I have the honour to transmit to you herewith in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 465 (XI) of 22 July 1952 and with rule 99 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, on the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration.

I should be grateful if, in accordance with the same rule, you would allow an interval of two weeks to elapse between the transmission of this report to the members of the Trusteeship Council and its general distribution.

I have pleasure in informing you that this report has been unanimously adopted by the members of the Visiting Mission.

(Signed) Roy A. Peachey.
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

**FOREWORD**

**PART ONE**

- Introduction .................................................. 8
- Itinerary ....................................................... 8

**PART TWO**

- General considerations .................................. 15

**CHAPTER I. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT**

- A. Constitutional arrangements .......................... 18
- B. Administrative structure ............................... 21
- C. Political groups ........................................... 22
- D. General political problems raised in communications and oral hearings
  - (a) Separate regional status .............................. 25
  - (b) Question of unification ............................... 26
  - (c) Frontier relations between the two Cameroons ........ 28
- E. Local government .......................................... 30
  - (a) Cameroons Province .................................. 31
  - (b) Bamenda Province ..................................... 32
  - (c) Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area .............................. 33
  - (d) Adamawa Districts .................................... 33
  - (e) Dikwa Division ......................................... 34
  - (f) Man-O'War Bay scheme ............................... 35
- F. Freedom of expression .................................. 37
- G. Judicial organization .................................... 37

**CHAPTER II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- A. General ................................................... 40
- B. The Five-Year Plan of Development and Welfare for the period 1951-1956 ............... 40
- C. Land Tenure ............................................... 41
### Chapter III. Social Advancement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>The Bakweri problem</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>The Bali-Widekum disorders</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Public health</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Prisons, crime</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D. Cameroons Development Corporation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsection</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Staff and labour</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Plantations</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>The Corporation's profits</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Labour conditions</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h)</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>The Likomba Estate</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j)</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### E. Agriculture and forestry | 51

### F. Erosion | 56

### G. Water Supply | 57

### H. Resettlement schemes | 58

### I. Public Finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsection</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Budgets</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>The Cameroons Development Fund</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### J. Transportation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsection</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Roads and bridges</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Railroads, airports and ports</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### K. Industry | 64

### L. Trade and commerce, co-operatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsection</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Marketing Boards</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Co-operatives</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Primary schools</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Secondary and technical education</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Teacher training</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Higher education and scholarships</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Adult education</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CHAPTER V.</strong> DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS</td>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNEX I</td>
<td>Itinerary</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNEX II</td>
<td>Map</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At its 409th meeting, tenth session, on 27 March 1952, the Trusteeship Council decided to send a mission to visit the four Trust Territories in West Africa in 1952. At the same meeting, it decided that the Mission should be composed of persons nominated by Australia, Belgium, China and El Salvador. At its eleventh session, on 24 June 1952, the Council approved the nomination of Mr. Roy A. Peachey (Australia) as Chairman of the Mission, and appointed Mr. Robert Scheyvan (Belgium), Mr. H.K. Yang (China) and Mr. Roberto E. Quiros (El Salvador) as members of the Mission.

By resolution 465 (XI) of 22 July 1952, the Council directed the Visiting Mission to investigate and to report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the four Trust Territories towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76 b of the Charter, taking into account the terms of General Assembly resolution 321 (IV) of 15 November 1949; to give attention, as might be appropriate in the light of discussions in the Trusteeship Council and in the General Assembly and of resolutions adopted by them, to issues raised in connexion with the annual reports on the administration of the four Trust Territories concerned, in petitions received by the Trusteeship Council relating to those Trust Territories, in the reports of the first periodic Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories in West Africa and in the observations of the Administering Authorities on those reports; to accept and receive petitions without prejudice to its acting in accordance with the rules of procedure and to investigate on the spot, after consultations with the local representative of the Administering Authorities concerned, such of the petitions received as, in its opinion, warranted special investigation; to examine, in consultation with the Administering Authorities, the measures taken and to be taken in respect of the provision of information about the United Nations to the peoples of the Trust Territories under Council resolution 36 (III) of 8 July 1948 and to undertake the duties enumerated in Council resolution 311 (VII) of 7 February 1951 on the same questions; to transmit to the Council as soon as practicable after the completion of its visits a report on each of the Territories visited containing its findings, with such observations, conclusions and recommendations as it might wish to make.
In addition to its functions defined above the Visiting Mission was requested by the Council's resolution 424 (X) of 3 March 1952, reaffirmed in the preamble to resolution 465 (XI) of 22 July 1952, to investigate and submit a special report on the Ewe and Togoland unification problem. This special report was transmitted by the Visiting Mission to the Council on 25 October 1952 and reproduced as document T/1034 of 7 November 1952.

The Mission, accompanied by seven members of the Secretariat, departed from New York by air on 18 August 1952 and arrived in Togoland under French administration on 21 August 1952. It visited Lomé from 21 August to 25 August, Accra, Gold Coast, the seat of the Government of Togoland under United Kingdom administration, from 25 August to 28 August; Togoland under United Kingdom administration from 28 August to 9 September; and Togoland under French administration from 9 September to 25 September.

It prepared its special report on the Ewe and Togoland unification problem at Ngaoundere (Cameroons under French administration) from 26 September to 14 October. It visited the Cameroons under French administration from 14 October to 10 November; the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration from 10 November to 23 November; Lagos, Nigeria, the seat of the Government of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration from 24 to 25 November; London from 26 to 29 November and Paris from 29 November to 4 December. It returned to New York by air on 5 December 1952.

During its visit the Mission covered approximately 18,200 miles by air, 6,500 miles by road and rail and 100 miles by water. On three occasions it was obliged to change its itinerary because of difficulties caused by tropical rains making roads impassable, and on one occasion because an airfield was unsafe for landing. All possible facilities were placed at the Mission's disposal.

---

1/ Mr. J.J. Cebe-Habersky, Principal Secretary; Mr. L. Sternbach; Miss J. Brown-Harrop, Mr. F.T. Liu, Assistant Secretaries; Mr. E. Sanchy, Administrative Officer; Mr. G. Margoulies, Interpreter; Miss P. Lacerte, Stenographer.
The Mission was able to see whomever and whatever it wished. It received the full assistance and co-operation of the Administering Authorities concerned. It is grateful to the respective governments, officers of the administration and to the peoples of the Territories visited for the generous hospitality and cordial welcome extended to it.

After its return from West Africa the Mission prepared its report at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. It has considered it convenient to divide its report into five self-contained parts as follows:

- Report on Togoland under United Kingdom administration (T/1040);
- Report on Togoland under French administration (T/1041);
- Report on the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration (T/1042);
- Report on the Cameroons under French administration (T/1043);
- Report on procedures of visiting missions (T/1044).

At the Mission's meetings on 4 and 5 March all these reports were approved unanimously and are hereby submitted to the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the Mission's terms of reference.

New York
5 March 1953
PART I

INTRODUCTION

1. During its visit to the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration the Mission received the most cordial hospitality and co-operation both from the Administration and from all sections of the population. It expresses its sincere appreciation to all who assisted it in its work.

2. The Mission wishes particularly to express its gratitude to Mr. A.C.T. Benson, Acting Governor of Nigeria and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, who received the Mission in the absence of His Excellency the Governor; to Brigadier E.J. Gibbons, Commissioner of the Cameroons; and to officers and members of the Administration whom it had the pleasure of meeting. The Mission cannot mention by name the many persons who aided it, but would like to make special mention, however, of the assistance given by Mr. J.G.C. Allen and Mr. D.A.F. Shute, who were the chief officers providing liaison with the Mission.

3. The Mission received in the Trust Territory 68 communications and memoranda, most of them relating to local problems and general questions. The Mission decided, in accordance with rule 84, paragraph 2 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council that 57 communications were intended for its own information. In preparing its report it took into consideration these communications and memoranda, received from individuals, groups or representatives of the population, and it appreciates the confidence placed in it by the people of the Trust Territory. The Mission transmitted the remaining 11 communications to the Secretary-General pursuant to rule 84, paragraph 2 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, to be dealt with in accordance with rules 85, 86 and 90.

ITINERARY

4. On 10 November the Mission travelled by plane from Douala (Cameroons under French administration) to Maiduguri (Nigeria) where it was greeted by representatives of the Administration, by the Liaison Officer, and by the Shehu of Bornu and his Council. It continued by car to Bama, where it met the Emir of Dikwa and his Council at the crossing of the Yedseram River.
5. The day of 11 November was devoted to visits to various institutions at Bama. One group of the Mission visited the dispensary, the Divisional Office, the work yards, the senior primary and central primary schools, the Native Authority central office and treasury, the Chief Alkali's Court, the police station and the Native Authority prison; while the other part of the Mission saw the District Offices, the Alkali's Court, the primary school, the brickfield, the Yedseram River bridge site, the hospital site, the leper clinic, the veterinary clinic, the market and the Sudan United Mission's bookshop and its dispensary station. The entire Mission then visited the Emir of Dikwa and met with the members of the Emirate Advisory Council in order to discuss local problems with them. The Mission also held discussions with the Nigerian Government departmental officers from Maiduguri including the officers of the Agricultural Department; the forestry officer; the officers of the Medical and Health Department, especially on the work of the Medical field unit in Dikwa Division and medical and health activities in the Dikwa Emirate; the head of the Police Department and officers of the Veterinary and Education Departments. It also held an oral hearing with the executive of the Dikwa branch of the Northern People's Congress.

6. On 12 November the Mission left Bama by car for Gwoza, where it visited the Native Authority dispensary and the Native Court, composed of pagan chiefs and presided over by the District Head. The Mission attended hearings of three cases dealt with by the Court. The Mission continued to Madagali, where it visited the Native Authority dispensary and the new elementary school opened in 1951.

7. At Gulak the Mission met the representatives of the Church of the Brethren Mission which runs a hospital in Lassa and a segregated leprosy village near Lassa, two miles across the boundary in Nigeria, and a junior elementary school at Gulak. It also met representatives of the Roman Catholic Mission which has an elementary school at Gulak.

---

1/ The term "pagan" has no religious connotations. It is used by the Administration and in this report to describe the semi-Bantu speaking tribes living in the hills of the Dikwa Division. These tribes have their own distinct customs, social organization and language which differ from those of the Islamized tribes living in the plains. On the other side of the border in the Cameroons under French administration the word "kirdi" in the Fulani language is used for the term "pagan".
8. At Michita, where a new dispensary is being built, the Mission visited the Native Authority elementary school and met the members of the District Council. The use of cattle for plowing, which is encouraged by the Administration was demonstrated to the Mission.

9. At Vi, which is a centre of a resettlement scheme the purpose of which is to attract pagans\(^1\) from the hills to the valley and to teach them mixed farming, the Mission saw three new wells, the elementary school for pagan\(^1\) children and the market.

10. At Bassea the Mission met the representatives of the Roman Catholic Mission and visited the Church of Brethren Mission; both missions have elementary schools there.

11. At Uba, which is situated half a mile across the border in Nigeria and is the centre of a district with seven villages in the Trust Territory, the Mission visited the dispensary, two-thirds of whose patients come from the Trust Territory.

12. In Mubi the Mission was received by the Lamido and his escort and after dinner it attended theatre plays presented in Hausa by the students of the Mubi elementary teacher training centre.

13. On 13 November one group of the Mission visited the Mubi elementary teacher training centre. It also visited the elementary school for pagan children at Lomorde, where children grow and spin cotton, have a weaving room, and process sugar cane. The other group of the Mission visited the Mubi Hospital, which will be opened in 1953 and has 58 beds, the Veterinary clinic, the prison, the dispensary and the town centre, where it met the Town and District Councils. In the afternoon the entire Mission left Mubi by car for Yola (Nigeria), crossing the Benue River in native canoes.

\(^1\) The term "pagan" has no religious connotations. It is used by the Administration and in this report to describe the semi-Bantu speaking tribes living in the hills of the Dikwa Division. These tribes have their own distinct customs, social organization and language which differ from those of the Islamized tribes living in the plains. On the other side of the border in the Cameroons under French administration the word "kirdi" in the Fulani language is used for the term "pagan".
14. On 14 November the Mission met at Yola, the Iamido of Adamawa and members of his Council, among whom were the Heads of those districts of the Emirate which are located in the Trust Territory. One member of the Mission visited the Yola general hospital, which also serves patients from the Trust Territory, while other members of the Mission left by car for Jada, which is connected by a new road with Nigeria. This road has changed the life of this formerly remote town, which now has a new market built by the boys of the elementary school who had been trained in Yola, a windmill providing water, a playground, a reading-room with Hausa and English books, a new dam providing water for irrigation, and banana trees planted below the dam. The Mission visited the dispensary and the Native Authority elementary school. It met the Chamba chiefs and council, the teachers and pupils of the Sudan United Mission's boarding school in Gurun and Dashen, and the teachers and pupils of the Roman Catholic Mission's elementary schools in Tsugu and Mapeo. In the afternoon the entire Mission attended the Jada agricultural show - an exhibition of plowing, drying of hides, production of sugar cane, and of cotton, and witnessed the distribution of prizes to the owners of the best bulls. It also attended horse races by African riders on local horses, saw a gymnastic exhibition and heard songs of the Native Authority and mission schools. The meeting and ceremonies were attended by approximately 8,000 people, some of whom came from villages as far as 50 miles away. One member of the Mission attended gymnastic exhibitions at the provincial middle school in Yola, where he presented prizes to the winning team from Mubi.

15. On 15 November the Mission visited the Native Authority central offices and treasury at Yola, the Native Authority prison, workshops and provincial veterinary headquarters, the Yola provincial middle school, police headquarters and barracks. In the afternoon the Mission's original plan was to fly from Yola to Mamfe, where a programme had been prepared for its visit. Heavy rains, however, made landing at the Mamfe airport impossible, and the Mission decided to fly directly to Tiko, where weather conditions were more favourable. From the Tiko airport, where it was met by the Commissioner of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, by Mr. Endeley, Minister without Portfolio in the Nigerian Council of Ministers, and by several native political representatives and the officers of the Cameroons Province, the Mission drove to Buea.
16. On 16 November the Mission discussed with the representatives of the Administration the modification of its itinerary resulting from the impossibility of landing at Mamfe. It received several communications expressing the regret of the representatives of the people of the Mamfe Division and Bamenda Province that the Visiting Mission had not visited them as originally planned. The Administration offered to make the best possible technical and administrative arrangements for a visit to Mamfe and Bamenda and the Mission agreed to split up, sending two members, accompanied by the Principal Secretary (Group B), to the north by road in jeeps, while the remaining part of the Mission (Group A) would continue the visit to the Southern Section of the Trust Territory.

17. On 17 and 18 November the Mission held oral hearings at Buea. That part of the Mission (Group B) which was to visit Mamfe and Bamenda made a short trip to Victoria and Bota.

18. On 19 November Group A of the Mission left Buea by car and visited the Njoke hydro-electric plant. At Kumba the members attended a meeting with the Cameroons National Federation and heard an address delivered by Dr. E.M.L. Endeley, Minister without Portfolio and Member of the Eastern House of Assembly. It attended a meeting organized by the Kamerun United National Congress and held oral hearings. It visited the Kumba teachers' training centre, the Roman Catholic Mission, the St. Francis training college for girls, the Roman Catholic girls' primary school and orphanage, the medical field unit and the loiasis research unit.

19. Group B left Buea the same day for Mamfe. At Ekona it inspected the mobile infant welfare clinic, which was treating prenatal and post-natal cases. It also visited the Njoke hydro-electric power plant. On its trip the Mission noticed the difficulties encountered in the building of roads, including the fact that there are about 450 bridges between Buea and Mamfe.

20. On 20 November Group A visited the Cameroons Development Corporation's establishments and institutions at Tiko. It saw the new permanent labour quarters which will replace the old type; it visited the Corporation's main stores and joiners' shop, the Corporation's general hospital at Tiko and its water supply scheme for Tiko which is under construction and will have a capacity of 100,000 gallons per day. The Mission then visited the Likomba Plantation, operated by
Elders & Fyffes Limited, and the Ndongo School, which is one of the company's schools on the plantation. On the plantation the Mission saw the system of pipe irrigation and the sikatoka control spray system which is intended to combat the sikatoka disease. At Molive the Mission visited the motor transport centre of the Cameroons Development Corporation. At Bota the Mission paid a visit to the marine workshop and wharf and to the Bota oil mill; it saw the Bota community hall with a reading room and adjoining sports ground and visited the Corporation's primary school at Bota.

21. On the same day, Group B started its work early in the morning and visited the Government senior primary school at Mamfe and the Government general hospital and dispensary controlled by the hospital's doctor. It held oral hearings and met different groups from the Division with approximately 800 persons present. It saw the Mamfe workyards of the Public Works Department. It then left in jeeps for Bamenda, passing on its trip the places where the Bali-Widekum disturbances took place in March 1952 and visiting the Basel Mission's secondary school at Bali.

22. On 21 November Group A left from Buea for Sasse where it visited St. Joseph's College, a Roman Catholic mission school. At Buea the Mission visited the offices of the Co-operative Farmers' Union and held an oral hearing with the representatives of the co-operative. At Ombe the Mission visited the new trade training centre. It visited the general hospital at Victoria and its dentistry section and noted the operation of the nursing scheme. It had a meeting with the Victoria Federated Council, the Balong Native Authority and the Tiko Council. At Buea, it held further oral hearings and met, among others, the representatives of the Kamerun United National Congress and the Cameroonian members of the Eastern House of Assembly and of the Central House of Representatives.

23. Group B left Bamenda early in the morning and visited the Jakiri Livestock Investigation Farm situated on 1,600 acres of rough hilly land. At Bamunka it visited the new Native Authority elementary school, located in stone buildings with tile roofs. At Banso it attended a reception given by the Fon of Banso and heard the address of the representative of the local population. It visited the Banso Cameroons Baptist Hospital and the Roman Catholic School at Banso. It saw the local road leading to Oku village and built by the villagers as a community project.
24. On 22 November Group A held oral hearings at Buea with various Bakweri groups, and with the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union and the Likomba Plantation Workers' Union.

25. Group B visited the new government hospital at Bamenda, which has 105 beds, the offices of the Administration and the Native Authority, the police barracks, the new tribunal building, the treasury, the museum collections provisionally located in the office of the Resident, and the offices and workshops of the Public Works Department. It held oral hearings at the court-house and received the Bamenda Province Native Authority and the Bali Native Authority. It attended a public meeting of the Kamerun United National Congress (Bamenda branch), at which several hundred people were present and heard representatives of different groups as well as individuals. The Mission then left via Santa, where it heard an address by local groups, for Dschang in the Cameroons under French administration.

26. On 23 November Group A departed from Buea to Tiko and by launch from Tiko to Douala. Group B departed by car from Dschang to Nkongsamba and by rail from Nkongsamba to Douala, where it rejoined the other part of the Mission.

27. On 24 November the Mission, accompanied by the Commissioner of the Cameroons, flew from Douala (French Cameroons) to Lagos (Nigeria) where it started its consultations with the Ministers and officials of the Nigerian Government, discussing with them questions and problems concerning the Trust Territory.

28. On 25 November the Mission flew from Lagos via Kano, Tripoli and Rome to London, where it arrived on 26 November. On 27 November it held a meeting with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and high officials of the Colonial Office in charge of affairs relating to the Trust Territories under United Kingdom administration. On 29 November the Mission left London by air for Paris.
PART II

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

29. In order to evaluate the conditions of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, certain factors resulting from its geographical configuration as well as from its ethnographic composition should be kept in mind.

30. The Trust Territory is not a homogeneous unit. It consists of two separate parts which are divided by a gap of some 45 miles near the Benoue River. It forms two long but narrow strips of land extending from the sea to the north; it is nowhere more than 100 miles wide.

31. Mainly mountainous with steep, thickly-forested hills or grasslands, it presents scenes of beauty with its ravines, waterfalls, belts of lofty hills, valleys and moorlands, but also great obstacles to the building of good and permanent roads. The road from Buea to Mamfe (176 miles) has about 450 bridges. Access to certain sections of the Mamfe Division, to the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area, and to some places south of Jada is extremely difficult.

32. The flat plains in the northern part of the Trust Territory, with marshes fringing the shores of Lake Chad, present another obstacle. During the rainy season considerable stretches of these plains are inundated and turned into impassable swamps. Villages in many parts become islands surrounded by water.

33. The rainy season, with rainfall very high on the south-western side of Mount Cameroon and decreasing steadily northwards, lasts from April to October near the coast and is shorter in the north. During the rainy season, many roads become muddy and impassable; sections of roads or bridges are sometimes washed away.

34. The fertile slopes of Mount Cameroon and a large belt of hilly, broken, forested country north of the mountain are very rich and are of importance to the future economic development of the Trust Territory. Plantations of bananas, cocoa, palms and rubber are expanding and are very promising.

35. The operation of plantations introduces the factor of labour into the economy of the Territory. In the Victoria and Kumba Divisions there is a labour force of approximately 23,000 working on the plantations, and certain specific problems are created by their presence. There are 13,845 persons from the French Cameroons living in these two Divisions. People of French Cameroons origin form 19 per cent of the total population of the Victoria Division.
36. In the north the grasslands of the Bamenda and Mambilla plateaux constitute the Territory's best land for cattle and offer further possibilities of improvement. There are some 175,000 head of cattle on the Bamenda highlands. On the high, grass-covered hills of Mambilla about 100,000 cattle graze. In Dikwa and Northern Adamawa the total number of cattle is about 100,000 and in Southern Adamawa about 50,000 head.

37. The Trust Territory has no navigable rivers. The Benue, with the river port of Yola, which is the closest and most important Nigerian trade route, is accessible from the north by the Bama-Mubi-Yola road and from the south by the Jada-Yola road.

38. The population of the Trust Territory is estimated at 1,083,000. Of this total less than 600 are non-African inhabitants. The ethnic composition of the African population is complex and many different languages are spoken. There is no language approaching a lingua franca for the whole Territory; however, the language of the Fulani, Fulfulde, is understood throughout Adamawa.

39. The population density depends among other things on the nature of the soil and on the possibility of access and communications. Thus, for example, Tamakanda in the Mamfe Division has a low density of seven persons per square mile. Similarly the three Tikon-Ndoro-Kentu Districts show low figures of 10, 14 and 4 persons per square mile, respectively. In the north of the Trust Territory there are many primitive semi-Bantu and Bantu-speaking groups which presumably moved into the hills to escape the slave raids from the Kanuri and Fulani states of the plains. They are pagans, healthy and prolific, and live in densely concentrated groups. The Dikwa Division with its population of 265,175 shows a density of 191 persons per square mile in the Gwoza hills. Overpopulation, shortage of land and haphazard drift to the plains in this particular area create another local problem. A resettlement scheme for the Gwoza hills, with controlled and planned programmes, has been prepared and is being applied.

40. According to an estimate by the Administering Authority, the percentage of illiteracy in the Trust Territory outside the Victoria Division is probably over 90 per cent and is certainly higher amongst women and elderly persons.
41. In the north the Fulani and Kanuri tribal groups, which inhabit the Dikwa Division and the Adamawa Districts, and the Tikar and Chamba communities of Bamenda Province, are Islamized and have a rigid tribal organization recognizing a central paramount authority known as the Emir, Lamido or Fon. In certain areas this allegiance includes also the primitive hill pagan, semi-Bantu communities. Elsewhere, and especially in the south, the social unit is the village or village group with no wider allegiance. In such areas the traditional bases have not proved entirely satisfactory as a basis for local government, the superstructure of which had to be artificially imposed and developed. In general the north is less developed than the south, where contacts are easier and more frequent.
CHAPTER I. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

A. Constitutional arrangements

42. Dynamic constitutional developments have taken place in the Trust Territory since the visit of the first Visiting Mission in 1949. A new constitution for Nigeria was promulgated in 1951, extending the political rights of the population. Elections were held and central and regional legislative bodies constituted.

43. At the outset it may be recalled that the administration of the Trust Territory is integrated with the administration of the adjoining area of Nigeria. Under the new Constitution promulgated by the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, the Trust Territory shares with Nigeria common legislative and executive organs. Nigeria - which in the context of the constitution embraces the Colony and Protectorate together with the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration - is divided into three regions, namely the Northern Region, the Western Region and the Eastern Region. Each region has its own regional legislature and regional executive council presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor. A House of Representatives and a Nigerian Council of Ministers have been constituted at the centre.

44. It may also be recalled that the Southern Section of the Trust Territory, containing the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, forms a part of the Eastern Region, the capital of which is at Enugu in Nigeria. The remaining section of the Trust Territory, comprising smaller areas of the Benue Province and parts of the Adamawa and Bornu Provinces, forms a part of the Northern Region, the capital of which is at Kaduna, also in Nigeria.

45. At its eleventh session the Trusteeship Council noted with interest the inauguration of the new Constitution for Nigeria and the Cameroons, and welcomed the benefits which the Constitution makes available to the Trust Territory in the form of representation on the regional and central executive and legislative organs of government, the introduction of modern methods of suffrage, and general experience in democratic methods of government.

---

46. It may be noted that the Trust Territory has at present in the Central House of Representatives six members elected from the Eastern House of Assembly, namely three from the Cameroons Province and three from the Bamenda Province. Furthermore, there are two members elected from the Northern House of Assembly. In this respect the Mission recalls the situation at the time of the first Visiting Mission in 1949, when the Trust Territory had no representation in the central legislature.

47. In the Nigerian Council of Ministers one of the twelve Ministers must be a member of the Eastern House of Assembly elected from a Division which is in the Trust Territory (Article 148, para. 2 of the Constitution).

48. The Minister without Portfolio representing the Cameroons in the Council of Ministers is at present Dr. E.M.L. Endeley. In 1949 the central executive organ, with advisory functions, was the Governor's Executive Council, with a minority of African non-official members. There was no representation of the Trust Territory on that Council.

49. In the Eastern House of Assembly there are at present thirteen elected representatives out of 80, from the six divisions of the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces. This representation may be compared favourably with that in 1949 which consisted of two selected representatives out of a maximum of 18 unofficial members of the Eastern House of Assembly.

50. In the Executive Council of the Eastern Region the Trust Territory is represented by one official member, Brigadier E.J. Gibbons, the Commissioner of the Cameroons, and one unofficial member, Mr. S.T. Muna, Minister of Works. It may be noted that there was no similar regional executive organ at the time of the first Mission's visit in 1949.

51. The Northern Region has two legislative bodies, the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. The Trust Territory is at present represented in the Northern House of Assembly by three elected members and in the Northern House of Chiefs by one member. In 1949 the sole member, as noted by the first Visiting Mission, was the Emir of Dikwa, who was a member of the House of Chiefs. There was no representative from the Trust Territory in the House of Assembly.
52. The electoral law for the election of members to the regional legislative bodies, contained in regulations made by the Governor under the Nigeria (Constitution) Order-in-Council, extends the franchise in both the Northern and Eastern Regions to all adult Nigerians who are taxpayers and who have either a residency qualification in a constituency or are natives thereof. In the Eastern Region the constituency is the division, while in the Northern Region, it is the province. Two-stage elections are held in the Eastern Region. Primary electors choose representatives who in their turn elect the members of the regional legislative house from among their own number. In the Northern Region there are not less than two intermediate stages between the primary electorate and the electoral college of the province.

53. The Trusteeship Council noted\(^1\) at its eleventh session that indifference towards the first election on the part of the indigenous inhabitants was observed in some parts of the Territory and urged the Administering Authority to continue by all practicable means to foster the political education of the inhabitants and encourage them to play their full part in the operation of the new structure of government.

54. There was in the Trust Territory a growing interest in political affairs. The Mission held meetings with native Cameroonians who have been elected to legislative assemblies and who are eager for experience in handling the affairs of their homeland. It was impressed by their serious approach to their responsibilities and duties as well as by the liberal policies of the Administering Authority in encouraging political development in an atmosphere of freedom and democracy. It discussed local or general problems with representative groups and individuals and noted their growing maturity and interest, demonstrated with dignity and self-confidence.

55. In a communication submitted to the Visiting Mission it was proposed that suffrage rights should be generally extended through the Trust Territory to all men and women over 21 years of age.

\(^1\) Ibid.
56. The French Cameroons Welfare Union at Victoria and Kumba raised with the Visiting Mission the question of electoral rights for native immigrants from the French Cameroons domiciled in the Trust Territory. This claim had been also brought to the attention of the Trusteeship Council. In connexion with the examination of the petition by the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority stated that it would examine the possibility of adjusting the electoral law in order to give immigrants from the French Cameroons the right of suffrage, but that it was very doubtful whether the legal obstacles could be overcome. The Union reiterated its demand before the Mission and requested that a status of Cameroons nationality for the inhabitants of both Trust Territories be recognized and ways and means be found to accord suffrage rights to the immigrants from the French Cameroons.

57. The Mission discussed the question with the representatives of the local Administration and was gratified to learn of its intention to explore possibilities of a satisfactory solution.

B. Administrative structure

58. The Nigerian Council of Ministers and all Regional Executive Councils have a majority of African members. They are the principal instruments of policy for Nigeria and the respective regions. At Lagos the Mission met most of the African ministers in their new, modern ministerial buildings and discussed with them and with their advisers the problems of the Trust Territory. In the Territory itself, it had several meetings with Dr. Endeley, Minister without Portfolio in the Nigerian Council of Ministers, and one meeting with Mr. S.T. Mana, Minister of Works in the Eastern Regional Executive Council.

59. The head of the Administration and the representative of the Administering Authority is the Governor of Nigeria, who assents to bills passed by the Nigerian House of Representatives and is also president of the Nigerian Council of Ministers. He has specific reserved powers defined by the Constitution. He retains the power to withhold assent from any bill whose provisions with respect to the Trust Territory would appear to him to be inconsistent with the obligations of the Trusteeship Agreement. He has discretionary power to appoint public officers. A Public Service Commission created by the Constitution advises him on matters relating to public service.
60. Laying stress on the distinct character of the Trust Territory, the Administering Authority established the special administrative post of the Commissioner of the Cameroons. With headquarters at Buea, he is responsible to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Region for the administration of the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces. He has no direct administrative responsibility for the Northern Cameroons, but he is directly responsible to the Governor for trusteeship affairs in the whole of the Trust Territory. It seems that extended powers might be delegated to the Commissioner in performing his functions in representing the interests of the Trust Territory.

61. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces the administration is exercised by Residents under whom serve district and departmental officers. The headquarters of the Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces are outside the Trust Territory. Those parts of these Provinces which lie within the Trust Territory are administered by district or touring officers.

62. There are at present few Africans employed in the senior services of the Administration which are, however, open to all persons with the prescribed qualifications and training. Africans hold, generally, posts of the junior category.

63. During its visit the Mission was happy to meet most of the officers of the Administration stationed in the Territory. It was especially impressed by the devotion of the field and touring officers to their work, which they perform sometimes under very strenuous conditions. The present number of officers is small and should not be, in the opinion of the Mission, diminished as the people are in need of guidance and advice in their gradual development in the field of new political institutions, native courts, budgets, economic affairs and social and educational projects.

C. Political groups

64. In order to give all elements of the population an opportunity of expressing their views, the Mission, at each place it visited, arranged hearings, heard addresses, asked questions and discussed with the people all issues which they wished to raise. Large audiences attended some of the meetings and took part in the discussions in an atmosphere of cordiality and spontaneity.
65. The Mission was particularly pleased to meet the Cameroonian members of the Nigerian legislatures, some of whom travelled with it during part of its trip and introduced it to their constituents. As noted above, it had several discussions with Dr. E.M.L. Endeley, Minister without Portfolio in the Nigerian Council of Ministers, and also met Mr. S.T. Muna, Minister for Works in the Eastern Regional Executive Council. The Mission noted with satisfaction that the Cameroonian representatives had obviously benefited by their experience in the legislatures. Some of them impressed the Mission with their sense of responsibility and objectivity, their willingness to learn from their exchange of views with the Mission, and the frank and friendly manner in which they discussed problems with the Administration. A promising nucleus is emerging, accumulating a genuine and valuable experience in democratic institutions.

66. As far as the Nigerian political scene is concerned, the representatives from the southern part of the Trust Territory in the Eastern House of Assembly seem, in the view of the Administration, to fit in general matters into the ranks of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the oldest and principal political party in Nigeria which, at present, has an absolute majority in the Eastern House of Assembly. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons has little direct influence in the Trust Territory, however, and has no branches in it. The only political groups in the southern part of the Trust Territory are the Kamerun United National Congress and the Cameroon National Federation; these are small and very loosely organized and have few members and, as yet, little impact on the thought of the inhabitants of the Territory. Their activities are confined to small areas in the Southern Section of the Territory.

67. The Mission met the representatives of the Kamerun United National Congress at a public rally in Kumba. It was greeted by Mr. N.N. Mbile, honorary general secretary of the party, who set forth the demands of his organization: the unification of the two Cameroons, self-government for the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration within five years, abolition of frontier difficulties and intensive general development. Memoranda submitted by the Kamerun United National Congress reiterated the demands, which had also been included in previous petitions submitted to and examined by the Trusteeship Council. The Kamerun United National Congress was formed in August 1951 and represents a group which previously formed part of the Cameroons National Federation. It
gave no estimates to the Mission regarding its strength but according to the Administration it claims to have six organized branches in the Trust Territory and to have direct links with the Union des Populations cameronaises in the Cameroons under French administration. The organization claims the support of the Cameroonian representatives in the Eastern House of Assembly, with the exception of Dr. Endeley.

68. The other organization in the southern part of the Territory is the Cameroons National Federation which received the Mission at a cordial meeting in Kumba. The Cameroons National Federation representatives emphasized in these discussions the demand for a separate regional status for the whole Trust Territory. Their memorandum reiterated this request and further asked for alleviation of frontier difficulties, amendment of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, reform of the local government and establishment of a comprehensive housing scheme particularly in the areas affected by the plantations. The Cameroons National Federation promised to inform the Mission as to the strength of its organization but failed to do so; the Administration, however, stated that the Federation claimed eight tribal unions as its members.

69. In the northern part of the Trust Territory the activities of political parties are negligible. At Dikwa the Mission met representatives of the Dikwa branch of the Northern People's Congress. With a small membership at Dikwa, the party has at present little influence in the Trust Territory but since the elections in 1951 it has played an active role in the Northern Region of Nigeria, where the majority of the members of the Northern House of Assembly have declared their support of its programme. Among the aims stated in its party manifesto the Northern People's Congress wishes to achieve "regional autonomy within one Nigeria", local government reform in favour of a progressive Emirate system based on tradition and custom, eventual self-government for Nigeria as a Dominion within the British Commonwealth, and improvement of the social, economic and cultural life of the people.

70. Also in the northern part of the Trust Territory the Mission saw a very slight activity on the part of the Northern Elements Progressive Union, one
member of which it met at Bama. The influence of this party, which was founded in 1950, is small in northern Nigeria, where none of its members succeeded in being elected to the Northern House of Assembly. The Administration is critical of the methods and tactics of the party.

D. General political problems raised in communications and oral hearings

(a) Separate regional status

71. In his address at Kumba Dr. E.M.L. Endeley, speaking as president of the Cameroons National Federation, stated that the Trust Territory had attained under the new Constitution a greater political representation than under the previous arrangements, but expressed certain fears as to whether the new arrangements would lead to the realization of the Trust Territory as a political entity. A memorandum submitted by the Cameroons National Federation elaborated on these views and referred to the difference between the more advanced Nigeria and the under-developed Cameroons. Similar concern was heard by the Mission in a meeting at Buea with ten Cameroonian members of the Eastern House of Assembly, five of whom were also members of the Central House of Representatives. Inter alia, the minority position of the Cameroonian representatives in the Nigerian legislative bodies was pointed out.

72. The establishment of a separate region for the whole of the Cameroons was therefore suggested. It was pointed out that before 1949 in the south a separate regional status had been claimed and that the Trust Territory had enough revenue to support its own political organization and to finance a separate regional administration. Similar proposals were made by the Victoria Federated Council, the Bakweri Native Authority and the Kamerun United National Congress. The Bakweri Land Committee, the Mamfe Divisional Memorandum Committee, the Mamfe Improvement Union and the Bali Improvement Union demanded territorial autonomy for the Trust Territory and the extension of the rights of the present Commissioner of the Cameroons who should assume the title of Lieutenant-Governor; separate regional status was regarded as a step towards the achievement of self-government.

73. The aims expressed in a communication submitted by the Youth League, Bamenda branch, were limited to a demand for the restoration of the old name
"Cameroons Provinces" for both the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces in order to restore the conception of a Cameroons entity.

74. These various proposals, as submitted to the Mission, did not elaborate the financial, administrative and other implications which would result from the suggested arrangements. They all seemed to reflect, if not directly expressed, the fear that the interests of the Trust Territory might be subordinated to or prejudiced by those of Nigeria. It may be noted that the Cameroonian population is at present properly represented in the new legislatures and that the Governor of Nigeria retains such powers as that of withholding assent to any bill whose provisions would appear to him to be inconsistent with the obligations assumed by the Trusteeship Agreement. The Mission nevertheless wishes to call the attention of the Council to the widespread apprehension as to the possible subordination of the interests of the Trust Territory to those of Nigeria.

(b) Question of unification

75. The question of unification of the two Cameroons was raised by the Kamerun United National Congress in petitions addressed to the Trusteeship Council and examined at its ninth and eleventh sessions. These petitions proposed the early unification of the two Cameroons and submitted a number of demands as a preliminary to that objective.¹ Both of the Administering Authorities concerned submitted observations on the petitions stating, inter alia, that few of the inhabitants in either Territory showed enthusiasm for unification and that the constitutional changes proposed by the petitioners would prejudice the future of the two Trust Territories after the termination of Trusteeship. In resolution 621 (XI) of 22 July 1952 the Trusteeship Council referred, inter alia, to these and other observations of the Administering Authorities and expressed the hope that the measures taken by the Administering Authorities would eliminate the frontier difficulties referred to by the petitioners.

76. The question of unification was brought before the Mission by the Kamerun United National Congress in written communications and at a political rally at

Kumba. There were no elements of the problem put before the Mission which had not been raised before the Trusteeship Council previously.

77. On the same question the Cameroons National Federation, which is the political group opposing the Kamerun United National Congress, emphasized in its memorandum the need for removing frontier difficulties and establishing a separate regional status for the Trust Territory. The question of unification was not specifically mentioned. The Cameroons National Federation has as its president Dr. Endeley who is Minister without Portfolio in the Nigerian Council of Ministers. In discussions with him and other representatives of the Cameroons National Federation at Kumba and Buea the Mission gained the impression that a separate regional status for the Trust Territory was their primary concern.

78. At a meeting in Buea, the Mission discussed the question of unification with ten Cameroon representatives in the Eastern House of Assembly, five of whom were also members of the Central House of Representatives. The Mission was impressed with the frank nature of the talks, held in the presence of Administration officials, and the willingness of the representatives to profit by the discussion. The demand for unification was presented in very general terms and it received support from all representatives present. However, no concrete proposals were put forward and it was clear to the Mission that the practical implication of unification had not been thought out. The Mission noted that no political campaigns had been waged on the issue. It appeared that the question of unification was closely linked in the minds of the representatives with concern over their minority position in the Nigerian legislative organs and reflected their apprehensions that the interests of the Trust Territory might be subordinated to those of Nigeria.

79. The Mission received no demand for unification from that part of the Trust Territory administered with the Benoue Province. In the northern part of the Trust Territory the Mission heard only complaints concerning trade barriers. Political trends there follow quite a different line. The platform of the Northern People's Congress, which has its branch at Dikwa and was heard by the Mission, aims to achieve a regional autonomy for the northern part of the Trust Territory within Nigeria and eventual self-government with Dominian status, for Nigeria. The Adamawa Districts which form a part of the
Adamawa Emirate adhere by bonds of loyalty to the Native Authority which is located at Yola in Nigeria. In this respect one communication affirmed that "half of the French Cameroons was part of Adamawa before its occupation by the German Government" and should be united to Nigeria.

30. The Mission notes that the demand for unification is localized in some parts of the Southern Section of the Trust Territory and even there the question is neither a popular demand among the people nor a lively issue. The conversations which the Mission had with people in the south and memoranda which it received from them reflected concern with other problems which seemed to them to be more urgent - such as land questions, regional and local government, communications and health.

(c) Frontier relations between the two Cameroons

31. During its visit to the two Cameroons the Mission paid attention to problems resulting from the existence of the frontier between the two Cameroons. In the north as well as in the south and on both sides of the border it heard the views of people living along the frontier and had several talks with officers of the two Administering Authorities.

32. In the northern part of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration the frontier is in general not of significance. The Mission was informed that the border separating the two Trust Territories was crossed by nomadic herdsmen without difficulty, with the exception of veterinary control. Co-operation between the two Administrations was close, as evidence by visits of officials from one Territory to the other in connexion with custom problems and, particularly, banditry.

33. With regard to the southern part of the Territory, the frontier has more significance. The ethnic affiliations and local economic interests of the border zone population constitute a basis for frequent interchange of goods and movements of people on both sides of the frontier. The attraction of the port of Douala and the Nkongsamba-Douala railroad in the French Cameroons for exports from the United Kingdom side of the border, such as the banana production of the Tumbel area, is noticeable.

34. With regard to movement of persons no documents are requested by the British authorities from natives crossing the border from the French side.
A *laissez-passer* or identity card, for the issuance of which a fee of 2s.6d. is imposed, is required by the French authorities from natives passing into the French side. That causes some inconvenience as the *laissez-passer* is normally issued for a period up to six months. The Mission was informed that the British administration was exploring the possibility of issuing travel documents which would be valid for a longer period.

35. The Mission notes this plan with satisfaction. It believes that the fees imposed for the proposed long-term passes should be moderate, and expresses the view that the successful conclusion of negotiations would greatly assist the problem of the movement of people from one Trust Territory to the other.

36. In the case of customs formalities, the Mission understands that in order to alleviate possible difficulties, the number of customs posts has been reduced from 24 to 11 on the United Kingdom side and from 11 to 7 on the French side.

37. With respect to the movement of goods, the Mission was informed by the French authorities that local agricultural and handicraft products, small livestock on lead, up to three head of large animals (cows and horses) and manufactured articles regarded as customary gifts, of a value of not more than 15,000 francs per person, may be imported and exported freely, without customs duty. With regard to currency, frontier dwellers may import up to £15 per person into the French zone and may export up to £15 and 20,000 francs CFA per person.

38. Further alleviation of frontier formalities and the removal of frontier barriers were requested in general terms in several communications received by the Mission. Other questions raised with the Mission were the abolition of the *laissez-passer* between the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and the Cameroons under French administration; the establishment of a customs union or the complete removal of customs duties between the two Trust Territories; and the abolition of inland customs posts and their transfer to coastal ports.

39. The Mission noted that Mr. F.G.C. Allen, Resident on Special Duty, who has worked for a long time on the delimitation of frontiers between the two Trust Territories and is well informed about all questions regarding frontier
Adamawa Emirate adhere by bonds of loyalty to the Native Authority which is located at Yola in Nigeria. In this respect one communication affirmed that "half of the French Cameroons was part of Adamawa before its occupation by the German Government" and should be united to Nigeria.

30. The Mission notes that the demand for unification is localized in some parts of the Southern Section of the Trust Territory and even there the question is neither a popular demand among the people nor a lively issue. The conversations which the Mission had with people in the south and memoranda which it received from them reflected concern with other problems which seemed to them to be more urgent - such as land questions, regional and local government, communications and health.

(c) Frontier relations between the two Cameroons

31. During its visit to the two Cameroons the Mission paid attention to problems resulting from the existence of the frontier between the two Cameroons. In the north as well as in the south and on both sides of the border it heard the views of people living along the frontier and had several talks with officers of the two Administering Authorities.

32. In the northern part of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration the frontier is in general not of significance. The Mission was informed that the border separating the two Trust Territories was crossed by nomadic herdsmen without difficulty, with the exception of veterinary control. Co-operation between the two Administrations was close, as evidence by visits of officials from one Territory to the other in connexion with custom problems and, particularly, banditry.

33. With regard to the southern part of the Territory, the frontier has more significance. The ethnic affiliations and local economic interests of the border zone population constitute a basis for frequent interchange of goods and movements of people on both sides of the frontier. The attraction of the port of Douala and the Nkongsamba-Douala railroad in the French Cameroons for exports from the United Kingdom side of the border, such as the banana production of the Tombel area, is noticeable.

34. With regard to movement of persons no documents are requested by the British authorities from natives crossing the border from the French side.
A laissez-passer or identity card, for the issuance of which a fee of 2s.6d. is imposed, is required by the French authorities from natives passing into the French side. That causes some inconvenience as the laissez-passer is normally issued for a period up to six months. The Mission was informed that the British administration was exploring the possibility of issuing travel documents which would be valid for a longer period.

35. The Mission notes this plan with satisfaction. It believes that the fees imposed for the proposed long-term passes should be moderate, and expresses the view that the successful conclusion of negotiations would greatly assist the problem of the movement of people from one Trust Territory to the other.

36. In the case of customs formalities, the Mission understands that in order to alleviate possible difficulties, the number of customs posts has been reduced from 24 to 11 on the United Kingdom side and from 11 to 7 on the French side.

37. With respect to the movement of goods, the Mission was informed by the French authorities that local agricultural and handicraft products, small livestock on lead, up to three head of large animals (cows and horses) and manufactured articles regarded as customary gifts, of a value of not more than 15,000 francs per person, may be imported and exported freely, without customs duty. With regard to currency, frontier dwellers may import up to £15 per person into the French zone and may export up to £15 and 20,000 francs CFA per person.

38. Further alleviation of frontier formalities and the removal of frontier barriers were requested in general terms in several communications received by the Mission. Other questions raised with the Mission were the abolition of the laissez-passer between the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and the Cameroons under French administration; the establishment of a customs union or the complete removal of customs duties between the two Trust Territories; and the abolition of inland customs posts and their transfer to coastal ports.

39. The Mission noted that Mr. F.G.C. Allen, Resident on Special Duty, who has worked for a long time on the delimitation of frontiers between the two Trust Territories and is well informed about all questions regarding frontier
movements, was specially assigned to investigate the frontier problem and to co-operate with the liaison officers of the French Cameroons.

90. It welcomes these arrangements as evidence of attention being paid the problem and of goodwill and a desire to iron out the difficulties.

E. Local government

91. In accordance with its declared policy in respect of local government the Administering Authority accepts and applies the principle of indirect rule. The management of local affairs is entrusted to traditional indigenous authorities with the intention of developing them gradually on democratic lines into bodies comprising educated and progressive elements of the community. The establishment and operation of local government institutions is regulated by the Native Authority Ordinance. Under the guidance and advice of administrative or departmental officers Native Authorities are responsible for maintaining order and good government in their respective areas. They exercise certain executive and legislative powers.

92. On its trip the Mission had the opportunity to visit several Native Authority offices located in new, modern brick and stone buildings with committee rooms, reading rooms and treasuries. The Native Authority treasuries are sometimes combined for several neighbouring Native Authorities. The Mission sees in the combined treasuries a greater opportunity for the African population to engage in larger enterprises than would otherwise be possible. Their interests are usefully extended beyond the horizon of their village. The Mission saw numerous establishments, institutions or public works maintained by Native Authorities such as roads, cement-lined wells, dams, schools, dispensaries, court-houses, police and agricultural stations which demonstrated extended activities and progress in civic consciousness. These progressively developing responsibilities of the Native Authorities are reflected in their revenues which increased from £255,049 in 1949-50 to £232,600 in 1951-52.

In the Adamawa Emirate, the Dikwa Division and Bamenda Province, the Mission saw many Africans working as clerks, accountants, nurses, teachers and policemen. The Mission gathered a good impression of the lively interest
which the African employees showed in their work even though at the present stage their work was under close observation of the British officials of the Administration.

93. The Mission saw evidence of the growth of political consciousness, particularly in the southern part of the Trust Territory where it was facilitated by the absence of the traditional chiefs. It met people who showed themselves to be good leaders in their communities or constituencies. It seems that political development is slower in the North, but there the Mission noted with satisfaction encouraging signs of civic spirit in such places as Jada, Mubi and Bama, which it wishes to commend.

(a) Cameroons Province

94. In the Victoria Division of the Cameroons Province, the traditional political unit scarcely extends beyond the confines of the village or the clan area. In the Division the superstructure of Native Authorities had to be imposed artificially. The traditional bases have not proved entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of either administration or finance and a plan of thorough-going modernization along democratic lines is under consideration by the Administration. There are at present four major Native Authorities in the Victoria Division - the Bakweri, Bakolle, Balong, and Victoria Federated. Six minor clans or groups are subordinate to the Victoria Federated Native Authority. Two Native treasuries have been established, one at Buea for the Bakweri and the second at Victoria for the other three Native Authorities enumerated above. The estimated revenue of the Bakweri Native Treasury for 1952/53 is £3,805 and for the Victoria Treasury £12,688. The Mission was informed by the Administration that the Bakweri Native Authority had set up a finance committee which, with the help of the Native Administration treasurer, prepares the first draft of the estimates for that Authority. The Mission noted this development with interest.

95. In the Kumba Division there are at present 12 Native Authorities, three of which are very small and have jurisdiction over an area consisting of one village each. All the Native Authorities share a common Native treasury at Kumba.

96. In the Mamfe Division there are 11 major Native Authorities which have been regrouped, at the request of the peoples concerned, into four groups united
by bonds of common interest. Each group shares a Native Authority treasury. The present groupings represent the probable trend of development which will be taken by Local Government Councils in the future.

97. In a memorandum submitted to the Mission the Cameroons National Federation pointed out that the Native Authority system of administration was lacking in democracy and popularity and should be revoked. Local government institutions should be introduced on the basis of the Eastern Region Local Government Ordinance 1950 which would be adopted to suit local conditions. A similar request was expressed by the Bakweri Improvement Union. The Bakweri Land Committee suggested that towns such as Buea, Tiko, Victoria, Mamfe and Kumba should be established as municipalities.

98. The Eastern Region Local Government Ordinance, 1950, referred to above contains in its 244 sections elaborate provisions for the establishment of county councils, urban district councils, rural district councils and local councils, elections and electoral qualifications, functions of Councils' officers and staff, revenue and funds, system of rating and assessment, legal and other proceedings.

99. The Mission was interested to learn of the recent developments in local government in the southern part of the Territory. When the Mission was in the Territory, it was too early to assess these new developments and consequently it seems premature to comment on the further modification suggested by the Cameroons National Federation and the Bakweri Improvement Union.

(b) Bamenda Province

100. There are 22 clans in the Bamenda Province, 21 of which have been grouped into four federations, each forming a Federated Council. The Bali clan has not federated with any of the other clans owing largely to the fears and hatreds which still persist in the area. Each federation and the Bali have their own treasuries. Members of the Federated Councils are chosen by Village Councils. One notable feature of the Federated Councils is that a certain number of seats are reserved for female representatives.

1/ See paras. 248-252 inclusive.
101. A partial modification in the boundary between Bamenda Province and the Adamawa Districts was requested in communications submitted by the member of the Eastern House of Assembly representing the Nkambe Division of the Bamenda Province and by the Wimbu Native Authority. It was proposed that the Kaka villages in Mambila in the Adamawa Province, which own land and farms in the Nkambe Division, should join their fellow Kakas of the Nkambe Division and form a part of the Bamenda Province. The Mission suggests that the Administering Authority consider the feasibility of the suggested administrative modification.

102. In view of "inter-tribal jealousies and malice" the Fon of Bali requested that the Bali should be established as a separate political entity with direct representation in the Eastern House of Assembly.

(c) Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area

103. The Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area, which forms a part of the Wukari Division of the Benue Province, was not visited by the Mission because of its relative inaccessibility. There are three Native Authorities in this area bearing the names of the three localities (districts) mentioned above.

(d) Adamawa Districts

104. The Adamawa Province is principally in Nigeria and has its headquarters at Yola, an important administrative centre on the Benoue River. The areas of the Trust Territory administered as integral parts of Adamawa Province lie within the Emirate of Adamawa with its headquarters at Yola in Nigeria. The Mission interviewed the Lamido and his body of Central Councillors and was informed that an Outer Council with advisory functions in respect of the Lamido-in-Council is in the process of being constituted. It is to be composed of 10 members of the Lamido's Central Council, six members with specific responsibilities (veterinary, schools, agriculture, works, forestry and medical), 21 District Heads, 40 elected members, and 3 nominated members. Its functions will include the consideration of matters put forward by District Councils, rules and orders to be enacted by the Native Authority, annual estimates of revenue and expenditure, and all proposals for local improvement and advancement.

105. District Councils in the Adamawa area are composed of the District Head as chairman and Village Heads and elected members of the population as members.
The District Head, who is usually selected from the ranks of native officials who have long administrative, financial or teaching experience, carries out many of the duties of local government including the maintaining of law and order. These Councils have a special responsibility for controlling District Council Funds for minor local developments. The Administration informed the Mission that additional financial responsibilities, including the preparation of annual estimates, are planned as the District Councils increase in competence and responsibility.

106. The Mission had a most interesting visit to Jada approximately 30 miles south of Yola; it noted with interest the excellent communal achievements there as mentioned elsewhere in this report, and, incidently, was welcomed by a chieftainess, the only one it saw in the Territory.

107. The Mission met the members of District Councils at Michita, Mubi and Jada. The Mubi District Council holds sessions every three months, while a Town Council there is developing rapidly and holds meetings each month. The Town Council is composed of 46 members of whom 23 are elected at public gatherings by popular acclaim. A Committee of the Town Council sits between sessions in order to provide for continuity of work. One of the Council's recent achievements was the planting of about 30,000 trees in the past year.

(e) Dikwa Division

108. The Dikwa Division comprises the Dikwa Emirate and is ruled as one administrative unit by the Emir of Dikwa with headquarters in modern brick buildings at Bama. The Emir is advised by a Council which meets daily. The Council is composed of the Waziri (chief adviser), Chief Alkali (judge), the District Head of Bama, and the Fulani District Head of Gwoza. The appointment of other members to the Council is under consideration by the Native Authority; according to information received by the Mission from the Administration, the Native Authority shows a willingness to broaden its basis. There is already a wider advisory body, the Advisory Outer Council, which meets twice a year in sessions lasting normally one week and which draws its members from all eight districts of the Emirate. It is in process of reorganization and is expected to have between 40 and 50 members, the majority elected by and from the District Councils of which there are eight. Membership of the
District Councils has been revised and their members will in future be elected by and from Village Councils. District Councils have a certain measure of financial responsibility and the Administration stated that their future development largely depends on their drive and initiative. On the lowest level Village Councils presided over by Village Heads are in process of formation throughout the Emirate, with members elected by popular vote. Bama, the headquarters of the Emirate, has a Town Council composed of members representing each of the four wards of the town, and members representing special interests.

109. The rapid increase in local government activities in the Dikwa Emirate is illustrated by the Dikwa Native Treasury accounts and budget estimates. The expenditure rose from £41,763 in 1943/49 to £67,362 in 1951/52 with an estimate of £94,655 for 1953/54. The expenditure on education rose from 14.5 per cent in 1943/49 to 17.7 per cent in 1951/52 and to 20.7 per cent in the estimate for 1953/54. Similarly the medical and health expenditure totalled 6.6 per cent in 1943/49 and 7.4 per cent in the estimate for 1953/54.

110. The Mission met the Emirate Council as well as the Advisory Outer Council. It visited the Native Authority district office and the divisional office, both located in modern red brick buildings which are well equipped and kept in a neat and orderly fashion. The model lay-out of Bama is noted further in this report. The Mission noted that the Native Authority at Bama had established finance, works and disciplinary committees, and that local educational and markets committees were functioning. The chain of councils formed in the Division demonstrated an evident desire to decentralize authority as rapidly as circumstances permitted.

111. In general, it appears that the formerly rigid structure of the northern Emirates, noted by the 1949 Visiting Mission, has changed, and that elective elements are being progressively introduced in local, district and divisional Native Authority bodies. The Mission noted this trend with satisfaction.

(f) Man-O'War Bay scheme

112. It may be recalled that at its ninth session the Trusteeship Council noted with approval the Man-O'War Bay Scheme which was conceived in 1950 as an

important experiment in education for responsible citizenship. When the first courses were being started, it was predominantly young Cameroonian from the two southern provinces who attended. The Administration informed the Mission that since 1952 the scope of the training has been greatly widened. About fifty young men from all parts of Nigeria and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration are selected for courses lasting from 4 to 4-1/2 weeks from candidates nominated by District Officers, Departments, Missions, Native Authorities, companies and corporations. Two such courses were organized in 1951. During the Mission's visit there were no courses held under the scheme and the Mission regrets that it did not see the institution in action. It was informed, however, that the first 20 days of each course are spent in training at Man-O'War Bay itself. In addition to physical training there is technical instruction in ways of improving village conditions such as construction of incinerators, latrines, building of temporary bridges and culverts, roads and markets. Training is also given in First Aid and in the rudiments of at least one handicraft. In the evenings there are lectures and discussions on current social problems, rural economics, community development and urban problems. Practical training is given in civil emergency cases such as outbreaks of typhoid fever, natural catastrophes and rescue operations. Later in the course the students visit places of educational interest in respect to community development and go into the field to some rural area to put their training into practice. The Administration listed certain communal works already initiated and performed by former students of the Man-O'War Bay Scheme, such as roads, village planning, adult literacy classes or group fishing schemes, although the experience is quite new and recent.

113. The Bakweri Youth League expressed the opinion that the Man-O'War Bay Scheme did not capture the imagination of the Bakweris; the plan did not undertake in the Victoria Division any work of a special nature through which the people could assess its practical usefulness; none of the few Bakweri trainees was given the opportunity of using his knowledge for the benefit of his people; the principle that the people should do two-thirds of the community development tasks, the remaining one-third being tackled by the government, was unworkable since all the young men who should carry out the work were employed
on plantations or in government services and consequently had not sufficient time to engage in communal work. The League complained that through the carelessness of those running the scheme a number of deaths of trainees which could have been avoided had taken place.

114. The Mission had full discussions on the scheme and particularly requested information on the allegation that deaths of trainees had occurred. It was informed by the Administration that the climbing of Mount Cameroun, a 14,000 foot peak, was a feature of the physical training and that it was during the climb that two students, for whom the strain proved too much, died. The Mission was given details of the full investigation carried out by the Administering Authority. It wishes to suggest that every possible care should be employed in selecting training programmes which should be suited to the physical capacities of the trainees and that before entering the training course, all trainees should also pass a thorough medical examination in order to avoid overstrain.

F. Freedom of expression

115. Everywhere it went the Mission was impressed with the utmost liberty and freedom of expression which were evident in public meetings, written communications or private interviews and talks, often in the presence of administrative officers. On several occasions it heard statements expressing publicly appreciation of these freedoms, for instance at a mass rally in Bamenda where a Cameroonian member of the legislature stated very firmly that one thing which the people of the Trust Territory enjoyed, and above all appreciated, was freedom of speech, assembly and thought. The Mission draws the attention of the Council to this fact.

G. Judicial organization

116. The Trust Territory has two sets of courts functioning side by side, those administering the English law and those which primarily administer native law and custom both in civil and criminal cases. In the first category are the Magistrate Courts, the Supreme Court of Nigeria and the West African Court of Appeal. In the second, there are native courts.
117. In the case of the Magistrates Courts the chief magistrate has his headquarters at Buea and tours the whole of the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces where he holds sessions. The sections of the Trust Territory administered as parts of Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Magisterial District. The Mission received no complaint or demand concerning the organization or operation of the Magistrate Courts. A new modern and spacious court house has been built at Bamenda. It was visited by the Mission which noted its modern architecture and good arrangements.

118. There are four grades of native courts, with jurisdiction specifically defined for each grade in civil or criminal cases. Native courts of the first grade exercise the widest jurisdiction, but no sentence of death may be carried out until it has been approved by the Governor. The other grades of native courts have more limited jurisdiction. Residents and District Officers of the administration control the operation of all native courts in their area. They have at all times access to all native courts and may review any of the proceedings or modify the sentence.

119. The Mission was informed that in the Victoria Division, for example, there are 11 native courts from which appeals lie to two native appeals courts. In the Kumba Division there are 23 native courts. The Mamfe Division has 16 native courts and two native appeals courts. Its 16 native courts tried between September 1950 to October 1951 3,659 cases, out of which only 1.07 per cent were modified or annulled on review by administrative officers.

120. In the Dikwa Emirate nine native courts are established. Six courts are district muslim courts, each presided over by an Alkali. Appeals from them lie to the Chief Alkali's court at Bama which also has jurisdiction over the whole Emirate, and finally to the court of the Emir. The Mission visited the Alkali's and the Chief Alkali's courts at Bama located in modern buildings adequately staffed and equipped with a good registry. At Gwoza it noted with interest that the pagan customary law is administered by a court which has jurisdiction over the pagans and is composed of the District Head and any of the Pagan chiefs who choose to attend. It attended proceedings before a court session held in the open under a shady tree on the village square. The court was seated on grass mats spread on the ground with the audience forming a crescent. With vivid gesticulations the claimant and the defendant argued their case. Sentences were
registered in the vernacular language in a book which is regularly reviewed by the administrative officer. It is seldom necessary for the Administration to modify the sentences of the pagan court.

121. In a memorandum submitted to the Mission the Mamfe Divisional Committee affirmed that the present native court system was outmoded and required reform. It proposed that court members should be adequately paid to avoid corruption and, in order to separate local government institutions from the judiciary, that local government council members should not sit as judges.
CHAPTER II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. General

122. The economy of the Trust Territory is essentially rural, and foodstuffs are its most important product. In general the Territory's own requirements are met by local production.

123. In the southern part of the Trust Territory the banana plantations, which are principally concentrated in the Tiko plain, are of paramount economic importance. The plantation lands in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation are indeed the dominant economic factor in respect of the whole Trust Territory. With all its profits being applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory, the Corporation has an unquestionable impact on general economic development, labour and wage conditions, general trade and export, and also on social and educational advancement. At this point the Mission observes generally that the Cameroons Development Corporation has consolidated its initial projects with a view to expanding its activities in the future.

124. In addition to the banana plantations in the south there are plantations of oil palms, rubber and cocoa, the latter especially in the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions. Coffee is grown on a limited experimental basis in the Bamenda Province. Groundnuts are grown in and exported from the northern part of the Trust Territory.

125. Outside the plantation areas of the Cameroons Development Corporation, general economic development depends on the improvement of agricultural methods and also on the communications system. The wealth of cattle, sheep and goats in the Bamenda Province, the Adamawa Districts and the Dikwa Division in the north is an important economic factor. In general the overall development of the Trust Territory depends very much on road building.

B. The Five-Year-Plan of Development and Welfare for the period 1951-1956

126. A ten-year development plan for Nigeria had been adopted in February 1946. Changes in costs and priorities and objectives motivated in 1950 a review of the plan, and a new Five-Year Plan for the period 1951-56 has been approved
after full consultation with area development committees in the three Regions of Nigeria. The new plan endeavours to maintain the existing rate of development in the social services, but at the same time to increase the proportion of expenditure on schemes of economic importance. Projects specifically undertaken or planned in the Trust Territory during the financial years 1951-52 and 1952-53 amount to £380,392 of which £39,060 is to be spent in the northern part. Further allocations are made for projects financed from the Cameroons Development Fund and the Regional Production Development Boards, which are explained later in this report.1/ 127. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces the estimates for expenditure for 1951-52 and 1952-53 give priority to road development, health and educational services. Expenditures proposed for road development in the two periods 1951-52 and 1952-53 were £92,000 and £39,000 respectively; for the development of medical and health services £51,375 and £39,664; and for general educational development £14,251 and £15,910. Expenditures have been increased for agricultural, forestry, and veterinary development, leprosy control, rural water supplies, telecommunications development and for loiasis research. 128. The Mission visited many projects built under the Five-Year Plan such as the loiasis research station at Kumba, the Bamenda or Mubi hospitals, the Njoke hydro-electric plant, schools and dispensaries, and the rural cement wells in the north, particularly in the Dikwa Division.

C. Land tenure

129. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance of 25 February 1916 as amended governs all rights to lands in the Trust Territory. Excepting areas over which title had been granted before the Ordinance was applied or, in the case of natives, prior to March 1916, all land was declared to be native land under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, without whose consent no title to occupation and use is valid. The Governor holds and administers the land for the use and common benefit of

1/ See paragraphs 202 and 203 and 227 to 231 inclusive.
the natives and in the exercise of his powers he must, under the provisions of the Ordinance, have regard to their laws and customs.

130. Any native or native community lawfully using and occupying land in accordance with native law and custom enjoys a right of occupancy protected by the Ordinance. No rent is paid in respect of such rights.

131. In the case of all other persons, no title is valid which has not been conferred by the Governor, who is empowered to grant rights of occupancy for definite or indefinite terms, to impose conditions and to charge a rent.

132. By the end of 1951, the leasehold lands of the Camerons Development Corporation amounted to 252,742 acres, the lands held by trading companies (all registered in the United Kingdom) to 34,269 acres, the holdings of missions to 4,075 acres and those of individuals (British) to 3,823 acres. It may be noted that European holdings are extremely small in a Territory whose total area is 34,081 square miles.

133. In memoranda submitted to the Visiting Mission in the southern part of the Territory the repeal of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance was requested. The existing ordinance was described as "anachronistic", and its substitution by a land law on the lines of the Native Land Acquisition Ordinance, which is enforced in the Eastern Region of Nigeria, was requested. It was alleged that some conflicts, such as the Widekum-Bali disturbances, had been caused by the present ordinance.

134. With regard to local land problems the complaint was made that the compensation for land used by the customs preventive stations at Mvundu and Malende—fixed at 4s. per stand of economic plants—was low; a regular annual rent for this land as well as for other lands used for public or Camerons Development Corporation services was requested. At Tiko it was requested that the land within the limits of the town should not be acquired for public use without the consent of the native inhabitants.

135. The Mission discussed the present Land and Native Rights Ordinance with the responsible Minister of the Nigerian Government at Lagos who observed that the repeal of this Ordinance would create the danger of land speculation. He was, however, sympathetic to its amendment. It appears to the Mission that it should be possible to provide for consultation between the Administration and representatives of the local population.
prior to the Governor's granting rights of occupancy to the native land.

D. Cameroons Development Corporation

136. Since its establishment on 1 January 1947 when it took over the administration of some 250,000 acres of the 49 former German Estates for the purpose of developing them for the benefit of the people of the Trust Territory, the Cameroons Development Corporation has expanded its activities very successfully. After the completion of the preliminary work connected with the rehabilitation of land, factories and ancillary services, and the recruitment and training of staff, the Corporation launched a wide and bold programme of over-all development. It became the most important element in the Trust Territory's economy and in addition it contributes considerably to its social and educational development.

(a) Staff and labour

137. The Corporation consists of a board with a chairman and eight members, three of whom are African inhabitants of the Trust Territory. These are Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, Minister without Portfolio in the Nigerian Council of Ministers, Chief J. Manga Williams, member of the Eastern House of Assembly, and Mr. E. K. Martin, education officer. In one communication received by the Mission a more progressive and wider Cameroons representation on the board was requested.

138. In 1951 the board decided to appoint a general manager and a secretary. The Corporation's employees, including general labour, totalled at the end of 1951 22,698. The senior staff, which amounted to less than 20 in 1947, was 162 in 1951; 876 were in the junior service and 29 in the intermediate service. The last category was created by the Corporation for the purpose of bringing on and granting responsibility to Africans capable of accepting administrative duties. The first promotion of a Cameroonian from the intermediate service to the senior service was made in December 1951. Of the total labour force there were 2,801 Africans from the Cameroons under French administration.

(b) Plantations

139. The Corporation's immediate agricultural policy is to concentrate on
the development of bananas, rubber and oil palms. With respect to bananas a target of eight million stems for export was set for 1952. In 1951 2,467 acres of new bananas were planted, making a total of 20,525 acres of new or rehabilitated banana lands. In 1952 2,480 additional acres were brought under cultivation. The Corporation plans to rehabilitate a large acreage of old banana-plantations in the Tombel area, the potentialities of which it considers enormous. The bananas are sold under contract to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food. The 1951 price was £32 per ton.

In 1951 the Corporation planted 491 acres of new oil palms with a target of 620 acres of new palms for 1952. The output of oil increased from 2,077.3 tons in 1950 to 2,462.9 tons in 1951. The corresponding figures for palm kernels were 1,264.9 and 1,156.6 tons. The produce of 15,476 acres which have been brought under cultivation is processed at five factories which have been considerably improved and received new equipment. The Visiting Mission visited the Bota oil mill which, completely re-equipped, produces approximately 1,100 tons of oil per year.

The Corporation believes that rubber is a suitable crop for development in the Trust Territory, where soil and climate are favourable. It established 3,608 acres of new plantings in 1951 and 655 acres in 1952, while 11,315 acres of old rubber were being tapped. New plantings are planned on the basis of approximately 750 acres per annum with the intention of increasing the rate of expansion by at least 100 per cent, as soon as staff and labour are available. The production in 1951 was 1,606 tons as compared with 1,324 tons in 1950.

(c) Transportation

The Corporation operates marine and wharf facilities at Bota in the port of Victoria and at Tiko. Considerable improvements have been made at Bota wharf. The Tiko wharf is to be rebuilt in concrete to a greater length than the existing wharf, together with an adjoining lighter wharf for coastwise and river cargoes, and additions to the transit shed accommodations. At the end of 1952 the Corporation had a fleet of 74 vessels such as lighters, tugs and launches.

There has been a correspondingly rapid expansion of the Corporation's motor vehicles and railway equipment including a considerable range of
rolling stock and locomotives. The Visiting Mission saw the Molive transport centre and motor workshop which has been completely rebuilt and equipped with modern machinery. The Corporation has 210 vehicles, 131 of them of heavy types. The Visiting Mission also visited the main stores at Tiko which keep, control and distribute about £700,000 worth of materials, mainly for building.

144. As the result of the Corporation's activities the general trade of the Trust Territory has increased considerably. The Corporation's cash outgoings in the Trust Territory have risen from £5,000 per month in January 1947 to over £70,000 per month at the end of 1951. The trade at the Bota and Tiko ports has also been increased.

(a) The Corporation's profits

145. The Corporation is required, after allowing for liabilities and making suitable provisions, to make its annual surplus profits in any year available to the Governor of Nigeria for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. In 1951 the final surplus remitted to the Governor was £55,559. The accounts for that year show a working profit of £623,699 after allowing for depreciation of £438,378 which includes special depreciation of those assets which have been created and are attached to the leasehold lands. A sum of £11,860 was written back for income tax of 1950 and £350,000 set aside against the 1952-53 income tax assessment. An amount of £230,000 was transferred to general reserve in anticipation of further capital investments. The agreed policy of the Corporation is to proceed with the maximum amount of developments and improvements during the initial phase of its activities and, if possible, simultaneously or almost simultaneously to meet the costs of such expenses in order to avoid long-term liabilities.

146. All new assets and improvements attached to the leasehold land which, as such, do not qualify as realizable assets, are written off in full in the year in which they are created. For assets which are not attached to the land such as machinery, equipment and plant, the rate of depreciation has been fixed at 20 per cent per annum.

147. At its eleventh session the Trusteeship Council noted the continuing

contribution of the Corporation to the development of the Trust Territory both through its operations and through the allocation of its surplus profits for the benefit of the Territory as a whole, welcomed in particular the inauguration of a representative territorial conference as a means of determining the application of those profits to public projects, and expressed the hope that consultations of this kind would be continued and the scope of discussion broadened as and when appropriate.

148. With the latter objective in mind a memorandum submitted to the Mission proposed that the District Development Committees, which consider the needs for local development to be borne from the Corporation's surplus profits, should have their powers and functions expanded in order to ensure that the ultimate distribution of surplus profits reflected the views of the indigenous population.

149. Another proposal having wider application suggested the creation of a Cameroons Development Board as a statutory organ composed of the Cameroonian members of the legislature, officials and other representatives of the Cameroonian population. It was suggested that this Board should administer funds accruing to the Territory from the surplus profits of the Cameroons Development Corporation, from the development funds of the Marketing Boards, or from the separate funds created for the Trust Territory in the budget of the Nigerian Government. This proposal is dealt with in the section dealing with the Cameroons Development Fund.1/

(e) Labour conditions

150. Under the provisions of the Ordinance creating the Corporation it is required that special attention be given to the religious, educational and general social welfare of its employees.

151. A minimum general labour rate of 2s. per day was instituted with effect from September 1951 and an increase of 2d. per day was granted on all rates for general and special labour grades in addition to the 6s. per month regular attendance bonus.

1/ See paragraphs 202 and 203.
152. The labour force employed by the Corporation is organized in the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union which has a membership of approximately 13,000. Both the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Union agreed, in meeting with the Mission, that their relations were amicable. A consultative committee composed of the representatives of the Union and of the Corporation meets at regular quarterly intervals, or as and when the need arises, and discusses problems affecting labour conditions. Individual complaints and special cases are normally dealt with at less formal meetings between the representatives of the Union and the personnel section of the welfare division of the Corporation.

153. A senior service staff committee has been established for the senior staff. It regularly discusses their affairs or suggestions with members of the Corporation.

154. The Mission appreciated the co-operative spirit which governs the relations between the employer and the employees. It noted particularly the enthusiastic approach and efficient work of the Corporation's welfare officers.

155. In 1951 the Corporation erected permanent housing, totalling 2,000 rooms at Tiko and the same amount at Bota. The Mission visited the permanent labour quarters at Tiko, with two types of houses for clerical and intermediate staff. It also saw the old types of labour quarters at Tiko, the replacement of which by better houses should, in its opinion, be expedited. The Mission also visited the new and impressive model village at Middle Farm, Bota, which has a large community hall with newly-added reading rooms, committee rooms, a village centre with a sports field, and a new school.

156. The Corporation has special shops for its employees where certain basic foodstuffs and other essentials at cost or in some cases at subsidized prices are supplied. Since early in 1952, 18 workers' shops, including a new building at the village centre at Bota, have operated on an expanding basis. The Corporation constantly receives requests for additional shops which are much appreciated by the workers.

157. In a memorandum to the Visiting Mission the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union requested trade union scholarships in the
United Kingdom, representation of the Union at all levels of the Cameroons Development Corporation, especially on the Board of Management, and rapid and sustained training of African employees of proved capacity with a view to enabling them to assume greater responsibilities in the Corporation.

(f) Education

158. The Corporation's educational policy is to provide free primary education to the children of its employees. On the basis of a preliminary census approximately 5,000 children will ultimately have to be provided for and the Corporation estimated that at least 1,600 of these were provided for by January 1952 while in other cases it had agreed to make arrangements with the existing Missions' or Native Authorities' schools on the payment of the respective fees. In this respect it agreed to give financial aid for the erection and operation of four mission schools. The Mission visited the new large school at Middle Farm Village, Bota, which has 180 pupils and expects to raise the number to 240 in 1953. A lunch kitchen provides one free meal a day to the children; a domestic science section is to be opened there soon. A similar school is to be completed for opening in January 1953, at Tiko and three temporary school buildings have been erected in other places.

159. The Corporation provides 20 scholarships in the amount of £5,000 for higher education; candidates are selected by the Cameroons selection sub-committee. Ten scholarships to secondary schools for children of Corporation employees were granted in 1951.

160. The Corporation organized 157 adult education classes in 73 centres with 2,251 pupils in 1951. These classes are very popular and the Corporation receives, in general, ever-expanding demands for educational services of one sort or another.

(g) Health

161. In 1951 the European medical staff of the Corporation consisted of six medical officers, two senior and eight nursing sisters and two pharmacists. The Corporation has one central hospital at Tiko and another at Bota, the first of which was visited by the Mission. It is well equipped and has 160 beds (to be increased to 250) and operates a very good training scheme for nurses. Seventy nurses are in the training course and 37 in the preliminary course. The cottage hospital at Tiko was enlarged to 16 beds in 1952. The new Corporation hospital at Bota, with 60 beds was
opened in 1952 and its capacity is to be increased to 90 beds. The Corporation plans to expand its medical and health services to cover all its estates, but notes that the limiting factor continues to be the shortage of suitably trained local nursing staff. In the programme to be carried out during 1952 and 1953 the Corporation plans to build additional wards, operating theatres, out-patients' departments and new dispensaries at several of its out-stations, and the rebuilding and enlargement of the Mukonje central hospital.

(h) Electricity
162. The Corporation operates a power station at Bota equipped with three high-speed diesel generating plants, which supply electricity to its establishments in Bota and to the town of Victoria. The Corporation's three hydro-electric power stations were completely overhauled in 1951.

(i) The Likomba Estate
163. The Likomba Estate at Tiko which had been operated during 1947 and 1948 by the Cameroons Development Corporation, was handed over under licence to Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., for a period of 18 years beginning on 1 November 1948, at the end of which the estate is to revert to the Cameroons Development Corporation. In 1949 there was no piped water supply, sewerage or baths in the labour camps and only 192 permanent rooms for the workmen. Since then the Company has spent £132,000 on improving these facilities and a further sum of £162,000 will be spent. Two schools, free to the children of the employees, have been established and a third will open in January 1953. The Mission visited the Ngongo school with 90 pupils in three classes. The Company has built recreation halls and provides entertainment, such as film shows, for its employees. Free medical attention and hospitalization are provided in conjunction with the Cameroons Development Corporation. The Company also has improved its plantations where the Mission saw an expensive pipe irrigation system and a spray system which combats the sikatoka disease in bananas. At the time of the Mission's visit there was a strike on the plantations which, however, has been settled by negotiations.

164. In a communication from the Likomba Estate Workers' Union it was
suggested that Messrs. Fyffes and Elders, Ltd. should make known its profits and that these profits should be used in the interest of the Trust Territory in the same way as is being done by the Cameroons Development Corporation. Training and scholarships for Union officials and members were demanded and the establishment of an Industrial Court and Labour Advisory Boards and improvement in living standards by allowing or inviting more shipping and commercial companies were suggested. On the subject of general working conditions an inquiry into the working and living conditions in the Cameroons was requested in order to prepare for adequate protective legislation.

(j) General

165. Among the problems raised by the native population living in the area of the Cameroons Development Corporation plantations the following seemed to be taxing their thoughts: the participation by the non-employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation in educational and health facilities provided by the Corporation; the drawing up of a housing scheme by which the employee would be assured of housing when he retired; and a greater participation by the local indigenous inhabitants in the Corporation's profits. It was not possible for the Mission to go into all aspects of these questions in detail and it draws them to the attention of the Administering Authority.

166. The Mission was most interested to visit the Corporation's plantations and its economic, social and educational establishments and institutions. There is practically no segment of life which would not be directly or indirectly influenced by the Corporation's activities. Capital investments and permanent improvements have achieved impressive results which benefit and will continue to benefit the Territory. The scope of the Corporation's activities exceeds by far those of the usual economic enterprise and in this connexion the Mission heard the view expressed that it was sometimes difficult to draw a line in the Trust Territory between government services and the Corporation's duties and functions, as the Corporation runs an increasing number of hospitals, dispensaries, schools, community institutions, water supply systems, roads, railways, harbours and boats where a co-ordination of effort is necessary.
E. Agriculture and forestry

167. The Mission has already observed that with the exception of the plantation lands in the southern part of the Trust Territory the peasant production is generally carried out by primitive methods. The Administering Authority stated that it was its policy to improve and modernize the methods of cultivation. This would be done by introducing mixed farming by teaching rotational cropping, the use of farmyard manure and compost, fertilizing, contour ridging and other soil conservation measures, by selection of plants and grass, by conservation of fodder for dry season feeding, by selection of breeds of cattle and other domestic animals and by veterinary control and innoculations.

168. In the Victoria Division the local population depends upon peasant farming for native foodstuffs, for which there is demand greatly in excess of the supply due to the presence of the large labour force employed on the Cameroons Development Corporation plantations. The inefficient system of native agriculture is, however, unable to take advantage of this opportunity. Moreover, there is a trend among the native farmers to grow bananas for export and to neglect agriculture. In April 1952, a number of them joined together to form the Bakweri Co-operative Farmers' Union which sells the banana production to the Cameroons Development Corporation. Because of the local demand for foodstuffs the Co-operative agreed to stipulate in its rules that every member must cultivate at least as large an area under food crops as he does under export cash crops.

169. In the Kumba Division the Mission was informed that the production of cocoa increased by over 2,000 tons in 1952, largely due to successful propaganda on methods of farm maintenance. An experimental farm was being operated and a variety of improved cocoa seed would be made available. The Bakossi area had great potentialities for cocoa and coffee. The Bakossi Cocoa Marketing Union was in flourishing condition. A coffee hulling mill was being built by the Bakossi Co-operative Produce Marketing Union, Tombel. The Administration pointed out, however, that in general the isolation of some peasants living in small hamlets with poor communications and distrusting any change in their way of life was among the reasons why co-operative marketing did not make greater strides in the Division.
170. The Mamfe Division produces plantains, cocoa-yams, cassava, beans, groundnuts and rice in increasing quantities, but the export of these foodstuffs is limited by poor communications, as marketable surpluses have to be transported by headloads. Lack of communications also reduces the potential sales of the palm oil produce from the oil palms, mostly wild, throughout the Division. Cocoa growing is becoming increasingly popular and the crop is marketed through seven cocoa co-operative societies.

171. While pointing out the difficulty of assessment the Administration estimated that the Bamenda Province raises some 175,000 cattle. It exports each year between 20,000 and 25,000 head of cattle, as well as large numbers of sheep and goats, to the Eastern Region of Nigeria and the southern part of the Trust Territory. The aim of the Administration is the improvement of economic livestock production and the introduction of better breeding and pasture. The Provincial Agricultural Experimental and Demonstration Farm at Bambui is working on the production of a uniform herd of cattle, importing new grasses, introducing new breeds of pigs and poultry, experimenting on various strains of local crops and operating coffee nurseries, trial plots of rice and oil palm germinators. Under a scheme for the settlement of specially schooled farmers on the land it trains at present 27 young men in agriculture.

172. The Mission visited the Livestock Investigation Centre at Jakiri comprising about 1,500 acres of hill land. Activities of the Centre include disease investigation, breeding of good type bulls for sale to the Fulani farmers and pasture improvement by the successful growing of Kikuyu grass and clover, the seeds of which have been distributed from the Jakiri Centre to Fulani areas all over Bamenda and Mambila. These results were noted with satisfaction by the Mission.

173. The Mission noted that some sections of the Bamenda Province have good potentialities for the production of export crops such as coffee. When it crossed the border on its trip from Bamenda to Dschang it saw on the French side, prosperous plantations intensively grown on lands which have the same climatic and geologic conditions as the potentially rich soil of the Bamenda areas. The Mission suggests that the Administering
Authority consider taking appropriate measures to have these lands intensively exploited as long as the interests of the population are fully safeguarded.

174. In the Adamawa districts the most advantageous line of development so far has been the introduction of mixed farming. An experimental unit farm is maintained at Mubi. Fertilizing of the soil is encouraged by free distribution of fertilizers. The Mission was informed that at first the farmers were suspicious of the methods of fertilizing; their attitude however changed when they observed the beneficial results. The Mission commends the Administering Authority for its initiative in this field.

175. The Mission noted with interest that the pupils of several schools successfully operated school farms. The Mission visited the Mubi Elementary Teacher Training Centre and the Native Authority Elementary School at Madagali where mixed farming is taught. At the Lamorome Elementary School for the more primitive pagan hill tribes, cotton and sugar cane growing are taught. The schoolhouse has a spinning and weaving room and sugar is prouced from the sugar cane. At Mubi the Mission visited the Veterinary Clinic which, under the charge of an African, inspects the cattle coming from the French Cameroons and gives free vaccination. At Yola, Nigeria, it visited the Native Authority Veterinary Provincial Headquarters which is equipped with modern laboratories. At Jada, the Mission attended a very successful agricultural exhibition and county fair at which approximately 8,000 Africans were present. Ploughing, skinning of animals, drying of hides, production of sugar from sugar cane and proper methods of growing cotton were demonstrated. Prizes were given for the best bulls and horses. The Mission considered this initiative of the administration to be one of the best examples of mass education in agriculture.

176. According to information given to the Mission, the increased production of groundnuts in the Dikwa Division is significant. Grown for domestic consumption in small quantities before the war, groundnuts became an article of export in amounts gradually increasing up to 5,664 tons in 1951/52. The Mission observed similar increases in groundnut production in other Trust Territories in the belt south of the Sahara. The increase in the northern part of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration seems, however, to be particularly useful because of the absence of other fats.
177. The Mission noted with satisfaction that the Administration distributed free supplies of superphosphate fertilizer to local farmers to encourage its regular use. The use of ploughs and mixed farming is taught at a new mixed farming demonstration farm. Cattle, sheep, goats, horses and donkeys are raised in the Division. Cattle is exported on the hoof to Nigeria. The Veterinary Department reported satisfactory results in the prevention and elimination of cattle diseases. The expansion of prophylactic innoculations is reflected in the comparative figures for 1949 and 1952 which were 4,964 and 11,192 for rinderpest; 3,187 and 9,965 for pleuropneumonia and 5,417 and 10,304 for blackquarter. The Mission visited the new veterinary centre at Bama which has one sub-centre at Gwoza and will have a second at Gulumba.

178. Several communications received by the Visiting Mission expressed appreciation of the efforts of the Agricultural Department in its demonstrations of improved agricultural methods and assistance. They expressed a general demand that educational institutions should co-operate closely in teaching practical agriculture and in encouraging younger people to apply modern farming methods. The Mamfe Divisional Memorandum Committee referred to the rice-growing potentialities of the area and demanded that co-operative rice growing societies be encouraged, that rice cultivation schemes be established and that tractors, mills and diversified cash crops be introduced. In another communication, funds for rural development and an extension of activities were requested.

179. In its forest policy the Administering Authority aims at preserving by control, maintenance or re-afforestation the amount of forest which is essential for the general well-being of the country. Subject to specific conditions in each area, the ideal to be achieved is that 25 per cent of the land area of each province should be reserved to forests under planned management. In accordance with the Forestry Ordinance and rules and regulations made thereunder, native administration forest reserves or government forest reserves may be constituted. In the cameroons and Bamenda Provinces every forest reserve so far constituted is a native administration forest reserve, the management of which is undertaken directly by the Native Authorities concerned.
In the Victoria Division the forests are of no great economic value and there are no forest reserves. In the Kumba Division the people are slowly coming to recognize the value of their native administration forest reserves, which cover 16.7 per cent of the total area. The Administration stated that with the improved communications these reserves would result in great benefit to the Native Authority treasury provided that the exploitation of the timber was properly controlled and reafforestation followed the felling. The native administration forest reserves in the Mamfe Division cover approximately 1,200 square miles or 21.7 per cent of the area. Forest activity is confined at present to protective work, with schemes for controlled exploitation under consideration.

In the Bamenda Province the Forest Department is continuing the policy of not acquiring more land in grazing areas for forest reserves, but great efforts have been made to encourage the planting of eucalyptus trees for fuel by the people on their own lands. In one reserve, 200 acres were planted in 1952 and a further 200 acres are to be planted annually in order to supply the local demand for saw timber. Another large reserve is to be restocked with various species of timber. The percentage of land within constituted native administration forest reserves in the Bamenda Province is only 7.4 per cent. The lack of timber in this Province, especially on the slopes of the highlands, would warrant, in the opinion of the Mission, the constitution of new reserves.

The Adamawa Districts lie in the dry Sudan savannah zone but some sections have more luxurious savannah woodland known as the Guinea savannah type. The thorny flat-topped acacias and the strange-looking Baobab are conspicuous. There are 33 communal forestry areas in the area, many having been created in the last few years. Five nurseries supply the area with trees for amenity planting. The Mission noted with interest that 10,000 trees of varying species were supplied in 1952 for the area north of Mubi. Grass fires sweep regularly through the savannah regions and the Mission saw several such damaging fires, especially in the evenings. In the opinion of the Forestry Department such fires do not cause progressive deterioration, as the trees and vegetation are adapted to them and a state of balance has been achieved in most cases.
The Mission was informed that in the Dikwa Division the acquisition of communal forest areas continues. There are now twelve, covering an area of approximately 19 square miles. There are four nurseries in the Division and 27,000 neam trees which have been imported from India and have proved to be very successful in the dry areas of the Territory were distributed in the five Districts of the northern touring area lying in the Trust Territory. The neam plantation at Dikwa has been extended, a neam plantation established at Bama and a deleb-palm plantation established at Gwoza. The representative of the Forestry Department complained to the Mission that it was difficult to control the bush fires effectively and special Ordinances were to be issued to protect the land.

The Mission endeavoured to impress upon the people the necessity of preserving the forests. It saw the great contrast between sections with forest reserves and eroded areas where there were no forests.

**F. Erosion**

Land erosion presents a serious problem for the Trust Territory's economic development as is also the case in some other African territories. The Administering Authority stated that it continued to take measures to control erosion in the grazing lands of the Bamenda and Mambila Highlands. Contour farming is encouraged and demonstrated at the agricultural station at Bambui. The Mission considers that such measures initiated by the Administration are important, particularly as it saw in several places that local farmers were very negligent in the protection of their soil. Furrows were often made from the top of a hill down to the foot, making rapid erosion inevitable. The Mission believes that constant education and if necessary, adequate compulsory regulations should be applied in order to preserve the land against erosion.

The provision of shade trees, which also act as wind breaks and reduce wind erosion, is one of the principal activities reported to the Mission by the Native Authority Forestry Department in the Dikwa Division in the northern part of the Trust Territory.
G. Water supply

137. The provision of good, permanent water supplies to the native inhabitants is a necessity for the improvement of general health conditions. Suitable water reservoirs are also necessary for cattle and for irrigation. This need is especially urgent in the dry plains of the northern part of the Trust Territory where the essential problem is the provision of non-swamp water, pure organically and chemically, during the wet season, and the provision of a sufficient quantity of water during the dry season. The Mission noted with interest the programme of *sinking* new permanent wells in the Dikwa Division, drawn up by the Rural Water Supply Department. In 1952, 36 wells were completed and 12 reconditioned. The overall programme for the Dikwa Emirate, with an approximate population of 240,000 inhabitants, is 952 wells of an estimated depth of between 50 and 100 feet to be built at an estimated cost of £130,000. The Mission noted that the population appreciated the benefits of the scheme both to the health of the inhabitants and the economy of the Territory.

138. Under the Five-Year Plan of Development the irrigation scheme at Walgo in the Dikwa Division, to be carried out during the years 1951-53, will store water by construction of a dyke for the dry season, control flooding for rice cultivation in low-lying swamp land and reclaim some 2,000 acres of fertile alluvium.

139. In the Adamawa Districts 30 cement-lined wells have been sunk and the Administration expects that the Trust Territory will have a high priority in the future. On its trip from Bama to Mubi the Mission saw new wells at Michika, three wells at Vi and new wells and water supply provisions at Mubi. At Jada a wind-mill is connected to the water well and a new dam has been built by local inhabitants to provide water for irrigation and for cattle. Banana trees have been planted below the dam in order to improve the diet of the community.

140. The need for better water supplies was mentioned in several areas particularly in the Mamfe Division and in the Bakweri and Tambel areas in the south.
H. Resettlement schemes

191. As a result of overpopulation in the Gwoza Hills in the Dikwa Division which has resulted in a shortage of land and haphazard drift of the hill pagans to the plains, schemes were designed in June 1950 for the controlled resettlement of the population in the almost virgin plain which lies west of the Gwoza Hills. On completion of all preliminary work a grant of £4,500 from the funds of the Northern Regional Production Development Board was made in December 1951. A Settlement Officer was appointed in July 1952, an aerial survey of the area has been carried out and the area for the pilot scheme selected. Between November 1952 and March 1953 a road and permanent wells will be constructed and in October 1953 settlers will start clearing holdings. Improved methods of agriculture and increased crop-production both for local consumption and for export will be fostered. Settlers are expected to have cleared eight acres of farmland by April 1954, when planting will begin.

192. The Mission saw the operation of a good resettlement scheme at Vi, which lies in the valley on a feeder road east of the Bama-Mubi road. In order to encourage the pagan farmers to descend in the valley and start mixed farming, the Administration established at Vi a centre with a new market, sunk three wells with cement lining, and distributed superphosphate fertilizer free of cost. A new Elementary School with two classes for children of the hill pagans was built by the Native Authority. This school is also used for mass education.

193. The Mission agrees with the method adopted by the Administration in inducing the pagans from the Gwoza Hills to resettle on the plains and believes that if the experiment proves to be successful, the door will be opened to a solution of the pressing problem of land shortage in the Gwoza Hills.

I. Public finance

(a) Taxes

194. Under the Direct Taxation Ordinance the native population pays direct taxes. These are assessed on the basis of the ascertained annual income of a native community or an individual native. No other land or house taxes are imposed with the exception of "jangali", which is a tax on the cattle of the
nomadic herdsmen. In the parts of the Trust Territory administered as a part of the Northern Region of Nigeria, the unit of assessment is the village. The village head apportions the total tax assessment of his village in consultation with his Council of elders in accordance with the ability of individual taxpayers to pay.

195. The Mission observes that the task of the village head presumes a relatively high degree of responsibility which may need a certain control or provision for an appeal by the taxpayers. It is noted in this respect that the Administration does not grant this right to village heads in all cases but examines whether they are equal to the responsible task in each individual case.

196. Native employees of government, of Native Authorities and commercial firms are taxed individually on their incomes.

197. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, there are no community assessments and the direct tax is paid individually. In some cases, among peasant communities where there is little variation in wealth, a flat rate is paid. The rate of tax per adult able-bodied male per annum varies in different districts. It is approximately 10s. on the average. The Native Authorities retain the greater portion of the direct tax for their budgets.

198. Income tax under the Income Tax Ordinance applies to all persons not subject to tax under the Direct Taxation Ordinance and includes non-natives, groups of persons and companies. The Cameroons Development Corporation and other companies pay to the Nigerian Government a standard sum of 9s. in the £ on total income.

199. Indirect taxation consists mainly of import, export and excise duties, the latter imposed on beer and on cigarettes. The Mission received no complaint concerning rates of taxation or general methods of tax collection.

(b) Budgets

200. Because of its administrative integration with Nigeria the Trust Territory shares a common budget with that country. Each region forming part of Nigeria has its own budget, which bears the cost of all Government services in the region, including the salaries of government personnel. Central services, such as the railway, posts and telegraphs, income tax and audit, central
organization of Government, the headquarters and central staff of all departments and such charges as interest on public debt and pensions are the responsibility of the Nigerian Government. Native Authorities also have their budgets from which, after approval, all Native Authority personnel and works are paid.

201. In deference to requests made by the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority submits in greater detail than before the estimated revenue attributable to the Trust Territory, its main sources and a detailed breakdown of estimated expenditure. Since the financial year 1949/50, the Trust Territory has shown a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The surplus for 1949/50 was £226,000 and for 1950/51 £204,000. The final figures of revenue for 1950/51 have been tentatively put at £1,202,000, of which £750,000 is the tax revenue from companies including the Cameroons Development Corporation, and £229,000 for licences and fees. Taxes paid by the Cameroons Development Corporation are consequently the main source of revenue of the Trust Territory.

(c) The Cameroons Development Fund

202. In March 1951 the Nigerian Government created a Cameroons Development Fund to which it allocated from the revenues an initial contribution of £350,000. This has been augmented by a further payment of £204,000 in respect of the estimated surplus for 1950/51. The Administration intends that similar contributions should be made to the Fund in the future years when the estimated revenue derived from the Cameroons is in excess of the estimated expenditure. A sum of £148,911 from the profits made from the Likomba Estate while it was being administered by the Nigerian Custodian of Enemy Property has also been credited to the Fund as well as a contribution of £150,000 from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The purpose of the Fund is to provide resources for financing of capital works, especially roads, in the Territory.

203. The Mission received a proposal that the administration and control of this Fund should be entrusted to a statutory body to be called the Cameroons Development Board, which would be composed of the Cameroonian members of the legislatures, officers of the administration and other representatives of the
local population. It was suggested that all monies accruing from the Cocoa Marketing Boards of Nigeria, the Eastern Region and the Northern Region Production Development Boards, the Cameroons Development Corporation surplus profits and any special grants from the Administering Authority should be paid into such a special fund to be administered by the Board. The Mission calls the attention of the Administering Authority to this proposal.

J. Transportation

(a) Roads and bridges

204. In the opinion of the Mission the improvement of transportation is of paramount importance for the advancement of the Trust Territory. Its development in education, health, social welfare, trade, agriculture and any other fields depends primarily on the building of more motorable roads and the improvement of existing ones. The total mileage of motorable roads was 1,470 in 1951 as compared with 1,347 in 1949. Of this total 950 miles were all-season roads. Obstacles to road building and road maintenance include floods during the rainy season, the rugged nature of the terrain, lack of suitable stone, and the shortage of labour in some areas. The Mission believes that top priority should be given for schemes of road construction and road improvement and this is acknowledged by the Administration.

205. In the Victoria Division the existing roads are relatively good, but the Administration considers that for the vast and prosperous plantations located in the Division, the road system is inadequate. The main road from Victoria leading to the north to Kumba was the subject of complaints by many people and needs improvement. Since 1 May 1952, Messrs. Costains (West Africa) Ltd. have been surfacing the road with bitumen and constructing permanent bridges along the route. By the time of the Mission's visit approximately 29 miles of road had been tarred and the work on the remaining section was in progress. The same Company will build the remainder of the road from Kumba to Mamfe and Bamenda.

206. More and better roads were urgently required in the Kumba Division, but the Administration pointed out that the construction was difficult and costly due to the ruggedness of the terrain; fallen trees and washouts caused by floods
frequently break communications. Away from the few roads, travel is almost exclusively on foot, making development and even normal administration slow and difficult. Preliminary surveys of the Tombel and Mbonge roads have been completed with a view to rebuilding these roads and bridging the Mungo and Meme rivers.

207. Economic development of the Mamfe Division depends largely upon communications. The Administration noted that as long as the majority of the people still had many days' walk before they reached a road, there was little incentive for economic activities. The main arteries of the communication system in the Mamfe Division were being improved when the Mission was there. A new 260-foot bridge across the Munaiya river on the Mamfe-Ikom road replaced the former difficult and sometimes dangerous ferry. The important Calabar-Mamfe road will be completed shortly. The first eight miles of the road which will link Mamfe with Dehang in French Cameroons were motorable and a bridge has been built across the Mbu River.

208. The construction of roads in Bamenda Province is relatively less difficult due to the presence of laterite and the basaltic composition of the soil. The existing roads on which the Mission drove were good; these included the Bamenda Ring Road constructed under the Five-Year Plan of Development. Some villages showed a growing civic spirit by building their own feeder roads and the Mission saw such a road at Oku on its trip from Bamenda to Banso.

209. Across to the Tikon-Ndoro-Kentu area of the Benue Province is extremely difficult and there are no roads there.

210. In the northern part of the Adamawa districts the main north-south artery is the road from Bama to Madagali, Uba, Mubi and Yola. The section between Madagali and Uba is at present a dry-season road. In the southern part of the Adamawa districts a good all-season road runs from Yola to Jada. This recently constructed road enabled the Mission to visit this part of the Territory for the first time. In the future development programme the construction of parts of the economically important north-south link between Bama and Bamenda is planned and surveys were carried out during the Mission's visit. The present dry-season roads will be extended and improved. A road bridge across the Yedserum river at Mubi, the site of which was seen by the Mission, will be constructed.
211. The enormous impact of the construction of new roads on general advancement was evident to the Mission when it visited Jada. What was formerly a remote and isolated village has become a thriving and progressive community. Trade in the area has increased and education, health facilities, and agricultural production have improved.

212. In the Dikwa Division the Native Authority maintains a network of 391 miles of dry-season tracks which link all district headquarters with Bama. The present Maiduguri-Dikwa-French Bord-Fort Lamy road is not always motorable. The Administration estimates its through availability as only eight months per year. It carries some 40,000 - 60,000 tons of goods per annum and the journey is very hard on transport equipment. The Administration plans to build a new road from Maiduguri through Bama and Gulumba and Jilbe on the French frontier, making use of the slightly higher ground and also tapping richer agricultural areas. In its first section from Nigeria to Bama, the proposed new road would also serve as part of the main road linking the Northern Section of the Trust Territory with the south which is to be maintained by the Government instead of by the Native Authority. The site of a bridge across the Yedseram river at Bama, which was visited by the Mission, has been selected and test borings and other preparations have already been made.

213. The present Bama-Dar-El-Jimeil Road maintained by Nigerian Government funds is a dry-season road on which 2,000 tons of cotton were transported from the French Cameroons in the last dry season. The Administration plans to convert it into an all-season road.

214. There is a general demand throughout the Trust Territory for more and better roads, bridges and other means of communication. The Mission agrees that the present system of communications is generally inadequate and that there is an urgent need for all-season roads in the northern part of the Trust Territory.

(b) Railroads, airports and ports

215. The only railroad in the Trust Territory is the light trade line of over 100 miles serving the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation and maintained by the Corporation. The relaying of the railway in heavy rail at Central Bota and the new marshalling yards in the vicinity of Tiko Wharf
have been completed and new items of railway rolling stock brought into service or ordered by the Corporation.

216. There is an airport at Tiko with a tarred runway which is capable of taking medium range aircraft of up to 50 tons in all weathers. The airfield at Mamfe is not at present in regular use, but its opening to regular air service is under consideration. During the rainy season this airport is sometimes flooded which makes the landings risky and on occasions impossible. For this reason the Mission was unable to land at Mamfe on its scheduled flight from Yola. The Mission notes that the importance of Mamfe as the air, river and road communication centre of the Trust Territory is rapidly increasing. With respect to Bamenda up to the present no suitable land has been found for a possible airfield.

217. The airfields located at Maiduguri and Yola in Nigeria are close to the Trust Territory and were used by the Mission during its visit.

218. Victoria has an anchorage for large vessels in Ambas Bay, with lighterage for cargo and passengers. The improvements made or planned by the Cameroons Development Corporation at Bota and Tiko Wharfs have been noted in the section dealing with the activities of the Corporation.¹

K. Industry

219. Production in the Territory's small secondary industries is concentrated around the plantation lands of the Cameroons Province where factories for processing palm oil and rubber are to be found. The building of a coffee hulling mill by the Bakossi Co-operative Produce Marketing Union, Tcmbel was noted in the section on Agriculture and Forestry.²

220. Though there are at present few undertakings in the Territory, the training of young Cameroonians in woodwork, carpentry, motor-mechanics, electricity, painting and building, in the Trade Training Centre at Ombe near Buea should, in the opinion of the Mission, assist in this respect in the future.

¹/ See para. 142.
²/ See para. 169.
221. Electrification is at present limited to the schemes operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation and to local generating plants supplying offices, hospitals and housing compounds. Under the Five-Year Development Plan a new hydro-electric project is however being built in Njoke. The Mission visited the new plant which has two turbines of 750 kwt. each and will supply, together with the two plants of the Cameroons Development Corporation, electricity for the towns of Buea, Tiko, Victoria and all plantation villages.

222. The Mission welcomes the construction of the Njoke plant and sees in the rivers and waterfalls of other parts of the south a power potential which could be important in the future development of the Territory.

223. In areas which are essentially agricultural and pastoral, there are few industrial development possibilities. The demand is met by local handicrafts encouraged by the Administration and the Native Authorities. In the northern part of the Trust Territory the Mission visited several local centres where sugar cane processing, weaving, spinning or drying of hides was carried out.

L. Trade and commerce, co-operatives

224. Internal trade is confined mainly to foodstuffs, livestock and household goods. The majority of the population are farmers and herdsmen who sell their products on local markets to native traders or agents of the firms engaged in general trade. There are five British companies which operate trading stations in the Trust Territory, and one British banking organization.

225. The Visiting Mission received complaints that only a small number of trading companies operated in the Trust Territory and it was requested that encouragement be given to additional trading firms. It was stated that there was only one shop in Mamfe.

226. The Mission considers that the Administration's policy of encouraging new trading firms is a correct one and it welcomes the statement that no obstacles will be placed in the way of firms wishing to start their business in the Territory. As stated by the Administration, however, the opening of new enterprises depended on business considerations in which the Administration could not interfere.
(a) **Marketing Boards**

227. Cocoa, palm oil produce, cotton and groundnuts are marketed through four Nigerian statutory marketing boards which aim at ensuring orderly marketing and maximum possible stability of prices for the produce which they handle. Violent fluctuations in price are prevented by the establishment of stabilization funds. Furthermore the Boards provide funds for research for development of the producing industry and for the economic benefit of the population in the areas of production. From the surplus funds the Boards allocate 70 per cent for price stabilization, 7 1/2 per cent for research and 22 1/2 per cent for development.

228. The Boards have the same chairman and consist of six members, three officials and three non-officials. The latter are Africans usually chosen from among the traders or members of the Nigerian legislatures. As the Trust Territory's output of products handled by the Boards is very small compared with that of Nigeria, it has no representative on the Boards.

229. The funds earmarked for development are allocated to Regional Production Development Boards which apply them for specific projects or schemes. These Boards have strong African representation and the Trust Territory has one of the nine seats on the Eastern Regional Production Development Board. Out of the funds accruing from the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board and the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board 96.31 per cent are allocated to the Western Regional Production Development Board and 3.69 per cent to the Eastern Regional Production Board. In the development projects undertaken by the Eastern Regional Production Development Board and amounting to £65,175, the Trust Territory's cocoa producing area participates with an allocation of £13,500.

230. The Mission heard complaints that the allocations by the Boards for the Trust Territory were inadequate in comparison with what Nigeria received for the building of roads, bridges and schools. The proposal that the development funds accruing from the Marketing Boards should be administered by a new statutory body, the Cameroons Development Board is dealt with in the Section on the Cameroons Development Fund.⁵

---

¹/ See paras. 202 and 203.
231. The producer price of Grade 1 cocoa for the 1950/51 season was fixed by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board at £120 per ton and for the 1951/52 season at £170 per ton at Victoria or Bota harbour, less transport differentials at different buying stations in the interior. The minimum price per ton of groundnuts for the 1950/51 season paid by the Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board was £16.4s. at Bama and £18 at Michika and at Mubi. The Mission received no complaints about these prices.

(b) Co-operatives

232. By the end of 1951 there were 38 co-operative societies in the Trust Territory, 23 of which were cocoa marketing societies. The Mission noted with interest the promising start of the Bakweri Co-operative Farmers' Union which is engaged in growing bananas. This co-operative, representing 113 members, cultivating 3,146 acres of banana lands, made in the very short period of its existence, under a contract concluded with the Cameroons Development Corporation in September 1952, a number of consignments totalling approximately 5,000 stems of bananas. Prospects for much larger deliveries in the future are good and the Administration's support and assistance for this constructive project are worthy of commendation. The project marks a step forward in an attempt to settle the Bakweri land dispute. When the large number of new plantings made by members of the Co-operative begin to bear fruit in 1953, the Co-operative may develop into a prosperous undertaking and demonstrate to the Bakweris that there still remains in their area much rich land besides that of the Cameroons Development Corporation's estates.
233. The standard of living is primitive and on a subsistence level, particularly in the northern part of the Trust Territory.

234. Although methods of living and the type of houses built have changed little throughout the Territory, the Mission noted with interest improved siting and layout of villages in the Ramenda Province and in the northern part of the Territory. In general, however, progress seems to be slow and difficult.

235. The Mission gained a pleasing impression of Bama, which might serve as a model town. It is making rapid progress, with clean streets and roads, wide squares and places, rows of trees, wells, and modern public buildings, schools and health facilities. Both the Administration and the Native Authority are to be commended for these successful achievements.

A. Labour

236. Labour control by the Labour Officer stationed at Buea concerns mainly the plantation workers. In general, he is responsible for advising the Commissioner of the Cameroons, Native Authorities, Government departments and other employers on labour matters. His functions are multiple. He controls the implementation of labour contracts with respect to wages and working conditions, and ensures that the housing and sanitary arrangements for the workers conform to the regulations in force. He also negotiates between employer and employee, examining complaints and investigating industrial disputes to prevent stoppages of work.

237. The presence of a large labour force at the plantations imposes a heavy responsibility on the Labour Officer and the Mission is gratified to observe that in general the relations between labour and management are satisfactory.

238. Although the plantation labourers have been encouraged to bring their wives and families to their work places, there are still many unmarried men among the labour force. This fact presents a difficult problem and results in much prostitution. The Mission received complaints, particularly from the Bakweri Women's Party, of an increase of prostitution. The question is partly connected with the problem of dowries which the men must pay for their brides, imposing sometimes a heavy financial burden. Measures alleviating such burdens - such
as advances of wages for paying the dowry - might be considered. At the same time the presence of girls in labour camps should be controlled.

B. Population movement

239. There is a considerable seasonal movement of the population within the Trust Territory, between the Territory and Nigeria and, to a lesser extent, between the Territory and the Cameroons under French administration. In the northern part of the Trust Territory and in the Bamenda and Mambila plateaux of the Territory land is, in general, plentiful and there is no problem resulting from immigration. The situation is more difficult in most of the Victoria Division and in parts of the Kumba Division where cultivable land no longer exceeds the requirements of the inhabitants and where communal or family rights have become more rigidly defined.

240. The principal reason why the migrants come to the Victoria and Kumba Divisions is to work on the Cameroons Development Corporation's and other plantations, and under these circumstances they do not seek as many land holdings as would otherwise be the case. The Bakweris have apprehensions lest some of the more industrious and energetic immigrant tribes, including the Ibos of Nigeria, might take up farm land, but the Administration indicates that there is no real lack of farming land if the Bakweri decide to take up the 25,000 acres which have been made available to them.

241. The Administration estimated that in 1951 there were about 17,000 immigrants from the French Cameroons living in the Cameroons and Bamenda Province; of this number 9,845 were in the Victoria Division, 4,000 in the Kumba Division, 1,200 in Mamfe Division and 2,047 in the whole of the Bamenda Province. The percentage of immigrants in the total population of the Bamenda Province was below 1 per cent and economically and socially insignificant. A total of 9,845 immigrants including family members forms, however, 19 per cent of the population in the Victoria Division. About half the immigration population is employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation, which employed at 31 December 1951 among its total staff of 22,698, 2,301 workmen from the French Cameroons and 4,799 Nigerians and others.
242. In an address presented to the Visiting Mission the French Cameroons Welfare Union expressed the satisfaction of the natives from the French Cameroons domiciled in the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration with regard to their representation in the Native Authority councils and courts as well as to their eligibility for scholarships. Their claim with regard to electoral rights is noted in the first chapter of this report.

C. The Bakweri problem

243. Since 1946 the Bakweri Land Committee has several times lodged requests before the Trusteeship Council for the return to the Bakweris of lands in the south which had been alienated illegally by the Germans and which were leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation after the conclusion of the Trusteeship Agreement.

244. The 395 square miles leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation have been reclassified since 1947 as "native lands" and are operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation in the interests of the Trust Territory as a whole. The Trusteeship Council noted that the ex-enemy lands had thus in fact reverted to the people and that ownership was now vested in them. It urged the Bakweris to co-operate with the Administering Authority fully in the implementation of its resettlement and rehabilitation plans.

245. A resettlement scheme had been designed by the Administering Authority to provide the Bakweri people living on the western, eastern and southern slopes of the Cameroons Mountain with 15-acre plots for cultivation for each indigenous household. These plots have been under offer to the Bakweris since 1950, but the offer continues to meet with refusal on the part of the Bakweri Land Committee. The Committee persists in the claim that all lands leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation and operated by it for the common benefit of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory should be recognized as belonging to the Bakweris and restituted to the tribe. It repeated its demand at an oral hearing before the Mission as well as in its written memorandum. It did not wish to accept either the explanation given in the Trusteeship Council's resolution 174 (VI) "that the ex-enemy lands have in fact reverted to the people of the Trust Territory and that ownership is now legally vested in them", or the urgent invitations of the Trusteeship Council expressed in resolutions 174 (VI),
382 (IX) and 616 (XI) that the Bakweris should co-operate with the Administering Authority in its scheme for resettlement.

246. Social aspects of the problem were emphasized by different Bakweri organizations such as the Bakweri Women's Party which stressed the need for improving the moral and social conditions of the Bakweris. The Bakweri Youth Association, established in July 1952, emphasized the welfare of the natives of the Victoria Division and expressed concern at the decline in population, low birth rate, malnutrition, prostitution and high mortality. Demands were made for acceleration of the training of Bakweris to qualify them for responsible posts in public services and economic enterprises, for admittance of Bakweri children in the schools maintained by the Cameroons Development Corporation on the same terms as are accorded to the Corporation employees' children; and for the increase and expansion of educational, health and transport facilities.

247. The Mission believes that there are possibilities for the rehabilitation of the Bakweris if they will co-operate with the Administration. Their failure to participate in resettlement projects is not in the interests of the population. In this connexion the Mission welcomes the co-operative and constructive spirit demonstrated in the successful start of the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers, Ltd.

D. The Bali-Widekum disorders

248. When the Mission drove from Mamfe to Bamenda and passed through the clean highland villages around Bali it could hardly believe that serious disorders had occurred there eight months earlier, in March 1952. The long smouldering antipathy between the Bali and Widekum tribes has its origin in land disputes. The Widekum, who outnumber the Balis by 5 to 1, claim title to almost all the land occupied by Bali except Bali town itself. A non-suit decision with costs against the Widekum plaintiffs given by the Judge of the Supreme Court at the end of February 1952 brought the hostile emotions to a head and a well-organized attack was made by the Widekums on Bali from all sides on 3 March 1952. Despite splendid work by the small number of government officers and police there was a severe and prolonged affray in which about 1,900 Bali houses and much property were destroyed and some seven persons,
mostly Balis, lost their lives. The Mission is glad to note that with the aid of police reinforcements order was eventually restored.

249. The Bali-Widekum land dispute is known to the Trusteeship Council from petitions submitted since 1949. The March 1952 disturbances were brought to its attention in a petition from Mr. Martin Asougha and others and examined at the Council's eleventh session in July 1952: The Administering Authority informed the Council that a Commission of Inquiry had been appointed by the Governor of Nigeria to investigate the rival land claims and the Council decided that pending the outcome of the inquiry, no recommendation was necessary.

250. The Governor of Nigeria appointed two investigating bodies. The first was a Commission of Inquiry instituted under the Collective Punishment Ordinance to ascertain the responsibility for the disturbances, and the second was a Commission consisting of a single judge to investigate the rival land claims. The Commission of Inquiry under the Collective Punishment Ordinance placed the blame for the disturbances on the Widekum people of the Moghamo group area, the Menemo Clan area, and the Ngemba native court area with the exception of certain villages. Some 98 persons were convicted by the Magistrate on charges of promoting native war and two persons stood trial in the Supreme Court. On 26 August 1952 the Governor confirmed the findings of the Commission of Inquiry and, in accordance with the Ordinance quoted above, ordered the people of the three village groups to pay a collective sum of £10,000 to be applied by the Resident in compensation to the Balis for their damage and injuries. The fine was paid by 15 October 1952 and placed on deposit in the Government Treasury at Bamenda.

251. The second Commission, consisting of a single Judge appointed to make recommendations regarding rights of occupancy to be granted by the Governor in regard to the land in the disputed area submitted his report to the Governor and the case was under consideration by the Eastern Regional Executive Council and the Nigerian Central Council of Ministers when the Mission was in the Territory.
252. During the Mission's visit the area was quiet and all but 30 of the emergency police had been withdrawn. In a memorandum submitted to the Mission the Bali Improvement Union submitted that the total cost of Bali damage was about £180,000 and that the fine of £10,000 was consequently inadequate. On the other hand the Widekum memorandum asked for a sympathetic consideration of their claimed land rights and expected that the results of the Commission of Inquiry into the rights of occupancy would solve the chronic land dispute to the satisfaction of all concerned.

E. Public health

253. The medical services in the Trust Territory are provided by the Government, Native Authorities, missions and the Cameroons Development Corporation. For a population of approximately 1,100,000 there were in 1951, seven government hospitals with 393 beds, five Cameroons Development Corporation hospitals with 273 beds, one mission hospital with 66 beds, two United Africa Company hospitals with 24 beds, seven mission maternity homes with 48 beds, six government rural clinics, 73 dispensaries, two leprosy stations, one medical field unit and one sleeping sickness treatment team. With regard to medical personnel there were 15 registered physicians and surgeons, 17 nursing sisters, 57 qualified nurses, 11 licensed midwives, 38 sanitary inspectors, 9 vaccinators and 9 pharmacists, 233 dispensary attendants and dressers.

254. Memoranda received by the Visiting Mission in the Territory requested more medical and health facilities; hospitals and dispensaries for particular areas; further measures to combat small-pox, yaws and leprosy; and further maternity homes and child welfare centres.

255. In the Victoria Division the Mission visited the well-equipped Victoria General Hospital which has 120 beds, which it is planned to increase to 170 beds. It maintains a scheme for training nurses and has two ambulances. A doctor-dentist works in the dentist section of the hospital. The Buea sick-bay and dispensary are run as an annex to the general hospital. The Albert Nursing Home with six beds for senior service officers is located in an old house. The Native Authorities maintain two dispensaries and two travelling dressers. A rural clinic operates in seven centres throughout the Division.
The health institutions of the Cameroons Development Corporation have been noted in the section dealing with that Corporation.

256. In Kumba there is a government hospital of 69 beds and also a Field Unit which is financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. In 1951 the Field Unit examined 45,847 people in the Bamenda Province, 4,070 in the Kumba and 13,337 persons in the Mamfe Divisions respectively and performed 16,655 vaccinations. The loiasis research scheme at Kumba carries out medical research on loiasis and its transmission by the "red fly", and investigations are being extended to the filarial diseases carried by other biting flies at Kumba which is situated in a small clearing in the rain forest. The Kumba Native Authorities maintain seven dispensaries.

257. In the Mamfe Division the Mission visited the government hospital at Mamfe which has 60 beds as well as a maternity ward with four beds. A dispensary is connected with the hospital and it is proposed to convert an ambulance into a mobile dispensary. The Mission was impressed by the devotion of the medical officer and the nursing staff to their work. The medical and surgical care seen on the spot were very good. There are only two dispensaries in the Division maintained by Native Authorities. The difficulties of communications have hampered development, as dispensaries cannot always be visited regularly by the Medical Officer.

258. In the Bamenda Province the older Bamenda Government Hospital has 96 beds. In addition there is a new, spacious government hospital at Bamenda-Abakpa which was visited by the Mission. It has 105 beds, is well equipped and at the time of the visit it was ready for occupation except that the water supply had not been connected. The Mission also visited the Kameroun Baptist Mission Hospital at Banso where 50 patients are treated in old wards, while 2 new wards with 30 beds each are under construction and the outpatients building is almost finished. There are 10 Native Authority dispensaries in the province and 4 Mission maternity homes. Three Native Authority maternity centres are nearing completion.

259. The Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area is peopled by approximately 11,000 backward natives. There is a hospital and one medical officer at Wukari, which is approximately 80 miles inside Nigeria. There is no hospital or government
dispensary in this part of the Trust Territory, but the Sudan United Mission has a dispensary at Baissa. Four Native Authority dispensaries and one mission dispensary are located in Nigeria near the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area, the closest one being 7 miles from the border of the Trust Territory.

260. The Adamawa Districts are served by the General Hospital at Yola in Nigeria with 62 beds which was visited by the Mission. Patients from the Trust Territory are also accepted at three mission hospitals of which two are, however, quite distant from the Trust Territory. In the Trust Territory the Visiting Mission saw the new, modern and well-built Mubi Hospital with 48 beds and 4 beds for maternity cases which is nearly completed and was scheduled to open early in 1953. There are 12 dispensaries in the Adamawa districts, three of which are staffed by missions. The Mission visited the Native Authority dispensary at Madagali which was built in February 1951 and provides free services to the population. The Mission observed that there was a great number of syphilis cases among those treated. The dispensary was well equipped with supplies of drugs. In the Mubi Dispensary, the Mission met the touring health sister who complained about the ignorance and negligence of the natives in treating syphilis which is widespread in this part of the Territory and adjacent territories. The high incidence among the Fulanis requires energetic and continuous efforts to attract the greatest number of patients for treatment.

The Native Authority dispensary at Uba situated across the border of the Trust Territory and serving mainly the population of the Trust Territory had a good pre-natal clinic. Moslem women used it, although they preferred to come after sunset in order not to be seen by others. A new dispensary was being built at Michika and at Sugu. A provincial leprosy home is at the Church of the Brethren Mission Leper Colony at Garkida some 50 miles outside the Trust Territory where about 1,500 lepers are treated. A segregation village at Bizindak a few miles across the border of the Trust Territory has been completed, and new segregation villages near Michika and Gurum will be built.

The extended programme of the health sister who works in the area on a periodic maternal and child welfare training scheme impressed the Mission.
In the Dikwa Division there are 8 Native Authority dispensaries and 2 further dispensaries are under construction. The Visiting Mission saw the site of the hospital at Bama which will be built with Cameroons Development Corporation funds. In the first stage the hospital will have 20 beds. An ambulance provided also from Cameroons Development Corporation funds has been attached to Bama since September 1952 and carries the patients into the Maiduguri Hospital located about 45 miles across the border. The Sudan United Mission maintains a new dispensary and operating theatre at Bama which was opened in September 1952. Its leprosy treatment clinic located about one mile away from Bama has 140 outpatients. Another leprosy clinic at Gwoza has operated since 1949. In the Native Authority dispensary at Bama built four years ago, the Mission was able to verify the adequacy of supplies and drugs—and the modern installations of the building. The percentage of malaria, trachoma and syphilis among the population is high as in many areas in the northern part of the Territory. People do not yet go readily to dispensaries. The Mission noted keen interest shown by Native Authorities in increasing health installations.

The medical facilities in the Cameroons Province compare favourably with those in other parts of the Territory, largely because of the services provided by the Cameroons Development Corporation. There are, however, many isolated areas where lack of roads prevents the expansion of services. The Mission hopes that the progress will continue and be extended to the rest of the Territory.

F. Prisons, crime

The Administration maintains four prisons in the Trust Territory which had in 1951 a daily average of 391 convicts. Persons convicted in the native courts in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces serve their sentences in government prisons. In the section of the Trust Territory which forms a part of the Northern Region they are detained in Native Authority prisons or, in the case of sentences of more than two years' imprisonment, in government convict prisons. The Mission visited the Native Authority prisons at Bama,
at Mubi and at Yola in Nigeria. It noted that the prisons were clean, the buildings were not always new and perfect but were properly kept, with sufficient room for prisoners in the cells, relatively good food and diet and adequate health and hygiene facilities. The Mission noted that re-education was usefully fostered and prisoners were taught handicrafts such as tin smithing at Yola. Prisoners to whom the Mission spoke had been convicted of such crimes as embezzlement, cattle stealing and assault.

264. The problem raised by many people in the north, including the members of the Outer Council of the Emir of Bama, was that of organized highway robbery and cattle stealing. It was stated that gangs of robbers armed with poisoned arrows drove stolen cattle across the frontier into Nigeria and the Cameroons under French administration; furthermore that the Native Authority policemen were unarmed and their number was insufficient; it was also complained that the trials of bandits lasted too long and the sentences were too mild. Suggested solutions included more severe punishment of robbers and the granting of permission to carry arms to an increased number of people. In a meeting with the head of the Police Department, Maiduguri, the Mission was informed that there was an armed government police detachment of 20 well-trained policemen in Dikwa whereas the Native Authority policemen who had only 6 months of training and insufficient experience both in the service and in the use of arms were not armed. In his view the eradication of banditry depended above all on better co-operation by the local village heads.

265. The Mission noted that the problem of banditry was found near the international boundaries in this area both in the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and the Cameroons under French administration. The Mission was gratified to observe the good co-operation of the Administrations on both sides of the border in the immediate investigation of reported banditry cases and prompt action taken in regard to them. By agreement between the two Administrations the international boundary between the two Trust Territories is often ignored when bandits are being pursued. The sincere and unreserved co-operation of the local population is, however, essential and in this respect the Mission wishes to congratulate one chief who was presented to the Mission at Bama who, by taking courageous and immediate action, had been successful in wiping banditry out of his area and had thus set a good example for others to follow.
IV. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

A. General

266. The majority of schools in the Territory are conducted by Native Authorities and missions although there are some run by the Government, the Cameroons Development Corporation and the commercial firm of Messrs. Elders and Fyffes. In 1951, there were were 312 educational institutions in the Territory as compared with 304 in 1950 and 295 in 1949.

267. The stated objective of the Nigerian educational policy is to provide a four-year junior primary school course for all children who want it and a further four-year senior primary school course for those who can benefit from it, and in addition, to make it possible for able students to secure secondary and post-secondary education, mainly teacher training.

268. The language of instruction for the first two years of primary education is the mother-tongue. After this, English is taught as a subject for two years and, eventually, in senior primary courses, the language of instruction is English. Among the vernaculars taught in the south are Douala and Bali, while in the north Fulfulde, the language of the Fulani, and Kanuri are often found. The Hausa vernacular, which is used by traders in the north, is the lingua franca in that area and it is taught in all northern schools. By the end of the full primary school course most pupils should also be able to write and speak grammatical English which is taught as a subject.

269. Except in the vernacular schools, school fees are charged. In Government schools fees in 1951 were 12s. 6d. per annum in junior classes and 25s. in senior classes. Tuition and boarding fees at the secondary school were £18 per annum with £3 for books in the Cameroons Province and £12 per annum with £4 for books for newly enrolled pupils in the Bamenda Province.

270. In the opinion of the Administration the fees paid in primary schools are small and do not act as a deterrent against pupils coming to these schools; they are a useful form of local contribution to the expense of education. It should also be noted that in some schools parents pay fees or part thereof, according to their financial status. For example, at the Provincial Middle school in Yola, at which many children from the Trust Territory are studying, fewer than 10 per cent of the parents pay.
271. Expenditure on education in the Trust Territory including grants-in-aid and Colonial Development and Welfare grants rose from £118,200 in 1949/50 to £133,200 in 1950/51. In addition, the amount of £14,251 was to be spent under the revised Five-Year Plan of Development, on the development of general education in 1951/52 and £15,910 in 1952/53. Although there is still a tremendous task confronting the Administering Authority in developing education in the Trust Territory, there has been considerable construction of new schools in 1951 and 1952.

272. The Visiting Mission received general requests for new schools including girls' schools, expansion and improvement of the existing schools, and maintenance of educational establishments by the Government. Vocational training, teaching of improved farming, establishment of handicraft centres and domestic science classes were requested. In the area in the south to which immigration from the Cameroons under French administration has taken place, teaching of French as well as English in schools was suggested.

273. The Mission received and noted with interest school books in Kanuri and Hausa vernaculars. It was gratified to see good school libraries in several parts of the Territory and, in some places, bookshops providing additional literature and reading material for school children. In general it gained the impression that reasonable educational facilities exist and are increasing in the southern part of the Territory while in the north there is much room for improvement. The Mission schools, visited by the Mission seemed to be good throughout the Territory. The Mission feels that intensive and extended efforts are needed in the Territory in education if the present high percentage of illiteracy is to be rapidly and progressively diminished.

B. Primary schools

274. In 1951 there were 302 vernacular and primary schools in the Trust Territory, as compared with 296 in 1950. Of these, 57 were Government and Native Authorities' schools while the remainder were Mission and other voluntary agencies' schools. The total number of pupils attending primary schools in the Territory was 31,020 in 1951 as compared with 30,151 in 1950.
275. The following table indicates the situation at the end of 1951:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Estimated number of school-age children</th>
<th>School enrolment</th>
<th>School enrolment as percentage of school-age population</th>
<th>Number of vernacular and primary schools</th>
<th>Number of teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces</td>
<td>121,000</td>
<td>29,590</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunue</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa Districts</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dikwa Division</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

276. The following situation was found by the Mission during its visit:
In the Victoria Division there are six Native Authority schools, one Government mixed primary school, 20 mission schools and two Government domestic science centres, not including the schools of the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, which have been described in other sections of this report.

277. The Kumba Division has four Government primary schools, eight Native Authority schools and 60 mission schools. In all, there were 7,696 pupils attending primary schools in the Division. There is a Government domestic science centre at Kumba. The Administration pointed out that the opening of new schools would take place when the teacher training centres supplied trained staff.

278. The Visiting Mission saw the girls' Roman Catholic Mission primary school at Kumba where 273 girls were taught by ten African women teachers up to grade VI. The Mission noted that the school had good buildings, teaching staff and equipment.

279. In the Mamfe Division there is one Government school, at Mamfe, offering an eight-year course of primary education; there are also five Native Authority schools and 27 mission schools. The Administration pointed out
that the afforested and broken country, with numerous rivers, scattered villages, many languages and difficult communications presented a serious problem for education.

280. The Mission visited the Government senior primary school at Mamfe, which has 178 boys and 87 girls. Instruction is given in English, as Mamfe is a mixed town with different vernacular languages. The Mission noted both the lively interest of the African teachers and the zeal of the pupils.

281. In the Bamenda Province there are one Government primary school at Bamenda, seven Native Authority schools and 135 mission schools. The total number of children enrolled at the end of 1951 was 12,101, with the percentage of girls running to 29 per cent in the Government school and between 7 and 15 per cent in the Native Authority and mission schools. The Mission noted the growing percentage of girls attending schools.

282. The Mission visited the Native Authority elementary school at Bamunka, located in new stone buildings with tile roof and modern equipment. The school gives a six-year course and teaches also handicrafts. Its installation may serve as a model for local schools. The Mission also visited the Roman Catholic Mission school at Banso and noted its cleanliness and modern organization.

283. The Mission did not visit the Tikon-NDoro-Kentu Districts, where there was in 1951 one primary school with 50 children.

284. In the Adawama Districts there are 14 Native Authority elementary schools staffed by 38 teachers, and ten mission elementary schools with approximately 24 teachers. Although no fees are payable at the Native Authority schools, the missions generally make a small annual charge. On completion of elementary schools with a four-year course, children who qualify are eligible for entrance to the Provincial Middle School at Yola in Nigeria, which has a five-year course. The Administration noted that the desire for education, which was of very slow growth in previous years, could hardly be met at present owing to lack of trained teachers.

285. The Mission saw the Native Authority elementary school at Madaguli, located in a new building and opened in 1951. Instruction is given in the Haussa vernacular. The pupils run a mixed school farm of about six acres,
where they learn improved methods of farming and superphosphate fertilizing. Profits of the school farm go to the children, in a reserve fund for improvements of the school. The Mission noted with satisfaction this effective and useful method of education, which is appreciated by the whole community. The children found pride in the fact that they would receive further land for their successful farm during the next school year. The Mission also visited the Native Authority elementary schools at Gulak, Michika, Vi, and Uba (Nigeria). In the Michika school Fulani is the language of instruction. At Gulak most of the children, and at Vi all school children, are pagans. The Mission noted that the school at Vi was combined with an adult education and agricultural resettlement scheme destined for the hill pagans in the area. The Visiting Mission also saw the Roman Catholic Mission junior elementary school at Gulak where Hausa is the language of instruction. The Roman Catholic Mission maintains another school at Bassa where there is also a Church of the Brethren Mission school. At Larmacde the Mission visited the Native Authority elementary school for pagan children. The school children grow their own cotton and spin it, grow and process sugar cane, have a weaving room and produce grass and raffia objects. The Visiting Mission noted this project and was particularly interested in the public exhibition of the pupils of two Roman Catholic Mission schools and two Sudan United Mission schools who performed at Jada, in perfect order, drill gymnastics and native songs and games. It appreciated the fact, that the percentage of girls attending these schools runs from one-fifth to one-half. The Native Authority elementary school at Jada co-operated in the colourful exhibition of songs and drill. This school has courses in handicraft, especially carpentry, and has a parent-teacher committee. The Mission saw with interest new dresses made with skill by the school girls. It also visited the Government Provincial Middle School at Yola (Nigeria) where among 190 pupils there are 50 students from the Trust Territory attending five-year courses. At this school ex-school boys are taught masonry and carpentry. The beneficial results of the teaching were demonstrated to the Visiting Mission at Jada where it saw a new, modern town market built by a group of these skilled boys.
286. In the Dikwa Division there is a new Native Authority senior primary school at Bama, opened in 1952, two Native Authority elementary town schools and 15 Native Authority elementary village schools. Thirteen schools are accommodated in permanent buildings and five schools in buildings constructed of local materials. The policy of the Administration is to replace the existing "bush" schools by permanent buildings of brick and stone. At the time of the Mission's visit, the total enrolment was 866 children, with a ratio usually of two boys to one girl. The schools had 15 trained teachers, all Africans, 14 untrained teachers (the majority of whom have had at least ten years experience), six probationary teachers, 12 teachers of religion and 11 crafts inspectors in the Division. The Mission was informed that no school fees were charged. A daily meal is provided free to children of the hill tribes and those coming from distant places.

287. The Visiting Mission visited the Bama elementary school, which has 17 girls among its 43 pupils. It gives mass education courses in the evening. In the curriculum, education in farming, gardening and local crafts is included and fostered. The Mission also visited the new Bama central primary school with 136 pupils, among whom there are 48 girls in separate classes. In all schools there is physical training each morning with football, rounders and native games. The Bama schools form a part of a healthy general transformation and rapid growth of the whole town, whose well-conceived and modern layout impressed the Mission.

288. The interest of the inhabitants of the Territory in education was shown in all areas visited. General requests were made for more and better schools and for increased Government allocation to education. A demand for free education was widespread while other suggestions put forward were for greater emphasis on education of girls and for improved teaching conditions in the schools of voluntary agencies. In some areas dissatisfaction was expressed with Native Authority schools and preference was shown for Government educational establishments.

289. The Mission found that in the north of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, educational development is slower than in the south. A major factor in development in the south is the establishment of schools by the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes in the plantation areas.
C. Secondary and technical education

290. There are two secondary schools for boys in the Trust Territory. Both of them were visited by the Mission.

291. The St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Mission Secondary School at Sasse in the Victoria Division has 209 students in six classes, with eight teachers and five probationary teachers. The annual tuition and board fees are £22, but 86 boys are scholarship-holders. The school has very good buildings and educational facilities.

292. The Basel Mission College at Bali opened in 1949 on a healthy mountainous site in the Bamenda grasslands, has at present 120 boarding students in five classes. A sixth class was to be opened in January 1953. There are three European and three African professors at the College. Tuition and board are £18 per annum, with scholarships for forty-five per cent of the students accorded by Native Authorities. Nine scholarships are provided by the Cameroons Development Corporation. The Visiting Mission noted with satisfaction the spirit of education emphasizing student autonomy. The students elect a Food Committee which buys their food, do their laundry and keep their dormitories in good shape. The Mission was gratified to learn that students showed great enthusiasm for their studies and that their scholastic achievements were above average.

293. Requests for more secondary schools were made and also for a secondary school for girls. In this connexion it may be noted that the Roman Catholic Mission proposes to establish a girls' secondary school at Okoyong, four miles from Mamfe.

294. As far as technical education is concerned, a new institute has been established at Ombe near Buea for the training of first class craftsmen such as carpenters and joiners, cabinet-makers, woodwork machinists, bricklayers and masons, painters, electricians, motor and mechanical engineers, blacksmiths and sheetmetal workers. The Ombe Training Centre selects apprentices for courses varying from three to five years. The trainees are provided with free board and clothing. The first group of 35 trainees started in June 1952 and the Centre aims to increase this number to 180.
295. The Visiting Mission attended, with the Lieutenant Governor, the opening of the last section of the Centre containing mechanical and engineering installations. It noted with satisfaction the modern equipment and machinery in all sections, furnishing excellent facilities for technical education; the visual training equipment and show-rooms where the products of the trainees will be exhibited. The Mission believes that the new project - for which the Administration should be congratulated - will soon contribute intensively to the economic advancement of the Territory.

296. In addition to the Ombe Centre the Administration plans to build handicraft centres at Victoria and Bamenda the establishment of which in each Division, as well as the establishment of vocational schools and handicraft centres for weaving, pottery, dyeing, spinning, and practical training in farming, were requested in communications received by the Mission.

D. Teacher training

297. The Trust Territory has seven teacher training centres. At Kumba the Mission visited the Government Teacher Training Centre which was built with Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The buildings and facilities are very good. Apart from the fees of £6 per student paid annually, the school is maintained by the Government. The school has 94 students in two courses, each course being of two years' duration. It employs eight teachers. It keeps a poultry farm and piggery in connexion with its agricultural activities.

298. The Mission also visited the Roman Catholic St. Francis Women's Training College at Kumba, which was mainly built with a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. This well equipped school has three teachers and trains women teachers in two-year courses. It has at present 40 girl students.

299. In the Bamenda Province the Basel Mission Teacher's Training Centre at Batibo has 80 students; the Roman Catholic Mission Teacher's Training Centre at Bambui has an enrolment of 73 students; and the Cameroons Baptist Mission Preliminary Training Centre at Bamenda maintains a year's course for its 20 students.
300. The Elementary Teachers' Training Centre at Mubi, built from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, was visited by the Mission. The Mission noted with interest its accommodations as well as its educational standards. There were actually 90 pupils in three classes while a fourth class was to begin in January 1953 to bring the enrolment up to full strength, with 120 pupils trained in four-year courses. The students receive board and lodging at the school, a clothing allowance is granted to them and no individual fees or tuition are charged. After the second year, the students are entitled to bring their wives who live with them on the compound in individual houses styled in the model, local form. The wives attend domestic science, reading and writing classes. Haussa, although it is not the original language of the country, is the language of instruction and English is taught as a subject. In addition to academic subjects emphasis is placed on teaching mixed farming, ploughing and improved agricultural methods. A school farm is maintained for this purpose. The Visiting Mission appreciated a theatrical evening which it spent at the school and at which native Haussa songs and music were combined with acting, dancing, declamation, individual and choir singing. The Mission noted that the students showed self-respect, independence, self-consciousness and responsibility both in their classes and in their entertainment. The first batch of trained teachers from the school will be produced in January 1954 and will partly redress the imminent lack of teaching staff in the northern part of the Trust Territory.

301. The Roman Catholic Mission Convent School at Soppo in the Victoria Division provides a five-year course of general education in its modern classes for a few girls in preparation for a teaching or nursing career.

E. Higher education and scholarships

302. There is no institute of higher education in the Trust Territory. In 1951, however, 15 students from the Trust Territory attended universities overseas on Government and British Council scholarships. In the same year the Cameroons Development Corporation increased its scholarship grant for higher education, operated on the advice of the Cameroons Selection Sub-Committee,
from £4,000 to £5,000. Five scholarships were granted during the year for immediate training and a further five scholarships were awarded, effective in October 1952, making a total of 20 scholarships now provided under the scheme. 303. Under a scheme for the granting of scholarships to secondary schools for children of its employees, the Corporation granted three additional scholarships in 1951, making a total of ten. 304. Voluntary agencies and Native Authorities support their own students at teacher training institutions and secondary schools. The number or percentage of scholarship-holders has been noted in the section dealing with secondary schools and teacher training centres.

F. Adult education

305. The rate of illiteracy in the Trust Territory outside the Victoria Division is probably over 90 per cent. It is higher amongst women and older people. One of the main objectives of the educational policy as defined in the Nigeria Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947, is to extend literacy amongst the adult population. 306. In the Victoria Division there were, in 1951, 157 evening literacy classes organized by the Cameroons Development Corporation for its employees in 75 centres, with a total of 2,251 registered pupils. The Corporation noted an obvious demand for an extension of these classes to a higher level and made arrangements for continuation classes with two certified teachers recruited for this purpose. 307. In the Kumba Division the Administration informed the Mission that the adult literacy campaign had been started. Twenty-five persons were enrolled in the adult classes in Kumba town. 308. In the Bamenda Province the Administration reported that a number of adult classes had been opened. 309. In the Adamawa Districts the Administration informed the Mission that a desire for education was beginning to grow especially among the hill tribes. An adult education officer had been appointed for the Adamawa Province and the Native Authority paid 7s. 6d. per month to any voluntary teacher who maintained a class of at least 25 adults. In 1951 nearly 100 classes had been started
300. The Elementary Teachers' Training Centre at Mubi, built from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, was visited by the Mission. The Mission noted with interest its accommodations as well as its educational standards. There were actually 90 pupils in three classes while a fourth class was to begin in January 1953 to bring the enrolment up to full strength, with 120 pupils trained in four-year courses. The students receive board and lodging at the school, a clothing allowance is granted to them and no individual fees or tuition are charged. After the second year, the students are entitled to bring their wives who live with them on the compound in individual houses styled in the model local form. The wives attend domestic science, reading and writing classes. Haussa, although it is not the original language of the country, is the language of instruction and English is taught as a subject. In addition to academic subjects emphasis is placed on teaching mixed farming, ploughing and improved agricultural methods. A school farm is maintained for this purpose. The Visiting Mission appreciated a theatrical evening which it spent at the school and at which native Haussa songs and music were combined with acting, dancing, declamation, individual and choir singing. The Mission noted that the students showed self-respect, independence, self-consciousness and responsibility both in their classes and in their entertainment. The first batch of trained teachers from the school will be produced in January 1954 and will partly redress the imminent lack of teaching staff in the northern part of the Trust Territory.

301. The Roman Catholic Mission Convent School at Soppo in the Victoria Division provides a five-year course of general education in its modern classes for a few girls in preparation for a teaching or nursing career.

E. Higher education and scholarships

302. There is no institute of higher education in the Trust Territory. In 1951, however, 15 students from the Trust Territory attended universities overseas on Government and British Council scholarships. In the same year the Cameroons Development Corporation increased its scholarship grant for higher education, operated on the advice of the Cameroons Selection Sub-Committee,
from £4,000 to £5,000. Five scholarships were granted during the year for immediate training and a further five scholarships were awarded, effective in October 1952, making a total of 20 scholarships now provided under the scheme.

303. Under a scheme for the granting of scholarships to secondary schools for children of its employees, the Corporation granted three additional scholarships in 1951, making a total of ten.

304. Voluntary agencies and Native Authorities support their own students at teacher training institutions and secondary schools. The number or percentage of scholarship-holders has been noted in the section dealing with secondary schools and teacher training centres.

F. Adult education

305. The rate of illiteracy in the Trust Territory outside the Victoria Division is probably over 90 per cent. It is higher amongst women and older people. One of the main objectives of the educational policy as defined in the Nigeria Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947, is to extend literacy amongst the adult population.

306. In the Victoria Division there were, in 1951, 157 evening literacy classes organized by the Cameroons Development Corporation for its employees in 75 centres, with a total of 2,251 registered pupils. The Corporation noted an obvious demand for an extension of these classes to a higher level and made arrangements for continuation classes with two certified teachers recruited for this purpose.

307. In the Kumba Division the Administration informed the Mission that the adult literacy campaign had been started. Twenty-five persons were enrolled in the adult classes in Kumba town.

308. In the Bamenda Province the Administration reported that a number of adult classes had been opened.

309. In the Adamawa Districts the Administration informed the Mission that a desire for education was beginning to grow especially among the hill tribes. An adult education officer had been appointed for the Adamawa Province and the Native Authority paid 7s. 6d. per month to any voluntary teacher who maintained a class of at least 25 adults. In 1951 nearly 100 classes had been started.
in the area and over 100 certificates of literacy had been given to adults. Considerable expansion was expected in the future. In addition, Missions maintained adult literacy classes. At Madagali there were 16 classes in literacy, using vernacular languages. The Mission noted this progress with satisfaction and hopes that it will be intensified.

310. In the Dikwa Division the Administration was scheduled to open an adult education campaign in 1952. Fifteen adult classes were recently opened in villages where there are no schools.
CHAPTER V. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS

311. The Administering Authority endeavours to make the general purposes of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System well known in the Trust Territory, and has also given distribution to schools and associations, of United Nations explanatory literature, booklets and posters. The Mission was informed that the Regional Public Relations Officer of the Eastern Region, Enugu, maintains an extensive information service to 227 schools, organizations and firms in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces. A weekly newspaper "The Eastern Outlook and Cameroons Star", with over 40 selling agents in the two Provinces, devotes at least one page to news of the Trust Territory. The Visiting Mission's itinerary and purposes of the visit were reported and commented on in the press. Public Relations Officers of the Northern Region as well as of the Eastern Region were attached to the Visiting Mission. They dispatched frequent reports and photographs to the press. In schools, hospitals and public buildings the Visiting Mission noted United Nations posters.

312. Although requests for more detailed information about the United Nations were made and it was complained that the information on the United Nations available in the Trust Territory was scanty, the quotation of official United Nations documents in communications received by the Visiting Mission made it evident that the operation of the United Nations was known to the people.

313. With respect to the most suitable form of information documents relating to the United Nations, the Mission appreciates the importance of having documents drafted in a simple form, including pictorial material and sketches, as was suggested to it in the Territory.
ANNEX I

ITINERARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Distance covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 November</td>
<td>Arrive by air at Maiduguri Airport (Nigeria) from Douala (Cameroons under French administration)</td>
<td>600 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depart by car to Maiduguri and Bama</td>
<td>51 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 November</td>
<td>Visit to Bama and its institutions, meetings and oral hearings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November</td>
<td>Depart by car to Gwoza, Madagali, Gulak, Michika, Vi, Bassa, Uba and Mubi - visits and meetings in all places</td>
<td>135 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visit to Lamorde, depart by car to Yola (Nigeria)</td>
<td>145 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 November</td>
<td>Visit to Yola and Jada by car, return to Yola</td>
<td>160 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 November</td>
<td>Visit to Yola</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depart by plane to Tiko Airport</td>
<td>410 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arrive by car Buea</td>
<td>20 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 November</td>
<td>Meetings at Buea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18 November</td>
<td>Meetings and oral hearings at Buea. Group B of the Mission: visit to Victoria and Bota</td>
<td>75 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 November</td>
<td>Group A: depart by car from Buea to Kumba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Return to Buea</td>
<td>100 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group B: depart by car from Buea to Mamfe</td>
<td>176 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 November</td>
<td>Group A: depart by car from Buea to Tiko, Likomba, Moline, Victoria and Bota. Visits to all places, return to Buea</td>
<td>95 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group B: visit to Mamfe, depart by car to Bamenda</td>
<td>96 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Distance covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 November</td>
<td>Group A: depart by car to Sasso, Muea, Ombe, Victoria, visits and hearings, return to Buea</td>
<td>95 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group B: depart by car from Bamenda to Jakiri, Banso; visits and hearings. Return to Bamenda</td>
<td>140 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 November</td>
<td>Group A: oral hearings at Buea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group B: visit to and meetings at Bamenda, depart by car to Santa and Tschang (Cameroons under French administration)</td>
<td>50 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 November</td>
<td>Group A: depart from Buea by car to Tiko, by launch from Tiko to Douala (Cameroons under French administration)</td>
<td>30 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group B: depart from Tschang by car to Ngongsamba by rail to Douala.</td>
<td>60 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 November</td>
<td>Depart from Douala (Cameroons under French administration) by air to Lagos (Nigeria) meetings at Lagos</td>
<td>418 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 November</td>
<td>Depart from Lagos (Nigeria) by air to London</td>
<td>3,442 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 November</td>
<td>Arrive by air at London</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-28 November</td>
<td>Meetings in London</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 November</td>
<td>Depart for Paris by air</td>
<td>220 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>