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FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

General Report and Survey
on the Nigeria Police Force
for the year 1958

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CONTENTS

PART I

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
General Report and Survey of the Year 1958	3
1. Problems affecting the Force	3
2. Visits by Members of the Royal Family and other Important Persons	4
3. Inspection of the Force by the Inspector-General Colonial Police Forces or his Deputy	4
4. Ceremonial	4
5. Honours and Awards	5
6. Establishment and Strength and Changes in Conditions of Service	5
7. Re-organisation of the Force	8
8. Important New Legislation affecting the Force	9
9. Review of Crime	9
10. New Houses and Buildings Completed during the Year	10
11. Disturbances and Major Incidents	11
12. Items of Special Interest	13
13. Estimated Cost of the Force	15

PART I

GENERAL REPORT AND SURVEY OF THE YEAR 1958

CHAPTER 1

PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE FORCE

Expansion Programme :

The expansion programme was further implemented on 1st April, 1958 by the creation of the following new posts :—

2 Assistant Commissioners and 6 Assistant Superintendents of Police, General Duties.

3 Senior Superintendents of Police and 3 Assistant Superintendents of Police for Native Authority Police Forces, Northern Region.

1 Senior Superintendent of Police and 3 Assistant Superintendents of Police for Local Government Police, Western Region.

12 Assistant Superintendents of Police (Special Branch).

6 Assistant Superintendents of Police (Motor Traffic Officers).

4 Assistant Superintendents of Police (Transport Officers).

4 Assistant Superintendents of Police (Regional Training Officers).

1 Assistant Superintendent of Police (Vehicle Inspection Officer).

59 Inspectors, 171 Non-Commissioned Officers and 314 Constables.

The total increases in establishment for the financial year 1958-59 were thus :—

2 Assistant Commissioners of Police.

4 Senior Superintendents of Police.

39 Assistant Superintendents of Police.

59 Inspectors.

171 Non-Commissioned Officers.

314 Constables.

The creation of these posts, together with those approved in the first phase of the expansion programme in 1957, has enabled the whole organisation of the Force to be put on a much more satisfactory basis during the course of the year. Force Headquarters and Regional Headquarters staffs had already been expanded, as reported in 1957, and re-organised on the basis of five separate departments, each with an adequate staff and each dealing with a particular aspect of Police administration.

As a direct result of the expansion and re-organisation, the Force has benefitted in the following ways :—

(1) A greater degree of delegation of responsibility has been achieved than was previously possible.

(2) Senior officers have been freed from matters of routine detail and can give greater attention to the direction of Force activities.

(3) The policy of Nigerianisation has been pursued and its rate accelerated.

(4) Training in its wider aspects has been co-ordinated and extended.

(5) Progress has been made on the Police building programme.

(6) The Cadet Sub-Inspector direct entry scheme has been developed and expanded.

(7) Increased supervision and training of Native Authority and Local Government Police Forces in the Northern and Western Regions by officers of the Nigeria Police has been made possible.

(8) Progress has been made in most branches of Force activity.

Survey of the Force Establishment

During the year arrangements were made to conduct a Survey of establishments of the Force, to assist both Regional Commissioners and this Headquarters when submitting their advance proposals for increases in establishment and in order that the Nigeria Police Force establishment may be based on a standard system.

The main object of the survey is two-fold.

- (i) To ensure that the best use is made of the available manpower in the Nigeria Police Force in a country which is admittedly seriously under-policed; and
- (ii) To lay down standards against which future increases in the establishment may be reviewed.

The Assistant Inspector-General at Force Headquarters, assisted by Superior Police Officers in each Region, has been assigned to this task which, in a country of this size, is bound to be a lengthy one; it is expected that it will take approximately one year to complete.

CHAPTER 2

VISITS BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY AND OTHER IMPORTANT PERSONS

No members of the Royal Family visited Nigeria during 1958 but important visitors were the members of the Minorities Commission in early 1958, the Countess of Brecknock (Controller, of Overseas Department of St. John Ambulance Brigade) in April and Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Deputy Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in January. This year also saw a visit by Vice Admiral R. D. Watson, C.B., C.B.E., R.N., Commander in Chief South Atlantic, to Lagos and Port Harcourt, flying his flag in *H.M.S. Lynx*.

CHAPTER 3

INSPECTION OF THE FORCE BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL COLONIAL POLICE FORCES OR HIS DEPUTY

Neither the Inspector-General Colonial Police Forces nor his Deputy inspected the Force this year.

CHAPTER 4

CEREMONIAL

Guards of honour were mounted throughout the Country in honour of visits paid by important persons and senior Government Officers, and at the opening of the various Assizes, whilst numerous Ceremonial parades were held on the occasion of Medal presentations by H.E. The Governor-General and Their Excellencies the Regional Governors, and to mark the passing out of Recruits from the Police Colleges. The Prime Minister of the Federation, Alhaji the Hon. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, C.B.E., also took the salute and presented Batons of Honour at a Passing-Out Parade in December at the Southern Police College. To celebrate H.M. The Queen's birthday a combined Police and Army parade was staged involving 12 officers and 200 men from the Police.

CHAPTER 5

HONOURS AND AWARDS

The following Decorations and awards were made during 1958.

To be a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

Mr C. S. K. BOVELL—Inspector-General.

To be an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire :

Mr P. J. Harley—Commissioner.

Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry :

Mr D. A. H. Moreton—Assistant Superintendent.

Constable N. Odili.

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Services :

Mr L. A. Brown—Assistant Commissioner.

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service :

Mr E. C. P. Glaisher—Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Mr P. G. F. Sewell—Senior Superintendent of Police.

Mr L. A. Marsden—Senior Superintendent of Police.

Mr L. O. Edet—Senior Superintendent of Police.

Mr J. Lynn, M.V.O.—Senior Superintendent of Police.

Mr Kam Selem—Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr R. C. Irving, M.V.O.—Senior Superintendent (Special Constabulary).

Inspector, Grade II, P. Ohimoba.

Sergeant J. Okereke.

Mr O. P. G. S. Jones, M.C.—Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Mr G. C. E. Lindow—Senior Superintendent of Police.

Mr L. M. Mackey—Senior Superintendent of Police.

Mr R. Rollo—Senior Superintendent of Police.

Mr H. Maiduguri—Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr G. Ukpong—Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr J. N. Ezeadiugwu—Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr H. Ohanu—Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Sub-Inspector J. U. Usen.

Sgt. Major J. Fuller.

Sgt. P. Wizu.

The Colonial Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 71 members of the Force, and First Bars were also awarded to 6 others.

4 awards of H.E. The Governor-General's Commendation Certificates and Badges were made for Merit.

46 awards of the Inspector-General's Commendation Certificates and Badges were made, 9 being for Courage and 37 for Merit.

588 awards of Commissioner's Commendation Certificates were made, 48 of them being with monetary rewards.

CHAPTER 6

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

(i) *Establishment and Strength*

Details of actual establishment and strength figures will be found in Part II of this Report. However the following details concerning the change in officer strength will be of interest.

The following officers were promoted to the ranks shown :—

To Deputy Inspector-General :

Mr D. S. Fountain, C.V.O.

To Commissioner of Police :

Mr P. J. Harley, O.B.E.

To Deputy Commissioner of Police :

Mr T. R. Pallett.

To Assistant Commissioner of Police :

Mr M. J. H. Cartlidge
Mr J. S. Bell, D.F.C.
Mr E. C. P. Glaisher
Mr O. P. S. Jones, M.C.
Mr E. Everett
Mr W. Ford

To Senior Superintendent of Police:

Mr J. D. Harman
Mr P. J. Fennessey
Mr E. K. Keazor
Mr H. J. W. Watkins
Mr R. Rollo
Mr D. L. B. Davies
Mr A. H. Bishop
Mr M. K. Roberts
Mr P. O. Chude
Mr G. A. Kirwan
Mr J. Lynn, M.V.O.
Mr A. J. Dibdin
Mr H. F. C. Darling (Contract) Signals
Mr L. M. Mackey (Contract) Special Branch

To Assistant Superintendent of Police (On trial) :

Mr F. O. Ajayi
Mr S. A. Okon
Mr F. Eze
Mr E. Ekpo
Mr S. Agbabiaka
Mr D. Chinda
Mr D. Izevbizua
Mr E. James
Mr I. Esiet
Mr K. Tinubu
Mr P. Obor
Mr Okoh
Mr D. Mba
Mr J. Peters
Mr O. Nwansi
Mr L. Finecountry
Mr J. Ifeacho
Mr D. Okafor
Mr E. A. John
Mr G. A. Ubch
Mr S. Ihenacho
Mr J. Malafa
Mr D. Adeniji
Mr B. Ihekuna
Mr G. Ugoagwa
Mr I. Aborowa
Mr I. Malafa
Mr M. Ojeshoba
Mr M. Sanniez
Mr N. Onojo

The undermentioned officers were advanced to the rank shown :—

To Superintendent of Police :

Mr L. R. MacDonald, M.M.
Mr F. A. Clarke (Vehicle Inspection Officer)
Mr O. J. M. Ford
Mr J. Nodi
Mr G. Aitken
Mr B. H. Etomi
Mr J. E. Okoli
Mr F. H. D. Anughere
Mr D. G. T. Alexander
Mr M. W. Slay
Mr G. W. Liversidge
Mr K. B. Smith
Mr A. C. Willoughby, M.B.E. (Supernumerary)
Mr F. A. B. Randall
Mr J. F. Ross
Mr A. McGill-Smith
Mr V. A. Coveyduck, M.V.O.
Mr D. Chatterton, M.C.
Mr V. L. R. Dugdale
Mr E. S. Barraclough
Mr G. H. Briffett
Mr J. H. Puckle
Mr A. J. Blezard

To Deputy Superintendent of Police :

Mr C. H. Limb
Mr T. D. Okafor
Mr P. I. Okeke
Mr F. K. Pepple
Mr H. Maiduguri
Mr Kam Selem
Mr E. Dover
Mr P. A. Greenaway, D.F.C.
Mr Isherwood

The following officer was transferred from Nigeria :—

Mr M. B. Hardaker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to Borneo.

The undermentioned officer was transferred to Nigeria :—

Mr J. D. Sowerby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, from the Royal Federation of Malaya Police Force.

The following new appointments were made :—

To Superintendent of Police :

Mr W. G. Lang (on contract)
Mr C. H. Imray (on contract)

To Assistant Superintendent of Police :

Mr I. R. Batson (on contract)
Mr I. A. W. Collins (on contract)
Mr J. W. J. Ellis (on contract)
Mr O. Bakare (Vehicle Inspection Officer)
Mr W. O. Akemu (Works)

The following officers left the Force for the reasons shown :—

Contract not Renewed :

Mr D. N. Suttie, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Vehicle Inspection Officer)
Mr R. E. Dickson, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Vehicle Inspection Officer)

Contract Terminated :

Mr V. B. Attride, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Vehicle Inspection Officer)

Retired :

Mr H. Oni-Okpaku, M.B.E., Senior Pay and Quartermaster
Mr E. A. Anorue, M.B.E., Assistant Superintendent of Police
Mr B. A. Cartwright, Senior Superintendent of Police
Mr J. A. MacDonald, C.B.E., Deputy Inspector-General

Resigned :

Miss A. G. Turnbull, Woman Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(ii) Changes in Conditions of Service

The conditions of service for the rank and file of the Force were affected by the provisions of the Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, whereby enlistment is now for an initial period of three years followed by three re-engagements periods each of six years, or in the case of men whose first engagement period had already exceeded three years when this Ordinance came into force, a first period of six years followed by one three years engagement period and a further two periods of six years each, until the man's service reached 21 years or he became 45 years of age, whichever was the sooner.

CHAPTER 7

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE FORCE

On the 1st August, the command known as Central Region ceased to exist, and were re-organised and henceforth known as Federal Territory. In its new form it comprises several police commands, the Officers-in-Charge of which are responsible direct to the Commissioner, Federal Territory, instead of being responsible through the Deputy Commissioner, Central Region, to the Commissioner, Central Region as was previously the case. The formations so affected are Ports Authority Police, Railway Police and Lagos Police. In addition, Federal Territory command now embraces the Immigration and Passport Control Office, together with its Branches throughout Nigeria, the Central Motor Registry and the Southern Cameroons : these three latter formations had previously been under the control of Police Headquarters. Further, to ensure closer co-operation, the Commissioner, Federal Territory, became a Force Headquarters Staff Officer, while the Force Headquarters Inspectorate and Rank and File were transferred to Federal Territory in order that promotion prospects should not be prejudiced.

On 1st September, Provincial Investigation Branches became part of Regional 'D' (CID) Departments, to allow of increased supervision and closer co-ordination.

CHAPTER 8

IMPORTANT NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE FORCE

There were two new items of legislation which particularly affected, or will affect, the Force ; namely the Firearms Ordinance, 1958 and the Criminal Code (Pool Betting) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958. The Firearms Ordinance transfers to the Police the responsibility for licensing personal firearms such as shotguns, air rifles and sporting rifles as described in Part II of the Schedule to the Ordinance. This function was previously carried out by H.M. Customs Department and by the Administrative Service. The Ordinance however had not been brought into force at the 31st of December, 1958.

(Note : The Ordinance was brought into effect on the 1st of February, 1959).

The Criminal Code (Pool Betting) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, was largely based on proposals made by the Force, and should considerably ease the work of the Fraud Section of Force H.Q. C.I.D. of which a major preoccupation has long been the control of suspect Pool Betting Agencies ; many of these will be eliminated by the enforcement of the new legislation.

In addition to these Ordinances, there was the Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, to which reference has already been made in Chapter 6.

CHAPTER 9

REVIEW OF CRIME

The year under review has seen the withdrawal from Force H.Q. C.I.D. of the responsibility for the investigation of local crime of a straightforward nature in Lagos area. This has brought about a marked reduction in the number of cases, there being 243 cases for 1958 against 328 in 1957, which have been accepted by this department of the Force.

The reductions, due to this separation, are most marked in those cases undertaken by the Crime Section of Force C.I.D. Those of the more specialised Fraud Section show a slight reduction on the preceding year, which in some measure is also attributable to the closer co-operation of Customs Department with this Section.

In the Eastern Region, there has been a notable increase in the number of murders reported, but this due to the fact that 200 murders attributed to a society known as the *Odozi Obodo* were uncovered in Abakaliki Division (see Chap. 12). However, these murders were actually committed over a period of several years, and consequently the inflation of the statistics for 1958 is misleading.

The volume of crime dealt with by the Nigeria Police in Northern Region decreased by 15 per cent to a total of 5,855 true cases. This reduction is attributed to the cumulative effect of a number of factors, which include the application of preventive measures designed to reduce the incidence of burglary, the increasing efficiency of the Police in the detection of crime, and the good work of Welfare Officers particularly among young vagrants in urban areas.

As in previous years, offences against property have been the most prevalent type of crime in the Northern Region, and provided 65 per cent of the total, though there were 4,000 cases fewer than in 1957. The lower incidence of crime in Plateau Province has been an outstanding feature when account is taken of the considerable retrenchment of labour employed in the tin mining industry. In the Benue Province bordering on the Eastern Region the unlawful activities of the *Odozi Obodo* Society, appreciably increased the number of murders investigated.

The Ibadan/Oyo Province riots of March 1958, provided not only the most notable event of the year's crime in the Western Region but are also reflected in the statistics of murder. These riots (See Chapter 11), stemmed from the accidental death, in a motor car

accident, of the Leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, Alhaji Adelabu. They resulted in 16 alleged murders for which 86 persons were committed to trial. To date 63 persons have been condemned and 13 acquitted. The riots produced 664 criminal cases involving 826 persons; 453 were convicted, 252 discharged and 121 from whom charges were withdrawn. 56 cases of arson were reported, but could not be supported by sufficient evidence to enable them to be taken to court.

Offences in the Western Region of stealing, burglary and house-breaking have increased and this increase is attributable to unemployment. There has also been an increase in reports of child stealing, attributable to natives of the Eastern Region stealing children from the Eastern Region and putting them to work in the West, where the crime is subsequently detected.

The general reduction of crime within the new Lagos Police District, is due to measures which have produced marked decreases under the heading of house breaking and burglary. However the same measures have unfortunately had no corresponding success against the most prevalent crime—stealing. This is thought to result from the general increase in population, both from natural and economic causes, thereby reducing the capacity of the police in Divisions, who are working well below establishment, to maintain the same measure of control which they have achieved in other fields.

There has been also a reduction in crime both in the Cameroons and in the area under the jurisdiction of the Railway Police. In the Ports however during the last two years, stealing has increased fourfold; this may partly be due to the increase in the volume of goods passing through Lagos, and partly to the Police being unable to impose more stringent restrictions which would assist them in combatting crime, due to these being unwelcome to the commercial firms using the Ports, as they tend to slow down business.

CHAPTER 10

NEW HOUSES AND BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

The Force was again pre-occupied with providing quarters for its junior members and during the year 555 quarters for the rank and file and 97 quarters for Inspectors were completed.

In addition a new Cadet Sub-Inspector Training Wing was opened by the Prime Minister in December which includes 24 quarters for Inspectors as well as a Mess, classrooms and offices.

3 Police Stations, 1 Wireless Station, 4 Offices and 1 Charge Office, and an extension to Police H.Q. Benin, and in addition 6 garages and 3 Petrol/Oil stores, and such miscellaneous buildings as a Dark Room, Lock-up, Exhibit Store and four recreation rooms, were also built.

Due to the inadequacy and poor state of repair of the old Police Force H.Q. at Lagos, a temporary move to a nearby Barrack Block had to be made. This move can only be regarded as a makeshift one until new offices can be constructed, as the building is not suitable as the H.Q. of the Nigeria Police Force and it also deprives the Force of much needed Barrack room accommodation. At the same time the existing Band room adjacent to the Barrack Block put into use as a Headquarters was converted into a Federal Joint Operations Room.

'D' Dept. (C.I.D.) of Force H.Q. also moved to new quarters in order to obtain the benefit of more modern and spacious offices.

CHAPTER 11

DISTURBANCES AND MAJOR INCIDENTS

The year was marked by some of the most serious rioting known for some time. There were two principal outbreaks both prolonged and violent, namely in the Eastern Region from January until February, as a result of the Eastern Regional Government having to withdraw, due to financial stringency, free Universal Primary Education which it had introduced in pursuance of promises at the last Regional Election; and in the Western Region as a result of the death in March of the Leader of the Opposition in Western Regional House of Assembly, in a motor accident.

The disturbances which occurred in the Eastern Region were spontaneous demonstrations against the Government—mostly by women, in the Rivers and Owerri Provinces and in the Awka Division of Onitsha Province, in an attempt to force the issue by violent means. The first demonstration by ten thousand women on the 20th January in Owerri town was peacefully dispersed, but thereafter the situation deteriorated and large crowds of up to three thousand persons armed with matchets, guns, sticks, bottles and stones, committed acts of lawlessness throughout the areas affected, including forcible entry of schools, attacks on treasuries, looting and assault. In the early stages of the emergency the Police managed to contain the situation, although at times heavily outnumbered, and attempts by mobs to enter the important towns of Aba and Port Harcourt were repulsed. Later however, it became necessary to send Police reinforcements from other Regions and in addition, two Army Signals Sections were also employed. A state of emergency was proclaimed on 5th February, and until approximately the 21st February, the situation remained extremely grave, with major engagements between the Police and armed mobs occurring frequently. In two of these engagements the Police were forced to open fire in self defence; on the first of these occasions one person was killed at Okaki in the Brass Division of Rivers Province and on the second three persons were killed at Obizi in Owerri Province. After these incidents, which occurred on 13th and 17th of February respectively, the situation began to improve, so far returning to normal throughout the Region that the progressive withdrawal of Police Riot Units was completed by the 28th February. Police casualties numbered seven seriously injured while 117 sustained minor injuries, and of the rioters four were killed, four seriously injured and 89 received minor injuries.

Resulting from the investigation into the offences arising from these disturbances, a total of 853—134 men and 719 women, were prosecuted. It was estimated that property valued at about £20,000 was destroyed.

In the Western Region on the 26th of March, at the burial of Alhaji Adegoke Adelabu, the Leader of the Opposition in the Western Region House of Assembly, incidents occurred between supporters of his political party and those of the party in power due to a false report that Adelabu had been killed by members of the latter party in order to remove him from the political field in which he was a prominent figure. Serious disturbances broke out as a result of these incidents and police reinforcements from other Regions had to be called in; altogether a thousand Police were actively engaged on operations to control the disorders, during which on two occasions they were compelled to open fire to disperse rioters, resulting in three persons being killed and one seriously injured. The rioting and violence continued for two weeks before peace and order were restored.

As the result of investigations into the offences arising from the disturbances, 86 people were arrested and prosecuted for the commission of 16 murders of whom 63 have been condemned to death; 13 others have been acquitted. In addition to these, 826 persons were charged for causing malicious damage to property and of these 705 were prosecuted, of whom 453 were convicted and 252 acquitted. The charges were withdrawn against the remainder.

Other lesser disturbances and disorders occurred from time to time throughout the country, mostly due to land disputes and similar causes, the most serious of which are recorded below :—

(a) On the 11th January, 1958, a serious clash occurred between the people of Eka Ezza and Ezama Ezza in the Abakaliki area of Ogoja Province in the Eastern Region, as a result of a long standing land dispute. Initially Police restored order, but the situation deteriorated later and reinforcements were brought in and continued to patrol the area until the 20th January when peace and order finally prevailed. Altogether eight members of the public were injured (no Police were injured), 120 houses were burned (a hundred of these belonging to the people of Eka Ezza), and 123 persons were arrested and prosecuted for various offences arising from the incident.

(b) Attempts to collect tax in Okitipupa Division of the Western Region were met with acts of violence by the tax-payers, including attacks on Councillors and looting of property, and it became necessary for Police intervention. Strong Police forces were therefore drafted into the area on 14th January to restore order, which was only effected after a week of Police action. By the time however that the last Police units were withdrawn on the 17th February, nearly all arrears of tax had been paid, due to the arrest and conviction of the ring leaders of the disturbances for acts of violence. Altogether, over 2,000 people were sentenced to fines of up to £80 or to imprisonment in lieu.

(c) On 5th March as a result of a land dispute, a clash was reported between the people of two villages in the Agbani Division in the Onitsha Province of the Eastern Region, in which 34 persons were injured (one of whom subsequently died), and one Police Officer was wounded by an arrow, before order was established on 7th March. 60 persons were subsequently prosecuted for offences ranging from murder to going armed.

(d) On 9th March, during the visit of the Premier of the Northern Region to Jos an occupant of his car and the driver were assaulted and four arrests were made. Following these arrests, about 400 persons of the same political party as those arrested arrived at the Police Station and demanded the release of the persons arrested—this number grew to about 1,000 persons, who began to throw stones at the Police Station and at the Premier's car. The Police succeeded in restoring order and 40 persons were eventually prosecuted.

(e) At the trial on 29th March of members of a political party in Zaria in the Northern Region, who were accused of assaulting Native Authority Police in the execution of their duties, a crowd of over 1,000 political supporters and sympathisers of the accused assembled. The crowd refused to disperse and before it was eventually broken up by the Native Authority Police, attacked the Police with stones and bottles causing injuries to members of the Police. Altogether 128 persons were prosecuted as the result of arrests which were subsequently made.

(f) On 15th May, as a result of a quarrel at a beer party in Gwozu in the Bornu Province of the Northern Region, in which a man from one tribe was wounded by a man of another, a serious fight developed during which five persons were killed and many people injured. Order was restored by the authorities and the offenders were punished by imprisonment including payment of compensation to the relatives of the victims, according to pagan custom and law. On the 21st May, fighting again broke out in this same area, the real cause of the trouble not being known, although it may have been due to the local people indulging in alcohol which causes them to become very aggressive. In this latter fight four persons were killed and 60 persons were injured. Sentences of imprisonment and payment of compensation at the traditional pagan rates, settled the matter. These two incidents are reported because of the serious loss of life which occurred and as indicative of the local temperament in this remote part of Nigeria.

(g) On the 23rd May in Zaria Province in the Northern Region at a village called Gimi, a political clash occurred between the two principal political parties involving approximately 350 people, during which 33 persons were injured before order could be restored.

(h) On 19th July a land dispute developed into a fight between the people of two villages in the Ekiti Division of the Western Region, in which firearms were used and several people were wounded by matchets. The arrival of the Police stopped the fight but not before ten people had been injured.

(i) On 20th July, fighting occurred between two tribes in the Benue Province of the Northern Region, over fishing rights. In the ensuing fight, one person subsequently died as a result of wounds received, and eight other persons were injured. One person was charged eventually for murder and several others for affray.

(j) On 20th August in Bauchi in the Northern Region a fight occurred between members of two political parties in which an attack by one party was made upon the headquarters of the other in which the latter's flags were torn up. On the 22nd August a further attack was made upon this party's property, during which it was said that £100 was stolen; in addition documents and papers were scattered, a motor vehicle was damaged, and the secretary of the party and the driver of the vehicle were injured. The local leader of the party sought sanctuary with the Native Authority Police, and he, his secretary and the driver of the vehicle mentioned above, were taken to the town of Jos—some 75 miles away, for their own safety and to avoid further provocation. Later the same night a threatening and dangerous mob surrounded the Police Charge Office, and demanded the release of five women who had been held previously for interrogation concerning these incidents. In view of the situation and the overwhelming force of the mob, they were yielded and the crowd dispersed. Next day the leaders of the offending political party were warned that they would be held responsible for the good behaviour of their followers, and no more incidents were experienced. A number of persons were subsequently prosecuted and convicted for offences in connection with these disorders.

(k) On 3rd September, a fight took place at Gwarabjawa in Kano Province in the Northern Region, between two political parties over a shelter constructed for the purpose of selling vegetables by the one party, and to which exception was taken by the other. As a consequence supporters of the objecting party came from neighbouring areas and attempted to destroy the shelter. This was resisted, and in the fight which arose, bows and arrows, matchets, sticks and stones were used, causing injuries to five people. Subsequently 42 persons were convicted of offences arising from this fight.

(l) On 7th September, in Maiduguri in the Northern Region a brawl occurred near the house of the local leader of a political party in which a member of the Shehu of Bornu's household was killed and two other persons seriously injured. The situation was exacerbated by persons in the immediate vicinity of the party leader's house jeering at the victim's funeral procession as it passed by on the following day. Serious violence broke out, in which six people were killed and 18 persons injured; 51 people have since been convicted of offences arising from the fighting.

CHAPTER 12

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Report of the Minorities Commission

The publication, on the 18th of August, of the Report of the Minorities Commission was awaited with much interest, and preparations were made to deal with any demonstration for or against it. However, due to the good sense of both those who supported and those who opposed the creation of new states, the Report was peacefully received, and it was generally accepted that the proper course was to negotiate the issue at the resumed Constitutional Conference. There were, therefore, only a small number of minor incidents.

Police Search for Missing Aircraft

During the latter part of September, the Nigeria Police assisted in a very wide and prolonged, but unsuccessful, search operation carried out by the Department of Civil Aviation and the West African Airways Corporation for a Corporation aircraft which was reported missing on a flight from Lagos to Port Harcourt in the Eastern Region.

Murders attributed to "Odozi Obodo" Society

Many societies which exist in Nigeria have as their object the preservation of domestic harmony within a tribe and stress the importance of honesty and fidelity ; in order to maintain objects such as these Nwiboko Obodo, a person of considerable local importance, established the *Odozi Obodo* Society, of which every adult male of the Izzi people (who live in the Abakaliki District in the Eastern Region and Ijigbam District in the Northern Region) who professed to be a good citizen was eligible for membership.

The Society, which at its inception took offenders against the law before the local courts for punishment, gradually became perverted and, having obtained the complete loyalty of its members through a severe disciplinary code, eventually claimed for itself the power to punish persons who were alleged to have broken the law.

Finally the organisation developed into a Secret Society which terrorised the Izzi people in both the Northern and Eastern Regions.

The Society was controlled from Abakaliki by Nwiboko Obodo who only infrequently visited the areas in which the society had overwhelming power.

Obodo delegated his authority over various groups of the Society to trusted members who were empowered to open new branches and by their ruthlessness succeeded in making the Society's influence supreme among the Izzi people who because of enmity, custom and language are socially isolated from other tribes—this factor contributed in keeping the Izzi under the domination of the Society and also prevented useful information on the Society's activities coming to the knowledge of the Police.

A branch of the Society could convene meetings at its discretion and was authorised to decide upon the persons who should be brought up for trial ; if the Society was in need for money victims might be heavily fined.

In the beginning the organisation was an exclusive Society as it selected its members with care ; these early members were the elite of the Society and were eventually responsible for its widespread acceptance by the Izzi people. In due course persons were pressed into taking the oath of allegiance to the Society ; such persons were compromised by being made to assist in putting to death a person whom the Society had decided should be killed.

Members paid an entrance fee but the important source of the Society's income were levies which were imposed in selected areas upon the adult males who if they refused to pay were put to death. The money so collected was divided between Nwiboko Obodo in Abakaliki and those members of the Society who imposed the levy.

It appears that most of the victims of the Society were murdered by strangulation of a special ritual nature.

Police investigations into these alleged murders were in the initial stages hampered considerably by the fear among the people that the Society would take reprisals against any person who assisted the Police.

After protracted Police enquiries in the Northern and Eastern Regions many people were arrested, including Nwiboko Obodo who was subsequently charged with murder, convicted and sentenced to death. Altogether 475 persons were charged with 200 cases of murder. A number of these persons is still awaiting trial, but already 83 persons have been convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

It is considered that, as a result of the Police prosecution, the power of the Society over the Izzi people has been broken. Police enquiries are continuing and it is expected that additional evidence will be obtained on which further prosecutions will be based.

CHAPTER 13

ESTIMATED COST OF THE FORCE

The estimated recurrent cost of the Force for the period under review was £2,909,799.

This figure represents a cost per head of the population of 1s-9d.

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
PART II—GENERAL ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION	
14. Role and Composition of the Force	21
15. Establishment and Strength	22
16. Distribution of Force Establishment	23
17. Tribal Composition—Inspectors and Constables	23
18. Health	23
19. Casualties and Discipline	23
20. Length of Service—Inspectors and Constables	24
21. Conditions of Service—Inspectors and Constables	24
22. Housing and Buildings	24
23. Finance	25

PART III—RECRUITING AND TRAINING

24. Northern and Southern Police Colleges	26
25. Physical and Educational Standards	26
26. Difficulties Experienced in Recruiting	27
27. Period of Initial Training	27
28. Refresher Courses	27
29. Promotion Courses	27
30. Technical Courses	28
31. Cadet Inspector Courses	28
32. Officers Courses	28
33. Training Courses in U.K.	29
34. Literacy—Inspectors and Constables	29
35. First Aid	29
36. Other General Instruction	30

PART IV—CRIME AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

37. Crime	30
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CONTENTS—*continued*

PART V—MOTOR TRAFFIC

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
38. Traffic Detachments, Organisation and Equipment	34
39. Traffic Problems	34
40. Traffic Offences	35
41. Road Safety Measures	35
42. Road Casualties	35
43. Road Accidents	36
44. Vehicles Licensed and Registered	36
45. Examination of Vehicles	36

PART VI—OTHER POLICE DETACHMENTS BRANCHES OR FORMATIONS

46. Special Branch	36
47. Waterways Police	37
48. Women Police	37
49. Railway and Ports Authority Police	37
50. Special Constabulary	38
51. Supernumerary Constables	38
52. Stores	38
53. Communications	39
54. The Band	42

PART VII—OTHER POLICE DUTIES

55. Registration of Aliens	42
56. Immigration and Passport Control	43
57. Weights and Measures	43
58. Fire Fighting and Prevention	44
59. Registration of Firearms	45
60. Sheriffs Duties	45

PART II.—GENERAL ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 14.—ROLE AND COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE

General Administration.—The resumed Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London this year decided that a Police Council should be set up, to be responsible (subject to the ultimate responsibility of the Federal Government, and until Independence to the reserved powers of the Governor-General) for the administration of the Force. This responsibility would include “all aspects of the provision, maintenance and administration of the Force other than staff matters within the responsibility of a Police Service Commission. This responsibility would include the preparation and approval of the annual estimates and the decisions in all matters of general Police policy including any legislation concerning Police that the Federal Government might promote. The Council’s responsibilities would involve a continuous administrative review of the working of the Force, its adequacy and efficiency, its broad distribution, the size of its reserves and its training policy. Subject to the over riding responsibility of the Federal Government for law and order, the decisions of the Council would be final. In cases involving this responsibility, the Federal Government would communicate its decision to the other Governments represented on the Council and would lay on the Table of the Federal House of Representatives a Paper setting out the advice of the Council and giving their reasons for not accepting that advice.”

The Governor-General will preside (until the 1959 Federal Elections, after which the Prime Minister of the Federation or the Federal Minister responsible for law and order will preside) and the Regional Premiers (or the Regional Ministers responsible for law and order) and the Chairman of the Police Service Commission will be members. The Inspector-General will also be in attendance with the right to speak but not to vote, and in addition the Regional Commissioners will be available to advise the Council.

Composition.—The composition of the Force has changed slightly from that of last year in that the old Central Region no longer exists, its place having been taken by other formations as already mentioned in Part I of this Report. Also it has been decided to refer to the main divisions of Force and Regional Headquarters as Departments and not Branches as hitherto. These changes are shown in the “Tree” at Appendix ‘A’.

Role.—The Constitutional Conference decided that the Force should remain a Federal Force ; its general role has thus not altered from that reported in previous years, but subject to the general supervision of the Inspector-General, Regional Commissioners are now required to carry out the requirements of Regional Governments for the day-to-day disposition and operation of the Police in the Region although provision is made for final decision by the Governor-General (or after Independence by the Prime Minister) in case of a difference of opinion.

CHAPTER 15.—ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

Details of Establishment and Strength for the last three years are as under :—

Rank	31-3-57		31-12-57		31-12-58	
	Establishment	Strength	Establishment	Strength	Establishment	Strength
Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commissioner	4	4	5	5	5	5
Deputy Commissioner	9	7	5	4	5	5
Assistant Commissioner	—	—	11	10	13	13
Senior Superintendent	26	22	35	30	37	36
Superintendent, Deputy and Assistant Superintendent } ..	233	196	270	211	314	258
Senior Pay and Quartermaster	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pay and Quartermaster	4	4	4	4	4	4
Director of Music	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary-Typist	12	13	18	10	18	11
Inspector including Cadets	359	324	434	379	469	454
Sergeant-Major } ..	9,607	9,421	10,113	9,565	10,566	9,884
Sergeant, Corporal, } includes						
Lance Corporal } Women						
and Constable } Police }						
Police Matron	1	1	1	1	1	1
Recruit	400	304	400	499	400	423
Bailiff	45	45	51	43	46	44
Hangmen	4	3	4	4	4	4
FIRE BRIGADE						
Chief Officer	1	1	1	—	1	—
Deputy Chief Officer	1	—	1	1	1	1
Assistant Chief Officer I	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Chief Officer II	3	1	3	3	3	2
Senior Station Keeper	5	5	5	3	3	3
Station Keeper	12	6	12	13	12	12
Assistant Station Keeper	15	7	15	10	15	12
Headmen	13	9	13	12	13	12
Firemen	137	88	137	114	137	124
ACCOUNTS SECTION						
Chief Accountant	—	—	—	—	1	—
Principal Accountant	—	—	—	—	4	—
Executive Officer	—	—	—	—	1	—
Assistant Executive Officer	—	—	—	—	5	—
First Class Clerks.. ..	—	—	—	—	7	—
Second and Third Class Clerks	—	—	—	—	19	—

In addition to the above there are financial allocations for the recruitment of Temporary Secretarial and Clerical assistants and Supernumerary Constables.

CHAPTER 16.—DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ESTABLISHMENT

The distribution of Establishment of the Regions and other formations and commands is shown at Appendix "G".

CHAPTER 17.—TRIBAL COMPOSITION—INSPECTORS AND CONSTABLES

Details of the present composition may be found at Appendix "B".

CHAPTER 18.—HEALTH

The health of the Force continues to be satisfactory and shows an improvement on last year. The most common illness was malaria, with filaria and diarrhoea also prevalent in the Southern Cameroons.

Number of deaths from natural causes or accidentaly	23
Number discharged on Medical grounds	17
Average daily sick	72.07
Average daily strength	10,361.23

CHAPTER 19.—CASUALTIES AND DISCIPLINE

1. (a) <i>Death or ill-health :</i>	
(i) Died (accidentally or from natural causes)	23
(ii) Discharged medically unfit	17
In addition to above one constable committed suicide ..	1
(b) <i>Retirement or Resignation, etc.</i>	
(i) Retired	21
(ii) Discharged—Time Expired	175
(iii) Resigned	24
(c) <i>Unlikely to become an efficient Constable</i>	
Total	328
(d) <i>As a result of disciplinary action.</i>	
(i) Dismissed due to Judicial conviction—Fined	86
Imprisoned	56
(ii) Dismissed under provisions of Police Regulations:	
Reg. 17(1)	17
Reg. 20	19
(iii) Dismissed as unfit for the office of Constable	53
(iv) Discharged as unfit for the office of Constable	60
(v) Deserted	1
Total	292
Total	328
Grand Total	620

2. In addition to 1 (d) the following disciplinary penalties were inflicted :—							
(a) Reduced in rank or grade	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
(b) Reprimanded	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
(c) Otherwise punished	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,708
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>3,048</u>

CHAPTER 20.—LENGTH OF SERVICE—INSPECTORS AND CONSTABLES

20 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	578
18 years and less than 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	439
15 years and less than 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	682
10 years and less than 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,657
5 years and less than 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,074
Under 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,332
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>10,762</u>

CHAPTER 21.—CONDITIONS OF SERVICE—INSPECTORS AND CONSTABLES

As from 1st January, 1958 a Sub-Inspector on probation or a Cadet Sub-Inspector appointed on or after that date, is required to pass an examination before being confirmed in his rank. For this purpose half-yearly examinations are held in January and July, and personnel concerned are required to pass this examination within three years of their promotion to Sub-Inspector or appointment as Cadet Sub-Inspector as the case may be.

Inspectors and other ranks are normally employed on shift duties of six hours a day but this varies considerably according to the exigencies of the service and the nature of thier duties. They are eligible for vacation leave on full pay of 15, 30 or 45 days a year according to rank, with transport facilities at Government expense.

Free quarters are provided and where this is not possible an allowance in lieu is payable at the rate of £66 per annum for a Chief Inspector and £60 per annum for other Inspectors, £30 per annum for married other ranks or £24 per annum if single.

Conditions of engagement for Constables remain as reported last year.

Details of allowances payable are shown at Appendix 1.

CHAPTER 22.—HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

This year saw a very busy building programme carried out, as will have been realised from the details already given in Chapter 10. However, in spite of the 652 quarters built, the Force was still underhoused, having a total of 8,115 quarters (of which 1,727 are single ones) to house a strength of 10,762 Inspectors and other ranks. 2,647 quarters are therefore still required to accommodate present strength, while, if the ideal is to be attained, and sufficient housing made available to cater for the total establishment provided in the estimates, a further 715 quarters would be necessary, making a total of 3,357 outstanding.

As will be observed, much has been done already towards solving this problem, but due to the rapid and necessary expansion of the Force, it has been found, that the rate of building has not been able to keep pace with that of recruitment. Next year there is a programme of building projected which provides for a further 795 quarters to be built and this should help to alleviate the present position.

As regards Station, office and similar accommodation, a considerable amount has been built as already reported in Chapter 10, and the 1959 building programme is scheduled to complete :—

- 21 Police Stations.
- 1 Refresher Course School at Ibadan.
- 3 Extensions to Police Headquarters, one at Regional H.Q. at Kaduna, Northern Region one at Regional H.Q. Ibadan, Western Region, and one to Force H.Q. Lagos
- 1 Block H.Q. offices at Buea Southern Cameroons.
- 2 Wireless Stations.
- 2 Operation Rooms at Enugu in the Eastern Region and Kaduna in the Northern Region.
- 7 Offices for Special branch, and Immigration.
- 1 Signals School.
- 3 Garages.
- 2 Stores.

In the Northern Region a proper drainage system for barracks at Zaria is to be installed a laboratory is to be built at Jos, and a Vehicle ramp erected at Bauchi.

In general, buildings are in a fair state of repair, although in some places a number are now, due to their age and construction, beyond proper maintenance, and are being, or will be, replaced as other quarters or offices become available.

CHAPTER 23.—FINANCE

Expenditure on the Nigeria Police in recent years is as follows :—

	1956-7	1957-8	1958 (<i>Estd.</i>)
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	1,853,615	2,019,518	2,119,330
Other Charges	650,331	743,408	662,481
Special Expenditure	69,653	110,013	127,988
Grand Total	<u>£2,573,599</u>	<u>£2,872,939</u>	<u>£2,909,799</u>

Revenue collected during the year amounted to £212,134 and this figure is shown separated under the relevant heads as under :—

Head	Sub-Head		£	s	d
5	11	Passports	10,077	18	0
5	12	Travel Certificates	16,658	17	0
5	16	Police (including weights, measures Storage of Arms Gun Powder fees) Specie Excort	3,351	9	9
10	1	Police Railway	126,040	0	0
10	6	Lagos Town Council Police	1,816	8	6
10	12	Ports Authority Police	50,277	10	0
10	17	Police Eastern Region	1,084	3	10
10	18	Fire Brigade Eastern Region	250	0	0
11	5	Sale of Seized Property	570	1	4
11	7	Sale of unclaimed Property	2,008	1	4
			<u>£212,134</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

PART III.—RECRUITING AND TRAINING

CHAPTER 24.—NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN POLICE COLLEGES

The Southern Police College is situated at Ikeja in the Western Region and recruits Constables from the Eastern and Western Regions and from the Southern Cameroons; it was commanded during the year by an Assistant Commissioner of Police, although the establishment only provided at 31-12-58 for a Senior Superintendent. This has been found necessary as the responsibilities of the post now exceed those normally allotted to a Senior Superintendent; approval therefore has been given to create the senior post from the 1st of April, 1959. To assist the Commandant there are 7 Gazetted officers, 17 Inspectors and 43 other ranks.

During the year 778 recruits were enlisted (23 of whom however were rejected before attestation), as compared with 583 last year; 386 had passed out, and 336 were still under training on 31-12-58, a further 33 having been rejected during their training period.

Training of Women Police continued and a total of 29 recruits completed their training during the year, while 20 still remained under training at the end of the year. Three recruits did not complete their training due to disciplinary reasons in one case, and to poor health in the others.

Promotion courses were held throughout the year details of which are shown in Chapter 30.

A Cadet Sub-Inspectors' Wing was opened by the Prime Minister of the Federation in December. It consists of a Mess and 24 separate bedrooms for Cadets under training, as well as class rooms and ancillary buildings. The Mess is conducted in the same manner as an officers' mess and Cadets are encouraged to consider themselves as junior officers.

The Northern Police College is situated at Kaduna in the Northern Region and, as reported last year, recruits and trains Constables for service in the Northern Region. It also conducts promotion courses.

The College is commanded by a Senior Superintendent of Police, with one other Gazetted officer and three Inspectors together with 45 other ranks on the staff.

During the year 223 recruits were enlisted, and 292 (including a number of those still under training at the end of 1957) passed out. 87 recruits were still under training on 31-12-58.

Promotion Courses were held during the year, and details of these are given in Chapter 30.

Advantage continued to be taken of the facilities for training offered by the Institute of Administration at Zaria and 18 men attended a Clerical duties course during the year.

The teaching of First Aid has received more attention this year and Recruits take the examination for their First Aid Certificates after 3 months at the College.

CHAPTER 25.—PHYSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

The minimum physical standards required for entry to the Nigeria Police Force are an expanded chest measurement of 34 inches (with an expansion of 2 inches) and a height of 5 feet 6 inches. In addition each candidate must be without physical deformities. After satisfying these conditions a candidate must undergo a medical examination, including X-Ray of the chest.

The minimum educational standard required for Southern areas is Standard VI, but in the North, while Standard VI is the normal requirement Standard IV is accepted in certain cases. All candidates must pass an entrance examination before being finally accepted.

CHAPTER 26.—DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN RECRUITING

No difficulty, except perhaps in the Southern Cameroons and the far North, is experienced in recruiting men of minimum academic standards but there is a reluctance by men with higher educational standards to join the Force. The response to the direct entry scheme for Assistant Superintendents of Police was so poor, both in numbers and quality, that the scheme had to be postponed. An organised and concentrated effort is now being made to obtain the better class of man by means of recruiting campaigns and general publicity, as it is felt that part of the failure to recruit the right type of man was due more to lack of advertising than to lack of suitable candidates. Consideration is also being given to the award of higher entry points into the salary scale for men with educational qualifications above the minimum.

CHAPTER 27.—PERIOD OF INITIAL TRAINING

The basic course for recruits lasts 6 months. Cadet Sub-Inspectors however undergo a 12 month course which includes a 3-week leadership training course at the Man O'War Bay Training Centre in the Southern Cameroons. Those Cadet Sub-Inspectors who on completion of their 12 months' course at the Southern Police College have shown that they possess sufficiently high qualities, of leadership, command, initiative, etc., are appointed as Acting Assistant Superintendents of Police instead of being posted for duty as Cadet Sub-Inspectors and undergo a further period of approximately 4 months' training to fit them for these higher duties.

CHAPTER 28.—REFRESHER COURSES

Refresher courses were regularly held throughout the year for both N.C.Os and Constables and form part of the essential post—basic training.

Refresher Course Schools are situated at each Regional Headquarters and also at Ikeja. During the year 113 N.C.Os and 967 men underwent Refresher Courses.

CHAPTER 29.—PROMOTION COURSES

Altogether 117 N.C.Os attended 6 N.C.O. to Sub-Inspector Promotion Courses at both Police Colleges ; 7 Sub-Inspectors also attended the courses at the Southern Police College on transfer to general duties from the Clerical Duties Branch.

In addition a further course commenced at the Southern Police College in December, which 28 N.C.Os and 4 Sub-Inspectors (clerical duty) are attending.

Five Sergeants attended a Sergeant Major's Course and 25 Corporals attended a Sergeant's Course at the Northern Police College.

Other promotion Courses held at the Refresher Course School, Ikeja were attended by 75 N.C.Os and Constables.

At the Refresher Course School, Enugu, monthly promotion courses, each for 26 N.C.Os, are held throughout the year.

CHAPTER 30.—TECHNICAL COURSES

Again this year these courses were well attended and much valuable experience and knowledge gained. It is recognized that technical training is of the utmost importance, and that the Nigerianisation of the Force depends to a considerable extent upon Nigerians becoming proficient and experienced in the various technical branches of the Police. The following technical courses were attended by members of the rank and file of the Force throughout the year as shown :

<i>Course</i>	<i>Number attending</i>
Photographic Courses—U.K.	33
Fingerprint Courses—U.K.	34
Wireless Course—Local	49
Photographic Course—Local	24
Fingerprint Course	14
Driving Course—Local	8
Handwriting Analysis—U.K.	2
Fire Service Training—U.K.	6
Plan drawing—Local	3

CHAPTER 31.—CADET INSPECTOR COURSES

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Cadet Sub-Inspectors, who are recruited either by direct appointment or from within the Force, now undergo a four months' Basic Course followed by eight months Advanced Course at the Southern Police College, instead of two terms of six months each. Candidates are selected from those with the minimum requisite educational qualification (which is General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level) with passes in four subjects including English language and Mathematics ; or the West African School Certificate with Credit in four subjects including English Language and Mathematics), and receive a commencing salary of £276 per annum in the scale £276-288-300-315-330-345.

Cadets on the Basic Course live in a barrack block and undergo a recruit training course in elementary police work, messing with the recruits and attending their classes. Upon graduation to the Advanced course the Cadets live in their own Cadet Mess which is organised and run in the same manner as an Officers' Mess. Here they occupy separate rooms and attend classes in their own classrooms. The training given in the second term is, as described, of an advanced nature. It is designed to develop powers of leadership and initiative, and a ready acceptance of responsibility, as well as instruction at a higher level in practical police work, Law, Government and police procedure, First Aid, etc, etc.

During the year two courses were held concurrently from which 19 men Cadets and 1 Woman Cadet passed out and were posted to the Regions for duty. At the end of the year 38 Cadets were still under training (13 on the Basic Course and 15 on the Advanced Course).

CHAPTER 32.—OFFICERS COURSES

The following Courses were attended as shown :—

<i>Police College Ryton-on-Dunsmore :</i>	<i>Officers attending</i>
Senior Course	5
Junior Course	8

OFFICERS COURSES—*continued*

	<i>Officers attending</i>
<i>New Scotland Yard :</i>	
Fingerprint Course	1
C.I.D. Course	1
<i>Metropolitan Police College, Hendon :</i>	
C.I.D. Course	3
Driving Course	5
<i>Detective Courses :</i>	
Wakefield	7
York	1
<i>Photography Course—Wakefield</i>	1
<i>Joint Senior Staff College, Latimer</i>	1
<i>Special Branch Courses</i>	3
<i>Special Branch Instructors Courses—U.K.</i>	1

In addition 2 officers attended a Map Reading Course, 4 officers attended a Battalion Intelligence officers' Course and 1 attended an Army Riot Course, all of which were held locally.

CHAPTER 33.—TRAINING COURSES IN U.K.

In addition to the U.K. technical courses mentioned in Chapter 31, other U.K. training courses were attended by members of the Inspectorate and Rank and File of the Force as shown :—

<i>Course</i>	<i>Number attending</i>
Detective Training Course, Wakefield	17
Non-Gazetted Officer's Course, Hendon	2
C.I.D. Course, Hendon	5
Physical Education Course, Winchester	1

CHAPTER 34.—LITERACY—INSPECTORS AND CONSTABLES

The following tables show the increase in Literacy of the Force during the last three years :—

	1956	1957	1958
Fully Literate (Std. VI and Over)	7,949	8,295	8,562
Literate (Stds. IV-V)	1,837	1,426	1,673
Semi-Literate (Stds. I-III)	294	549	367
Illiterate	169	173	160

CHAPTER 35.—FIRST AID

During the year under review the Force continued and increased its active interest in First Aid under the direction of the Inspector-General, who is District Commissioner for the Nigeria Police District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The previous figure of 307 members was increased to 1371 members, both figures being inclusive of members of Adult Divisions and the Administrative Officers of St. John Ambulance Brigade. 1,064 members of the Force as compared with 165 last year, passed their First Aid Examination, 20 were awarded Vouchers, 2 were awarded Medallions, 1 obtained a Label, whilst 29 qualified as lay Lecturers

during the year. In addition to these, 10 Women Police passed their Adult Home Nursing examination in November, 1958. This marked increase in the number of members has been made possible by the greater number of Lay Lecturers available, coupled with the fact that First Aid is now an important subject in the curricular of both the Police Colleges and the Refresher Course Schools.

These figures are very encouraging and show that the improvement in conditions noted at the latter end of last year has not only been sustained, but has increased.

CHAPTER 36.—OTHER GENERAL INSTRUCTION

All members of the Rank and File attend lectures regularly as part of their duties.

Men are lectured upon the laws of Nigeria, local ordinances, Force Orders and such subjects as beat-duty, First Aid, public relations, etc. In addition talks on conditions of service, general knowledge, and current affairs both international and local, are frequently given to both members of the Inspectorate and Rank and File, particularly by officers visiting on inspection.

A Special Branch course conducted by the Branch Training Officer was attended by 1 Inspector and 19 Other ranks. During the year regular lectures and exercises were arranged by the Training Officer. In addition the Training Officer gave lectures on Special Branch matters to the recruit and refresher Courses at the Southern Police College.

Ten constables attended a Motor Traffic Course held at the Southern Police College and seven constables attended the leadership training Course at Man O'War Bay.

PART IV.—CRIME AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

CHAPTER 37.—CRIME

Although reductions in some types of crime in the Northern Region and Lagos have been noted, the volume of crime dealt with during 1958 for all Nigeria has shown an increase of 7 per cent over that for 1957. This increase applies to all types of criminal offences except four—namely Manslaughter, Slave dealing, Store Breaking and Bribery and Corruption and in these four categories the decrease is less than 11—see Appendix D (*iv*).

Differences between 1958 and 1957 are as follows:—

	<i>(Approx.)</i>
Cases Convicted	3 per cent decrease
Cases Acquitted	5.5 per cent decrease
Cases Undetected	3.5 per cent increase
Cases Pending	15 per cent increase

It will be noticed above that although there has been in 1958 a 7 per cent increase in true cases, there has been a 15 per cent increase in cases pending at December 1958 as compared with the same month in 1957.

The most prevalent offences continue to be Thefts and other Stealings which in 1958 showed an increase of 1,000 cases (or approximately 4 per cent) over the figure for 1957. Reported suicides showed an increase of 50 per cent; this increase should not, however, be taken to mean that there have in fact been more suicides in 1958 than during 1957, because it is probable that most of the increase can be attributed to more accurate statistics and the greater number of Coroners.

Cases of forgery show an increase of 194 (or approximately 33 per cent increase) and are most often those involving forged cheques; much of the forgers' success in these cases has been due to lack of proper checking of drawers' signatures. Difficulties have been experienced

in obtaining convictions against persons in Nigeria who order and obtain by fraud goods from business firms outside Nigeria, as in order to proceed in these cases the owners of the property must personally appear in the Courts in Nigeria to identify their property—none of the owners have so far elected to travel to Nigeria to identify their property because, no doubt, the travelling expenses involved would, in almost all cases, far exceed the value of the property involved or recovered.

The comparative figures for reported crime generally are :—

	1956	1957	1958
True Cases	52,854	62,435	67,107
Cases Convicted	22,115	16,567	16,023
Cases Acquitted.. .. .	7,172	3,691	3,449
Cases Undetected	18,506	8,874	9,186
Cases Pending	25,195	33,304	38,449

The total number of true cases of offences committed by juveniles under 14 years of age was 1,990 and of this total 210 were offences against the person as compared with 193 for 1957, and 471 were offences against property which was just one less than the number for last year.

Juveniles between the ages of 14 to 17 years committed a total of 1,178 true cases of offences, 812 less than those under 14 years of age. Whether this indicates that they are developing a sense of responsibility as they grow older is not clear, but if so, it is a new trend, as the reverse has been the case in recent years. Of this total 313 were offences against the person, and 543 against property; these show a small increase of 21 over last year's figures in the former category, whereas the total 543 in the latter category represents a decrease of 15 cases of the figures for 1957.

Juveniles of both the above age groups are reported chiefly for thefts and other stealings, assaults and offences against local ordinances. Full statistics will be found at Appendices D (ii) and D (iii).

The Social Welfare Department has sponsored or encouraged a number of organizations and activities which serve to prevent juvenile delinquency as for example, Community Centres, Holiday Camps, the Shasha Training Course, Boys and Girls Clubs, and Vocational Training; all assist in bringing youth up in the right way. The appointment of Probation Officers also is of great help, but as yet, there are far too few of these officials.

Narcotics.—Indian Hemp continues to be the only dangerous drug which is taken in Nigeria, but it is the considered medical opinion that drug addiction does not constitute a problem in Nigeria. Indian Hemp is grown mostly in the Western Region in small patches usually for local consumption only, although illegal importation on a very small scale does take place, usually through seamen. During the year there were three known cases of exportation of very small quantities to the United Kingdom, but this is not thought to constitute a new trend.

The statistical position is shown at Appendix D (x),

Finger-print Bureau.—The location of the Bureau was changed during the year and it is now accommodated in a new building more suitable than the old premises.

The statistical position is as follows :

(a) Sets of finger-prints of individuals convicted and filed up to 31st December, 1957	227,338
(b) Sets of finger-prints received for record between 1-1-58-31-12-58	15,600
(c) Total number of sets of finger-prints on record at 31-12-58	242,938
(d) Sets of finger-prints identified between 1-1-58-31-12-58	5,844

*Summary of finger-prints received for search
1st January, 1958-31st December, 1958 :*

Remanded and Convicted Prisoners	54,653
Nigeria Police Recruits	1,610
Local Government Police Recruits	504
Employees (W.A.A.C.) Nigeria	292
Licences	642
Recruits—Army	558
Recruits—Ghana	—
Employees (Domestic Servants) Ghana	117
Students, etc., applying for visas to U.S.A. and other countries	103
Licensed Guides	—
Miscellaneous	426
	<hr/>
	58,905

Identifications :

Remanded and Convicted Prisoners	5,680
Nigeria Police Recruits	20
Local Government Police Recruits	2
Employees (W.A.A.C.) Nigeria	7
Licences	30
Recruits—Army	10
Recruits—Ghana Government	—
Employees (Domestic Servants) Ghana	10
Students, etc., applying for visas	5
Licensed Guides	—
Miscellaneous	80
	<hr/>
	5,844

Percentage of Identifications :— 9 per cent.

Single Finger-prints Statistics : 1-1-58 to 31-12-58

Sets of Fingerprints of convicted prisoners filed in S.F.P. collection up to 31-12-57	1,266
Sets of Fingerprints of convicted prisoners added to above from 1-1-58 to 31-12-58	41
Total at 31-12-58	1,307
Number of identifications from above	10
Number of impugned documents examined for fingerprint opinion	39
Number of written opinions furnished in respect of above ..	39
Number of identification	11
Number of articles examined for fingerprints	13
Number of cases when articles did not retain fingerprints ..	8
Number of cases when fingerprints were found on articles ..	5
Number of identifications from above	1
Number of visits to scenes of crime	270
Number of times when fingerprints not found	142
Number of times when fingerprints were found	128
Number of traces from above	11
Number of foot-prints found and examined at scenes of crime	5

Photographic Laboratory Section of Force H.Q. C.I.D.—This Section maintained its staff of the previous year, two of whom proceeded to the United Kingdom on courses, so that all the staff of this section have now received training in the United Kingdom.

A Fingerprint Camera was added to the Section's equipment which allows the Section to field three units for visiting scenes of crime.

Document copying still maintained its high level, and the production of Force publications continued.

During the year the old laboratory was vacated and much larger and more suitable buildings designed specifically as a laboratory were taken over. As a result, it became possible to carry out certain processes (such as resuscitation of identification marks obliterated from metals by physical application, reproduction of latent impressions and marks, and examination of materials by use of Ultra Violet and Infra Red Ray) with a greater degree of proficiency.

Fraud Section of Force H.Q. C.I.D.—This section dealt with 163 cases passed to it by Regional C.I.D.s involving cash to the value of £86,211. Of this amount, some £6,000 was recovered in the form of property and returned to the owners.

The reason for the slight decrease in the number of cases investigated by the Fraud Section may be attributed to the re-organisation of the Valuation Section of the Customs and Excise Department, and, as mentioned in Chapter 9, to closer co-operation with that Department. This has also made the detection of Fraud offences much easier, with the result that fewer cases are now referred to the Section by Regions for investigation. It is significant that about sixty per cent of the known proprietors of fraudulent firms are now in prison.

Numerous miscellaneous complaints against local promoters and agent of overseas Football Pools were investigated. It was however impossible to institute criminal proceedings as there was no legal provision to justify such action. The enactment of the Criminal Code (Pool Betting) Regulations 1959, to be made under the Ordinance (to which reference has already been made in Chapter 8), will however ensure that in future action can be taken.

Crime Section of Force H.Q. C.I.D.—A total of 105 cases was investigated by this section during the year under review. 96 true cases were disclosed, 25 of which have so far resulted in the conviction of the accused persons while 71 are still awaiting trial. The year's cases have included the investigation of the Odozi Obodo Society murders which have been fully described in Part I of this Report.

The section, in co-operation with the Customs Department, has succeeded in reducing to negligible proportions thefts from the Customs in Lagos.

Disputed Document Section of Force H.Q. C.I.D.—The section dealt with both criminal and civil cases as follows:—

1. Number of cases reported between 1-1-58 and 31-12-58	.. .. .	368
2. Number of cases reported within Nigeria	.. .. .	360
3. Number of cases reported from outside Nigeria (S. Leone)	.. .. .	8
4. Number of cases in which evidence was given in Nigeria	.. .. .	68
5. Number of cases in which evidence was given outside Nigeria	.. .. .	2
6. Number of cases in which evidence is still required in Nigeria	.. .. .	115
7. Number of cases in which evidence is still required outside Nigeria	.. .. .	6
8. Number of cases in which opinion was given as to the authorship only	.. .. .	206

Publication Section.—During the period 1-1-58 to 31-12-58, the Publication Section of the Force C.I.D. issued 24,910 copies of the *Nigeria Police Gazette* at the rate of 470 copies a week, and 7,907 notices concerning Wanted or Missing persons and lost or stolen property.

The *Police Gazette*, a weekly publication, is not printed by this Section but by the Survey Department on a "Rota-print" Machine; which reproduces photographs and thus makes possible the publication of photographs of Wanted or Missing Persons and of lost or stolen property. 137 photographs of the types mentioned were published in the *Nigeria Police Gazette*.

Through the description furnished in the *Gazette* the following were arrested, found, or recovered :—

- (1) 147 persons were arrested.
- (2) 15 persons were found.
- (3) 125 Bicycles were recovered.

The *Gazette* is distributed as under :—

- To all Regional Police Headquarters.
- To all Provincial Police Headquarters.
- To all Officers i/c Native Authority and Local Government Police detachments.
- To Army Authorities.
- To Commissioner of Police, Accra, Ghana.
- To Commissioner of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- To Commissioner of Police, Bathurst, Gambia.
- To the Head of The Surete at Cotonou.
- To Chief of Police, Porto-Novo, Dahomey.
- To Chief of Police, Duala.

Government Pathologist Case Work.—Total figures for the year under review have not yet been provided by the Ministry of Health but it is apparent from such figures as are already in the possession of the Force, that there is no radical change from previous years, although the number of exhibits examined by the Government pathologist shows a marked increase, as may be seen from the table below :—

						1957	1958
Examination of Exhibits	..	..	..	..	..	723	1,904

PART V.—MOTOR TRAFFIC

CHAPTER 38

The system of operating Motor Traffic Detachments on a Provincial basis has been found to work satisfactorily and this was continued during the year. In Lagos and in the Regional capitals mobile patrols with V.H.F. radio cars were used with good effect, especially during operations involving crowd control and during large scale processions. The great need however, is still wider mobile coverage on the main trunk roads by Nigeria Police Traffic personnel in suitably equipped cars. Until the Police obtain the cars necessary for this purpose, little improvement in road manners and standards of driving can be created. In the North, portable weighing machines were introduced and used by Traffic Officers on patrol in the remoter areas.

Twenty-one officers, 19 Inspectors and 497 Other ranks were employed on traffic duties.

CHAPTER 39.—TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

The greatest traffic problem is that the very considerable increase in recent years in the number of new vehicles has not been matched by a similar increase either in new, or improved, roads; the problem of parking in the larger towns has also become more serious. Parking space has always been a difficulty and lack of off-the-road parking grounds restricts the flow of traffic.

In Lagos however where there are better road conditions, and due to substantial increases in the number of point duty men and road patrols, and the introduction of a 'three lane traffic' system on Carter Bridge, traffic congestion has eased, and the time taken to travel over the busiest stretches of some Lagos roads has decreased to an appreciable extent. The situation concerning Lagos traffic mentioned in last year's report has thus been alleviated although problem is by no means solved.

The standard of driving, especially of those in charge of commercial vehicles, has, regrettably, not improved owing largely to the poor standard of education of drivers.

CHAPTER 40.—TRAFFIC OFFENCES

There has been a further rise in traffic accidents due to the large increase in the number of new vehicles and also an increase in drivers, a good number of whom have still to gain experience in driving. Reckless and negligent driving have been the most prevalent type of offences, registering a total of 4,814 cases during the year. Other common offences are over-loading, exceeding the speed limit and the use of unlicensed vehicles on the road. Great difficulty is still being experienced in serving summonses on defendants and witnesses.

Details of traffic offences are given in Appendices E (v) and E (vii).

CHAPTER 41.—ROAD SAFETY MEASURES

In the West the Regional Road Safety Committee carried out its functions actively in educating road users and proffering suggestions to the appropriate Government authorities regarding the engineering, educational and law enforcement aspects of road safety.

In Lagos the Traffic Advisory Committee and the Nigerian Road Federation carried out similar functions, the latter carrying out successful road safety campaigns. A pedestrian over-head bridge was built on the south end of Carter Bridge at Idumota and the Macgregor Canal Bridge at Obalende was expanded to include a footway. As most fatal and serious accidents involving pedestrians in Lagos are caused by attempts to cross the road, it is hoped that these measures will promote a greater degree of safety on the roads.

In the North and the East no Road Safety Committees functioned but the police undertook lectures and talks to school children and drivers.

Arrangements are being finalised to establish a Federal Road Safety Committee with Regional representation. One of the aims of this Committee will be the standardising of the functions of Regional Committees. Provincial Committees are also being formed to execute policies laid down by Regional Committees.

CHAPTER 42.—ROAD CASUALTIES

With the exception of very slight decreases in pedestrian fatal casualties and vehicular passenger injuries, figures of road casualties showed an increase over the previous year. The decrease in fatal pedestrian casualties occurred in Lagos and this is thought to be due to improved road conditions for pedestrian traffic—see Chapter 41.

Comparative figures of road casualties in the Regions are shown at Appendix E (vi).

CHAPTER 43.—ROAD ACCIDENTS

Accidents, regrettably, continue to rise, and an increase of approximately 14 per cent over 1957 figures was recorded. Private cars were involved in most accidents, followed by commercial vehicles, although there was a decrease in the number of buses involved in accidents. It is hoped that with the formation of Road Safety Committees more effective measures will be taken to educate road users in the vital need to promote safe road conditions.

Appendix E (iii) gives Regional accident figures over the past five years, while Appendix E (iv) shows the type of vehicles involved, and in Appendix E (viii) a graphic illustration is given of monthly comparative totals of accidents in the preceding two years; the highest aggregate figure was for December, but this was to be expected, for apart from being the "festive month", it is the peak of the produce season, and is also a dry month when all roads are in use.

CHAPTER 44.—VEHICLES REGISTERED AND LICENSED

An increase of 2,145 new vehicles registered over the preceding year represents an addition of approximately 3.5 per cent for 1958 whereas the increase in 1957 over 1956 figures was only 1.06 per cent. Whilst there was an increase of 2,581 private cars registered during the year there was a decrease of 306 commercial vehicles registered.

Detailed comparative figures over the past years are annexed at Appendix E (i).

PART V.—MOTOR TRAFFIC

CHAPTER 45.—EXAMINATION OF VEHICLES

Appendix E (ii) gives comparative figures of vehicles examined, and shows an increase of 9,527 vehicles. Although more Vehicle Inspection Officers were appointed during the year, the strength was still not up to establishment, and this greatly handicaps the rate of inspection.

PART VI.—OTHER POLICE DETACHMENTS, BRANCHES OR FORMATIONS

CHAPTER 46.—SPECIAL BRANCH

The Branch is responsible for the maintenance and operation of an efficient Police intelligence service and the prevention and detection of activity detrimental to the security of the Federation.

The Special Branch consists of 'E' Department at Force Headquarters (under the command of an Assistant Commissioner) and its subsidiary branches at the three Regional Headquarters (under the command of Senior Superintendents) and at the Southern Cameroons Headquarters (under the command of an Assistant Superintendent).

Special Branch Officers are also stationed in certain Provinces where there are special security problems and in every Province there is a detachment of the Special Branch under an Inspector or N.C.O. who is responsible to the Provincial Police Officer but is directed by the Regional or Provincial Special Branch Officer.

At Force Headquarters the Branch is divided into 8 Sections, each with an Officer in charge and dealing respectively with internal security, external security, research, aliens and travel control, production, technical aids, administration and training. This pattern is followed to the extent that it is practicable or necessary at Regional Headquarters.

A chart showing the composition of the Branch is shown at Appendix 'H'.

CHAPTER 47.—MARINE POLICE

It has been decided since last year's report to change the name of the detachment from Water Police to Marine Police, as this was considered a better title than the old one.

As in previous years, Marine Police were mainly established in the Eastern Region where there are seven Stations from which police craft operate, namely Calabar, Opobo, Ifiayong, Onitsha, Oguta, Port Harcourt and Degema. As the Eastern Region abounds in creeks and rivers, the use of launches and similar craft is necessary not only for the checking of navigation offences and for Harbour and River Patrols, but as the only possible form of transport in many areas.

In other Regions small units of Marine Police operate on the rivers and harbours as patrols on general crime prevention and detection duties.

In Lagos, where 7 craft are stationed, they have been used very effectively to extend the area of operation of land patrols. In addition they have been, in their routine patrolling of the extensive Lagos port, responsible for many rescues from drowning, no fewer than nine lives having been saved in this way during the last three months of the year.

CHAPTER 48.—WOMEN POLICE

Difficulties in recruiting suitable women have continued to hinder expansion but it is hoped, with the recruitment of the two Women A.S.P's, mentioned in last year's report, that further progress will be made.

During the year, 1 woman Cadet Sub-Inspector was recruited by direct appointment, and the Force now has a total strength of 4 Inspectors and 59 other ranks; 3 Inspectors and 52 other ranks are serving in Lagos and 7 other ranks commanded by a Sub-Inspector are posted to Enugu. It is proposed to post a further 1 Lance Coporal and 6 other ranks to the Eastern Region, and 11 other ranks in charge of a Sub-Inspector to Ibadan, Western Region. There are also 20 women recruits undergoing their initial training at 31-12-58.

The services of Women Police have now come to be expected by the public, as they have proved their worth in all aspects of police work, but particularly in relation to matters concerning women and children.

CHAPTER 49.—RAILWAY AND PORTS AUTHORITY POLICE

(i) *Railway Police.*—The organisation and functions of the Railway Police remained as for 1957, and the Railway Corporation continue to reimburse to the Federal Government the costs of the personnel employed on Railway duties.

Activities have been directed to the general prevention and detection of crime within the Corporation's property and upon its premises; enforcement of the Corporation's Bye-Laws and the escorting of trains carrying explosives, tin and money, and also the provision of special anti-Wagon-broaching escorts.

(ii) *Ports Authority Police* :—No changes occurred in the organisation of the Ports Authority Police, which are paid for by the Nigerian Ports Authority in the same way as the Railway Corporation pays for the services of the Railway Police.

The duties of the Ports Authority Police consist of ensuring the security of Nigerian Ports Authority Dockyards, Quays, Wharves and other property, and the prevention and detection of crime within the Ports areas and upon the ships moored in the various ports under the Authority's control.

CHAPTER 50.—SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

The "Specials" have continued to give most useful assistance to the Force. They were particularly welcome at the Victoria Centenary Celebrations in the Southern Cameroons, and at the many other public functions and occasions calling for considerable numbers of police to control crowds and traffic, which occurred during the year. In Lagos, they continued to render valuable help by manning two divisions every Wednesday evening, and by assisting in crowd control at major football matches. Great interest in the Constabulary is taken by Commissioners and their provincial officers, and every effort is made to train and equip them, and to bring them into the orbit of police activities both professional and social.

Duties are performed in most of the principal towns on a regular basis, and co-operation and co-ordination with the regular police are very close.

The Commandant of the Lagos Special Constabulary was awarded the Colonial Police Medal for meritorious service, and others received Certificate of Commendation.

The present strength of the Constabulary is 2,790 for the whole of Nigeria.

CHAPTER 51.—SUPERNUMERARY CONSTABLES

The principles regarding the recruitment and employment of Supernumerary Constables have not changed from those described last year, but the year has seen an increase in the numbers employed, principally caused by the Shell B.P. development in the Eastern Region (where 137 constables are employed on guarding Shell B.P. installations in the Rivers and Owerri Provinces) most of these men are retired Constables of the Force.

Altogether there is a total of 232 Supernumerary constables employed by various concerns and by the Force, in diverse capacities ranging from guard duty to boot repairing.

CHAPTER 52.—STORES

The organisation of the Quartermaster's branch of the Force is based upon a central Force Headquarters Store in Lagos and subsidiary Regional Stores in the Regional Headquarters. The Stores organisation caters for all equipment for the Force, including stationery. The Central Store in Lagos is at present under the supervision and direction of the Senior Pay and Quartermaster, while the Regional Stores are controlled by Pay and Quartermasters. Arrangements are in hand for the establishment of a specifically "Q" organisation under the control of an S.S.P.

The Central Store arranges for supplies to be obtained through the Crown Agents or by purchases from local firms, while Regional Stores indent for their requirements on the Central Force Headquarters Store and re-issue to the Provinces according to their requirements.

In general the supply has met the demand except in the case of stationery which has been in very short supply.

"Officers' shops" were established during the year at each Regional Store.

CHAPTER 53.—COMMUNICATIONS

(i) *Signals.*—The H.F. wireless net operated by the Force, links 29 static stations, through the three Regional Headquarters, with Lagos. Both C.W. (morse) and R.T. (radio telephony) are available, although the latter is unreliable. A further 11 self contained Mobile Stations give additional coverage as required in areas within the Regions not normally served by wireless, and when occasion demands can 'stand in' for a static station should a lengthy breakdown interrupt normal service.

The three Regional Headquarters are in direct C.W and R.T contact with Lagos, and within the Regions certain of the Provincial Headquarters are in C.W and R.T communication with their respective Regional Headquarters on a separate net. Electricity Corporation mains supply the power at Regional Headquarters, but standby generating equipment is provided for use in the event of a power failure. The same is true of those of the Provincial Stations which have a mains power supply. Provinces not having a mains supply are supplied with two generating sets and operate the station through battery banks (nickel-iron), each generator being operated on alternate days to allow for a dequate maintenance to both batteries and generators. The standby generating plant installed at each Regional Headquarters is operated once a week on test to ensure its efficient working.

Static and Transportable control stations, mobile and "walkie-talkie" equipment, combine to make extensive nets in the followings towns :—

Lagos	Kano	Ibadan
Kaduna	Enugu	

The normal working net in each area is capable of rapid expansion should occasion demand, by the disposal of transportable 'Control' stations, wireless cars and "walkie-talkie" equipment.

The system also permits of a limited 'local' phone service being put into operation should the normal service be interrupted. In the near future a Teleprinter circuit will link Lagos with Ibadan, Enugu and Kaduna. When in operation it will provide a more reliable method of control between Lagos and the Regional Headquarters. It is hoped that greater use will in future be made of the Posts and Telegraphs Department Very High Frequency network by means of teleprinters and "private lines", so that the present High Frequency network can be relegated to stand-by status.

The following types of equipment are in general use throughout the Force :—

<i>High Frequency Transmitters/Receivers</i>	<i>Very High Frequency Transreceivers</i>	
Cossor T.1509 Eddystone	Fixed Station	Pye PTC 723 and 703.
Redifon GR.49 Transreceiver		J14 Marconi HP112 and L67.
Pye C. 12 Transreceiver	Transportables	Marconi HP 112
B.R.T. 445 G.C.E. BRT 400/E	Mobile (Vehicle)	Pye J14. PTC. 114
		Marconi HP112
	Walkie-Talkie	Pye PTC.122/123
		Marconi H.19.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is responsible for the installation, repair and maintenance of all equipment and though the efficiency of the service varies from area to area the general coverage and standard must be regarded as good.

One hundred and seventy-Seven thousand and Eighty messages were passed over the High Frequency net during the year under review, but a true picture is not really given by these figures as a message can be anything from ten to five hundred or more groups. Arrangements are being made for future traffic returns to be rendered in groups and not messages.

Police operators are still being trained by Instructors supplied by the Signals Branch at the Posts and Telegraphs School at Oshodi. It is hoped however that the new Police Signals School at Ikeja will soon be in operation when all training in Morse and procedure will be carried out within the framework of the Force.

(ii) *Transport*.—The type and number of vehicles on charge are as follows :—

5 Ton Lorries (four wheel drive)	11
5 Ton Lorries	135
4 Ton Lorries	2
3 Ton Lorries	22
Minibuses	25
Kit Cars (Land-Rovers)	194
Motor Cycles	93
Staff Cars	16
Fire Engine	8
Black Maria	4
Tractors	2
Break-Down Vehicle	1
	513

These are distributed to the Regions as follows :—

Northern Region

5 Ton Lorries (four-wheel drive)	3
5 Ton Lorries	28
4 Ton Lorries	1
3 Ton Lorries	5
Kit Cars (Land-Rovers)	67
Staff Cars	3
Motor Cycles	20
	127

Eastern Region

5 Ton Lorries (four-wheel drive)	4
5 Ton Lorries	41
4 Ton Lorries	1
3 Ton Lorries	3
Minibuses	8
Kit Cars (Land-Rovers)	43
Motor Cycles	25
Staff Cars	2
Fire Engine	1
	128

Western Region

5 Ton Lorries (four-wheel drive)	36
3 Ton Lorries	2
Minibuses	10
Kit Cars (Land-Rovers)	35
Motor Cycles	23
Staff Cars	2
	108

Federal Territory of Lagos

5 Ton Lorries (four-wheel drive)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
3 Ton Lorries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Minibuses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Kit Cars (Land-Rovers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Motor Cycles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Staff Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Black Maria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fire Engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tractors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Break-Down Vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

125

Cameroons

5 Ton Lorries (four-wheel drive)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
5 Ton Lorries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kit Cars (Land-Rovers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Motor Cycles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

25

Replacement of Boarded Vehicles

The following vehicles were purchased as replacement for boarded vehicles :—

5 Ton Lorries (four-wheel drive)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
4 Ton Lorries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kit Cars (Land-Rovers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Minibuses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Motor Cycles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Staff Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

64

New Vehicles

5 Ton Lorries (four-wheel drive)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5 Ton Lorries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Kit Cars (Land-Rovers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Minibuses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Motor Cycle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Staff Car	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Second-hand Car for training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

22

Launches

The following is the state of Launches in the Regions :—

North : 1

East : 23 (of these 1 is the subject of an enquiry and 4 boarded launches are awaiting replacement).

West : 6.

Federal Territory of Lagos : 8 (Including 4 boarded).

Maintenance and Repairs.—Central Transport and Maintenance Division, Lagos and Ibadan workshops are the only Police workshops at present. At other stations vehicles are sent to P.W.D. or commercial firms for repairs, with subsequent delay in making vehicles serviceable and increased cost of maintenance.

Training of Drivers and Mechanics.—At present no facilities exist, except driving courses, for training Driver-Mechanics within the Force and it is necessary therefore to enlist drivers and tradesmen who have already received their training prior to enlistment.

CHAPTER 54.—THE BAND

The Band has had a most successful year having undertaken many more duties than in 1957 and more than doubled the number of its engagements. Tours of the Northern and Eastern Regions have been carried out with marked success and appreciation.

During the year the establishment was increased so as to provide for a Highland Pipe Band, and the Band has also been re-equipped with new instruments.

Total earnings from engagements amounted to £1,075 as against £404 last year.

PART VII.—OTHER POLICE DUTIES

CHAPTER 55.—REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

The Registration of Aliens remains a duty of 'E' Department (not 'D' Department, as erroneously reported last year) of Force Headquarters Provincial Officers, who are required to register all aliens in their areas, make returns to the Central Registry.

The following figures are of interest :—

(a)	Total number of aliens registered in Nigeria	6,092
	Total number of aliens resident in Nigeria	4,087
	Total number of aliens on leave outside Nigeria	2,005
(b)	Total number of aliens resident in Northern Nigeria	1,344
	Total number of aliens resident in Eastern Nigeria	769
	Total number of aliens resident in Western Nigeria	461
	Total number of aliens resident in Cameroons	163
	Total number of aliens resident in Lagos	1,350
		4,087

(c) *Nationalities of Registered Aliens Resident in Nigeria :*

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Figure</i>
Lebanese	1,152	Spanish	9
Dutch	637	Polish	8
German (W)	301	Ethiopian	6
German (E)	7	Swedish	5
Danish	162	Czechoslovakian	5
Egyptian	14	Brazilian	4
French	501	Finnish	3
Swiss	250	Turkish	2
Italian	555	Argentinian	2
Greek	136	Algerian	2
Syrian	88	Afghan	2
Sudanese	53	Bolivian	1
Yemenites	44	Chilian	1
Libyan	25	Haitian	1
Stateless	24	Iranian	1
Stateless (previously Palestinian)	3	Panamanian	1
Austrian	18	Portuguese	1
Belgian	15	Vietnam	1
Jordanian	14	Yugoslavia	1
Japanese	12		
Norwegian	10		
Israeli	10		
			4,087

CHAPTER 56.—IMMIGRATION AND PASSPORT CONTROL

The command and organization of the Immigration office were not changed during the year and continued to provide the following services:—

The Issue, renewal and endorsement of British Passports ;
Issue of Travel Certificates ;

Issue of Certificates of Identity, Emergency Certificates, Seamen's Identity Certificates, Laissez Passer, Entry Visas for other British Territories and Re-Entry Visas for Nigeria ;

Operation of Immigration Control at Lagos port and Ikeja Airport.

Operation of Immigration Control of persons entering and departing *via* land at Idiroko.

Implementation of Government's Immigration Policy in Lagos including issues, renewals and amendment of Immigration Officers Certificates.

The following figures indicate the amount of work dealt with ; full statistical information is given at Appendix 'F' :—

(i) Visas

Applications received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,243
Applications approved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,215
Applications refused	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28

(ii) Passports

	<i>Number</i>						<i>Revenue</i>		
							£	s	d
Passports Issued	4,215	6,318	—	—
Passports Renewed	1,228	587	10	—
Travel Certificates	15,946	7,388	—	—
Emergency Certificates	60	52	—	—
Seamen's Identity Certificates	60	8	5	—

CHAPTER 57.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The responsibility for verification and control of Weights and Measures still remained with the Police, except in Lagos, although it has been decided that the Ministry of Commerce and Industries will shortly take over. During the year a set of standards made up from sets in the Regions was sent to the Board of Trade in U.K. for verification so as to provide a nucleus for the Ministry when it relieves the Police of this extraneous commitment.

The following figures show the number of inspections made and the revenue collected from the Regions.

	<i>Number of Inspections</i>						<i>Fees collected</i>		
							£	s	d
Northern Region	1,720	785	10	9
Western Region	581	454	2	1
Eastern Region	4,381	465	10	0
Southern Cameroons	132	31	15	0
Total	<u>6,814</u>	<u>1,736</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>

CHAPTER 58.—FIRE FIGHTING AND PREVENTION

There is only one Police Fire Brigade in the whole of Nigeria, and that is stationed at Lagos. There is however a detachment of the Brigade at Port Harcourt, and a Regional Government Brigade at Kaduna. The Western Region Government hopes to establish a Brigade in the Region.

The establishment of the Brigade is, overall, 186 officers and men, 12 posts being allocated to Port Harcourt. Unfortunately the land on which the Port Harcourt Brigade was sited belonged to the Nigerian Ports Authority which required it for extension to the Wharf, and the Brigade had to move to temporary quarters in the Central Police Barracks at Port Harcourt—very inconvenient and unsuitable accommodation—and there it remains. The final decision on the Port Harcourt Brigade's future has yet to be made.

The equipment available to the Brigade, including the Port Harcourt detachment is :—

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Lagos</i>	<i>Port Har-</i> <i>court</i>	<i>Total</i>
Motor Pumps	1	—	1
Pump Escape	—	—	—
Water Tender	4	—	4
Fire Tender	2	1	3
Light Pumps	4	1	5
Trailer Pumps	—	—	—
Fire Boat	1	—	1

Details of calls are as follows :—

LAGOS

A. Fires :

(a) False Alarms (Good Intent and defect in Alarm System) ..	41
(b) False Alarms (Malicious)	32
(c) True calls	102
Total	175

B. Special Services :

(a) Emergency Calls

(i) Where life was involved	37
(ii) Where no life was involved	15
Total	52

(b) Non-Emergency Calls	23
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PORT HARCOURT

Fires :

(a) False alarms (due to defect of alarm system and good intent) ..	8
(b) False alarms (Malicious)	8
(c) True calls	31
Total	47

Casualties suffered by the Brigade were :—

for Lagos :

At fires	9 injured
At other incidents	Nil

for Port Harcourt :

At Fires	1 injured
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Altogether 28 members of the public were killed or died of injuries sustained at incidents attended by the Brigade, 3 only of which were at fires, while 25 people were injured, of whom 9 were hurt at fires. Of these totals only one member of the public was injured at a fire in Port Harcourt.

The estimated total value of property lost by fire was £59,101 in Lagos and £32,349 in Port Harcourt. In Lagos the estimated value of property at risk was £6,515,455 and thus the percentage of property lost was 0.86 per cent only. In this connection there were 8 fires in Lagos at which property of over £1,000 was damaged but at 3 of them the damage amounted to £10,000. There has been an increase in these serious fires during the last year.

An interesting and rewarding feature has been the larger number of requests for technical advice from the Brigade's Fire Prevention staff, 123 such requests being made, with the number increasing towards the later part of the year.

CHAPTER 59.—REGISTRATION OF FIREARMS

The Central Arms Registry continued to be maintained by 'D' Department at Force Headquarters. The following shows the number of weapons registered and licensed as at the end of the year as compared with 1957 :—

<i>Weapon</i>	1957	1958
Shotguns	14,155	18,079
Rifles	1,533	2,322
Revolvers	867	1,552
Cap Guns	3,698	5,237
Humane Killers	60	109
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,313	27,299

It will be observed that a quite substantial increase in all types has occurred, and if reference is made to previous reports it will be seen that this increase has been maintained in each year, except for the decrease of 1,479 in 1956, on the previous years total. The increase in registered firearms for 1958 over 1957 is considerably greater than that recorded in recent years.

CHAPTER 60.—SHERIFF'S DUTIES

The Inspector-General continues to be the Sheriff for Nigeria, responsible for the appointment and supervision of Bailiffs and the direction of their duties. The execution of all orders, writs, the service of civil process, Warrants for possession, Criminal Subpoenas and Jurors Summons, Bench Warrants, and judicial executions continued therefore to be a Police responsibility. The expected transfer of the office and responsibility of the Sheriff, as previously reported, has not yet taken place, except partially in Lagos where the serving of all civil summons, became the responsibility of the courts.

The following processes were dealt with during the year.

Summons Served	24,211
Hearing Notices Served	18,195
Writs Executed	5,880
Other Processes	14,460

In addition 41 executions were carried out.

PART VIII.—WELFARE AND RECREATION

CHAPTER 61.—BENEFIT FUNDS

(i) *The Police Reward Fund.*—Revenue for this fund is obtained from fines awarded in Court in cases of assault against Police personnel, from the proceeds of sales of found and unclaimed property, and from fines paid by members of the Force as a result of offences against discipline committed by them. The fund, which is administered by the Inspector-General, but accounted for by the Accountant-General, is used for the welfare of the rank and file, for compassionate and *Ex-gratia* payments in deserving cases, and for recognising good work by members of the Inspectorate and rank and file.

Receipts for the year were £10,232 of which £6,888 was paid out. There remains in the fund a total of £22,988 inclusive of investments.

(ii) *General.*—In addition to the Police Reward Fund, from which substantial grants are made to the Regions, all ranks of the Force subscribe to Recreation Room and Sports Funds, from which small items for general welfare and sports are purchased.

CHAPTER 62.—POLICE SCHOOLS

As reported last year the only police school in existence is the "Samari" School in the Northern Region, the origin and history of which were described in the 1957 Report. This year 18 students were in attendance at the school, 6 of whom subsequently joined the Force, and one returned home at his father's request, while 11 were still under training at the end of the year.

CHAPTER 63.—CANTEENS

Due to administration and accounting problems Canteens, although fairly widely instituted throughout Nigeria, have not been universal and, indeed, some have had to be closed down. However this position is now being improved and more canteens are being opened. It has been found, in the main, to be more efficient and convenient to allow Contractors to manage them. An exception is the Southern Police College where the Canteen is managed by the College staff and is a thriving concern, the profits from which are used to improve messing and provide amenities. The rank and file of the Force are beginning to patronise Canteens much more than they used to, and it is hoped to supplement Recreational and Sports funds by the profits accrued, to a considerable degree.

CHAPTER 64.—FILM SHOWS

The Federal and Regional Information Services have again co-operated this year as in previous years, and have shown films whenever possible to Police audiences throughout the country. At the Southern Police College, in addition to show by the Federal Information Service, the United States Information Service and local film distributors have also been very kind in lending the College films so that, with the aid of its own projector, the College has been able to have a film show each week. Use is also made of the College projector to show instructional films which has proved of great benefit. In the Western Region the British Council also entertained the Police with films depicting the activities of United Kingdom Police Forces.

CHAPTER 65.—SPORTS

All forms of sport are played by the Force and in every Region competition is very keen. In athletics and soccer the Force excels, providing athletes and players for teams representing Nigeria, the most notable selections being those of the police officer chosen to manage the Nigeria contingent to the British Empire Games and those members of the Force who formed part of Nigeria's team, one of whom was also elected the team's Vice-captain.

At the All Nigeria Police Athletic Championships one Nigeria native record and three Police records were broken. The most notable performance was a pole vault of 12 feet 7 ins. by Sub-Inspector Olotu which he subsequently bettered at the All Nigerian Amateur Athletic Association Individual Championships, by vaulting over 13 feet. At the same Championships members of the Force took first place in the 220 yards, 880 yards and the 3 miles races. At the International meeting held at Accra, of the 35 Nigerian representatives 13 were Nigeria Police Force personnel, one of whom was selected as the Vice-captain of the team.

To maintain the present standard, an Inspector (who had previously, as an athlete, represented Nigeria) attended a Physical Education Course at King Alfred's College, Winchester, and on his return to Nigeria was appointed the Force Sports Coach. As such, he tours the Regions giving advice and instruction in Athletics, Soccer, Hockey and Tennis. His services are much appreciated and it is confidently expected that they will bear fruit at next year's various meetings and games.

At Soccer the Force 1st XI had a very successful season in Division 1 of the Lagos Amateur Football Association, finishing the 1958 season as League Champions with a total of 28 points, having lost only 3 of its 18 League games. The team also managed to reach the Lagos Zone Final of the Nigerian Challenge Cup, but lost to Federal United by 3 goals to 2.

The Force 2nd XI, having gained promotion from Division III last season, was unbeaten and carried off the Division II League Championship having won 11 and drawn 2 of its 13 games.

In the annual international match versus Ghana, the captain of the Force 1st XI was selected to play as centre forward for the Nigerian XI and warranted his selection by scoring 2 goals.

CHAPTER 66.—RECREATION ROOMS

Leisure hours are well catered for throughout Nigeria by the provision of Recreation rooms equipped with soft furnishings, games, books and wireless sets; these rooms are much appreciated by all personnel, particularly those in the remoter districts. This year a further four rooms have been built, and it is hoped to build 10 more in 1959.

CHAPTER 67.—POLICE MAGAZINE

During the year under review some 5,000 copies of the magazine continued to be published quarterly and sold at the nominal price of 1s-0d a copy.

While every effort has been made to preserve its identity as a "house" magazine, articles and photographs depicting police work and methods in other parts of the world have not been excluded and it is hoped to enlarge on its educational value in future issues.

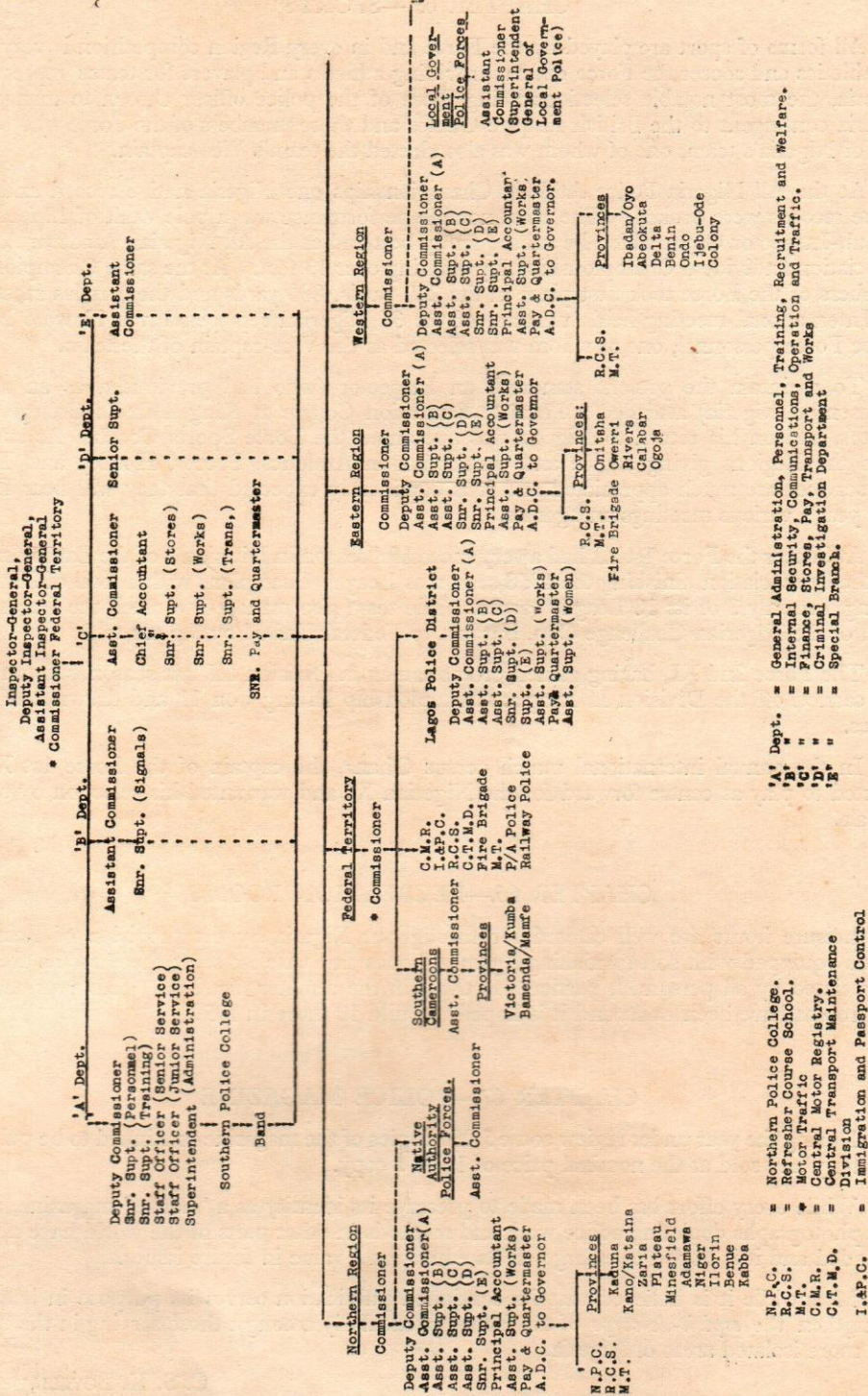
Meanwhile it is believed that its continued publication serves its purpose in helping to strengthen the *esprit-de-corps* of the Force, particularly amongst those serving in the remoter and more isolated areas of Nigeria.

C. S. K. BOVELL,
Inspector-General, Nigeria Police

Lagos, 25th July, 1959.

APPENDIX 'A'

COMMAND AND ORGANISATION OF THE NIGERIA POLICE



'A' Dept. = Northern Police College.
 'B' = Refresher Course School.
 'C' = Motor Traffic
 'D' = Central Motor Registry.
 'E' = Central Transport Maintenance Division
 = Immigration and Passport Control

* Commissioner Federal Territory is a Force Headquarters Staff Officer in command of Federal Territory.

'A' Dept. = General Administration, Personnel, Training, Recruitment and Welfare.
 'B' = Internal Security Communications, Operation and Traffic.
 'C' = Finance, Stores, Pay, Transport and Works
 'D' = Criminal Investigation Department
 'E' = Special Branch.



MOBILE WIRELESS PATROL



NIGERIA POLICE BAND



OBALEDE POLICE BARRACKS, LAGOS



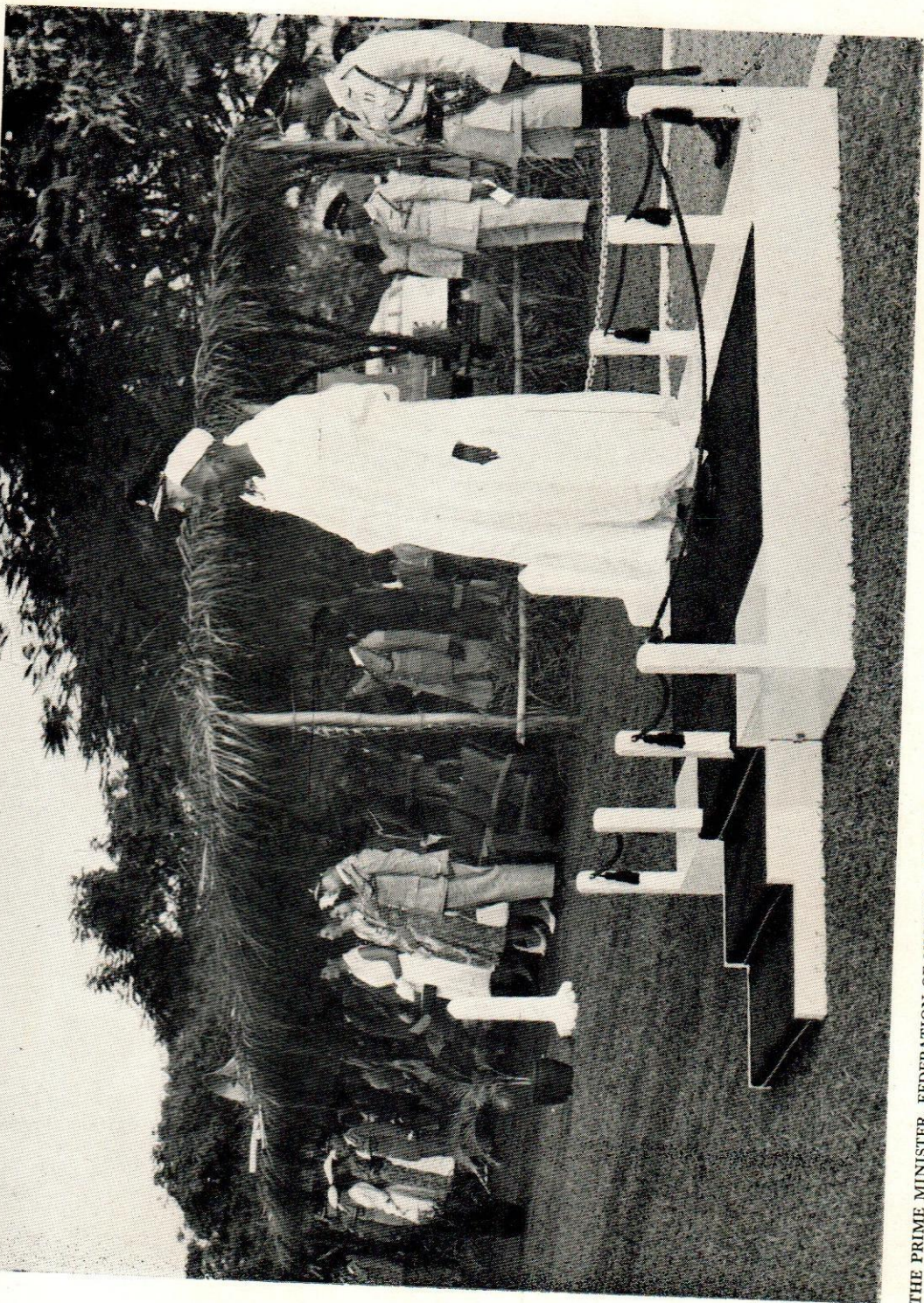
MARINE POLICE—HARBOUR PATROL—LAGOS



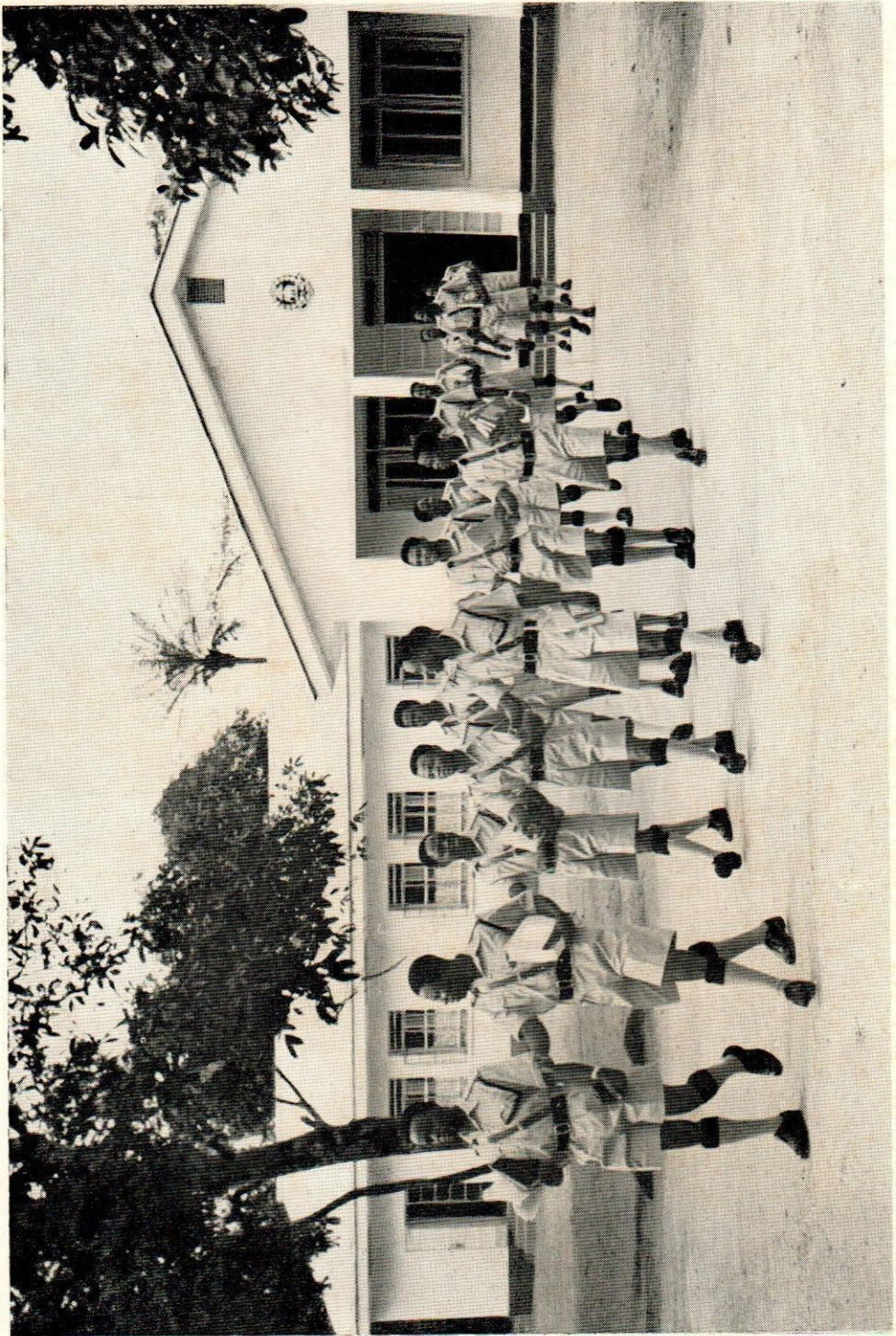
DETECTIVES EXAMINING FINGER-PRINTS—C.I.D. LABORATORY, LAGOS



OPENING OF THE CADET SUB-INSPECTORS' TRAINING WING—DECEMBER 16TH, 1958—BY THE PRIME MINISTER,
FEDERATION OF NIGERIA



THE PRIME MINISTER, FEDERATION OF NIGERIA, ARRIVES TO TAKE THE SALUTE AT A PASSING OUT PARADE AT THE SOUTHERN POLICE COLLEGE



CADET SUB-INSPECTORS UNDER TRAINING—LEAVING THE MESS FOR THE LECTURE ROOM

APPENDIX B

TRIBAL COMPOSITION—INSPECTORS AND RANK AND FILE

Ibo	4,328
Yoruba (West and North)	1,588
Bini	740
Ibibio	508
Cameroonians	477
Urhobo	459
Ijaw	446
Hausa	313
Efik	244
Ishan	224
Idoma	173
Igala	130
Tiv	129
Bashama	119
Fulani	103
Igbirra	88
Kanuri	80
Nupe	74
Kukuruku	66
Itsekiri	51
Bagarmi	42
Zabarma	22
Lagosians	1
Other Tribes	327
Non-Nigerians	30
Total	<u>10,762</u>

APPENDIX C

STATISTICS OF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

	Year 1958	Year 1957
<i>Recruitment</i>		
Gazetted officers—direct entry or transfer	34*	8
Gazetted officers—from within Force	34	19
Inspectorate—direct entry	34	17
Inspectorate—from within Force	76	83
Other Ranks—enlisted	1,001	771
<i>Training</i>		
Number of recruits passed out from training during year	678	806
Number of recruit constables under training at end of year	423	203
Number attending Refresher Courses for N.C.Os	113	1,043
Number attending Refresher Courses for Constables	967	
Number of N.C.Os and Constables attending promotion courses:—		
Constables to L/Corporal	43	148
Corporal to Sergeant	57	
Sergeant to Sergeant Major	5	
Sergeant Major to Inspector	117	

APPENDIX C—continued

STATISTICS OF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING—continued

	Year 1958	Year 1957
Number of rank and file attending Technical Courses :—		
Handwriting Analysis	2	23
Wireless	40	
Fingerprint	57	
Photographic	56	
Driving	8	
Fire Service	6	
Number of officers attending Courses	40	17
Numbers attending courses in United Kingdom (all ranks) :—		
Ryton A	8	5
Ryton B	5	2
Specialist courses	119	47

* Include 25 Expatriate Contract Officers.

APPENDIX D

CRIMINAL STATISTICS GENERAL
INCLUDING APPENDICES D (ii) AND (iii)
PERIOD 1-1-58 TO 31-12-58

Offences Against Persons	True Cases	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted	Cases Pending, etc.
Murder	498	10	37	444
Manslaughter	354	23	58	270
Attempted Murder	68	4	7	51
Suicide	152	56	27	66
Grievous Harm, Wounding	1,832	646	117	1,008
Assaults	10,456	39,56	704	5,449
Child Stealing	74	5	3	60
Slave Dealing	72	3	2	67
Rape and Indecent Assaults	642	140	54	427
Unnatural Offences	32	11	3	16
Other Offences	2,051	562	162	53
Total	16,231	5,416	1,174	9,111
<i>Offences Against Property</i>				
Thefts and Other Stealings	26,309	4,498	954	15,353
Robbery and Extortion	557	67	31	393
Burglary	4,831	243	61	3,336
House Breaking	1,892	217	42	1,175
Store Breaking	1,400	59	20	1,014
False Pretences, Cheating	1,222	170	62	906
Forgery	757	138	15	567
Receiving Stolen Property	88	24	18	44
Unlawful Possession	1,772	699	167	872
Arson	370	41	23	221
Other Offences	2,953	524	181	1,576
Total	42,151	6,680	1,574	25,457

CRIMINAL STATISTICS GENERAL
INCLUDING APPENDICES D (ii) AND (iii)
PERIOD 1-1-58 TO 31-12-58

<i>Offences Against Persons</i>	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Cases Convicted</i>	<i>Cases Acquitted</i>	<i>Cases Pending, etc.</i>
<i>Other Offences (not above)</i>				
Forgery of West African Currency Notes ..	204	44	16	124
Coining Offences	59	20	8	29
Gambling	261	150	20	90
Against Public Order	2,390	1,256	161	935
Perjury	65	30	6	29
Bribery and Corruption	606	101	42	433
Escape and Rescue	547	195	13	295
Other Offences	4,593	21,31	437	1,946
Total	8,725	3,927	703	3,881
Grand Total	67,107	16,023	3,451	38,449
<i>Against Local Ordinances</i>				
Against Traffic Ordinance	22,436	11,025	1,354	8,785
Against Township Ordinance	9,079	7,211	991	740
Against Liquor Ordinance	667	407	74	158
Against Dogs Ordinance	34	11	10	7
Other Offences	5,816	3,741	584	1,249
Total	38,032	22,395	3,013	10,939

APPENDIX D (ii)

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

JUVENILES UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE—PERIOD : 1ST JANUARY, 1958 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

<i>Offences Against Persons</i>	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Cases Convicted</i>	<i>Cases Acquitted</i>	<i>Cases Pending, etc.</i>
Murder	2	—	1	1
Manslaughter	1	—	—	1
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—
Grievous Harm, Wounding, etc.	31	19	3	9
Assaults	148	103	23	22
Child Stealing	—	—	—	—
Slave Dealing	2	1	1	—
Rape and Indecent Assaults	7	4	1	2
Unnatural Offences	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	19	14	2	3
Total	210	141	31	38

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

JUVENILES UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE—PERIOD: 1ST JANUARY, 1958 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

	True Cases	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted	Cases Pending, etc.
<i>Offences Against Property</i>				
Thefts and Other Stealings	367	287	16	57
Robbery and Extortion	8	8	—	—
Burglary	4	3	1	—
House Breaking	8	6	—	2
Store Breaking	4	4	—	—
False Pretences, Cheating, Fraud	4	2	—	2
Forgery	4	2	1	1
Receiving Stolen Property	1	1	—	—
Unlawful Possession	48	39	3	6
Arson	2	1	—	1
Other Offences	21	11	4	6
Total	471	364	25	75
<i>Other Offences (not above)</i>				
Forgery of West African Currency Notes ..	—	—	—	—
Coining Offences	—	—	—	—
Gambling	6	4	1	1
Against Public Order	25	21	—	4
Perjury	—	—	—	—
Bribery and Corruption	—	—	—	—
Escape and Rescue	19	6	3	9
Other Offences	155	125	18	16
Total	205	156	22	30
<i>Against Local Ordinances</i>				
Against Traffic Ordinance	358	325	26	7
Against Township Ordinance	527	404	68	55
Against Liquor Ordinance	—	—	—	—
Against Dogs Ordinance	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	219	167	48	4
Total	1,104	896	142	66

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

JUVENILES BETWEEN 14 AND 17 YEARS—PERIOD : 1ST JANUARY, 1958 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Cases Convicted</i>	<i>Cases Acquitted</i>	<i>Cases Pending, etc.</i>
<i>Offences Against Persons</i>				
Murder	6	—	—	6
Manslaughter	3	—	1	2
Attempted Murder	2	—	—	2
Suicide	3	2	—	1
Grievous Harm, Wounding, etc.	46	34	3	9
Assaults	194	144	19	30
Child Stealing	—	—	—	—
Slave Dealing	—	—	—	—
Rape and Indecent Assaults	16	14	1	1
Unnatural Offences	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	43	25	9	9
Total	313	219	33	60
<i>Offences Against Property</i>				
Thefts and Other Stealings	426	297	45	80
Robbery and Extortion	11	10	—	1
Burglary	10	9	1	—
House Breaking	19	15	1	3
Store Breaking	5	5	—	—
False Pretences, Cheating, etc.	4	3	—	1
Forgery	11	10	—	1
Receiving Stolen Property	—	—	—	—
Unlawful Possession	37	29	3	5
Arson	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	20	12	3	5
Total	543	390	3	96
<i>Other Offences (not above)</i>				
Forgery of West African Currency Notes	—	—	—	—
Coining Offences	1	1	—	—
Gambling	15	13	1	1
Against Public Order	54	47	2	5
Perjury	—	—	—	—
Bribery and Corruption	1	—	—	1
Escape and Rescue	15	13	—	2
Other Offences	100	74	10	15
Total	186	148	13	24

APPENDIX D (iii)—continued

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

JUVENILES UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE—PERIOD: 1ST JANUARY, 1958 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

	True Cases	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted	Cases Pending, etc.
<i>Against Local Ordinances</i>				
Against Traffic Ordinance	40	18	9	14
Against Township Ordinance	53	50	2	1
Against Liquor Ordinance	—	—	—	—
Against Dogs Ordinance	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	43	31	10	2
Total	136	99	21	17

APPENDIX D (iv)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TRUE CASES
ALL OFFENCES (INCLUDING APPENDICES (ii) AND (iii))

	1957	1958	Increase	Decrease
<i>Offences Against Persons</i>				
Murder	398	498	100	—
Manslaughter	355	354	—	1
Attempted Murder	56	68	12	—
Suicide	104	152	48	—
Grievous Harm, Wounding, etc.	1,637	1,832	195	—
Assaults	9,823	10,456	633	—
Child Stealing	60	74	14	—
Slave Dealing	76	72	—	4
Rape and Indecent Assaults	578	642	64	—
Unnatural Offences	19	32	13	—
Others	444	2,051	1,607	—
Total	13,550	16,231	2,686	5
<i>Offences Against Property</i>				
Thefts and Other Stealings	25,336	26,309	973	—
Robbery and Extortion	481	557	76	—
Burglary	4,521	4,831	310	—
House Breaking	1,699	1,892	193	—
Store Breaking	1,411	1,400	—	11
False Pretences, Cheating, etc.	1,123	1,222	99	—
Forgery	563	757	194	—
Receiving Stolen Property	83	88	5	—
Unlawful Possession	1,652	1,772	120	—
Arson	256	370	114	—
Others	2,229	2,953	724	—
Total	39,354	42,151	2,738	11

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TRUE CASES
ALL OFFENCES (INCLUDING APPENDICES (ii) AND (iii))

	1957	1958	Increase	Decrease
<i>Other Offences (not above)</i>				
Forgery of West African Currency Notes ..	135	204	69	—
Coining Offences	42	59	17	—
Gambling	231	251	20	—
Against Public Order	1,858	2,390	532	—
Perjury	54	65	11	—
Bribery and Corruption	694	606	—	88
Escape and Rescue	516	547	31	—
Other Offences	4,390	4,593	203	—
Total	7,920	8,715	883	88
<i>Against Local Ordinances</i>				
Against Traffic Ordinance	24,951	22,436	—	2,515
Against Township Ordinance	6,662	8,979	2,317	—
Against Liquor Ordinance	495	667	172	—
Against Dogs Ordinance	21	34	13	—
Other Offences	6,090	5,816	—	274
Total	38,219	37,932	2,502	2,789

APPENDIX D (v)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS PERIOD 1949-1958
Offences other than Contraventions

1949	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956	1957	1958
46,516	42,179	49,451	48,619	42,550	61,429	62,424	52,854	62,435	67,107

CONTRAVENTIONS

9,065	8,980	7,180	6,191	5,060	7,811	14,356	14,159	38,219	38,032
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COMPARATIVE CRIME FIGURES IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE PRECEDING TWO YEARS

	Year	Adults	Juveniles under 14 Years	Juveniles 14-17 Years	Year	Adults	Juveniles under 14 Years	Juveniles 14-17 Years
Cases Reported	1957	72,490	792	1,099	1958	77,293	919	1,101
Cases Classified as False Tri- vial, Frivolous, Vexatious or Civil	1957	10,322	23	36	1958	10,707	25	52
Cases Transferred to Native Courts	1957	1,553	—	5	1958	1,414	1	7
Cases Convicted	1957	14,364	427	626	1958	13,685	501	657
Cases Acquitted or Dis- charged	1957	3,260	72	84	1958	3,176	81	93
Nolle Prosequi	1957	234	5	—	1958	39	6	6
Cases pending Investigation or Trial	1957	33,304	160	172	1958	38,124	145	180
Cases closed as undetected	1957	8,873	6	14	1958	9,178	2	6
Accused Dead or Insane	1957	35	—	1	1958	48	—	—
Cases proved and Order made without proceeding to con- viction	1957	887	97	101	1958	922	158	100
No. of Persons Prosecuted	1957	39,850	801	1,117	1958	42,975	1,218	1,277
No. of Persons Convicted	1957	33,304	657	944	1958	20,105	867	973
Value of Property Lost or Stolen	1957	990,276 18 8½	£ 1,691 13 10	£ 2,716 16 0	1958	995,357 3 4	£ 1,215 7 6½	£ 3,237 3 8½
Value of property recovered	1957	116,212 18 10½	688 1 8½	831 19 10	1958	127,169 4 3½	703 14 0½	1,462 12 8½
Fines Imposed	1957	49,474 19 9	61 12 6	125 12 6	1958	67,240 7 9	125 16 6	194 5 0

CONTRAVENTIONS OF LOCAL ORDINANCES—FOR THE PRECEDING TWO YEARS

	Year	Adults	Juveniles under 14 Years	Juveniles 14-17 Years	Year	Adults	Juveniles under 14 Years	Juveniles 14-17 Years
Pending ..	1957	2	—	—	1958	—	—	—
Cases Reported ..	1957	38,219	415	668	1958	36,792	1,104	136
Cases Convicted ..	1957	21,109	351	362	1958	21,400	896	99
Cases Discharged or Acquitted ..	1957	3,179	41	104	1958	2,850	142	21
Cases Pending or Awaiting Trial ..	1957	11,879	22	166	1958	10,857	66	16
Warning Notices ..	1957	2,050	1	36	1958	1,685	—	—
No. of Persons Prosecuted ..	1957	38,510	476	793	1958	39,276	1,241	169
No. of Persons Convicted ..	1957	24,987	382	462	1958	28,473	1,176	151

APPENDIX D (viii)

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DETAILED FIGURES OF CRIME NOT INCLUDING LOCAL ORDINANCES FOR THE PRECEDING TWO YEARS

	Against the Person		Against Property		Other offences	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Adults ..	19,907	14,572	45,833	41,138	9,641	9,469
Juveniles (Between 14 and 17 Years ..	325	280	571	536	203	219
Juvenile Under 14 Years ..	208	201	481	477	105	215

The following true cases were dealt with by the Police during the period stated :—

1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1957 .. 62,435 cases.

1st January, 1958 to 31st December, 1958 .. 67,107 cases.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS INDIAN HEMP AND OTHER NARCOTICS

	Total Cases Reported	Total True Cases	Number of Cases Convicted	Number of Cases Acquitted	Number of Persons Convicted	Number of Persons Acquitted	No. of Cases in which Imprisonment Imposed	Number of Cases in Which Fines Imposed	Quantity and Nature of Narcotic Drug Seized	Value of Property Recovered £ s d
Import and Export : Section 5 (Indian Hemp) or Section 6 (Prepared Opium) Cap. 50	15 1957 2 1958	12 1 1	10 1	—	11 1	—	5 1	6	9 ozs 30 Wraps	470 0 0
Possession, etc., Indian Hemp : Sec. 5 (2) Cap. 50	93 1957 92 1958	93	64	5	74	5	15	59	17.5 Kg 2 qtrs. 2 sts. 27 Tins 71 wrps. 11 plts. 5lbs 5 ozs	520 0 0 (Approx) 153 13 9 333 6 9
Cultivation Indian Hemp Section 5 (2) Cap. 50	5 1957 7 1958	5 7	5 5	—	7 7	—	1 2	4 3	50 plants	200 0 0
Dealing, etc., prepared Opium : Section 7 (a-f) Cap. 50.	— 1957 — 1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dealing Raw Opium or Coco Leaves Reg. 3 under Cap. 50	— 1956 — 1957 — 1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Possession, etc., Raw Opium or Coco Leaves : Reg. 3 Under Cap. 50	— 1956 4 1957 — 1958	— 4	— 1	—	— 1	—	—	— 1	—	30 0 0
Total	98 1956 119 1957 94 1958	98 113 81	69 81 56	5 8 12	81 97 57	5 16 18	16 33 23	63 49 33	17.5 Kg. 2 qtrs. 2 sts. 9 ozs. 50 plts. 27 tins 101 wrps. 5 lbs 5 ozs.	520 0 0 (Approx)

CHAPTER 45

APPENDIX E (i)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED FOR PRECEDING 5 YEARS

Year	Cars	Commercial Vehicles Including Omnibus	Motor Cycles	Other Vehicles	Total
1954	4,239	4,725	1,564	401	10,929
1955	5,832	6,120	2,412	437	14,801
1956	6,143	7,067	1,313	517	16,040
1957	5,998	6,098	2,353	477	14,926
1958	6,524	6,941	2,596	558	16,299

CHAPTER 45

APPENDIX E (ib)

MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED FOR PRECEDING 5 YEARS

Year	Cars	Commercial Vehicles Including Omnibus	Motor Cycles	Other Vehicles	Total
1954	19,515	17,406	3,684	1,385	41,990
1955	22,031	21,686	5,820	1,690	51,227
1956	25,301	25,857	6,178	1,725	59,061
1957	26,012	25,867	6,229	1,784	59,892
1958	28,593	24,561	6,929	1,954	62,037

APPENDIX E (ii)

COMPARATIVE TABLES—VEHICLES EXAMINED

Types of Vehicle	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Cars	1,033	1,061	1,179	1,619	2,099
Commercial Vehicles	8,382	13,262	24,767	30,082	38,240
Motor Omnibus	52	49	100	324	3,663
Motor Cycles	—	—	—	—	1
Other Vehicles	396	561	751	2,084	3,866
Total	9,863	15,033	25,797	42,983	47,868

ACCIDENTS

	Total No. of Accidents					Persons Killed				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
North	736	400	1,006	1,686	2,013	93	50	154	184	255
East	1,087	1,179	1,690	1,061	2,929	200	102	231	152	181
West	1,577	2,029	3,334	2,306	3,685	112	295	195	177	299
Federal Territory	2,284	2,442	3,129	3,347	1,814	158	42	246	51	46
Total	5,684	6,050	9,159	8,400	10,541	563	489	826	564	781

APPENDIX E (iii)—continued

ACCIDENTS

	Persons Injured					Total Killed and Injured				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
North	484	386	1,188	1,231	1,227	577	486	1,342	1,415	1,482
East	1,549	953	1,959	1,101	1,505	1,749	1,055	2,290	1,253	1,686
West	1,844	2,510	2,285	1,218	2,027	1,956	2,755	2,380	1,395	2,326
Federal Territory	376	340	238	262	309	534	382	484	313	355
Total	4,253	4,189	5,670	3,812	5,068	4,816	4,678	6,496	4,376	5,849

APPENDIX E (iv)

TYPES OF VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Cars	1,258	2,441	3,485	5,327	6,023
Commercial Vehicles	2,147	2,250	3,057	4,022	4,404
Motor Omnibus	134	961	219	484	471
Motor Cycles	146	299	385	476	639
Other Motor Vehicles	49	57	449	287	470
Pedal Cycles	446	1,228	1,060	1,510	1,720
Total	4,180	7,326	8,655	12,106	12,727

APPENDIX E (v)

PROSECUTIONS FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK
RECKLESS DRIVING OR CARELESS DRIVING—PERIOD
1ST JANUARY—31ST DECEMBER 1958

	Cases		Persons				
	Reported	Brought to Court	Brought to Court	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Acquit- ted	Pending before Courts 31-12-58
Driving under the influ- ence of drink or drugs	6	6	6	2	1	—	3
Reckless Driving ..	2,369	1,953	1,953	972	105	174	702
Negligent Driving ..	2,439	1,226	1,226	727	173	166	160
Total	4,814	3,185	3,185	1,701	279	340	865

APPENDIX E (vi)

CLASSES OF ROAD USERS KILLED OR INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
DURING LAST TWO YEARS

	1957		1958	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers or riders of Motor Vehicles	183	1,351	332	2,060
Passengers on Vehicles	217	1,215	271	2,057
Pedal Cyclists	51	520	67	827
Pedestrians	113	726	111	834
Total	564	3,812	781	5,778

APPENDIX E (vii)

YEARLY TOTALS OF TRAFFIC OFFENCES FOR PRECEDING TEN YEARS

<i>Year</i>	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Northern Region	450	800	1,600	2,500	4,120	5,630	7,052	6,980	7,852	9,359
Western Region	6,289	6,474	7,868	7,559	5,738	11,579	20,644	10,129	9,941	10,873
Federal Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,013	5,082	3,347	3,642
Eastern Region	—	—	9,119	6,291	3,295	3,283	4,163	4,750	4,982	5,521
Total	6,739	7,274	18,587	16,350	13,153	20,492	35,872	26,941	26,122	29,395

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS 1957-1958

MONTHLY COMPARISON BETWEEN PRECEDING TWO YEARS

1957	Month	1958
700	January	848
650	February	822
751	March	882
749	April	881
700	May	979
699	June	910
701	July	800
712	August	810
688	September	799
702	October	849
698	November	915
650	December	1,046
<u>8,400</u>	Total	<u>10,541</u>

APPENDIX F (i)

MIGRATION STATISTICS

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY NATIONALITY AND SEX FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING : 1ST JANUARY, 1958 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Nationality	Arrivals			Departures		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Americans	1,420	826	2,246	1,385	780	2,165
Austrian	26	14	40	21	13	34
Belgian	140	24	164	142	26	168
British	15,166	9,300	24,466	15,245	9,000	24,245
Czech	14	4	18	13	5	18
Danish	204	94	298	179	74	253
Finnish	16	2	18	12	2	14
Dutch	951	472	1,423	759	334	1,093
French	1,666	717	2,383	1,627	673	2,300
German	512	152	664	494	121	615
Greek	126	36	162	118	39	157
Hungarian	2	—	2	1	—	1
Irish (Republic)	347	179	526	322	180	502
Indian	387	84	471	363	55	418
Italian	499	128	627	357	67	424
Norwegian	38	3	41	48	10	58
Russian	2	—	2	1	—	1
Spanish	39	4	43	38	2	40
Swedish	38	14	52	42	17	59
Swiss	353	149	502	356	116	472
Bahrein	6	1	7	—	—	—
Chinese	12	—	12	10	—	10
Egyptian	12	4	16	13	2	15

APPENDIX F (i)—continued

MIGRATION STATISTICS—continued

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY NATIONALITY AND SEX FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING : 1ST JANUARY, 1958 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Nationality	Arrivals			Departures		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ethiopian	9	2	11	7	—	7
Israeli	81	11	92	68	6	74
Japanese	82	6	88	72	4	76
Lebanese	470	199	699	465	169	634
Liberian	28	13	41	25	14	39
Syrian	44	10	54	50	11	61
Jordanian	1	—	1	2	1	3
Turkish	3	—	3	7	—	7
Venezuelan	2	1	3	3	1	4
Sudanese	400	9	409	349	11	360
Canadian	36	27	63	66	40	106
French West African	43	11	54	47	20	67
British West African	2,810	1,060	3,870	3,452	1,293	4,745
Libyan	15	1	16	9	3	12
Miscellaneous	77	24	101	88	33	121
Stateless	6	1	7	13	1	14
Polish	6	1	7	5	5	10
Brazilian	1	—	1	—	1	1
Siamese	1	—	1	1	1	2
Portuguese	18	9	27	23	7	30
Argentinian	—	—	—	2	1	3
Caroline Islander	—	—	—	1	—	1
Panamanian	1	—	1	1	—	1
Uruguayan	1	—	1	1	—	1
Yemen	3	—	3	8	1	9
Saudi Arabia	5	—	5	7	—	7
Trucial Sheikdoms	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chinese (Nat.)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Yugoslav	3	1	4	2	—	2
Peruvian	—	—	—	1	—	1
Icelander	3	—	3	4	—	4
Haitian	2	—	2	3	—	3
Ghanaian	83	16	99	111	37	148
Estonian	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cuban	—	—	—	2	—	2
Vatican City	1	1	2	1	—	1
Afghan	1	—	1	—	—	—
Albanian	1	—	1	1	1	2
Iraqi	4	4	8	—	—	—
Ecuadorran	1	—	1	1	—	1
Unknown	3	—	3	2	—	2
Filipino	—	—	—	1	—	1
Luxemburger	1	—	1	2	—	2
Nepalese	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	26,224	13,614	39,838	26,451	13,178	39,629

ANNUAL ANALYSIS SHOWING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES
OF CHILDREN BY NATIONALITY AND SEX
1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Nationality	Arrivals			Departures		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
American	181	175	356	186	165	351
Austrian	2	2	4	—	3	3
British	2,731	2,589	5,320	2,843	2,529	5,372
Danish	25	26	51	33	20	53
Dutch	173	153	326	132	101	233
French	72	84	156	77	78	155
German	53	29	62	28	22	50
Greek	18	8	26	13	6	19
Irish (Republic) ..	23	29	52	32	39	71
Italian	29	27	56	20	12	32
Indian	37	24	61	20	14	34
Norwegian	2	—	2	2	3	5
Polish	—	—	—	—	1	1
Swiss	21	24	45	25	22	47
Egyptian	—	1	1	3	—	3
Israeli	2	3	5	1	—	1
Japanese	2	1	3	3	1	4
Lebanese	90	58	148	72	44	116
Syrian	3	3	6	2	2	4
Belgian	5	3	8	4	2	6
Liberian	4	—	4	1	2	3
Sudanese	—	1	1	4	—	4
Finnish	—	1	1	2	—	2
British West Africa	339	263	602	252	194	446
Miscellaneous ..	9	4	13	6	5	11
Guatemalan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
French West Africa	3	2	5	10	6	16
Swedish	—	1	1	1	3	4
Yemen	—	—	—	3	—	?
Libyan	—	—	—	1	2	3
Stateless	—	—	—	—	1	1
Portuguese	—	1	1	2	1	3
Canadian	7	9	16	16	10	26
Ecuadoran	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iraqi	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ghanaian	2	2	4	8	5	13
Czech	—	1	1	1	—	1
Hungarian	1	—	1	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	1	—	1
Grand Total ..	3,816	3,524	7,340	3,804	3,293	7,097

APPENDIX F (iii)

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS
 NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRIVING ON SHORT VISITS ISSUED WITH PERMITS
 PERIOD : 1ST JANUARY, 1958 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

<i>Classes of Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Persons issued with permits up to 3 months	8,051	2,332	10,383
Persons not issued with permits but said to be on "Holiday" or in Transit	383	192	575
Other Non-Government persons without permit	4,538	1,563	6,101
Sub-Total	12,972	4,087	17,059
Persons issued with permits longer than 3 months, but said to be on "Holiday" or in "Transit"	49	43	92
Government Employees to whom no permits are issued	2,434	367	2,801
West Africans arriving from study abroad	405	79	484
Sub-Total	2,888	489	3,377
Grand Total	15,860	4,576	20,436

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS—MOVEMENT OF PERSONS INTO NIGERIA
1st JANUARY, 1958 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1958
NUMBER OF ARRIVALS SHOWING METHOD OF ENTRY BY SEX GROUPS

Method of Travel	Males			Females			Total			Grand Total
	Under 16	16 and over		Under 18	18 and over		Total	Children	Adults	
		Single	Married		Single	Married				
By Land :—										
Via Idirioko	68	2,192	2,260	71	825	1,099	139	3,220	3,359	
Via Others	33	939	972	25	104	153	58	1,067	1,125	
Total	101	3,131	3,232	96	929	1,252	197	4,287	4,484	
By Sea :—										
Via Lagos	781	3,013	3,794	735	1,853	2,873	1,516	5,151	6,667	
Via Others	69	304	373	78	177	327	147	553	700	
Total	850	3,317	4,167	813	2,030	3,200	1,663	5,704	7,367	
By Air :—										
Via Ikeja	1,423	10,659	12,082	1,255	3,011	4,825	2,678	14,229	16,907	
Via Kano	1,444	5,266	6,710	1,371	2,467	4,329	2,815	8,224	11,039	
Via Others	2	31	33	3	5	8	5	36	41	
Total	2,419	15,956	18,825	2,629	5,483	9,162	5,498	22,489	27,987	
Total all methods ..	3,820	22,404	26,224	8,588	8,442	13,614	7,358	32,480	39,838	

APPENDIX F (v)

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS
 MOVEMENT OF PERSONS INTO AND OUT OF NIGERIA, PERIOD—
 1st JANUARY, 1958 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1958
 NUMBER OF DEPARTURES SHOWING METHOD OF EXIT BY SEX GROUPS

Method of Travel	Males			Females			Total		Grand Total
	Under 16	16 and over		Under 18	18 and over		Children	Adults	
		Single	Married		Single	Married			
By Land :—									
Via Idiroko	74	2,145	2,219	58	207	809	132	3,161	3,293
Via Others	34	888	922	20	20	104	54	1,012	1,066
Total	108	3,033	3,141	78	227	913	186	4,173	4,359
By Sea :—									
Via Lagos	677	2,798	3,475	673	328	1,772	1,350	4,898	6,248
Via Others	64	444	508	81	56	210	145	710	855
Total	741	3,242	3,983	754	384	1,982	1,495	5,608	7,103
By Air :—									
Via Ikeja	1,474	10,653	12,127	1,195	668	2,741	2,669	14,062	16,731
Via Kano	1,467	5,701	7,168	1,268	528	2,432	2,735	8,661	11,396
Via Others	2	28	30	1	2	7	3	37	40
Total	2,943	16,382	19,325	2,464	1,198	5,180	5,407	22,760	28,167
Total all methods	3,792	22,657	26,449	3,296	1,809	8,075	7,088	32,541	39,629

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE ESTABLISHMENT

FORCE HEADQUARTERS

	<i>Admin.</i>	<i>C.I.D.</i>	<i>S.B.</i>	<i>S.P.C.</i>	<i>F.S.B.</i>	<i>Band</i>	<i>Total</i>
Inspector-General	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deputy Inspector-General	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Commissioner	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assistant Commissioner	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Senior Superintendent	4	1	1	1	—	—	7
S.P., D.S.P., A.S.P.	16	6	8	7	2	—	39
Senior Pay and Quartermaster	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pay and Quartermaster	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Director of Music	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Secretary-Typist	2	1	3	—	—	—	6
Chief Inspector	2	2	—	1	—	—	5
Inspector, Grade I	3	1	2	2	—	—	8
Inspector, Grade II	3	4	3	4	1	—	15
Sub-Inspector	3	12	4	34	2	—	55
Sergeant Major	2	2	—	1	—	1	6
Sergeant	5	16	4	17	2	3	47
Corporal	6	21	8	11	3	2	51
Lance Corporal	7	9	8	—	4	4	32
Constable	44	56	24	14	14	51	203
Recruit	—	—	—	280	—	—	280
Bailiff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matron	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	105	132	65	373	28	62	765

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE ESTABLISHMENT
NORTHERN REGION

	REG. H.Q.	C.I.D.	S.B.	F.S.B.	R.C.S.	N.P.C.	Adamawa	Beme	Ilorin	Kabba	Niger	KANO		PLATEAU		Kaduna Capital	Sokoto	Bauchi	Borno	Total	
												Province	I. and P.C.	Province	I. and P.C.						
Commissioner ..	1																				1
Deputy Commissioner ..	2																				1
Assistant Commissioner ..	4																				3
Senior Superintendent ..	23	1	1		2	1	3	5	4	3	3	10	2		1	1	2	3	3		83
SP/DSP/ASP ..	1	1	5																		1
Pay and Quartermaster ..	2		1																		3
Secretary-Typist ..	1		1			1															1
Chief Inspector ..	1		2									2									3
Inspector, Grade I ..	1	1	4			1		1	1		4	6	1		2	1					9
Inspector, Grade II ..	2	5	4	1	2	1	4	4	1	5	4	6	3		5	3	4	1	4		24
Sub-Inspector ..	3	5	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1		4	6	4	2	1		71
Sergeant Major ..	4	7	5	2	6	1	5	4	1	1	4	6	2		15	13	2	2	4		14
Sergeant ..	5	8	5	7	11	10	6	4	4	1	1	17	2		23	20	3	2	4		115
Corporal ..	5	8	5	7	14	13	10	6	7	5	7	30	5		27	23	3	2	3		166
Lance Corporal ..	18	23	25	71	137	120	83	79	10	67	92	292	27		272	229	10	4	6		226
Constable ..									94							266	30	22	49		1,796
Recruit ..																					120
Baliff ..																					5
Total ..	73	55	56	92	173	168	113	114	126	92	123	386	40	169	359	343	45	33	70		2,650
Secretary and Clerical Assistant ..			1																		1

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE ESTABLISHMENT

EASTERN REGION

	Reg. H.Q.	C.I.D.	S.B.	F.S.B.	R.C.S.	Calabar	Ogoja	Onitsha	Owerri	Rivers	Emugu	Total
Commissioner ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deputy Commissioner ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assistant Commissioner ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
Senior Superintendent ..	—	1	1	—	—	7	2	6	1	1	—	7
SP/DSP/ASP ..	20	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	9	6	5	61
Pay and Quartermaster ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Secretary-Typist ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chief Inspector ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Inspector, Grade I ..	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	6
Inspector, Grade II ..	2	1	3	—	—	8	7	9	5	3	4	24
Sub-Inspector ..	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	10
Sergeant Major ..	—	1	—	—	7	31	9	17	17	27	13	136
Sergeant ..	3	7	4	1	10	40	16	23	30	27	26	198
Corporal ..	6	7	6	7	13	45	25	28	41	35	27	243
Lance Corporal ..	5	8	6	10	130	440	234	273	407	333	241	2,198
Constables ..	24	31	23	62	—	5	1	2	5	4	1	18
Bailiff ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hangman and Assistant Hangman ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	71	63	50	82	164	583	297	363	529	448	325	2,975
Secretarial and Clerical Assistant ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

APPENDIX G (iv)

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE ESTABLISHMENT, WESTERN REGION

	REG. HQ.	C.I.D.	S.B.	F.S.B.	R.C.S.	Ijebu	Abeokuta	Ibadan	Ondo	Benin	Delta	Colony	Total
Commissioner ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deputy Commissioner ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Assistant Commissioner ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Senior Superintendent ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7
Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent ..	20	1	4	—	2	4	5	13	4	4	5	3	65
Pay and Quartermaster ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Secretary-Typist ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Chief Inspector ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	3	8
Inspector, Grade I ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	8	8	4	23
Inspector, Grade II ..	2	1	2	—	—	4	4	18	4	8	3	1	64
Sub-Inspector ..	5	5	2	—	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	1	13
Sergeant Major ..	1	7	5	—	6	5	1	34	6	11	20	11	118
Sergeant ..	4	9	6	2	10	10	12	43	6	11	36	21	173
Corporal ..	4	9	6	5	12	9	13	51	7	15	40	29	203
Lance Corporal ..	4	9	6	8	10	8	13	51	7	15	40	29	203
Constable ..	21	22	22	51	123	85	128	494	87	158	362	210	1,763
Bailiff ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	5	2	3	20
Totals ..	71	57	49	67	155	120	177	671	118	218	480	287	2,470
Secretarial and Clerical Assistant ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE ESTABLISHMENT
FEDERAL TERRITORY

	Federal Territory		Lagos District			C.T. and M.D.			I. and P.C.			M.T.D.	Railway		C.M.R.		Ports		Camererons				Total
	H.Q.												Apapa	Port Harcourt	H.Q.	Prov.	I. and P.C.	C.I.D.	S.B.	F.S.B.			
Commissioner ..	1																						1
Deputy Commissioner ..	1																						1
Assistant Commissioner ..	1																						1
Senior Superintendent ..			1																				6
S.P., D.S.P., A.S.P.	19		12																				66
Secretary-Typist ..	2																						3
Chief Inspector ..	1		1																				2
Inspector, Grade I ..	1		4																				13
Inspector, Grade II ..	1		14																				31
Sub-Inspector ..	6		29																				2
Sergeant-Major ..			52																				138
Sergeant ..	4		77																				209
Corporal ..	5		92																				246
Lance-Corporal ..	6		34																				2,247
Constable ..	34		874																				3
Bailliff ..	2																						
Hangman and Assistant ..																							2
Hangman ..			2																				
Totals ..	84		1,165																				3,050

COMPOSITION AND DISPOSITION OF THE SPECIAL BRANCH

FORCE HEADQUARTERS, 'E' DEPT.

ACP

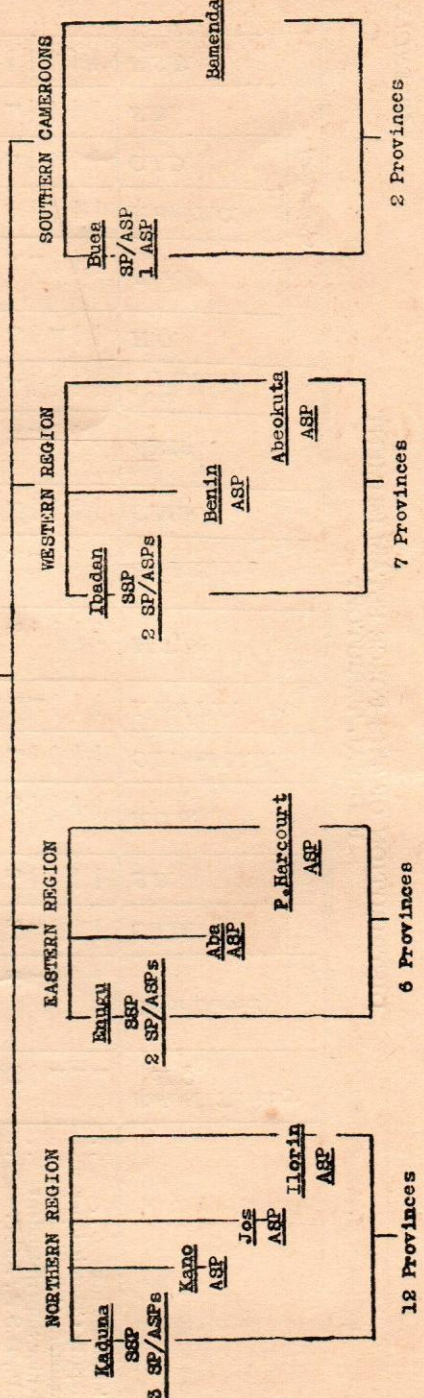
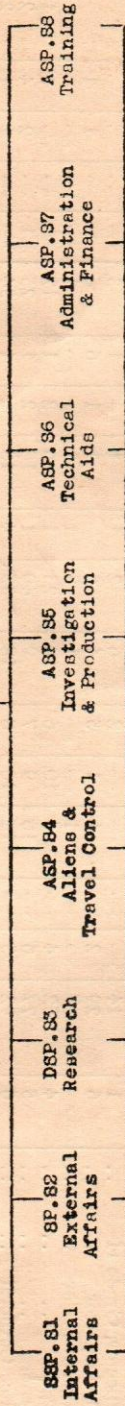


TABLE OF ALLOWANCE PAYABLE

<i>Allowance</i>	<i>Ranks Eligible</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>No. in Receipt</i>
Inducement	All Expatriates	Domiciled outside Nigeria.	186
Childrens separate domicile ..	Chief Inspectors and above	(a) Children maintained outside Nigeria. (b) Children living 50 miles from parent if in Nigeria and under 18.	126
Lodging	Non-Gazetted personnel	Living outside Barracks.	1,262
Plain Clothes	Non-Gazetted except Chief Inspector	Performing duties in plain clothes.	806
Mileage	Sub-Inspector and above	Official duty by own car.	545
Torchlight	Rank and file	Use of Torch on duty.	8,023
Detective	Non-Gazetted	Employed on Investigation duties.	2,173
Basic motor car	Chief Inspector and above	Car used for duty.	325
Motor cycle	Inspector	Motor cycle used for duty.	171
Auto cycle	Inspector	Auto cycle used for duty.	1,212
Bicycle	Rank and file	Bicycle used for duty.	7,136

TABLE OF ALLOWANCE PAID

Year Month	Qualification	Rank	Allowance
1898	Domestic duties	All Expenses	Indemnity
1899	(a) Children main- tained outside of station (b) Children of rank 50 and above from parent of rank 50 and under	Class 1 expenses and above	Children expenses domestic
1900	Domestic duties	Non-Gravel	Indemnity
1901	Domestic duties	Class 1 or above	Class 1 Expenses
1902	Domestic duties	Class 1 or above	Mileage
1903	Domestic duties	Class 1 or above	Traveling
1904	Domestic duties	Class 1 or above	Domestic
1905	Domestic duties	Class 1 or above	Domestic
1906	Domestic duties	Class 1 or above	Domestic
1907	Domestic duties	Class 1 or above	Domestic
1908	Domestic duties	Class 1 or above	Domestic
1909	Domestic duties	Class 1 or above	Domestic
1910	Domestic duties	Class 1 or above	Domestic