 of the 1958 Report.

Attendance

496. See paragraphs 904-6 of the 1958 Report. In 1959 there were
Q. 168 266 boys on the roll at St. Joseph's College, Sasse, and 193 at the Southern Cameroons Protestant College, Bali, Bamenda. Of the 45 boys who completed their course at St. Joseph's College, 42 were successful in the West African School Certificate Examination and 20 out of 21 boys passed the same examination at the Southern Cameroons Protestant College.

CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

497. See paragraphs 907-8 of the 1958 Report. At the end of 1959
Q. 169, the following awards had been made by the Southern Cameroons
170 Scholarship Board. There were 231 students in receipt of scholarships to secondary schools. In addition, a further 40 students were in receipt of scholarships for higher institutions in West Africa, including 30 for Post Secondary to Higher School Certificate level, and 23 at higher institutions overseas. Direct awards continue to be made by the Cameroons Development Corporation for professional and technical training.

498. The total number of Southern Cameroonian students studying overseas or at higher institutions of education in West Africa in addition to those sponsored by the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board was 45. Of these, 19 were sponsored by the Federal Government, 8 by the Indian Government, 4 by United Nations Organisations and the remainder were private students or were sponsored by various authorities, including the Cameroons Development Corporation and the United States Government.

CHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER SCHOOLS

Technical Education

Q. 171 499. See paragraphs 912-18 of the 1958 Report.

500. In 1959 the following successfully completed their courses at the Southern Cameroons Government Trade Centre at Ombe:

<i>Trade</i>	<i>Date Completed</i>	<i>Number Completed</i>
Carpentry and Joinery	30. 9.1959	9
Motor Mechanics	30. 9.1959	5
Electricians	18.12.1959	6
		—
	Total	20
		—

501. The number of apprentices in training at the 31st December was 173, distributed as follows:

Fitter-Machinists	24
Cabinet Makers	21
Carpenters and Joiners	19
Blacksmiths and Welders	22
Sheetmetal Workers	24
Bricklayers and Masons	14
Painters and Decorators	22
Wood Machinists	13
Electricians	14
Total	173

502. Two Northern Cameroonian pupils are receiving technical education in the Northern Region apart from eight at the Maiduguri Craft School.

503. At the Federal Government Technical Institute in Lagos, which provides training in industrial techniques, there were 7 Southern Cameroons students on the senior engineering course and 15 on the technical secondary school course. Fees were paid by the Southern Cameroons Government and each student enjoyed "unseen" services of approximately £200 a head provided by the Institution.

504. Crafts schools at Makurdi, Numan and Maiduguri and the Trade Centre at Bukuru adequately meet the elementary requirements of the Northern Cameroons population at present. It may be necessary later to build a Trade Centre in the Territory. Facilities for further industrial training are available in the Technical Institutes in Lagos and Kaduna.

Other Schools

505. See paragraphs 919-21 of the 1958 Report. In the Northern Cameroons, handwork is done at the Teacher Training College at Mubi, and boys in the Provincial Secondary Schools at Katsina Ala, Maiduguri and Yola receive training in handicrafts in well-equipped workshops.

CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS

Qualifications

Q. 172 506. See paragraphs 922-5 of the 1958 Report.

Recruitment and Training

507. See paragraphs 926-34 of the 1958 Report. In the Southern Cameroons, in 1959, 168 probationer teachers were enrolled in the four Preliminary Training Centres and 45 women and 322 men were receiving professional training in the Grade III Training Colleges. Of these, 179 completed their courses at the end of the year. The Government Grade II Centre at Kumba had an enrolment of 101 and of these, 46 sat the Grade II examination in November. At

the Women's Grade II College at Fiango 22 teachers were receiving training, 14 of whom completed their course in 1959.

508. The two-year Handicraft course for teachers commenced at Kumba Government Teacher Training College in January, 1959, under the I.C.A. Manual Training Adviser and a group of ten students has now completed the first year of training. Some difficulty was experienced in integrating the special course with the ordinary course and owing to the amount of workshop training involved, manual training students have not been able to play their full part in the Centre's out-of-class activities. During the year a Cameroons instructor returned from a three-year training course in the United Kingdom and was posted to the staff of the Training Centre, thus releasing another Cameroons instructor to attend a technical training course in the United States.

509. The total output of trained teachers for 1958 was 239. (Paragraph 931 of the 1958 Report refers.)

510. At the end of the year there were 84 young men and women from the Northern Cameroons undergoing teacher training (see paragraph 933 of the 1958 Report). A "bridge course" is being opened at Mubi Training College in 1960 to convert Vernacular Teachers to Grade III teachers, and train them in the teaching of English.

Salaries

Q. 173 511. See paragraphs 935-7 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Adult Education

Q. 174, 512. See paragraphs 938-44 of the 1958 Report.

175

513. A U.N.E.S.C.O. expert visited the Southern Cameroons during the year and submitted a report which is now being studied. In general, the report bears out the conclusions on adult literacy problems which had been reached by professional officers. The further development of adult education work will, however, depend on the amount of funds available for the purpose. The precise extent of illiteracy, that is, the inability to read or write any language, continues to be a matter of speculation.

514. In the Southern Cameroons, headmasters of schools continued to supervise adult classes in Victoria Division, but once again the main activity was centred around the work of the Adult Education Officer in the Bamenda area, where 2,410 men and 1,777 women were receiving instruction in 218 classes in 170 centres.

515. The organisation of the Adult Education Division of the Ministry continues on similar lines, although it is no longer under the direction of a Northern Nigerian, who has been promoted to an Administrative post in the same Ministry. A new development has been the employment of Women Home-craft Organisers by the Native Authorities of Bornu and Adamawa to supervise classes in very simple household hygiene; several of these classes have been

opened in the Territory. The activities of existing organisers and instructors have been extended to include, wherever language difficulties permit, "public enlightenment" by means of discussions based on notes in Question and Answer form, mainly on civics and health, contained in the publication, "You and Your Country".

516. The growth of Corn Mill Societies (see paragraphs 943-4 of the 1958 Report) has been most encouraging during the year; there are now 162 societies with a membership of 10,466 women. One of the most interesting developments now becoming apparent is the initiative shown by the women in starting schemes in their own villages. Individual societies have also shown a tendency to group themselves together and the women in the groups have been active during the year in building communal meeting-houses. There is evidence also that these Corn Mill Societies are having some effect in breaking down the rigid tribal barriers by inviting representatives of other Societies to attend their meetings and permitting visiting Society members to use their own corn machines. One group has started a poultry scheme and arrangements are in progress to open a women's co-operative shop.

Man O'War Bay

517. Man O'War Bay Training Centre, for which the Federal Government is responsible through the Ministry of Education, continues to offer short-term courses to meet the demand from all over the Federation of Nigeria for training in the responsibilities of leadership and good citizenship, and to provide a meeting-place for young men from different tribes and Regions to mix freely together in a spirit of service to themselves and the community. During the year there was a much greater demand for places, and it became necessary to limit the number of vacancies offered to the Regions, and increase the number given to the Federation, in order that students sponsored by various organisations could get places. For example, the British Council have offered a number of bursaries to young men who are anxious to attend but may not have an official sponsor or be able to meet the cost of travelling to the Southern Cameroons from their homes. Commercial firms continue to pay a fee of £25 for each student sponsored by them. Students accepted from outside Nigeria, e.g. Ghana and Sierra Leone, all pay their full travelling expenses and a fee of £25. A Management Committee, which includes representatives of the Regions and the Southern Cameroons, Chambers of Commerce, Voluntary Organisations, etc., is responsible to the Federal Minister of Education for the general administration of the Centre.

518. The programme at the Centre was described in paragraphs 946-9 of the 1958 Report. There are now two "senior" courses a year, with an age ceiling of 36 (instead of 26) years in order that men already in some positions of responsibility (and physically fit) can attend. On this course for senior students the emphasis is on the responsibilities of leadership, the need for a sense of service, mutual understanding, and the free exchange of ideas and experience. A short but intensive community development project is undertaken and proves very successful.

519. The first Course for Women, to which paragraph 951 of the 1958 Report refers, was held in January, with an active programme designed to bring out the way in which women can take their place in modern society and make their

full contribution. The women were from all parts of the Federation, of different tribes and religions and with occupations varying from those of policewomen and nurses to teachers and commercial managers. Although the experiment was a very successful one, the Management Committee are faced with too great a demand for vacancies on the usual courses to be able to contemplate another women's course in the near future. The staff of the Centre would, however, be able to give every encouragement and assistance in the running of such a course elsewhere than at Man O'War Bay.

520. The successful experiment mentioned in paragraph 950 of the 1958 Report of sending two or three members of the staff to a Teacher Training Centre in the Southern Cameroons for a week at a time when the senior students were away on teaching practice and the staff out on supervision duty, has led to a request from Lagos and the Northern Region of Nigeria for courses of a similar nature to be run in their areas. The intensive physical programme culminates in a two-day expedition into the bush or in a short community development project of local interest. The special courses at Man O'War Bay for students from Teacher Training Centres and the Adventure Courses and Expeditions for schoolboys are described in paragraph 950 of the 1958 Report.

521. All candidates are medically examined on arrival. They are provided with beds, bedding, uniforms of singlets and shorts, warm clothing for the expeditions and mountain climbing, and the essential equipment for the various training activities.

522. There has been a marked increase in training of Africans from all parts of the Federation at all levels, both in Government Service and in commercial undertakings. The successful participation in a Man O'War Bay Course is now part of the overall training of Administrative Officers in the Northern and Eastern Regions of Nigeria. The Police Force is making full use of the Centre, and all Cadet Sub-Inspectors must pass at the Centre. Several commercial undertakings now run their own training courses for managerial staff and they like to include a course at Man O'War Bay. This has led to a careful liaison between the Principal and the Training Officers concerned so that the courses may be fitted in to suit everyone and the Training Officers' own programmes adjusted accordingly.

523. The staff and students continue to offer encouragement to local communities in their efforts to improve their standard of living, and in community projects. During the year help was given in the resettlement of a fishing village, bridges and culverts were constructed on new community roads made to get produce out to the ports, and on one occasion 3,000 local people, under the guidance of their leaders and a Man O'War Bay Course, built seven miles of road and a stone bridge in six days.

524. Youth organisations continue to use the facilities of the Centre for camps, week-end conferences, or just for a day out-of-doors. The Cameroons Boat Club has also received considerable encouragement by the staff.

525. The Centre is now sponsoring the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme which offers an interesting and varied programme based on personal endeavour and social service. A number of secondary schools have taken up the scheme as a follow-up programme for members of the Man O'War Bay Clubs, which are organised by boys who have attended one of the Schoolboys' Adventure Courses or Expeditions.

526. Staffing, transport of candidates, and publicity, are covered in paragraphs 952-4 of the 1958 Report.

527. Two thousand seven hundred students have now passed through the Centre. It is encouraging to know that many of them are trying to put into practice the ideas learnt during their training and that, moreover, many of them are visiting and staying with friends from other parts of the Federation that they made at the Centre, and thus have horizons beyond their own tribe or Region.

Intellectual and Cultural Activities

Q. 176 528. See paragraphs 955-6 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH

Research

Q. 177 529. See paragraphs 957-61 of the 1958 Report.

530. The staff and functions of the Geological Survey of Nigeria in the Territory are described in paragraphs 962-3 of the 1958 Report. During the year nine artesian boreholes were completed in Dikwa Emirate as part of a programme of exploratory drilling for pressure water in the Chad Basin. The wells yielded free flows varying from 550 to 11,000 gallons per hour. Between January and June a gravimetric and seismic geophysical survey was successfully carried out by the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys, London, in collaboration with the Geological Survey of Nigeria.

531. Sheet mapping was in progress on sheets Nos. 338 (Kumba), 339 (Nguschi) and 341 (Buea), for which partial aerial cover is now available.

532. The work of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (see paragraph 964 of the Report for 1958) continued in the Southern Cameroons as follows:

- (a) The comprehensive study of the social and economic aspects of the Cameroons Development Corporation's plantation labour force, with allied subjects, resulted in two books being completed during the year: the team volume *Plantation and Village in the Cameroons* by E. Ardener, S. Ardener, W. A. Warmington and others, and *A West African Trade Union: a study of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union* by W. A. Warmington, are being published by Oxford University Press and will appear in 1960. These studies were referred to in greater detail in the Report for the year 1958.
- (b) The fertility and marriage stability survey of the Bakweri was completed during the year and the manuscript is undergoing final revision for publication.
- (c) Work was begun on the examination of historical records as the basis for an economic history of the Southern Cameroons, and on the problems involved in the rationalisation of land-tenure in areas affected by migration.

- (d) Compilation of an outline grammar of the Bakweri language has proceeded.
- (e) Thanks to the continuity of its activities in the Southern Cameroons, the Institute has been able to build up a body of data and experience on a wide range of social, demographic and economic topics relating to the area. Its advice has been available to the Southern Cameroons Government (which provides it with special facilities) and other agencies.

533. The following papers on social and economic subjects concerning the Territory were published during the year:

Kaberry, P. M.	"Traditional Politics in Nsaw", <i>Africa</i> , Vol. XXIX, No. 4, October, 1959.
Kaberry, P. M.	"Nsaw Political Conceptions", <i>Man</i> , lix, 1959.
Ardener, E. W.	"The Bakweri Elephant Dance", <i>Nigeria</i> , April, 1959, No. 60.
Ardener, E. W., and McRow, D. W.	"Cameroons Mountain", <i>Nigeria</i> , 62, 1959.
Warmington, W. A.	"Spare Time Activities in the Cameroons Plantations: I and II", <i>West Africa</i> , Nos. 2177 and 2178, January, 1959.

534. Dr. Kaberry's report on the farmer-grazier question was also received. Papers read at professional conferences and to be published include "Marriage Stability in the Southern Cameroons", read by E. Ardener (Sixth Conference of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research); "Social and Demographic Problems of the Southern Cameroons Plantation Area", read by E. Ardener (International African Institute Seminar, Kampala).

Indigenous Art and Culture

Q. 178 535. See paragraph 968 of the 1958 Report.

Antiquities

Q. 179 536. See paragraphs 970-2 of the 1958 Report.

537. The Antiquities Commission is described in paragraph 970 of the 1958 Report. During 1959 the Commissioner's Lodge and the Bismarck fountain at Buea, and the District Officer's house at Victoria, were declared National monuments under the Antiquities Ordinance.

538. The Federal Department of Antiquities employed an ethnographer from England to undertake a three-month survey of the traditional art of the Bamenda area. Over 400 pieces of outstanding quality were collected and now form the nucleus of a small museum which has been established in Bamenda.

Flora and Fauna

Q. 180 539. See paragraphs 973-6 of the 1958 Report.

Languages

Q. 181 540. See paragraphs 977-8 of the 1958 Report.

Libraries and Literature

Q. 182, 541. See paragraphs 979-80 of the 1958 Report.
183,
184

Theatres and Cinemas

Q. 185 542. See paragraph 981 of the 1958 Report.

PART IX

Publications

Q. 187, 543. See paragraph 982-3 of the 1958 Report.

188



Reading Plebiscite instructions



Ballot boxes before closing

NORTHERN CAMEROONS PLEBISCITE, NOVEMBER 1959

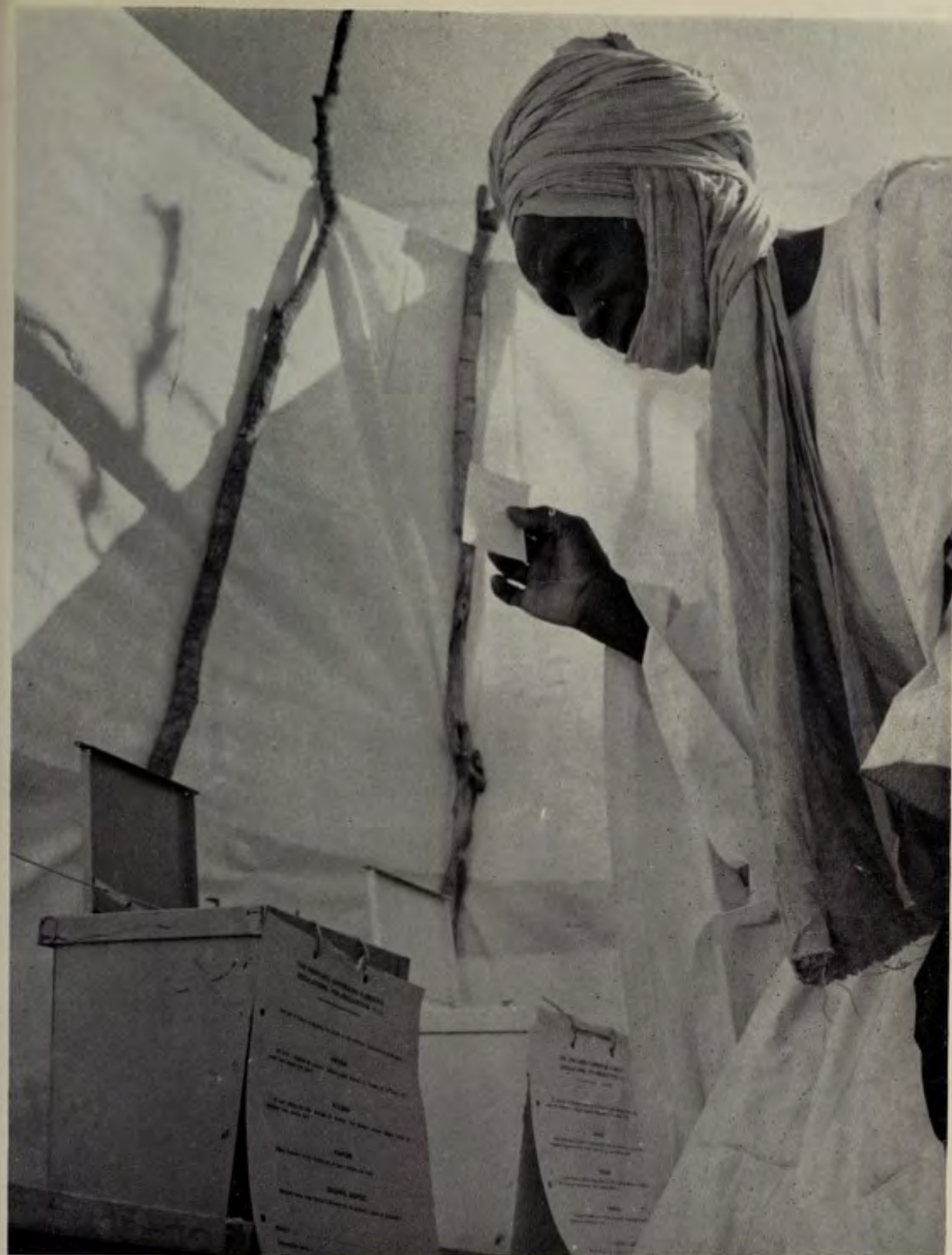


Coming in to vote



Entering a polling booth

NORTHERN CAMEROONS PLEBISCITE, NOVEMBER 1959



Polling

NORTHERN CAMEROONS PLEBISCITE, NOVEMBER 1959



Dr. Abdoh, the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, and Counting Officers

NORTHERN CAMEROONS PLEBISCITE, NOVEMBER 1959



Welcoming the Premier of the Southern Cameroons on his return from New York



*Bamenda Agricultural
Show, 1959*



*Tea Harvesting at Tole
Tea Estate (C.D.C.)
near Buea*



*Visit of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, May 1959
House of Assembly, Buea*



Death of Chief Manga Williams: Grasslands Chiefs paying their respects at Victoria



Man o' War Bay Women's Training Course



Eruption of Mount Cameroon, 1959



Tiko Wharf



New Ministerial Building, Buea

PARTS X AND XI

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Political Advancement

544. The Trusteeship Council had taken note at its Twenty-First Q. 189, Session of the statement of the Secretary of State at the 1957 Conference that "there could be no question of obliging the Cameroons to remain part of an independent Nigeria contrary to her own wishes" and that "Before Nigeria becomes independent the people of the North and South sectors of the Cameroons would have to say freely what their wishes were as to their own future". The 1958 United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory (which presented its report in January 1959) was charged to include in its report its views on the method of consultation which should be adopted when the time came for the people of the Territory to express their wishes concerning their future. These views were that, if no agreement emerged in the House of Assembly elected in January 1959 concerning the future of the Southern Cameroons, a plebiscite might be necessary. No agreement has so far emerged and, in its fourteenth session, the General Assembly decided that a plebiscite should be held not later than March, 1961 and that the questions should be:

- (a) Do you wish to achieve independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria?
- (b) Do you wish to achieve independence by joining the independent Republic of the Cameroons?

545. The plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons took place on 7th November, 1959, when a majority of the voters elected to delay a decision on their future until a later date. All the political parties in Trust Territory took an active part in the campaign prior to the poll, which passed off without incidents. The United Nations have recommended that a further plebiscite shall take place in the Northern Cameroons not later than 31st March, 1961, when the voters will be asked whether they prefer to achieve independence by joining the independent Republic of the Cameroons or the independent Federation of Nigeria.

546. Elections were held throughout the Federation including the Northern Trust Territory on 12th December. All political parties campaigned actively; and there has been a notable increase in political activity generally during the year.

547. The Northern Region of Nigeria including the Northern Cameroons, which is administered as an integral part of the Region, achieved self-government on 15th March, 1959. The Governor retains general reserve powers in relation to the Northern Cameroons, to enable the United Kingdom Government, as Administering Authority, to ensure the discharge of its obligations

under the Trusteeship Agreement. After 1st October, 1960 when the Federation of Nigeria becomes independent, Her Majesty's Government will administer the Northern Cameroons directly, pending the resolution of its future status as the result of the second plebiscite.

548. Upon the change of Government resulting from the General Election held in January in the Southern Cameroons, Mr. J. N. Foncha was appointed Premier and, on his recommendation, a Minister of State and Ministers of Works and Transport, Social Services and Natural Resources were appointed. In November, two more Ministries were created: the Ministry of Commerce and Industries and the Ministry of Co-operative and Community Development. Thus, the Executive Council, which is presided over by the Commissioner, now has seven elected and three ex-officio members.

549. Although the case was clear in the Divisions of Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe, the preparatory work for the setting up of a House of Chiefs ran into considerable difficulties as to who should represent the Chiefs in Kumba and Mamfe Divisions. By the end of the Year, however, these difficulties had been successfully overcome and the Regulations for the new House were expected to be published early in 1960.

550. As stated in paragraph 991 of the 1958 Report, women participate fully in political life in the Southern Cameroons.

Local Government

551. See paragraph 992 of the 1958 Report. A Commission of Enquiry was appointed by the Northern Regional Government on 18th December, to ascertain the wishes of the people with regard to reforms in local government in the Northern Cameroons. Very far reaching proposals were made by the Commission and these have in the main, been accepted by the Regional Government and are to be implemented in the months prior to the 1st October, 1960.

Economic Progress

552. See paragraphs 993-1000 of the 1958 Report.

553. In the Northern Cameroons the co-operative movement has continued to expand, 20 societies now being registered, with a total membership of 1,642. Produce purchasing loans totalled £13,700.

554. Development of water supplies in the Northern Cameroons continued at an increased tempo. No less than 132 wells were dug by 39 Rural Water Supplies well crews, and the exploration of the field of artesian water in North Dikwa continued with the aid of a gravimetric and seismic geophysical survey of the area. 11 boreholes have been drilled, yielding flows up to 11,000 gallons per hour and a drilling programme for exploitation of the field has been prepared.

555. Technical training of Cameroonians continues to be fostered, particularly at the Ombe Trade Centre where one hundred and eighty-five boys were receiving training in 1959.

556. Roads are still a major priority (See paragraph 998 of the 1958 Report.) Substantial improvements will also be shortly made to the first section of the proposed Bakebe-Frontier road for which limited funds have recently been made

available. In the Northern Cameroons, 6 miles of the Uba-Bama road, which has cost over £440,000 remains to be completed, and 15 miles of the bitumenised Bama-Maiduguri road, which will cost £650,000, have been finished. The Jada-Sugu section of Trunk Road A4 is progressing well and the Jamtari-Serti section is finished, these two latter costing £400,000. Construction of the Takum-Bissaula section of Trunk Road A22 through Benue Trust Territory is nearing Bissaula, at a cost for the year of £100,000. Of the Regional roads the Donga-Along road costing £200,000, is virtually completed and the Beli-Serti road costing £71,000 and the Mubi-Burha road, have been completed to all-season standard.

557. Apart from the set-back to its banana production caused by the unprecedented blow-down in March 1959, the Cameroons Development Corporation has continued to advance with record crops of palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, pepper and tea. Prospects for future development have been greatly enhanced by the large capital investment made in the Corporation by the Colonial Development Corporation.

558. The soil conservation plan in the Mubi area is continuing. Cotton production, at 929 tons, continued steadily, but there was a poor climatic season for groundnuts in 1958-59 and only 9,000 tons were purchased. Mechanical bunding in the "firki" area now is proving popular for the late-guinea corn crop. Artesian water has been proved over a large area in North Dikwa and a scheme for exploitation is now being drawn up, which will have important effects on the agricultural and pastoral life of this area. Notable progress in the provision of wells by the Rural Water Supplies has also been made. The Gwoza Resettlement Scheme progresses steadily, a 30 per cent. increase in the number of settled families being recorded during the year. An increasing amount of Arabica coffee seedlings are being planted on the Mambilla Plateau and three specialists visited the area and made recommendations for further development. The improved oil-palm seedling nurseries in the southern part of the Territory have been increased. Control posts for trade cattle have been opened, the eradication operations against the tsetse fly in the Mayo Ine Valley have proved very successful and a tsetse survey of the grazing areas in the vicinity of the Mambilla Plateau has been made. Flame-bomb operations against the Quela bird (Sudan Dioch) which destroys enormous quantities of grain annually have been dramatically successful. A soil survey in the Dale Plain north of Gwoza was made. Forest reservation continues where practicable, as also the planting of Eucalyptus on the Mambilla Plateau. The Northern Region Development Corporation has continued to make substantial loans for markets, roads and various private ventures in the Territory.

Social Advancement

559. See paragraphs 1001-4 of the 1958 Report. The two 60-bed hospitals (referred to in paragraph 1004) are well on the way to completion at a revised cost of £211,000. A 16-bed maternity clinic is now in operation at the Sugu Rural Health Centre. The number of dispensaries operating has increased to 26 and there has been a dramatic increase in the number of leprosy clinics, from 28 to 61. Ophthalmic research has continued and the mass vaccination campaign has been successful. The incidence of yaws is now 0.1 per cent. and can be dealt with by the static dispensary services in Benue Trust Territory.

Education Advancement

560. See paragraphs 1005-7 of the 1958 Report.

561. In the Northern Cameroons, 12 new junior primary and 4 new senior primary schools (one for girls) were opened during the year. Seventy-four junior primary and 9 senior primary schools are now operating in the area. Figures for attendance in the primary schools, including the number of girls at school, have increased, as also in the secondary schools and in the Teacher Training Colleges. The Bazza Teacher Training College will produce its first class of qualified teachers in 1960.

562. The education of women continues to increase and 16.7 per cent. of Northern Cameroons pupils in primary schools are girls. Girls go to the Provincial Girls' School at Yola and the Women's Training College there, as well as to schools in the Territory and the Maiduguri School is to add a post primary course in 1960. A girls' senior primary boarding school was opened at Sugu during the year.

ATTACHMENT A

(see paragraph 319)

Fundamental Rights

1. *Deprivation of life*

(1) No person shall be deprived intentionally of his life, save in execution of the sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been found guilty.

(2) A person shall not be regarded as having been deprived of his life in contravention of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph if he dies as the result of the use, to such extent and in such circumstances as are permitted by law, of such force as is reasonably justifiable—

- (i) for the defence of any person from violence or for the defence of property;
- (ii) in order to effect an arrest or to prevent the escape of a person detained;
- (iii) for the purpose of suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny; or
- (iv) in order to prevent the commission by that person of a criminal offence.

(3) The use of force in any part of Nigeria in circumstances in which and to the extent to which it would be authorised in that part on the first day of November, 1959, by the Code of Criminal Law established by the Criminal Code Ordinance, as amended, shall be regarded as reasonably justifiable for the purposes of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph.

2. *Inhuman treatment*

(1) No person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment or other treatment.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall invalidate any law by reason only that it authorises the infliction in any part of Nigeria of any punishment that is lawful and customary in that part on the first day of November, 1959.

3. *Slavery and forced labour*

(1) No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

(2) No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph "forced labour" does not include—

- (a) any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;
- (b) any labour required of members of the armed forces of the Crown in pursuance of their duties as such or, in the case of persons who have conscientious objections to military service, any labour required instead of such service;
- (c) any labour required in the event of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community; or
- (d) any labour that forms part of normal communal or other civil obligations.

4. *Deprivation of personal liberty*

(1) No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure permitted by law—

- (a) in execution of the sentence or order of a court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been found guilty or in consequence of his unfitness to plead to a criminal charge;
- (b) by reason of his failure to comply with the order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation imposed upon him by law;
- (c) for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court or upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed a criminal offence or to such extent as may be reasonably necessary to prevent his committing a criminal offence;
- (d) in the case of a minor, for the purpose of his education or welfare;
- (e) in the case of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disease, persons of unsound mind, persons addicted to drugs or alcohol or vagrants,

for the purpose of their care or treatment or the protection of the community; or

(f) for the purpose of preventing the unlawful entry of any person into Nigeria or for the purpose of effecting the expulsion, extradition or other lawful removal from Nigeria of any person or the taking of proceedings relating thereto.

(2) Any person who is arrested or detained shall be promptly informed of the reasons for his arrest or detention and given particulars of any criminal offence with which he is charged.

(3) Any person who is arrested or detained in accordance with head (c) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be brought before a court without undue delay, and if he is not tried within a reasonable time he shall (without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against him) be released either unconditionally or upon such conditions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that he appears for trial at a later date.

(4) Any person who is unlawfully arrested or detained shall be entitled to compensation.

(5) Nothing in this paragraph shall invalidate any law by reason only that it authorises the detention for a period not exceeding three months of a member of the armed forces of the Crown or a member of a police force in execution of a sentence imposed by an officer of the armed forces of the Crown or a police force, as the case may be, in respect of an offence of which he has been found guilty and which is punishable by such detention.

5. *Determination of rights*

(1) In the determination of his civil rights and obligations a person shall be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court or other tribunal established by law and constituted in such manner as to secure its independence and impartiality:

Provided that nothing in this sub-paragraph shall invalidate any law by reason only that it confers on any person or authority power to determine questions arising in the administration of a law that affect or may affect the civil rights and obligations of any person.

(2) Whenever any person is charged with a criminal offence, he shall, unless the charge is withdrawn, be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court.

(3) The proceedings of a court or the proceedings of any tribunal relating to the matters mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph (including the announcement of the decisions of the court or tribunal) shall be held in public:

Provided that—

(a) a court or such a tribunal may exclude from its proceedings, persons other than the parties thereto in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, the welfare of minors, the protection of the private lives of the parties, or to such extent as it may consider necessary by reason of special circumstances in which publicity would be contrary to the interests of justice; and

(b) if in any proceedings before a court or such a tribunal, the Governor-General or (in the case of proceedings in a court or tribunal in a Region or the Southern Cameroons) the Governor or the Commissioner of the Cameroons, as the case may be, certifies that it would not be in the public interest for any matter to be publicly disclosed, the court or tribunal shall make arrangements for evidence relating to that matter to be heard *in camera* and shall take such other action as may be necessary or expedient to prevent the disclosure of the matter, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) such action for that purpose as the Governor-General may by regulation prescribe.

(4) Every person who is charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty:

Provided that nothing in this sub-paragraph shall invalidate any law by reason only that it imposes upon any such person the burden of proving particular facts.

(5) Every person who is charged with a criminal offence shall be entitled—

(a) to be informed promptly, in language that he understands and in detail, of the nature of the offence;

(b) to be given adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;

(c) to defend himself in person or by legal representatives of his own choice;

(d) to examine in person or by his legal representative the witnesses called by the prosecution before any court and to obtain the attendance and carry out the examination of witnesses to testify on his behalf before the court on the same conditions as those applying to the witnesses called by the prosecution;

(e) to have without payment the assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand the language used at the trial of the offence:

Provided that nothing in this sub-paragraph shall invalidate any law by reason only that it prohibits legal representation in native courts.

(6) When any person is tried for any criminal offence, the court shall keep a record of the proceedings, and the accused person or any person authorised by him in that behalf shall be entitled to obtain copies of the record within a reasonable time upon payment of such fee as may be prescribed by law.

(7) No person shall be held to be guilty of a criminal offence on account of any act or omission that did not, at the time it took place, constitute such an offence, and no penalty shall be imposed for any criminal offence heavier than the penalty in force at the time the offence was committed.

(8) No person who shows that he has been tried by any competent court for a criminal offence and either convicted or acquitted shall again be tried for that offence or for a criminal offence having the same ingredients as that offence save upon the order of a superior court; and no person who shows that he has been pardoned for a criminal offence shall again be tried for that offence.

(9) No person who is tried for a criminal offence shall be compelled to give evidence at the trial.

(10) No person shall be convicted of a criminal offence unless that offence is defined and the penalty therefor is prescribed in a written law.

6. *Private and family life*

(1) Every person shall be entitled to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall invalidate any law that is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society—

(a) in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health or the economic well-being of the community; or

(b) for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedom of other persons.

7. *Freedom of conscience*

(1) Every person shall be entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest and propagate his religion or belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

(2) No person attending any place of education shall be required to receive religious instruction or to take part in or attend any religious ceremony or observances if such instruction, ceremony or observances relate to a religion other than his own.

(3) No religious community or denomination shall be prevented from providing religious instruction for pupils of that community or denomination in any place of education maintained wholly by that community or denomination.

(4) Nothing in this paragraph shall invalidate any law that is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society—

(a) in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; or

(b) for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedom of other persons,

including their rights and freedom to observe and practise their religions without the unsolicited interference of members of other religions.

8. *Freedom of expression*

(1) Every person shall be entitled to freedom of expression, including freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart ideas and information without interference.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall invalidate any law that is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society—

(a) in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health;

(b) for the purpose of protecting the rights, reputations and freedom of other persons, preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, maintaining the authority and independence of the courts, or regulating telephony, wireless broadcasting, television, or the exhibition of cinematograph films; or

(c) imposing restrictions upon persons holding office under the Crown, members of the armed forces of the Crown or members of a police force.

9. *Peaceful assembly and association*

(1) Every person shall be entitled to assemble freely and associate with other persons and in particular he may form or belong to trade unions and other associations for the protection of his interests.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall invalidate any law containing any provisions that are reasonably justifiable in a democratic society—

(a) in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health;

(b) for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons; or

(c) imposing restrictions upon persons holding office under the Crown, members of the armed forces of the Crown or members of a police force.

10. *Freedom of movement*

(1) Every person to whom this paragraph applies is entitled to move freely throughout Nigeria and to reside in any part thereof; and no such person shall be expelled from Nigeria or refused entry thereto.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall invalidate any law that is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society—

(a) restricting the movements or residence of any person within Nigeria in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; or

(b) for the removal of persons from Nigeria to be tried outside Nigeria for criminal offences or to undergo imprisonment outside Nigeria in execution of the sentences of courts in respect of criminal offences of which they have been found guilty.

(3) Nothing in this paragraph shall invalidate any law by reason only that it imposes restrictions with respect to the acquisition by any person of land or other property in Nigeria or any part thereof.

(4) This paragraph applies to any person who belongs to Nigeria.

(5) For the purposes of this paragraph a person shall be deemed to belong to Nigeria if he is a British subject or a British protected person and—

(a) was born in Nigeria or of parents who at the time of his birth were ordinarily resident in Nigeria; or

(b) has been ordinarily resident in Nigeria continuously for a period of seven years or more and since the completion of such period of residence has not been ordinarily resident continuously for a period of seven years or more in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions; or

(c) has obtained the status of a British subject by reason of the grant by the

Governor of Nigeria or the Governor-General of a certificate of naturalisation under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, the Naturalisation of Aliens Ordinance or the British Nationality Act, 1948; or

(d) is the wife of a person to whom any of the foregoing heads applies not living apart from such person under a decree of a court or a deed of separation; or

(e) is the child, stepchild or child adopted in a manner recognised by law under the age of eighteen years of a person to whom any of the foregoing heads applies.

11. *Freedom from discrimination*

(1) A person of a particular community, tribe, place of origin, religion or political opinion shall not, by reason only that he is such a person—

(a) be subjected either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law or any executive or administrative action of any Government in Nigeria to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of other communities, tribes, places of origin, religions or political opinions are not made subject; or

(b) be accorded either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law or any such executive or administrative action any privilege or advantage that is not conferred on persons of other communities, tribes, places of origin, religions or political opinions.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall invalidate any law by reason only that—

(a) it prescribes qualifications for service in an office under the Crown or as a member of the armed forces of the Crown or a member of a police force or for the service of a body corporate directly established by any law enacted by any legislature in Nigeria;

(b) it imposes restrictions with respect to the appointment of any person to an office under the Crown or as a member of the armed forces of the Crown or a member of a police force or to an office in the service of a body corporate directly established by any law enacted by any legislature in Nigeria;

(c) it imposes restrictions with respect to the acquisition by any person of land or other property in Nigeria or any part thereof;

(d) it imposes restrictions upon the employment, movements or residence within Nigeria of persons to whom paragraph 10 of this Schedule does not apply or provides for the expulsion of such persons from Nigeria or the refusal to allow them to enter Nigeria; or

(e) it imposes any disability or restriction or accords any privilege or advantage that, having regard to its nature and to special circumstances pertaining to the persons to whom it applies, is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.

ATTACHMENT B

(see paragraph 349)

APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Application to Non-Metropolitan Territories of International Labour Conventions

The following Conventions have been applied without modification:

- CONVENTION No. 8—*Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)*, 1920.
CONVENTION No. 11—*Right of Association (Agriculture)*, 1921.
CONVENTION No. 26—*Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery*, 1928.
CONVENTION No. 29—*Forced Labour*, 1930.
CONVENTION No. 32—*Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised)*, 1932.
CONVENTION No. 50—*Recruiting of Indigenous Workers*, 1936.
CONVENTION No. 64—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers)*, 1939.
CONVENTION No. 65—*Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers)*, 1939.
CONVENTION No. 81—*Labour Inspection*, 1947.
CONVENTION No. 84—*Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories)*, 1947.
CONVENTION No. 87—*Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise*, 1948.
CONVENTION No. 94—*Labour Clauses (Public Contracts)*, 1949.
CONVENTION No. 95—*Protection of Wages*, 1949.
CONVENTION No. 97—*Migration for Employment (Revised)*, 1949.
CONVENTION No. 98—*Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining*, 1949.

The following Conventions have been applied with modifications:

- CONVENTION No. 2—*Unemployment*, 1919.
CONVENTION No. 12—*Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)*, 1921.
CONVENTION No. 35—*Old Age Insurance (Industry, etc.)*, 1933.
CONVENTION No. 42—*Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)*, 1934.
CONVENTION No. 63—*Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work*, 1938.
CONVENTION No. 82—*Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories)*, 1947.
CONVENTION No. 85—*Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories)*, 1947.
CONVENTION No. 86—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers)*, 1947.
CONVENTION No. 88—*Employment Service*, 1948.

The following Convention has been declared inapplicable to the Territory:

- CONVENTION No. 43—*Sheet Glass Works*, 1934.

A decision has been reserved in respect of the following Conventions:

- CONVENTION No. 22—*Seamen's Articles of Agreement*, 1926.
CONVENTION No. 24—*Sickness Insurance (Industry)*, 1927.
CONVENTION No. 25—*Sickness Insurance (Agriculture)*, 1927.
CONVENTION No. 36—*Old Age Insurance (Agriculture)*, 1933.
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CONVENTION No. 44—*Unemployment Provisions*, 1934.

CONVENTION No. 56—*Sickness Insurance (Sea)*, 1936.

CONVENTION No. 99—*Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture)*, 1951.

CONVENTION No. 102—*Social Security (Minimum Standards)*, 1952.

Convention No. 83—Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories), 1947

Although this Convention is not yet in force, it has been ratified by the United Kingdom Government and the constituent Conventions have been applied in the Territory as follows.

The following Conventions have been applied without modification:

CONVENTION No. 15—*Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)*, 1921.

CONVENTION No. 16—*Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)*, 1921.

CONVENTION No. 19—*Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)*, 1925.

CONVENTION No. 45—*Underground Work (Women)*, 1935.

The following Conventions have been applied with modifications:

CONVENTION No. 3—*Maternity Protection*, 1919.

CONVENTION No. 17—*Workmen's Compensation (Accidents)*, 1925.

CONVENTION No. 58—*Minimum Age (Sea) (Revised)*, 1936.

CONVENTION No. 59—*Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised)*, 1937.

A decision has been reserved in respect of the following Conventions:

CONVENTION No. 14—*Weekly Rest (Industry)*, 1921.

CONVENTION No. 27—*Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)*, 1929.

CONVENTION No. 77—*Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry)*, 1946.

CONVENTION No. 89—*Night Work (Women) (Revised)*, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 90—*Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) (Revised)*, 1948.

ATTACHMENT C

CROSS REFERENCE TO QUESTIONS IN
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STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

Introductory Note

The sole statistical organisation covering the Territory is the Nigeria Federal Office of Statistics which came into being in the latter part of 1947. The work organisation and programme of the Office are set out in its Annual Report for the year 1955-56. The branch of the Office in the Northern Region is, to some extent, concerned with statistics relating to the Territory.

The economy of most of the Territory is still a backward one and the work of Government, although wide in its scope, has to be carried out with a much smaller staff and less resources than may be found in more developed areas. The compilation of statistics in such circumstances is a task of considerable difficulty. Consequently there are in the statistics many gaps, most of which refer to categories which are not appropriate in the present state of development of the Territory.

The tables in these appendices are on the same lines as those in recent years.

CONVERSION FACTORS

SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

.. = Not available

— = Nil or negligible

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BRITISH UNITS AND
THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS

LENGTH

1 inch	=	2.540 centimetres
12 inches = 1 foot	=	.3048 metre
3 feet = 1 yard	=	.9144 metre
1,760 yards = 1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres

AREA

1 sq. ft.	=	0.9290 sq. metre
9 sq. ft. = 1 sq. yd.	=	.8361 sq. metre
4,840 sq. yards = 1 acre	=	.4047 hectare
640 acres = 1 sq. mile	=	2.590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

1 cubic foot	=	.02832 cubic metre
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CAPACITY

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

WEIGHT

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

MONEY

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

APPENDIX I. POPULATION

Introductory Note

The fullest and most reliable demographic particulars yet obtained in the Cameroons Trust Territory are contained in the 1952 population census figures for the Northern Areas and the 1953 census figures for the Southern Areas. The population figures given in the following tables, except the 1921 and 1931 census figures in Table 1, are all actual 1952-53 Census figures. Reliable detailed estimates for subsequent years are not available. Overall estimates, however, have been made of the population of the Northern and Southern areas at mid-1959 and are given in the footnote to Table 1.

The population data for the Southern Cameroons is given in respect of the old Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces, since in 1953 the Southern Cameroons had not been divided into the present six administrative districts.

No scheme for the registration of births and deaths exists and the number of births and deaths is unknown. No general survey of mortality and fertility has yet been undertaken in the Trust Territory; but fertility and mortality in infancy and childhood are among the questions now included in the brief surveys carried out by the Medical Field Units. In the absence of reliable records and information, even a general comment on overall fertility and mortality trends could be most misleading.

There is no special system of recording or regulating migration across the frontier. In the Northern Cameroons, subject to compliance with routine Veterinary regulations well-known to the people, the Fulani are free to move with their herds across the frontier from French Territory. No figures of these movements are recorded.

TABLE 1. CENSUS POPULATIONS OF THE TRUST TERRITORY, 1921-53

<i>Area</i>	1921	1931	1952-53 (a)
TOTAL	561,000	797,000	1,440,000
Northern Areas	262,000	422,000	687,100
Southern Areas	299,000	375,000	752,700

NOTE:

(a) The Census was taken in mid-1952 in the Northern areas and mid-1953 in the Southern areas. The figures exclude non-African population of about 1,000.

The mid-1959 total population of the Trust Territory has been estimated at 1,632,000 (North 791,000, South 841,000).

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

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
SOUTHERN AREAS (1953)	752,700	222,900	223,500	306,400
NORTHERN AREAS (1952)	687,100	175,500	209,500	302,100
SOUTHERN AREAS:				
Bamenda Province	429,000	105,900	132,300	190,800
Cameroons Province	323,700	117,000	91,100	115,600
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province	409,100	101,100	122,700	185,400
Benue Province	12,800	3,400	3,700	5,700
Bornu Province	265,200	71,100	83,100	111,000
Bamenda Province:				
Bamenda District	264,800	65,500	81,400	117,800
Nkambe District	84,600	21,100	24,600	39,000
Wum District	79,700	19,400	26,300	24,000
Cameroons Province:				
Kumba Division	137,800	48,600	38,200	51,000
Mamfe Division	100,400	26,000	32,600	41,800
Victoria Division	85,500	42,400	20,300	22,800
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province:				
Cubanawa District	66,800	15,200	19,300	32,300
Madagali District	55,000	11,900	14,600	28,600
Mambila District	36,800	12,800	10,300	13,700
Mubi District	84,000	22,200	29,100	32,700
Nassarawa District	55,000	10,400	14,800	29,900
Other Districts	111,600	28,700	34,700	48,200
Benue Province:				
All Districts	12,800	3,400	3,700	5,700
Bornu Province:				
Dikwa Division	265,200	71,100	83,000	111,000

NOTE: Owing to rounding, figures do not always add to totals.

**TABLE 3. DENSITY OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952**

<i>Province and District</i>	<i>Area (square miles)</i>	<i>Census population</i>	
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Per sq. mile</i>
TOTAL—NORTHERN AREAS . . .	17,570	687,100	39
Within Adamawa Province . . .	10,970	409,100	40
Belel District	110	4,500	40
Cubanawa District	320	66,800	210
Gashaka District	3,990	10,700	3
Gurumpawa District	210	17,000	80
Holma District	190	9,400	50
Madagali District	360	55,000	150
Maila District	170	13,200	80
Mambila District	1,330	36,800	30
Mubi District	430	84,000	200
Nassarawa District	860	55,000	60
Toungo District	2,060	14,400	7
Tsugu District	410	19,500	50
Oba District	60	5,600	100
Verre District	290	2,800	9
Yebbi District	70	6,100	90
Zummo District	110	7,500	70
Within Benue Province	1,390	12,800	10
Kentu District	660	3,400	5
Ndoro District	240	3,800	16
Tigon District	490	5,600	11
Within Bornu Province	5,210	265,200	50
Bama District	810	45,200	60
Gajibo District	170	11,900	70
Gulumba District	1,030	28,700	30
Gumsu District	630	16,400	30
Gwoza District	990	75,800	80
Ngala District	580	19,900	40
Rann Kala Balge District	720	36,300	50
Woloje District	280	31,000	110

**TABLE 4. DENSITY OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953**

<i>Province and District</i>	<i>Area (square miles)</i>	<i>Census population</i>	
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Per sq. mile</i>
TOTAL—SOUTHERN AREAS . . .	16,580	752,700	45
Bamenda Province	6,930	429,000	67
Bamenda District	2,890	264,800	95
Nkambe District	1,710	84,600	49
Wum District	2,330	79,700	34
Cameroons Province	9,650	323,700	34
Kumba Division	4,160	137,800	33
Mamfe Division	4,320	100,400	23
Victoria Division	1,170	85,500	73

TABLE 5A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area and Sex	Total All Ages	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL	687,100	90,500	122,700	88,900	315,100	70,000
Males	331,800	46,000	64,000	46,400	142,700	32,800
Females	355,300	44,600	58,700	42,500	172,400	37,100
TOTAL POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	409,100	56,300	74,600	54,500	182,200	41,600
Cubanawa District	66,800	10,600	12,800	8,800	28,100	6,400
Madagali District	55,000	9,400	11,700	7,500	19,800	6,600
Mambila District	36,800	3,700	5,300	4,700	20,700	2,400
Mubi District	84,000	10,600	12,500	9,600	42,800	8,400
Nassarawa District	55,000	9,700	11,600	8,600	20,200	5,000
Other Districts	111,600	12,300	20,500	15,500	50,300	13,000
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	12,800	1,400	2,800	1,600	6,300	800
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	265,200	32,900	45,300	32,800	126,600	27,500
MALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	196,700	28,200	38,600	28,900	81,100	20,000
Cubanawa District	31,500	5,300	6,600	4,500	12,000	3,100
Madagali District	26,300	4,800	5,800	3,800	8,800	3,100
Mambila District	20,100	1,800	2,800	2,700	11,400	1,400
Mubi District	39,100	5,200	6,700	5,100	18,300	3,900
Nassarawa District	26,000	5,000	6,000	4,600	8,100	2,300
Other Districts	53,700	6,000	10,700	8,300	22,500	6,200
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,200	700	1,400	800	3,000	300
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	128,900	17,100	24,000	16,700	58,600	12,500
FEMALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	212,400	28,000	36,000	25,700	101,100	21,600
Cubanawa District	35,200	5,300	6,300	4,300	16,100	3,200
Madagali District	28,700	4,600	5,800	3,700	11,100	3,500
Mambila District	16,600	1,900	2,500	2,000	9,300	1,000
Mubi District	44,800	5,400	5,900	4,500	24,600	4,500
Nassarawa District	29,100	4,700	5,700	3,900	12,100	2,700
Other Districts	57,900	6,300	9,800	7,200	27,800	6,800
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,600	700	1,400	800	3,300	500
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	136,300	15,800	21,300	16,100	68,100	15,000

TABLE 5B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Area and Sex	Total All Ages	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL	752,700	69,400	118,900	118,000	412,800	33,600
Males	383,900	33,900	59,800	67,300	207,600	15,300
Females	368,800	35,500	59,100	50,700	205,200	18,300
TOTAL POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	429,000	43,600	76,100	71,100	217,200	21,000
Bamenda District	264,800	28,200	45,500	44,100	132,600	14,300
Nkambe District	84,600	8,200	16,800	14,100	43,300	2,300
Wum District	79,700	7,200	13,800	12,900	41,400	4,400
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	323,700	25,800	42,900	46,900	195,500	12,600
Kumba Division	137,800	10,800	18,200	21,900	81,700	5,100
Mamfe Division	100,400	10,700	16,300	14,800	53,400	5,200
Victoria Division	85,500	4,300	8,300	10,200	60,400	2,300
MALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	203,800	21,400	37,700	38,800	96,600	9,400
Bamenda District	126,200	13,900	22,600	24,200	59,100	6,400
Nkambe District	41,000	4,000	8,400	7,600	20,100	1,000
Wum District	36,700	3,500	6,700	7,000	17,400	2,000
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	180,100	12,500	22,100	28,500	111,000	5,900
Kumba Division	76,700	5,200	9,400	13,500	46,100	2,500
Mamfe Division	47,800	5,200	8,200	8,400	23,900	2,100
Victoria Division	55,600	2,100	4,500	6,600	41,100	1,300
FEMALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	225,200	22,200	38,400	32,300	120,700	11,700
Bamenda District	138,600	14,300	22,900	19,900	73,500	8,000
Nkambe District	43,600	4,200	8,400	6,400	23,300	1,300
Wum District	43,000	3,700	7,100	5,900	23,900	2,400
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	143,600	13,300	20,700	18,400	84,500	6,600
Kumba Division	61,100	5,600	8,900	8,400	35,700	2,500
Mamfe Division	52,600	5,500	8,100	6,400	29,500	3,100
Victoria Division	29,900	2,200	3,800	3,600	19,300	1,000

NOTE: Owing to rounding, items do not always add to totals.

TABLE 6A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY LITERACY
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area	Total Population aged 7 and over	Literate				Illiterate
		Total	Roman Script		Arabic Script only	
			Schooled to Elementary IV	Others		
TOTAL . . .	485,300	17,000	1,800	2,500	12,600	468,200
Within Adamawa Province	289,600	13,100	1,400	2,200	9,600	276,400
Within Benue Province . .	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province . .	187,100	3,800	400	300	3,100	183,300
Within Adamawa Province:						
Cubanawa District . . .	43,300	700	100	300	200	42,700
Madagali District . . .	33,900	1,100	200	200	700	32,800
Mambila District . . .	27,800	800	100	100	400	27,200
Mubi District . . .	60,800	2,900	400	500	1,900	58,000
Nassarawa District . . .	33,700	1,600	100	200	1,300	32,100
Other districts . . .	90,100	6,500	500	900	5,100	83,600
Within Benue Province:						
All districts	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province:						
Ashiga District	20,500	200	—	—	200	20,300
Bama District	33,500	1,000	100	100	900	32,500
Gajibo District	8,500	400	100	—	300	8,100
Gulumba District	21,200	900	—	—	800	20,300
Gumsu District	11,600	200	—	—	100	11,400
Gwoza District	18,300	200	100	—	100	18,100
Ngula District	15,100	200	—	100	100	14,900
Rann Kala Balge District	26,600	100	—	—	100	26,500
Woloje District	23,200	500	—	—	400	22,700
Other districts	8,600	100	—	—	100	8,500

TABLE 6B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

TOTAL . . .	564,400	57,000	36,900	20,100	—	507,400
Bamenda Province . . .	309,300	17,900	11,000	6,900	—	291,400
Cameroons Province . .	255,100	39,100	25,900	13,200	—	216,600
Bamenda Province:						
Bamenda District . . .	191,065	14,009	8,478	5,531	—	177,056
Nkambe District . . .	59,648	2,492	1,418	1,074	—	57,156
Wum District . . .	58,609	1,363	1,067	296	—	57,246
Cameroons Province:						
Kumba Division . . .	108,668	16,923	10,317	6,606	—	91,745
Mamfe Division . . .	73,449	5,300	3,661	1,639	—	68,149
Victoria Division . . .	72,935	16,859	11,883	4,976	—	56,076

NOTE.—Owing to rounding, items do not always add to totals.

TABLE 7A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area and Sex	Total	Occupational Category				
		Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen—males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical—males only	All others (male & female)
NORTHERN AREAS						
TOTAL	687,100	336,800	13,300	5,700	2,500	328,800
Males	331,900	155,200	4,900	5,700	2,500	163,600
Females	355,200	181,600	8,400	—	—	165,200
TOTAL POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total	409,100	195,000	11,300	3,700	1,500	197,600
Cubanawa District	66,700	32,700	1,100	300	300	32,300
Madagali District	55,000	24,800	—	100	100	30,000
Mambila District	36,800	19,500	3,000	200	200	13,000
Mubi District	84,000	42,100	1,400	1,100	400	39,000
Nassarawa District	55,000	19,600	1,200	300	100	33,800
Other Districts	111,600	56,300	4,600	1,700	400	48,600
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	12,800	6,400	—	—	—	6,400
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	265,200	135,400	2,000	2,000	1,000	124,800
MALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total	196,800	88,500	3,800	3,700	1,500	99,300
Cubanawa District	31,500	14,400	200	300	300	16,300
Madagali District	26,300	11,100	—	100	100	15,000
Mambila District	20,100	11,400	1,600	200	200	6,700
Mubi District	39,200	17,600	400	1,100	400	19,700
Nassarawa District	26,000	8,000	200	300	100	17,400
Other Districts	53,700	26,000	1,400	1,700	400	24,200
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,200	3,000	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	128,900	63,700	1,100	2,000	1,000	61,100
FEMALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Total	212,300	106,500	7,500	—	—	98,300
Cubanawa District	35,200	18,300	900	—	—	16,000
Madagali District	28,700	13,700	—	—	—	15,000
Mambila District	16,700	8,100	1,400	—	—	7,200
Mubi District	44,800	24,500	1,000	—	—	19,300
Nassarawa District	29,000	11,600	1,000	—	—	16,400
Other Districts	57,900	30,000	3,200	—	—	24,400
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,600	3,400	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province						
Dikwa Division	136,300	71,700	900	—	—	63,700

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

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

Area and Sex	Total	Occupational Category				
		Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen—males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical—males only	All others (male & female)
TOTAL	752,700	323,600	32,100	11,500	7,000	378,500
Males	384,000	129,400	26,600	11,500	7,000	209,500
Females	368,700	194,200	5,500	—	—	169,000
TOTAL POPULATION						
Bamenda Province	429,100	183,600	18,100	6,800	2,800	217,800
Bamenda District	264,800	110,800	12,600	4,200	2,100	135,100
Nkambe District	84,700	34,500	3,400	1,100	500	45,200
Wum District	79,600	38,300	2,100	1,500	300	37,400
Cameroons Province	323,600	140,000	14,000	4,700	4,200	160,700
Kumba Division	137,700	71,500	5,900	1,300	1,300	57,700
Mamfe Division	100,400	46,700	2,800	600	800	49,500
Victoria Division	85,500	21,800	5,300	2,800	2,100	53,500
MALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province	203,900	62,300	16,000	6,800	2,800	116,000
Bamenda District	126,200	37,300	11,100	4,200	2,100	71,500
Nkambe District	41,100	11,800	3,000	1,100	500	24,700
Wum District	36,600	13,200	1,900	1,500	300	19,700
Cameroons Province	180,100	67,100	10,600	4,700	4,200	93,500
Kumba Division	76,700	37,700	4,700	1,300	1,300	31,700
Mamfe Division	47,800	17,700	2,300	600	800	26,400
Victoria Division	55,600	11,700	3,600	2,800	2,100	35,400
FEMALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province	225,200	121,300	2,100	—	—	101,800
Bamenda District	138,600	73,500	1,500	—	—	63,600
Nkambe District	43,600	22,700	400	—	—	20,500
Wum District	43,000	25,100	200	—	—	17,700
Cameroons Province	143,500	72,900	3,400	—	—	67,200
Kumba Division	61,000	33,800	1,200	—	—	26,000
Mamfe Division	52,600	29,000	500	—	—	23,100
Victoria Division	29,900	10,100	1,700	—	—	18,100

NOTE:

Females engaged in Crafts, and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with "Others".

TABLE 8A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY TRIBE
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Tribe	Total	Trust Territory within		
		Adamawa	Benue	Bornu
TOTAL	687,100	409,100	12,800	265,200
Fulani	62,200	55,800	100	6,300
Hausa	8,200	7,500	—	700
Ibo	200	—	—	—
Kanuri	122,900	4,800	—	118,100
Tiv	200	100	—	100
Yoruba	100	100	—	—
Shuwa Arab	52,300	(a)	(a)	52,300
Other Northern	425,500	334,400	12,600	78,500
Other Nigerian	9,300	5,800	100	3,400
Not specified	5,000	—	—	5,000
Non-Nigerian	1,200	400	—	800

TABLE 8B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Tribe	Total	Cameroons Province	Bamenda Province
TOTAL	752,700	323,700	429,000
Fulani	10,200	300	9,900
Hausa	4,600	1,100	3,500
Ibo	25,800	25,200	600
Kanuri	7,700	100	7,600
Tiv	1,700	1,700	—
Yoruba	900	900	—
Bamenda Tribes	402,200	(b)	402,200
Cameroons Tribes	264,700	260,400	4,300
Edo	400	100	300
Ibibio	10,300	10,300	—
Ijaw	5,800	5,800	—
Other Nigerian	16,800	16,300	500
Non-Nigerian	1,600	1,400	200

NOTES:

(a) In Adamawa and Benue Provinces, Shuwa Arabs were not separately distinguished from other Northern Tribes.

(b) In Cameroons Province members of Bamenda Tribes were not separately distinguished.

**TABLE 9A. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY, 1959,
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN—
NORTHERN CAMEROONS**

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
TOTAL . . .	118	57	35	26
American . . .	25	7	7	11
British . . .	63	34	18	11
Danish . . .	7	1	4	2
Irish . . .	15	12	3	—
Swiss . . .	6	2	2	2
Lebanese . . .	2	1	1	—

**TABLE 9B. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, 1959,
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS**

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
TOTAL . . .	957	416	278	263
Afghan . . .	1	1	—	—
American . . .	11	3	5	3
Australian . . .	1	1	—	—
Austrian . . .	1	1	—	—
British . . .	801	332	236	233
Canadian . . .	4	1	1	2
Danish . . .	1	1	—	—
Dutch . . .	55	33	10	12
French . . .	5	1	2	2
German . . .	11	7	3	1
Irish . . .	8	4	4	—
Italian . . .	7	5	1	1
New Zealand . . .	2	1	1	—
Norwegian . . .	1	1	—	—
Polish . . .	2	1	1	—
South African . . .	1	1	—	—
Swiss . . .	45	22	14	9

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

**TABLE 10. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION BY NATIONALITY
TRUST TERRITORY, 1954 TO 1958**

<i>Nationality</i>	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
TOTAL	1,142	1,060	935	778	797
Aden Arab	30	13	12	6	4
American	82	87	63	39	67
Australian	—	2	1	4	2
Austrian	6	2	—	1	—
British	786	741	675	566	598
Canadian	8	4	1	5	4
Ceylonese	3	—	—	—	—
Danish	18	4	9	6	5
Dutch	94	71	73	60	53
French	5	3	3	1	1
German	7	5	—	—	—
Hungarian	2	—	—	—	—
Irish	21	31	22	12	12
Italian	16	13	12	12	6
Lebanese	4	1	1	1	—
Maltese	4	—	—	2	1
New Zealander	5	—	7	6	—
South African	3	1	—	1	1
Swiss	48	82	56	56	43

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

APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1959

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroon-ians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
SUMMARY—ALL DEPARTMENTS				
Total Staff in Trust Territory . . .	9,193(105)	6,644(78)	2,387(12)	162(15)
North	2,364(7)	824	1,507(7)	38
South	6,829(98)	5,820(78)	880(5)	129(15)
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL				
Total Trust Territory . . .	63(4)	46(4)	15	2
North	—	—	—	—
South	63(4)	46(4)	15	2
ADMINISTRATION				
Total Trust Territory . . .	466(22)	410(12)	15	41(10)
North	18	8	6	4
South	448(22)	402(12)	9	37(10)
AGRICULTURAL AND COCOA SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory . . .	504	487	9	8
North	6	—	4	2
South	498	487	5	6
AUDIT				
Total Trust Territory . . .	14	8	3	3
North	1	—	—	1
South (a)	13	8	3	2
AVIATION				
Total Trust Territory . . .	13	2	11	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	13	2	11	—
CO-OPERATIVE				
Total Trust Territory . . .	34	28	3	3
North	1	—	1	—
South	33	28	2	3
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE				
Total Trust Territory . . .	174	84	89	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	174	84	89	1
EDUCATION				
Total Trust Territory . . .	279(17)	202(14)	56(1)	21(2)
North	21	4	13	4
South	258(17)	198(14)	43(1)	17(2)

NOTES: Figures show the total staff. When any of the staff are women, their numbers are shown in brackets.

(a) 1958 figures entered; 1959 figures are not available.

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1959 (*continued*)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroon-ians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
FORESTRY				
Total Trust Territory	73(1)	53(1)	15	5
North	—	—	—	—
South	73(1)	53(1)	15	5
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	4	3	—	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	4	3	—	1
INFORMATION SERVICE				
Total Trust Territory	9(1)	9(1)	—	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	9(1)	9(1)	—	—
JUDICIAL				
Total Trust Territory	37	25	12	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	37	25	12	—
LABOUR				
Total Trust Territory	13	5	8	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	13	5	8	—
LAND				
Total Trust Territory	—	—	—	—
North	—	—	—	—
South (a)	—	—	—	—
LEGAL				
Total Trust Territory	4	2	1	1
North	—	—	—	—
South (b)	4	2	1	1
MARKETING AND EXPORTS				
Total Trust Territory	25	20	2	3
North	—	—	—	—
South	25	20	2	3
MEDICAL				
Total Trust Territory	337(49)	186(36)	139(11)	12(2)
North	85(7)	7	75(7)	3
South	252(42)	179(36)	64(4)	9(2)
METEOROLOGICAL				
Total Trust Territory	12	5	7	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	12	5	7	—

NOTE: (a) Land Department personnel are included in Survey Department.

(b) 1958 figures entered; 1959 figures are not available.

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1959 (continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroon-ians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
POLICE				
Total Trust Territory	474(1)	402	64	8(1)
North	29	—	29	—
South	445(1)	402	35	8(1)
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
Total Trust Territory	211	135	71	5
North	7	—	7	—
South	204	135	64	5
PRINTING AND STATIONERY				
Total Trust Territory	14	5	9	—
North	—	—	—	—
South (a)	14	5	9	—
PRISONS				
Total Trust Territory	147(10)	141(10)	5	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	147(10)	141(10)	5	1
PUBLIC WORKS				
Total Trust Territory	6,103	4,223	1,841	39
North	2,191	805	1,368	18
South	3,912	3,418	473	21
SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	103	95	5	3
North	—	—	—	—
South (b)	103	95	5	3
VETERINARY				
Total Trust Territory	80	68	7	5
North	5	—	4	1
South	75	68	3	4

NOTE: (a) 1958 figures entered; 1959 figures are not available.

(b) Figures shown are for Land and Survey Department.

TABLE 12. TOTAL GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY DEPARTMENTS, AND BY ORIGIN, 1955-1959.

<i>Department or Origin</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Total	9,193(105)	9,742(154)	9,331(94)	6,705(67)	6,400(34)
DEPARTMENTS					
Accountant-General	63(4)	61(3)	62(2)	50	47(1)
Administration	466(22)	353(13)	269(2)	243(4)	241
Agriculture	504	497(1)	515	551	328
Audit	14	14	11	10	10
Aviation	13	11	10	7	7
Co-operative	34	33(1)	22	21	14
Customs and Excise	174	174	173	168	142
Education	279(17)	388(59)	186(21)	132(18)	118(20)
Forestry	73(1)	58	51	51	39
Geological Survey	4	5	—	—	—
Information Services	9(1)	5(1)	—	—	—
Judicial	37	27	32	26	22
Labour	13	14(1)	8(1)	9	7
Land	(a)	(a)	8	8	6
Legal	4	4	3	4	4
Marketing and Exports	25	27	31	24	21
Medical	337(49)	303(55)	251(42)	264(34)	270(5)
Meteorological	12	11	10	10	9
Police	474(1)	435(2)	429(2)	366	325
Posts and Telegraphs	211	202(1)	222(2)	158	171(1)
Printing and Stationery	14	14	—	—	—
Prison	147(10)	153(7)	136(16)	121(11)	91(7)
Public Works (b)	6,103	6,669(8)	6,711(6)	4,368	4,331
Survey	103	204(2)	167	92	93
Veterinary	80	80	24	22	104
ORIGIN					
Cameroonians	6,644(78)	7,025(118)	7,330(69)	4,738	4,529
Other Africans	2,387(12)	2,549(19)	1,864(15)	1,834	1,761
Non-indigenous (c)	162(15)	168(17)	137(10)	133	110

NOTES: 1. Figures show the total staff. Where any of the staff are women their numbers are given in brackets.

(a) Land Department personnel in the Southern Cameroons are included in Survey Department.

(b) Casual labourers are included.

(c) Non-African officers. Nearly all of these are British.

TABLE 13. SALARY SCALES OF GOVERNMENT STAFF, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES. THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS APPROXIMATELY THE SALARY SCALES FOR EACH FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY

<i>Functional Category</i>	<i>Salary Scales</i>
Administrative and Executive	Superscales Scale A Scale B Scale C(E) Scale H—higher ranges
Technical—Professional	Scale A Scale B Scale C(T) Scale D Scale E } higher ranges Scale N }
Clerical	Scale D—lower ranges
Others	Scale E—lower ranges Scale F Scale G Scale J Scale H—lower ranges Scale N—lower ranges

**TABLE 14A. GOVERNMENT SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES
SUPERSCALE POSTS—BASIC SALARIES**

	£		£
Group 1	3,600	Group 5	2,400
Group 2	3,240	Group 5A	2,310
Group 2A	3,060	Group 6	2,220
Group 3	2,880	Group 7	2,040
Group 4	2,640	Group 8	1,620
Group 4A	2,520	Group 9	1,500

NOTE: 1. Groups 1–7 are consolidated and do not attract inducement addition (see Table 14C).

2. 15% increase in salaries with effect from 1st September, 1959, not included.

TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES

<i>Scale</i>	<i>Starting Point</i> £	<i>Increments and maximum</i> £
A	624	× 36—696 × 108—804 × 42—1,140 × 48—1,380
Upper Segment	1,188	× 48—1,380
Medical Extension	1,434	× 54—1,650
B 1	600	× 30—660 × 90—750 × 30—780
2	816	× 36—888 × 42—972
3	1,014	× 42—1,140
4	1,188	× 48—1,380
C (Technical)		
Training Grade	288	× 27—315 × 30—345
1	408	× 18—462 × 24—558
2	594	× 24—642 × 72—714 × 30—744
3	774	× 30—864
4	900	× 36—972 × 42—1,014
5	1,056	× 42—1,140
6	1,188	× 48—1,380
C (Executive)		
Training Grade	270	× 24—318
1	390	× 18—444 × 24—540
2	564	× 24—612 × 72—684 × 30—714
3	744	× 30—834
4	864	× 36—972
5	1,014	× 42—1,140
6	1,188	× 48—1,380
D 1	150	× 6—162 × 18—180 × 9—198*
2	207	× 9—234 × 12—270*
3	282	× 12—330 × 15—375
3A	294	× 12—330 × 15—390 × 18—408
4	390	× 18—444 × 24—492
5A	516	× 24—660 × 30—690
5B	540	× 24—660 × 30—720
Sub-scale	114	× 6—132 × 12—144
E 1A	90	× 6—102 × 9—120*
1B	150	× 9—168 × 27—195 × 9—213*
1C	222	× 9—240 × 12—276
2	288	× 12—300 × 15—330
3	288	× 12—300 × 15—375
4	408	× 18—462 × 24—510
5	540	× 24—660 × 30—720
Sub-scale	132	× 12—144
F 1	114	× 6—126 × 12—138 × 9—156
2	165	× 9—192 × 12—204*
3	216	× 12—276
4	288	× 12—300 × 15—330

* Efficiency bar.

NOTE: 15% increase in salaries with effect from 1st September, 1959, not included.

TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES (continued)

Scale	Starting Point £	Increments and Maxima £
G 1A†	66	× 6—78
1	90	× 6—102
2	114	× 6—132
3	138	× 6—168
4	174	× 6—192
H 1	90	
2	102	× 6—114
3	126	× 6—138
4	144	× 6—162
5	171	× 9—189
6	198	× 9—225
7	234	× 9—252 × 12—264
8	276	× 12—300 × 15—315
9	276	× 12—300 × 15—345
10	390	× 18—462
11	480	× 24—600
12	630	× 30—720
J 1	66	× 6—78 × 12—90 × 6—102 × 12—114 × 6—138
2	138	× 6—156
3	162	× 6—180
4	195	× 9—222
5	231	× 9—240 × 12—252
6	264	× 12—300 × 15—315
7	330	× 15—375
N 1	150	× 9—168 × 36—204 × 9—240 × 12—300 × 15—315
2	330	× 15—405
3	444	× 18—462 × 24—534*
3A	558	× 24—582 × 30—672
4	570	× 24—618 × 72—690 × 24—714 × 30—864
5	900	× 36—972 × 42—1,014
6	1,056	× 42—1,140
Sub-scale	114	× 6—132

* Efficiency bar.

† For serving established staff only.

NOTE: 15% increase in salaries with effect from 1st September, 1959, not included.

TABLE 14C. INDUCEMENT ADDITION

Salary	Under 700	700—972	973—1,284	1,285 and over
Inducement addition	180	240	270	300(a)

NOTE: (a) Excludes super scales above Grade 8.

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

NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1956-1959

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others
Total 1959	1,939	297	519	230	893
1958	1,364 (45)	391	715 (45)	70	188
1957	1,301 (24)	391 (a)	664 (24)	69	177
1956	1,237 (16)	400 (b)	612 (16)	76	149 (c)
Administration 1959	499	277	—	170	52
1958	486	384	—	39	63
1957	481	384	—	38	59
1956	466	382	—	37	47
Agriculture 1959	53	—	18	2	33
1958	37	—	28	2	7
1957	34	—	26	2	6
1956	25	1	19	1	4
Education 1959	558	2	169	1	386
1958	193 (22)	—	186 (22)	1	6
1957	180 (10)	—	173 (10)	1	6
1956	175 (6)	1	168 (6)	1	5
Forestry 1959	38	—	12	—	26
1958	22	1	12	—	9
1957	22	1	12	—	9
1956	22	1	12	—	9
Judicial 1959	101	17	16	37	31
1958	62	—	22	19	21
1957	62	—	22	19	21
1956	59	9	13	28	9
Medical and Health 1959	137	—	53	1	83
1958	120 (22)	1	93 (22)	—	26
1957	92 (13)	1	65 (13)	—	26
1956	88 (8)	1	61 (8)	—	26
Police 1959	225	—	107	—	118
1958	225	1	218	—	6
1957	217	1	216	—	—
1956	213	1	212	—	—
Prisons 1959	91	—	36	1	54
1958	91 (1)	1	89 (1)	1	—
1957	91 (1)	1	89 (1)	1	—
1956	73 (2)	1	71 (2)	1	—

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

NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1956-1959 (continued)

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others
Survey 1959	10	—	8	—	2
	1958	3	2	—	1
	1957	3	2	—	1
	1956	3	2	—	1
Treasury 1959	16	1	—	11	4
	1958	15	1	5	3
	1957	14	1	5	3
	1956	13	1	6	3
Veterinary 1959	53	—	19	—	34
	1958	42	1	—	9
	1957	38	1	—	9
	1956	36	1	—	9
Public Works 1959	158	—	81	7	70
	1958	68	1	3	37
	1957	67	1	3	37
	1956	64	1	2	36

NOTES: Numbers of female staff are shown in brackets.

(a) Decrease is due to the reclassification of employees.

(b) Decrease is due to regrouping and consolidation of village areas.

(c) Decrease is due to reclassification of some daily-paid employees included in previous years.

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

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1956-1959

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others
Total 1959	1,815 (77)	13	504 (76)	175 (1)	1,123
1958	1,810	3	365	184	1,258
1957	1,654 (67)	2	389 (65)	182 (2)	1,081
1956	1,261 (56)	1	392 (54)	221 (2)	647
Administration 1959	45	7	—	33	5
1958	48	1	—	30	17
1957	71(a) (1)	1	—	59 (1)	11
1956	24	1	—	14	9

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1956-1959 (continued)

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others
Agriculture	1959	4	—	4	—
	1958 (c) 25	—	—	—	25
	1957 20	—	—	—	20
	1956 33	—	—	—	33
Education	1959	273 (38)	3	218 (38)	1
	1958 268	—	227	2	39
	1957 227 (38)	—	212 (38)	—	15
	1956 210 (33)	—	188 (31)	22 (2)	—
Forestry	1959	27	—	26	1
	1958 91	—	28	4	59
	1957 84	—	21	1	62
	1956 52	—	20	—	32
Judicial	1959	263 (38)	—	154 (38)	53
	1958 (c) 333	—	—	61	272
	1957 (b) 273 (6)	—	1	46	226
	1956 308	—	2	110	196
Medical and Health	1959	232 (38)	—	154 (38)	2
	1958 171	—	61	11	99
	1957 191 (28)	—	87 (27)	12 (1)	92
	1956 206 (23)	—	104 (23)	—	102
Survey	1959	11	—	7	—
	1958 (c) 14	—	—	—	14
	1957 8	—	7	—	1
	1956 5	—	3	2	—
Treasury	1959	102 (1)	3	—	74 (1)
	1958 97	1	—	74	22
	1957 (a) 73	1	—	58 (9)	14
	1956 100	—	18	68	14
Veterinary	1959	45	—	42	2
	1958 (c) 42	—	24	1	17
	1957 77	—	34	1	42
	1956 56	—	25	1	30
Public Works	1959	813	—	53	9
	1958 721	1	25	1	694
	1957 630	—	27	5	598
	1956 267	—	32	4	231

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

(a) An increase in Administration and decrease in Treasury due to reclassification of certain categories of staff from Treasury to Administration.

(b) Decrease due to closing of certain Native Courts in the course of reorganisation.

(c) Estimated.

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

TABLE 16. TOTAL ALL AREAS, 1956-59

<i>Department</i>	1959	1958 (a)	1957	1956
Total	3,754 (77)	3,174	2,955 (91)	2,498 (72)
Administration	544	534	552 (1)	490
Agriculture	57	62	54	58
Education	831 (38)	461	407 (48)	385 (39)
Forestry	65	113	106	74
Judicial	364	395	335	367
Medical and Health	369 (38)	291	283 (41)	294 (31)
Police	225	225	217	213
Prisons	91	91	91 (1)	73 (2)
Survey	21	17	11	8
Treasury	118 (1)	112	87	113
Veterinary	98	84	115	92
Works	971	789	697	331

(a) Partly estimated.

TABLE 16A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1956-59

<i>Department</i>	1959 (a)	1958	1957	1956
Total	1,939	1,364 (45)	1,301 (24)	1,237 (16)
Administration	499	486	481	466
Agriculture	53	37	34	25
Education	558	193 (22)	180 (10)	175 (6)
Forestry	38	22	22	22
Judicial	101	62	62	59
Medical and Health	137	120 (22)	92 (13)	88 (8)
Police	225	225	217	213
Prisons	91	91 (1)	91 (1)	73 (2)
Survey	10	3	3	3
Treasury	16	15	14	13
Veterinary	53	42	38	36
Works	158	68	67	64

NOTE: See Notes under Table 15A.

(a) Separate figures for females not available.

TABLE 16B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1956-59

<i>Department</i>	1959	1958 (a)	1957	1956
Total	1,815 (77)	1,810	1,654 (67)	1,261 (56)
Administration	45	48	71 (1)	24
Agriculture	4	25	20	33
Education	273 (38)	268	227 (38)	210 (33)
Forestry	27	91	84	52
Judicial	263	333	273	308
Medical and Health	232 (38)	171	191 (28)	206 (23)
Police	—	—	—	—
Prisons	—	—	—	—
Survey	11	14	8	5
Treasury	102 (1)	97	73	100
Veterinary	45	42	77	56
Works	813	721	630	267

NOTE: Female staff are shown in brackets.

(a) Estimated.

TABLE 17A. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS—NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1959

Departments	Functional Category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other
Administration . . .	{ £162-624; £2,530 A, B } (a)	—	C—J	G—K
Agriculture . . .	—	E—J	G	G, J
Education . . .	—	D, J, K	G	G—K
Forestry . . .	E	F—J	—	K
Judicial . . .	—	{ £400 (a) C—F }	E—J	J, K
Medical and Health . . .	D	E—K	G	G, K
Police . . .	PE	PF—PL	—	—
Prisons . . .	PE	PF—PL	G	—
Public Works . . .	D	E—J	F, H	J, K
Survey . . .	—	F, G	—	K
Treasury . . .	£400 (a)	C, D	F, G	J, K
Veterinary . . .	C	D—J	—	J, K

NOTE: 1. Salary scales apply to all Native Administrations in the Northern Region.

2. All salary scales refer to the *Grades* as listed in Table 18A.

(a). 15% increase in salaries with effect from 1st September, 1959, not included.

TABLE 17B. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS—SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1959

Departments	Functional Category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other
Administration . . .	Grades I and II	—	Gr. III and IV	Gr. V
Agriculture . . .	—	Gr. IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V
Education . . .	—	See Part II 18B	—	Gr. V
Forestry . . .	—	Gr. IV	—	Gr. V
Judicial . . .	—	—	Gr. III and IV	Gr. V
Medical and Health . . .	—	Gr. II, III, IV	—	Gr. V
Police . . .	—	—	—	—
Prisons . . .	—	—	—	—
Public Works . . .	—	Gr. II, III, IV	Gr. IV	—
Survey . . .	—	Gr. III, IV	—	Gr. V
Treasury . . .	Grades I and II	Gr. III, IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V
Veterinary . . .	—	Gr. IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V

NOTE: Scales referred to are shown in detail in Table 18B.

TABLE 18A. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES, 1959:
NORTHERN CAMEROONS

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima £</i>	<i>Efficiency Bars £</i>
GENERAL			
Scale A 1 .	624	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times 36-696; 804 \times 42-1,140; \\ 1,188 \times 48-1,380 \end{array} \right.$	
Scale B 1 .	468	$\times 24-660$	
Grade A .	390	$\times 18-444; \times 24-492$	(E 282)
Grade B .	189	$\times 9-234; \times 12-330; \times 15-360$	(E 246)
Grade C .	189	$\times 9-234 \times 12-282$	(E 162 and 207)
Grade D .	150	$\times 6-162; 180 \times 9-234; \times 12-258$	(E 162 and 189)
Grade E .	150	$\times 6-162; 180 \times 9-207$	(E 132)
Grade F .	114	$\times 6-168$	(E 78 and 102)
Grade G .	66	$\times 6-78; 90 \times 6-102; 114 \times 6-132$	(E 78)
Grade H .	66	$\times 6-78; 90 \times 6-102$	(E 60)
Grade J .	42	$\times 3-48 \times 6-78$	
Grade K .	30	$\times 3-48 \times 6-60$	
POLICE AND PRISON			
Grade P A .	390	$\times 18-462$	
Grade P B .	276	$\times 12-300 \times 15-345$	
Grade P C .	234	$\times 9-252 \times 12-264$	
Grade P D .	198	$\times 9-225$	
Grade P E .	171	$\times 9-189$	
Grade P F .	144	$\times 6-162$	
Grade P G .	126	$\times 6-138$	
Grade P H .	102	$\times 6-114$	
Grade P J .	84	$\times 6-96$	
Grade P K .	66	$\times 6-78$	
Grade P L .	42	$\times 3-48 \times 6-60$	
EDUCATION			
Scale 8 .	216	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times 9-234; \times 12-330; \times 15-360 \\ 390; 408 \end{array} \right.$	
Scale 9 .	189	$\times 9-192; \times 12-276$	
Scale 10 .	138	$\times 6-162; 180; \times 9-198$	
Scale 16 .	150	$\times 9-192; \times 12-228$	
Scale 17 .	138	$114; \times 6-156$	
Scale 19 .	102	$90; \times 6-150$	
Scale 20 .	78	$102; 114 \times 6-150$	
Scale 22 .	96	$\times 6-132$	
Scale 23/24 .	84	$\times 3-48; \times 6-66$	
Scale 25 .	36	$\times 6-78; 90; \times 6-150$	
Scale 27 .	66	$42; 6-78$	
Scale 28 .	39		
Scale 34 .			
Class I .	468	$\times 24-540$	
Class II .	426	$444; 465; 492$	
Class III .	390	$\times 18-444$	

NOTES:

1. E equals efficiency bar at £.
2. Scale A 1. £1,188—1,380 equals upper segment.
3. Grades P A and P B apply to police only.

TABLE 18B. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1959

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima, etc. £</i>	<i>Specific Qualification required</i>
I. GENERAL			
Grade I . . .	390	× 18—444 × 24—492	
Grade II . . .	198	× 9—234 × 12—330 × 15—360	
Grade III . . .	150	× 6—162 × 18—180 × 9—234 × 12—258	
Grade IVB . . .	114	× 6—126 × 12—138 × 9—192 × 12—204	
Grade IVA . . .	108	× 6—168	
Grade IV . . .	66	× 6—102	
Grade VA—V . . .	40	× 4—60 × 6—78	
II. TEACHERS			
Graduates:—			
Table A . . .	530	× 18—800	
Table B . . .	548	× 18—800 × 20—820	Teaching qualification
Table C . . .	624	× 36—696 × 108—804 × 44—888 × 42—1,140 × 48—1,380	Voluntary agencies
Trained and Qualified:—			
Table D . . .	306	× 12—330 × 15—360 × 30—390 × 18—444 × 24—660	Yaba Diploma
Table E . . .	276	× 15—396 × 18—576 . . .	U.K. Min. of Education Certificate and Froebel Certificate
Table F . . .	Current Salary	Note (a)	London Professional Certificate (or equal)
Table G . . .	276	× 15—396 × 18—576 . . .	Senior Certificate
Table H and I . . .	156	× 12—384 (Note (c)) . . .	Higher Elementary Certificate
Table J . . .	120	× 9—228	Elementary Certificate
With ordinary Schooling:—			
Table L . . .	156	× 6—162	Secondary VI (or equal)
Table N . . .	56	× 6—138	Standard VI
Table O . . .	120	× 9—192	Special Register
Probationary:—			
Table P . . .	48		Standard VI
Table Q . . .	70		Secondary IV or Modern II
Table S . . .	52		Standard VI and Preliminary T.C.

TABLE 18B. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1959 (continued)

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima, etc. £</i>	<i>Specific Qualification required</i>
TEACHERS (continued)			
Trained and Certificated:—			
Table S . . .	111	× 9—192	Women (3 years)
Table T . . .	165	× 9—192	School Certificate (and 2 years)
Table U . . .	Current Salary	Note (b)	Elementary Teachers T.C. (2 years)
Table V . . .	72	× 6—144	Standard VI and Preliminary Teachers T.C.
Intermediate Degree or Higher School Certificate (without Teacher Training Course) Table V			
	192	× 12—324 (Note (d))	

NOTES:

Abbreviation—T.C. equals Training College.

(a) (i) Teachers with a Grade II qualification will convert to the Grade I scale, the point of entry being determined by the position in the Grade II scale after the award of five bonus increments.

(ii) Teachers with a Grade I certificate will receive an annual increment while attending the course plus five bonus increments on the successful completion of the course. These five increments will be continued beyond the normal maximum of the scale.

(b) Such a teacher enters that scale for uncertificated teachers which is appropriate for his school leaving certificate at a point three increments up for every two years of training at a Grade III training course and carries the increments above the maximum of that scale.

(c) Two separate scales; starting point for Table I is £192 (Cambridge School Certificate and Grade II Certificate). Women spend two years at starting point.

(d) Halts for two years at initial point of Scale—£192.

(e) 15 per cent. increase in salaries w.e.f. 1st September, 1959, not included.

APPENDIX III. JUSTICE

TABLE 19. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1955 TO 1959 AND PENALTIES IMPOSED

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total	Crime or offence charged								
		Criminal offences					Other offences			
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases	
(a)										
PERSONS DEALT WITH:										
Total . . .	1959	4,723	51	22	1,289	1,313	713	724	17	594
	1958	5,119	40	24	908	1,629	1,753	400	13	352
	1957	5,203	25	28	1,422	1,090	951	168	8	1,511
	1956	4,634	14	29	1,284	877	981	91	32	1,326
	1955	2,087	1	1	316	184	734	2	16	833
Females . . .	1959	118	—	—	39	14	26	11	—	28
	1958	83	—	—	24	16	32	3	—	8
	1957	118	1	1	66	23	9	—	—	18
	1956	148	—	—	66	66	7	2	—	7
	1955	23	—	—	3	1	11	—	—	8
Males . . .	1959	4,605	51	22	1,250	1,299	687	713	17	566
	1958	5,036	40	24	884	1,613	1,721	397	13	344
	1957	5,085	24	27	1,356	1,067	942	168	8	1,493
	1956	4,486	14	29	1,218	811	974	89	32	1,319
	1955	2,064	1	1	313	183	723	2	16	825
DISPOSAL OF CASES:										
Discharged . . .	1959	1,652	23	9	367	671	264	238	4	76
	1958	1,288	22	10	282	525	279	72	3	95
	1957	1,206	18	17	341	226	322	45	2	235
	1956	1,222	10	10	601	282	121	10	17	171
	1955	269	—	—	45	33	95	—	6	90
Sent for trial . . .	1959	57	28	13	11	—	5	—	—	—
	1958	35	18	13	1	3	—	—	—	—
	1957	39	7	11	4	10	6	—	1	—
	1956	38	4	19	15	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	8	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—
Summary conviction	1959	3,014	—	—	911	642	444	486	13	518
	1958	3,796	6	1	715	1,059	1,420	328	10	257
	1957	3,958	—	—	1,077	854	623	123	5	1,276
	1956	3,374	—	—	668	595	860	81	15	1,155
	1955	1,810	1	—	271	144	639	2	10	743

NOTE: (a) Adults charged in Bamenda Magistrate's Court not included in 1955 figures.

TABLE 19. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1955 TO 1959 AND PENALTIES IMPOSED (continued)

Number, sex, disposal or sentence		Total	Crime or offence charged							
			Criminal offences					Other offences		
			Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:										
Imprisonment	1959	1,013	—	—	220	436	41	56	1	259
	1958	1,572	5	1	359	794	311	30	3	69
	1957	1,044	—	—	206	523	136	54	5	120
	1956	791	—	—	278	270	141	6	10	86
	1955	501	1	—	193	42	154	—	—	111
Whipping	1959	61	—	—	27	25	7	1	1	—
	1958	17	—	—	4	11	2	—	—	—
	1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1956	22	—	—	9	10	3	—	—	—
	1955	30	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	14
Fine	1959	1,692	—	—	590	159	368	408	10	157
	1958	2,122	1	—	321	235	1,107	285	7	166
	1957	2,853	—	—	844	302	487	64	—	1,156
	1956	2,499	—	—	366	295	709	61	5	1,003
	1955	1,240	—	—	68	100	462	2	—	608
Bound over	1959	248	—	—	74	22	28	21	1	102
	1958	85	—	—	31	19	—	13	—	22
	1957	61	—	—	27	29	—	5	—	—
	1956	62	—	—	15	20	7	14	—	6
	1955	39	—	—	10	2	15	—	2	10

TABLE 20. JUVENILES CHARGED BEFORE MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1955 TO 1959

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total (a)	Crime or offence charged							
		Criminal offences					Other offences		
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases
PERSONS DEALT WITH:									
TOTAL . . . 1959	62	—	—	22	28	5	1	—	6
1958	90	—	—	39	44	7	—	—	—
1957	69	—	—	24	39	—	—	—	6
1956	83	—	—	14	32	13	—	—	24
1955	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7
Females . . . 1959	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Males . . . 1959	61	—	—	22	27	5	1	—	6
1958	90	—	—	39	44	7	—	—	—
1957	66	—	—	23	37	—	—	—	6
1956	83	—	—	14	32	13	—	—	24
1955	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7
DISPOSAL OF CASES:									
Discharged . . . 1959	7	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	2
1958	32	—	—	6	21	5	—	—	—
1957	11	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	1
1956	29	—	—	10	5	1	—	—	13
1955	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
Summary conviction									
1959	55	—	—	20	26	5	—	—	4
1958	58	—	—	33	23	2	—	—	—
1957	58	—	—	23	30	—	—	—	5
1956	54	—	—	4	27	12	—	—	11
1955	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:									
Imprisonment:— 1955–1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whipping . . . 1959	49	—	—	19	22	5	—	—	3
1958	56	—	—	33	23	—	—	—	—
1957	49	—	—	22	23	—	—	—	4
1956	47	—	—	4	26	7	—	—	10
1955	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Fine . . . 1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1956	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bound over . . . 1959	6	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1
1958	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1957	8	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1
1956	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (a) Juveniles charged in Bamenda Magistrate's Court not included in 1955 figures.

TABLE 21. TRUST TERRITORY OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY THE HIGH COURT, 1955 TO 1959

Disposal or Sentence			Total	Crime—or offence				
				Man-slaughter	Homicide	Offences against		Other crimes
						the person	property	
DISPOSAL OF CASES:								
TOTAL DEALT WITH: 1959			53	23	7	13	6	4
1958			40	16	12	3	4	5
1957			58	12	19	12	13	2
1956			31	6	8	7	8	2
1955			25	6	3	—	2	14
Acquitted . . .	1959	21	10	4	3	4	—	
	1958	26	14	6	3	—	3	
	1957	28	4	17	4	3	—	
	1956	11	2	4	3	1	1	
	1955	8	3	1	—	—	4	
Convicted . . .	1959	42	23	3	10	2	4	
	1958	14	2	6	—	4	2	
	1957	30	8	2	8	10	2	
	1956	20	4	4	4	7	1	
	1955	17	3	2	—	2	10	
SENTENCES IMPOSED:								
Death	1959	2	—	2	—	—	—	
	1958	5	—	5	—	—	—	
	1957	2	—	2	—	—	—	
	1956	3	—	3	—	—	—	
	1955	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Prison	1959	38	23†	—	9	2	4	
	1958	7	1	1†	—	3	2	
	1957	20	6	—	8	4	2	
	1956	14	4	1	2	7	—	
	1955	14	3	—	—	2	9	
Whipping . . .	1959	2	—	—	2	—	—	
	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1957*	3	1	—	2	—	—	
	1956 (a)	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	1955	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Fine	1959	11	11	—	—	—	—	
	1958	2	1	—	—	1	—	
	1957	7	1	—	—	6	—	
	1956	2	—	—	1	—	1	
	1955	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Bound over . . .	1955–1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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

* Imprisonment and whipping in respect of two persons form part of the same sentence. In this instance each of these two persons is recorded in the column of imprisonment as well as in the column of whipping.

† The imprisonment under Homicide is for the offence of attempted murder.

‡ Includes the 11 persons, shown under "Fine" column, who were both fined and imprisoned.

TABLE 22. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN TRUST TERRITORY AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1955 TO 1959

<i>Offence or penalty</i>	1959	1958 (a)	1957	1956	1955
OFFENCE:					
Total	12,051	4,210	12,208	13,132	12,685
Robbery, burglary, etc.	1,341	1,059	1,182	1,481	1,486
Theft of livestock or farm produce	1,021	296	792	856	932
Wounding or assault	1,576	620	1,786	1,929	2,250
Disturbing the peace	867	23	695	964	1,002
Adultery	417	189	572	683	799
Witchcraft or juju	85	34	10	29	53
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	2,747	1,261	3,885	1,920	2,077
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	546	82	809	1,493	1,037
Other offences	3,451	646	2,477	3,777	3,049
PENALTY IMPOSED:					
Total	8,087	2,888	8,060	10,124	8,590
Imprisonment:					
Over 1 year	341	96	223	94	322
6 to 12 months	489	372	235	393	261
1 to 5 months	831	369	1,066	897	1,110
Under 1 month	747	205	451	421	446
Fine:					
Over £5	381	205	160	311	370
Not over £5	5,072	1,539	5,643	7,923	6,056
Whipping	81	84	61	85	25
Other penalties	145	18	221	—	—

NOTE:

(a) Figures relate to Northern Cameroons only.

TABLE 23A. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN THE NORTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1959

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>	<i>Adamawa Province</i>	<i>Benue Province</i>	<i>Bornu Province</i>
OFFENCE:			
Total	4,437	45	964
Robbery, burglary, etc.	947	7	156
Theft of livestock or farm produce	276	—	435
Wounding or assault	766	11	178
Disturbing the peace	683	—	15
Adultery	204	6	11
Witchcraft or juju	36	—	11
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	554	19	158
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	—	—	—
Other offences	971	2	—
PENALTY IMPOSED:			
Total	2,641	45	972
Imprisonment:			
Over 1 year	22	—	306
6 to 12 months	191	4	294
1 to 5 months	389	3	124
Under 1 month	351	—	11
Fine:			
Over £5	128	2	71
Not over £5	1,481	36	160
Whipping	79	—	2
Other penalties	—	—	4

TABLE 23B. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, BY AREAS, 1959

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>	<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>
OFFENCE:		
Total	4,460	2,145
Robbery, burglary, etc.	107	124
Theft of livestock or farm produce	110	200
Wounding or assault	299	322
Disturbing the peace	72	97
Adultery	173	23
Witchcraft or juju	—	38
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	1,304	712
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	522	24
Other Offences	1,873	605
PENALTY IMPOSED:		
Total	3,241	1,188
Imprisonment:		
Over 1 year	—	13
6 to 12 months	—	—
1 to 5 months	201	114
Under 1 month	244	141
Fine:		
Over £5	35	145
Not over £5	2,626	769
Whipping	—	—
Other penalties	135	6

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

Introductory Note

The financial year 1953-54 is the last year for which estimates are available of total Government expenditure in the whole Trust Territory. The revised estimates are shown for 1953-54 and totals are given for the previous years.

An estimate of the financial position of the Northern Cameroons in relation to the Northern Regions and Federal Governments is no longer made. Careful consideration has shown that it is not possible to produce reliable comprehensive estimates, the main difficulty being that the Northern Cameroons are administered as part of the Northern Region and the boundaries, in all but one case, cut across those of administrative divisions. It is not clear, however, that the combined expenditure of the Federal and Northern Region Governments attributable to the Northern Cameroons is considerably greater than the revenue derived from these areas.

In the Southern Cameroons, on the other hand, revised constitutional arrangements providing a separate Legislature took effect from 1st October, 1954. Consequently from that date the financial position of the Southern Cameroons is shown in the published Estimates passed by the Southern Cameroons Legislature, and a Table has been included summarising the Estimates of the Legislature for the financial year 1959-60. It should be borne in mind that the Southern Cameroons Budget gives no indication of the considerable Federal Government expenditure in the Southern Cameroons, both recurrent and capital. Under the arrangements introduced in 1954, in each financial year the expenditure incurred by the Federal Government in respect of the Southern Cameroons was deducted from the revenue of the Federation for that year attributable to the Southern Cameroons, and the difference, if any, paid by the Federal Government to the Southern Cameroons Government (there was in addition special Federal Government assistance to the Southern Cameroons Government, see paragraphs 247 and 251 of the 1958 Report); but from the year 1958-59, the Southern Cameroons receives a straightforward revenue allocation on the same lines as the Regions of the Federation, i.e. without taking into account the cost of Federal Departments serving the Southern Cameroons. Estimated direct recurrent expenditure by the Federal Government on Federal services in respect of the Southern Cameroons for the year 1959-60 is in the region of £700,000. (This figure includes Federal services—Prisons, Police, Customs & Excise, Survey, Labour, Aviation, Meteorological, Marketing & Exports, Land, Public Works, Commerce & Industry, Posts & Telegraphs, Geological Survey, Forestry, Legislature, Statistics, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Internal Air Transport, Defence, External Affairs—and part of the cost of institutions serving the whole of the Federation, in particular the University College, Ibadan, the University College Teaching Hospital, and the Nigerian College of Technology; it does not include any figure for the W.A.A.C. subsidy for which no information is available or the expenses of the Federal Government in Lagos itself in administering the Southern Cameroons.) In addition, about £300,000 was spent in 1959-60 on the Federal Government Capital Programme

in the Southern Cameroons. In 1959-60, the Federal Government made a Statutory Revenue Allocation of £1,448,280 to the Southern Cameroons Government.

Source of Revenue	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Income Tax	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corporate Tax	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Excise Duty	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Stamp Duty	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Land Revenue	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Revenue	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

TABLE 22. SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS GOVERNMENT, 1958-59 TO 1961-62

Source of Revenue	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Income Tax	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corporate Tax	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Excise Duty	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Stamp Duty	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Land Revenue	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Revenue	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Source: Southern Cameroons Government, *Annual Report*, 1961-62, p. 10.

TABLE 24. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE
AND EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST
TERRITORY, 1944-45 TO 1953-54

£

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Difference: Surplus or deficit	
			Annual	Cumulated from 1944-45
1953-54 . . .	1,999,000	1,927,000	+ 72,000	— 379,000
1952-53 . . .	1,995,000	1,824,000	+ 171,000	— 451,000
1951-52 . . .	1,402,000	1,388,000	+ 14,000	— 622,000
1950-51 . . .	1,145,000	1,061,000	+ 84,000	— 636,000
1949-50 . . .	1,045,000	880,000	+ 165,000	— 720,000
1948-49 . . .	519,000	647,000	— 128,000	— 885,000
1947-48 . . .	301,000	541,000	— 240,000	— 757,000
1946-47 . . .	241,000	471,000	— 230,000	— 517,000
1945-46 . . .	183,000	332,000	— 149,000	— 287,000
1944-45 . . .	167,000	305,000	— 138,000	— 138,000

TABLE 25. SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE
TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54

Source	Revenue	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	Per cent.
GRAND TOTAL	1,999,300	100·0
1. Customs and Excise	905,100	45·3
2. Direct Taxes	388,000	19·4
3. Licences	29,400	1·5
4. Mining	—	—
5. Fees of Court	17,800	0·9
6. Marine	4,100	0·2
7. Posts and Telegraphs	23,000	1·2
8. Water	700	—
9. Earnings of Government Departments	36,600	1·8
10. Rents	8,000	0·4
11. Interest	600	—
12. Reimbursements	10,300	0·5
13. Miscellaneous	18,100	0·9
Total	1,441,900	72·1
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	131,200	6·6
Cameroons Road Fund	426,200	21·3

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

Source	£ thousand						
	1953-54	1952-3	1951-2	1950-1	1949-50	1948-9	1947-8
TOTAL	1,999	1,995	1,402	1,145	1,045	519	301
Income Tax on individuals	20	18	12	13	9	7	3
Direct Tax—Government share	18	16	21	17	15	10	21
Companies Tax—including C.D.C.	350	660	493	704	595	197	29
Customs Duties	840	686	495	235	232	193	114
Licences and fees	52	37	56	50	43	39	30
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	131	112	142	54	79	16	66
Cameroons Road Fund	426	307	90	—	—	—	—
Other Revenue (a)	162	159	93	72	72	57	38

NOTE:—

(a) Including Excise duties, Revenue from Government Property, Interest, Fines, Forfeitures and Miscellaneous items.

TABLE 27A. ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE
TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54

Head and Description	Expenditure	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	per cent.
1. Public Debt	27,500	1.4
2. The Governor	2,400	0.1
3. Administration	94,000	4.9
4. Administrator-General	1,300	0.1
5. Agriculture	34,800	1.8
6. Audit	5,300	0.3
7. Aviation	6,600	0.4
8. Chemistry	600	—
9. Commerce and Industries	3,900	0.2
10. Co-operative Societies	6,200	0.3
11. Customs and Excise	31,500	1.6
12. Education	171,100	8.9
13. Electricity	100	—
14. Executive	7 700	0.4
15. Extra-departmental services	6,200	0.3
16. Forestry	18,100	1.0
17. Geological Survey	500	—
18. Inland Revenue	3,000	0.2
19. Judicial	19,100	1.0
20. Labour	6,100	0.3

TABLE 27A. ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE
TO TRUST TERRITORY 1953-54 (continued)

Head and Description	Expenditure	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	per cent.
21. Lands	2,400	0.1
22. Legal	2,400	0.1
23. Legislature	9,200	0.5
24. Marine	10,000	0.5
25. Marketing and Exports	10,300	0.5
26. Medical	121,800	6.3
27. Meteorological	1,300	0.1
28. Military and Defence	66,000	3.4
29. Secretariat	14,600	0.8
30. Miscellaneous (a)	115,800	6.0
31. Pensions and Gratuities	69,800	3.6
32. Police	95,200	5.0
33. Posts and Telegraphs	38,700	2.0
34. Printing and Stationery	10,300	0.5
35. Prisons	24,500	1.3
36. Public Relations	7,300	0.4
37. Public Works	23,700	1.2
38. Public Works—Recurrent Works	131,100	6.8
39. Public Works—Recurrent Services	3,700	0.2
40. Public Works—Extraordinary	40,200	2.1
41. Statistics	3,000	0.2
42. Subventions	39,200	2.0
43. Survey	15,900	0.8
44. Treasury	10,300	0.5
45. Veterinary	16,400	0.9
Total	1,329,100	69.0
Development and Welfare	131,200	6.8
Appendix I, Expenditure	40,700	2.1
Cameroons Road Fund	426,200	22.1
Total	598,100	31.0
Total Expenditure	1,927,200	100.0

(a) Excluding £265,000 to Cameroons Fund.

TABLE 27B. SUMMARY OF BUDGET, 1959-60
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

RECURRENT BUDGET, 1959-60

	Approved Estimates (a)		Revised Estimates (b)	
	£	£	£	£
<i>Revenue:—</i>				
Ordinary (Territorial) Revenue	485,565		534,150	
C.D. & W. Grants	65,190		62,280	
Federal Revenue Allocation	1,448,280		1,338,180	
		1,999,035		1,934,610
<i>Expenditure:—</i>				
Personal Emoluments	550,840		(c)	
Other Charges	1,319,330		(c)	
Special Expenditure	21,840		(c)	
		1,892,010		2,060,000
Estimated Surplus		107,025	Estimated Deficit	125,390

CAPITAL BUDGET, 1959-60

<i>Revenue:—</i>			<i>Financed from the Development Fund</i>	
			Transfer from Reserve	
			Fund	85,000
Estimated Balance at 1st April, 1959	71,575			75,345
Contribution from Recurrent Budget	200,010			250,000
C.D. & W. Grants	600,895			577,000
C.D.C. Profits	20,000			16,080
Other Receipts	14,000			2,000
		906,480		1,005,425
<i>Expenditure:—</i>				
Public Works Extraordinary	235,500			277,000
Other Capital Projects	9,500			23,000
C.D. & W. Projects	612,895			577,000
		857,895		877,000
Estimated Surplus		48,585	Estimated Balance in Development Fund at end of year	128,425

GENERAL BUDGET SUMMARY, 1959-60

<i>Estimated Revenue:—</i>				
Recurrent Budget	1,999,035		1,934,610	
Capital Budget	906,480		1,005,425	
		2,905,515		2,940,035
<i>Estimated Expenditure:—</i>				
Recurrent Budget	1,892,010		2,060,000	
Capital Budget	857,895		877,000	
		2,749,905		2,937,000
Estimated Surplus		155,610	Estimated Surplus	3,035

NOTES:

- (a) Source: Southern Cameroons Government (Approved) Estimates 1959-60, in which full details have been published.
- (b) Source: Southern Cameroons Government (Approved) Estimates 1960-61, where revised figures are given for 1959-60.
- (c) Not available.

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

TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1954-55 TO 1958-59

£

Source	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
TOTAL REVENUE	736,600	681,900	645,000	558,500	506,000
Total Ordinary Revenue	710,000	669,500	611,900	511,400	458,700
General Tax	367,800	354,500	310,000	245,000	231,500
Jangali	133,100	149,900	145,600	120,600	109,300
Native Courts	47,700	44,800	38,300	38,300	33,400
Interest	9,400	9,200	5,300	6,100	4,600
Miscellaneous	71,900	45,100	44,400	45,300	23,500
Grants	80,100	66,000	68,300	56,100	56,400
Special Revenue—Arrears of Tax	10,000	4,000	4,400	—	—
Trade and Industry	4,500	400	800	1,000	400
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	12,100	8,000	27,900	46,100	46,900

NOTE: Figures are partly estimated.

TABLE 29A. NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-55 TO 1958-59

£

Source	1958-59 (a)	1957-58 (a)	1956-57 (b)	1955-56 (b)	1954-55 (b)
TOTAL REVENUE	361,200	377,200	345,500	320,900	272,500
Total Ordinary Revenue	352,600	371,000	335,500	290,300	245,500
General Tax	172,200	184,700	159,400	142,700	112,500
Jangali	82,500	103,100	98,800	73,000	68,700
Native Courts	19,800	17,400	15,600	14,900	12,500
Interest	4,900	5,700	4,000	4,600	4,100
Miscellaneous	15,400	12,900	10,500	13,700	8,800
Grants	57,800	47,200	47,200	41,400	38,900
Trade and Industry	4,500	400	800	1,000	400
Grants—Capital Works	4,100	5,800	9,200	29,600	26,600

NOTES:

1. All figures are partly estimated, and those for 1957-58 and earlier are revised estimates.

(a) Figures include 9% of revenue of Wukari Native Treasury in Benue Province, a notional representation on a population basis for Kentu, Ndovo and Tigon.

(b) These figures exclude a small amount of revenue of Native Authorities in Benue Province which cannot be estimated with any reasonable degree of accuracy.

TABLE 29B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954-55 TO 1958-59

	£				
<i>Source</i>	1958-59 (a)	1957-58 (a)	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
TOTAL REVENUE	375,400	304,700	299,500	237,600	233,500
Total Ordinary Revenue	357,400	298,500	276,400	221,100	213,200
General Tax	195,600	169,800	150,600	102,300	119,000
Jangali	50,600	46,800	46,800	47,600	40,600
Native Courts	27,900	27,400	22,700	23,400	20,900
Interest	4,500	3,500	1,300	1,500	500
Miscellaneous	56,500	32,200	33,900	31,600	14,700
Grants	22,300	18,800	21,100	14,700	17,500
Special Revenue—Arrears of Tax	10,000	4,000	4,400	—	—
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	8,000	2,200	18,700	16,500	20,300

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

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

TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1955-56 TO 1959-60

	£				
<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1959-60 (a)	1958-59 (a)	1957-58 (a)	1956-57	1955-56
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	865,713	701,762	625,400	577,600	560,500
Total Ordinary Expenditure	673,543	594,687	520,500	465,600	410,800
Administration	87,165	77,403	68,400	63,700	53,700
Agriculture	13,461	13,742	11,700	10,500	8,600
District Council Funds	20,115	12,000	11,700	9,500	7,700
Education	140,056	121,700	100,200	88,500	66,000
Forestry	14,051	12,136	10,800	9,300	7,800
Judicial	54,062	44,992	41,700	36,400	32,200
Medical and Health	92,088	73,176	62,100	48,100	39,500
Miscellaneous	39,623	50,165	42,800	42,800	63,400
Pensions	7,718	6,715	8,300	6,300	5,200
Police	27,811	25,600	21,500	18,800	15,900
Prisons	22,960	22,366	21,100	18,600	16,400
Survey	3,067	2,941	2,500	1,300	900
Treasury	26,958	18,783	18,400	14,800	12,500
Veterinary	21,038	17,544	15,700	12,600	10,200
Works Recurrent	103,370	95,424	83,600	84,400	70,800
Recoverable Expenditure	—	—	—	13,700	14,300
Trade and Industry	6,699	4,200	700	900	1,000
Works, Extraordinary	185,471	102,875	104,200	97,400	134,400

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

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

TABLE 31A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1955-56 TO 1959-60

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1959-60(a)	1958-59(a)	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	446,533	329,000	304,700	298,400	325,100
Total Ordinary Expenditure . . .	332,409	301,800	271,300	248,400	232,400
Administration	48,764	46,000	43,600	41,700	38,100
Agriculture	11,788	12,300	10,000	8,200	5,600
District Council Funds	20,115	12,000	11,700	9,500	7,700
Education	69,209	65,400	56,800	48,700	40,200
Forestry	5,230	5,100	4,200	4,000	3,200
Judicial	12,074	10,000	8,900	8,500	7,500
Medical and Health	29,659	26,000	22,100	19,000	16,200
Miscellaneous	23,624	20,400	21,700	22,100	36,500
Pensions	3,023	2,700	4,800	3,200	3,000
Police	27,811	25,600	21,500	18,800	15,900
Prisons	22,919	22,300	21,000	18,600	16,300
Survey	868	800	700	600	500
Treasury	4,581	4,200	3,500	3,500	2,800
Veterinary	8,747	8,600	7,100	6,600	5,400
Works, recurrent	43,997	40,400	33,700	35,400	33,500
Recoverable Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and Industry	6,699	4,200	700	900	1,000
Works, Extraordinary	107,425	23,000	32,700	49,100	91,700

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

TABLE 31B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955-56 TO 1959-60

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1959-60 (a)	1958-59 (a)	1957-58 (a)	1956-57	1955-56
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	419,180	372,762	320,700	279,200	235,400
Total Ordinary Expenditure . . .	341,134	292,887	249,200	217,200	178,400
Administration	38,401	31,403	24,800	22,000	15,600
Agriculture	1,673	1,442	1,700	2,300	3,000
District Council Funds	—	—	—	—	—
Education	70,847	56,300	43,400	39,800	25,800
Forestry	8,821	7,036	6,600	5,300	4,600
Judicial	41,988	34,992	32,800	27,900	24,700
Medical and Health	62,429	47,176	40,000	29,100	23,300
Miscellaneous	15,999	29,765	21,100	20,700	26,900
Pensions	4,695	4,015	3,500	3,100	2,200
Police	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons	41	66	100	—	100
Survey	2,199	2,141	1,800	700	400
Treasury	22,377	14,583	14,900	11,300	9,700
Veterinary	12,291	8,944	8,600	6,000	4,800
Works, recurrent	59,373	55,024	49,900	49,000	37,300
Recoverable Expenditure	—	—	—	13,700	14,300
Works, Extraordinary	78,046	79,875	71,500	48,300	42,700

NOTE: (a) Approved Estimates.

APPENDIX V. TAXATION

Introductory Note

Income tax is payable only by companies and by non-Africans. Company tax is payable on net profits, the rate being 9s. in the £ up to 31st March and 8s. in the £ thereafter. Net profits are computed after deduction of generous allowances for depreciation of assets. New companies earning less than £3,000 a year profit are taxed at lower rates during the first 6 years of operation. In fact there are only a few companies in the Trust Territory.

The individual or personal income-tax on non-Africans is paid:

EITHER

- (a) On gross income less reliefs and deductions—on a sliding scale rising from 4½d. in the £ to 15 shillings.

OR

- (b) On gross income less deductions—at a flat rate of 4½d. in the £ whichever method yields the greater tax.

The first £200 of a woman's income is absolutely exempt from tax. The details are set out in the Tables.

It is not possible to give a figure of the number of non-Africans who work in the Trust Territory and pay income tax. Taxes are not locally assessed and there is a constant movement into and out of the Territory on postings, transfers, leaves, etc.

The main taxes levied on Africans are a capitation tax on able-bodied adult males and a tax on cattle. The bulk of these taxes is retained by the local authority; only a very small amount is paid over to the Central Government.

The capitation tax is a minimum figure. Persons with substantial cash incomes pay rather more, usually on a sliding-scale. Details of rates and numbers of taxpayers, together with the average and total amounts of tax paid, are given in the Tables.

With effect from 1st January, 1955, a Sales Tax was imposed on certain commodities handled by the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board. The rate of tax and the revenue which accrued from it in 1958/59 (year ended 31st March) were as follows:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Tax</i>	<i>Revenue</i> £
Cocoa	£4 per ton	20,679
Palm Kernels	£2 per ton	5,239
Palm Oil	£4 per ton	13,856
Coffee—Arabica	2d. per lb. }	40,260
Robusta	1d. per lb. }	

The basis of customs duties is that they should yield about 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on exports, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports. Imports exempt from duty include perishable foodstuffs and all forms of milk; medical, and sanitary goods; certain printed matter; scientific apparatus, hand tools, agricultural and industrial equipment; bitumen; packing materials for locally manufactured goods; hand-propelled and road-making vehicles; aviation fuel; and goods for the armed forces. There are no transit duties.

RATES OF TAX PAYABLE ON CHARGEABLE INCOME
TABLE 32A. INCOME TAX—SLIDING SCALE

	<i>First</i>		<i>Next</i>								
	£200	£200	£200	£200	£400	£800	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£5,000	<i>There-after</i>
Tax payable on each £ of this	4½d.	9d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 6d.	3s.	4s. 6d.	6s.	7s. 6d.	9s.	11s. 3d.	15s.

TABLE 32B. INCOME TAX—RELIEFS ALLOWABLE IN COMPUTING CHARGEABLE INCOME

<i>Category of relief</i>	<i>Amount allowable</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Maintained wife	£200	For one wife only.
Maintained children	£40	For up to 4 unmarried children under 16—or still full time students, apprentices, etc.
Children maintained and educated outside Nigeria	up to £250	For up to 4 unmarried children—actual expenses in excess of £40.
Dependent relative	£100	Relative's annual income not to exceed £150.
Pension and Provident Contributions: Life Assurance Payments up to 10 per cent. of capital value	Actual amount	Limit 1/5th of income or £1,000, whichever is less.

TABLE 32C. EXAMPLES OF THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE, TO THE NEAREST £, BY SIX CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS

<i>Income</i>	<i>Single Man</i>	<i>Married Man</i>	<i>Married men with one child</i>		<i>Married men with two children</i>	
			<i>In Nigeria: Child allowance due</i>	<i>Out of Nigeria: Maximum educational allowance due</i>	<i>In Nigeria: Child allowance due</i>	<i>Out of Nigeria: Maximum educational allowance due</i>
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
500	17	9	9	9	9	9
600	23	11	11	11	11	11
700	30	17	15	13	13	13
800	38	23	20	15	18	15
900	53	30	27	17	24	17
1,000	68	38	35	20	32	19
1,250	109	75	69	38	63	23
1,500	165	120	111	75	102	38
1,750	221	176	167	120	158	75
2,000	278	233	224	176	215	120
3,000	578	518	506	443	494	368
4,000	953	878	863	784	848	690
5,000	1,403	1,313	1,295	1,200	1,277	1,088

TAXATION RATES FOR NATIVE POPULATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 33A. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1959

<i>District</i>	<i>Average Tax paid</i>	<i>Total Tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	£	
Belel	35 0	1,423	813
Chamba Nassarawa	34 6	16,184	9,382
Chamba Sugu	34 6	7,259	4,208
Chamba Yelwa	34 6	6,674	3,869
Chubunawa	34 6	17,636	10,224
Gashaka	32 0	3,800	2,375
Madagali	34 0	14,622	8,609
Mambila	29 4	18,358	12,491
Maiha	35 0	5,871	3,355
Mubi	34 11	26,595	15,238
Toungo	35 0	4,501	2,572
Uba	34 6	14,792	8,575
Verre	30 10	9,568	6,184
Zummo	35 0	4,121	2,355

TABLE 33B. BENUE PROVINCE, 1959

<i>District</i>	<i>Average Tax paid</i>	<i>Total Tax paid</i>	<i>Number of Taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	£	
Kentu	29 0	1,102	760
Ndoro	29 0	1,342	925
Tigon	29 0	2,254	1,558

TABLE 33C. BORNU PROVINCE, 1959

<i>District</i>	<i>Average Tax paid</i>	<i>Total Tax paid</i>	<i>Number of Taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	£	
Bama	31 0	18,436	11,890
Gajibo	31 0	11,497	7,425
Gumusu	30 4	11,285	7,437
Gulumba	25 9	19,514	15,812
Gwoza	31 8	9,155	5,782
Ngala	26 9	10,715	7,963
Rann Kala Bulge	30 8	11,002	7,175
Woloje			

TABLE 33D. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1959

<i>Division</i>	<i>Average Tax paid</i>	<i>Total Tax paid</i>	<i>Number of Taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	£	
Bamenda	19 0	58,372	61,448
Nkambe	18 9	16,000	17,628
Wum	18 8	14,241	15,398
Kumba	19 0	41,000	43,700
Mamfe	23 9	25,780	21,315
Victoria	30 0	59,238	50,300

TAX PAYABLE BY THE NATIVE POPULATION—PROGRESSIVE RATES

TABLE 34A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1959

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>	<i>Rate of tax per £</i>
	s. d.
First £72 (£1-72)	4
Next £327 (£73-400)	6
„ £300 (£401-700)	1 0
„ £300 (£701-1,000)	1 6

TABLE 34B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1959

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>	<i>Rate of tax per £</i>
	s. d.
First £700 (£1-700)	4½
Next £100 (£701-800)	1 0
„ £100 (£801-900)	1 3
„ £100 (£901-1,000)	1 6
„ £100 (£1,001-1,100)	1 9
„ £100 (£1,101-1,200)	2 6
„ £100 (£1,201-1,300)	3 0
„ £200 (£1,301-1,500)	3 6
„ £100 (£1,501-1,600)	4 0
„ £400 (£1,601-2,000)	4 6
„ £1,000 (£2,001-3,000)	5 6
„ £1,000 (£3,001-4,000)	6 6
„ £5,000 (£4,001-9,000)	7 6
Exceeding £9,000 (£9,001 upwards)	10 0

NOTE: The rates in Table 34A are applicable to those areas of Trust Territory lying within Benue Province but, as none of the population receives an ascertainable cash income of more than £72, only the rates in Table 33B apply in practice.

TABLE 35. TAX (JANGALI) PAYABLE ON LONG-HORNED CATTLE, 1959

	<i>Northern areas</i>	<i>Southern areas</i>
	s. d.	s. d.
Rate of tax per head of cattle	5 0	5 0

NOTE: The total amounts paid appear in the Local Government Revenue Tables (Nos. 28, 29A and 29B).

APPENDIX VI. MONEY AND BANKING

Note

Separate monetary statistics are not available, as the same currency was used throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory.

APPENDIX VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Introductory Note

As the Territory is not separately administered, and much of the internal and external trade is across the common land frontier with Nigeria, it is impossible to compute any estimate of the Trust Territory's balance of payments, or to assess the net movement of currency.

Similarly, there can be no comprehensive statistics of imports and exports; but since the main exports either leave through Trust Territory ports or are officially examined in the area where they are produced, it is possible to assess total production for export, and details are given in subsequent appendices. There has been no census of distribution in the Territory. Figures of the number of trading establishments are, therefore, not available.

TABLE 36. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
TOTAL TRADE, 1951 TO 1959

£

Year	Imports			Exports including re-exports
	Total	Bullion	Merchandise	
1959	2,543,268	—	2,543,268	7,279,612
1958	2,961,563	—	2,961,563	6,923,248
1957	2,370,380	—	2,370,380	5,351,053
1956	2,010,692	—	2,010,692	4,237,037
1955	2,094,293	—	2,094,293	4,041,773
1954	1,666,076	—	1,666,076	4,912,442
1953	1,617,800	—	1,617,800	5,571,900
1952	1,967,100	—	1,967,100	3,943,600
1951	1,182,700	—	1,182,700	3,553,600

TABLE 37. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY
PORTS: BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1955 TO 1959

£ thousand

Commodity Group	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
IMPORTS: TOTAL	2,543.3	2,961.6	2,370.4	2,010.7	2,094.3
Food, drink, and tobacco:	642.9	486.8	435.9	446.0	329.2
Food	495.1	358.5	329.2	292.5	212.5
Drink	147.4	127.8	104.5	153.1	115.9
Tobacco	0.4	0.5	2.2	0.4	0.8
Raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles	19.7	64.3	49.5	47.4	25.7
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	1,880.7	2,410.0	1,884.7	1,517.3	1,739.4
Textiles	80.9	137.7	133.8	139.8	197.6
Metal goods	226.9	1,076.1	799.1	605.6	659.7
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,572.9	1,196.2	951.8	771.9	882.1
Animals, not for food	—	0.5	0.3	—	—
EXPORTS—Domestic Produce: TOTAL	7,279.4	6,913.1	5,351.1	4,236.0	4,026.0
Food, drink, and tobacco	5,027.7	5,240.7	4,349.0	3,583.1	3,422.8
Raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles	1,906.4	1,597.8	963.0	605.3	568.5
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	345.3	74.5	38.8	47.2	34.7
Animals, not for food	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	—

TABLE 38. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1955 TO 1959

Values £ thousand

<i>Commodity</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Beer, ale, stout, etc.	129.1	110.2	90.7	143.4	106.1
Salt	13.3	13.2	11.5	13.2	9.8
Flour, wheaten	52.2	42.6	34.0	39.4	41.0
Cotton piece-goods	65.9	59.2	40.8	46.3	73.2
Medicines and drugs	27.9	19.8	18.2	15.9	14.7
Cement	65.6	85.9	76.7	64.1	89.3
Paints and colours	27.6	24.8	16.2	19.0	31.8
Fertilisers	207.1	412.2	422.8	296.5	308.0
Tools, implements and instru- ments	27.2	37.8	38.3	33.6	33.2
Machinery and parts thereof . .	289.8	423.5	259.2	151.8	139.4
Iron and steel manufactures:					
Household utensils of iron and steel	21.6	13.1	20.7	12.9	22.1
Building and mining materials	69.4	50.1	82.3	50.2	34.7
Railway materials	0.2	0.7	18.6	24.1	34.5
Other iron and steel manufac- tures	108.6	74.3	83.6	79.3	98.0
Vehicles:					
Railway locomotives and parts	—	23.6	14.4	17.7	24.7
Railway wagons and parts . .	20.8	9.3	6.7	8.8	3.0
Private cars	44.6	36.1	26.8	24.9	40.0
Commercial vehicles	69.3	95.7	17.9	12.6	7.6
Chassis with engines	93.4	132.7	66.2	68.8	56.3
Cycles	23.3	22.0	11.6	34.2	22.9
Ships and boats	7.6	3.0	24.0	0.4	0.7

TABLE 39. EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS: PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1955 TO 1959—VALUE AND QUANTITIES

<i>Commodity</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
COCOA:					
Value, £ thousand . . .	2,022	1,344	996	976	934
Quantity, long tons . . .	7,642	4,399	4,582	5,460	3,810
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(7,764)	(4,471)	(4,657)	(5,549)	(3,872)
FRESH BANANAS:					
Value, £ thousand . . .	2,607	3,195	2,799	2,403	2,344
Quantity, long tons . . .	67,308	84,394	77,836	68,601	66,969
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(68,385)	(85,770)	(79,107)	(69,722)	(68,063)
DRIED BANANAS:					
Value, £ thousand . . .	18	29	22	25	15
Quantity, long tons . . .	147	219	158	195	128
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(149)	(223)	(161)	(198)	(130)
PALM KERNELS:					
Value, £ thousand . . .	123	78	62	69	89
Quantity, long tons . . .	1,984	1,707	1,379	1,514	2,000
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(2,016)	(1,735)	(1,402)	(1,539)	(2,033)
PALM OIL:					
Value, £ thousand . . .	267	236	261	197	241
Quantity, long tons . . .	3,360	3,124	3,029	2,360	3,239
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(3,414)	(3,175)	(3,078)	(2,399)	(3,292)
RUBBER:					
Value, £ thousand . . .	489	417	313	236	218
Quantity, long tons . . .	2,417	2,180	1,905	1,644	1,442
Quantity (metric tons) . . .	(2,456)	(2,216)	(1,936)	(1,671)	(1,465)
TIMBER LOGS:					
Value, £ thousand . . .	1,262	562	102	20	—
Quantity, thous. cu. ft. . .	4,490	1,756	264	68	—
TIMBER, SAWN:					
Value, £ thousand . . .	17	4	1	—	—
Quantity, thous. cu. ft. . .	33	9	3	—	—

TABLE 40. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
1955 TO 1959

£ thousand

<i>Country of origin or destination</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
IMPORTS—Total	2,543.3	2,961.6	2,370.4	2,010.7	2,094.3
Total—British Countries	1,490.6	1,665.2	1,259.4	1,191.4	1,409.6
United Kingdom	1,430.5	1,620.9	1,214.4	1,150.0	1,370.3
Other British Countries	60.1	44.3	45.0	41.4	39.3
Total—Foreign Countries	1,052.7	1,296.4	1,111.0	819.3	684.7
France	10.9	23.9	46.3	1.5	17.8
French Cameroons	0.8	0.9	14.9	—	2.1
Netherlands	436.5	603.1	507.6	318.1	278.0
Belgium—Luxemburg	27.9	69.7	53.0	114.0	82.6
Germany	104.9(a)	89.3(a)	112.1(a)	151.1	81.5
Italy	30.1	4.9	3.4	2.7	1.8
Japan	35.7	57.2	47.1	56.5	83.6
United States of America	126.0	249.8	134.9	55.5	54.0
Other Foreign Countries	279.9	197.6	191.7	119.9	83.3
EXPORTS (including Re-exports) Total	7,279.5	6,923.2	5,351.1	4,237.0	4,041.8
United Kingdom	4,285.0	5,301.8	4,749.2	3,693.4	3,722.1
Other British Countries	8.2	2.1	54.3	0.5	0.3
Western Germany	294.9	247.1	162.5	8.2	—
U.S.A.	—	91.2	23.6	461.7	273.0
Other Foreign Countries	2,691.4	1,281.0	361.5	73.2	46.4

NOTE:

(a) This figure relates to Western Germany only.

TABLE 41. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
MAIN ITEMS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION, 1959

<i>Direction of Trade Item and Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Belgium- Luxembourg</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Other Countries</i>
IMPORTS:									
Beer, etc. '000 galls.	281.2	52.6	—	136.1	—	63.3	—	—	29.2
Cement tons	6,284.2	6,284.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers tons	7,104.6	7.3	—	6,147.4	—	949.9	—	—	—
Machinery £ sterling	289,766	218,405	180	32,580	—	10,518	—	27,349	734
Ships and boats £ sterling	7,563	7,563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXPORTS:									
Cocoa tons	7,642	758	—	6,862	22	—	—	—	—
Bananas (fresh) tons	67,308	64,598	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,710
Rubber tons	2,417	2,417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber:									
Logs, '000 cu. ft.	4,490	1,418	4	956	73	1,015	—	—	1,024
Sawn, '000 cu. ft.	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

Introductory Note

There are no comprehensive agricultural statistics for the Territory. Information on land use and on estimated agricultural production for a small sample of villages was collected in the course of a sample census. Full details were given in the Report on the sample census of agriculture, 1950-51, published by the Department of Statistics, Lagos, in 1952. On the other hand there are certain crops which are grown mainly or entirely for export—in the Northern Cameroons groundnuts and long-staple cotton, in the Southern Cameroons bananas, palm kernels, cocoa and rubber—and there are statistics for these.

In the Southern Cameroons the plantations operated by non-indigenous companies and the Southern Cameroons Development Corporation account for 390 sq. miles, or 7.8 per cent. of the total land at present under cultivation or fallow. There are no such plantations in the Northern Cameroons. In addition, of the total estimated area of 10,493 sq. miles in the Southern Cameroons which is under forest reserves or uncultivated, about 1,767 sq. miles is either under exploitation or is earmarked for future concessions to non-indigenous companies.

TABLE 42. ESTIMATED LAND UTILISATION, 1950-51

Square miles

Land Classification	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
AREAS Total	34,081	17,500	16,581	(31,786)	(29,318)	(45,733)	6,932	9,649
Under farm crops	1,108	594	504	(1,318)	(1,757)	(2,110)	362	142
Under tree crops (b)	451	3	448	(2)	(—)	(—)	30	418
Fallow	4,653	594	4,059	(457)	(6,908)	(692)	3,293	766
Forest Reserves	2,159	15	2,144	(11)	(509)	(152)	510	1,634
Non-agricultural	190	71	119	(55)	(271)	(205)	65	54
Grazing	1,253	112	1,141	(—)	(—)	(—)	1,141	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	24,267	16,101	8,166	(29,943)	19,873	42,574	1,531	6,635
PERCENTAGES Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under farm crops	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.2	6.0	4.6	5.2	1.5
Under tree crops	1.3	—	2.7	—	—	—	0.4	4.3
Fallow	13.7	3.3	24.4	1.4	23.6	1.5	47.5	7.9
Forest Reserves	6.3	—	12.8	—	1.7	0.3	7.4	16.9
Non-agricultural	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6
Grazing	3.7	0.6	6.9	—	—	—	16.5	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	71.2	92.4	49.5	94.2	67.4	67.8	22.1	68.8

NOTE:

Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Tree crops consist of the fruit or sap of the trees; they exclude timber, firewood, bark, wild honey, etc.

TABLE 43. ESTIMATED AREAS UNDER PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51

Thousand acres

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Camer- oons	Southern Camer- oons	Adam- awa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Camer- oons
ACREAGES Total (d)	909	412	499	(843)	(1,229)	(1,378)	400	97
Rice	9	—	9	(—)	(28)	(—)	—	9
Millet	53	53	—	(69)	(211)	(524)	—	—
Guinea Corn(b)	272	272	—	(512)	(304)	(547)	—	—
Maize(c)	228	27	201	—	(16)	(22)	186	15
Cassava	96	6	90	(26)	(40)	(—)	76	14
Yams	8	—	8	(—)	(314)	(—)	—	8
Cocoyams	84	5	81	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	33
Cow peas	13	13	—	(21)	(46)	(73)	—	—
Okra	2	1	1	(—)	(7)	(—)	—	1
Peppers	1	—	1	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1
Groundnuts	36	32	4	(127)	(41)	(162)	1	3
Other farm crops	107	3	104	(88)	(222)	(50)	91	13
PERCENTAGES(d) Total	100	100	100	(100)	(100)	(100)	100	100
Rice	1.0	—	1.8	(—)	(2.3)	(—)	—	9.3
Millet	5.2	12.8	—	(8.2)	(17.2)	(38.0)	—	—
Guinea Corn	29.9	66.0	—	(60.7)	(24.7)	(33.7)	—	—
Maize	25.2	6.5	40.5	(—)	(1.3)	(1.6)	46.5	15.5
Cassava	10.6	1.5	18.5	(3.1)	(3.3)	(—)	19.0	14.4
Yams	0.9	—	1.7	(—)	(25.5)	(—)	—	8.3
Cocoyams	9.2	1.2	15.9	(—)	(—)	(—)	11.5	54.0
Cow peas	1.4	3.2	—	(2.5)	(3.7)	(5.3)	—	—
Okra	0.2	0.3	0.2	(—)	(0.6)	(—)	—	1.0
Peppers	0.1	—	0.2	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1.0
Groundnuts	3.9	7.8	0.8	(15.1)	(3.3)	(11.8)	0.3	3.1
Other farm products	11.8	0.7	20.4	(10.4)	(18.1)	(3.6)	22.7	5.9

NOTE:

Based on the samples Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Including masakwa.

(c) Early and late maize.

(d) Some of the totals shown in the above table exceed the figures shown opposite "Land under Farm crops" in Table 42 to the extent of the area planted with second crops.

TABLE 44. ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF CULTIVATORS AND AVERAGE ACREAGE FARMED PER CULTIVATOR, 1950-51

Type of Cultivator or Crop	Totals			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adam-awa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
NUMBERS OF CULTIVATORS								
Total	268,000	149,000	119,000	(201,000)	(331,000)	(334,000)	78,000	41,000
Total farmers	243,000	149,000	94,000	(201,000)	(331,000)	(334,000)	78,000	16,000
Full-time	201,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Part-time	42,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE ACREAGE PER CULTIVATOR(b)								
Total	3.7	2.8	4.2	(4.2)	(5.4)	(4.0)	5.1	2.4
Rice	—	—	—	(—)	(0.1)	(—)	—	0.2
Millet	0.2	0.3	—	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.6)	—	—
Guinea corn(c)	1.1	1.8	—	(2.5)	(0.9)	(1.6)	—	—
Maize(d)	0.9	0.2	1.7	(—)	(—)	(0.1)	2.4	0.4
Cassava	0.4	—	0.8	(0.1)	(0.1)	(—)	1.0	0.3
Yams	—	—	—	(—)	(0.9)	(—)	—	0.2
Cocoyams	0.3	—	0.7	(—)	(—)	(—)	0.6	0.8
Cow peas	—	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	—	—
Okra	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Peppers	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts	0.2	0.2	—	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.5)	—	0.1
Other farm crops	0.4	—	0.9	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.1)	1.1	0.4

NOTE:

Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Farmers only; excludes plantation workers.

(c) Including masakwa.

(d) Early and late maize.

TABLE 45. ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51

Thousand tons

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
PRODUCTION								
Total—all crop	747	206	541	(420)	(1,733)	(381)	383	158
Rice (paddy)	2	—	2	(—)	(12)	(—)	—	2
Millet (threshed)	15	15	—	(19)	(60)	(113)	—	—
Guinea corn (threshed)(b)	84	84	—	(264)	(103)	(206)	—	—
Maize (shelled)(c)	122	13	109	(—)	(6)	(9)	102	7
Cassava (roots)	318	23	295	(95)	(148)	(—)	235	60
Yams (tubers)	26	—	26	(—)	(1,394)	(—)	—	26
Cocoyams (roots)	113	4	109	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	63
Sweet potatoes (roots)	23	23	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Cow peas (shelled)	2	2	—	(5)	(5)	(6)	—	—
Okra (fruits)	1	1	—	(—)	(1)	(—)	—	—
Peppers	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Melon (un-shelled seed)	1	1	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts (shelled)	9	9	—	(37)	(4)	(47)	—	—
Bambarra groundnuts (shelled)	31	31	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
YIELDS PER ACRE (tons)								
Rice (paddy)	584	—	584	(—)	(945)	(—)	—	—
Millet (threshed)	632	632	—	(602)	(636)	(482)	—	—
Guinea corn (threshed)(b)	693	693	—	(1,156)	(759)	(840)	—	—
Maize (shelled)(c)	1,208	1,080	1,215	(—)	(860)	(972)	1,230	1,087
Cassava (roots)	7,450	8,590	7,351	(8,190)	(8,364)	(—)	6,952	9,929
Yams (tubers)	7,280	—	7,280	(—)	(9,934)	(—)	—	7,053
Cocoyams (roots)	3,045	1,790	3,140	(—)	(—)	(—)	2,200	4,268
Sweet potatoes (roots)	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Cow peas (shelled)	346	346	—	(483)	(241)	(184)	—	—
Okra (fruits)	1,120	2,240	—	(—)	(318)	(—)	—	—
Peppers	100	—	112	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	116
Melon (un-shelled seed)	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts (shelled)	560	601	368	(661)	(242)	(651)	379	231
Bambarra groundnuts	450	450	—	(462)	(465)	(—)	—	—

NOTE:

Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Including masakwa.

(c) Early and late maize.

TABLE 46. PRODUCTION OF MARKETING BOARD PRODUCE IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955-56 TO 1958-59

	<i>Marketing Year (Calendar Year)</i>	<i>Palm Kernels</i>	<i>Palm Oil</i>	<i>Crop Season</i>	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Ground- nuts</i>	<i>Seed Cotton</i>
		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Production	1959	5,768	7,199	1958-59	5,817	9,134(a)	929
	1958	5,018	6,228	1957-58	5,079	17,289	970
	1957	4,521	5,828	1956-57	4,385	14,134	547
	1956	4,606	5,457	1955-56	6,624	14,706	542
Producer Value		£	£	£	£	£	£
	1959*	184,576	388,746	1958-59	1,012,905	264,886(b)	52,000(b)
	1958*	161,000	336,000	1957-58	757,000	501,000†	52,000†
	1957*	145,000	315,000	1956-57	652,000	350,000†	29,200
	1956	134,000	295,000(c)	1955-56	1,267,000	427,000	28,100

NOTES: (a) Decrease due to very low yield.

(b) Estimated.

(c) Excluding high quality premium payments.

* All figures include Purchase Sales Tax except Ground-nuts and Seed Cotton for 1959.

† Based on minimum Producer prices at buying station.

APPENDIX IX. LIVESTOCK

TABLE 47. LIVESTOCK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1954 TO 1959

Estimated numbers—thousands

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>
Total 1959	625
1958	588
1957	561
1956	590
1955	575
1954	586
By provinces, 1959:	
Southern Cameroons	261
Trust Territory within:	
Adamawa	238
Benue	(a)
Bornu	126
By provinces, 1958:	
Southern Cameroons	196
Trust Territory within:	
Adamawa	234
Benue	3
Bornu	(a)

NOTE: There are also considerable numbers of horses, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

(a) Figure not available.

**TABLE 48. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FROM TRUST TERRITORY,
1958 AND 1959**

<i>Product</i>	1959		1958	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cattle Exported Number	30,032	£ 450,480	44,000	£ 734,000
Meat for local consumption:				
Beef thousand lb.	6,500	406,250	3,675	228,000

NOTES:

1. Other livestock products include pork, milk, butter, wool, hair, bones and horns.
2. These figures are rough estimates. Estimated figures for goats have been omitted as they are subject to too wide a margin of error.

APPENDIX X. FISHERIES

Note:

Statistics are available only for the Southern Cameroons for the period October to December 1958. Quantity of fish caught: 40,142 lbs. Value: £14,434. Figures for 1959 are not available.

APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

**TABLE 49. AREA OF FORESTS AND FOREST ESTATES IN TRUST
TERRITORY, 1958 AND 1959**

<i>Type of Forest</i>	<i>Area</i>	
	1958	1959
	<i>Sq. miles</i>	<i>Sq. miles</i>
Productive or unproductive forests:		
Total area of productive forests	1,565	1,565
Area of productive forests being exploited	179	179
Estimated area of unproductive forests	731	731
Managed forests:		
Area of forest reserve (a)	2,550	2,497
Area of forest under regeneration schemes (b)	7	9

NOTES:

(a) Includes 254 sq. miles in 1958 and 201 sq. miles in 1959 in Northern Cameroons. All other figures relate to Southern Cameroons only.

(b) Actual area regenerated.

TABLE 50. MERCHANTABLE TIMBER FROM TRUST TERRITORY ESTIMATED VOLUME AND VALUE, 1953-54 TO 1958-59

<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>cubic feet</i>	£
1958-59	4,464,602	85,426 (a)
1957-58	1,956,150	34,410 (a)
1956-57	833,830	9,400 (a)
1955-56	706,000	34,140
1954-55	514,530	18,050
1953-54	922,000	54,000

NOTES:

1. No statistics are available for other forest products.

2. 1955-56 to 1958-59 figures relate to Southern Cameroons only.

(a) Represents fees and royalties on felled trees and sales of forest products. Previous figures calculated on estimated sale values at site.

APPENDIX XII. MINERAL RESERVES

There are no known Mineral resources of commercial value, and consequently no mining in the Trust Territory.

APPENDIX XIII. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industry in the sense of heavy industry or factory production does not exist in the territory. Apart from domestic crafts, like weaving, plaiting, leather work, and pottery, and services like transport and distribution, almost the sole industrial activity is the processing of primary-produce for export, making of palm oil and sheet rubber, drying of bananas in remote areas, and tanning hide and skins. These are all merely ancillary to agriculture, and are carried out mainly by and for the large plantations, who also do their own building, mechanical repairs, woodwork, dairy farming, retailing, electricity generation and transport, and operate the main port facilities.

APPENDIX XIV. CO-OPERATIVES

TABLE 51. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1958 AND 1959

<i>Type of Society</i>	1958				1959			
	<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
TOTAL	157	12,312	£ 341,080	£ 3,052,111	192	16,257	£ 489,919	£ 3,091,573
Thrift and Credit	3	60	213	153	6	183	604	829
Thrift and Loan	5	229	6,887	1,751	5	215	5,584	830
Produce and Marketing	136	11,721	54,096	1,086,726	166	15,389	80,007	1,249,230
Secondaries	13	302	279,884	1,963,481	15	470	403,724	1,840,684

NOTE: Figures are as at 31st March of each year.

APPENDIX XV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 52. POST OFFICES, MONEY- AND POSTAL-ORDERS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1958 AND 1959

<i>Item</i>	1958	1959
	<i>Number or Value</i>	<i>Number or Value</i>
POST OFFICES:		
TOTAL	31	7
Full facilities (a)	6	7
Partial facilities	25	—
MONEY ORDERS:		
Issued: Number	7,945	5,396
Value £	100,804	99,876
Paid: Number	4,193	2,239
Value £	47,584	30,738
POSTAL ORDERS:		
Issued: Number	100,388	129,771
Value £	84,736	128,370
Paid: Number	45,719	24,885
Value £	52,180	34,573
SAVINGS BANK:		
Deposits £	67,368	13,348
Withdrawals £	69,259	27,698

NOTES:

There is only one Post Office in the Northern Cameroons, opened in June, 1959.

(a) Full facilities comprise: Postal, Telegraph, Money- and Postal-Order Services and Savings Bank.

TABLE 53. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1958 AND 1959

<i>Item</i>	1958	1959
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
TELEPHONE SERVICE:		
Number of systems	4	3
Mileage of wires—local	260	304
Mileage of wires—trunk	334	334 (a)
Subscribers	310	324
Public telephones	4	4
TELEGRAPH SERVICE:		
Offices	6	7
Inland telegrams	156,743	133,553
Foreign telegrams received	4,330	3,797
Foreign telegrams despatched	5,758	6,098
WIRELESS LICENCES:		
Issued	448	632

NOTES:

Figures refer to Southern Cameroons only.

(a) 1958 figure repeated; 1959 figure not available.

TABLE 54A. ROADS IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS
BY PROVINCE, 1959

miles

Area	1959			
	Total	All Season	Dry Season	Tarred
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province	430	150	280	—
Benue Province (a)	47	37	10	—
Bornu Province	387	80	307	—

NOTES:

(a) This does not include the Takum-Bissaula-Kamine Road.

The classification of bus routes has little significance in the Northern Cameroons. There are few roads which are not served by some form of passenger-carrying vehicle.

TABLE 54B. ROADS IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS
BY TYPE, 1958 AND 1959

Type	1958	1959
		miles
Native Authority and Community Development Roads	450	450
Public Works Trunk "A" Roads	480	480
Public Works Trunk "B" Roads	172	201

NOTE:

The classification of bus routes has little significance in the Southern Cameroons. There is no road which is not served by some form of passenger-carrying vehicle.

TABLE 55. MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS,
1958 AND 1959

Type	Number	
	1958	1959
Private vehicles and taxis (a)	380	495
Commercial vehicles:		
Lorries, Kitcars, etc. (b)	731	959
Trailers	64	119
Motor cycles	87	69
Tractors (c)	64	136

NOTES:

(a) "Private" vehicles include all saloon cars, and all private kitcars, station wagons, etc.

(b) "Commercial" vehicles exclude taxis and all "private" vehicles as defined above.

(c) Tractors of all kinds licensed to pass over public roads.

TABLE 56. AIR TRANSPORT IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1957 TO 1959

Year	No. of Airports	Passenger Movements	
		Arrivals	Departures
1957			
TOTAL	2	3,296	3,259
Tiko	1	3,296	3,259
Mamfe	1	—	—
1958			
TOTAL	2	4,373	4,647
Tiko	1	4,373	4,647
Mamfe	1	—	—
1959			
TOTAL	2	3,785	3,395
Tiko	1	3,785	3,395
Mamfe	1	—	—

TABLE 57. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION POINTS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE, 1958 AND 1959

Area	Total	Synoptic reporting stations	Climatological or agricultural stations	Rainfall Stations
1958				
TOTAL	133	3	14	116
Southern Cameroons	104	3	14	87
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province	11	—	—	11
Benue Province	2	—	—	2
Bornu Province	16	—	—	16
1959				
TOTAL	125	3	15	107
Southern Cameroons	95	3	14	78
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province	11	—	1	10
Benue Province	2	—	—	2
Bornu Province	17	—	—	17

TABLE 58. SEA-BORNE CARGO LOADED AND UNLOADED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS, 1954 TO 1959

Thousand long tons

Year	Cargo Loaded			Cargo Unloaded		
	Coastwise	Foreign	Total	Coastwise	Foreign	Total
1959	4	236	240	20	47	67
1958	3	223	226	20	60	80
1957	3	136	139	20	35	55
1956	2	88	90	13	33	46
1955	3	79	82	11	38	49
1954	4	96	100	11	31	42

TABLE 59. NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1959

<i>Nationality of Vessel</i>	<i>Entered</i>			<i>Cleared</i>		
	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL . . .	459	391	850	451	376	827
British	393	310	703	394	308	702
French	2	37	39	4	31	35
Dutch	1	—	1	—	2	2
German	16	4	20	5	—	5
Norwegian . . .	11	17	28	18	10	28
Spanish	2	—	2	2	—	2
Swedish	4	8	12	2	9	11
U.S.A.	1	2	3	1	1	2
Others	29	13	42	25	15	40

TABLE 60. REGISTERED TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1958 AND 1959

Thousand net registered tons

<i>Nationality of Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels Entered</i>			<i>Vessels Cleared</i>		
	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL 1957 . . .	457.9	733.7	1,191.6	449.5	726.4	1,175.9
1958	440.9	727.4	1,168.3	373.4	776.4	1,149.8
1958						
British	357.1	653.9	1,011.0	312.8	675.8	988.6
French	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.2
Dutch	2.8	6.8	9.6	3.5	6.1	9.6
German	6.6	8.1	14.7	2.7	11.2	13.9
Norwegian	42.2	20.3	62.5	33.4	39.5	72.9
Spanish	*	—	*	*	—	*
Swedish	9.7	3.1	12.8	9.7	3.1	12.8
U.S.A.	—	3.2	3.2	—	3.2	3.2
Others	22.3	32.0	54.3	11.1	37.5	48.6
1959						
British	349.1	601.1	950.2	350.5	614.6	965.1
French	9.5	2.5	12.0	4.0	9.4	13.4
Dutch	3.9	3.1	7.0	7.0	—	7.0
German	10.3	24.2	34.5	—	13.6	13.6
Norwegian	27.0	25.8	52.8	21.5	31.3	52.8
Spanish	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.2
Swedish	21.3	11.6	32.9	26.5	3.1	29.6
U.S.A.	2.3	1.4	3.7	1.4	2.9	4.3
Others	34.5	63.8	98.3	38.6	51.3	89.9

* Less than 50 tons.

APPENDIX XVI. COST OF LIVING

Introductory Note

Apart from the plantation in Victoria Division of the Southern Cameroons, the people of the Trust Territory nearly all follow rural occupations and are not employees. In these circumstances consumer Price Indices have only circumscribed relevance to the Trust Territory. The prices given in the following Tables come from different sources. Those for Victoria and Buea are collected by the Department of Labour while those for Bama, Gwoza and Mubi are collected by local authority employees for the administration. The former are known to be fairly reliable.

TABLE 61A. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS
BAMA, GWOZA AND MUBI, 1956 TO 1959

BAMA, GWOZA AND MUBI, 1956 TO 1959													pence
Foodstuff	Local Unit of quantity and amount priced weight	Bama				Gwoza			Mubi				
		1959	1958	1957	1956	1959 (2)	1958	1957 (2)	1956 (2)	1959	1958	1957	1956 (1)
Millet	• lb.	6.3	6.6	3.5	2.8	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.8	—	—	2.7	2.6
Guinea-corn	• lb.	5.4	5.0	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.1
Brown rice	• lb.	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	9.0	6.4	5.7	3.3	—	—	5.6	4.6
Cassava tubers	• lb.	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4
Fresh beef: boneless	• lb.	16.6	14.9	14.8	14.8	9.0	10.2	8.8	8.0	12.0	12.0	11.3	17.2
Dried beef	• lb.	12.0	13.1	18.6	16.7	13.5	13.6	9.5	—	24.0	—	—	—
Dried fish	• lb.	12.8	10.0	9.9	13.2	23.3	20.0	17.9	13.9	—	—	12.0	19.5
Palm oil (medium)	• lb.	33.0	27.5	28.4	22.3	—	—	—	—	18.0	18.0	—	—
Groundnut oil (medium)	• lb.	23.0	21.1	17.1	18.6	26.5	20.9	15.7	16.8	16.5	23.3	21.0	26.8
Sour milk	• lb.	4.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	—	3.8	2.7	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	—
Butter	• lb.	38.8	27.7	31.7	26.4	28.0	20.2	—	8.8	—	—	—	—
Salt	• lb.	13.7	8.4	7.8	8.6	3.5	7.9	6.0	4.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.1
Dried pepper (a, b, c)	• lb.	15.1	18.3	13.8	15.1	17.0	13.0	15.6	8.6	26.8	19.3	18.0	29.7
Daddawa balls	• lb.	15.8	15.7	15.4	14.7	—	—	17.2	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.3
Dried kuka leaves	• lb.	16.0	13.7	9.5	7.3	5.3	4.1	3.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.9
Groundnuts—shelled	• lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.8	4.9

NOTES:

1. 1956 prices for Mubi are January–March and July–December averages.

2. 1956 prices for Gwoza are January–June and October–December averages, and in 1957 are January–March and July–December averages; and in 1959 are January–March averages.

(a) In Bama, the unit of capacity for grain is the large Mudu of about 5½ lb.; this varies with the type and dryness of the grain; the unit of capacity for pepper is the small Mudu, equivalent to about 1 lb.

(b) In Gwoza the unit is the small Mudu, equivalent to about 2½ lb. for grain and 1 lb. for pepper.

(c) In Mubi the unit is the Tasa, equivalent to about 2½ lb. for grain, ¾ lb. for pepper.

TABLE 61B. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS, VICTORIA AND BUEA, 1956 TO 1959

Foodstuff	Unit of quantity and equivalent weight	Victoria				Buea				pence
		1959	1958	1957	1956 (a)	1959 (f)	1958	1957	1956	
Beef	Pound	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.2	28.4	27.0	30.3	18.8	
Fish, dried	Pound	26.9(f)	26.6	24.3(c)	..(b)	18.0(g)	12.5	9.5	..(b)	
Fish, fresh	Pound	22.1	18.7	19.7	17.4	17.6(h)	—	—	—	
Eggs	6	29.9	32.9	30.6	29.2	34.7	36.1	32.5	30.8	
Farina, cigarette cup = 6 oz.	.	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	
Rice, cigarette cup = 9 oz.	.	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.8(g)	5.6	5.2	5.2	
Beans, cigarette cup = 8 oz.	.	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.8	
Plantains	12	17.8	16.1	13.6	16.3	11.2	13.1	21.3(c)	12.1	
Cocoyam	Pound	6.0	8.4	5.5	5.4	2.4	2.6	5.4	3.1	
Palm oil, bottle = 24 oz.	.	11.6	12.0	12.9	12.1	12.1	13.9	13.0	12.6	
Tomatoes	Pound	8.5(d)	7.3	7.0	8.3	13.2	10.5	9.6(e)	8.5	
Greens	Pound	1.9	2.3	1.9	0.9	6.1(g)	4.9(f)	1.3(e)	1.8	
Okro	Pound	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.4	5.1	5.1	1.6	2.1	
Melon seeds, cigarette cup = 6 oz.	.	7.0	6.8	5.2	5.0	7.3	8.3	6.8	6.0	
Onions	Pound	—	—	—	—	13.8(i)	10.5(d)	12.4	13.5	
Pepper, cigarette cup = 3 oz.	.	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	
Salt, cup	9 oz.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.0	
Bananas	12	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.8	5.1	
Oranges	12	11.8(d)	—	9.5	10.1	13.1(c)	12.4(a)	8.8(e)	9.9	
Groundnuts, cigarette cup = 6 oz.	.	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.1(g)	4.2	3.9	4.0	

NOTES:

- (a) Based on only 7 monthly figures.
 (c) Based on only 9 monthly figures.
 (e) Based on only 5 monthly figures.
 (g) Based on only 10 monthly figures.
 (i) Based on only 3 monthly figures.

- (b) Prices comparable with previous years not available.
 (d) Based on only 8 monthly figures.
 (f) Based on only 11 monthly figures.
 (h) Based on only 4 monthly figures.

TABLE 62. RETAIL PRICE INDICES IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS SELECTED TOWNS 1956 TO 1959

1953 Average = 100

<i>Year and Quarter</i>				<i>Index of retail prices of local foodstuffs</i>		
				<i>Bama</i>	<i>Gwoza</i>	<i>Mubi</i>
1956	1st quarter	.	.	107	109	87
	2nd quarter	.	.	98	114	—
	3rd quarter	.	.	107	—	153
	4th quarter	.	.	113	137	139
1957	1st quarter	.	.	100	109	97
	2nd quarter	.	.	100	—	101
	3rd quarter	.	.	119	122	97
	4th quarter	.	.	132	136	111
1958	1st quarter	.	.	148	155	115
	2nd quarter	.	.	163	169	116
	3rd quarter	.	.	167	187	120
	4th quarter	.	.	159	148	108
1959	1st quarter	.	.	162	156	114
	2nd quarter	.	.	172	— (a)	123
	3rd quarter	.	.	171	— (a)	116
	4th quarter	.	.	173	— (a)	117

NOTES:

1. The local foodstuffs are those shown in Table 61A. Index weighting is based on administrative officers' estimates of the supposed diet of unskilled labourers in the Trust Territory. The quality of price collection is sometimes not very good.

(a) Collection of prices at Gwoza was discontinued after the first quarter of 1959.

APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR**Introductory Note**

Only a small proportion of the people of the Trust Territory are employed: Central and Local Government, and the plantations, are the only substantial employers. Most of the population possess land and earn their living by cultivating small farms.

Information on Labour Inspections and Labour Offences may be found in the text.

There is no restriction on the movement of Africans from or into the Trust Territory across the frontier; within the Federation of Nigeria anyone may move as he pleases. A substantial number of Africans born outside the Trust Territory now live and work there. Natives of Trust Territory are equally free to seek work and live where they please. No statistics of emigrants and immigrants are available.

The estimated occupational composition of the population is shown in Appendix I, Tables 7A and 7B.

In general, it is not necessary to recruit workers outside the area where they are to work; but one of the banana plantations does so on a small scale—entirely within the Trust Territory.

Plantation workers are given accommodation, and normally have their families with them if they wish.

Owing to a change in the method of collection of employment statistics, the figures given for the Southern Cameroons in Table 63 are in a different form from those for the years prior to 1957. No statistics have been available for employment in the Northern Areas since 1955.

TABLE 63. RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS—SEPTEMBER, 1959

Type of Employer	No. of Establishments Reporting	Persons Employed— 30th September, 1959			Cash Earnings— September, 1959		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government (excluding Local Government)	74	5,846	148	5,994	Not available	Not available	79,088
Local Government	26	4,073	79	4,152			18,731
Public Corporations	44	17,119	291	17,410			117,375
Other	48	10,144	128	10,272			80,884
Total	192	37,182	646	37,828			296,078

NOTES:

1. As employment is to a considerable extent seasonal these figures, relating to 30th September do not represent the average level of employment throughout the year.

2. Cash Earnings include overtime, bonus payments and acting allowance, but *exclude* specific allowances (such as uniform allowance) and the value or perquisites such as housing or rations.

3. Male employees were reported in the following groups:—

- Professional and Technical.
- Administrative, Executive and Managerial.
- Clerical.
- Sales.
- Miners, Quarrymen, Well Drillers.
- Craftsmen.
- Artisans.
- Production process Workers.
- Transport and Communication Workers.
- Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers.
- Police and Service Workers.
- General Unskilled Labourers.
- Apprentices—Industrial.
- Students and Others.

4. No analysis according to the above groups is available at the time of going to press.

TABLE 64. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955 TO 1959

<i>Area and Industry</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
NORTHERN AREAS: (a) Hours					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	44	44	44	44	44
In Benue	44	44	44	44	44
In Bornu	44	44	44	44	44
Other Industries—					
In Adamawa	not	—	not	—	—
In Benue	appli-	—	appli-	—	—
In Bornu	cable	—	cable	—	—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS:					
Agriculture	42	42	45	45	45
Industry, transport and trade	44	44	42	42	42
Domestic and personal service					
(b)	50	50	—	—	—
Timber and forest products . .	45	45	45	45	45
Public Service	38.5	38.5	44	44	44
Other	38.5	38.5	45	45	45

NOTES:

(a) Figures for Northern Areas are in respect of Manual workers only.

(b) There are no fixed hours of work for domestic and personal service.

TABLE 65A. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY: NORTHERN AREAS, 1955 TO 1959

<i>Category, Industry and Area</i>	1959 (a)	1958	1957	1956	1955
MONTHLY WAGES Shillings					
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	225-481	195-416	195-416	195-416	193-415
In Benue	225-481	195-416	195-416	195-416	193-415
In Bornu	225-481	195-416	195-416	195-416	193-415
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	—	} not appli- cable	—	—	—
In Benue	—		—	—	—
In Bornu	—		—	—	—
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	143-169	119-145	119-145	115-141	115-141
In Benue	143-169	124-150	119-150	119-145	119-145
In Bornu	143-169	124-150	119-145	115-141	—
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	—	} not appli- cable	—	—	—
In Benue	—		—	—	—
In Bornu	—		—	—	—
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	78-89	61-69	61-69	54-63	54-65
In Benue	78-89	69-78	61-78	61-69	61-69
In Bornu	78-89	69-78	61-69	54-63	54-65
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	—	} not appli- cable	—	—	—
In Benue	—		—	—	—
In Bornu	—		—	—	—

NOTE: No details of housing for employees in the Northern areas are available.

(a) Change due to revision of salaries effective from 1st September, 1959.

TABLE 65B. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY:
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955 TO 1959

Industry	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES—Shillings					
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	284	258	258	258	258
Industry, transport and trade	292	265	265	265	265
Domestic and personal service	153	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	284	258	258	258	258
Public service	334	304	304	304	304
Other	330	300	300	300	250
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	143	130	130	130	130
Industry, transport and trade	123	112	112	112	112
Domestic and personal service	100	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	123	112	112	112	112
Public service	143	130	130	130	115
Other	165	150	150	150	115
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	88	80	80	80	78
Industry, transport and trade	88	80	80	80	75
Domestic and personal service	106	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	68	62	62	62	62
Public service	74	67	67	67	67
Other	83	75	75	75	68
EMPLOYEES HOUSED:		Thousands of employees			
Total	23.6	22.3	25.6	23.8	22.8
Agriculture	19.0	20.8	24.0	22.8	22.1
Industry, transport and trade	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2
Domestic and personal service	1.1	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	—
Public service	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	—

NOTE: 1958 Average Monthly wages of industrial workers in Southern Cameroons are not available. 1957 figures are repeated since there were no significant changes during the year.

TABLE 66. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955 TO 1959

<i>Industry</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	39	15	16	18	11
Agriculture	14	8	7	13	11
Industry, transport and trade	9	—	1	1	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	13	4	5	—	—
Public services	2	3	2	2	—
Other	1	—	1	2	—
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	257	261	192	296	419
Agriculture	200	229	166	279	394
Industry, transport and trade	5	2	15	2	7
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	35	19	—	—	—
Public services	12	11	11	13	15
Other	5	—	—	2	3
PERSONS COMPENSATED:					
Total	243	212	123	94	181
Agriculture	202	200	112	88	180
Industry, transport and trade	1	1	8	1	1
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	29	6	1	—	—
Public services	6	5	2	4	—
Other	5	—	—	1	—

TABLE 67. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN TRUST
TERRITORY, 1955 TO 1959

<i>Industry</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
NUMBER OF UNIONS:					
Total	14	12	17	17	15
Agriculture	2	2	2	2	2
Industry, transport and trade	2	2	5	2	2
Domestic and personal service	1	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public services	9	8	8	7	7
Other	—	—	2	6	4
MEMBERSHIP:					
Total	14,880	11,980	21,981	21,820(a)	27,900
Agriculture	12,000	10,900	18,700	18,920	24,640
Industry, transport and trade	130	130	311	50	80
Domestic and personal service	50	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public services	2,700	950	1,670	1,510	2,040
Other	—	—	1,300	1,340	1,140

NOTES:

1. These unions are in the Southern Areas of the Trust Territory.

2. There is only one union for "Public Services" in the Northern Areas with membership of 150.

(a) Decrease due to redundancies declared by Cameroons Development Corporation. Men affected were mainly absorbed in employment not covered by Trade Unions.

**TABLE 68. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN TRUST TERRITORY—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955 TO 1959**

<i>Industry</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
STRIKES:					
Total	9	15	8	7	9
Agriculture	7	15	5	6	6
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	3	—	—
Domestic and personal service	1	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	1	—	—	1	1
Other	—	—	—	—	2
WORKERS INVOLVED:					
Total	8,062	2,691	898	2,300	20,032
Agriculture	7,937	2,691	725	2,240	18,451
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	173	—	—
Domestic and personal service	40	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	85	—	—	60	225
Other industries	—	—	—	—	1,356
MAN-DAYS LOST:					
Total	25,831	8,458	1,314	4,876	87,251
Agriculture	25,176	8,458	1,000	4,816	83,858
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	314	—	—
Domestic and personal service	60	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products .	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	595	—	—	60	825
Other industries	—	—	—	—	2,568

APPENDIX XVIII.

SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE SERVICES

Note

Most of the population of the Trust Territory subsists on the land. The social customs of the people provide for orphans, widows, the aged and the infirm. The Cameroons Development Corporation, Elder's & Fyffe's and the U.A.C. provide elaborate facilities for their own workers and their workers' families.

APPENDIX XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

Introductory Note

Medical services in Victoria Division of the Southern Cameroons (i.e., in the main plantation area) are as full as can be found in any rural area in Nigeria, and the area is far better "doctored" than any other part of the Trust Territory, or indeed most rural areas of Nigeria. In the Northern areas of Trust Territory the medical facilities compare favourably with those in the adjacent parts of the same provinces, and patients from Trust Territory often avail themselves of the medical services in nearby centres outside Trust Territory itself.

TABLE 69. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY, TOTALS BY GRADE, 1956 to 1959

Grade	1959			1958	1957	1956
	North	South	Total	Total		
Registered physicians and surgeons	3	18	21	30	27	29
Dental Surgeon	—	2	2	—	—	1
Health Superintendent	—	1	1	1	1	1
Medical Field Superintendent	—	1	1	1	1	1
Health Sisters	—	1	1	—	—	1
Nursing sisters	8	30	38	36	36	38
Qualified nurses	8	161	169	156	150	135
Nurses-in-training	—	76	76	97	116	103
Licensed midwives	8	57	65	64	52	35
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	14	40	54	48	54	56
Laboratory assistants	2	12	14	11	13	10
Pharmacists	1	12	13	17	15	14
Dispensary attendants and dressers	85	169	254	115	173	183
Health attendants	—	5	5	10	18	2
Vaccinators	21	18	39	31	24	27
Leper-camp attendants	20	—	20	41	37	8
Leprosy Inspector	—	3	3	—	1	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector	—	11	11	—	—	1

TABLE 70. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND INSTITUTION, 1958 AND 1959

Grade	Government or N.A.				Other			
	1959			1958	1959			1958
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons	2	9	11	12	1	9	10	18
Dental Surgeon	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Health Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Health Sisters	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters	—	6	6	7	8	24	32	29
Qualified nurses	7	83	90	74	1	78	79	82
Nurses-in-training	—	33	33	35	—	43	43	62
Licensed midwives	2	40	42	39	6	17	23	25
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	14	36	50	44	—	4	4	4
Laboratory assistants	1	2	3	4	1	10	11	7
Pharmacists	1	7	8	10	—	5	5	7
Dispensary attendants and dressers	61	23	84	72	24	146	170	43
Health attendants	—	5	5	10	—	—	—	—
Vaccinators	21	—	21	25	—	18	18	6
Leper-camp attendants	12	—	12	2	8	—	8	39
Leprosy Inspector	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 71. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND SEX, 1958 AND 1959

Grade	Male				Female			
	1959			1958	1959			1958
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons	3	7	10	29	—	1	1	3
Dental Surgeon	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Health Sisters	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nursing sisters	7	—	—	—	8	30	38	36
Qualified nurses	7	127	134	126	1	34	35	41
Nurses-in-training	—	42	42	64	—	34	34	39
Licensed midwives	—	40	40	—	8	17	25	52
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	11	40	51	48	3	—	3	—
Laboratory assistants	2	10	12	11	—	2	2	—
Pharmacists	—	12	12	17	—	—	—	—
Dispensary attendants and dressers	76	143	219	101	9	26	35	37
Health attendants	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	12
Vaccinators	16	18	34	27	5	—	5	3
Leper-camp attendants	20	—	20	41	—	—	—	—
Leprosy Inspector	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 72. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND RACE, 1958 AND 1959

Grade	Expatriates				Africans			
	1959			1958	1959			1958
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons	3	12	15	24	—	6	6	6
Dental Surgeon	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Medical Field Superintendent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Health Sisters	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters	8	27	35	31	—	3	3	5
Qualified nurses	1	—	1	2	7	161	168	154
Nurses-in-training	—	—	—	—	—	76	76	97
Licensed midwives	6	—	6	—	2	57	59	64
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	—	—	—	—	14	40	54	48
Laboratory assistants	—	—	—	—	2	12	14	11
Pharmacists	—	—	—	3	1	12	13	14
Dispensary attendants and dressers	—	—	—	—	85	169	254	115
Health attendants	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10
Vaccinators	—	—	—	—	21	18	39	31
Leper-camp attendants	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	41
Leprosy Inspector	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—

TABLE 73. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY 1956-1959

<i>Type of Institution</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956
HOSPITALS:				
Total	24	23	21	16
Government	8	7	7	7
Cameroons Development Corporation	9	9	9	5
Missions	2	2	2	1
N.A.-Roman Catholic Mission	1	1	—	—
United Africa Company Pamol Ltd.	4	4	3	3
MATERNITY HOMES:				
Government	—	—	—	—
Commercial Firm	—	—	—	—
Missions	10	11	9	9
RURAL CLINICS:				
Government	—	—	—	—
Missions	1	—	—	—
DISPENSARIES:				
Total	94	92	88	103
Government	—	—	—	—
Native Administration	47	46	49	48
Cameroons Development Corporation	42	42	32(a)	47
Missions	5	4	7	8
LEPROSY CENTRES:				
Total	59	25	27	17
Native Authorities	49	14	17	9
Missions	10	11	10	8
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS:				
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams	1	2	2	1

NOTE: (a) Decrease due to closure of several temporary camps.

TABLE 74. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS
1958 AND 1959

Type of Institution	Trust Territory in			
	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons
	1958		1959	
HOSPITALS:				
Total	21	2	21	3
Government	6(a)	1	6(a)	2
Cameroons Development Corporation	9(b)	—	9(b)	—
Missions	1	1	1	1
N.A.—Roman Catholic Mission	1	—	1	—
United Africa Company Pamol Ltd.	4	—	4	—
MATERNITY HOMES:				
Government	—	—	—	—
Commercial Firms	—	—	—	—
Missions	8	3	8	2
RURAL CLINICS:				
Government	—	—	—	—
Missions (c)	—	—	—	1
DISPENSARIES:				
Total	70	22	70	24
Government	—	—	—	—
Native Authorities	28	18	28	19
Cameroons Development Corporation	42	—	42	—
Missions	—	4	—	5
LEPROSY CENTRES:				
Total	2	23	2	57
Native Authorities	—	14	—	49
Missions	2	9	2	8
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS:				
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams	1	1	1	1

NOTES:

(a) Including A.N.H. 1 Buea Sick Bay.

(b) Including 4 Auxiliary Hospitals and 1 N.H. C.D.C. Auxiliary Hospitals were previously omitted.

(c) Rural health centre.

**TABLE 75. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1956 TO 1959**

<i>Type of Institution</i>	Number of beds			
	1959	1958	1957	1956
Total	1,276	1,276	1,183	1,130
Government Hospitals	442	422	422	442
Native Administration Hospitals	16	16	16	—
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries	509	509	529	500
Mission Hospitals	107	107	83	75
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	60	60	52	52
United Africa Company Institutions Pamol Ltd.	109	109	81	81
Native Administration—Roman Catholic Mission	33	33	—	—

**TABLE 76. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS,
1958 AND 1959**

<i>Type of Institution</i>	Number of beds			
	<i>Trust Territory in</i>			
	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons</i>	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons</i>
	1958		1959	
Total	1,172	104	1,172	104
Government Hospitals	382	60	382	60
Native Administration Hospitals	16	—	16	—
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries	509	—	509	—
Mission Hospitals	75	32	75	32
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	48	12	48	12
United Africa Company Institutions Pamol Ltd.	109	—	109	—
Native Administration—Roman Catholic Mission	33	—	33	—

**TABLE 77. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST
TERRITORY, 1956-59**

<i>Type of Patient and Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>			
	1959	1958	1957	1956
IN-PATIENTS:				
Total recorded	38,321	37,662	32,043	33,857
Government	13,900	11,642	9,948	14,090
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	12,679	10,991	11,179	10,970
Mission Hospitals	8,985	12,289	9,596	6,109(b)
United Africa Company Hospitals and				
Dispensaries	2,757	2,740	1,320	2,688
OUT-PATIENTS (a):				
Total recorded	495,661	540,889	392,744	610,082
Government	156,777	102,153	84,684	83,561
Native Administrations	172,362	162,796	142,840	284,176
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	50,900	156,792	46,567	158,759
Mission Hospitals	98,036	100,917	99,735	57,538
United Africa Company Hospitals and				
Dispensaries	17,586	18,231	18,918	26,048

NOTES: (a) Includes outpatients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.

(b) Includes 112 patients in Segregation Settlement.

**TABLE 78. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST
TERRITORY BY AREAS, 1958 AND 1959**

<i>Type of Patient and Institution</i>	<i>Trust Territory in</i>			
	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons (b)</i>	<i>Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Northern Cameroons (b)</i>
	1958		1959	
IN-PATIENTS:				
Total recorded	34,804	2,858	35,259	3,062
Government	9,951	1,691	11,948	1,952
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	10,991	—	12,679	—
Mission Hospitals	11,122	1,167	7,875	1,110
U.A.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,740	—	2,757	—
OUT-PATIENTS (a):				
Total recorded	389,249	151,640	280,007	215,654
Government	70,510	31,643	128,236	28,541
Native Administrations	82,353	80,443	66,043	106,319
Cameroons Development Corporation				
Hospitals	156,792	—	50,900	—
Mission Hospitals	61,363	39,554	17,242	80,794
U.A.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries	18,231	—	17,586	—

NOTES:

(a) Includes out-patients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.

(b) Patients from Northern Cameroons treated at the Government Hospitals, Yola and Maiduguri and the C.B.M. Hospital, Lassa are included.

TABLE 79. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES, 1953-1958

£ thousand

	<i>Financial years ending 31st March</i>					
	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total	261.7	205.0	242.3	164.3	122.0	145
Government	195.2	149.3	200.7	132.7	80.9	117
Native Authorities	66.5	55.7	41.6	31.6	41.1	28

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH, MEDICAL, AND SANITARY SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 80A. NORTHERN CAMEROONS 1958 (YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH)

£ thousand

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Native Authorities</i>	<i>Mission Funds</i>	<i>Commercial Concerns</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Other Sources</i>
Total	17.8	20.6	6.1	—	0.2	—
Administration, etc.	2.8	0.7	0.1	—	—	—
Building and Maintenance	0.8	0.7	2.0	—	—	—
Medical Supplies	2.5	5.6	1.5	—	0.2	—
Hospital Equipment	1.0	—	0.2	—	—	—
Medical Personnel	9.9	7.9	1.8	—	—	—
Other items	0.8	5.7	0.5	—	—	—

TABLE 80B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1958 (YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH)

£ thousand

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Native Authorities</i>	<i>Mission Funds</i>	<i>Commercial Concerns</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Other Sources</i>
Total	177.4	45.9	44.7	155.4	—	—
Administration, etc.	23.6	4.1	4.2	12.8	—	—
Building and Maintenance	0.5	11.8	11.3	10.3	—	—
Medical Supplies	17.0	5.0	5.7	27.6	—	—
Hospital Equipment	6.0	3.0	1.4	6.6	—	—
Medical Personnel	89.0	11.4	20.8	57.7	—	—
Other items	41.3	10.6	1.3	40.4	—	—

APPENDIX XX. HOUSING

Note

No statistics are available. Information on workers housed by their employers will be found in Appendix XXVII—LABOUR—Table 65.

APPENDIX XXI. PENAL ORGANISATION

TABLE 81. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND AGE IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AT 30th SEPTEMBER, 1959

<i>Sex and Locality</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Age Group—Year</i>			
		16-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50
TOTAL	790	45	247	459	29
MALES:					
Total	768	43	242	454	29
Bamenda	228	18	22	188	—
Buea	386	8	156	198	24
Kumba	94	10	58	26	—
Mamfe	60	7	6	42	5
FEMALES:					
Total	22	2	5	15	—
Bamenda	19	2	3	14	—
Buea	1	—	1	—	—
Kumba	2	—	1	1	—
Mamfe	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: Particulars of prisoners by sex and age are not available from the Northern Areas.

TABLE 82. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1959

<i>Sex and Locality</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Length of sentence</i>						
		<i>1-2 months</i>	<i>3-5 months</i>	<i>6-11 months</i>	<i>12-23 months</i>	<i>2-4 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>	<i>Awaiting trial</i>
MALES:								
Total .	582	37	76	71	166	39	112	81
Adamawa:								
Gembu .	22	7	9	5	—	—	—	1
Jada .	13	8	2	—	—	—	—	3
Mubi .	97	20	31	13	11	5	—	17
Bornu:								
Bama .	335	1	30	34	91	34	112	33
Gwoza .	115	1	4	19	64	—	—	27
FEMALES:								
Total .	7	2	2	2	1	—	—	—
Adamawa:								
Gembu .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jada .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mubi .	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bornu:								
Bama .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gwoza .	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—

TABLE 83. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1959

<i>Sex and Locality</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Length of sentence</i>						
		<i>1-2 months</i>	<i>3-5 months</i>	<i>6-11 months</i>	<i>12-23 months</i>	<i>2-4 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>	<i>Awaiting trial</i>
MALES:								
Total .	768	84	88	118	169	143	46	120
Bamenda .	228	44*	39	43	39	20	—	43
Buea .	386	14	34	42	103	116	42	35
Kumba .	94	18	7	17	16	1	3†	32
Mamfe .	60	8	8	16	11	6	1	10
FEMALES:								
Total .	22	12	—	6	1	1	1	1
Bamenda .	19	12*	—	5	1	1	—	—
Buea .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kumba .	2	—	—	—	—	—	1†	1
Mamfe .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (*) Including debtor prisoner.

(†) Including lunatics.

TABLE 84. PRISON COMMITTALS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1957-1959

Locality	Persons committed						
	1957	1958			1959		
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,347	3,993	3,857	136	3,940	3,807	133
Bamenda	1,049	1,078	1,007	71	1,188	1,099	89
Buea	559	681	673	8	748	734	14
Kumba	567	621	611	10	731	720	11
Mamfe	336	367	356	11	395	385	10
Adamawa:							
Gembu	134	168	163	5	23	22	1
Jada	334	144	138	6	13	13	—
Mubi	851	566	543	23	100	97	3
Bornu:							
Bama	347	293	292	1	542	539	3
Gwoza	170	75	74	1	200	198	2

TABLE 85. PRISON ACCOMMODATION IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1958 AND 1959

Locality	1958			1959		
	Average number of inmates	Number of cells or wards	Average space per prisoner	Average number of inmates	Number of cells or wards	Average space per prisoner
Bamenda	256.9	7	cu. ft. 380	231.0	7	cu. ft. 423
Buea	379.9	14	463	384.5	18	472
Kumba	94.7	10	399	100.8	10	374
Mamfe	65.5	9	467	67.7	9	457
Adamawa: (a)						
Gembu	—	—	—	25	1	470
Jada	—	—	—	30	1	420
Mubi	—	—	—	100	8	470
Bornu: (a)						
Bama	—	—	—	542	7	344
Gwoza	—	—	—	98	3	480

Note (a) Figures for 1958 are not available.

**TABLE 86A. STAFF OF PRISONS IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS,
1955 TO 1959**

<i>Grade</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Total . . .	91(4)	91(1)	91(1)	73(2)	73(1)
Head warders . . .	1	1	1	1	1
Senior warders . . .	1	1	2	1	1
Sergeants . . .	5	1	1	2	2
Corporals . . .	1	7	7	5	1
Lance corporals . . .	15	14	14	10	—
Head wardress . . .	—	—	—	—	1(1)
Warders . . .	63	65	64	51	66
Instructors . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Scribes . . .	1	1	1	1	1
Wardresses . . .	4(4)	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)	—

NOTE: Female staff shown in brackets.

**TABLE 86B. STAFF OF PRISONS IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS,
1955 TO 1959**

<i>Grade</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Total . . .	149(9)	149(8)	149(16)	130(11)	91(7)
Chief warder . . .	2	1	2	1	1
Assistant chief warders . . .	1	4	4	2	1
Senior warders . . .	9	7	7	7	8
First-class warders . . .	26	26	20	24	22
Second-class warders . . .	44	37	30	22	24
Third-class warders . . .	55	57	61	37	18
Recruit warders . . .	3	9	9	26	10
Second-class wardresses . . .	1(1)	1(1)	—	—	—
Third-class wardresses . . .	2(2)	1(1)	1(1)	—	—
Temporary wardresses . . .	6(6)	5(5)	15(15)	10(10)	7(7)
Recruit wardresses . . .	—	1(1)	—	1(1)	—

NOTE: Female staff shown in brackets.

APPENDIX XXII. EDUCATION

This section of the Questionnaire is a particularly complicated one. In the first place, many of the analyses suggested are impracticable since there is no discrimination between the children of indigenes of the Territory and those of people from the adjacent areas of the Cameroons under French Administration and the Eastern Region of Nigeria. No special facilities for expatriates are provided by the Government, or supported from public funds. Secondly, it is not easy to obtain more than the barest statistical information for the schools that exist, since many school managers are unused to form-filling. Thirdly, some of the statistics have to be compiled from several sources, e.g. students undergoing higher education, and expenditure on education by missions, plantations and commercial concerns.

TABLE 88. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE
1954 TO 1959

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1959	527	87	346	94
1958	543	75	352	116
1957	475	72	252	151
1956	458	72	230	156
1955	428	67	215	146
1954	381	68	184	129
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1959	508	83	331	94
1958	524	71	337	116
1957	456	68	238	150
1956	443	68	220	155
1955	416	63	208	145
1954	371	63	179	129
SECONDARY:				
Total 1959	3	—	3	—
1958	3	—	3	—
1957	3	—	3	—
1956	3	—	3	—
1955	2	—	2	—
1954	2	—	2	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1959	13	2	11	—
1958	13	2	11	—
1957	13	3	10	—
1956	8	2	6	—
1955	6	2	4	—
1954	5	2	3	—
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1959	3	2	1	—
1958	3	2	1	—
1957	3	1	1	1
1956	4	2	1	1
1955	4	2	1	—
1954	3	3	—	—

TABLE 89. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1959

Type of School and Area	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
Total	527	87	346	94
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Southern Cameroons	427	35	298	94
Adamawa	57	25	32	—
Benue	2	1	1	—
Bornu	22	22	—	—
SECONDARY:				
Southern Cameroons	3	—	3	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Southern Cameroons (a)	11	1	10	—
Adamawa	2	1	1	—
VOCATIONAL:				
Southern Cameroons (b)	2	2	—	—
Adamawa	1	—	1	—

NOTES:

In 1958, under a new ruling, all Voluntary Agency Schools in Northern Cameroons were assisted.

(a) Includes Preliminary Training Centres.

(b) Includes Institute of Agriculture previously shown as a Rural Education Centre and listed as a Teacher Training Establishment.

TABLE 90. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND AGENCY, 1954 TO 1959

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1959	71,368 (17,184)	11,776 (3,029)	52,203 (12,220)	7,389 (1,935)
1958	62,339 (13,959)	10,930 (2,641)	44,473 (9,698)	7,136 (1,620)
1957	57,158 (12,126)	9,982 (2,416)	37,982 (7,933)	9,184 (1,777)
1956	52,099 (10,773)	8,959 (2,066)	34,111 (7,054)	9,029 (1,653)
1955	49,520 (9,823)	8,484 (1,915)	32,911 (6,469)	8,125 (1,439)
1954 (a)	43,128 (7,997)	8,587 (1,370)	32,666 (6,323)	1,875 (304)
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1959	69,886 (16,986)	11,441 (3,029)	51,056 (12,022)	7,389 (1,935)
1958	60,904 (13,789)	10,414 (2,641)	43,354 (9,528)	7,136 (1,620)
1957	55,785 (11,993)	9,660 (2,416)	36,960 (7,800)	9,165 (1,777)
1956	51,016 (10,683)	8,653 (2,066)	33,354 (6,964)	9,009 (1,653)
1955	48,575 (9,763)	8,224 (1,915)	32,261 (6,409)	8,090 (1,439)
1954 (a)	..	..	..	..
SECONDARY:				
Total 1959	571(112)	—	571(112)	—
1958	513(75)	—	513(75)	—
1957	460(50)	—	460(50)	—
1956	468(26)	—	468(26)	—
1955	431	—	431	—
1954 (a)	..	..	..	..
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1959	691(67)	134	557(67)	—
1958	694(59)	124	570	—
1957	705(47)	179	526(47)	—
1956	393(45)	123	270(45)	—
1955	312(45)	108	204(45)	—
1954 (a)	..	..	..	..
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1959	220(19)	201	19(19)	—
1958	228(36)	192	36(36)	—
1957	208(36)	153	36(36)	19
1956	222(19)	183	19(19)	20
1955	202(15)	152	15(15)	35
1954 (a)	..	..	..	..

NOTES:

Figures in brackets refer to girls.

(a) No detailed breakdown of 1954 figures is available.

TABLE 91. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY BY SEX, TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1959

<i>Type of School and Area</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Proprietorship</i>					
			<i>Government and Native Administration</i>		<i>Voluntary Agencies</i>			
					<i>Assisted</i>		<i>Unassisted</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total: All types	54,184	17,184	8,747	3,029	39,983	12,220	5,454	1,935
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:								
Southern Cameroons	48,242	15,834	5,534	2,141	37,254	11,758	5,454	1,935
Adamawa	3,363	638	1,696	385	1,667	253	—	—
Benue	252	40	139	29	113	11	—	—
Bornu	1,043	474	1,043	474	—	—	—	—
SECONDARY:								
Southern Cameroons	459	112	—	—	459	112	—	—
TEACHER TRAINING:								
Southern Cameroons	597	67	107	—	490	67	—	—
Adamawa	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL:								
Southern Cameroons	201	—	201	—	—	19	—	—
Adamawa	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 92. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY
BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1953 TO 1958

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1958	2,281 (251)	300 (51)	1,800 (176)	181 (24)
1957	2,140 (262)	448 (74)	1,350 (169)	342 (19)
1956	1,939 (255)	405 (65)	1,218 (175)	316 (15)
1955	1,761 (227)	350 (46)	1,145 (173)	266 (8)
1954	1,778 (231)	353 (48)	1,370 (177)	55 (6)
1953	1,406 (186)	347 (62)	894 (121)	165 (3)
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1958	2,170 (237)	272 (51)	1,717 (162)	181 (24)
1957	2,044 (249)	419 (74)	1,286 (156)	339 (19)
1956	1,853 (245)	377 (65)	1,162 (165)	314 (15)
1955	1,679 (217)	317 (41)	1,098 (168)	264 (8)
1954	1,714 (224)	326 (47)	1,333 (171)	31 (6)
1953	1,338 (206)	319 (62)	854 (118)	165 (3)
SECONDARY:				
Total 1958	35 (5)	—	35 (5)	—
1957	35 (5)	—	35 (5)	—
1956	28 (3)	—	28 (3)	—
1955	23 (—)	—	23 (—)	—
1954	22	—	22	—
1953	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1958	58 (7)	12 (—)	46 (7)	—
1957	48 (7)	20 (—)	28 (7)	—
1956	42 (6)	16 (—)	26 (6)	—
1955	37 (5)	15 (1)	22 (4)	—
1954	37 (4)	19 (1)	18 (3)	—
1953	38 (3)	20 (—)	18 (3)	—

NOTE: Figures in brackets refer to female teachers.

TABLE 92. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY
BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1953 TO 1958—*continued*

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1958	18 (2)	16 (—)	2 (2)	—
1957	13 (1)	9 (—)	1 (1)	3 (—)
1956(a)	16 (1)	12 (—)	2 (1)	2 (—)
1955	22 (5)	18 (4)	2 (1)	2 (—)
1954	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—
1953	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—

NOTE: (a) Decrease due to staff changes.

TABLE 93. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY
SEX, TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1958

Type of School and Area	Total		Proprietorship					
			Government and Native Administra- tion		Voluntary Agencies			
					Assisted		Unassisted	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL: All types	2,030	251	249	51	1,624	176	157	24
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:	1,933	237	221	51	1,555	162	157	24
Southern Cameroons	1,720	210	86	24	1,477	162	157	24
Adamawa	141	5	66	5	75	—	—	—
Benue	6	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Bornu	66	22	66	22	—	—	—	—
SECONDARY:	30	5	—	—	30	5	—	—
Southern Cameroons	30	5	—	—	30	5	—	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	51	7	12	—	39	7	—	—
Southern Cameroons	45	7	8	—	37	7	—	—
Adamawa	6	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL:	16	2	16	—	—	2	—	—
Southern Cameroons	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Adamawa	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—

TABLE 94. STAFF OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WORKING WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955 TO 1959

Grade	1959			1958	1957	1956	1955
	North	South	Total	Total			
Total	13	116(19)	129(19)	131(19)	132(23)	132(18)	122(15)
Director	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Principals	—	3	3	3	3	3	3
Education Officers	2	10(4)	12(4)	13(4)	12(2)	10(2)	12(3)
Assistant education officers	1	5	6	3	3	1	1
Technical instructors	1	9	10	11	9	9	9
Supervising teachers	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Teachers—							
Grade I	—	3(1)	3(1)	5(1)	5	6	2
Grade II	4	29(3)	33(3)	29(3)	30(5)	32(5)	14(2)
Grade III	—	7(7)	7(7)	9(7)	8(6)	10(6)	33(7)
Grade IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ungraded	1	9(4)	10(4)	10(4)	18(10)	8(5)	7(3)
Clerks	1	19	20	23	22	17	13
Drivers and mechanics	1	7	8	9	9	8	5
Storekeepers	1	4	5	5	5	4	4
Messengers	1	7	8	7	7	8	8
Other staff	—	3	3	2	—	15	8

NOTE: Figures in brackets refer to female staff.

TABLE 95. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY BY DENOMINATION AND NATIONALITY, 1954 TO 1959

Area	Year and Nationality	Total	Mission				
			Basel	Cameroons Baptist	Roman Catholic	Sudan United	Church of the Brethren
North .	1959 total	21	—	—	17	1	3
	American	4	—	—	—	1	3
	British	2	—	—	2	—	—
	Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Irish	15	—	—	15	—	—
South .	1958 Total	89	24	12	53	—	—
	American	9	—	9	—	—	—
	British	22	2	2	18	—	—
	Canadian	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Dutch	25	—	—	25	—	—
	Irish	7	—	—	7	—	—
	Italian	3	—	—	3	—	—
	New Zealander	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Swiss	21	21	—	—	—	—
Total Trust Territory	1959 Total	110	24	12	70	1	3
	1958 Total	92	22	13	54	2	1
	1957 Total	91	23	12	53	2	1
	1956 Total	80	15	11	51	2	1
	1955 Total	55	10	7	36	1	1
	1954 Total	83	16	5	58	3	1

TABLE 96A. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955-56 TO 1958-59 (a)

£ thousand

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1958-59 (b)	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Total	105.0	86.3	77.2	54.5
Salaries:				
Education Officers	10.6	9.4	9.4	6.4
Clerical	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Teachers	32.9	29.0	24.7	19.9
Maintenance of Schools	37.8	32.7	31.3	20.1
Grants-in-Aid	20.6	12.2	9.0	5.3
Administration	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6

NOTES:

1. All figures are estimates; the totals are more nearly correct than the individual items.
 2. Government Grants to Native Authorities are classed according to the expenditure by the N.A.S. and not as grants.

(a) For definition of Public Expenditure see Table 96B. below.

(b) Estimate.

TABLE 96B. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955-56 TO 1958-59 (a)

£ thousand

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1958-59 (b)	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Total	380	338	330	274
Salaries:				
Education Officers	16	15	13	10
Clerical	5	4	4	3
Teachers	30	29	29	24
Maintenance of Schools	23	19	19	15
Grants-in-Aid	284	250	243	203
Administration	22	21	22	19

NOTES:

(a) Public Expenditure means Expenditure by Government, Local Governments and Native Authorities.

(b) Estimate.

TABLE 97. GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES HAVING EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRUST TERRITORY: 1956-57 TO 1958-59

£

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total all types of Schools</i>		
	<i>North</i>	<i>South (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1958-59 (b)	17,200 (c)	277,600	294,800
1957-58	9,200	242,000	251,200
1956-57	7,500 (d)	233,000	240,500

NOTES: (a) Includes C.D. & W. Building Grants and payments to N.A. Primary Schools, as well as Missions.

(b) Estimates.

(c) This figure includes payments to N.A. Primary Schools, as well as Missions.

(d) Includes arrears of previous years' Grants paid in 1956-57 amounting to £1,564.

TABLE 98A. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1957-58

£ thousand

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govt. and Native Authority</i>	<i>Missionary Funds (a)</i>	<i>Company Funds</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Cameroons Dev. Corporation</i>	<i>Other Sources not Specified</i>
Total . . .	111.7	86.3	25.2	—	0.2	—	—
Administration and Inspection . . .	8.8	7.9	0.9	—	—	—	—
Building and fabric maintenance . . .	14.0	1.3	12.7	—	—	—	—
Equipment and furniture . . .	13.2	9.9	3.3	—	—	—	—
Scholarships . . .	3.4	1.4	2.0	—	—	—	—
Maintenance of boarders . . .	16.7	15.2	1.5	—	—	—	—
Other Expenses including teachers' salaries . . .	55.6	50.6	4.8	—	0.2	—	—

NOTE:

(a) Includes expenditure from Roman Catholic Mission in Adamawa Province.

TABLE 98B. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1958-59

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govt. and Native Authority (b)</i>	<i>Missionary Funds</i>	<i>Company Funds</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Cameroons Dev. Corporation</i>	<i>Other Sources not Specified</i>
Total . . .	569.8	414.5	52.8	4.8	69.3	28.4	—
Administration and Inspection . . .	48.8	39.5	5.5	0.2	—	3.6	—
Building and fabric maintenance . . .	103.5	79.5	23.3	0.3	—	0.4	—
Equipment and furniture . . .	12.9	6.0	4.9	0.7	—	1.3	—
Scholarships . . .	40.7	30.8	2.0	0.4	—	7.5	—
Maintenance of boarders . . .	43.3	24.7	3.0	0.3	15.3	—	—
Other Expenses including teachers' salaries . . .	320.6	234.0	14.1	2.9	54.0	15.6	—

NOTE:

(b) Figures in this column include Grants-in-Aid and C.D. & W. capital and recurrent expenditure.

TABLE ONE. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE NORTHERN CAMEROONS BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1958-59

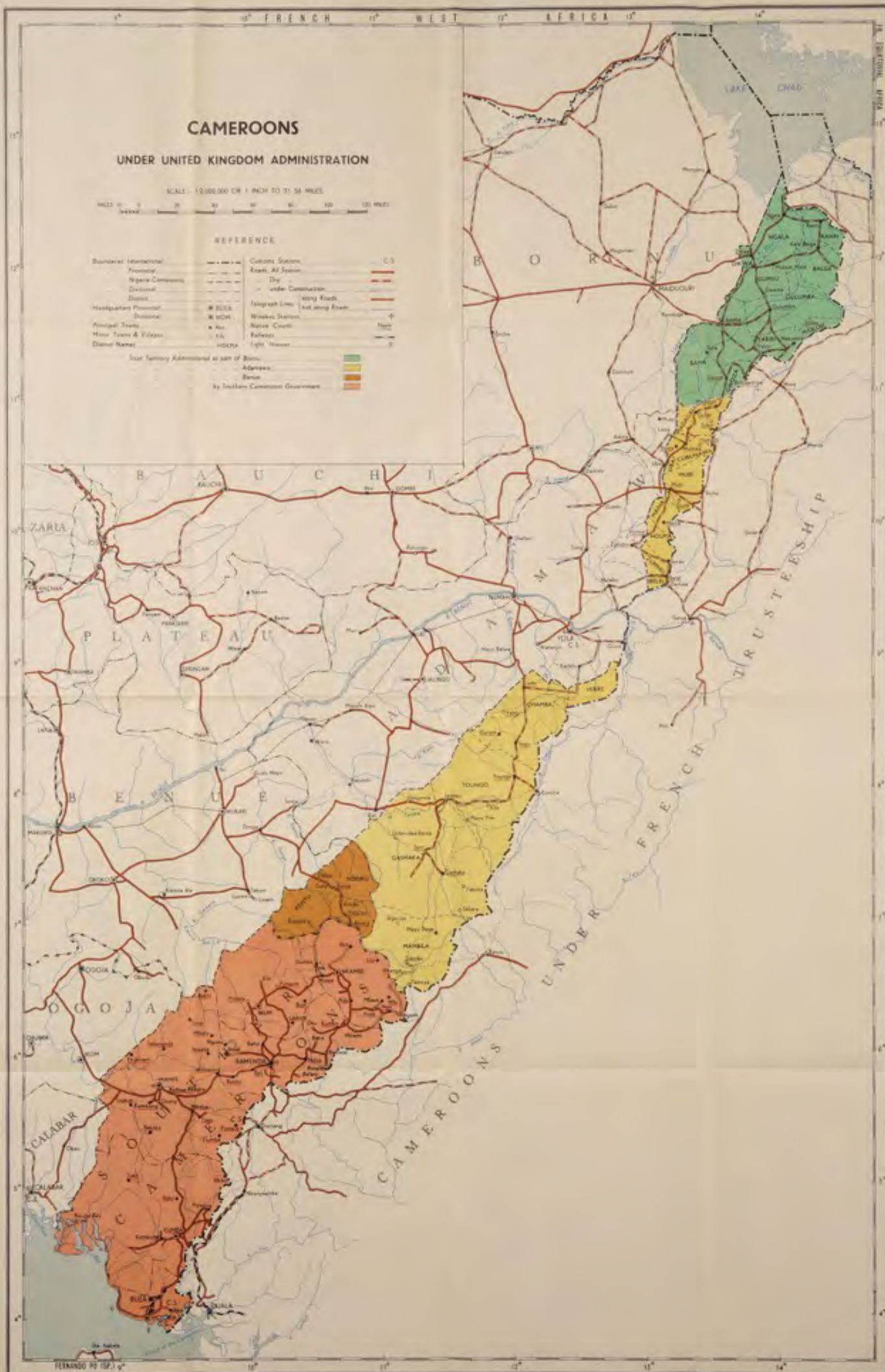
Source of Expenditure	Total	Government	Private	Other
Administration and Instruction	111.7	107.1	4.6	—
Building and Estate	12.5	12.5	—	—
Transportation and Maintenance	14.2	14.2	—	—
Stipends and Salaries	15.1	15.1	—	—
Other Expenditure	21.0	20.4	0.6	—
Total	174.5	169.3	5.2	—

(a) The other expenditure from Islamic, Catholic, Muslim, and African sources.

TABLE ONE. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1958-59

Source of Expenditure	Total	Government	Private	Other
Administration and Instruction	207.8	202.2	5.6	—
Building and Estate	42.5	42.5	—	—
Transportation and Maintenance	10.2	10.2	—	—
Stipends and Salaries	12.8	12.8	—	—
Other Expenditure	22.0	21.4	0.6	—
Total	295.3	289.1	6.2	—

(a) Figures in this column include Government and C.F. & W. capital and recurrent expenditure.



UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

SCALE: 1:2,000,000 SHEET: 1702H 70 31 44 M1143

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2
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REFERENCE

<i>Headquarters International</i>		Custome Station		P.A.
" " Provincial		Roads, All Stations		
" " Nigeria - Cameroons	.....	" Dry	.....	
" " Ghanaian	.....	Light Racon	.....	
" " Indian	.....	Telegraph Lines	.....	
<i>Headquarters Provincial</i>	MBUEA	Along Roads	.....	
" " Districtal	MUKOU	Not Along Roads	.....	
<i>Principal Town</i>	• KAKI	Wireless Stations	.....	
<i>Minor Town & Village</i>	• KIU	Native Courts	.....	Spect
		Railways	.....	
<i>Trust Territory administered as part of Burma</i>				
" " "		Akamae	.....	
" " "		Bume	.....	
<i>Southern Cameroon</i>				

TABLE 1 Properties of Polymers and Polymers					
Sample	Monomer	Yield (%)	η_{inh} (dL/g)	M_n (g/mol)	M_w (g/mol)
1	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
2	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
3	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
4	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
5	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
6	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
7	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
8	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
9	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
10	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
11	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
12	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
13	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
14	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
15	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
16	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
17	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
18	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
19	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
20	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
21	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
22	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
23	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
24	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
25	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
26	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
27	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
28	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
29	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
30	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
31	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
32	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
33	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
34	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
35	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
36	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
37	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
38	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
39	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
40	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
41	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
42	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
43	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
44	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
45	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
46	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
47	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
48	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
49	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	25,000
50	1,4-bis(4-oxocyclohexyl)benzene	85	0.45	12,500	



ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE ACTIVITIES ON THE
CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'S
ESTATES



OIL PALM FRUIT HARVESTING



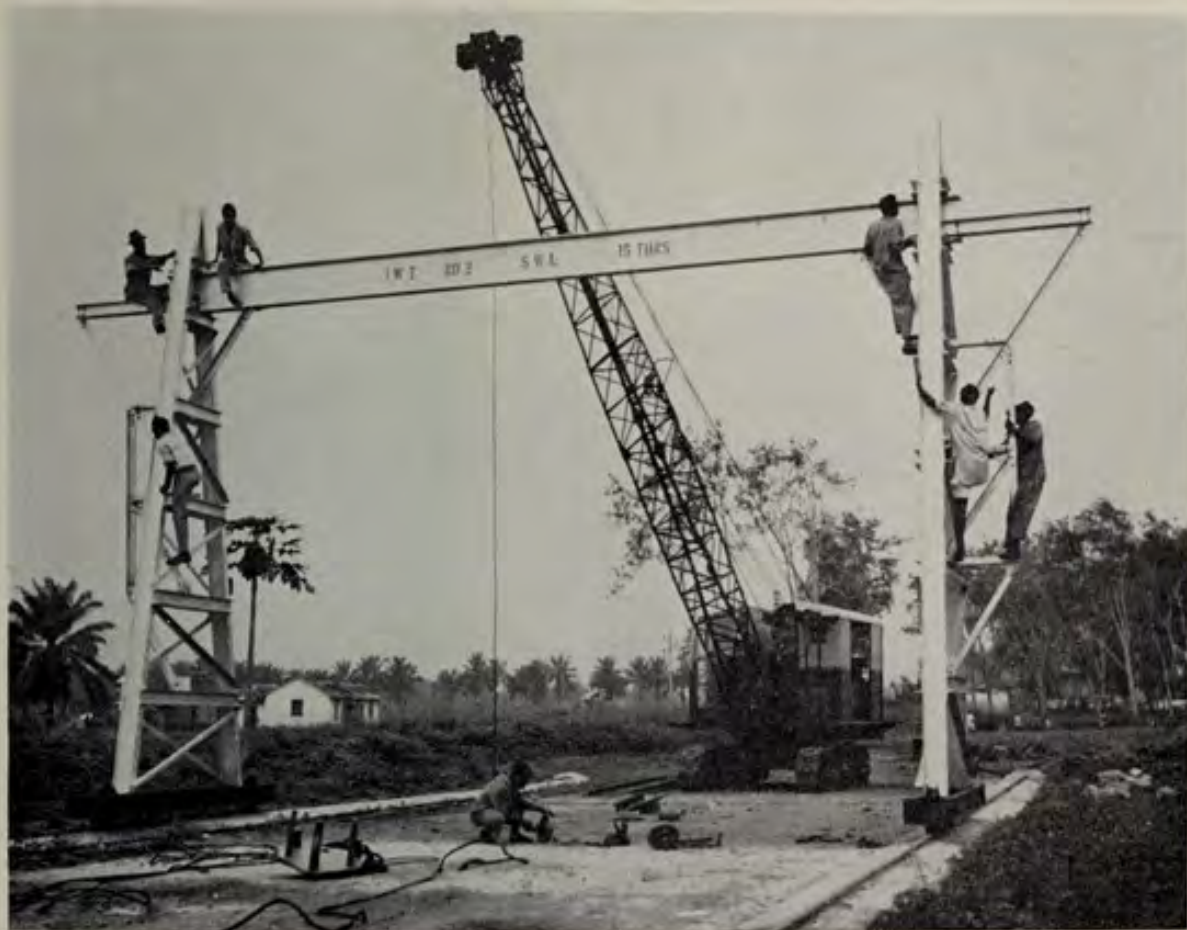
DIOTHENE WRAPPING OF BANANAS FOR EXPORT



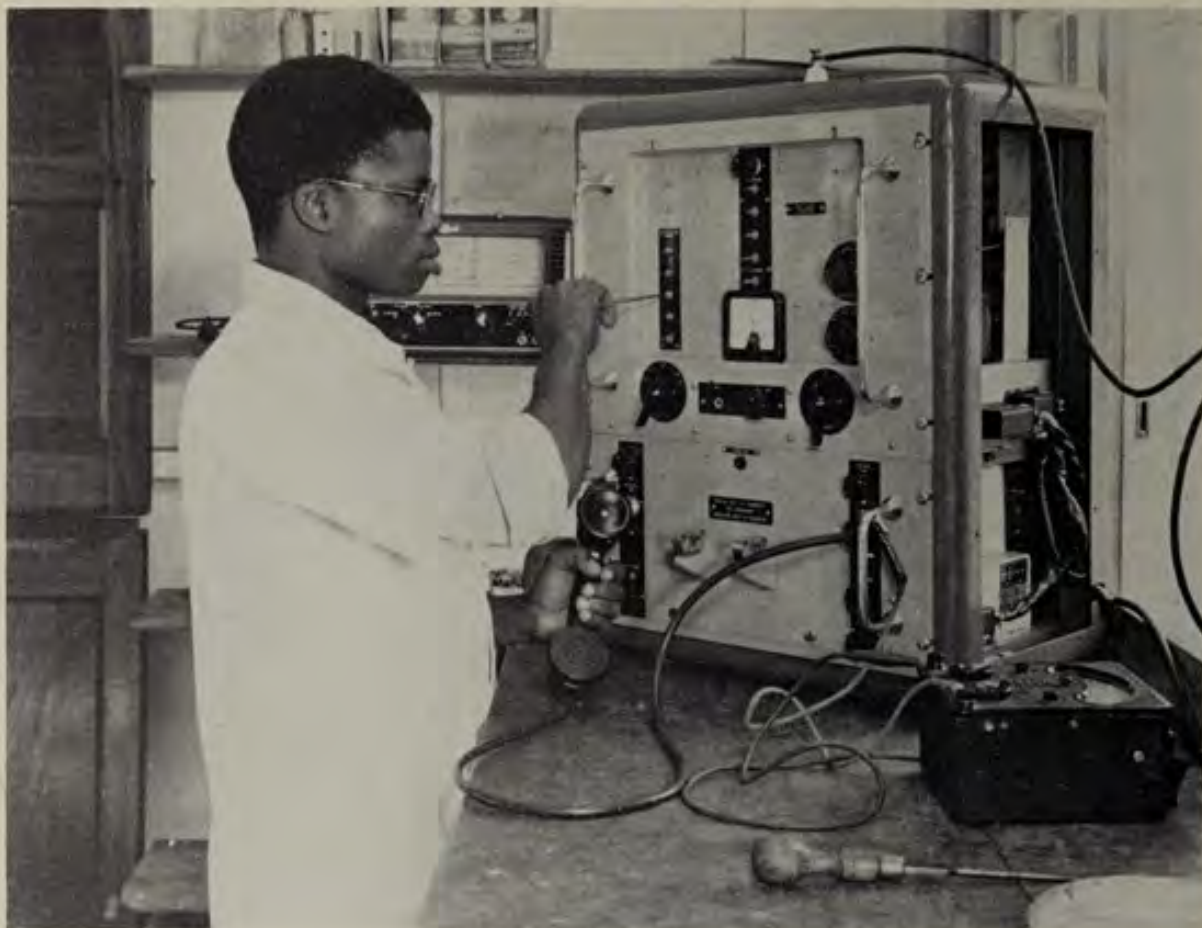
RUBBER TAPPING



VERTICAL SAW — TIKO SAWMILLS



CONSTRUCTION OF TRAVELLING GANTRY



SERVICING RADIO TELEPHONES



MOUNT CAMEROON—LAVA FLOW

