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The Central and Regional Legislatures met three times during the year ; debates were lively and there were many constructive contributions, and a great deal of business was done. The House was fortunate in having the help of Mr. E. A. Fellowes, C.B., C.M.G., M.C., Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, who was present at the Budget Meeting as an adviser to the President, the Clerk of the House and members on parliamentary procedure and who was appointed President for the meeting in August.

At the end of 1952 it was possible to look back on the first years' working of the Constitution and see to what extent it had been successful. When it first came into operation it was recognised that major difficulties would have to be overcome : the complexity of the structure, the danger to Nigerian unity which might be caused by the operation of centrifugal forces following the grant of greater powers to the Regions, and the facts that there was no party with an overall majority in the Centre and that the appointments of Central Ministers were subject to Regional approval made it inevitable that government at the Centre could only be by means of a coalition which might be unable to establish a clear-cut policy on controversial issues. Of its complexity there could be no doubt ; indeed a country as diverse as Nigeria could never have a simple Constitution ; the path from the primary elections to membership of the House of Representatives was long and involved, and to the intricacy of the elections was added the uncertainty in the early stages of party allegiance. There was no majority party in the House of Representatives on whose support the Council of Ministers could rely, nor was there an opposition, as it is generally understood ; there was a tendency on the part of members of the Council of Ministers and of the House to feel themselves mainly responsible each to his own Region, and it was frequently necessary for Ministers to do a good deal of lobbying and persuasion in order to gain support for Government measures. Yet the fact that a different party held supremacy in each of the Regions made any other arrangement impracticable. Since the Central Ministers shared collective responsibility and were bound to support the Council's decisions in the House, it was clear that the success of the Constitution would largely depend upon whether Ministers could free themselves from party or regional opinion if the national interest required it ; in spite of these difficulties the Council of Ministers accomplished a great deal of work and succeeded in receiving support in the House of Representatives for a considerable quantity of progressive legislation.

Thus, in spite of many difficulties, 1952 was a year of considerable achievement, not least in the Regions where the pace was set in overhauling the structure of local government, the furthering of education and health measures and the initiation of new experiments in agriculture. The Regional Governments took the initiative in preparing plans for further development in many spheres, and a number of Sessional Papers on educational, health, agricultural and forestry policies and on regional scholarships were presented to the Regional Houses. The internal stresses and strains were there but the year ended with a

reasonable hope that they would not become such as to retard a promising beginning.

Local Government. The year saw important developments in the field of local government, a field whose importance cannot be over-emphasised, for no Constitution, however progressive and enlightened, can be expected to function satisfactorily unless it is built on a sure foundation. The Regional Governments devoted considerable thought to the ways by which this foundation could be strengthened and adapted to meet modern requirements.

In the Northern Region, where tradition and a certain reluctance to indulge in hasty reform have for so long been characteristic, efforts have been made to bring home to the people at large the meaning and purpose of local government, but at the same time ensuring that it is done through the Native Authorities. In the Eastern Region reform had already been set in motion by the enactment in 1950 of the Eastern Region Local Government Ordinance. Throughout the Region in 1952 there was a steady development of Native Authorities on elective lines as a preliminary to the application of the Ordinance. In some areas this stage was successfully completed and, as a result, the first County, District and Local Councils were set up. In the Western Region a comprehensive Local Government Bill was passed by the Regional Houses ; it became law in 1953.

Mention must be made here of one unfortunate setback in the field of local government ; namely the unsatisfactory state of the Lagos Town Council. A Commission of Inquiry was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Council and its findings demonstrated that the Council had failed, in many respects, to discharge its statutory functions in a manner conducive to the welfare of the town.

The Civil Service. The Government's policy has for long been to appoint Nigerians to Senior Civil Service posts in preference to expatriate officers whenever Nigerians who are qualified and suitable are available ; in fact it has often happened that unqualified Nigerians have been appointed in preference to qualified expatriate officers in the hope that the Nigerian Officer would obtain experience while in the service. During the year, however, the Government wished to satisfy itself that the mechanics of the Nigerianisation policy were in every way adequate and it accordingly decided to set up an expert body, consisting of Sir Sydney Phillipson, Commissioner on Special Duties, and Mr. S. O. Adebo, a Nigerian Administrative Officer, to examine the policy and the machinery for putting it into effect.

West African Inter-Territorial Conference. The first meeting of the West African Inter-Territorial Conference took place in Accra in July, 1952. The Inter-Territorial Secretariat deals with all matters of common interest to the four British West African territories, in particular research. Nigeria's representatives were the Minister of Natural Resources and the Minister of Social Services, both of whose portfolios are concerned with research undertakings of considerable im-

Region the Government introduced proposals to provide for free, universal and compulsory primary education ; rates were raised in practically every area and plans were under consideration for the establishment of local education authorities ; and in the Eastern Region, many hitherto apathetic communities were infected by the desire for education, and progress was made in the raising of rates with a view to local communities eventually controlling the primary schools of the Region. The increasing tendency for local communities to bear the costs of primary education is encouraging in view of the heavy and increasing expenditure incurred by Government in grants-in-aid.

In the medical field the process of regionalisation was similarly completed, only certain services remaining under central control. The reorganisation of the Rural Health Services was perhaps the main task during the year, but satisfactory progress can also be recorded in the development of hospitals. Apart from the outbreak of yellow fever in the Eastern Region, which started in 1951 and continued into the early months of 1952, there were no serious outbreaks of epidemic disease.

The most interesting housing scheme was again to be found in Lagos where work continued on the Apapa reclamation scheme which, although industrial in its basic concept, provides for housing areas, close to the industrial sites, for those persons to be engaged in industry ; in the Eastern Region a planning scheme for Calabar was approved.

Social welfare activities, while at the moment mainly confined to Lagos, are nevertheless becoming of increasing importance in the Regions and there are signs that the Native Authorities are taking a greater interest in the matter. Mention is made in Chapter 7 of the Man O'War Bay Scheme, which is proving a most valuable experiment in training in leadership and initiative.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

The Development Plan aims at building up the standard basic social services and economic requirements in order to lay sound foundations of future progress. The various schemes within the Plan make it possible to extend the scope of normal departmental activity. The original Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare was approved by the Legislative Council in 1946, but the Plan was revised in 1951. The revision had become necessary because of increased costs of services and goods, and because the need for greater flexibility became apparent on the introduction of the new Constitution.

Expenditure during 1951-52 lagged behind estimates due largely to the difficulty of recruiting skilled personnel and to the continued shortage of certain materials and equipment. Expenditure during the financial year 1952-53, however, indicates that the margin between planned and actual expenditure is narrowing ; this is due in the main to a general emphasis on and speeding up of development ; there is every prospect that the full appropriation will be spent. Details of the progress of development schemes during the year are given in the various chapters of Part II of this Report and full particulars may be

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

At the end of 1952 the population of Nigeria was about 31·2 millions, distributed in the three Regions as follows :

	<i>Millions</i>
Northern Region	17
Eastern Region	7·8
Western Region	6·4

The most comprehensive census in the history of Nigeria was initiated in 1952. The Northern Region was enumerated in July, 1952, and the results have been published in a series of provincial bulletins ; the census of the Western Region was completed in December, 1952. The census of the Eastern Region was due to begin in June, 1953.

It is now evident that previous estimates of the population, including the " census " of 1931, were low. The 1952 figure given above exceeds by over 5 millions the 1951 estimate, which was made from the annual return of taxpayers. The census of 1952-53 has therefore laid a firm foundation for further demographic enquiries through sample surveys to ascertain approximate rates of birth and deaths, fertility etc.

A census of Lagos was carried out in December, 1952, and the population was found to be 272,000. The population of the other main towns is given on pages 126-7.

The total Non-African population of the territory is about 16,000 ; of these over 7,000 are in the Western Region, including Lagos, nearly 5,000 in the Northern Region and about 4,000 in the Eastern Region.

MAIN GROUPS

The term " tribe " is misleading as applied to most of the peoples of Nigeria, since the groups to which it is commonly applied lack political unity. For descriptive purposes, however, it has been customary to list certain major groups, distinguished from each other by language. The strength of these groups throughout the territory is not yet known, as tribal details are not yet available for the Eastern Region. The numbers in the main tribal groups in the Northern and Western Regions are, however, as follows :

<i>Northern Region</i>		<i>Western Region</i>	
Hausa	5,488,000	Yoruba	4,508,000
Fulani	3,023,000	Edo	452,000
Kanuri	1,298,000	Ibo (the main group in the	
Tiv	773,000	Eastern Region)	373,000
Yoruba (the main group in			
the Western Region)	536,000		
Nupe	349,000		

The main groups in the Eastern Region are the Ibo and Ibibio, of whom the Ibo is the more numerous.

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

Both Ibo and Yoruba, especially the former, include a diversity of physical types. Many Ibo dialects differ so much amongst themselves as to be practically distinct languages. Yoruba, however, is spoken with some uniformity throughout the ancient kingdoms of the south-west. The Ibo-speaking peoples form an extensive and fairly solid block immediately to the east of the lower course of the Niger ; the Ijaw are their neighbours on the south-west and the Ibibio on the south-east.

Edo (or " Idu "), the local name for Benin, denotes those who speak the language of that city. Benin was once the seat of a powerful dynasty, which has at one period or another dominated most of the present Edo-speaking peoples.

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

VITAL STATISTICS

There are no accurate vital statistics except for Lagos. The recorded Lagos figures indicate that in the last twenty-five years (during which period the population of the town has doubled), the average

death rate has fallen from 20 per 1,000 to 17 per 1,000 while the average birth rate has increased from 29 per 1,000 to 44 per 1,000. The death rates given are believed to understate the true rates. On the other hand, some of the considerable increase in the birth rate was no doubt due to fuller registration of births which took place in Lagos and to the registration of children born outside the boundaries of the township. Infant mortality fell during the same period from an average of 154 to 105 per 1,000 live births and the average percentage of still births to live births from 3.6 to 3.1.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

The vast majority of Nigerians are engaged in agriculture in the form of peasant or subsistence farming, while the largest number of wage-earners continue to be employed in Government service. The total number in wage-earning employment during the year was approximately 300,000 of whom about 4,000 were females, but this figure does not include those persons working for small employers which, in the aggregate, amount to a considerable labour force.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged in those occupations employing more than 2,000 workers :

Government Service	63,551
Transport	51,195
Metal mining	44,336
Agriculture and Livestock production	44,430
Construction	30,204
Wholesale and retail trades	19,779
Coal Mining	7,216
Manufacture of wood	6,248
Community and business services	5,448
Forestry and Logging	4,972
Manufacture and repair of transport equipment	3,312
Communications	3,047
Electricity	2,735
Storage and Warehousing	2,286
Tobacco Manufacture	2,086

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the maximum weekly wage rates in the main occupations :

Occupation	Maximum weekly wages			
	£	s.	d.	
Agriculture and Livestock Production :	labourers	1	17	0
	skilled labourers	2	3	0
	craftsmen and artisans	3	14	10
	clerical	9	6	6
	supervisors	9	6	6
Tin Mining :	labourers	1	7	0
	skilled labourers	2	3	8
	craftsmen and artisans	4	7	6
	clerical	6	8	7
	supervisors	9	7	6
Construction :	labourers	1	2	5
	skilled labourers	2	2	0
	craftsmen and artisans	5	14	6
	clerical	8	0	7
	supervisors	6	15	0
Wholesale and Retail Trades :	labourers	1	16	5
	skilled labourers	2	6	0
	craftsmen and artisans	6	15	0
	clerical	4	15	0
	supervisors	11	17	6
Transport :	labourers	1	12	8
	skilled labourers	3	16	7
	craftsmen and artisans	3	9	5
	clerical	4	0	7
	supervisors	8	15	0
Government Service :	labourers	2	17	2
	skilled labourers	6	5	3
	craftsmen and artisans	3	15	1
	clerical	5	3	7
	supervisors	9	2	10

The hours of work vary with each occupation. A 34-hour week is common but there are also many workers who do a 44- or 48-hour week ; a 40-hour week is normal for clerical workers.

COST OF LIVING

There is no official cost-of-living index but there is evidence that the cost of living continued to rise in the first half of the year both for local and expatriate employees ; a further revision of salaries and wages of Government staff was therefore made and the arrears accruing were paid in three consecutive monthly instalments in order to minimise the possible inflationary results of a single payment. The Government had the question of the cost of living under constant review during the year and a Committee of the Council of Ministers was set up for the purpose of recommending how the problem might best be tackled and the measures which might be taken to control the prices of imported goods.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The work of the Department continued on the same lines as in the previous year except that the introduction of the new Constitution was accompanied by the appointment of a Nigerian Minister of Labour, who was responsible for ensuring, in association with the Commissioner of Labour, that effect was given to the decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the Department's functions. A Nigerian Labour Officer was also promoted to fill the post of Senior Labour Officer in charge of the Eastern Region.

The Department, under the Commissioner of Labour in Lagos, maintained three Labour Officers in the Northern Region, four in the Western Region, two in the Eastern Region, one in the Cameroons, one in Fernando Po and one in the Gabon. Experience has shown that efficiency required that the activities of the Department should be decentralised as far as possible and it was considered necessary that each Lieutenant-Governor should have at hand a senior labour adviser ; the creation of these new posts of Assistant Commissioners of Labour was approved by the House of Representatives. The total financial provision in the 1952-53 Budget was £142,440.

In addition to the enforcement of labour legislation, the review of conditions of employment, the guidance of trade unions, the prevention of trade disputes, the assisting in the orderly settlement of disputes which could not be prevented, and the operation of Labour Exchanges, the Department also continued to undertake the control of the recruitment of Nigerians for employment in foreign territories, trade testing, assessment of workmen's compensation claims, work in connection with programmes and lectures on Training within Industry and in connection with the problems likely to arise from the proposed introduction of factory legislation.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trade Unions

The year witnessed the collapse of the Nigerian Labour Congress ; despite its internal reorganisation and its withdrawal from the World Federation of Trade Unions it failed to attract the support of the local trade unions, and further efforts to form a new and central organisation all failed. Following the revision of salaries the unions have begun to recruit more members and most of the large unions have appointed full-time district organisers. There was a movement to revive the Amalgamated Union of the United Africa Company African Workers which became defunct as a result of the precipitate strike action which it undertook in 1950 ; this appeared to be having results in the Eastern Region and is receiving encouragement from the Department. In the Northern Region there was evidence that local branches of unions often pursued a policy differing from that of their central organisation ; many of the unions of this Region are of a relatively recent origin and require and receive the constant guidance and assistance of the Department.

Unions showed a keener interest in education ; a number of union leaders from the Western Region attended courses on labour management arranged by the Department of Extra-Mural Studies of the University College, Ibadan ; while eight other leaders attended a course in the Gold Coast run by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Nigeria was also represented at a meeting of the West African Trades Union Advisory Committee at Abidjan. Lectures and week-end schools were held at several places, the attendance at which was encouraging. The Lagos and Mainland Trades Union Education Committee ran a class in Lagos. In the Eastern Region, Trades Union Education Committees are now firmly established in Enugu, Port Harcourt and Aba and books have been received from the British Trades Union Congress. These Committees are filling a long-felt need ; lectures and courses in many fields of trade union activity are incorporated in these schemes.

Five trade unionists were awarded Government scholarships to study trade unionism in the United Kingdom. It is encouraging to report that there was a marked improvement in the administration of union funds and the annual balance sheets showed a healthier financial position than in previous years. In the past, the local branches of some country-wide unions have been in the practice of taking action in trade disputes without prior consultation with their national organisation ; due to a growing confidence in the established negotiating machinery this practice is gradually being abandoned and consultation with the headquarters of the union is becoming more frequent.

The following summary gives details of membership of Nigerian trade unions :

<i>Membership</i>	<i>Number of Trade Unions</i>	<i>Total Membership</i>
1 to 50	27	760
51 to 250	37	4,917
251 to 1,000	26	15,594
1,001 to 5,000	16	33,204
over 5,000	7	97,197
membership not known	3	—
	116	151,672

It will be seen that there are only seven unions with a membership of over 5,000 ; these are :

- (1) Nigeria Union of Teachers 26,542 members.
- (2) Amalgamated Union of the United Africa Company African Workers (not yet fully re-organised) 19,280 members.
- (3) Nigeria African Mineworkers' Union 12,421 members.
- (4) Public Utility Technical and General Workers' Union of Nigeria and the Cameroons 11,774 members.
- (5) Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union 10,850 members.
- (6) Railway Workers' Union 10,527 members.
- (7) Nigeria Civil Service Union 5,803 members.

Trade Disputes

Fifty-nine labour disputes (three of which were first notified in 1951) were dealt with during the year ; many were resolved by negotiation and in most of these cases officers of the Department assisted in effecting settlement. In 14 disputes it was necessary to invoke the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance but in no case was arbitration resorted to. Thirty-one of the disputes resulted in strike action involving about 11,580 workers ; six strikes lasted for periods varying from five to sixteen days while the others varied from a few hours' to four days' duration ; approximately 63,930 man-days were lost through these stoppages. The following disputes are of particular interest :

African Locomotive Drivers' Union and the General Manager of the Nigerian Railway. The points at issue in this trade dispute which had first arisen in 1951 were :

- (a) adjustment of the salaries of certain grades of workers ;
- (b) payment of overtime to " pump crews " ;
- (c) payment to apprentices employed during 1942-44 of money which, it was alleged, they had lost through improper grading ;
- (d) disciplinary procedure.

An officer of the Department of Labour was appointed conciliator but several joint meetings failed to produce agreement. In December, 1951, a Nigeria-wide " go-slow " action in support of the union's claims was started and this continued until January, 1952. Negotiations were re-opened shortly afterwards and, with the help of a conciliator, agreement was reached on three of the points at issue ; the two parties also agreed that, in view of Government's intention to review the salaries and wages of all its employees, discussions on the union's claims for salary adjustment should be deferred until the Whitley Council had fully discussed Government's proposals. In July, conciliation talks were re-opened on this point and a settlement effected.

The Railway Workers' Union and the General Manager of the Nigerian Railway. The union accused the management of a breach of agreement in connection with the procedure to be adopted in standing-off employees, the agreed principle being " first in, last out." In deference to the request of a local branch of the union the management's representative stood-off 12 senior employees whom the local branch considered inefficient, whilst junior men were retained. This being contrary to the agreed principle the Railway Workers Union complained to the management though two years had passed since the event. The management admitted an inadvertent breach of agreement and was prepared to re-engage the dismissed men and stand-off the junior men. The local branch, however, would not agree to such a proposal and threatened strike action ; in the circumstances the management decided to leave the matter as it was. The Union, however, felt that the management had broken the terms of the agreement and asked the Labour Department for help in finding a solution.

After preliminary investigation the Department advised the union

that no useful purpose would be gained by pursuing the matter at such a late stage ; it also pointed out to the union that it was a matter for internal discussion within the union to ensure that local branches did not advise action contrary to the views of the union.

Likomba Plantation Workers Union and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited. This dispute had its origin in the antagonism which existed between the newly-elected executive of the union and certain plantation overseers who had been members of the former executive, and were, in fact, foundation members of the union. Dissatisfied at having been voted out of office they accused the new secretary of the executive of embezzling union funds and of mishandling cases with the management. The union, on the other hand, requested the management to punish the overseers for the "subversive action" and accused the management of aiding the overseers in their efforts to break the union. The management denied this allegation and refused to take disciplinary action against the overseers. The union, therefore, resorted to strike action. The Department then intervened ; the strike was called off and the three parties (management, overseers and the union) came to an agreement whereby the overseers were to resign their membership of the union ; the union, on its part, was to abandon its request for the punishment of the overseers. During the subsequent discussions a personal difference arose between a management representative and a union official ; attempts to resolve the difference having failed, the union again called a strike and declared a trade dispute. A Labour Officer was appointed as conciliator but the strike dragged on for 16 days before the dispute was finally settled.

Nigerian Coal Miners' Union and the Nigerian Coal Corporation. A disagreement over recruiting practices between the president of the union and two head hewers, vice-presidents of the union, was the immediate cause of a new outbreak of labour trouble in the Enugu colliery. The two men were "disciplined" by the union for action detrimental to the interest of the union. Shortly afterwards the Union's president complained that he was being victimised by certain officers of the Corporation by being refused permission for trade union activities during working hours.

Matters reached a head when the Corporation published a circular giving its decision on certain representations which had been made by the union. The two head hewers quickly exploited the omission from the circular of any reference to the claims of the underground workers and suggested to the underground workers that the union had failed to obtain anything for them. Some stoppages of work resulted. After some ineffectual discussion the union closed ranks and declared a trade dispute, at the same time starting a "go-slow."

The claims originally put forward by the union were six in number but in the course of these events they increased to 57. A Labour Officer was appointed under the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance to be a chairman under whom the two parties could meet in an endeavour to achieve an amicable settlement. He suc-

ceeded in getting the union to call off the go-slow and, ultimately, was able to persuade the two parties to agree to go into direct negotiation on all the outstanding points. Owing to a serious split which then existed within the union, later attempts by the management to discuss their proposals with the union failed, and the union started another "go-slow." A few days later, the union asked for the help of the Commissioner of Labour in resolving the dispute and a conciliator was appointed. The union, however, declined for awhile to call off the "go-slow," and the management thereupon withdrew its recognition of the union. The "go-slow" dragged on for a few more days. The management, having withdrawn recognition, refused to negotiate with the union. However, on the intervention of the Enugu Council of Labour, the management undertook to restore recognition of the union and to re-open negotiations as soon as it could be satisfied that the union was reorganised and enjoyed the confidence of the majority of the workers.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The following Orders and Rules were enacted during the year :

The Registration of Employers (Revocation) Order, No. 35 of 1952, revoked all orders passed between 1945 and 1948 which required employers in certain specified trades and occupations in Lagos and the Colony to apply for registration with the Department. Consequently, the *Employers Registration (Revocation) Rules, 1952*, abolished the special registration required of employers in the tailoring, shirt-making and ancillary trades in Lagos and the Colony, imposed upon them by rules enacted since 1st February, 1945.

The Registered Industrial Workers (Lagos Township, Employment in Scheduled Occupations) (Revocation) Order, 1952, revoked Orders previously enacted which required all workers in specified occupations to register before certain stipulated dates after which it became necessary for every applicant for registration to produce evidence of normal residence in the Lagos Township prior to those dates before he could be registered for employment. Similar obligations imposed upon domestic servants, workers in certain other miscellaneous occupations and young persons by Orders enacted between 1944 and 1946 have now been removed by the enactment of the *Compulsory Registration (Lagos Township) (Revocation) Order, 1952*.

Arising out of these revocations, the need for the establishment of a simple method of registration of unemployed workers became necessary and was met by the enactment of the *Industrial Workers (Employment Exchanges) Rules, 1952*, and the simultaneous repeal of the *Industrial Workers (Registration and Employment) Rules, 1948*.

Rule 18 of the Trade Union Regulation Rules made under Section 33 of the Trade Union Ordinance (Cap.218) has been amended by the *Trade Union Regulation (Amendment) Rules, 1952, No. 5 of 1952*, to provide for an increase in the fees chargeable for the registration of trade unions and for authentication of documents by the Registrar of Trade Unions.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

During the financial year ending on 31st March, 1952, both revenue and expenditure reached unprecedented levels ; revenue amounting to £50,326,501, and expenditure to £43,672,899, giving a surplus for the year of £6,653,602 ; this surplus, however, was reduced to £5,310,019 on the re-valuation of Government's investments to the market prices prevailing at 31st March, 1952, when there was a sharp fall in the value of gilt-edged securities generally.

Figures of ordinary revenue and expenditure from 1949-50 to 1951-52 are given below, and it will be seen that there has been a progressive increase in both. The higher expenditure reflects a marked expansion of public services arising out of the rapid development of the country and increasing costs generally.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, 1949-50 to 1951-52
(Excluding Colonial Development and Welfare)

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	£	£	£
Ordinary Revenue	28,472,560	30,522,781	47,827,527
Ordinary Expenditure	25,215,393†	27,018,170†	39,823,690†

† Includes allocations to the Regions of about £7½ million in 1949-50; £9¼ million in 1950-51 ; and £9½ million in 1951-52.

All revenue collected throughout Nigeria, except for revenue declared Regional, accrued to the Central Government and, as an intermediate stage in the process of de-centralisation, allocations were made to the three Regions which prepare their own budgets and control expenditure thereunder. The amounts so allocated during 1951-52 totalled a little under £9½ million, excluding grants for Regional works and services under the Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare.

The total revenue of over £50 million was considerably higher than had been estimated and included grants from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, totalling approximately £2½ million. The major item was customs and excise revenue which amounted to over £32 million, representing 66 per cent of the total, while direct taxes, mainly company tax, accounted for over £6½ million, or 13 per cent of the total. Collections under these two main heads from 1949-50 to 1951-52 were as follows :

*Receipts from Customs and Excise and Direct Taxation,
1949-50 to 1951-52*

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	£	£	£
Customs and Excise	17,195,312	18,161,131	32,106,486
Direct Taxes	4,830,448	5,343,959	6,776,644

It will be seen that all other sources of revenue, such as mining royalties, harbour dues, interest, fees and earnings of Government departments accounted for only 21 per cent of the total revenue collections. Customs and excise receipts reached record levels owing mainly to the very considerable increase in the volume and value of both imports and exports.

The expenditure figures also reached record proportions, but included a number of abnormal items such as the setting aside of approximately £4 million for the University College, Ibadan (of which £2½ million is for a teaching hospital) ; £1½ million for the extension and improvement of trunk roads ; and a special grant of £2 million to the Northern Region for further development purposes. In addition, £3¾ million was allocated to a Loan Development Fund from which loans are made from time to time for general development and £2¾ million was transferred to the Revenue Equalisation Fund which is in the nature of a reserve account. Expenditure on some of the more important public services from 1949-50 to 1951-52 was as follows :

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	£	£	£
Agriculture	404,058	427,239	485,514
Education	2,080,621	2,339,087	2,855,014
Forestry	143,191	164,326	183,569
Land	198,327	163,142	96,267
Geological Survey	126,734	153,010	185,957
Medical (including Sleeping Sickness)	1,469,280	1,675,015	1,833,030
Public Works (including Recurrent Maintenance Work and Services)	3,581,105	3,441,978	3,384,157

PUBLIC DEBT

The amount outstanding at 31st March, 1952, amounted to £21,238,000 as shown below :

<i>Amount Outstanding</i>	<i>Description of Stock</i>			
£				
4,188,000	Nigeria	3%	Inscribed Stock	1955
5,700,000	"	4%	" "	1963
300,000	"	(Local)	3¼% Registered Stock	1956-61
1,250,000	"	2½%	Inscribed Stock	1966-71
3,000,000	"	3%	" "	1975-77
6,800,000	"	3½%	" "	1964-66
£21,238,000				

These loans, with the exception of that raised locally in 1946, are quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

The annual charge for interest and contributions to the Statutory Sinking Funds in respect of these loans amounts to £939,520, representing 2½ per cent of the estimated ordinary revenue for 1952-53. The total value of the Statutory Sinking Funds at 31st March, 1952, was £3,667,489 and there was also a Supplementary Sinking Fund amounting to £509,867 at that date.

In addition to the public issues referred to above, the Government had received loans of £2,600,000 from the Cocoa Marketing Board at 2⅞ per cent and £475,000 from the University College, Ibadan, at 3 per cent, subject to variation in the event of changes in the ruling rate for trustee securities. Both loans are repayable within a maximum period of 40 years.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The balance sheet at 31st March, 1952, showed an excess of assets over liabilities amounting to a little over £19, million. Surplus funds invested totalled £8¾ million and cash, including short call deposits with the Crown Agents in London, United Kingdom treasury bills and balances held in banks and treasuries locally, totalled approximately £19½ million. Reserve funds comprised the Revenue Equalisation Fund of some £9½ million, the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £510,000 and Renewals Funds amounting to £3 million. Certain additional liabilities in respect of borrowings are given in the preceding paragraph while assets not specifically included in the balance sheet were loans of £2 million to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, West African Airways Corporation debentures of £452,200 and investments in Niger Agricultural Projects Ltd. assessed at £118,750.

TAXATION

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

Income Tax

The Income Tax Ordinance governs the assessment upon and the collection of taxes from companies, corporations, non-Africans throughout Nigeria and Africans whose incomes are derived from the town of

having for many years been in the hands of the Native Authorities, is a relatively straightforward business.

In the Western Region, there is a flat rate tax, whose rate varies from 15s. to 22s. according to locality and is chargeable on all incomes below a certain maximum; there is also an income tax, the rates of which vary, the unit of assessment being the village.

In the Eastern Region the system is much the same as that in the Western Region; the flat rate tax varies from 4s. to 12s., according to locality; income tax is payable on ascertainable incomes.

Jangali

In addition to the types of direct tax mentioned above there is a capitation tax levied on the cattle of nomadic herdsmen, known as Jangali; it is confined mainly to the Northern Region, although a certain amount is collected from the Bamenda Province of the Cameroons.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

Import and export duties provided about 66 per cent of the Nigerian revenue; the rates are enumerated in Parts I and II of the Schedule to the Customs Ordinance (Nigeria Laws, Cap. 48) and subsequent amendments thereto. Examples of duties in force at the end of 1952 are shown below:

Import Duties

Piece-Goods:

- (1) Of cotton or artificial silk (including rayon and other synthetic fibres) or mixtures of cotton or artificial silk:
 - (a) Interlock fabric the pound. 9d.
or 10 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is the higher.
 - (b) Velveteen, plushes and other pile fabrics . . . the sq. yd. 9d.
or 10 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is the higher.
 - (c) Fents the pound. 1s. 0d.
or 10 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is the higher.
 - (d) Grey, unbleached the sq. yd. 2d.
or 10 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is the higher.
 - (e) White, bleached the sq. yd. 3d.
or 10 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is the higher.
 - (f) Other the sq. yd. 4d.
or 10 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is the higher.
- (2) Of natural silk:
 - (a) Velvets the sq. yd. 9d.
or 20 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is the higher.
 - (b) Other the sq. yd. 4d.
or 20 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is the higher.

Yarns: Cotton or art silk.

Wearing apparel 16½ per cent *ad valorem* or specific rate.

Paper:

- (1) Newsprint in reels or in the flat the cwt. 4s. 0d.

- (2) Printing paper, namely, plain or composite paper in reels of not less than 9 inches wide, or flat and folded in the original mill ream wrapper, of a size not less than 16 inches by 15 inches *ad valorem* 10 per cent.

(3) Cardboard, strawboard, millboard and pasteboard of a size not less than 16 inches by 15 inches	<i>ad valorem</i> 10 per cent.
(4) Other paper and paper manufactures not particularly exempted from duty in Part III of the Schedule	<i>ad valorem</i> 20 per cent.
Bicycles	15s. each.
Motor Cars	10s. per 28 lb. net wt.
Motor Spirit	10d. per gallon.
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Brandy, gin, rum and whisky	£3 18s. 0d. per gallon.
Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry	2s. 6d. per gallon.
Wine :	
(1) Sparkling	£3 2s. 6d. per gallon.
(2) Still	18s. 9d. per gallon.
Tobacco :	
(1) Unmanufactured	10s. per lb.
(2) Manufactured :	
(a) Cigars	£1 0s. 0d. per 100.
(b) Cigarettes	£1 10s. 0d. per lb.
(3) Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	16s. 6d. per lb.

The general rate of duty on goods not specifically mentioned in the tariff (of which the above is only an extract) is 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Exemptions from import duties include certain provisions, electrical materials, ships and launches, medicinal preparations of British Pharmacopoeia or B.P.C. standard, disinfectants, certain packing materials, railway materials, printed matter, plants and seeds, refrigerators, advertising matter, aircraft ; goods imported by Government Departments, Native Administrations, public hospitals and certain planning authorities ; mosquito nets ; personal effects ; agricultural, mining, water-boring and industrial machinery.

Export Duties

Bananas :

(a) Fresh	the count bunch	3d.
(b) Dry (except dry bananas used for human consumption)	the 10 pounds.	2d.

A "count bunch" of bananas means a stalk bearing nine or more hands of bananas, each hand being a cluster of bananas growing from the stalk and originally covered by a separate bract.

For the purpose of the computation of the duty a stalk bearing—

9 hands or over shall be taken to be equal to	1 count bunch.
8 hands or over, but less than 9 hands, shall be taken to be equal to	$\frac{3}{4}$ of a count bunch.
7 hands or over, but less than 8 hands, shall be taken to be equal to	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a count bunch.
Under 7 hands shall be taken to be equal to	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a count bunch.

Cattle Hides	the ton	£22 0s. 0d.
Goat skins	the ton	£60 0s. 0d.
Shea nuts	the ton	£2 10s. 0d.
Sheep skins	the ton	£35 0s. 0d.
Tin or tin ore	the ton	7s. 8d.

Cocoa	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> when the value, calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations, does not exceed £150 per ton, with an additional 1/10th of 1 per cent for every £ or part of a £ by which the value, calculated as aforesaid, exceeds £150 per ton.
Groundnuts	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> when the value, calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations, does not exceed £65 per ton, with an additional 1/10th of 1 per cent for every £ or part of a £ by which the value, calculated as aforesaid, exceeds £65 per ton.
Groundnut oil	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> on the value calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulation.
Groundnut meal	
Groundnut cake	
Palm Kernels	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> when the value calculated in accordance with Regulations 103A of the Customs Regulations, does not exceed £60 per ton, with an additional 1/10th of 1 per cent for every £ or part of a £ by which the value, calculated as aforesaid, exceeds £60 per ton.
Palm Kernel Oil	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> on the value calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations
Palm Kernel cake	
Palm Kernel meal	
Palm oil, technical	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> when the value, calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations, does not exceed £85 per ton, with an additional 1/10th of 1 per cent for every £ or part of a £, by which the value, calculated as aforesaid, exceeds £85 per ton.
Palm Oil, edible	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> on the value calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations.
Benniseed	
Cotton seed	
Cotton lint	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> when the value, calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations, does not exceed £325 per ton, with an additional 1/10th of 1 per cent for every £ or part of a £ by which the value, calculated as aforesaid, exceeds £325 per ton.
Rubber, raw	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> on the value, calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations, when the value, calculated as aforesaid, is not less than 18d. per lb.
Rubber, brown crepe	50 per cent of the duty on rubber, raw, calculated as aforesaid.
Timbers (Scheduled)	in log form—3d. per cu. ft. sawn timber (excluding plywood) not exceeding 6 inches in thickness or as veneers 2d. per cu. ft.
Timbers (other) (including veneers but excluding plywood) or logs	1d. per cu. ft.
Curls	5s. each.

REGIONAL FINANCES

Under the 1951 Constitution, the Regions enjoy a considerably greater measure of financial autonomy than hitherto. They are empowered to make laws and appropriate moneys in relation to a large number of subjects, including agriculture, animal health, fisheries, forestry and social services, and they are statutorily entitled to receive a share of the revenues of Nigeria. The principles underlying this division of revenues are :

- (a) Principle of Independent Revenues—It is highly desirable that Regional Governments should have independent tax revenue of their own, over which they have full control.
- (b) Principle of Derivation—It is desirable that some part of the revenue accruing to the Regions should be granted according to the principle of derivation ; that is to say, that proceeds of some taxes at least should be divided among the Regions in the proportions to which the people of those Regions have contributed to the taxes in question, so far as those proportions can be ascertained. Experience has shown that this principle can be applied to only a limited number of taxes and the use of this method is confined to such taxes as can be allocated by it simply.
- (c) Principle of Need—In order to ensure a fair distribution among the people of Nigeria who should have equal claims whatever Region they live in, the principle of need is applied in allocating revenues to Regions, and in Nigeria this principle is applied on a population basis.
- (d) Principle of National Interest—Notwithstanding the large degree autonomy, the assumption of underlying national unity, which is the ground for distribution according to need, may also be made a ground for the distribution of funds to provide for expenditure which it is in the national interest to encourage or support without too much attention being paid to the geographical distribution of the expenditure. The main field for the operation of this principle is the country-wide system of codified education grants-in-aid.

These principles were given effect in the Nigeria (Revenue Allocation) Order in Council, 1951, which empowers Regional Legislatures to impose certain taxes. It also provides that revenue derived within a Region from any matter with respect to which the Regional Legislature is empowered to make laws, together with certain forms of revenue specifically mentioned in a schedule to the Order in Council, shall accrue to the Regions. The principal revenues which have thus been passed to Regional control are :

- (a) entertainments taxes ;
- (b) vehicle and drivers' licences ;
- (c) direct tax ;
- (d) mining rents (but not royalties).

To give effect to the other three principles, the Nigerian (Revenue Allocation) Order in Council, 1951, further lays down :

- (a) pending replacement of the present import duty on motor spirit by a Regional sales tax, revenue derived therefrom shall be allocated to the Regions in accordance with the Regional consumption of motor spirit thus taxed ;
- (b) One half of the revenue from taxes imposed by the Government of Nigeria on tobacco and cigarettes shall be allocated to the Regions in accordance with the Regional consumption of the tobacco products thus taxed ;
- (c) an annual grant, based on the population of each Region shall be made from Nigerian Government revenues ;
- (d) annual grants shall be made to the Regions in reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by them on the Nigeria Police and on Educational Grants-in-aid (other than special purposes grants) and in partial reimbursement of their expenditure on Native Administration Police ;
- (e) a " once for all " grant of the order of £2,000,000 shall be made to the Northern Region, with a view to remedying the serious under-equipment of that Region in respect of public works and public buildings ;
- (f) special grants may be made to the Regions, for a period not exceeding three years, in respect of the cost of providing services previously provided by the Government of Nigeria. For the present these grants form the bulk of Regional revenues, and will continue to do so until development allows the Regional Legislatures to make fuller use of their powers to impose taxes.

In addition to the above statutory grants, special grants to the Regions for 1952-53 were made at the instance of the Central Government. These were voted by the House of Representatives.

The following tables show, to the nearest thousand pounds, the actual revenue accruing to and expenditure incurred by, the Regional Governments in 1950-51 and 1951-52 ; the revenue figures include grants from Nigerian revenue and revenues declared Regional :

Region	Revenue	
	1950-51	1951-52
	£	£
Northern Region	3,771,000	5,106,000
Western Region	2,189,000	2,481,000
Eastern Region	2,775,000	3,108,000
	Expenditure	
Northern Region	3,699,000	3,576,000
Western Region	2,099,000	2,371,000
Eastern Region	2,758,000	3,158,000

The following tables show revenue and expenditure for local authorities in 1951-52—that is to say, Native Authorities, Townships and Local Government bodies :

Region	Revenue	
	1950-51	1951-52
	£	£
Northern Region	3,379,000	4,520,000
Western Region†	1,464,000	1,457,000
Eastern Region	1,172,000	1,282,000
	Expenditure	
	£	£
Northern Region	3,312,000	4,405,000
Western Region†	1,339,000	1,517,000
Eastern Region	953,000	927,000

† Includes Colony Native Authorities but excludes Lagos Town Council.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The West African Currency Board in London issues a special West African currency on behalf of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It comprises notes of 20s. and 10s. denominations ; copper alloy coins of florin, shilling and sixpenny denominations and nickel-bronze coins of threepenny, penny, halfpenny and tenth-penny denominations. All currency units down to and including the three-penny piece are legal tender up to any amount while the remainder are legal tender up to one shilling. The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par, subject only to remittance charges. Currency is issued as required against payment to the West African Currency Board in London or against deposits of equivalent value with the agents of the West African Currency Board in one of the four West African territories. In Nigeria the main Currency Board Centre is in Lagos and there are subsidiary Centres at Kano, Port Harcourt, Ibadan and Victoria (Cameroons).

The remarkable rise in the circulation figures is, of course, attributable to a variety of factors, mainly the high prices for export crops.

Another feature was the marked increase in the demand for notes. It was perhaps inevitable in the earlier stages that coins should be preferred, particularly in the less progressive areas, but while the shilling coin is still the most favoured unit, notes are rapidly becoming more popular and now represent 38 per cent of the total circulation as compared with 7 per cent ten years ago. The tenth-penny coin is used in the north only.

The following statement shows the currency in circulation in Nigeria during the years 1941-42 to 1951-52.

Date	Notes	Alloy Coin	Nickle-Bronze Coin	Total
	£	£	£	£
31st March, 1942 .	529,773	5,483,195	1,439,873	7,452,481
„ 1943 .	1,440,851	8,377,909	1,590,333	11,409,093
„ 1944 .	1,606,364	10,151,844	1,755,764	13,513,972
„ 1945 .	2,276,198	11,207,947	1,901,964	15,386,109
„ 1946 .	3,213,927	12,863,442	2,062,416	18,139,785
„ 1947 .	4,696,430	16,512,093	2,220,490	23,429,013
„ 1948 .	5,336,441	16,912,469	2,352,799	24,601,709
„ 1949 .	8,241,070	21,016,731	2,514,640	31,772,441
„ 1950 .	8,935,237	20,109,098	2,533,559	31,576,894
„ 1951 .	13,957,974	22,710,457	2,571,680	39,240,111
„ 1952 .	19,121,911	28,488,297	2,675,834	50,286,042
Percentage of total, 1952	38%	56.65%	5.35%	100%

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

The main banks operating in Nigeria are :

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

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

The British and French Bank (for Commerce and Industry) Limited at Lagos.

The National Bank of Nigeria Limited with branches at Lagos, Agege, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Kano, Ife, Ilesha, Ondo, Aba, Warri, Jos, Ijebu-Ode, Ado-Ekitti, Oshogbo, Owo and Benin.

The first three of these banks are incorporated in the United Kingdom while the fourth is incorporated in Nigeria. Certain local banks went into liquidation during the year.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank organised on lines similar to those of the corresponding institution in the United Kingdom. It operates throughout the country and in 1952 its business was conducted at 143 post offices and 22 postal agencies, as compared with 138 post offices in 1951. For the first time since the end of the war withdrawals have exceeded deposits. While it is difficult to offer any precise explanation of the change, it is considered that the reduction in the rate of interest payable on deposits in excess of £2,000, which became effective on 22nd June, 1952, is likely to have caused the withdrawal of considerable sums from the Bank by corporate bodies during the latter part of the

year. Many payments, each in excess of £2,000, and several of more than £10,000 have been made from accounts of this nature whilst no corresponding deposits to compensate for these withdrawals have been received.

The revised figures for 1951 show that there were 168,954 depositors whose accumulated balances totalled £3,238,906 ; on 31st March, 1952 there were 177,012 depositors whose accumulated balances stood at £3,724,377.

During the year Mr. J. L. Fisher, Adviser to the Bank of England, visited Nigeria to examine and report on the possibilities of establishing a Central Bank in the country.

Chapter 5: Commerce

During 1952 the favourable visible balance of trade was reduced. Exports and re-exports totalled £129 million as against £120 million in 1951, whilst imports on the other hand rose sharply from £85 million in 1951 to £113 million in 1952.

IMPORTS

Imports in 1952 amounted to £113,183,000 compared with £84,569,000 in 1951 and £61,868,000 in 1950. There was a general improvement in the supply of consumer goods but towards the end of the year prices tended to fall and buyers held back on this account. Capital goods, such as constructional steel and certain types of machinery, were still scarce and their supply from all sources tended to be more delayed. It is unlikely that there will be any improvement in this position until the momentum of the Western Rearmament Programme is reduced. There was a shortfall in cement shipments due to inadequate port handling facilities. A joint committee of representatives of the Conference Lines, the Railway and the Department of Commerce and Industries was set up under the chairmanship of the Development Secretary, and, aided by a falling-off of inward cargo, the position by the end of the year had improved considerably. The importation of a limited number of American and Canadian cars was permitted to satisfy the demand from owners required to tour extensively over rough roads.

The measures required from members of the sterling bloc to resolve the balance of payments problem hardly affected Nigeria's trade. There was some limitation on the import of textiles and iron sheets from Japan and on beer and other items from O.E.E.C. countries. Local stocks, however, were adequate in the face of a reduced demand and before the year's end restrictions had been largely lifted. The United Kingdom remained by far the most important supplier but there

was a large increase in imports from Japan. The following table shows the value of imports from the principal countries of origin :

	<i>Value of Imports into Nigeria</i>		
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>
	<i>£ million</i>	<i>£ million</i>	<i>£ million</i>
United Kingdom	37.0	43.5	58.2
Japan	5.8	7.5	11.3
India and Pakistan	3.8	4.9	6.5
Netherlands and Possessions	4.6	5.4	8.3
Western Germany	1.4	4.5	6.5
United States of America	2.5	3.7	5.2
Italy	1.2	3.8	3.9

Cotton piece-goods remained the chief import with iron and steel manufactures second and silk and artificial silk manufactures third. The table on page 32 gives the details of the value of the major classes of imports from 1950 to 1952.

EXPORTS

The total value of exports in 1952 was £128,991,000 (£124,595,000 domestic exports and £4,396,000 re-exports) as against £120,068,000 in 1951 and £90,223,000 in 1950. The proceeds of the produce handled by the Marketing Boards (see pages 39-40) again accounted for the greater share of export earnings. There was, however, an increase in the tonnage of columbite shipped and the price rose. The world demand for rubber and hides and skins was reduced and a consequent lowering of prices resulted. Exports of timber showed a reduction on the previous year due, partially, to a general fall in demand, but particularly to a loss of confidence by buyers in the quality of Nigerian timber, owing to the activities of a number of speculative shippers during the boom period who failed to carry out their contractual obligations. The principal buyers of Nigerian exports were the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Western Germany and the Netherlands. The table on page 33 gives the main classes of exports and their value.

GENERAL

In January 1952, Mr. A. C. Nwapa was appointed Minister of Commerce and Industries. In June and July he made an extensive tour of the United Kingdom and Western Europe to investigate, at first hand, trade conditions and the possibility of diverting certain basic demands to alternative sources of supply. In December he again visited London to attend the Commonwealth Economic Conference as Adviser to the Colonial Secretary.

A significant feature of the activities of the Department of Commerce and Industries during the year has been the increasing importance of the regional organisation. This changing pattern is the result of, firstly,

IMPORTS

Commodity	Unit	QUANTITY			VALUE			
		1951		1952	1950		1951	1952
		1950	1951	1952	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Ale, beer, stout and porter . . .	000 gal.	2,580	4,289	3,662	905	1,768	1,747	
Apparel (manufactured) . . .	000 pairs	—	—	—	833	1,093	1,011	
Boots, shoes and slippers . . .	000 pairs	1,431	2,509	2,270	524	1,064	1,054	
Cars and spare parts . . .	000 tons	—	—	—	1,026	1,799	2,162	
Cement . . .	000 tons	154	261	205	1,098	2,562	2,236	
Cigarettes . . .	millions	494	247	75	810	362	93	
Commercial vehicles, chassis and spare parts . . .	million sq. yd.	—	—	—	2,006	2,199	5,302	
Cotton piece-goods . . .	million sq. yd.	149	121	205	14,148	14,898	24,765	
Cycles and spare parts . . .	000 lb.	—	—	—	1,441	1,581	2,293	
Electrical & Telegraphic apparatus . . .	000 lb.	—	—	—	1,207	1,426	2,434	
Fish (canned and dried) . . .	million lb.	9,407	22,322	30,983	657	1,885	3,152	
Flour . . .	000	27	31	37	672	811	1,062	
Iron and steel manufactures . . .	000	—	—	—	6,576	8,724	11,224	
Jute bags and sacks . . .	000	8,067	8,578	20,348	1,006	1,539	3,730	
Machinery, electrical . . .	000	—	—	—	359	559	633	
Machinery, other (including tractors) . . .	000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Medicines and drugs . . .	million imp. gal.	—	—	—	2,375	3,508	4,608	
Oils and petroleum products . . .	million imp. gal.	—	—	—	797	1,228	1,328	
Railway equipment . . .	million lb.	65	82	81	3,469	5,022	5,599	
Salt . . .	million lb.	—	—	—	1,885	899	605	
Silk and artificial silk manufactures . . .	million lb.	142	212	184	797	1,455	1,457	
Sugar . . .	million lb.	—	—	—	3,849	7,865	10,624	
Tobacco (unmanufactured) . . .	000 lb.	24	25	30	665	833	1,022	
		5,007	5,996	8,803	1,068	1,362	1,805	

EXPORTS

Commodity	Unit	QUANTITY				VALUE		
		1950	1951	1952	1950 £'000	1951		1952 £'000
						£'000		
Cocoa	tons	99,947	121,478	114,731	18,984	31,381	28,666	
Cotton	"	12,623	15,374	19,296	2,975	5,316	6,734	
Cottonseed	"	16,555	21,251	9,132	216	402	246	
Beniseed	"	14,372	11,265	13,463	704	652	1,147	
Groundnuts	"	316,862	144,359	260,444	15,237	9,321	21,691	
Groundnut Oil	"	3,513	4,036	9,931	267	443	1,578	
Palm Oil	"	173,010	149,752	167,288	12,072	12,949	17,120	
Palm Kernels	"	410,263	347,013	374,163	16,694	20,059	22,598	
Bananas	'000 lb.	127,737	160,860	163,486	1,746	2,203	2,187	
Coal	tons	2,718	98,605	1,472	5	186	3	
Coconuts	No.	3,180,202	544,152	520,264	53	9	8	
Columbite	tons	916	1,092	1,228	315	837	1,307	
Copra	"	1,018	6,256	3,595	64	577	200	
Ginger	lb.	973,061	1,292,262	1,021,835	72	126	62	
Gum Arabic	"	2,438,640	3,585,611	5,633,443	62	177	218	
Hides and Skins	tons	13,739	13,988	8,847	6,381	7,913	3,260	
Peppers and Chillies	lb.	1,690,212	1,427,104	413,252	153	142	37	
Piassava	"	4,847,586	4,426,561	3,547,074	147	136	114	
Plywood	cu. ft.	—	—	437,636	300	423	515	
Rubber	'000 lb.	30,029	46,716	41,061	2,834	7,483	4,138	
Shea nuts	tons	3,307	16,788	14,864	53	343	497	
Tin Ore	"	11,417	11,753	10,575	6,020	8,974	7,666	
Wood and Timber Logs	'000 cu. ft.	9,217	16,845	7,706	2,226	5,078	2,154	
Wood and Timber Sawn	"	548	956	949	224	478	507	
Veneers	cu. ft.	82,849	32,870	13,540	49	19	8	

the implementation of the new Constitution with its emphasis on regional autonomy, and, secondly, the emergence of the Production Development Boards as executive agencies.

The Industrial Branch began to transfer to other organisations projects started as pilot schemes which had become going concerns. Notable among such schemes were the Pioneer Palm Oil Mills Scheme in the Eastern Region, the dairy at Vom and the cannery at Ibadan, which are now controlled by the Regional Production Development Boards. Relieved of these responsibilities, the Branch was able to initiate investigations and research into the problems of industrialisation.

The Commerce Branch was able to extend its services to Nigerian businessmen and to proceed with its objective "to secure a larger share of the world's trade for Nigeria and a larger share of Nigeria's trade for Nigerians."

Trade Offices have now been opened at Ibadan, Kano and Port Harcourt, the latter in August of this year. The *Handbook of Commerce and Industry* was produced in time for the British Industries Fair and has received considerable appreciation and a wide distribution. This publication will be revised annually and a quarterly edition of the *Trade Journal* is planned to begin early in 1953.

Trade Commissioner for Nigeria. Increasing use has again been made of this office (part of the Office of the Commissioner for Nigeria in the United Kingdom, at 5 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1) both by Nigerian merchants seeking business contacts in the United Kingdom and Europe and by British and overseas firms enquiring about industrial and trade openings in Nigeria. The Trade Commissioner continues to do much valuable work in providing liaison between importers and suppliers, and in reducing delays in delivery dates.

Trade Advisory Service. This service continued to be fully used. Numerous enquiries were received from the United Kingdom and other countries requesting assistance in contacting suitable Nigerian exporters and importers, and from Nigerian firms wishing to establish business connections abroad. That the service is gaining wider recognition abroad is proved by the volume of correspondence received daily and by the number of visits made by representatives of overseas firms to Lagos and Regional Offices.

In future, additional staff will ensure a still closer contact with the Nigerian traders in the Regions. Information on firms and individual traders has been steadily expanded.

Trade Malpractices. No appreciable reduction in the number of complaints is yet in evidence. The Police are kept constantly supplied with facts which come to the notice of the Department and several successful prosecutions have resulted. Intervention on behalf of firms abroad, unfortunate in transacting business with ignorant and irresponsible traders, has yielded some result and several debts have been recovered.

Amicable settlements of business disputes have been possible in certain instances.

Lagos Trade and Industrial Advisory Committee. This Committee met ten times in 1952. Discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including, among others, means of relieving the congestion in Lagos port ; improvement in Customs auction sales procedure ; examination of the working of sole agency arrangements ; encouragement of new shipping lines operating in Nigeria, and immigration policy, with particular reference to retail trade by expatriate firms. By far the greatest time and attention was devoted to a detailed examination of the procedure regarding Customs auction sales, and as a result of proposals accepted by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, these sales have now ceased to have an adverse effect on the trade of the genuine businessman. It has also been possible to protect the interests of the exporters of goods to Nigeria to a greater extent than before. A talk on the work of the United Kingdom Trade Commission in Nigeria was given to the Committee by Mr. D. Broad, the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in West Africa. The Committee also received a deputation from the local consular representatives for a discussion on certain proposals aimed at eliminating the incidence of fraud in business transactions between Nigeria and the countries concerned.

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE

Over the whole year, rainfall was some 15 per cent above normal in the southern part of the Western Provinces, and generally normal over the rest of the Western and Eastern Provinces. In the Northern Provinces it was between 10 per cent and 20 per cent above normal in the region north of the Plateau (Potiskum, Kano, Katsina, Gusau, Zaria) and was well distributed through the season which lasted from the second week of May to the second week of October. Over the Plateau and to the west, rainfall was some 5 per cent to 10 per cent below normal, and elsewhere in the Northern Provinces it was roughly normal. No very marked differences from normal occurred in temperature and humidity.

The 1952 season was particularly favourable to the production of local food crops in all areas. In the Northern Region the farmers enjoyed one of the best seasons on record ; a season in which the rains started late but were evenly distributed and finished strongly : in which practically all crops produced abundantly : in which the prices of export crops were high and in which the quantities bought for export broke all records. Food prices did rise but not in proportion to the

rise in price of export crops, and there was no scarcity. In the Western Region, the growing season was curtailed owing to the late onset of the rains and their early and abrupt cessation. There were the usual seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain commodities. High prices have tended to encourage production, a tendency which has been fostered by the Agricultural Department, particular attention being paid to rice. The incidence of maize rust was recorded as heavy throughout the country during the year, although in some areas the maize crop escaped serious damage on account of favourable rains. Food crops did well in the Eastern Region and local foodstuffs were recorded as being plentiful.

Food Crops

The principal agricultural products are groundnuts, benniseed, soya beans, sorghum, millet, rice, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, yams and sugar cane. The production of these commodities is entirely in the hands of peasant farmers who cultivate between 3 to 5 acres apiece and who, at present prices, probably have a gross cash income of about £15 per head after they have fed themselves and their families. The surplus to local consumption of groundnuts and benniseed are also bought and exported by the Marketing Boards. Rice cultivation has continued to expand in all three Regions, but particularly so in the Ogoja and Onitsha Provinces of the Eastern Region where the number of rice mills has also increased considerably. There are now 22 privately operated rice mills in these two Provinces in addition to the three operated by the Department. During the year a start was made in the development of rice growing in the mangrove areas of the Rivers Province where the prospects for rice are very promising. Solutions to the problems of the high cost of clearing and of improving transport facilities in a sparsely populated area have still to be found.

For information on the processing of cassava and on rice mills see pages 55 and 56.

Export Crops

The main export crops are cocoa, palm kernels, palm oil, groundnuts, rubber, cotton and bananas. The value of the exports of these commodities during 1952 is given in Chapter 5.

Cocoa. The 1951-52 cocoa main crop was slightly higher than had been expected, total purchases of both the main and light crops amounting to 107,892 tons which, although lower than the record purchases of the previous season (110,000 tons), represented a good average crop. The price paid to producers was £170 per ton for Main Crop Grade I; world market cocoa prices were tending to fall and during the early part of the season much cocoa was sold at little over £190 per ton f.o.b.—a price well below the f.o.b. cost price per ton. About 96 per cent of the crop was Grade I and there were very few complaints from overseas regarding the quality of inspected cocoa.

For information on the Marketing Board and on research see pages 38 and 44.

Oil Palm Produce. Purchases of palm kernels and oil reached the record figures of 409,085 tons and 178,503 tons respectively, an increase over 1951 of 24·3 per cent in the case of kernels and 32·0 per cent in the case of oil. The Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board has always appreciated the importance to Nigeria of improving the quality of exported oil and the Special Grade Palm Oil Marketing Scheme, which was established to pass on to the producer of high quality oil the higher price earned in overseas markets has, from small beginnings in 1950, when 344 tons were purchased, progressed through 8,503 tons in 1951 to 52,783 tons in 1952—a most gratifying result which has attracted attention overseas.

Grade IV palm oil is no longer purchased but the free fatty acid limit of Grade III oil has been raised from 27 per cent to 30 per cent.

The basic producer prices (per ton naked ex-scale port of shipment) for the 1952 and 1953 marketing years are as follows :

	1952	1953
Palm kernels	£36	£34
Palm Oil—Special Grade	£80	£75 10s. 0d.
Grade I	£61	£58
Grade II	£47	£45
Grade III	£35	£34 10s. 0d.
Grade IV	£30	—

For information on the Marketing Board, the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research and pioneer palm oil mills, see pages 39, 45 and 56.

Groundnuts. Climatic conditions in the 1951-52 season were very favourable and purchases reached the record figure of 425,628 tons of which 400,534 tons were purchased in the Kano area and 24,994 tons in the Rivers area. Purchases of soya beans amounted to 8,035 tons.

In May, 1951 the Groundnut Marketing Board had provisionally fixed the minimum producer price for 1951-52 season at £33 per ton at railhead for Kano area groundnuts ; but when the price was finally fixed in August improved selling prospects were held to justify a price of £36 per ton in both the Kano and the Rivers areas.

For information on the Marketing Board, research and processing, see pages 39, 45 and 56.

Cotton. The 1951-52 season was highly successful with the highest purchases of seed cotton yet recorded and a resultant record production of cotton lint. 63,489 tons of seed cotton were purchased as compared with 41,426 tons in 1950-51 and 33,379 tons in 1949-50. Production of lint amounted to 112,030 bales as compared with 75,423 bales in 1950-51. This increase was due mainly to favourable climatic conditions but there was an increase in the acreage planted, no doubt as a result of the attractive level of producer prices. The following table shows the 1951-52 prices and those for the previous year :

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Price per lb. of seed cotton</i>	
	<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1951-52</i>
N.A. I	4d.	6d.
N.A. II	3·9d.	5·8d.
N.A. III	3·5d.	5·4d.
Benue Ungraded	3·5d.	5·5d.
I.N. I	4d.	6d.
I.N. II	3·75d.	5·75d.
I.N. III	3·5d.	5·5d.

For information on the Marketing Board, research, inspection, spinning and weaving, see pages 40, 45, 46 and 54.

Rubber. Exports of rubber dropped in 1952, from some 47 million lb. in 1951, to 41 million lb. while the value fell from about £7½ million to just over £4 million ; much of the produce was again of low quality due mainly to the low prices offered which fell from 1s. 3d. lb. to 9½d. lb.

Bananas. Banana exports come from the plantation in the Cameroons leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes. Exports rose from some 161 million lb. in 1951 to over 163 million lb. in 1952, and the value rose from £2,154,000 to £2,187,000.

Tobacco. Tobacco is not an export crop but increasing quantities were again grown and bought for manufacture in the country by the Nigerian Tobacco Company which has a modern cigarette factory at Ibadan.

Further information on prices, storage, pest infestation and inspection is given in the sections dealing with the Marketing Boards and efforts to improve production.

Agricultural Marketing Boards

The four Produce Marketing Boards (Cocoa, Groundnuts, Oil Palm Produce and Cotton) have appointed the Department of Marketing and Exports as their executive organisation and the Department is responsible for carrying out the day-to-day business of the Boards and implementing their policies.

Cocoa Marketing Board. Following the legislation which divested the Board of its direct responsibilities for development measures the Board transferred sums to the Regional Production Development Boards in proportion to the volume of cocoa production in the three Regions ; the sums so transferred amounted to some £7 million of which the major part was received by the Western Regional Production Development Board.

In fixing the producer price of cocoa for the 1952-53 season the Board decided to maintain the previous season's price of £170 per ton for main crop cocoa; in taking this decision the Board recognised that, the general level of commodity prices was tending downwards but, carrying a total reserve of approximately £26 million, considered that it was well placed to support the producer price at the existing level

should the need arise. The closing months of 1952 saw a steep decline in the world market value of cocoa and a large tonnage was sold by the Board at prices well below the f.o.b. cost price. In two successive seasons the Board has thus demonstrated its ability to maintain steady seasonal Nigerian prices in the face of fluctuations in the world price.

Groundnut Marketing Board. The exceedingly heavy groundnut crop created considerable problems of storage and evacuation ; before the opening of the season the raiing of the previous season's crop had been completed for the first time for several years but when the 1952-53 season opened over 120,000 tons still remained in the Northern Region awaiting evacuation, with the resultant possibility of outbreaks of pest infestation. Where outbreaks did occur, however, it was possible to deal with them promptly ; further details are given in the section dealing with the improvement of production.

During the 1951-52 season the Groundnut Marketing Board had the advantage of a guaranteed minimum price in selling the season's produce to the Ministry of Food. Oil seed prices declined during 1952 and, as a result of this guarantee, the Board's claim against the Ministry, by the time the 1951-52 crop is finally shipped, will amount to some £6 million. The guarantee, however applied only to the 1951-52 season ; as from the beginning of the 1952-53 season the Board is selling its produce under virtually open market conditions and must be prepared to accept the risks as well as to enjoy the benefits of open market price fluctuations. The basic producer price of £36 per ton has been maintained for the 1952-53 season although it is recognised that this high price may well involve the Board in supporting the producer price from its stabilisation reserves during 1953, but with the reserves for this purpose standing at £14.5 million the Board considered that it was favourably placed to subsidise producer prices should declining market values render it necessary.

Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board. It is estimated that the Board's surplus on its 1952 operations will amount to about £7 million, of which a provisional allocation of £800,000 has been made to the Regional Production Development Boards ; it is expected that further large sums will be made available when the Board's accounts for the year are finally made up. The large 1952 surplus was due to the guaranteed minimum price contract with the Ministry of Food which greatly enhanced the Board's financial strength in spite of the continuous fall in the market values of oil palm produce during the first eight months of 1952 and has strengthened the Board's reserves, which at the end of 1952 stood at £26½ million. This guarantee will no longer be enjoyed after the end of 1952 and, like the Groundnut Marketing Board, the Board will be selling under free market conditions.

The Board has undertaken to make annual grants, estimated to be of the order of £126,000 per annum, to the recently established West African Institute for Oil Palm Research ; in addition, the Board resolved during 1952 to create an endowment of £1 million which,

together with interest, might be spent during the 10-year period after the close of the 1956-57 financial year. Thus an income, large enough to support a team of suitably qualified staff and to finance the many necessary research projects, has been assured to the Institute for 15 years, very largely through the Board's liberal endowment.

Cotton Marketing Board. The work of production development, initiated and financed by the Board and carried out by the Cotton Co-ordinating Officer and the Cotton Cultivation Officers, is now beginning to show results ; this work has included the opening up of new development areas, increasing the number of markets, distributing fertiliser, multiplying higher yielding strains and accelerating their distribution. These measures were, until early in 1952, undertaken by the Board which, however, agreed that they should be handed over to the Production Division of the Northern Regional Agricultural Department ; the Division is financed by the Regional Production Development Board with an agreed proportion of expenditure contributed by the Marketing Board. This arrangement conforms to the policy of the Northern Regional Government of maintaining a balanced agricultural economy and, at the same time, increasing as far as possible the production of cash crops. The Board has continued to undertake measures to improve marketing facilities and develop feeder roads, the improvement and development of major roads serving the cotton areas being the responsibility of the Northern Regional Production Development Board under its road programme, to which the Marketing Board has contributed some £200,000.

The 1951-52 record cotton crop coincided with a record groundnut crop and, as a result, storage and evacuation problems became acute ; the season's production of cotton lint was railed and shipped by the end of 1952 but cottonseed stocks are unlikely to be cleared before the middle of 1953.

As a result of its operations during the 1951-52 season the Board realised a surplus of about £2 million thus raising the total of its stabilisation reserves to about £4 million.

Improvement of Production Methods

Regional Production Development Boards. The stimulation of production is the main function of the Regional Production Development Boards ; they receive large grants from the various Marketing Boards. The Cocoa Marketing Board has allocated some £7 million to the Western and Eastern Regional Production Development Boards ; the Oil Palm Board has allocated over £5 million to the Boards of all three Regions ; and the Groundnut Marketing Board has allocated about £3·4 million to the Northern Regional Production Development Board.

The most important of the projects on which these funds are being spent are as follows :

Western Regional Production Development Board.

- (i) The Ijebu Farming Project.
- (ii) Assistance in plantation development schemes.
- (iii) The agricultural development of the Upper Ogun Valley.
- (iv) The Irole and Eruwa Mechanised Farming Schemes.
- (v) The erection of pioneer palm oil mills.
- (vi) The purchase of rice mills.
- (vii) The development of citrus production and the establishment of a citrus canning and processing factory.
- (viii) The control of swollen shoot disease and a survey of cocoa soils.

Eastern Regional Production Development Board.

- (i) The purchase of over 50 palm oil mills.
- (ii) The establishment of a cashew nut industry in Onitsha and Owerri Provinces.
- (iii) The establishment of a 10,000-acre oil palm plantation in Calabar Division.
- (iv) The establishment of a coffee plantation and processing factory in Bamenda Province.
- (v) The establishment of a rubber plantation in Calabar Division.
- (vi) The establishment of a 1,000-acre coconut plantation in the Rivers Province.
- (vii) The building up and expansion of the Obudu Cattle Ranch.
- (viii) Grants to the Department of Agriculture for the provision of concentrates for livestock, and the encouragements of rice growing.
- (ix) A loan of £500,000 to the Onitsha Town Native Authority for the reconstruction of the Onitsha Market. During 1952, however, in response to representations made in the Eastern House of Assembly, the Eastern Regional Executive Council withdrew from the Onitsha Town Native Authority its permission to borrow this sum.

Northern Regional Production Development Board.

- (i) The furthering of the superphosphates fertiliser campaign.
- (ii) The purchase of mechanical agricultural equipment.
- (iii) The development of the Sokoto and Shemankar Mechanised Rice Schemes.
- (iv) The development of the Kontagora, Shendam and Jema'a Land Resettlement Schemes.
- (v) Tsetse control.
- (vi) Purchase of windmills and Persian wheels.

In addition to the above all the Boards have spent large sums on the improvement of roads.

Fertilisers. In the Northern Region the campaign for the increased use of superphosphate fertiliser was continued with success. This campaign is based on experimental work conducted and demonstrated by the Department of Agriculture. In the Eastern Region widespread

demonstrations of fertilisers have again been carried out and a start was made in selling fertilisers, but this brought to light the need for a credit system as many farmers had to restrict their purchases through lack of ready cash. This problem will have to be faced if the large scale use of fertilisers is to be adopted. Whereas previous work has given a useful indication of the type of mixture required and the general rate of application to food crops such as yams and cassava, in 1951 experiments were confined to narrow geographical limits in order to obtain more accurate information. In the Western Region fertiliser experiments were carried out on yams, maize, rice, cotton and cassava. The present indications are that, except in special circumstances, commercial applications may be uneconomic in the Forest Zone of the Region.

Irrigation. With the welcome recruitment of six irrigation engineers it has been possible to initiate surveys of suitable areas and to concentrate on the projects already in existence. The two most important irrigation schemes, from an agricultural view point, are at Bida and Badeggi. The Bida Scheme is strictly experimental and is designed to protect some 3,000 acres from flooding by the construction of an embankment, some 5 miles long, running parallel to the Kaduna River. About one mile has been completed in addition to the diversion of two perennial streams which previously passed through the area. Over 5,000 feet of distributing and 14,000 feet of field channel were completed to give command of over 600 acres. If this scheme proves economical it would sound the principle on which it is based should have wide application in local alluvial soils.

The Badeggi Scheme is a straightforward project for supplying irrigation water to 2,500 acres for rice production from a perennial stream. A main canal over 9,000 feet long has been dug and a branch canal is under construction. It is hoped that the experience gained from this scheme can be widely applied in other larger and wider projects.

The Irrigation Training School at Sokoto has continued to function satisfactorily. During the year 17 officers of the junior grade successfully completed the training course. In Sokoto Province four small prototype village irrigation schemes were completed and are now under observation to determine whether technical modifications will be necessary in designing further schemes of a similar type.

An Irrigation engineer is to undertake a general survey of the Western Region with a view to increasing swamp rice production.

Mechanisation. There is still no evidence to show that tractor cultivation can yet be economically employed in upland farming in northern Nigeria. The crops, soil and rainfall of this area do not lend themselves to complete mechanisation and the saving of hand labour is not sufficient to compensate for the cost of maintaining the equipment. On the other hand, the mechanical cultivation of low-lying swamp land which involves only ploughing and disc-harrowing is remunerative and has been successful at Sokoto, Kano, Shemanker, Bida and Yola. A

project of some importance, which is financed from the funds of the Northern Regional Production Board, is the Sokoto Mechanised Rice Scheme, in which rice lands which are subject to annual inundation are ploughed on behalf of the local hand farmers with the aid of D7 Caterpillar tractors. During 1952 over 25,000 acres were ploughed at a charge to the cultivator of 35s. per acre and a good harvest was obtained.

In the Eastern Region the testing of certain tractor types was continued. A rotovator attached to a tractor was successfully hired to rice farmers in Ogoja Province, but it is clear that there are still many problems to be solved before machinery can be adapted successfully to peasant farming, even in the swamp areas.

In the Western Region, the Engineering Branch situated at Fashola near Oyo, has been fully employed in servicing equipment for the Agricultural Department, the Production Development Board and the group farming schemes. The 600 acres unit farm established to test various techniques has continued to provide valuable information and experience, and further modifications in cropping are being introduced as a result of the work done in 1952. A small pilot mechanised rice project in northern Oyo has made considerable progress and has attracted great interest. Five of the seven tractor unit farms established in the Northern Region were closed down because there were insufficient staff to supervise the work and insufficient workshop facilities for servicing the equipment. The remaining two at Badeggi and Daudawa have received close attention, and maintenance of equipment has been under Senior Service supervision. There are two other tractor unit farms, one each in the Western and Eastern Regions.

Mixed Farming. The number of mixed farmers has now reached 9,000. The position is not, however, entirely satisfactory, as mixed farmers require close supervision especially in the early years and, owing to the understaffing of the Department, it has not been possible to provide it. In the past a farmer was set up with cattle and implements, provided that he was a good farmer, that he had accommodation for his animals, that he could pay his entrance fees and that he had 10-15 acres in which to operate. The maintenance of fertility and of the condition of the bullocks depended upon utilising grazing outside his holding. This was satisfactory so long as there was a small farming population and unlimited land; but now with an increasing population and dwindling land reserves, new mixed farmers will have to be less dependent on communal grazing and more capable of maintaining fertility on their own farms without trespassing on other people's land. To achieve this, new mixed farmers would have to have the permanent use of at least 30 acres, this figure itself being a compromise, since the full 50 acres necessary to make him entirely independent is not obtainable in most areas.

Land Settlement. The most important land settlement scheme is the Niger Agricultural Project at Mokwa. In 1952 the work of clearing continued on a contract basis and, on the whole, an adequate labour supply was available: much of the partial clearing was found to have

been imperfectly carried out but close supervision now ensures that the roots are almost completely cleared—an important aspect when it is remembered that one stump is sufficient to break a plough. The total cost of clearing was about £10 an acre. In 1952 more emphasis was laid on grain crops, each farmer planting six acres of guinea-corn, three of maize and three of millet, with a corresponding reduction of the groundnut acreage. Livestock has not yet been introduced owing to the incidence of tsetse, but anti-tsetse measures are in hand. In the Shendam Scheme there were, by June, 1952, nine settlements either established or in the process of establishment totalling about 310 settlers; further activities included a preliminary reconnaissance of some 200 square miles of uninhabited country in which it is hoped to lay out a new settlement; the completion of 36 miles of all-season and 30 miles of dry-season roads; and the building of a 400-foot dam.

In the Kontagora Scheme a further 720 acres were cleared and clearing of another 720 acres was in progress for settlements to be established in 1953; six hamlets have now been established.

Research and Control of Pests and Diseases

As has been explained above the Marketing Boards contribute substantial sums to research.

Cocoa. In the work on the improvement of cocoa it has been recorded that in the tenth year after planting, yields of the Nigerian—Trinidadian hybrids were of the order of 1,240 lb. of dried cocoa per acre as against 880 lb. from selfed seedlings of the Nigerian parent. Clonal material of several outstanding Imperial College selections from Trinidad, propagated under quarantine at Kew, were introduced for trial under Nigerian conditions.

Investigations towards the control of black pod (*Phytophthora palmivora*) disease of cocoa have continued. It has been shown that this disease is airborne and that affected pods, on the tree and on the ground, are the main sources of infection from which healthy pods become attacked. Satisfactory control of black pod by fungicide spraying has been obtained in small-scale experiments. This procedure has now been applied on a larger scale. Attention is now being given to the possibility of lowering the cost of spraying by using a more efficient type of spraying equipment, since the cost of labour was responsible for rather more than half of the total spraying costs.

Dusting trails were carried out in the Western Region against the capsid pests of cocoa which are responsible for the injury known as 'Capsid blast.' Results of these trials showed a marked improvement in the vegetative condition of the trees.

Work continued on a survey of mealy bugs on cocoa with a view to gaining more information regarding the distribution of those species which are potential carriers of various strains of swollen shoot disease.

Detailed studies have been continued of the shot hole borers associated with the deaths of seedling cocoa during the dry season. Trials of various insecticides for control of these borers have not so far met with any significant success.

The Cocoa Soil Survey Section continued its detailed reconnaissance survey of the cocoa belt of the Western Region while a survey of the Plantations Project, covering 21 square miles under development by the Western Regional Production Development Board in Ijebu Province, was completed ; in addition, about 50 smaller surveys have been carried out with a view to replanting cocoa in areas where trees have had to be cut out as a result of swollen shoot disease.

Maize. The selection and breeding of maize for high yield and resistance to the rust *Puccinia polysora* was taken over in November, 1952, by the newly appointed Maize Rust Research Unit. Several varieties of maize from other countries have been tested under local conditions, among which were some promising varieties from Mexico which have shown immunity and high resistance to rust.

Cotton. Work on cotton breeding, which is undertaken by staff of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, has continued to make steady progress. The new nucleus stock of the selected strain Samaru 26C has continued to give most satisfactory results in tests, showing an advance on the older stocks in both yields and quality.

The multiplication scheme at Daudawa has been improved and consolidated, and a subsidiary scheme has been started at Gombe to provide seed for Bauchi, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces.

Groundnuts. Seventeen new varieties of groundnuts were introduced for trial. Infestation by *Trogoderma granarium* of the 1951-52 crop, stacked in pyramids awaiting evacuation, was detected in May and by the end of the year about 50,000 tons had been fumigated with methyl bromide, a method which is reported to be 100 per cent effective with no resultant losses. Fumigation is in the hands of the Produce Inspection Service of the Department of Marketing and Exports, whose staff were trained by a representative of the London Fumigation Company. The West African Stored Products Research Unit is attached to the Department for administrative purposes and consists of a small team of specialists engaged in research into the quality of produce with particular reference to pest infestation ; 90 per cent of the Unit's funds are found by Nigeria and of this 75 per cent is met by the Marketing Boards. Its work has been mainly concerned with groundnuts and, as a result, the risks of extensive infestation by *Trogoderma granarium* have been much reduced ; but *Tribolium castaneum* causes much damage in stored groundnuts and is now receiving the attention of the Unit.

West African Institute for Oil Palm Research, Benin. The former Oil Palm Research Station has been converted into a semi-autonomous Institute which began to function in April. Its research work will serve the whole of British West Africa. It is managed by a committee under a chairman appointed by the Secretary of State. There is a main research station near Benin, covering 4,000 acres, and a sub-station in Calabar Province, covering 450 acres. The capital development of the main station has continued although there were difficulties

caused by shortages of supervisory staff and of water ; most of the buildings at the sub-station are nearing completion. While the staff situation has recently improved there is still a shortage of research officers. A planting programme of 120 acres was carried out thus bringing the total planted area at the main station up to 960 acres ; two-thirds of this is now in bearing and losses do not exceed 1 per cent. There has been an intensification of research activities by the Agronomy Division while germinating and fertiliser experiments have been carried out, although they are still in their early stages ; the Plant Breeding Division carried out studies on rooting habits and on the improvement of controlled pollination. The Pathology Division has concentrated on nursery and nutritional diseases with encouraging results. The Chemistry Division has carried out studies in oil content but the Engineering and Physiology Divisions are not yet functioning owing to lack of staff. The Plantation Management Division is responsible for management and development at all stations including a Unit Plantation, covering 100 acres, which is being run on strictly commercial lines ; now in its third year it has already provided much useful information.

Other Crops. A collection of good rubber clones was started at Ibadan. Special attention was paid to the rapid spread of red rot disease of Sugar cane and the importation of new varieties is in hand. An investigation was made into the *Phytophthora* blight attacking Irish potatoes in the Bamenda uplands of the Cameroons. A two year survey of the stem borers attacking cereals in the Northern Region was completed and the results indicate that the losses due to these insects may be considerable. Further trials with farmyard manure and fertilisers were carried out by the Chemistry Section of the Agricultural Department.

Produce Inspection

The Produce Inspection Service of the Department of Marketing and Exports is responsible for assessing and maintaining the quality of all export produce purchased by the Marketing Boards ; up till October it also provided a voluntary system of timber inspection. Palm kernels and groundnuts are inspected for purity only, while cocoa and cotton are inspected for purity and are also graded ; the service has also undertaken the grading of Special Grade palm oil but it inspects Technical palm oil for impurities only.

The quality of palm kernels has continued to be fairly satisfactory. Almost 30 per cent of the total palm oil purchases during 1952 were of special grade quality and no complaints were received from bulk oil plants of the arrival of oil with an excess of impurities other than water.

Inspection and grading of cotton was carried out in the markets by cotton examiners employed by the Native Authorities under the supervision of officers of the Inspection Service. There was a slight decline in the percentage of Grade 1 cotton, due to better grading and closer supervision ; the record crop produced problems of storage which had

never previously arisen and experiments in open air storage did not prove successful, some 4,000 tons of cottonseed being lost through spontaneous combustion and fire. Inspection of groundnuts by the Inspection Service does not take place until the groundnuts are actually railed from the railhead stations but the responsibility for the supervision of adequate storage of unrailed and uninspected groundnuts occupied a large proportion of the time of Inspection staff. Rubber inspection was continued but little improvement in quality can be recorded, largely owing to the lack of a price incentive to the producers. As noted above, timber inspection by the service ceased after October as the more reputable exporters had established themselves with their overseas customers. Inspection of rama fibre was also undertaken.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal products continue to be of great importance in the Nigerian economy. Most of the sheep and cattle are in the Northern Region where there are estimated to be over 5 million cattle, although there are also large herds elsewhere—for example, in the Bamenda Province of the Cameroons. Some 1 million cattle and 6 million sheep and goats are slaughtered annually and there is a large internal trade in meat. A valuable export trade has been built up in hides and skins, its value in 1951 totalling just under £8 million; unfortunately this was followed by a trade recession and world hide and skin prices fell rapidly and heavily, with the result that the value of exports for 1952 totalled only £3,260,000.

Livestock Improvement

The Agricultural Department continued its work on cattle breeding and selection at its farms at Shika in Zaria Province, Fashola in Oyo and Jakiri in Bamenda. The new herd of N'dama cattle, which arrived during the year, is producing satisfactory results. In September a conference under the chairmanship of the Central Minister of Natural Resources met in Lagos to consider the report of the Nigerian Livestock Mission (Colonial No. 266) which visited the country in 1948-49.

Hides and Skins Improvement

The Hides and Skins Improvement Service has intensified its campaign of demonstration for quality improvement and, with the aid of mobile demonstration vans and instructors, the propaganda is steadily producing the desired results. During the year "butcher" type have increased to about 85 per cent and "ordinary" type hides have decreased to 15 per cent of the total volume of hides produced, whereas, 18 months ago, the proportions of each were about 50 per cent of the total. On average "butcher" type hides have commanded prices higher by 5*d.* per lb. than "ordinary" hides; there has thus been a considerable increase in cash value to the producers.

Control of Disease

Work on the development of an inactivated vaccine against rinderpest was begun during the year, and efforts were made to develop a test for

the diagnosis of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia in the field. The presence of Newcastle disease having been confirmed the production of an egg-adapted vaccine is being investigated. The issue of biological products from the Veterinary Research Laboratories at Vom totalled nearly 4,730,000 doses—an increase of over 700,000 doses on the preceding year.

Education

The Veterinary School at Vom had its full complement of 70 students of whom 39 were from the Northern Region and 11 from other West African Territories. Twenty-five trained men passed out for service during the year.

For information on the dairy at Vom and the piggery at Minna, see page 55.

FORESTRY

Nigeria is a country mainly of savannah woodland, not of rich evergreen rain forest. The savannah woodlands, apart from narrow belts of forest along their water courses, supply only small dimensioned lumber and firewood for local use; the rain forest of the coastal belt alone yields export timber in large quantities.

The northern limit of this rain forest runs roughly along a line from Ilaro in the west, through Oyo, Ado-Ekiti, Onitsha, Abakaliki, Ogoja to a little north of Mamfe in the Southern Cameroons in the east. The Northern Region therefore falls entirely outside the rain forest belt: it is savannah country from which is extracted a limited amount of wood for domestic consumption. But the growth of these trees and shrubs is the only safeguard against soil erosion available under the primitive system of peasant agriculture which prevails over most parts of the country. The greater part of the tree growth in Nigeria should, in short, not be classed as forest but as essential agricultural fallow.

Timber Production

Timber products are of three categories—logs, sawn timber and plywood (including veneers). Of these, logs are by far the most important, accounting for roughly $7\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet as compared with rather less than 1 million cubic feet of sawn timber.

Production is mainly in the hands of a few export firms, although a considerable quantity is produced by smaller-scale African traders who may deal either in a few occasional logs or in larger regular quantities for export by themselves or for sale to one of the export firms. The boom of 1951 attracted a large number of speculative merchants whose activities have now fortunately ceased.

The main production comes from the natural forests, plantations as yet being confined to the growing of wood for small-sized poles or for fuel. Eight-ninths of all timber produced is still obtained from forest outside the permanent forest reserves. The three Regions differ considerably in their productivity—the West produces luxury and general constructional woods for export, to which the East contributes

very little and the North nothing. Such timber as the East produces is mainly for local building but, even so, a fair amount of lumber used in the Region is the produce of mills in the West. The North, where there is a general absence of large trees, has only one sawmill.

There is a vast local consumption of forest produce, mainly crude products or low-grade timber in the round or roughly hewn form, but it is not possible to tell its exact quantity. The internal demand for good-quality lumber, although rising, is still very small for the size of the population and is largely satisfied by pit-sawing and by small capacity mills of which there are now a fair number.

During 1952 there was a recession in the timber trade from the extraordinary boom of the previous year. But this recession did not constitute a slump; for the exports amounted to twice those for 1949 and seven times those for 1939.

Forestry Development

The greatest activity in the development of the forest estate necessarily took place in the Northern Region where a number of forest reserves are in various stages of settlement but only one reached final gazetting. The regionalisation of forestry as a subject necessitated the amendment of the Forestry Ordinance and the consequent alteration of all draft orders; this was responsible for the delays between settlement and final constitution. In addition to the reserves 75 new communal forest areas, amounting to 58 square miles, were declared in the North. In the Eastern Region work was mainly directed to redefining the boundaries of existing reserves and 14 Orders or Public Notices affecting them were published. In the Western Region, although three new small reserves were constituted, consolidation by re-survey actually resulted in a net loss of 9 square miles. The following table shows the progress made during the year in respect of forest reserves:

	<i>Northern Region</i>	<i>Eastern Region</i>	<i>Western Region</i>
Reserves approved but not legally constituted	550 sq. miles	—	25 sq. miles
Reserves constituted but not completely demarcated	—	—	36 sq. miles
Reserves constituted and demarcated	145 sq. miles	97 sq. miles	121 sq. miles

This brought the proportion of land set aside for permanent forestry in the three Regions to 6.1 per cent in the North, 15.6 per cent in the West, and 10.4 per cent in the East, representing a percentage of 7.8 for the whole country.

FISHERIES.

Progress has been steady except in the matter of sea fishing which has been handicapped by mechanical troubles aggravated by the shortage of repair and building facilities. A Nigerian member of the staff has been promoted to Fisheries Officer but the senior establishment is still one short.

Sea Fishing

Use of the encircling net for ethmalosa and the large-meshed net for sawfish and sharks continues to spread, and long lines for sea-cat have been introduced. A master fisherman is now based at Opobo to investigate the possibilities of motor-boat fishing with Nigerian crews. He has one vessel in commission and two more nearly ready. The Gold Coast canoe fishermen established in the Cameroons continued to do well.

A motor-boat manned entirely by Nigerians trained by the Department trawled successfully out of Victoria. The vessel is supplied and maintained by the Cameroons Development Corporation.

Inland Fisheries and Fish Culture

A considerable amount of planning was done on the large fish farm at Panyam. Constructional work continues under the supervision of the fish farmer who has been transferred to the Department of local Industries, Northern Region. Many reservoirs on the Plateau were stocked, as was the large new reservoir at Ilorin.

The tilapia fishery established in the Eleyele reservoir now comprises 40 fishermen using set nets and traps. Work was started on fresh water ponds at Ife in co-operation with a local cocoa farmer, and a site for tidal ponds was surveyed near Warri. Ponds at Ovim and Itu were completed and stocked. A site for numerous family ponds was found near Enugu and development is now being discussed.

MINING

Mining of all minerals except coal is carried on by large and small mining companies and by private African, European and Syrian operators. At the end of March, 1952 there were 147 operators engaged in mining all minerals save coal. Of these, 25 were public limited companies incorporated in the United Kingdom and 22 were private limited companies incorporated in Nigeria (15 British owned, 2 Nigerian, 3 French and 1 each Swiss-French and Lebanese). There were 5 firms all Nigerian owned, operating under registered business names and 95 private operators of whom 66 were British, 15 Nigerian, 5 Syrian, 3 Greek, 1 Swiss, 4 French and 1 American.

Companies incorporated in the United Kingdom are responsible for about 70 per cent of the tin and 85 per cent of the columbite production and those incorporated in Nigeria for about 8 per cent of the tin and 6 per cent of the columbite production. The firms operating under registered business names produce about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the tin output and no columbite, while private operators produce about 20 per cent of the tin and 7 per cent of the columbite output. All tin and columbite is exported in the form of ores.

Gold production is entirely in the hands of small firms or private operators, the greater number of whom are Nigerian. Most of the gold produced is absorbed internally.

Rainfall affects mineral production indirectly as well as directly. A rainfall shortage in the wet season or a late start and early finish to the

rains means reducing the flow from conservation dams and therefore decreasing the electrical power produced, which results in the shutting down of mining machinery and a consequent reduction in output. Secondly, as all concentration of the mineral and much actual production depend on water, rainfall has also a direct bearing on production. In 1952 the rainfall was normal, exceeding the 1951 total by 0.64 inches at Jos, with a particular heavy comparative rainfall in October.

Labour conditions have on the whole been satisfactory.

Training Schemes

The Mines Department Technical School completed its first public prospecting course in August and preparations are being made for public courses for mines assistants and possibly for the local training of alluvial mining engineers. The courses were initiated to raise the standard of prospecting and supervision in the mining field.

Tin and Columbite

Tin production continued normally and the price remained steady throughout the year—around an average of £965 per ton of tin metal. Production came from known areas and no new fields were found.

A feature of the year was the strong demand for columbite which, with the high price and the additional 100 per cent bonus offered to producers by the U.S.A. Defence Materials Procurement Agency, resulted in intense prospecting activity and increased production. The price of columbite after and allowing for the bonus referred to, was around 640s. a unit. Nigeria remains the largest world producer of columbite which is mined mostly in association with tin. Prospecting has shown substantial deposits of primary columbite in the granite bedrock and further investigation has indicated possible economic concentrations of a columbium-bearing mineral in Kaffo granite.

The production figures for cassiterite and columbite over the last three years were :

		1950	1951	1952
Cassiterite	tons	11,390	11,178	11,472
Columbite	„	864	1,079	1,294

Other Metals

Wolframite and tantalite production was of minor importance and lead and zinc production was small (production of all four ores amounted to 541 tons in 1952). But activity in prospecting for lead and zinc and development of known deposits was great. The high hopes for the establishment of a very large-scale producing mine in the lead/zinc deposits of Ogoja Province by the American Smelting and Refining Company were not realised as this Company has given notice of the termination of its option on the properties to the holders. As a result, the areas have reverted to the holders, the Mines Department Syndicate (West Africa) who may develop the mines to a medium sized producer. The Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Limited continued their prospecting activities in Benue Province. Gold production, which came almost entirely from Oyo Province, showed a further decline to

1,348 ounces. The production of kaolin, obtained from worked tin areas, was absorbed by a local pottery manufacturer with works at Ikorodu.

Oil

The Shell D'Arcy Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Ltd. continued with extensive seismic and gravimetric surveys and geological field work in southern Nigeria in their search for oil, and initiated several deep test wells. One such well, at Ihuo in Owerri Province, was sunk to 11,228 feet before being plugged and abandoned.

Coal

The opening of the new mine, named Hayes, was the main feature of interest in the coal industry during the year. When in full production, this mine will yield 1,500 tons a day and is expected to remain in operation for about forty years. The mine will be more highly mechanised than the two older mines: the coal will be conveyed by aerial ropeway from Hayes to the Obwetti bunkers. Hayes is already in production. The output, which is gradually rising, was about 5,500 tons per month at the end of the year and was distributed by road.

The total coal output for the calendar year, 1952, was 581,710 tons, an increase of 31,429 tons on 1951. Early in the year there was a shortage of railway wagons but they later became more plentiful and production improved steadily. Better delivery of stores and equipment assisted the increase.

During the early part of the year, labour relations were good but they deteriorated later and there were periods of go-slow strike, one lasting three weeks. These go-slows were due to dissension within the union, which still continues. The Labour Department and the Enugu Council of Labour, an organisation including representatives from all trade unions in Enugu, are helping in the re-forming of the Nigerian Coal Miners Union in Enugu so that it will be fully representative of the miners.

Welfare work has continued steadily and much attention has been attracted by the excellent ante- and post-natal clinics that have been run for some years by the Corporation for its employees' families. Sports have been encouraged and the mobile cinema showing six nights a week in housing estates and villages has been very popular. Three more shops for the sale of scarce consumer goods at low cost have been opened.

The programme of prospecting by drilling ahead of the present workings was completed during the year. It is estimated that at least 40 million tons of workable coal remain to be mined in the immediate vicinity of the present pits at Enugu. The prospecting of the Upper Coal Measures in the valleys of the Oji and Mamu was completed. The results were disappointing and showed that the Upper Coal Measures seams in these valleys could not be extracted economically. Prospecting of the Orukpa coalfield in the Northern Region and of the Asaba lignites in the Western Region continues but it is as yet too early for a definite assessment of their value.

Geological Survey

The headquarter offices and laboratories of the Geological Survey are at Kaduna Junction ; there are also offices at Enugu and Jos. From Enugu, work is directed to the exploration of the coal, lignite, limestone and iron ore resources of eastern Nigeria. The Jos office serves the needs of the tin- and columbite-mining industry. Geologists have worked during the year in the three Regions and in the southern Cameroons. Close liaison has been maintained with the geological staffs of mining companies working in the country. Advice on the siting of wells and boreholes for water-supply has been given constantly.

Mapping of the thick coals at Ezimo and Orukpa, 40 miles north of Enugu, has continued in preparation for further drilling. At Enugu large reserves of easily-mineable coal have been discovered close to the Iva Mine. Drilling has been carried on by contractors to assist in planning the development of the Colliery. The Upper Coal Measure coals at Inyi, west of Enugu, have been tested, but with disappointing results. Drilling has also been carried out on the lignite deposits of Asaba in Benin Province.

The Department's drill has been engaged during much of the year in testing the iron ores of the Agbaja Plateau, near Lokoja. The ore occurs in beds up to 50 feet thick. Some good-quality ore is available, but the grade of much of the deposit is variable. Other iron ores were found by the Geological Survey near Enugu, and are being investigated by drilling and pitting. Their proximity to sources of coal and limestone, and to the railway, may make them more suitable than the Lokoja ores for development, but many technical difficulties remain to be surmounted before they can be used as a basis for a Nigerian iron-smelting industry.

Work by the Geological Survey has shown that the columbite recovered with tin from the alluvial deposits of the Plateau tinfields is derived from the Younger Granites. Some of these in the Jos region are deeply weathered, and in places the decomposed rock contains payable quantities of columbite. If successful methods of extraction can be developed, a substantial increase in Nigeria's reserves of this mineral will have been established.

The publication of reports by the Atomic Energy Division of the Geological Survey of Great Britain on the occurrence in Nigeria of pyrochlore, a radio-active mineral, gave rise to much publicity. Large tonnages of pyrochlore-granite are known, but much research remains to be done before the mineral can be extracted from the rock on a commercial scale.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Subsequent to the visit of the Minister of Commerce and Industries to Europe in June and July, it was decided by the Council of Ministers that the services of an industrial consultant should be sought and that an Industrial Development Corporation should be set up competent to execute large-scale industrial enterprises on behalf of Government.

Action on these proposals was, however, deferred when it was decided to invite the International Bank to carry out an economic survey of the country. In view of the changing constitutional pattern and the decision of the Council of Ministers the functions of the Industries Branch are under review. It is likely that the Branch will concentrate upon industrial research and investigation and the planning of industrial projects for the Nigerian entrepreneur, for regional development agencies and for the Industrial Development Corporation. It may also be called upon to run pilot plants or plants of strategic importance on behalf of Government. It will be evident from this account of the activities of the Commerce and Industries Department that this is a transitional period.

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

Textiles

Supplies of yarn and of dyestuff were easier during the year and there was an increase in the production from broad looms. Weavers continue to use yarn spun at Duala in increasing amounts. Production from the Kano Citizens' Trading Company Mill increased significantly and two-shift working will soon be possible. The addition of a small spinning unit to supply yarn to the 50 looms is under consideration. The re-opening of the Textile Training Centre at Aba was warmly welcomed and the training courses have been well filled. Working weavers used this Centre increasingly as a source of supply for dyed yarn. The number of weavers increased most in the neighbourhood of Aba : looms are made by local carpenters, who have shown enterprise in tackling this kind of work.

Fibre Investigations

The examination of fibres likely to be of value as jute substitutes continued, with especial reference to the retting of hibiscus and to the spinning properties of clappertonia. The planning of a mill for the utilisation of coconut fibre reached an advanced stage.

Pottery

The development of the rural pottery industry by the introduction of the potter's wheel, the use of glazes and the improvement of firing methods, was carried a stage further by the opening of two more Training Centres, at Abuja in the Northern Region and Ado-Ekiti in the Western Region. At Okigwi, in the East, pottery was made on a small commercial scale by trainees who had completed the course at the Training Centre. Their products found a ready sale.

Boatbuilding

A vessel of 20 tons capacity, built and rigged on the general lines of a Norfolk wherry, was launched from the experimental boatyard at Makurdi and underwent preliminary tests. Other construction in-

cluded a poling barge, with auxiliary sail, of five tons capacity, made of Nigerian plywood, a pontoon ferry for use on the Donga River, capable of carrying a lorry and a car together, and the laying of the keel of a motor tug designed to tow four of the five-ton-capacity barges. At the experimental boatyard at Opobo one of the two fast launches for the Provincial Administration was launched and put into service. Construction of motor fishing vessels intended for the use of the Fisheries Section has been started. The first prototype of the Motor barge was subject to prolonged trials organised by the boatyard. On completion of the trials, the vessel was sold to the Agricultural Department for use as a mobile rice mill. A second barge, modified as a result of the experience gained from the first, was under construction. The Eastern Regional Production Development Board had decided to erect a yard at Opobo for the production of river and creek craft on a commercial scale. The design is likely to be based on the spoon-bowed barge which has been evolved at the experimental yard. Similarly, at Epe a commercial yard is being completed to the order of the Western Regional Government, where craft designed for lagoon navigation will be constructed.

Dairying

Production for the year by the dairy at Vom was as follows :

Butter	246,162 lb.
Cheese	72,130 lb.
Clarified butter fat	64,964 lb.

Pig Production

The monthly output of baconers from the Minna Piggery rose steadily from 91 in January to 227 in December, while the stock increased from 990 to 1,363. This enterprise is showing a trading profit and its disposal is under consideration.

Gari-making

The trials of a simple machine able to grate cassava root reached a successful conclusion. Blue prints were distributed to engineering firms in Nigeria, as a result of which three different types were put on sale to the public and two other types reached the demonstration stage. Prototypes were installed in the pioneer palm oil mills in the Western Region, and a mobile model was taken on an extensive tour of the cassava-producing areas. Investigations continue into the mechanisation of other gari-making processes.

Canning

During its first season the Lafia Cannery, Ibadan, produced 392,283 cans (1 lb.) of grapefruit segments, 58,253 cans of grapefruit juice, and smaller quantities of other fruits. This enterprise was handed over on 1st April to the Western Regional Production Development Board, and is to be incorporated by the Board into a larger canning project. A small experimental cannery has been opened in Kano to investigate the possibilities of canning meat.

Pioneer Palm Oil Mills

In January, 1952, five mills were operating in the Western Region in addition to the mill erected for the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research at Benin. By the end of the year 20 mills had been constructed or were in course of erection, of which one had been sold to the Co-operative Department.

In the Eastern Region the management of the pioneer palm oil mills had been passed to the Eastern Regional Production Development Board on 1st October, 1951. By the end of March, 1952, the Board had 46 mills in operation and three more completed.

A programme of research and investigation into the mechanical efficiency and economic viability of these mills has been planned and initiated in conjunction with the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research.

Rice Mills

Five mills were in operation at the beginning of the year and 10 by the end of December, with two mills in course of erection. Increasing quantities of paddy are offering at the mills for processing.

Conophor Nuts

The 17 tons of heat-treated conophor nuts sent to the United Kingdom in 1951 were extracted by the Paint Research Station, Teddington, and the oil distributed to the paint industry for test. The result bears out earlier indications that the product is a drying oil of high quality. Plantation trials are being conducted by the Western Regional Production Development Board, whilst the Commerce and Industries Department carries out experiments on a laboratory scale in the direct expression of oil from unprocessed nuts.

Groundnut Oil Mills

The original intention was to site six groundnut oil mills in districts remote from the railway where it was difficult to evacuate the kernels. The end-products, both oil and cake, were to be consumed locally. Anticipated maintenance difficulties caused a change of plan, and only two of the mills have been erected in less inaccessible areas, at Kaura Namoda and Funtua. The extraction rate has not been satisfactory and the mill at Kaura Namoda was closed, while that at Funtua has been used for the experimental extraction of cottonseed oil and shea nut butter.

Groundnut Decortication

Technical assistance was given to the Department of Marketing and Exports (acting for the Groundnut Marketing Board) in the erection and supervision of a decortivating machine at Funtua in the Northern Region. Experiments were carried out to determine the optimum speed and feed rate to produce the maximum number of whole kernels. The result was a much improved product compared with nuts decorticated by hand. It was therefore decided to erect at Kano an experimental unit equipped with six decortivating machines of different types.

By operating this unit under controlled conditions, taking samples of the product on scientific lines, it will be possible to determine the most suitable machine for use in the groundnut-producing areas under a variety of conditions. The design, layout and operation of the unit is in the hands of the Department of Commerce and Industries which has seconded two technical officers to conduct the experiments.

Paper-making

Data on various cellulose materials, their chemical pulping, bleaching and paper-making qualities and on their availability were collected and circulated to interested bodies for criticism and enlargement. This work is to continue. Advice on process equipment and preliminary assessment of costs has been requested from three industrial undertakings, to enable a scheme to be prepared in respect of a small-scale pilot manufacturing unit capable of using a limited variety of raw materials and processes to produce both book paper and newsprint in medium grades, using blended pulps if necessary. The information called for will enable recommendations to be made regarding possible sites and the probable cost of operating on this pilot scale until full-scale schemes can be developed. The investigation to date suggests that cellulose materials will be relatively easy to obtain but that the importation of chemicals may be a limitation on the economics of a full-scale scheme. The full-scale pulping schemes may have to be made sufficiently large to permit the economic recovery of waste chemicals, and local sources of the necessary chemicals may have to be developed.

Other Industries

No new projects of any size were established by private enterprise or public agencies during the year. Many plans are under consideration and in some cases negotiations have reached a stage of finality. The Aid to Pioneer Industries Bill became law during the year and should act as a stimulant to interested parties.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Department of Co-operatives became fully regionalised during the year. In the North it was reorganised to bring it into closer touch with the people, through the Administration and the Native Authorities; in the West it came under the auspices of the Ministry of Local Development, and the Regional Government, recognising the importance of co-operatives, produced a Sessional Paper on the subject. There was similarly a marked increase of interest in the East.

Northern Region

There were 11 registered credit societies (of which seven were in Katsina Province); 12 thrift and loan societies were registered during the year and six were dissolved: there were 14 registered consumers' societies of which the Garkida Society is the most thriving, having over 200 members. Produce marketing societies exist only in Ilorin and Kabba Provinces and they principally market cocoa. The two group

farming societies in Ilorin have made satisfactory progress and both have increased their acreage. A total of 38 societies was registered during the year and six were liquidated.

Western Region

During the year the Nigerian Co-operative Federation was dissolved and the Co-operative Union of Western Nigeria was formed and received a grant for the year of £2,640 from the Regional Government. The first Co-operative Congress was held in September and representatives from the other Regions and the Gold Coast attended. Four rice mills were taken over by co-operative organisations, and there are now seven co-operative farms registered. Although the percentage of cocoa marketed by co-operative organisations fell to 9.7 per cent of the total purchases by licensed buying agents, their financial position improved considerably, the net profit amounting to £30,310. In view of the policy of the Western Regional Government to extend co-operative marketing facilities to products other than cocoa, the Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters (which is the largest African licensed buying agent for the Cocoa Marketing Board) was accepted as licensed buying agent for the Palm Produce Marketing Board. The numbers and types of societies in the Region at the end of 1952 were :

Thrift & Credit Societies	7
Thrift & Loan Societies	115
Marketing Societies	316
Consumers' Societies	2
Others	49

489 of which 22 were unregistered.

Eastern Region

In spite of liquidations the number of societies increased during the year by 101 and now totals 645, with a total membership of over 30,000 and a working capital of £216,000 ; 89 women's societies were in existence and it is estimated that some 10,000 women are within the movement. Thrift and credit societies continued to multiply in Calabar Province and there were encouraging signs of their spread into neighbouring Provinces. Much thought was given to the problem of how co-operatives can help the primary producer of palm-oil, and two pilot societies have been formed. Co-operative banana marketing began during the year and there is reason to believe that this venture will flourish. At the beginning of the year the Co-operative Union of Eastern Nigeria and the Cameroons was formed. The numbers and types of societies in the Region at the end of 1952 were :

Thrift and Credit Societies	501
Thrift and Loan Societies	60
Marketing Societies	34
Consumers' Societies	8
Craft Societies	5
Others	6
Secondaries	31
	<hr/> 645

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

The continued expansion of education, which was mentioned in the 1951 Report, was carried a stage further in 1952 and under somewhat changed circumstances. The year saw the appointment of Mr. Shettima Kashim as Nigeria's first Minister of Social Services and the completion of the process of regionalisation begun five years earlier, by which, under the new Constitution, the Director of Education for Nigeria became Inspector-General, while his deputies in the Regions assumed the title and responsibilities of Regional Directors, responsible for educational affairs to the Regional Ministers of Education. In each Region the headquarters staff assumed the same pattern, a Director, a Deputy and three Inspectors of Education. At the Centre, the re-organisation made provision for the Inspector-General, two Chief Inspectors, and Advisers in the special spheres of Women's, Technical, Rural and Adult Education.

As it is at present organised, however, the central headquarters of the Department is not able to make itself responsible for the inspection of education to any great degree. The Regional Inspectors report only to their Directors and the absence of any co-ordinating machinery in this important respect became markedly apparent during the first year of the new arrangements. While all grants-in-aid are reimbursed to the Regions from the Centre, the Centre itself does not at present scrutinise how these sums, which are considerable, are spent.

The Central Board of Education, reorganised under the new Constitution, had its first meeting in November, and appointed a Standing Committee which also met before the end of the year. The function of the Central Board in co-ordinating matters of policy and overall Nigerian interest has assumed an enhanced importance under the present Constitution.

The principal event of educational importance during the year was the revision of teachers' salary scales to bring them into line with the revised salaries of public servants, which was negotiated by the Panels representing employers and teachers with an independent chairman. The conclusions of this body were accepted by the Council of Ministers and brought into effect from 1st April, 1952.

The delegation from Nigeria to the Conference on African Education at King's College, Cambridge, in September, 1952, was headed by the Inspector-General of Education, who was accompanied by three Central Headquarters Advisers, the Advisers to the Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions, and the three Regional Directors. The Minister of Social Services and the Regional Ministers of Education attended as observers.

A conference on the use of African Languages in Education was held at Jos in November, under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, at which the Nigerian

representative was the Chief Inspector of Education, who was also chairman of the meeting. The conference was attended by representatives from the Colonial Education Service in East and West Africa and by delegates from French West Africa, Italian Somaliland, the Union of South Africa and Liberia.

Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology

The proposals for the regional branches of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology were reviewed and as a result the largest branch is to be in the Northern Region at Zaria, the other two being at Ibadan and Enugu. At Zaria three senior staff quarters, a hostel for 14 students and certain temporary buildings were completed during the year but it was not possible to make a start on the main accommodation, workshops and lecture rooms. At Ibadan two laboratories, two lecture rooms, one workshop, 18 senior and four junior staff quarters, a power and a pumping station were completed; buildings under construction included five students' hostels, a dining hall and other staff quarters. At Enugu it is hoped to start building in 1953. At the end of the year there were a number of staff vacancies. At Zaria 31 students for the four-year teacher-training course were in residence; at Ibadan eight students were in residence for the three-year architectural course, and it is hoped that a total of 106 students will be in residence in September, 1953, to take courses in architecture, accountancy, secretaryship and the general Certificate of Education.

University College, Ibadan

Progress was made towards establishing a permanent constitution and a larger and more representative council to replace the Provisional Council.

The first Visitation to the College was in January, and on the Fourth Foundation Day, 17th November, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder formally opened the first Hall of Residence. Lady Tedder unveiled a plaque commemorating the liberality of the people of the United Kingdom in helping to provide the College with its permanent home.

At the time of writing, £3½ million have been voted for a 480-bed teaching hospital at Ibadan, which is designed to provide suitable facilities for students pursuing the clinical part of the course for the London M.B., B.S. degrees. The Central Minister of Social Services (Mr. Shettima Kashim) opened the Nigeria School of Nursing which will form a part of the teaching hospital.

The financial relations between the Government and the College were rationalised. The Government set aside £1½ million as an endowment expendable over fifteen years under a system of quinquennial control; £300,000 was granted for capital purposes and the annual grant in aid for the five years 1952-57 was increased to £220,000. A supplementary grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds amounting to £200,000 brought the total for buildings and equipment to £1,700,000. By December, College endowments were just over £3½ million including a scholarship endowment of £17,000 by Messrs.

John Holt & Co. The United Africa Company provided some £61,000 for an Assembly Hall to be called Trenchard Hall. An appeal for endowment contributions was launched in the United Kingdom with success, but local contributions to the College endowments remained inadequate to the needs of the College.

In October 1952, there were 414 students : 370 were in residence while the others were completing clinical and other courses in the United Kingdom. The four faculties, arts, science, agriculture and medicine, had 22 academic departments and a staff of almost 100. Courses are provided in the College for degrees in Arts, Science and Agriculture and for the Second Medical Examination of the University of London, medical students for the time being proceeding to the United Kingdom with the co-operation of the universities there for the completion of their degree courses in Medicine. There is a large well equipped library. The Extra-Mural Department held courses in 150 centres, 48 in the North, 14 in the East and 88 in the West and also held residential vacation courses in subjects such as local government and trade unionism.

Entry to the University College is by a written examination, candidates being required to hold a Cambridge School Certificate in at least five approved subjects. College fees, including residence and food, range from £95 per annum (intermediate arts) to £180 (medicine). Under one-third of the students are privately supported.

The potential capacity of the teaching buildings is 1,000 students, but this figure could not be reached without providing more Halls of Residence than the four now planned, which will hold 680 undergraduates.

Nigerian Students Overseas

During 1952 the Nigerian Government awarded 167 scholarships and bursaries to students—95 came from the Western Region, 62 from the East, 7 from the North and 3 were Sierra Leoneans. Some went to the University College Ibadan, and some to universities in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. The total number of scholarship students at universities in the United Kingdom was 299, in the United States 42, in Canada 10 and in India 1. In addition, there were some 1,500 private Nigerian students at universities and similar institutions in the United Kingdom and about 400 in North America. There are Nigerian Student Liaison Officers in the United Kingdom who, in collaboration with the Colonial Office, assist Nigerian students there and one in Washington D.C. who assists Nigerian students in North America.

The sections which follow comprise the reports on the two institutions, King's College, Lagos, and the Clerical Training School, Oshogbo, for which the Inspector-General's Office is still directly responsible ; reports on educational development in the Regions ; and a special report on technical education, this branch being, in so far as supervision is concerned, not yet fully regionalised.

King's College, Lagos

This boys' secondary school, the oldest in the Territory, had another successful year. The enrolment was 229 boys, of whom 127 were boarders. Only one entrant failed in the School Certificate Examination. A notable feature of the year was that for the first time the College entered candidates for the Higher School Certificate Examination. All the candidates were successful—a very creditable achievement. In this post-School Certificate group two boys passed the General Certificate of Education (Advanced), and the Principal reports that the morale and tone of this group were very high.

Clerical Training School, Oshogbo

The demand from Government offices for clerks trained at the Clerical Training School, Oshogbo, still exceeds the supply as the number of entrants is small. The School has continued to make up its numbers by arranging courses for Native Authority clerks and scribes who on return to their own districts are able to assist in raising the standard of clerical work in Native Administrations.

A special feature in the training of Government clerks was the introduction of Palantyping by which it is hoped to build up a group of stenographers, secretary-typists and verbatim reporters.

Northern Region

General. Under the new Constitution Aliyu, Makaman Bida, was appointed the Region's first Minister of Education. Changing conditions—social, economic and political—have stimulated in all classes a demand for increased educational facilities, and expansion is controlled only by the output of trained teachers and by building capacity. The Education Department has been fortunate in that, during the post-war years, it has not been starved for funds; but unless there is a marked improvement in the present financial position of the Region, and of the Territory as a whole, it seems probable that in the very near future additional money for education will have to be found either through education rates, as in the other two Regions, or by an increase in the general tax for this specific purpose. Recruitment of Senior Service staff was fairly satisfactory, though there is still a considerable number of vacancies in all branches. Middle school staffs were strengthened by new teachers trained at the Higher Elementary Training Centre, Katsina, but the teaching profession lost some of its more experienced men to political duties under the new Constitution, and Teacher-Training Centres are still short-staffed. Two Regional Inspectors of Education were appointed, for the North-West and North-East Areas respectively, and an Inspector for the Central Area will be appointed shortly; this Inspectorate should ensure co-ordination of effort and an all-round improvement at all levels. Regional conferences were held on teacher training and for Principals of Women's Teacher-Training Centres. Three important committees were at work during the year—the "Yakin Jahilci" Committee, which prepared plans and estimates for an intensive campaign embracing all aspects of adult

literacy, and linking this to community development ; the Committee on Higher Islamic Studies, which included within its purview the development of the School for Arabic Studies at Kano, improvement in the standards of Koran schools, and scholarships for further training in Islamic studies and Arabic ; and a Committee appointed to consider how the education provided in all types of schools and training centres in the Region may best be directed to the building of character, the implanting of religious principles, and the production of intelligent and unselfish citizens.

Buildings. Students were at work in the Rural Education Centre at Bauchi and at the Womens' Training Centres at Maiduguri and Kabba. Development funds made available to voluntary agencies to enable them to proceed with their programme of teacher training and secondary school expansion proved inadequate in many cases and it is hoped to give further assistance by means of special purpose grants. Progress under the Northern Region Supplementary Development Plan was again retarded owing to lack of supervisory works staff and a shortage of higher elementary teachers, but the Bornu Provincial Girl's School was opened and the Katsina Girl's School partly completed. Several new boys' senior primary schools were opened in temporary quarters, pending the erection of new buildings. Further information on building progress is given in Chapter 10, page 101.

Primary Education. Some concern was felt at the standard of work in many of the junior primary schools and it is apparent that more adequate supervision must be provided ; the cadre of visiting teachers is insufficient both in quality and in number. As a first step, a special refresher course is being held for selected visiting teachers and plans are under consideration for the training of new supervisory staff.

The successful system of community schools in Kabba Province, where the local communities are building and often equipping new schools, and the Native Administration is supplying the teachers, has now been adopted in Southern Zaria (which has long been a battleground of rival voluntary agencies) and is also being considered in Ilorin ; communal effort of this kind provided a very real contribution to the expansion of primary education.

Local Education Committees continued to play an important part in the planned development of primary education, and the way is being prepared for the establishment in due course of Local Education Authorities with executive and financial responsibilities.

Secondary Education. When the various limiting factors in this Region are taken into account, satisfaction may reasonably be felt with the progress being made in secondary education ; additional secondary schools are certainly urgently needed, but a second- or third-rate secondary education is worse than none at all, and expansion cannot be rushed. Zaria Secondary School is now, for the first time, double-stream throughout ; Keffi Secondary School at Kadura expanded, under most difficult conditions, to nine classes ; Queen of Apostles School

for Girls (Roman Catholic Mission) at Kakuri is embarking on a post-School Certificate class, and Offa Grammar School is developing to double-stream. Other growing secondary schools are the Sudan United Mission School, Gindiri, the Sudan Interior Mission School, Egbe, and the Roman Catholic Mission Girls School, Kano. A Church Missionary Society secondary school is being started at Wusasa, and approval was given for the opening of one Roman Catholic Mission boys' secondary school in Benue Province. In pursuance of the policy of upgrading middle schools to junior secondary status, a Form Secondary III is being added to two middle schools in 1953, which will take in the most able pupils from the other schools.

Teacher Training. Teacher training is the key to all future educational expansion, and both the Minister and the Department were fully alive to the necessity for extending present facilities. It is encouraging to record that more boys are now volunteering for the teaching profession, and the new salary scales should attract the best from the schools. The Secondary Teacher-Training Course at the Zaria Branch of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology is now getting into its stride ; a new Government Higher Elementary Training Centre, giving a four-year course post Secondary II, is being started at Ilorin ; the Anglican Elementary Training Centre at Samaru is being expanded to a Higher Elementary Training Centre. The first "Bridge Course," designed to enable vernacular certificated teachers to qualify for the elementary teachers' certificate, proved very successful, and a second course has now been organised.

Girls' Education. There are signs of a growing desire for girls' education, fostered by propaganda on the part of some of the Native Authorities and by the indefatigable touring of Provincial Women Education Officers, of whom there are still, unfortunately, not enough. When the Bornu Provincial Girls' School was opened, every girl eligible for entry in three of the Emirates wished to be considered for a place, and 186 girls applied for 26 vacancies at the Kabba Women's Training Centre. In many areas, however, there is still much resistance to the education of girls, chiefly on the part of their mothers, who do not wish to lose their help at home, but this is being broken down as the value of girls' education is demonstrated by the girls who return home from schools and training centres. There are now four Government training centres and five Native Authority schools for girls in the Region, in addition to several excellent girls' schools and two training centres sponsored by the voluntary agencies. Active preparations were in train for the building at Ilorin of the first Government secondary school for girls in the North. Four scholarships to the United Kingdom were awarded to women in the North, two of them of northern parentage as well as of northern education. The first party of northern women teachers employed by Government or Native Administrations paid a six week's visit to England under the auspices of the British Council. In Maiduguri the first pre-nursing course is being started at the training centre under a former nursing sister ; the



ENUGU COAL FIELDS



PIONEER OIL MILL AT OBUZOR, EASTERN REGION



THE MOSQUE AT KANO



NATIVE ADMINISTRATION OFFICES AT BAMA, NORTHERN REGION

girls will later go on to the Nurses' Preliminary Training School at Kano. Women's classes continue to increase, and many women are taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the adult education organisation, and of the teaching of literacy and homecraft in classes run by Government and the Voluntary Agencies.

Adult Education. Under the general direction of the Regional Adult Education Officer, assisted by Special Duty Officers and Native Authority Organisers in the Provinces, adult education made further advances during the year and extensive plans were approved by the Regional Executive Council for a Region-wide campaign, and for the posting of officers to take charge of special branches of the organisation, for example, literacy and post-literacy campaigns, literature production, research into suitable methods of teaching useful English to adults, vernacular literature, visual aids, and a practical section linking up with community development in its wider aspects. The distribution of literature is still one of the outstanding problems and, as an experiment, a lorry is being specially equipped to tour with books and stationery. In 1951-52, 20,590 Adult Literacy Certificates were issued.

Western Region

General. The whole emphasis during 1952 was on planning for expansion. The Minister for Education, Mr. S. O. Awokoya, presented to the House of Assembly in July a Policy Paper, the main object of which was to make provision for free, universal, compulsory primary education beginning in January, 1955. This paper received the approval of both the House of Assembly and the House of Chiefs, and the Department immediately began to make plans for the teacher-training programme involved. As a result, 16 new Native Authority Elementary Training Centres are expected to open early in 1953. In several cases these institutions will be co-educational; the students will be housed at the outset in temporary buildings, as no money for capital expenditure, other than a small amount to be taken from education rates, can be expected before 1st April, 1953. In addition, more students will be taken into voluntary agency training centres, and the estimated output in January, 1955, will be some 700 teachers in addition to those who would normally be trained. Major difficulties were the provision of teachers to undertake the teacher-training without lowering the standards of existing senior primary schools, and finding a sufficient number of prospective students educationally well enough qualified to profit from teacher training. The Policy Paper provides for expansion in many other directions, but the primary teacher training programme naturally takes precedence over all else. During the year, the old Regional Board of Education had its last meeting and the new Board its first.

Buildings. Large sums of money were spent on building grants for secondary schools as well as for teacher training centres, and the Regional Government voted an additional £23,000 during the course of the year. Even with this expenditure from Government funds,

Primary Education. With over half a million children at primary schools in the Region, numbers tended to remain stationary although there was some increase in the number of girls at school. In general, however, the response to schemes of education rating for the assistance of primary schools was satisfactory, showing that the demand for increased facilities continued. In recent years the Education Department has concentrated upon improving the standard of primary education rather than increasing the number of schools. The regional plans envisaged expansion as well as improvement and it is as well that considerable numbers of trained teachers have been available in recent years. The stepping-up of the rate of production of trained teachers should enable expansion to continue but at all times the standard of efficiency of these schools must be considered. While there is every reason to believe that the standard is higher than in recent years it cannot yet be claimed that it is satisfactory. During the year one Government primary school was handed over to a Native Administration and further transfers are contemplated in accordance with the policy that local communities should become increasingly responsible for primary education in their areas.

Secondary Education. On the whole the secondary schools in the Region have inadequate buildings and equipment. During 1952 insufficient funds were available from regional grant-in-aid votes to do much to ameliorate the position. Some progress can however be recorded. The new Government secondary school for boys at Afikpo in the Ogoja Province was almost completed during the year ; the school was due to open in January, 1953. At Enugu excellent progress was made on the buildings for the Government girls' secondary school which should open according to schedule in January, 1954. Four African-owned secondary schools, having fulfilled the necessary conditions laid down in Regulations made under the Education Ordinance, were granted the status of " Approved Voluntary Agency " schools.

Teacher Training. The rate of production of teachers was fully maintained, and plans for rapid expansion are in hand. Approximately 100 girls were in training at the Government Women's Teacher-Training College at Enugu where the buildings were nearing completion. The Government Men's Teacher-Training College at Uyo had some 160 students ; here, too, the building programme was approaching completion. The Government Men's Teacher-Training College at Kumba is somewhat smaller and the site does not readily allow of the expansion which is now being urged. At all teacher-training institutions, not least those owned by Government, staffing difficulties were considerable, and the success of future plans will depend on how quickly fully-qualified staff are obtained from abroad and teachers are trained both locally and overseas.

Girls' Education. The number of girls attending primary schools increased during the years ; in some areas this was mainly achieved by the separation of mixed schools into schools for girls and boys. This

process, however, was not always entirely satisfactory as it led in many cases to undue dilution of the staffs of girls' schools by untrained teachers. The solution, naturally, is the provision of more facilities for the training of women teachers for which plans are in hand. As regards girls' secondary schools, there are at present only four in the Region but there are unmistakable signs that the demand for such schools will increase very rapidly in the future. It is particularly worthy of note that the Anglican Girls' School at Elemenwa has shown rapid and marked improvement in recent years ; this was reflected in the results of the School Certificate Examination.

Adult Education. Demand for adult education exceeds supply, but the policy must be that before new areas are opened up the Education Department and the local governments concerned must be satisfied that the demand is a real and continuing one and not, as has so often occurred, a momentary enthusiasm. Much has been done : of the four Education Officers who were available for this kind of work at the end of 1952, three were women. The appointment of these officers to this work enabled expansion to take place in the Uyo, Abak and Eket Divisions where for the past few years a single Education Officer has been working with such remarkable success. Again, towards the end of the year it proved possible for the Woman Education Officer in the Bamenda Province to make a fresh start on the work which had been abandoned some months before owing to the resignation of previous Women Education Officers in that area.

The Literature Committee which has been established by the Education Department worked continuously during the year but shortage of staff prevented its work being fully co-ordinated with that of the Adult Education Branch. Another matter which is causing some concern is the difficulty of distributing reading matter. During the year the controversy regarding Ibo orthography flared up once more ; the Education Department has decided to remain neutral in this controversy and to lend its aid to publication in either orthography, concerning itself only with quality of production and suitability for the purpose for which they are intended.

Technical Education

During the year steady progress in the building programme was maintained ; at the Yaba Technical Institute, construction generally was up to schedule ; at the combined Technical Institute and Trade Centre at Enugu progress was made ; while at Kaduna work on the Trade Centre workshops proceeded satisfactorily in spite of delays due to electricity supply difficulties. At the Trade Centre at Yaba, Ombere River, Bukuru and Kano progress was good, and sites were set aside for Womens' Trade Centres at Aba and Abeokuta. The entire building programme was carried out by the staff of the Technical Education Branch.

At the end of 1952 the number of students at the Yaba Technical Institute was 428 of whom 197 were full-time and residential, and

whose distribution was as follows :

Junior Technical	121
Manual Training Instructors	22
Mechanical Engineering Assistants	14
Electrical Engineering Assistants	14
Civil Engineering Assistants	26

Evening and part-time day classes were also provided in carpentry, electrical, mechanical and civil engineering, and commerce. During the year 70 students completed their training at the Institute.

At the Yaba Trade Centre apprentices in training were divided as follows :

Motor Mechanics	32
Sheetmetal Workers	18
Electricians	16
Painters and Decorators	18
Blacksmiths and Welders	18
General Mechanics	16
Wood Machinists	16
Bricklayers	13

During the year 17 carpenters and seven painters completed their training.

At the Enugu Trade Centre there were 161 apprentices doing the following courses :

General Mechanics	21
Motor Mechanics	19
Cabinet Makers	23
Painters and Decorators	17
Sheetmetal Workers	22
Carpenters	19
Blacksmiths and Welders	21
Electricians	19

The Ombe River Trade Centre began training during 1952 and had 48 apprentices at the end of the year, divided as follows :

Bricklayers	16
Carpenters	16
Painters and Decorators	10
Wood Machinists	6

At the Kaduna Trade Centre there were 52 apprentices divided as follows :

Carpenters	14
General Mechanics	26
Bricklayers	12

and arrangements were being made for an intake of trainees for electrical and motor mechanics.

It is hoped to begin training in a few trades at both Bukuru and Kano Trade Centres during 1953. It will not be possible to offer courses at Sapele for at least eighteen months or more.

The handicraft centres at Lagos and Enugu were working to capacity. It is difficult to quote actual attendance figures due to the staggering of holiday periods, but approximately 500 pupils attended each centre for instruction in woodwork and metalwork. Increased facilities for handicraft training are anticipated in 1953 in all regions.

PUBLIC HEALTH

With certain exceptions, public health has become the responsibility of the Regional Governments. Major national interests, including the maintenance of health records, the administration of specialist organisations and research schemes, and the recruitment of senior personnel, are the responsibility of the Inspector-General, whose principal functions and those of his staff have accordingly become more co-ordinative, advisory and inspectorial. In association with the Central Minister of Social Services, the Inspector-General is responsible for the duties outlined above and also for carrying out the directions of the Council of Ministers on matters of general medical policy.

The extensive inspection tours undertaken by Ministers and their deliberations with Regional Medical Advisory Boards greatly influenced the integration of the medical services provided by Government, Native Administrations, missions and corporations. In the Western Region new proposals covering a four-year period were formulated, and are complementary and additional to the existing plan of development ; and in the East the provision of a Local Government Medical Service was being discussed.

The reorganisation of the Rural Health Services was one of the main problems to which the Department addressed itself during the year. A scheme to develop a comprehensive Rural Health Service was drawn up and is now being studied by the regional authorities. Its purpose is to co-ordinate, expand, and improve the existing services—dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres, rural health centres, ambulance services, mobile field units, leprosy and sleeping sickness services—and to direct their main effort to disease prevention among Nigeria's enormous rural population. Fundamental principles in the scheme are the development of health consciousness in the villages, the active collaboration of the health committees of local authorities, the setting up of a pilot scheme in each Region, and, perhaps most important, the provision and training of an adequate staff, particularly a supervisory cadre of experienced rural medical officers.

The number of qualified doctors, Government, mission and private, in Nigeria was just over 500—one to every 60,000 of the population, now estimated at about 31 millions. It will be many generations before the optimum ratio of one doctor to 2,000 people is attained. Consideration of the probable output of qualified Nigerian practitioners from medical schools abroad, from that at Ibadan, and from the proposed school at Kano, indicates that a reasonable objective to aim at in the near future would be a Government service of 1,000 medical officers, about four times the present number employed.

Progress, as always, was limited by three main difficulties, finance, staff and housing. Despite the optimism indicated by the planning of further improvements and expansion, it has to be recorded that during the year regions were faced with financial cuts which again enforced the postponement or deletion of projects previously provided for in the revised development plan. Estimated expenditure in the 1951-52 financial year was £3,500,000, approximately 2s. 4d. per head of population. The actual expenditure, because of staff shortages and delay in completing buildings, was about 2s. per head. Nigeria, apart from its actual size and large population, has proportionately more serious problems than many other territories. In the Western Region there is a dense urban population unequalled in any other African territory, with towns and cities ranging from 20,000 to 500,000 inhabitants. The vast Northern Region, with almost 17,000,000 people, has to face high expenditure on the control of sleeping sickness and the tsetse fly, on vaccinating a widely scattered rural population against smallpox, and on combating recurrent epidemics of cerebro-spinal fever which cannot with present knowledge be averted. During the year the Eastern Region had a serious outbreak of yellow fever. In addition to these epidemics and to hospital commitments, a wide variety of research and specialist services has to be maintained. The planning of future development, on an expenditure which has to be counted in shillings and pence per person, accordingly demands the most careful consideration of many factors and substantial all round development can come only through a very considerable augmentation of medical expenditure.

Staff shortages affected the most important cadres within the Department. The establishment of medical officers was increased to meet growing needs, particularly for the enlarged hospitals, for rural work and for specialist services, but recruitment, though improved, again lagged sadly behind needs. For medical officers of all grades the service was 45 below the authorised establishment. The number of health visiting sisters increased and in the Northern Region there was one to each of the twelve provinces. A serious shortage remained of sisters for hospital work and of sister tutors, both of which categories are essential to raise the standards of training and of the work of junior nursing staff. Numbers of Nigerian girls are now training overseas and will eventually greatly reinforce this branch of the service, but the immediate problem remains. Sisters, nursing superintendents and tutors were 49 below establishment.

Despite these difficulties the year can be regarded as satisfying and fruitful. It was a year of consolidation of past planning rather than of new ventures, and there was a reasonably smooth transition by regions to their new responsibilities and duties. Generally harvests were good and staple foodstuffs in adequate supply. There were no major attacks of epidemic disease and provincial staff in the Northern Region dealt expeditiously with localised outbreaks of smallpox and cerebro-spinal fever.

General Development

Gratifying progress was made in completing new hospitals and in extending existing institutions. Four new Government hospitals came into use during the year, at Birnin Kebbi, Akure, Shagamu, and Ogoni. The Ogoni Hospital is of special interest as it serves a little-known district inhabited by the distinctive and primitive Ogoni tribe whose origin is said to be enshrouded in mystery. New Government institutions almost completed were the hospitals at Bamenda and Lokoja and the Rural Health Centres at Kankiya and Argungu. The Bamenda unit is a country-type hospital with 75 general and maternity beds and a tuberculosis pavilion with 30 beds; the provision of a pipe-borne water supply will make its full use possible. The two Health Centres in the Northern Region are spaciouly planned and well built; both should be in operation early in 1953 and it is intended that pilot schemes in rural health improvement shall be centred upon them.

Many extensions, modifications and minor improvements were made to eighteen existing hospitals, including general and maternity wards; tuberculosis pavilions; consulting rooms; administrative, theatre, and X-ray blocks; laundries, kitchens, electricity installations, water supplies, changing-rooms, garages and quarters. Further information on building is given in Chapter 10.

The real increase in accommodation was masked to some extent since the returns now made refer to "standard" beds in hospitals and to beds in permanent isolation wards, whereas in the past much temporary isolation and sub-standard hospital accommodation was included. Despite this, and the fact that a proportion of new wards replace old buildings now demolished or converted to other uses, increases recorded during the year in the more important categories were:

	1951	1952	Increase per cent
General Beds	4971	5080	2
Obstetric Beds	535	735	37
Tuberculosis Beds	69	217	214
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	5575	6032	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Missions were also active in building new general, isolation and maternity wards and in improving facilities at their existing hospitals. One new mission hospital was opened. Work began on six "combined" hospitals, which received Government building grants of from £10,000 to £30,000 but which will be staffed and managed by mission personnel; one of these, at Shendam in the Northern Region, was almost ready for opening. At Umuahia an immense project for a United Missions hospital is contemplated. Native Administrations and missions opened a number of new dispensaries and maternity centres.

The central orthopaedic hospital at Igbobi, although hampered by prolonged alterations to the theatre and X-ray room, provided its usual excellent facilities. An orthopaedic surgeon was posted to Kano and

social work in educating children, in teaching crafts and in rehabilitation. The lines of major policy are decided by a Leprosy Board on which Government, voluntary agencies and members of the public are represented, and more provincial leprosy committees are being formed.

The work of Nigeria's Leprosy Research Unit in recent years has received worldwide recognition. It led to the large-scale and successful introduction of D.A.D.P.S. treatment in Nigeria and its acceptance elsewhere. Apart from the drug's specific curative action on patients, its effects on all concerned in the treatment of the disease are striking. A completely new mental attitude to the disease is engendered in the patient, in the control staff and in the general public. The patient's warped and apathetic mentality is replaced by hope and confidence, and he attends for treatment and accepts segregation willingly if it is required. To the public, leprosy is no longer to be dreaded and concealed, and co-operation in its control is more readily given. It is not premature to feel that the Leprosy Service will in a few years time record a remarkable degree of success.

Sleeping Sickness Control. A review of over 20 years' work gives the following figures :

Period	Number of people examined	Average infection rates		Total cases treated
		New Surveys %	Re- Surveys %	
1931-40	3,288,236	10·9	2·1	395,554
1941-45	1,227,938	1·6	1·8	87,053
1946-52	5,525,746	0·3	0·5	73,585

The number of cases treated in 1952 was 7,000, the lowest for 20 years, and a contrast to the peak figure of 90,000. The scourge which then decimated villages and reduced agricultural production has been brought down to an innocuous level, but an active survey and dispensary service covering a large area must be maintained to guard against local recrudescence, and research continued to procure improved drugs for chronic relapsing cases. In the few villages and in mining camps where the threat of increased incidence is serious, prophylactic injections are given regularly. Eradication of riverine tsetse fly by stream clearance was being done by the Department at the rate of some 700 square miles of country annually. In parts of Kano and Katsina now cleared, infection rates were virtually zero. Clearance not only eliminates the disease entirely, it opens up new land for the cultivation of the variety of crops so essential to proper nutrition, and permits the establishment of animal husbandry—an example of the widespread effects of rational disease control. Control of the woodland species of tsetse is also being undertaken.

Tuberculosis. A greatly increased number of beds for tuberculosis has been provided at general hospitals and the Tuberculosis Survey Unit established its base at Ibadan and started those investigations and

surveys which alone will provide accurate and essential knowledge concerning the distribution and severity of this disease. Such knowledge is a prerequisite of efficient control. Skin-tests were done on many thousands of children. In July the mobile X-ray vans arrived and were put into commission. The skin-test surveys reveal at what age primary infection (not necessarily active disease) is being acquired by children. Mass miniature X-ray photography reveals, rapidly and cheaply, the existence of actual disease. Having examined selected groups of school children, prisoners, and medical and police staff in Lagos and Ibadan, surveys are now planned in the rural areas of Oyo and Ondo Provinces. The provision at most hospitals of X-ray apparatus, numbers of which have been delivered and only await installation, will materially assist medical officers in making earlier and more accurate diagnosis.

Eye Diseases. Investigation began, under an officer specialising in ophthalmology, into the causes of blindness in the Northern Region, surveys being made in Plateau, Zaria, Bauchi, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces. Preliminary results indicate that the commonest single cause of blindness is trachoma which increases in frequency and severity in the more northerly, arid provinces. Methods of treatment, and of their application by dispensary staff, are being studied. In certain localities, where rapidly-running hill streams provide suitable breeding conditions for *simulium* gnats, onchocerciasis is the most common cause of blindness. At ages over 30 years the whole population may be infected with this filaria, but except in one area the incidence of blindness is not so high as that reported in the Gold Coast. An entomologist of the Sleeping Sickness Service is making observations on the breeding habits of the vector, and information is being sought concerning its control. The research team financed by the British Empire Society for the Blind is expected in Nigeria in 1953. Onchocerciasis also occurs in parts of the Eastern Region, but does not appear to be associated with blindness. The efficacy of treatment with antrypol (suramin) is being assessed.

Paragonimiasis. This interesting but localised disease, which produces symptoms similar to pulmonary tuberculosis and which has a complex transmission cycle through snails and fresh-water crabs, was the subject of field investigations in Cameroons Province. An overall incidence of 4 per cent was recorded with the highest rates in girls about the age of puberty and adolescence, probably associated with the consumption of half-cooked crabs as an aid to fertility. None of the drugs tested proved to have any specific effect.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Outbreaks were this year small and localised and were expeditiously handled by provincial personnel. There is, as yet, no practicable means of preventing or controlling this serious affliction. The only safeguards are preparedness against its recurrence, early ascertainment and notification, and immediate administrative and medical action.

"Dieldrin," of larvicides, of herbicides, of insecticide pellets against *Aedes*, and of spraying equipment. All these investigations are directed to improving methods and assessing the best materials for practical use in the field. The teaching of departmental staff was rather less in 1952 because of the special World Health Organisation Course in Malariology—held in Lagos—but arrangements have been made for classes to be held early in 1953 for superintendents and medical officers of health as well as for the inspectors and others who normally receive such tuition.

Field work continued at Ilaro and the final results of the three-year regular spraying with insecticides will be available in 1953.

Helminthiasis. The unit at Kumba continued work on the bionomics of *Loa loa*. Village surveys done by medical field units showed an incidence of 15 per cent loaiasis and 80 per cent *A-perstans*.

Hot Climate Physiology. This unit's function is to study the physiological principles of every-day life under tropical conditions. Such research has important practical applications on working conditions in farms, mines, factories, workshops and offices, resulting in reduction of fatigue, increased well-being and higher efficiency.

A survey was made of the energy cost of most every-day farming tasks and a start was made on jobs in industry. For instance, it was found that head-carrying is extremely efficient until the load exceeds 65 lb. Staple foods were analysed and the body-building and energy-providing value of the Nigerian working man's diet are now known in fair detail. To investigate work under difficult conditions a wind tunnel is being built. Laboratory investigations such as these are backed up by field work in mines, plantations and factories. An investigation which may have interesting results was the taking of footprints, at the request of the military authorities, on a special machine so that physiologically correct footwear could be designed for Africans in the services.

Virus Research. The institution has facilities for general viral work and is a W.H.O. influenza centre. The qualified medical staff is, unfortunately, reduced to one medical officer. Research is devoted largely to studies on the African neurotropic viruses, yellow fever, local strains of rabies and the Flury avianised rabies vaccine.

The incidence of neurotropic viruses and yellow fever is being ascertained from sera collected from children in three areas. During the year a considerable amount of work was done in Onitsha and neighbouring provinces in connection with the Udi epidemic of yellow fever, the subsequent immunity surveys, the evaluation of locally prepared freeze-dried vaccine, and the investigation of minor outbreaks of jaundice. For this, a new mobile laboratory came into use.

From cases of encephalitis occurring in children after vaccination with the Dakar yellow fever vaccine, neurotropic yellow fever virus, shown to be derived from that vaccine, was isolated.

Laboratory Service. Four new laboratories were opened at Akure, Aba, Owerri and Ogoni, making a total of 30 laboratories outside



JOS MUSEUM



GROUNDNUT FARM



SECONDARY SCHOOL, JOS, NORTHERN REGION



APAPA RECLAMATION SCHEME, LAGOS

Lagos. The new yellow fever vaccine and forensic science laboratories are nearing completion, and a senior pathologist has been appointed for forensic work. Plans are being made for a blood transfusion service.

There are now 101 technical assistants, 32 of whom are in training. Consideration is being given to making their course one of three years' whole-time teaching. The service has been regionalised. In the North, a senior pathologist, stationed at Kano, advises on staff and equipment and inspects laboratories throughout the region. A central laboratory is to be built at Kaduna. As yet the Eastern Region has no pathologist, and the Western senior personnel is all in Lagos. At the central laboratories the Wasserman test has been introduced as an additional test, and trials began with the V.D.R.L. test, which may replace the Ide for yaws work in the field. Almost seven million doses of glycerinated, lanolinated smallpox vaccine were produced, and almost a quarter of a million cubic centimetres of rabies vaccine, the demand for which is growing. Experimental work on freeze-dried yellow fever vaccine, held up by lack of equipment, reached the stage where safety-tests in monkeys and a small field trial could be undertaken, proving that a safe and potent vaccine had been produced under difficult conditions. New air-conditioned laboratories are being built for full-scale production, which may be combined with that of a freeze-dried smallpox vaccine.

HOUSING

Northern Region

The standards of housing throughout the Northern Region change slowly and the vast majority of the people continue to live in the traditional mud and thatched houses, built in the same way as by their forefathers. In some of the towns, however, money obtained from the high prices of crops is to some extent being invested in a more advanced type of housing; corrugated iron roofing is replacing thatch and brick and cement is used instead of mud; while cement floors are being laid and wooden doors are hung instead of mats. In many places there was a growing emphasis on town planning. Wide avenues were set out, thousands of shade trees were planted, model compounds built and villages laid out on a model basis. In some of the resettlement areas, for example Kontagora, all the hamlets are planned and built for the settlers.

Western Region

The usual type of house occupied by the poorer classes has mud walls, wooden windows and doors, and a thatched roof. The houses of the more prosperous classes are of mud or brick walls, cement rendered, and have corrugated iron roofs and glass windows. In many cases houses of this type consist of two or more storeys and often include a produce store or shop on the ground floor. In many of the larger centres, notably in Ibadan, the wealthier commercial and professional

classes are building houses of greater size than formerly, brightly decorated and of ornate construction. The older houses are normally owned by a family group, but there is a tendency for wealthy traders, produce-buyers and professional men to build separately for their own immediate family. In some of the larger towns such as Abeokuta and Ijebu-Ode where there is a considerable demand from "strangers" for accommodation, the building of houses is a favourite and profitable way of investing capital. Shortages of imported building materials have resulted in a slowing-up of building activity. Houses are now frequently constructed in blocks made of "landcrete" (cement and laterite). In some Government stations a number of quarters are provided at reasonable rents for the Junior Service staff; in the larger centres they are usually built of concrete, and elsewhere of mud with a cement finish. All new construction of such quarters is in cement. Considerable housing programmes for the Junior Service are being carried out at such centres as Moor Plantation near Ibadan, the Oil Palm Research Station near Benin, and at the Oyo Farm School.

Outside those areas which are controlled by building rules, health rules and building lines, most houses are indiscriminately sited. This particularly applies to the larger towns. New layouts on the outskirts of a town are not generally popular, since with the exception of the higher income groups the majority of the people prefer to live within easy walking distance of the market and town centre. For example, Junior Staff quarters built at Ondo about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the market, were left unoccupied for a considerable time. Most Native Authorities now employ their own sanitary inspectors who enforce health rules. An increasing number of Native Authorities have adopted building rules and in some cases Town Planning Authorities have been established under the Nigeria Town and Country Planning Ordinance. The latest Town Planning Authorities to be constituted were those at Sapele and Burutu in the Delta Province.

Eastern Region

In Port Harcourt the "Diobu D," the Creek Road Extension and the Hospital Road Extension Schemes made little progress during the year. In the latter two, efforts to construct the roads and drains proved abortive owing to the dearth of contractors with sufficient technical resources. The Town Council now proposes to undertake the works by direct labour. A further planning scheme to provide an additional 49 plots for the Government residential area was approved. The Port Harcourt Town Council received a loan of £24,000 from the Eastern Regional Development Board for the improvement of three markets. In Calabar Town, a comprehensive planning scheme was approved in principle. This had to be pruned, however, when the initial request for a loan of £600,000 was rejected. Compromise schemes involving loans of £100,000 and £300,000 are now being finalised.

Lagos

The Reclamation Scheme at Apapa, being undertaken by the Westminster Dredging Company, was completed during the year. The

Lagos Executive Development Board continued its work there on the new satellite town and all roads were completed during the year. Plans were prepared for the western area housing scheme at Apapa where it is intended to erect residential buildings.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The term 'social welfare' is interpreted as excluding social services such as education but including something more than mere measures undertaken for classes of the community requiring special care. Generally speaking the care of the destitute, aged and sick is the acknowledged responsibility of the family. The Social Welfare Department works mainly in the large cities. Most of the Departments' Welfare Officers are Nigerians who were trained in the United Kingdom.

Northern Region

The Social Welfare Officer, stationed at Zaria, continued to supervise a wide variety of youth activities and devoted a great deal of time to court work. Magistrates showed an increasing interest in probationary work although the Native Courts were reluctant to refer such matters to them owing to an incomplete understanding of modern penal theory; steps are being taken to correct this misunderstanding.

It is hoped to start a remand home for juvenile delinquents in Zaria and the Sokoto Native Authority is building a reformatory which will take up to 120 boys. Certain Native Authorities made rules to control the movements of juveniles where they found that delinquency was increasing. The reformatories at Kano and Maiduguri continued their successful work, the boys being taught minor crafts and given secular and religious education.

Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and the Boys' Brigade continued to attract an increasing number of boys and girls.

Western Region

The Juvenile Court Centre, Lagos. A special panel of Magistrates sits in Lagos as a Juvenile Court. During 1952, 644 boys and 430 girls went before the Juvenile Court, some of whom were dealt with as follows:

98 boys were sent to an Approved Institution.

19 boys and 12 girls were committed to the care of an approved person.

71 boys and 26 girls were placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer.

52 boys were placed on probation after being found guilty of criminal offences.

153 boys and 47 girls were repatriated.

The Juvenile Court Centre deals with juvenile problems generally. Parental neglect continued to be the main cause of juvenile delinquency—fathers failing to maintain their children and mothers spending their days trading in the market. Separation of the parents also caused severe emotional disturbances in the child, which often expressed itself

Eastern Region

Official social welfare activities were confined to Calabar Town and its environs, where there was a Social Welfare Officer and a small staff of assistant welfare and probation officers. There is also a Remand Home. The duties of the Social Welfare Officer were mainly connected with the courts, probation, and "care and protection" cases being predominant. During 1952, 316 children and young persons appeared before the courts, 144 on criminal charges, 63 for contraventions against local bye-laws and 109 as being in need of care and protection. Two-hundred and forty-two boys and 58 girls were admitted to the Remand Home and remained there for varying lengths of time.

In Calabar the voluntary Juvenile Welfare Committee continued to do excellent work. It established sewing classes for girls who were unable to attend school and assisted in finding employment for juveniles who had been in conflict with the law. In other parts of the Region there is little option but to place juvenile offenders in the Approved School at Enugu (further details are given in Chapter 9, page 89).

Elsewhere in the Region, branches of the British Red Cross Society have sprung up and activities included hospital visiting, the making of clothes and bandages for leprosy settlements, financial assistance to mission orphanages, the provision of invalid chairs, the repatriation of sick and disabled people, and welfare measures such as were necessary after a tribal dispute had driven several hundreds from their homes.

Community Development. As in 1951, community development continued to be a primary object in the policy of the Region.

The Man O'War Bay Scheme provided a further series of experimental courses in training for citizenship, starting in January, 1952. These courses aimed at combining training in leadership with practice in community development work and the curriculum included swimming, canoeing, first aid, weaving, lectures and discussion on various social problems and aspects of citizenship, expeditions to the plantations, to banana loading at Tiko, mountain climbing and instructions in various techniques of village improvements. In April one of the routine expeditions to climb the Cameroon Mountain suffered a double tragedy when, during the climb, two students collapsed and died; every effort was made to save their lives but in vain.

The scheme of training was considerably widened and candidates now come from all Regions; although local interest in the Cameroons waned somewhat, there is no doubt as to the general value of the scheme which is being transformed into a Nigerian, as distinct from a regional, institution. In many areas useful projects were undertaken solely because of the initiative of Man O'War trainees; for example, the largest market in the Obubra Division was rebuilt and many miles of road were built as a result.

Hardly any facet of village life remains untouched by the concept of community development. Leper segregation villages were built, villages replanned, postal agencies and dispensaries built and equipped,

latrines improved, and community centres erected at which weaving, leather work, pottery, basket work and smithing are taught.

Mention must be made of the Awgu Training Centre. This was started as an adjunct to the Man O'War Bay Scheme to provide a centre from which courses could undertake their projects in practical assistance to communities. It has developed further and now also provides valuable refresher courses for the staff of local government bodies.

Chapter 8: Legislation

The Constitution. As a result of the introduction of the new Constitution it became necessary to enact new Ordinances and to bring certain existing Ordinances up-to-date and into conformity with the changed conditions. The principal Ordinances concerned were: The Tobacco (Licences and Returns) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952); as a result of the recommendations of the Revenue Allocation Commission it was necessary to provide for the registration of importers of tobacco to enable a correct assessment to be made of the proportions of duty from tobacco due to each Region. A similar provision was required in the case of motor spirit and the Motor Spirit (Returns) Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952) was enacted. To replace the Education Ordinance of 1948, whose provisions were incompatible with the terms of the new Constitution, the Education Ordinance (No. 17 of 1952) was enacted and Regulations were made under it; no radical changes were introduced but the opportunity was taken to include minor legislation enacted in 1950 and 1951. To give legal sanction to the revised conditions of police service and to consolidate the improved rates of allowances the Police (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1952) came into force; and, to give effect to the recommendations of the Revenue Allocation Commission that the Regions should have power to fix the rates of fees for the licensing of vehicles, the Road Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952) and the Road Traffic (Amendment) Regulations (No. 7 of 1952) were brought into force during the year.

Economic Legislation. The most important legislation from the economic viewpoint was the Minerals Development (Lead-Zinc) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1952), which made special provision for the exploration and development of the lead-zinc deposits at Abakaliki in the Eastern Region. The Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance (No. 10 of 1952) was enacted to encourage the extension and development of commercial enterprises by the granting of a period of relief from income tax to public companies established for this purpose; while the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 11 of 1952) was enacted to introduce a new system of granting relief from taxation in respect of capital expenditure. The Banking Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952) was brought into force with the object of safeguarding the interests of the public by laying down minimum requirements in respect of banking businesses. The

object of the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1952) was to introduce a measure of control over customs agents and to ensure that the business of such agents was only carried on by competent persons.

Social Services. The main Ordinances enacted in connection with the social services were the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology Ordinance (No. 12 of 1952), for the establishment of such a College with branches at Zaria, Ibadan and Enugu ; the University College Hospital Ordinance (No. 26 of 1952), to make statutory provision for a teaching hospital under a Board of Management ; and the Medical Auxiliaries Registration Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952) which was necessary in view of the increasing number of medical auxiliaries in Nigeria.

Other Legislation. Of the remaining legislation the most important was, firstly, the Veterinary Surgeons' Ordinance (No. 30 of 1952) the purpose of which was to enable the veterinary profession in Nigeria to enjoy statutory recognition such as that already enjoyed by, for example, the medical and legal professions ; and, secondly, the Pensions (Retired and Transferred Government Officers employed by Statutory Corporations) Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952) which was necessary to ensure that the terms and conditions of service offered to Government officers transferred to corporations included the safeguarding of their pension rights.

Regional Legislation. The year was noteworthy as being the first in which regional laws were enacted. The most important regional legislation was, in all Regions, the Native Authorities' (Borrowing Powers) Law, 1952, which enabled Native Authorities in the Regions to raise loans within Nigeria. The Northern Region also enacted the Native Authorities (Definition of Functions) Law, 1952, which gave more precise definition to the functions of chiefs and others appointed to the officers of Native Authorities ; while the Western Region enacted the Native Lands Acquisition Law, 1952, which regulated the acquisition of land from Nigerians by non-Nigerians.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

Courts

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

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

To help carry on the business of the Supreme Court, Nigeria is divided into divisions in each of which one or more Judges may be directed to sit. As far as possible three Judges now sit regularly in Lagos, and one at each of 10 centres in the territory.

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

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

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

Law

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

The law administered in a Native Court is the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the court's jurisdiction, together with any

subsidiary legislation enacted by a Native Authority, and in force in the same area, and such ordinances as the court may be authorised to enforce by order of the Governor. Muslim law is administered by the Native Courts in the Mohammedan areas of the Northern Region.

Appointments

Three Judges were appointed during the year to fill vacancies. Since these appointments were made one Judge has died and one has been transferred on promotion. The Chief Registrar and one Chief Magistrate acted as Puisne Judges during the year.

The six posts of Chief Magistrate created in 1951 were all filled during the year, five by promotions from the cadre of Magistrates Grade I and the sixth by selection from the local bar. Each Chief Magistrate is in charge of a group of Magisterial Districts and upon them was conferred increased jurisdiction which had the effect of reducing the number of cases which were beyond the powers of a Magistrate and which had to be heard before the Supreme Court. The control exercised by the Chief Magistrates over the other Magistrates in their group is purely administrative ; in addition to hearing the more serious cases they are responsible for ensuring the even distribution of work within their groups, investigating delays in the hearing of cases and reporting to the Chief Justice on the progress of work in their groups. This system met with considerable success during the year.

At the beginning of 1952 there were seven vacancies in the cadre of Magistrates Grade I ; six of these vacancies were filled and another vacancy has occurred by the resignation of a Magistrate at the end of his contract of service. There were therefore two vacancies in the cadre at the end of the year. At the beginning of the year there were 5 vacancies in the establishment of Grade III Magistrates and four of them were filled. A Grade III Magistrate is posted to each of the following stations—Lagos, Yaba, Ibadan, Sapele, Onitsha, Enugu, Aba and Port Harcourt. These Magistrates deal mostly with traffic and township offences as well as petty criminal and civil cases within their jurisdiction ; they have been of great assistance in relieving congestion in the courts of Magistrates Grade I. Many Administrative Officers are granted magisterial powers, of either the second or third grade.

Court Buildings

The new Magistrate's Courts at Yaba were formally opened in April, 1952, by the Chief Justice. There are four court rooms and the business of the courts is now transacted with greater speed and convenience than hitherto. The Magistrate's Court at Badagry in the Colony District has been completed and it was formally opened during the year by the Chief Magistrate, Ibadan. The foundation stone of the new Supreme Court building in Lagos was laid during the year by His Excellency the Governor and building is now in progress. The new Magistrate's Court at Bamenda, Cameroons Province, was completed ; that at Uyo is nearing completion and the new Supreme Court at Port Harcourt

was completed and will be formally opened in January, 1953, by the Chief Justice.

West African Court of Appeal

Sir James Coussey was appointed a Justice of Appeal in succession to Sir Arthur Lewey who was transferred on promotion.

Registrars

Two Registrars and Chief Clerks who went to the United Kingdom for courses of instruction have returned to Nigeria. Two other Registrars and Chief Clerks left for the United Kingdom in September to attend the same courses.

POLICE

Organisation. Despite a large measure of regionalisation and the delegation to Regional Commissioners of many of the Inspector-General's powers, with consequent decentralisation of administration and increased responsibility devolving on Regional Commissioners, the Nigeria Police remains a unified Force under the Inspector-General of Police, whose Headquarters are in Lagos.

The Force is distributed throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons and is divided into four Regions, each under the control of a Commissioner of Police : the Eastern Region, the Northern Region, the Western Region (including Lagos) and a fourth Region, known as the Central Region, comprising the specialist branches of the Force—the Criminal Investigation Divisions, Force Communications, Railway Police, Immigration and Passport Control, the Southern Police College, the Central Motor Registry, the Nigeria Police Band and the Staff Officers to the Inspector-General of Police. The Commissioner in charge of the Central Region has his headquarters in the office of the Inspector-General, with whom he works in close contact.

Although the Force is distributed among 129 police stations and posts throughout Nigeria, it is not responsible for policing all of the Northern and Western Regions. In the North considerable areas are policed by Native Administration Police, who come directly under the control of their local Native Authority, but who have in most cases a superior police officer of the Nigeria Police attached to them in an advisory capacity. The same applies to a lesser degree in the West.

On 31st December, 1952, out of a total establishment of 176 officers and 8,089 other ranks, the strength of the Force was 161 officers and 7,185 inspectors and constables.

Recruitment

Recruitment of the right type of young men is still extremely difficult. In the north recruiting missions were carried out which improved the position slightly, although difficulties in recruitment are by no means solved. In the south, although large numbers of candidates presented themselves for enlistment, it was seldom that more than 20 per cent were found suitable to sit the entrance examination : of those who

did, only about 25 per cent succeeded in passing. The actual percentage enlisted, out of candidates originally applying, was therefore about 5 per cent. Seven-hundred and sixty-three trained constables passed out of the two training colleges during the year.

The system of communal feeding at both colleges remained a great success and contributed largely to the good health of the recruits; the improvement in physique of the average recruit is easily discernible during his six months course of training.

Twenty-one new superior police officers were appointed to the Force, including five promoted from the Inspectorate, and one transferred from another Colony.

Training

During the year six officers and five inspectors attended courses of training in the United Kingdom, while the following members of the Inspectorate and the rank and file attended special courses held at the two Police Colleges in Nigeria :

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------|
| (a) General Duties Course for members of Clerical Duties Branch. | — | 20 inspectors and non-commissioned officers. |
| (b) General Duties Course for members of C.I.D. | — | 1 inspector and 1 non-commissioned officer. |
| (c) Inspectorate Course for non-commissioned officers. | — | 25 non-commissioned officers. |
| (d) Non-commissioned Officers Course for constables. | — | 59 constables. |

In addition, courses for Native Administration Police n.c.o's and recruits continued to be successfully run at the Northern Police College at Kaduna; and at the Southern Police College near Lagos a number of firemen and motor mechanics were given short courses of training. The Refresher Course Schools at Kaduna, Enugu and Ikeja continued their courses of training for selected rank and file in all Regions: 1,080 men attended these courses during the year. The "Samari" School at Kaduna, for likely youths over the age of 16 who are given special training until they reach the normal age of entry to the Force, continued to function well and consideration is now being given to raising the age of entry to 17 years.

Criminal Investigation Division

The Criminal Investigation Division (Crime) is a branch of Police Headquarters and is under the command of a Senior Superintendent. The Division is sub-divided into several sections. The Investigation Section investigates difficult cases or those of peculiar significance throughout Nigeria, normally upon request by the uniformed branch but at times direct upon information received. During the year Fraud Squad was inaugurated and, although it has only operated since July, it investigated or is in the process of investigating about two hundred cases of commercial fraud involving approximately £300,000.

The Laboratory and Photographic Sections are well equipped with modern apparatus and render valuable assistance during investigations. The Criminal Records Office received for search during the year 32,131 sets of finger prints ; 5,959 of them were identified. 11,290 new sets of finger prints were filed, bringing the total now on record to 236,590 sets. The single finger print collection now contains 1,006 sets. The Disputed Documents Section dealt with two hundred and seventy-nine criminal cases and six civil cases. The Analyst attended courts in various parts of the country on 56 occasions. The Central Registry of Arms contains complete details of 12,871 firearms. The Finger-print Bureau of the Central Motor Registry received during the year 20,779 sets of finger prints for search in connection with applications for renewal of professional driving licences. Of these, 36 were found to differ from the fingerprints of the applicants already on record. Four thousand, eight-hundred and seventy-seven sets of fingerprints were added to the collection, bringing the total now filed to 41,547. Six courses in photography, and one intensive course of training for personnel selected to form the nucleus of the newly formed Regional Criminal Investigation Divisions, were held during the year.

Crime

Statistics for 1951-52 showed an increase of 1,309 true cases for all crime (excluding contraventions), the actual figures being 47,509 in 1950-51, as compared with 48,818 in 1951-52.

In the period 1st October, 1951 to 30th September, 1952 figures for the more common types of crime were as follows :

	1950-51		1951-52	
	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Cases Detected</i>	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Cases Detected</i>
Murder	336	205	381	218
Attempted Murder	71	57	58	35
Burglary and House-breaking	6,224	973	6,112	936
Stealing £5 and above	10,957	2,928	12,824	3,205

The greatest increases in cases of stealing £5 and over were reported from Lagos (819), Onitsha (30), Owerri (164) and Rivers (101). Lagos and Onitsha showed the greatest increase in burglary and housebreaking, with increases of 270 and 124 cases respectively. Contraventions showed a decrease of 3,631 true cases i.e. 5,108 true cases compared with 8,739 in 1951. The value of property stolen was £945,353 as against £822,890 in 1950-51 and, of this, property to the value of £144,156 was recovered during the year compared with £103,104 in 1950-51.

Motor Traffic

A greater number of road traffic patrols were necessary to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing number of vehicles. Eight vehicle inspection officers have now been appointed and three more are still needed to bring the strength of the Force up to establishment. There is evidence that there will be a demand for more officers to carry out these duties. There will however be little or no deterrent to violators of the road traffic laws until the courts are able to deal more expeditiously with offenders.

Force Communications

The Force High Frequency Wireless Scheme, which was inaugurated in 1950, is now nearly completed. Of a total of 22 planned static stations, 18 have been opened and a further two should be in operation early in 1953. In addition, four of the nine mobile sets are in use. There was considerable improvement in the capabilities of the Force Wireless Operators, the majority of whom were serving personnel who volunteered for transfer and received six months training in wireless operating. Only very few of them had previous wireless experience.

The V.H.F. control room system, operating in Lagos, continued to be a most valuable asset to the Force, and four new vehicles and some new sets to replace those in use were obtained.

Riots and Disturbances

The most serious disturbances during 1952 were in the Eastern Region, where there were several inter-tribal battles arising out of land disputes, fishing rights, etc. Apart from the riots at Oke Odde and Offa in Ilorin Province, and minor incidents in Benue, Kabba and Jos, the North was quiet. In the West, a land dispute between Akure and Idanre developed into a serious riot, and further riots and considerable looting and pillaging took place in Warri, when a quarrel broke out between the Urhobo and the Itsekiri over the title "Olu of Warri." Minor disturbances also took place in Abeokuta, Shagamu and in the Benin Province.

Owing to constant police vigilance there was little trouble in Lagos, although occasional minor disturbances occurred when rival political factions met and quarrelled and the ubiquitous Lagos bands of hooligans joined in.

Northern Region : Ilorin. On two occasions it was necessary for police to be sent to Oke Odde to quell disturbances. The first was in early January when a representative of the Emir of Ilorin visited Oke Odde and was welcomed by one of the notables who was at that time not the village head. On this occasion order was quickly restored by Native Administration Police, and eight supporters of rival factions were arrested and convicted. The second incident, which took place on 18th November, arose out of the reinstatement as village head by the Emir of the individual who had figured prominently in the earlier incident. On this occasion 50 rioters were arrested and convicted.

A minor riot occurred at Offa on 17th October when traders demonstrated against the payment of an extra trade tax. Houses of Court Members were burned and a mob which refused to disperse had to be forcibly dispersed by the use of batons and tear smoke. Ten persons were subsequently convicted and sent to prison.

Benue. On 29th November the presence of a half unit of Nigeria Police was required at Boju Iga in Idoma Division to prevent a riot which appeared imminent. The trouble arose out of the refusal by the elders of a large sub-kindred of the clan to recognise the Clan Head and Tax Collection Authority elected by the remainder of the Boju council.

Kabba. Nineteen persons were injured during a disturbance on 7th June at Gaminana village, involving supporters of opposing political parties of the Igbirra tribe. Law and order was quickly restored by the police without the necessity for using force, and thirteen persons were arrested and later convicted.

Jos. The assistance of the Nigeria Police was called for on the 14th October when the Native Administration Police found themselves unable to disperse an unauthorised procession. Sixteen Native Administration Police were injured before the Nigeria Police were able to restore order. Five persons were arrested, of whom four were later convicted.

Eastern Region : Cameroons. As a result of a land dispute, members of the Widekum tribe attacked the Balis in Bamenda on 3rd March ; and during the ensuing fighting seven persons were killed, 60 were wounded and about 1,800 buildings were burned down by the Widekums. At the height of the disturbance six police units (300 men) in addition to the normal Bamenda Detachment were operating in Bamenda. This force was gradually reduced until the last unit left Bamenda on 16th December. On the recommendation of a Commission appointed under the Collective Punishments Ordinance, the Widekum tribes were fined £10,000, of which £9,000 was to be paid in compensation to the Bali. About 200 persons were convicted of criminal offences arising out of the disturbances. Despite the large number of police needed to restore order, on no occasion was it found necessary to open fire, and two members of the rank and file who showed outstanding gallantry and devotion to duty have since been awarded the British Empire Medal.

Calabar. Two men were killed when fighting took place on 4th February between villagers from Ikot Ibok and those from Oboro Akara over the ownership of palm fruit on a certain piece of land. Peace was restored by three police constables from Nwaigwe Police Post and 22 persons were later convicted of affray. Shots were exchanged and two men from Afaha Obong were wounded and one man from Adiasim was killed on 22nd of February when a long-standing dispute between the two villages flared up. The rioters were dispersed by two con-

stables from Abak Police Station but later the same day a native of Afaha Obong was murdered while passing through Ekot Ata Enia. This was followed by a second disturbance on 23rd February between men of Igboobo village, which is affiliated to Afaha Obong, and men from Ukana village who also have a land dispute with the Adiasims. One man was slightly injured before the police were able to restore order. Thirteen persons were arrested and are at present awaiting trial on a charge of murder, and 21 persons have been convicted of rioting. Twenty-three persons were convicted of offences arising out of an affray that took place between Ikotabasi and Nkpana villages on 17th April over the ownership of a piece of land bearing palm fruit.

Rivers Province. On 29th October bad feeling between two sections of the Ijaw tribe culminated in an organised attack which was made by Okrikas on Ogolomas in Degema Division. One-thousand five-hundred armed Okrikas succeeded in inflicting damage on 200 houses before the police were able to restore order. Fortunately there were no deaths and it was not necessary for the police to resort to the use of firearms. Ninety-eight arrests were made.

On 19th November 11 arrests were made when police were called upon to disperse a mob which had assembled at Obia Native Court, in Ahoada Division, and had injured Native Court Counsellors and damaged property.

Further police action in Ahoada Division was necessary on 21st November when an armed group of 1,600 people, which had gathered at Umukoroshe with the intention of marching to Port Harcourt and which refused to respond to peaceful persuasion, had to be forcibly dispersed. Six arrests were made.

Western Region : Akure-Idanre. On 2nd January serious disturbances took place in the vicinity of the Owenna-Alade road, when people of the Idanre tribe, who had been engaged in a long-standing land dispute with the people of Akure, obstructed the demarcation of the boundary which had been decided in favour of the Akure by the Supreme Court in 1943. A crowd of about 30 Idanre increased to a mob of 400 and further increased until between 3,000 and 4,000 persons had gathered in the vicinity of the surveyor and the demarcation party, which was escorted by three superior police officers and 75 rank and file. Sticks and stones were thrown, and police efforts to disperse the mob by baton charges were unsuccessful, as was the use of tear smoke, owing to the nature of the terrain. Two superior police officers were struck by missiles and the police were in imminent danger of being overrun. The Resident, who was also accompanying the party and who had repeatedly warned the mob to disperse, then ordered fire to be opened. Despite this the mob continued to advance and to throw further missiles, which resulted in nine constables receiving injuries. Rifle fire was then increased and three persons were killed and three were wounded. Twenty-three persons, including four Idanre chiefs or counsellors who had acted as ringleaders, were subsequently convicted of offences arising out of this disturbance.

Benin. On 7th September an affray involving about 40 persons took place at Sassaro, when a dispute arose between Sassaro and Igarra over the removal of date palms. Eight men with wounds were arrested by the police, who then dispersed a crowd of 500 Igarra who had gathered and were carrying away palm trees. At the subsequent proceedings 82 men were convicted of offences arising out of this dispute. On 13th July one man was kicked and beaten to death during a minor riot that took place at Iguoshodi village, arising out of a dispute over certain sacrifices and other rites involving the cursing of houses. Fifteen persons were later convicted of manslaughter.

Abeokuta. On 4th August an unauthorised procession of the Women's Union, which took place in Abeokuta after a permit had been refused, had to be forcibly dispersed by the use of tear smoke. Forty-two women who were arrested were convicted of taking part in an unlawful assembly. A further minor disturbance took place on the 19th December when 45 women were prosecuted for non-payment of water rates. A crowd of 400 women which gathered within the Court premises and which behaved in a hostile and disorderly manner was dispersed and seven were arrested. All were later convicted.

Shagamu. The death of the Akarigbo of Ijebu Remo on 23rd March led to a state of unrest over the appointment of a successor to the stool, and on 4th August the police were forced to use tear smoke to disperse an illegal procession. Thirty-three women were arrested and were convicted of conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Warri. On 8th September a serious disturbance broke out in Warri between the Urhobo and Itsekiri over the change of the title of the Olu of Itsekiri to that of Olu of Warri. Twenty-one persons were injured when a very large crowd of Urhobo gathered in Warri and attacked Itsekiri with sticks and bottles, and minor incidents continued for several days before the police were able to restore complete order. The trouble spread in the meantime to the Sapele area where small Itsekiri villages and settlements were attacked by Urhobos who damaged houses and crops and looted personal property. There were, however, no casualties. The arrival of police reinforcements resulted in the restoration of order and over 180 arrests.

Lagos. Sixty convicts were injured and eight police were also hurt on 17th April when the police were called in to quell a riot of 250 convicts.

Minor disturbances also occurred in Lagos on the 10th January, 29th July and 17th November when affrays broke out between petty political parties supported by hooligans. Police pickets in each case were successful in quickly restoring order. An unauthorised procession by one of the major political parties had to be forcibly dispersed by a police picket when it attempted to march to Government House on 6th July.

PRISONS

During 1952, 46 prisons were maintained by Government and 63 by Native Authorities ; of the Government prisons 9 were convict, 6 pro-

vincial and 31 divisional prisons. Convict prisons receive all classes of prisoners, irrespective of sentence.

At the end of the year, the Senior Service of the Prisons Department consisted of the following :

<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Director of Prisons	1	1
Deputy Director of Prisons	1	1 (1 super-numerary)
Inspectors of Prisons	4	4
Superintendents	8	8
Assistant Superintendents	9	7
Technical Instructor	2	2
Principal, Approved School	1	1
Assistant Principal, Approved School	1	1

The junior staff, with an establishment of 78, had a strength of 77, and the strength of the warder service was 1,318 out of an establishment of 1,328.

Within the past five years, the conditions of service of warders have been greatly improved and their pay is now in line with that of police constables and n.c.o's ; there are now far more candidates for the service than can be absorbed. It has, therefore, been possible to recruit a better type of warder, and to demand physical and educational standards much higher than those formerly required. A candidate must be at least 5 feet 10 inches in height, with an educational certificate not lower than Standard V, it is considered that these comparatively high standards have increased considerably the efficiency of the warder establishment generally, and have added dignity to the Prison Service. The majority of the recruits have successfully passed courses of instruction at the Warders' Training School, Enugu. The Training School was established in 1947, and since then 1,107 students have passed successfully a three months' course of instruction. The school is under the command of an officer trained in the United Kingdom Prison Service, and the curriculum covers every aspect of prison administration.

Warders are provided with free uniform (including boots), free quarters or lodging allowances in lieu, and free medical attention. Although promotion is not automatic, the average warder may now reasonably look forward to pensionable status after 12 years' service.

The total gross expenditure on Prison Administration during the financial year 1951-52 amounted to £410,514 as against £366,379 in 1950-51. From the gross expenditure should be deducted the sum of £1,305 received in cash for goods made in the prison workshops. There was also the sum of £116,853 which represents the total value of prison labour which was carried out for other Government Departments. The average cost of maintaining a prisoner in Government prisons for the financial year was £52 16s. 0d., and the cost of feeding only was £17 9s. 10d.

During the year 71 (Government) prisoners were sentenced to death which resulted in :

Executions	26
Commutations to life imprisonment	7
Commutations to terms of imprisonment	9
Discharges	9
Remaining in prison	20

The total number of persons in custody in Government prisons during the year was 35,125 males and 1,572 females. The daily average of persons in Government prisons was 7,638 males and 232 females. The most common offences were stealing, burglary and housebreaking, assaults and unlawful possession. The majority committed to prison during the year were first offenders, and, in spite of building difficulties, they were separated from recidivists completely by night and to a large extent by day.

Unconvicted prisoners are not required to perform any tasks beyond keeping their dormitories clean, but they are allowed to work in association if they so desire. Every effort is made to separate prisoners awaiting trial from convicted persons, particularly recidivists, but structural difficulties provide many problems, and it is not always possible to keep them apart.

Official chaplains, representing the principal denominations, are appointed to five convict prisons, and one attends the Approved School at Enugu. In all other prisons, priests and lay workers hold regular weekly services, and they are allowed to visit any prisoner of their own denomination at the prisoner's request.

By good conduct and industry, a prisoner may earn remission equal to one-third of his sentence. This is a privilege greatly appreciated and is a powerful incentive to good behaviour.

Visiting Committees, consisting of officials and unofficials (male and female), visit the convict prisons monthly and the smaller prisons quarterly. Members have the right of direct approach to the Governor if they consider that the prisons are not being conducted efficiently and according to law. It can be recorded, however, that it has never yet been found necessary for them to exercise this right. Their comments after every visit are forwarded to the Director of Prisons and criticisms or suggestions receive prompt attention.

Discipline, Health and Training

Mention has already been made on page 97 of the disturbances which occurred in Lagos Prison in April. It is interesting to record that the last major disturbance in a Nigerian prison took place in Lagos as far back as 1925. The April disturbances were attributed by a Panel of Prison Visitors appointed to enquire into the causes to the fact that the prison was so overcrowded that it became necessary, for health and other reasons, to transfer a number of recidivists to other prisons ; these habituals resented the transfer. Following recommendations by the Panel, it has been decided to construct a maximum security prison

with accommodation for 900, and a prison for first and second offenders which will have accommodation for 500. These new establishments, for which priority has been given, will not only contain the Lagos prison population but will accept prisoners from overcrowded prisons in other towns.

Conditions in the prisons were, on the whole, good ; the sexes are strictly separated except in a few prisons where structural difficulties preclude visual segregation by day. The health of prisoners was most satisfactory. There were no epidemics and no increase over 1951 in the number of prisoners requiring medical attention. The dietary scale of the prisoners was framed by the Medical Department, and is considered to be wholesome and adequate for health. In 1952 80 per cent of prisoners gained in weight and only 5 per cent lost weight ; all inmates are weighed monthly and the weight records are examined by the prison doctor who may at his discretion authorise the issue of special diets.

Adult education classes were organised and conducted by warders for long-term prisoners in one of the convict prisons ; attendance was regular and keen interest was shown. A qualified teacher was seconded from the Education Department to the prisons at Lagos. Other teachers were recruited from the warder establishment and educated prisoners. With the help of the British Council it was found possible to show films of local interest in two prisons. In certain convict prisons female prisoners received instruction from members of the Social Welfare Department in hygiene, child welfare, knitting, embroidery and sewing. Prison libraries have now been established in all prisons and there are approximately 6,000 books in circulation.

Prison Work

Building continued to play a large part in prison activities, and with increased financial provision the tempo was increased considerably. Additions and improvements were made at various establishments, and considerable progress was made on the construction of warders' quarters. A perimeter wall, 1,320 yards long and 15 feet high, was built by prison labour round the prison at Port Harcourt. Many prisoners were employed on extra-mural work in the towns and villages, but those serving long sentences were employed on prison manufactures which provide useful training in the common trades. The earning scheme, by which long-term prisoners became wage earners after a period of two years, functioned smoothly during the year.

Young Offenders

The treatment of young offenders continued to progress satisfactorily, and it is interesting that in spite of the trend in many parts of the world serious crime is still rare among the youth of this country. For example, during the year only one case which had passed through the Supreme Court was admitted to Her Majesty's Approved School at Enugu.

This school caters for boys between the ages of 8 and 18 years, who may be sent from any part of the country and who during their stay are encouraged to live as far as possible the life of an ordinary school-

boy at a boarding school. Nothing resembling a prison atmosphere exists. There is no security wall or fence, no separate or solitary cells. It is not an unusual occurrence to see the boys on the playing fields, which are some distance from the school, without a member of the staff being in sight. Many boys have been granted leave during the school holidays, while many more are given weekend passes to visit relatives and friends in the vicinity. During the year not one boy abused these privileges. In addition to receiving a sound education, the boys in the senior branch of the school are also taught the rudiments of the common trades. These are, at present, carpentry, bricklaying, shoemaking, tailoring and agriculture, and of these the last is considered to be the most important, as it is hoped that it will, in some measure, prevent a boy drifting back to the large towns on discharge. All the trades are organised on a three-year apprenticeship basis. Every effort is made to find suitable employment for the boys when they leave the school, while in other cases parents or guardians are encouraged to continue their education. The post-school career of an ex-inmate is watched over by the After-Care Officer who, by means of visits, letters and contact through Administrative Officers, keeps in touch with most of the boys who have left.

The population of the school at the end of the year was 251, with 109 admitted, 44 discharged and one death.

The general standard of health was satisfactory and there were no epidemics. The sick bay at the school caters for minor cases only, and is in charge of two matrons, both fully qualified nurses.

After-Care

The after-care organisation began in 1947 and is now a valuable feature of prison administration ; the following statistics of the activities of the After-Care Officers for the financial year 1951-52 give some idea of the value of the work :

Number of prisoners interviewed	6,632
Number of transport warrants issued	955
Number of prisoners given sewing machines	1
Number of prisoners given financial aid	2,125
Number of discharged prisoners found employment	55
Total number of fines collected	420
Total amount collected	£2,195 2s. 9d.
Number of prisoners given clothing on discharge	135
Number of prisoners repatriated by After-Care Officers	1,140
Unconvicted prisoners bailed in consequence of the After-Care Officer's work on their behalf	207

It will be observed that a substantial sum was collected in fines, and it is interesting to record that this amount is more than double the aggregate salaries of the five After-Care Officers employed by the Department. In addition, of course, many persons were released from the prisons after the fines had been collected from their relatives and friends by the After-Care Officers, and the taxpayer was, in consequence, saved the cost of their maintenance.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electricity

An Electricity Corporation was set up by Ordinance No. 15 of 1950 to be responsible for the development and distribution of electrical power. The Corporation consists of a Chairman appointed by the Governor in Council and a number of members most of whom are appointed by the Regional Houses. There is an Electrical Advisory Council, the duties of which are to consider any matter affecting the supply of electricity and to represent the interests of the consumers and the general public. The Council advises the Corporation on these matters and appoints three of its members to the Corporation. The Corporation was set up in April, 1951, and took over on that date the 10 electricity undertakings owned by the Government. In 1952 the Corporation concluded negotiations for the acquisition of the four Native Authority Electricity Undertakings at Ibadan, Abeokuta, Kano and Katsina. The Corporation has regionalised its affairs and has headquarters in Lagos, Enugu and Kaduna, each with Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Accounts, Administration and Commercial Departments. The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as the Corporation's agents in the United Kingdom and there is a London Office for purposes of recruitment and enquiries.

The plant taken over from Government and Native Authority undertakings was in a poor state of repair ; large orders for replacements were therefore placed during the year. The most important project taken over by the Corporation was the new power station for Lagos—Ijora 'B' which provided for two 12,500 kw. turbo-alternators with provision for two further sets of 25,000 kw. capacity each ; owing to difficulties with the foundations, however, it is unlikely that this station will be in operation before the end of 1954 ; the supply position of Lagos will thus remain uncertain although temporary relief will be afforded by the installation of diesel plant in the Ijora 'A' station. The Corporation also inherited the unfinished station at Enugu where a delay in completion was caused by a change of site necessitated by lack of water. Difficulties were also encountered with the distribution systems taken over by the Corporation ; but the changeover in the Lagos system from 3,300 volts to 6,600 volts was completed. Attention was also paid to the specialist services for water and fuel testing, and to the possibilities of obtaining a cheap and plentiful source of power—be it oil, coal or hydro power ; on the last there is little factual information but it is clear that there is a large untapped reserve in the River Niger and in the Cameroons ; its development will, however, be a long-term process and it will be necessary for some time to depend upon local coal and imported oil resources. Work completed in 1952 included the installation of a diesel 220 kw. plant at Calabar, two similar plants at Ibadan, six in Lagos and one at Warri ; others, ranging from 25 to

12,500 kw., were under construction, including a 2,400 kw. turbo-alternator at Kano, two 5,000 kw. steam turbines at Enugu and a 1,000 kw. steam turbine at Port Harcourt.

Electricity is also supplied by the Nigerian Electricity Supply Company for the minefields, by the African Timber and Plywood Company at Sapele and by the Cameroons Development Corporation at Victoria.

The following tables give further details of consumers, operations and capacity of installed plant :

	<i>Consumers</i>		
	<i>Connected at 1/4/51</i>	<i>Connected at 31/3/52</i>	<i>Connected during year 1951-52</i>
At 16 Undertakings	31,310	36,939	5,629

The majority of new consumers were in Lagos (2,486) and the Plateau (1,212).

	<i>Operations</i>		<i>Increase %</i>
	<i>Units Generated 1950-51</i>	<i>Units Generated 1951-52</i>	
13 ex-Government Under- takings	50,801,400	66,020,290	30
4 ex-Native Authority Undertakings	10,296,800	12,275,430	19.2
Total	61,098,200	78,295,720	28

Capacity of Installed Plant

<i>Station</i>	<i>No. of sets</i>	<i>Capacity kw.</i>
Abeokuta	2	300
Calabar	2	100
	1	220
Enugu	3	1,000
	1	400
Ibadan	2	200
	2	500
Kaduna	2	200
	1	100
Kano	1	750
	2	130
	2	200
	2	300
Katsina	2	50
Lagos	2	5,000
	6	220
	1	3,750

Station	No. of sets	Capacity kw.
Port Harcourt	2	200
	1	500
	1	75
Maiduguri	1	50
	1	75
Warri	1	140
	1	50
	1	70
Yola	1	50
	1	25
Zaria	1	75
	1	50
	1	120

PUBLIC WORKS

Water Supplies

There was good progress during the year in the field of urban water supplies and several schemes were completed, but costs rose markedly. Piped water became available to the populace of Sokoto, Warri, Abakaliki, Owode and Ubiaja. Construction work on the dam at Ilorin was practically completed and it is hoped to complete the whole scheme early in 1953. On the Oshogbo—Ede scheme work on the dam went forward steadily and it is hoped to impound water at the end of the 1953 wet season. All the distribution system and service reservoir in Ede was completed while work proceeded on the treatment and pumping plant. The intake on the Ilesha scheme was completed and it is hoped to have all the mains laid and to be in a position to supply water by August, 1953. No further progress was made at Maiduguri where difficulty is being experienced with the source. It has now been decided to sink a series of shallow boreholes and this is now in hand. Work was also started on the river intake and service reservoir for Lokoja. On the Lagos extensions only the completion of the new 5 million gallons per day filtration plant is necessary to complete the proposals.

Materials arrived for water supply schemes at Gusau, Bauchi, Gombe, Iperu, Shagamu, Efon Alaiye, and the Jos duplication of delivery mains. Work started on the construction of the dam at Iwo but unfortunately lack of staff later brought work to a standstill; it is expected to restart early in 1953. Owing to lack of funds progress was delayed on improvement schemes for Aba, Port Harcourt and Calabar.

In the field of rural water supplies results continued to improve following increases in supervisory staff and also as a consequence of the local experience continuously being gained by that staff. No progress can be reported on the deep drilling contract at Maiduguri since, at a depth of 3,300 feet, drilling tools were lost; arrangements are in hand for a new hole to be started in the middle of 1953.

Building and other Activities

The scale of the building programme continued unabated. A large proportion of the expenditure however was on very necessary but less interesting types of buildings, such as Senior and Junior Service quarters, hospital wards and police flats. Work was hampered from time to time by periodic shortages of materials. Some of the more interesting works carried out in Lagos during the year were the Central House of Representatives, which was completed together with the installation of the air conditioning plant, and an office block for the Council of Ministers, which was completed in the grounds of Government House, and which, although of very modern design, blends well with the nearby historic residence of the Governor. Very good progress was made on the erection of a six-storey block of Government offices, which is one of the tallest buildings in Lagos, and on the new Supreme Court, the estimated cost of which is £420,000. The main automatic telephone exchange building in the centre of Lagos and three satellite exchanges at Ikeja, Apapa and Yaba were completed and the telephone equipment is being installed. The preparation of some 150 plans and contract documents for the new Terminal Building at Kano Airport continued throughout the year, and tenders will shortly be called.

In the Regions large building programmes were carried out. At Ibadan a new Regional Secretariat block was built which doubled the office space in the Secretariat and provided for the needs of the new Constitution. The Western House of Assembly building at Ibadan was extended and a new Executive Council Chamber was completed; work was in hand on a Regional Survey Headquarters, an extension to Audit offices, an extension of the Regional Treasury office and offices for the Inland Revenue Department and the Department of Commerce and Industries; a new printing office was also completed. At Ibadan a project of exceptional importance was begun, namely the new University Teaching Hospital, which when established, will permit the complete training of doctors and nurses in Nigeria and will consist of a series of buildings of up to date design. The site allows for future expansion. The work is being done by contract under departmental control and good progress was made with staff housing, flats, and the students' hostel, while the plans for the hospital itself and ancillary buildings are being prepared. Consultants have been engaged to advise on the many special planning and technical requirements.

At Enugu the Secretariat was extended and an office block for the Audit Department and a new printing office were built.

At Kaduna work was in hand on the extension of the Secretariat and on the reconstruction of the "Old brick" Secretariat. A building to provide accommodation for the Executive Council was completed. Work continued on the office block for the Treasury and Audit Departments and on a second block of "austerity offices."

In the Provincial and Divisional Headquarters stations throughout the country large building programmes continued and nearly every station saw additions to the number of Government quarters. A new Provincial Office was completed in Abeokuta; in Ilorin a new Provincial

Office was well under way and a start was made on similar types of buildings at Katsina and Bauchi. At Maiduguri the Provincial Office was being extended and a Divisional Headquarters Office was in hand at Igala.

In the education field large-scale projects were carried out from Development funds. In the Northern Region work continued on the following ; Men's Elementary Training Centre at Mubi, Girls' Elementary Training Centre in Bornu Province, Womens' Elementary Training Centre in Kabba Province, Men's Elementary Training Centre at Toro in Bauchi Province, and the Rural Education Centre at Bauchi. At Keffi in Benue Province work continued by contract on the construction of a boys' secondary school and a Mens' Elementary Training Centre. In the Eastern Region the boys' secondary school at Afikpo, which was being undertaken by direct labour, was practically completed, while work continued on the Rural Education Centre at Bambui in Bamenda Province, the Teachers Training Centre at Uyo in Calabar Province and the Government College at Umuahia. In the Western Region work continued at Ughelli on the second stage of the boys' secondary school and final details received attention at the girls' secondary school at Ede and the Womens Training Centre at Ilesha.

A large programme of work was undertaken in the medical field. Hospitals were considerably extended at Yola, Maiduguri, Offa, Lokoja, Minna, Bida, Sokoto, Kafanchan and Bauchi in the North, and at Abeokuta, Benin, Ijebu-Ode and Warri in the West. The new hospital at Bamenda was practically completed and work continued on the hospital at Ogoni in the Rivers Province. In the Western Region the hospital at Shagamu was completed and work continued on the maternity hospital at Iwopin in Ijebu Province and on the general hospital at Akure. In the Northern Region at Mubi work continued by direct labour on the new hospital and also on similar buildings in Ilorin and Birnin Kebbi. At Keffi a new hospital was being built by contract. Work continued on the erection of buildings for the new mental hospital at Abeokuta in the Western Region. At Kumba in the Cameroons a group of buildings for helminthiasis research were finished. The Medical Stores at Oshodi were occupied and work continued on the Regional Medical Stores at Port Harcourt and the Medical Stores at Kaduna. The buildings for the Yellow Fever/Smallpox Vaccine Production Unit at Yaba were nearing completion at the end of the year.

For the Posts and Telegraphs Department new post offices were completed at Ikorodu, Ijebu Igbo, Oyo, Afikpo, Jebba, Kano (Sabon Gari), Vom and Kafanchan, and work was in hand on post offices at Agbor, Ifon, Lau, Damaturu, Yelwa, Azare and Nnewi. Funds for the erection of the post office at Nnewi were put up by the local population—a commendable effort.

Work was undertaken for the Broadcasting Department in Lagos and the Regional Headquarters. In addition to the building of standard quarters, a transmitter building was completed by direct labour at Oshodi and the construction by contract of Broadcasting House in

Lagos was well advanced. A start was made on the transmitter building at Kaduna.

Catering Rest Houses were extended at Asaba, Benin, Warri, Bamenda, Calabar, Ikom, Abakaliki, Port Harcourt, Mamfe, Ilorin, Lokoja, Katsina, Zaria and Kaduna and a two-story block of quarters was in course of erection for the Ikoyi Guest House in Lagos.

Good progress was maintained during the year on the Agricultural School at Samaru near Zaria and on agricultural farm buildings in Delta Province.

New police barracks and extensions to existing barracks were built throughout the country, and quarters were built at Kaduna and Lagos by the Department on behalf of the Military Authorities.

In Lagos and the Regional Headquarters suitable houses were erected for the Ministers who assumed responsibilities under the new Constitution.

Chapter 11: Communications

Marine Department

SHIPPING

The Nigerian Marine is responsible for the survey and licensing of all vessels registered in Nigeria, the administration, hydrographic survey, lighting, bouyage, dredging and maintenance of approximately 4,000 miles of navigable inland waterways of Nigeria and the ten ports of Lagos, Forcados, Burutu, Warri, Sapele, Port Harcourt, Abonnema, Calabar, Victoria and Tiko, all of which are used by sea-going vessels. Pilotage services were maintained for the ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt and pilots were made available on request for the other ports. In addition to two large ocean-going dredgers, one of which is of 4,000 tons capacity and the other of 2,500, there is a fully-equipped buoyage and survey vessel of 1,000 tons and one sea-going transport of 4,000 tons cargo capacity, with accommodation for eight cabin and 90 deck passengers.

Two bar and salvage tugs are maintained for the Lagos Pilot Service and for the assistance of any vessel in distress in local waters. These tugs are both fitted with radio telephone and full salvage equipment. Several notable salvage operations have been carried out during the past twenty years and in no case have these tugs failed to refloat a stranded vessel. A large fleet of inland water craft comprising harbour tugs, touring launches, motor pinnaces, etc., is maintained and operated for Marine requirements and for the Government departments concerned with the internal administration of the country. For the building of inland water craft and the servicing of both the inland water and the sea-going craft, a large well-equipped dockyard is maintained at Apapa which, in addition to workshops and slipways, has a floating dock capable of lifting 3,600 tons. Similar dockyards for inland water craft are maintained at Forcados, Lokoja, Port Harcourt and Calabar.

The total establishment of the Nigeria Marine, comprising officers, ratings and dockyard and clerical staff, is approximately 2,840. In addition, the normal number of daily paid employees is approximately 1,615. The shortage of qualified engineer officers continued and the Department was 12 below establishment. Three African candidates for the Ministry of Transport Examination for Second Engineer went to the United Kingdom in December, 1952, and three more will follow in the near future. Should these candidates be successful in passing the examinations, the situation will be improved.

Ocean Shipping

Elder Dempster Lines maintained a regular two-weekly ocean mail service between Lagos, Takoradi, Freetown, Las Palmas and Liverpool. A small passenger vessel maintained a regular Lagos-Cape Town run, and there were frequent cargo and intermediate services to and from Canada, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Europe. Three United States shipping firms maintained a regular connection between Nigeria, Belgian Congo, Luanda and the United States of America, while French and Dutch firms also provided regular passenger and cargo services. The Palm Line and Messrs. John Holt (Liverpool) & Co. had regular intermediate cargo liners trading to and from Nigeria, other West African ports and the United Kingdom, while Messrs. Elders and Fyffes maintained between Tiko and Liverpool a service of banana boats in which there is limited passenger accommodation.

Coastal Shipping

The Government maintained a service, carrying passengers and coal, between Lagos and Port Harcourt with about three sailings per month. A monthly service between Lagos, Calabar and Victoria was maintained by Elder Dempster Lines and irregular coastal services were operated by Elder Dempster Lines and the United Africa Company to other Nigerian ports. A Spanish company operated a service between Fernando Po and Calabar in connection with the Anglo-Spanish Labour Agreement.

Major Ports

Lagos and Port Harcourt are the two main ports. One-thousand and twenty-one vessels used the port of Lagos during the year ; 967,430 tons of cargo were landed and 697,706 tons were loaded. This was an increase of 57 ships over the previous year, and an increase of 119,012 tons and a decrease of 49,975 tons of cargo respectively. All berths were continually occupied. Three-hundred and ninety-six vessels used Port Harcourt during the year, an increase of 63 over the previous year. 198,564 tons of cargo were landed and 267,913 tons were loaded, which was an increase of 50,039 tons and a decrease of 1,292 tons respectively.

The Lagos Harbour dredging programme was maintained throughout the year, mainly off the Apapa wharves and in the pool anchorages. It was not possible to dredge the berths, owing to constant occupation

by shipping. The spoil gained from this dredging was mainly used for reclamation. A small grab dredger was employed in dredging off Customs Wharf and Marina Buoys, particular advantage being taken of the short intervals when these berths were empty. A bucket dredger was employed continually in dredging the channel between Forcados and Burutu, which is used by ocean-going vessels.

Transport

Ferry services at Sapele, Onitsha to Asaba and Apapa to Lagos were maintained satisfactorily during the year. A fortnightly creek service was maintained between Lagos and Warri and through the Creeks to Degema, Nembe, Brass, Akassa and Opobo, and four services per month to Okrika and Bonny. In addition to these services provided by the Marine Department, Elder Dempster Lines operated a ferry between Oron and Calabar.

Inland Waterways

The clearing of inland waterways was undertaken as usual, but owing to the shortage of officers clearing in the Colony Area could not be attempted and part of the programme in the Port Harcourt Division had to be curtailed. Constant patrolling and inspection of the Main Lagos/Sapele launch route in the Sudd Region was carried out, and in spite of the shortage of suitable labour, the routes were kept clear, and no major obstructions were encountered throughout the year. At the end of 1952, under the auspices of the Netherlands Engineering Consultants, Professor P. Jansen visited Nigeria to investigate the problems of the Niger Delta with a view to development of the Delta ports and inland waterways.

Ports Authority

During the year the Government approved in principle the establishment of a Ports Authority which would provide unified control over activities at present carried on by the Railway and the Marine and Customs Department. Mr. C. A. Dove was accordingly appointed General Manager (Ports) with, amongst other duties, the task of planning the organisation of the Ports Authority with a view to its eventually controlling all the ports in Nigeria.

RAILWAYS

The Nigerian Railway is at present a Government system but during the year the Government decided in principle to establish a Railway Corporation in accordance with its general policy in respect of public utilities.

There are over 2,200 miles of line, one of the main sections being the western line from Lagos, passing through Ibadan, Jebba (where it crosses the River Niger), Minna, Kaduna, Zaria and Kano to Nguru ; from Zaria there are two branch lines, one to Gusau and Kaura Namoda and the other (of narrow 2ft. 6in. gauge) to Jos. The other main section is the eastern line from Port Harcourt, through Enugu, Makurdi

(where it crosses the River Benue), Kafanchan (where there is a junction to Jos) to Kaduna. There is, in addition, a short branch line from Minna to Baro on the Niger. The gauge of the main lines is 3ft. 6in., and it is of interest to record that between Kano and Nguru there is one perfectly straight stretch of track extending for 80½ miles. Of the two main bridges that at Jebba, which was opened in 1916, is 2,048 ft. long, and that over the Benue is 2,624 ft. in length ; other bridging totals 5,728 ft.

In October a serious accident occurred near Ilugun in the Western Region when a passenger train collided with a 40-ton steam crane which had got out of control ; 34 lives were lost and many were injured ; an enquiry was subsequently held and found that the accident was due to the failure by certain members of the Railway staff to observe the written regulations governing the shunting of engines and stock.

Operating statistics for the year and for 1950-51 are as follows :

	<i>Passenger miles</i>	<i>Tonnage of goods carried</i>	<i>Train miles travelled</i>
1950-51	352,457,000	1,724,000	5,263,000
1951-52	397,014,000	1,808,000	4,841,000

During the year an indent was placed for 17 additional engines but delivery is not expected for two years or more.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

The total length of all roads in Nigeria and the Cameroons, including those in townships, is about 28,000 miles divided as follows :

Government maintained Roads

Bituminous surface	1,114 miles
Gravel or earth	6,268 "

Native Administration Roads

Bituminous surface	35 "
Gravel or earth all season	14,293 "
Gravel or earth dry season	6,017 "

Township Roads

Bituminous surface	103 "
Gravel or earth	212 "

28,042 "

The carriageway of the greater portion of the existing roads has been constructed to Class II standards, that is, to a width of 12 ft. with a 5 ft. verge on either side. In the vicinity of large towns such as Lagos, however, the width of the carriageway has been increased to 22 ft. to

provide for the higher volume of traffic. In Nigeria bituminous carpets usually take the form of two coat dressings and there has been little need as yet, except in one or two urban areas, to lay the more expensive pre-mixed type. Work, however, is in hand on a 60 mile contract for a pre-mixed carpet to be laid by Barber-Greene equipment and the results have so far been excellent. In view of the importance of roads to the economic expansion of the country the Public Works Department have embarked on a large and ambitious programme of new road development. The expenditure of £4,000,000 is proposed, providing for the bituminous surfacing of 865 miles of existing highway and 800 miles of new construction. Details of the most interesting construction projects carried out in 1952 are as follows :

Northern Region. Zaria-Kano road—107 miles. This road forms an important link on the main north-south Trunk Road ; it is hoped that the road itself will be completed by the end of 1953 ; within the last 20 miles, however, heavy bridging is necessary and it is not expected that all major bridges will have been completed and the road motorable in all seasons until 1956.

Kwongoma-Kaduna road—72 miles. This road forms part of the east-west Trunk Road linking Nigeria with Dahomey and the French Cameroons. About 30 miles of construction remain and it is hoped to open the road in 1954.

Gombe-Numan road—56 miles. This is a further link in the east-west Trunk Road ; work is in progress but owing to the difficult country completion is not expected before 1955.

Yola-Wukari road—234 miles. About 130 miles of this road have been completed.

Western Region. Lagos-Ikorodu road. This short but important link of 13 miles over difficult swampy country will, it is hoped, be opened in April, 1953.

Ijebu Ode-Benin road—150 miles. Work continued on this important road from Lagos to the east ; about 30 miles and one major bridge have been completed, and work was in progress on two major bridges. A survey for a further 35 miles was completed.

Ikorodu-Ibadan road—68 miles. This road is to be reconditioned throughout, including widening of the tarred carriageway to 20 ft. for 47 miles and providing a new surface and strengthened foundation for the remainder. Work was in progress during the year and completion is expected in 1955.

Eastern Region and Cameroons. Bansara-Mamfe road—107 miles. This road, a portion of the main Trunk Road to the Cameroons, is now completed with the exception of two major bridges. At present the Cross River is traversed by a ferry but a contract valued at £300,000 was placed with Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co. for the construction of a 350 ft. suspension bridge ; work is expected to begin shortly.

Calabar-Mamfe road—104 miles. This road, linking Calabar with the Northern Cameroons, was almost completed, only two major bridges remaining ; it is expected that the road will be opened in 1954.

Takum-Bassaula-Kamine road—80 miles. A survey was completed and construction will begin shortly. This road will open up a hitherto inaccessible part of the Cameroons.

Bakebe-Fontem-International Boundary road—45 miles. A survey was completed ; this road will complete the Cameroons section of the international highway from the French Cameroons to Enugu.

Yola-Tongu-Bamenda road—250 miles. A preliminary reconnaissance was completed during the year.

In addition to the above, improvements were also being carried out to approximately 262 miles of roads in the Trust Territory between Victoria in the south and Bamenda in the north. These roads are considered essential for the economic development of the territory and will, when completed provide the main north to south all season road.

Bituminous Surfacing of Roads. The factor which decides whether a road shall be given a bituminous surface is that of cost. In practice it is found that when the traffic density reaches or approaches 100 vehicles per day (about 350 tons) a bituminous surface is warranted, as maintenance costs tend to rise rapidly. One-hundred and seventy miles of Trunk Road "A" were provided with this type of waterproof surfacing in 1951-52 and a further 180 miles in 1952-53.

In addition to the work described above, construction of Trunk Roads "B," that is, roads connecting Provincial or Divisional headquarters and other large towns or important areas of trade, was continued in each of the three Regions in collaboration with the Native Administration Works organisations.

Road Maintenance. Annual expenditure on road maintenance is increasing rapidly on account of the additional mileage constructed each year and also on account of the increased costs of materials and labour. In 1949-50 the cost of road maintenance was £793,000, in 1950-51 £895,000 and in 1951-52 £1,036,500.

Vehicles. At the end of 1952 there were 8,800 commercial and 10,400 private vehicle licences in current use compared with 7,700 and 8,700 at the end of 1951.

AIR

International Services

During 1952, in addition to the almost daily services operated by British Overseas Airways Corporation between London and West Africa by Hermes aircraft, direct international air services have been maintained between Nigeria, Italy, France, Belgium and Holland, while to the south these services provide contact with the Belgian Congo and Central and South Africa. The two airports for international travel are Kano and Ikeja (Lagos).

Internal Services

The West African Airways Corporation operates extensive services within Nigeria. De Havilland Doves continued to be used for these services but the Marathon four engined aircraft was introduced for

certain services during the year. Bristol Wayfarers were used for the services to Accra and Khartoum ; the cheap services operated by these aircraft have proved very popular.

Airports

Two major airports and 15 other aerodromes were in use during the year, together with seven others used occasionally by non-scheduled or private aircraft. Among new works carried out were the extension to the concourse and the enlargement of workshops at Ikeja (Lagos) ; the near completion of the new runway (8,600 ft. long) extensions to the existing terminal buildings and the completion of the design for the new terminal buildings at Kano ; preparation for the reconstruction of a runway 6,000 ft. long at Port Harcourt ; and improvements to the runway at Sokoto. The following table shows the number of aircraft arriving from countries outside Nigeria during the year and the cargo carried by them :

	<i>Aircraft Arrivals</i>				<i>Inward Cargo tons</i>				<i>Outward Cargo tons</i>			
	<i>Lagos</i>	<i>Kano</i>	<i>Other Airports</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Lagos</i>	<i>Kano</i>	<i>Other Airports</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Lagos</i>	<i>Kano</i>	<i>Other Airports</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	744	1,561	2	2,307	163	51	—	217	126	33	—	159
1951	810	1,843	228	2,881	188	163	1	352	146	139	2	287
1952	963	1,838	71	2,872	278	151	18	447	128	143	53	324

The lengths of the runways of the customs aerodromes are Kano 6,600 ft.; Lagos 6,000 ft.; and Maiduguri 6,000 ft.

Department of Civil Aviation

The Department, formed in 1950, continued to undertake the re-organisation of the air traffic control system to provide greater safety and to prepare the way for jet aircraft, which are expected to operate between Europe and South Africa. Technical standards and procedures laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation are in force in Nigeria.

Training of Pilots

During the year the Government examined ways and means of training Nigerians as civil aviation pilots ; it is hoped that suitable candidates will begin their training in 1953.

POSTS

General

The year 1952 was one of further expansion to meet ever-increasing demands. There was a noticeable improvement in the supply of equipment and stores and the limiting factors to the progress of the

change areas, where new exchanges have been installed during the last three or four years, the limiting factor was the availability of underground cable. New telephone exchanges were opened at Abakaliki, Bende, Oturkpo and Wukari, and the capacities of the existing exchanges were increased at Asaba, Arochuku, Awka, Ede, Epe, Ejirin, Ife, Ifo, Ijebu-Ode, Kaduna and Owo. Central battery exchange systems, replacing the old type magneto exchanges, were opened at Aba, Abeokuta, Onitsha and Sapele. Installation of a new central battery exchange was begun at Jos, and at Kano a new multiple central battery exchange was opened replacing the old exchange.

Aeradio Services

Extensions to the service involving the installation of point to point radio circuits, navigational aids and power plant were made at Yola and Mamfe aerodromes. New and more modern direction finding equipment was installed at Kano, while up-to-date equipment to improve navigational facilities, was provided at many of the other aeradio stations.

Telecommunications Development

In the Regions a survey team from the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company carried out tests to determine the best routes for the Very High Frequency radio links which are to replace the inadequate and unreliable long distance trunks now carried on the overhead lines. The opening of the Very High Frequency radio links between Lagos and Ibadan, which it had been expected would take place during the year, was delayed, due to an alteration in the allocation of frequencies for civil communication purposes. The installation of the equipment was well advanced at the end of the year. Equipment to provide radio telephone trunks between Lagos-Kaduna, Lagos-Enugu, Enugu-Buea, Kaduna-Maiduguri and Kaduna-Yola was received but could not be put into service as the necessary buildings at Kaduna, Enugu and Buea were not completed. The following new trunks were constructed during the year :

Kaduna	Zaria	(additional trunk)
Zaria	Gusau	(additional trunk)
Enugu	Onitsha	(additional trunk)
Oshogbo	Ilorin	(additional trunk)
Ijebu Ode	Ijebu Igbo	
Sapele	Abraka	
Oshogbo	Ikirun	

Considerable progress was also made on the following new works :

Lagos	Ikorodu	(V.H.F. Trunk)
Enugu	Makurdi	(Trunk)
Mokwa	Minna	(„)
Buea	Kumba	(„)
Abraka	Kwale	(„)
Ibadan	Ijebu Ode	(additional trunk)

Work done for other Departments. For the Police, extensions to the regional radio networks were made at Kaduna, Makurdi, Kano, Jos, Warri, Ijebu-Ode and Benin. Mobile sets were provided at Enugu and Sapele while trunk telephone facilities to Gusau and Sokoto were provided at the police post at Telete Mafara.

Wireless stations for the Railway were maintained at Ebute Metta, Ibadan, Zaria and Enugu. Maintenance of the railway telegraph system and electric train staff system was carried out. A radio station linking with ships approaching Port Harcourt was opened at that station. Equipment to provide radio-telephone communication to Lagos and Port Harcourt is being installed at Escravos. Radio-telephone services between Marine Department vessels and Lagos were maintained.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

The most important newspapers are the *Daily Times*; the *West African Pilot* which, with other papers of Zik's Press, Limited, supports the N.C.N.C.; the *Nigerian Tribune* and *Daily Service* which support the Action Group; the Gaskiya Corporation's *Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo* and *Nigerian Citizen*; and the Public Relations Department's *Nigeria Review*, *Eastern Outlook* and *Cameroons Star* and the *Children's Newspaper*. *Nigeria* and the *Nigerian Field* are the two leading non-political periodicals. *The Daily Comet*, formerly published in Kano, was forced to close down during the year through lack of support.

The following are the country's principal newspapers and periodicals :

Name of Newspaper	Language	Publishers	Frequency of Publication
1. Daily Times	English	Nigerian Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd., Daily Mirror Newspapers, Lagos	Daily
2. West African Pilot	"	Zik's Press, Ltd., Yaba	"
3. Nigerian Tribune	"	African Press Ltd., Ibadan	"
4. Daily Service	"	Service Press Ltd., Lagos	"
5. Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo	Hausa	Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria	Weekly
6. Nigerian Citizen	English	Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria	"

<i>Name of Newspaper</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Publishers</i>	<i>Frequency of Publication</i>
7. Nigeria Review	„	Public Relations Dept., Lagos	Fortnightly
8. Nigeria	„	Government of Nigeria, Lagos	Quarterly
9. Nigerian Field	„	Nigerian Field Society, London	„
10. Northern Advocate	„	B.E. Ogbnagu, Jos	Daily
11. Albishir	Kanuri	Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria	Fortnightly
12. Jakadiya	Hausa	Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria	„
13. Mwanğe a Tiv	Tiv	Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria	„
14. University Herald	English	University Students, Ibadan	Quarterly
15. Southern Nigerian Defender	„	Zik's Press, Ltd., Ibadan	Daily
16. Ijebu Review	„	Resident's Office, Ijebu-Ode	Monthly
17. Egba Bulletin	„	Provincial Office, Abeokuta	„
18. Nigerian Spokesman	„	Zik's Press, Ltd., Onitsha	Daily
19. Eastern Nigerian Guardian	„	Zik's Press, Ltd., Port Harcourt	„
20. Nigerian Daily Echo	„	Asika, Port Harcourt	„
21. Nigerian Observer	„	Enitonna Educational, Port Harcourt	Weekly
22. Nigerian Eastern Mail	„	J. V. Clinton, Calabar	„
23. Catholic Herald	„	St. Paul's Press, Ebute Metta	„
24. Western Ijaw News	„	Western Ijaw Native Authority, Warri	„
25. The Eastern Outlook and Cameroons Star	„	Regional P.R.O., Enugu	„

BROADCASTING

Organisation

Organisation of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service is on a regional basis. The funds are voted from central Nigerian revenue, and are then allocated by the Director to each region. Within a broad framework of policy, each broadcasting region is free to pursue its own line and to develop in its own way, while contributing to and relaying from the National Station in Lagos. In this way it is hoped to preserve the essential regional characteristics and to avoid the dangers of central-

isation. Each Region has its own Programme Director, and it is now clear that the political and social developments of the Regions will mean that regional broadcasting will play an even more important part than was originally anticipated. During the year the Government had under consideration the means whereby broadcasting could assist in publicising Nigeria to the world at large.

Staff

During the year a News Editor and a Religious Broadcasting Adviser were appointed to the headquarters staff, while engineers in charge were appointed to the Northern and Eastern Regions. On the Broadcasting Service taking over broadcasting in the Northern and Eastern Regions in April certain staff were transferred from the Public Relations Department and the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. At the end of the year, however, the headquarters was under strength by four senior officials; the Northern Region, while it had sufficient staff to deal with its own engineering problems in Kaduna, suffered from a shortage of junior technical staff; while in the Eastern Region there was a general shortage of personnel. The total staff at the end of the year was 186 Nigerians and 22 Europeans; of the latter the majority came from the B.B.C. on secondment. The declared aim of the service is to train Nigerians to run it with the same standards as those set by the B.B.C. A number of broadcasting officers attended courses arranged by the B.B.C.

Transmitters

During the year the Radio Distribution station at Enugu was converted into a transmitting station, working on two R.C.A. 0·3 kilowatt transmitters; at Kaduna there are two similar transmitters, although only one of these was in operation; while at Oshodi (near Lagos) there is a $7\frac{1}{2}$ -kilowatt transmitter working on 4·99 m.c/s in addition to two 0·3 kilowatt transmitters. The $7\frac{1}{2}$ -kilowatt transmitter has particular interest in that it was one of the transmitters used by the B.B.C. during the 1944 Normandy Campaign. It is hoped to instal a new $22\frac{1}{2}$ -kilowatt Marconi transmitter in 1953. Even on the present transmitters amateur radio enthusiasts from as far away as Canada, Norway and Denmark have often reported excellent reception of Nigerian programmes. Work on the new transmitting station at Sogunle (near Lagos) was nearly completed during the year while sites were acquired for the new stations to be built at Kaduna and Enugu.

Equipment and Buildings

Marconi studio apparatus for Lagos was received and installed during the year in addition to reproducing gear and tape and disc recording apparatus. At Enugu a G.E.C. communications receiver and a B.D. 501/B console unit with control desk, four tape recorders and outside broadcasting equipment were received; and at Kaduna, in addition to the two transmitters already mentioned, control room equipment and tape and disc recorders were received. Work was carried out on

the new Broadcasting House in Lagos, and a temporary building was acquired and converted entirely by the staff of the Broadcasting Service. At Kaduna and Enugu plans are in hand for the building of a new broadcasting house.

Programmes

Perhaps the greatest progress was shown during the year in the presentation of programmes and in studio technique ; the content and quality improved considerably and the training given to the Nigerian staff enabled these programmes to be well handled. The satisfactory functioning of the tape recording equipment opened up new fields of entertainment. The present schedule of transmissions is :

National Programme (including Western Region)	6.00 a.m.— 9.45 a.m.:	40 and 60 metres.
" "	11.00 a.m —11.00 p.m.:	(low power).
" "	11.00 a.m — 2.00 p.m.:	60 metres.
" "	5.00 p.m — 9.00 p.m.:	7½ kilowatts.
North Regional Programme	6.00 a.m.— 9.45 a.m.:	41 and 91 metres.
East Regional Programme	11.00 a.m.—10.00 p.m.:	41 metres.

The Northern Regional Programme was inaugurated in September and contained two daily news bulletins, a Brains Trust, talks in Hausa and many musical items ; while the Eastern Regional Programme contained talks by Regional Ministers, a weekly summary of regional news, " Radio Doctor " and a weekly commentary by the Regional Public Relations Officer. The Nigerian News Bulletin, broadcast in the National programme, improved greatly under the guidance of the News Editor ; bulletins in English were broadcast at 1.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m. and in the vernaculars at 6.30 p.m., these being the only items that the Regions are bound to relay. Much progress was made in the building up of a network of local news correspondents. The quality of religious broadcasting likewise improved under the guidance of the Christian Religious Broadcasting Adviser ; two half-hour services on Sundays and six weekday services weekly were broadcast from the studio. " English by Radio " was introduced and the formation of a Schools' Broadcasting Committee is under discussion. The gramophone library had 12,000 records and an increasing number of outside broadcasts was made. In short, since the inauguration of the new programme schedule there was an increasing use of local material and, apart from the B.B.C. News and " Calling West Africa," most of the programmes were of local origin. Noteworthy broadcasts during the year were : reports from the Regional Houses of Assembly ; the opening of the House of Representatives by the Governor ; the memorial service for His Majesty King George VI ; and the Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth ; boxing contests ; debates ; talks by Ministers ; and the opening of the new buildings of the University College, Ibadan.

The request programmes proved increasingly popular, requests being received from many parts of the country and from the Gold Coast. Recordings, for purposes of permanent record, were made of the August meeting of the House of Representatives and of the proceedings of the Inquiry into the Lagos Town Council.

Radio Distribution

During the year Government entered into negotiations with a British company, Rediffusion Limited, to take over on a 15-20 year agreement the distribution system of existing stations in the Western Region. A company, Rediffusion (Nigeria) Limited, was formed and took over the Ibadan distribution system from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. In the Eastern and Northern Regions the Radio Distribution Stations relayed the Regional and National Programmes throughout most of the day ; they were also used as recording centres in every Region for material to be broadcast. A new station was opened at Onitsha in April. In the Northern Region a new station, replacing the existing one, is to be built at Kano ; that at Maiduguri was nearing completion by the end of the year and a new station was opened at Sokoto in September with 250 subscribers. Since the inauguration of the Northern Regional Programme the Northern public has become more wireless-minded and the waiting list at the end of the year for distribution boxes contained about 10,000 names. At the end of 1952 there were about 6,000 holders of wireless licences, and some 24,000 radio distribution box subscribers.

FILMS

The Film Production Unit of the Public Relations Department continued work in 1952 on a variety of projects. A notable success was the documentary film entitled "Nigeria's New Constitution" which contained scenes showing the holding of elections in all parts of the Country and the opening of the Regional and Central Legislatures ; this film was accepted for general commercial distribution ; although it runs for 25 minutes it cost only a few hundred pounds to make, and its success was due to the excellent team work of the officers, both Nigerian and expatriate, who were responsible for its production. A film of similar length, dealing with the visit to Nigeria during the year of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was also made and was well received both in Nigeria and in the United Kingdom where extracts from it were used in newsreels and on television. Sixteen millimetre copies of both these films were sent to the United States for circulation to all universities and colleges where there are Nigerian students. A film was also made of the opening of the new buildings of the University College, Ibadan ; this was also shown in the United Kingdom and in Europe, both in newsreels and on television.

The Department's mobile cinema units again travelled many thousands of miles visiting towns and villages in all parts of the country. Continued use was made of the Department's Photographic Section.

the 82nd West African Division was formed, to which the Regiment contributed six Battalions and Service Units.

After the 81st West African Division arrived in Burma, the 3rd Nigerian Brigade joined General Wingate's Chindit Force and fought in Central Burma. The rest of the Division fought in the Arakan and constructed the remarkable "West African Way" into the Kaladan valley where it saw much service. In September, 1944, the 82nd Division went to Burma and first saw action in December in the Arakan. The two Divisions eventually met for the capture of Myohaung on 18th January, 1945. This is celebrated by the West African Frontier as a Remembrance Day. When the Burma campaign was over, the men returned to Nigeria, and formed the basis of the present Force. Of officers and men of both Divisions 19 won the D.S.O., 51 the M.C., 17 the D.C.M. and 100 the M.M.

Between 1945 and 1948 the Force was re-organised.

Brief Description of Local Forces. The Nigeria Regiment now consists of five Infantry Battalions, one Battery of Field Artillery and the Regimental Training Centre. In addition to this, there is an Independent Field Squadron of West African Engineers, and the Nigeria Signals Squadron. The above are supported by a Works Services Organisation, a Company of the West African Army Service Corps, two Military Hospitals, a Command Ordnance Depot and Sub-Depot, two Command Workshops, four Provost Sections, Education and P.T. Pools, a District Pay Office and a Records Office. All these units form part of the Royal West African Frontier Force which is administered by West Africa Command at Accra. The Headquarters of the Nigeria Command is at Lagos and there is a Sub-District Headquarters at Kaduna. The military stations are Lagos, Ibadan and Abeokuta in the Western Region, Enugu in the Eastern Region, and Kaduna and Zaria in the Northern Region.

Recruits are obtained from all Regions, reporting first to District Officers. They are then sent to enlistment centres for careful scrutiny and documentation and receive their basic training at the Nigeria Regiment Training Centre, Zaria. They then do continuation training with Service Battalions at the end of which they are posted to the Battalion or Corps for which they are best suited.

The British Officer Cadre is formed from Regular Short Service and National Service Officers posted for service from the British Army. The normal tour is three years three months in West Africa, with three months' leave in the United Kingdom after 18 months. Every effort is being made to provide an increasing number of African Officers. They receive their training at the R.M.A., Sandhurst, U.K. Officers Cadet Schools, or the Officers Training School in the Gold Coast.

The training of the Force is the responsibility of the General Officer Commanding Nigeria District and his Unit Commanders under the orders of the G.O.C. in C. West Africa. Courses in military subjects are available at schools in the United Kingdom and at the Command Training School, Teshie, Gold Coast, for officers and non-commissioned

officers. Physical training and weapon training courses are also run within the District.

Much attention has been given to improvement in conditions of service and in accommodation. During the year the Government had under examination the whole question of the constitution and financing of the Regiment.

Chapter 14: General

Art

The Nigerian Festival of the Arts, the purpose of which is to hold an annual display to enable Nigerian artists, musicians, dancers and craftsmen to show their work to the public, was inaugurated in 1950; the success of the first festival was such that the Nigerian Arts Festival Board, an independent body of voluntary workers, was constituted. In 1950 the festival in Lagos attracted 548 competitors; in 1951 the number increased to 843 with a larger entry from the Regions, which encouraged the holding of the first regional festivals in 1952.

Archeology

For some time past there has been a growing interest in Nigerian antiquities, particularly in the world outside Nigeria. It has therefore been felt desirable that such antiquities should be preserved for the benefit of the public and their loss or destruction prevented. The Government accordingly propose to introduce legislation for this purpose.

Sport

In 1952, for the first time, Nigeria sent a team of athletes to take part in the Olympic Games at Helsinki; members of the team also took part in contests in Copenhagen and in London (where a Nigerian won the long jump in the match between the British Empire and the U.S.A., beating the Olympic champion). Although the team won no medals at Helsinki a great deal of valuable experience was gained. In the fifth inter-colonial meeting Nigeria was defeated by the Gold Coast. The Women's Amateur Athletic Association held its second meeting, at which nine new Nigerian records were established.

Cricket continued to flourish in most of the larger stations, although distances preclude many inter-station matches; in the inter-colonial matches with the Gold Coast the European team drew theirs while the Nigerian team won comfortably.

There is no doubt that football is now established as the national game, interest being stimulated annually by the Governor's Cup Competition. The King George V Stadium in Lagos was reconstructed during the year to increase its capacity to over 15,000 with improved seating and standing accommodation.

Boxing continued to flourish and interest will undoubtedly be further stimulated by the presentation of a trophy by Sir Eugen Millington-Drake for competition between Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

GEOGRAPHY

NIGERIA is situated on the west coast of Africa on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea, and is entirely within the tropics. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons, a portion of which is held by the United Kingdom as a Trust Territory. This is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The total area of the territory, including the area of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship, is 373,250 square miles.

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

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

The population of the main towns is approximately as follows :

Northern Region

Yerwa	57,000
Ilorin	41,000
Kano	131,000
Katsina	53,000
Gusau	40,000
Sokoto	48,000
Zaria	46,000

Western Region

Ibadan	460,000
Iwo	100,000
Ogbomosho	139,000
Ede	45,000
Oshogbo	123,000
Oyo	72,000
Iseyin	50,000
Ife	111,000
Ilesha	72,000
Lagos	272,000
Abeokuta	82,000
Benin City	54,000

Eastern Region

Onitsha	60,000
Port Harcourt	45,000
Enugu	40,000
Aba	63,000
Calabar	46,000

CLIMATE

The climate of Nigeria is affected by two main wind currents ; one from the north-east or east, and one from the south-west. The line of demarcation between the north-easterly and south-westerly wind currents on the surface lies mainly east-west, generally across the extreme south of Nigeria in January and February, moving well to the north of Nigeria in July and August, although it is subject to considerable short-period fluctuations. The north-easterly wind current or harmattan is very dry, and normally gives cloudless weather with low humidity, cold nights and mornings and very often dust haze. The south-westerly current is very moist, and when it prevails in sufficient depth it gives cloudy weather, frequently with afternoon and evening thunderstorms or line squalls and periods of monsoon rain near the coast and periods of mist in the early mornings.

Nigeria may be very roughly divided into five main climatic regions, as follows :

The Coastal Belt extending some 50 miles inland from the coast, is hot and humid with a high rainfall. Temperatures range between 70° and 75°F in the early morning throughout the year, and mainly between 80° and 90°F in the afternoon, with a marked cool season from June to September. Relative humidity is normally 100 per cent in the early morning, falling to between 60 per cent and 80 per cent in the afternoon. There are usually south-westerly winds from mid-morning to evening, light in January but becoming stronger in July and August, and from northerly winds in the night and early morning. Rainfall varies from 60 inches a year in the west to 130 inches in the east ; in the west there is a principal wet season from May to July, with a secondary wet season

in October, but towards the east these seasons gradually merge into a single wet season from May to October. Visibility is normally good, but there are periods of early morning fog or ground mist, especially in January and February. At some periods during January and February the dry north-easterly wind current reaches this region, giving less humid conditions, cooler mornings and general haziness.

The Hinterland comprises the remainder of the Eastern and Western Regions and there the climate is drier, with more seasonal variations and a more moderate rainfall. Temperatures average about 70°F in the early morning while afternoon temperatures vary from 90°—95°F in February to April to 80°—85°F in July and August. Relative humidity is mainly between 90 per cent and 100 per cent in the early morning, falling in the afternoon to about 50 per cent in January and February, and to 75 per cent in July and August. Surface winds are mainly south-westerly, strongest in July and August, but from December to February they are rather variable in direction. Rainfall, which is generally less in the north of the area, varies from 35 inches in the west to 100 inches in the east; in the west the wettest months are May to July and September and October, while towards the east these wet seasons tend to merge into a continuous wet season from May to October. For varying periods between December and March the north-easterly wind current penetrates to this region, giving drier conditions, cooler nights and haziness.

The Cameroons, being generally mountainous, exhibit many different types of climate. On the coast, minimum temperatures vary very little from 72°F throughout the year, while mean maximum temperatures vary from 89°F in March, the hottest month, to 79°F in July. On high ground, there is a marked decrease of minimum temperature, and a lesser decrease of maximum temperature. Humidity is consistently very high throughout the year, being 95 per cent—100 per cent in the morning and 75 per cent—85 per cent in the afternoon. Inland, apart from the normal decrease of temperatures with height above sea level, which gives pleasantly cool conditions over the higher ground, minimum temperatures become lower and maximum temperatures higher, and there is a more marked seasonal variation of climate, while in the dry season, humidity is low. Thus in the extreme north in the hottest month, May, the mean maximum temperature is 102°F and the mean minimum 75°F; while in the coldest month, January, the mean maximum temperature is 89°F and the mean minimum 55°F. Relative humidity here varies from a mean of 80 per cent in the wet season to 30 per cent in the dry season. There is a local area of very high rainfall on the south-western side of the Cameroon Mountain, Debundscha having an average of 390 inches each year. Apart from this, annual rainfall is normally about 140 inches near the coast, and decreases steadily northwards, at the rate of 20 inches for each degree of latitude to 9° North latitude where the rainfall is about 40 inches; north of 11° North latitude the average annual rainfall is below 30 inches. Near the coast there is a rainy season from April to October, but with some rain in all months of the year. Northwards, this rainy season becomes

shorter, extending roughly from mid-May to mid-September north of 9° North latitude, with very little rain in the other months of the year.

In the Northern Region the climate shows a very marked seasonal variation and produces bush and scrub in the south and desert in the extreme north. Early morning temperatures range from 70°F in the south to below 55°F in the north-east in December and January, rising to 75°F over most of the territory in May and June. Afternoon temperatures are highest in April and May, when they reach 95°F in the south and 100°—105°F in the north; they fall to about 85°F in July, and then rise to a secondary peak of 95°—100°F in the north in October and November. In the south relative humidity averages 80 per cent to 100 per cent in the early mornings, becoming about 40 per cent in January and 70 per cent in August in the afternoon. In the north relative humidity varies from 30 per cent—40 per cent in January to 90 per cent in August and September, falling in the afternoons to 15 per cent in January and 70 per cent in August. Surface winds are mainly south-westerly from April to October, strongest in July, and north-easterly from November to March, strongest in January. Rainfall varies from 50 inches a year in the south to 25 inches in the north, falling in a season which lasts from May to October in the south, and from June to September in the north. Visibility is poor, especially in the north, in periods from December to March or April, owing to dust haze.

The Plateau, an area near the middle of the Northern Provinces which lies above 2,500 feet, shows significant variations of climate, being generally cooler and less humid, with a rather higher rainfall. Morning temperatures at Jos, in the middle of the area, are 57°F in December and January rising to 66°F in April and May, while afternoon temperatures vary from 88°F in April to 75°F in August. Early morning humidity is 35 per cent in January rising to 95 per cent from July to September, falling in the afternoons to 15 per cent in January and 75 per cent in August. There is normally about 60 inches of rain during the year.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

The West African meteorological Service is responsible for the provision of meteorological data for other Government departments and the public generally, and for the operation of aircraft. It also has the duty of organising meteorological observations in Nigeria, and the collection, collation, distribution and publication of these observations. It operates 27 full-time observing stations in Nigeria, mainly working on a 24-hour basis, and forecasting offices at Kano and Ikeja; it equips, supervises and collects and publishes the observations from a number of climatological and agricultural stations, and some 600 rainfall stations, which are maintained directly by other departments or bodies.

Chapter 2: History

EARLY HISTORY

Nigeria has been described as an "arbitrary block of Africa." Its ancient history is largely lost in the mists of legend and little accurate data are now available. The interior first became known to Europeans in the first half of the nineteenth century. All that can be stated with certainty is that at this time the open country was, and had been for a considerable period, inhabited by peoples of Negroid and Berber stock. In many parts of the forest zone, on the other hand, there dwelt a number of negro tribes with a more primitive social organisation and a lower standard of life. There were also such tribes on the Bauchi Plateau, these probably being part of the original inhabitants of the territory who took refuge in this broken hilly country when successive waves of conquerors pressed their fellows southwards to the sea.

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

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

The dangers of war were probably responsible for the establishment of the Yoruba colony of Lagos, since the first settlement in the neigh-

bourhood was at Ebute Metta on the mainland, the inhabitants moving first to Iddo and then to Lagos Island, as conditions rendered their original site increasingly less secure. The Lagos White Cap Chiefs are the descendants of these original immigrants whose position as land owners is still recognised although a later heavy influx of Binis largely altered the character and distribution of the population.

Benin had at this time become a powerful and independent kingdom. The King, or Oba, had already thrown off any suzerainty previously exercised by the Alafin of Oyo and was nominally an absolute ruler, but the real power came to be wielded by the fetish priests who created a reign of terror maintained by wholesale human sacrifice, which was only finally overthrown by the British occupation.

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

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

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

The tribes of what is now south-eastern Nigeria have little or no known early history prior to the British occupation, with the exception of certain of the coastal peoples, who were long known as keen and enterprising traders. Since the establishment of the Protectorate, however, the rapid spread of education has brought great changes and

both the Ibos and the less numerous Ibibios now exercise a most important influence on the social, economic and political life of Nigeria.

BRITISH OCCUPATION

Neither the acquisition by the British Crown of the Colony of Lagos nor the establishment of a Protectorate over large areas of the interior was the result of deliberate long-range planning by the Governments of the day. On the contrary those Governments were forced by the pressure of events almost insensibly and often reluctantly into courses of action which finally resulted in the taking over of the administration of the entire territory. The events covering the whole period from the early discovery of Nigeria to the present day may roughly be set out under three heads, the period of exploration, that of penetration and finally that of consolidation of the ground won.

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

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, public opinion quietly ignored the moral issues and concentrated on the material profits and the English west coast ports of Bristol and later Liverpool grew in prosperity accordingly. First the Portuguese and then the Dutch, the Danes, the Spaniards and the Swedes were successively supplanted and by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1712, the British secured a 30-year monopoly of the trade. Although the Dutch and the French

maintained slave establishments at Benin until the close of the eighteenth century, it is estimated that more than half the slaves exported from West Africa during the busiest years of the trade were in British ships.

Lord Mansfield's famous ruling in 1772 in the case of James Somersett that any slave setting foot on English ground became free under the common law was followed in 1787 by the establishment of a Society for the abolition of the Slave Trade, which finally secured the passing of an Act of Abolition in 1807. The continuous efforts made to implement the act and to suppress the trade were in a high degree responsible for the extension of British influence in Nigeria, which proceeded steadily throughout the nineteenth century.

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

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

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

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

The Government could not remain blind, however, to the difficulties and danger to British trading interests of the international competition for spheres of influence which, in the last two decades of the century, developed into a general scramble for Africa. At the Conference of Berlin in 1885 the British representatives were able successfully to claim that British interests were supreme on the lower Niger and the British claim to a sphere of influence in Nigeria, the boundaries of which were as yet undefined, received international recognition. The Govern-

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

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

The large area now known as the Northern Region was brought under

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATIVE CONSOLIDATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND POST-WAR YEARS

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

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

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

Although it is impossible as yet to see the crowded events of the post-war years in perspective, it is obvious that the political, economic and social progress of Nigeria since 1945 has been swift. On 1st January, 1947 a new Constitution was introduced. An enlarged Legislative Council was set up with a majority of unofficial members and was empowered to legislate for the whole country, instead of only the south. Regional Houses of Assembly with unofficial majorities and a House of Chiefs in the north were also established, with important advisory and financial functions. Another constitution giving Nigerians a yet greater share in the control of their affairs came into force in 1951. Under this Constitution, described in more detail in Chapter 3 of this part of the Report, there is a Central Legislature composed almost entirely of Nigerian elected members and there are Regional Houses of similar composition. There is a Council of Ministers with a Nigerian majority drawn from the House of Representatives and similar Regional Executive Councils. These Councils, with their Nigerian majorities, have the responsibility of formulating Government policy and directing executive action.

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

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

to put the Plan into practice, and in spite of recent steep rises in prices, the Plan has done and is doing much towards the success of the economic schemes promoted by the Marketing Boards, the Regional Production Development Boards and others.

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

The most striking development in Nigeria's social services since the war has been the founding, with generous aid from the United Kingdom, of Nigeria's first Univeristy College—University College, Ibadan—with Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, O.B.E., Sc.D. as Principal. Four years ago the College existed only on paper. It now has an academic staff of almost 100, and 414 undergraduates working in the faculties of arts, science, agriculture and medicine.

One other important post-war change must be mentioned in this short summary, namely the appointment of Nigerians in large numbers to senior posts in the Nigerian Civil Service, and the granting of scholarships to many others to fit them later for such posts. A Commission was appointed in May, 1948 to make recommendations on the recruitment and training of Nigerians for Senior Service posts. The Commission's report was accepted by the Government. Approximately one-seventh of the Senior Service is now Nigerian, and early in 1951 Dr. S. L. A. Manuwa, O.B.E., was appointed Director of Medical Services. He is the first Nigerian to hold this important appointment.

1952 was in many ways the most outstanding year in the recent history of Nigeria as it saw the coming into operation of the new Constitution, mentioned earlier in this Chapter, and the first workings of the Executive Councils and Legislatures in the Regions and of the House of Representatives and the Council of Ministers at the Centre. In spite of their complexity and the diversity of their component parts the new arrangements worked well during the year and a great deal was achieved.

THE CAMEROONS

The German Colony of the Cameroons was conquered by French and British forces in the first World War between 1914 and 1916. Germany renounced her rights to the Colony by the Treaty of Versailles and in 1922 a portion of the Colony was assigned to the United Kingdom to be administered under League of Nations mandate. The British Cameroons consist of two narrow strips of territory on Nigeria's eastern borders with a gap between them on either side of the Benue

river. The total area is some 34,000 square miles. The territory was and still is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The only developed part of the territory was the extreme southern tip, where the Germans had opened up banana plantations. These plantations returned to German ownership in the nineteen-twenties and continued to profit their owners without providing much benefit for the people of the Cameroons. At the beginning of the second World War the plantations were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property and it was later decided that this time they should not fall back again into private German hands. By legislation passed in 1946 the lands were acquired by Government so that they might be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the inhabitants of the Territory and leased to a new Cameroons Development Corporation for the achievement of that purpose. The Corporation, by the development of the plantations and the health, education and welfare services it provides, is already doing much to increase the prosperity of the Cameroons peoples.

After the second World War the United Kingdom expressed its wish to place the Cameroons under the new International Trusteeship system and this was effected by a Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946. Under the agreement the United Kingdom was made responsible for the administration of the Territory. A visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited the Territory at the end of 1949. The Territory is, in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement, administered as an integral part of Nigeria, but a Commissioner of the Cameroons was appointed in 1949 with special responsibilities for administration in the Southern Cameroons and for trusteeship affairs in the whole Territory. A second Mission visited the Territory in 1952.

GOVERNORS IN NIGERIA

- 1914 Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (later Lord Lugard). Personal title of Governor-General.
- 1919 Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
- 1925 Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- 1931 Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- 1935 Sir Bernard Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- 1943 Sir Arthur Richards, G.C.M.G. (now Lord Milverton).
- 1948 Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS SINCE 1914

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

- 1925 Visit of Prince of Wales.
- 1926 Opening of Makurdi-Kaduna section of the Railway.
- 1929 Opening of Zaria-Kaduna Namoda section of the Railway.
Riot at Aba, leading to review of system of local administration in the Southern Provinces.
- 1930 Opening of Kano-Nguru section of the Railway.
- 1932 Opening of Benue Bridge at Makurdi.
- 1936 First direct air mail service between Nigeria and the United Kingdom.
- 1939 Division of Southern Provinces into the Western and Eastern Provinces.
Outbreak of second World War.
- 1940-41 Nigerian troops take part in Italian East African Campaign.
- 1943-45 Nigerians of the 81st and 82nd Divisions take part in Burma Campaign.
- 1946 Beginning of 10-year Development Plan.
Establishment of Cameroons Development Corporation.
Trusteeship Agreement for Cameroons approved by General Assembly of United Nations.
- 1947 New Constitution. Legislative Council now has jurisdiction over the whole of Nigeria and a majority of non-official members. Houses of Assembly set up in each Region.
- 1948 Opening of University College, Ibadan.
- 1949 Establishment of Marketing Boards for Cotton, Groundnuts and Palm Produce.
Establishment of Regional Production Development Boards.
Announcement that the University College, Ibadan, is to receive £382,000 for initial capital expenditure on the site under a C.D. and W. scheme.
Disturbances at the Enugu Colliery, subsequently followed by trouble at Aba, Onitsha and Port Harcourt. Commission of enquiry appointed, with Sir William Fitzgerald as chairman.
Visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited the Cameroons and Togoland.
- 1950 Ibadan General Conference on Review of the Constitution.
Commission appointed to make recommendations for the allocation of revenue to the three Regional Administrations and the Nigerian Government.
Party of British industrial and trade union experts visited Nigeria to advise on industrial relations.
Announcement of His Majesty's Government's general acceptance of the Nigerian Legislative Council's recommendations for the revision of the constitution.
Cocoa Marketing Board's gift of over £1,000,000 to endow the Department of Agriculture at the University College.
- 1951 New Constitution brought into force.
Country wide elections for new Regional Houses and House of Representatives.
Council of Ministers becomes principal instrument of policy.
Principles of revenue allocation to Regions settled.
- 1952 First meetings of the New Regional and Central Legislatures and visit of British Parliamentary delegation to attend the first Budget session of the House of Representatives.
Visit of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Chapter 3: Administration

The Regions

Nigeria is divided into three Regions known as the Northern Region, the Western Region and the Eastern Region. The boundaries of these Regions coincide with those of the former Northern, Western and Eastern Provinces. The capital of the whole country is at Lagos which falls in the Western Region. The capitals of the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions are at Kaduna, Ibadan and Enugu respectively.

There is a Governor and Commander-in-Chief with authority over the whole country and Lieutenant Governors in each of the three Regions.

The Cameroons under the United Kingdom Trusteeship (see pages 139-40) is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The Southern Cameroons are administered as part of the Eastern Region and the Northern Cameroons as part of the Northern Region. There is a Commissioner of the Cameroons who administers the Southern Cameroons subject to the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor Eastern Region, and is responsible to the Governor, as far as Trusteeship affairs are concerned, for the whole of the Trust Territory.

The New Constitution

The 1951 Constitution established a Central Legislature and a Council of Ministers for the whole of Nigeria and separate Legislatures and Executive Councils in each of the three Regions.

The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers is the principal instrument of policy in and for Nigeria. It consists of the Governor as President, 6 *ex officio* members and 12 Ministers. The *ex officio* members are the Chief Secretary to the Government of Nigeria, the Lieutenant-Governors of the three Regions, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary to the Government of Nigeria. Appendix A on page 147 gives the names of Ministers.

The Regional Executive Councils

The Executive Councils of the Regions are the principal instruments of policy in and for the Regions in matters to which the executive authority of the Regions extends. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Region presides in each of these councils and there are three *ex officio* members—the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary, and the Financial Secretary of the Region. There may also be up to two official members of each of the councils. The majority of each council is, however, composed of elected members chosen from the respective House of Assembly. Members of Executive Councils are listed at Appendix B, page 147.

House of Representatives

There is a Central House of Representatives which consists of the President, 6 *ex officio* members, 136 representative members elected by the method described below and not more than 6 Special Members, representing interests which, in the Governor's opinion, are not otherwise adequately represented in the House. The 6 *ex officio* members are the same as those who sit on the Council of Ministers. Of the 136 representative members, 68 are chosen by the Joint Council of the Northern Region, 31 by the Western House of Assembly, 3 by the Western House of Chiefs and 34 by the Eastern House of Assembly. Members of the House are listed at Appendix C, page 148.

Laws

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Central House of Representatives, may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Nigeria.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the Regions, with the advice and consent of the Regional Houses, may make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Regions with regard to a large number of matters such as Agriculture, Education, Town and Country Planning, Public Health and Sanitation, etc.

Regional Houses

In the Northern Region, there are two legislative houses styled the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. The Northern House of Chiefs consists of the Lieutenant-Governor as President, three official members, all first-class Chiefs, 37 other Chiefs and an Adviser on Moslem Law. The Northern House of Assembly consists of the President, 4 official members, 90 elected members and not more than 10 special members representing interests or communities not otherwise adequately represented in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the Western Region, there is also a House of Chiefs with the Lieutenant-Governor as President, 3 official members and not more than 50 Chiefs. There is also a Western House of Assembly consisting of the President, 4 official members, 80 elected members and not more than 3 special members.

The Eastern House of Assembly consists of the Lieutenant-Governor as President, 5 official members, 80 elected members and not more than 3 special members.

Members of the Regional Legislatures are listed at Appendix D, page 150.

Joint Councils

There are Joint Councils in both the Northern and the Western Regions. The Northern Joint Council consists of not more than 40 members elected from each legislative house, making a total number of 80 in all. The Joint Council of the Western Region is similarly constituted. While, however, the Joint Council for the North elects members to the Central House of Representatives, the Joint Council for the

West does not. As explained above, 31 out of the 34 Western Representatives in the Central House are chosen by the Western House of Assembly, the remaining three being chosen by the Western House of Chiefs.

Elections to Regional Houses

The members of the Regional Houses of Assembly are elected by electoral colleges. In the North, an electoral college is elected in each province, in the West and East, in each division. The electoral colleges are formed by a number of intermediate stages, the first in each case being a primary election at which all adult male taxpayers may vote.

Local Government

Local government is the main responsibility of numerous Native Authorities. As these have evolved, the influence of the British system of local government has increased. This process has been most apparent in the Western and Eastern Regions. In the latter, the first County with its allied District and Local Councils was established in 1952.

The Native Authority system was instituted in northern Nigeria with the coming of the British Rule in 1900 and then spread, not only to the rest of the country, but over many parts of tropical Africa. The system was first instituted in the northern emirates where the local functions of government were delegated to African rulers acting under the supervision and with the assistance of the British Administrative Staff. The local authorities so constituted were known as Native Authorities and were responsible to the Government for the peace and good order of their areas. Under them district heads and village heads were responsible to their superiors for the smaller areas under their charge.

Native Treasuries were established into which were paid a share of the taxes collected by the Native Authorities as well as the receipts of Native Courts which were also set up and various minor fees. The revenue and expenditure of each Native Treasury were shown in the annual estimates approved by the Chief Commissioner.

As time went on, these Native Authorities undertook a large number of social and economic services such as maintenance of roads, hospitals, dispensaries, etc. The system brought about changes in the indigenous institutions on which the Native Authorities were founded. For instance, the emirs' councils which were the ordinary feature of the Hausa and Fulani system in many cases became more like councils of ministers and district heads, instead of coming from a small group of ruling or privileged families, were now often chosen for their educational or other merits.

There are now some 120 Native Authorities in the North with 60 Treasuries. Some of these Native Authorities are of great importance such as that of Kano which has an annual revenue of about £750,000. The Native Authorities in the North provide about one-third of the primary schools and maintain much the same proportion of hospitals.

Recent developments in the North have been aimed at preventing tradition degenerating into stagnation ; a Joint Select Committee of the Regional Executive Council made certain recommendations as a result of which the Native Authorities (Definition of Functions) Law was passed ; consideration was also given to the existing Native Authority Ordinance and to what additional legislation was required. Among other notable advances was the introduction of the elective principle into District and Town Councils and into the Outer Councils of the larger Native Authorities. Finally, the Regional Government felt that a single Minister should be directly associated with the development of local government and it was the intention to allow the Regional Legislature an opportunity for full discussion on this question before the appointment of a Minister for Local Government which, it was hoped, would take place in 1953.

This native authority system was adopted in the West in 1916 and in the East in 1933. In the West the aim in recent years has been, while keeping the native authority system, to modify it on modern democratic lines. The number of Native Authorities in that Region has been reduced from 137 in 1945 to some 50 today. The proportion of elected members of Native Authority councils has been greatly increased and these elected members are often in the majority. Similarly, there is now no "Sole Native Authority"; in 1939 there were five of these "Sole Native Authorities" in the Western Region, viz., the Alake of Abeokuta, the Oba of Benin, the Oni of Ife, the Alafin of Oyo and the Awujale of Ijebu-Ode. (These chiefs, though their power was in theory autocratic, would not normally have taken important action affecting their local community without consulting their councils). The committee system is also being increasingly used and some of the more advanced native authorities in the West have appointed executive officers or secretaries with duties much the same as those of the clerk of an English local authority.

A further step forward was taken during 1952 when both Legislative Houses of the Western Region passed a Local Government Bill which provides for the establishment of local government councils of four types, namely Divisional, Urban District, Rural District and Local Councils ; none of these councils will be subordinate to any other but all will be interdependent.

Local government in the Eastern Region falls into three groups—Native Authorities, Local Government Councils and Townships. The present policy is for Native Authorities to become Local Government Councils whenever and wherever fitted for it and for Townships to fit into the local government system as soon as possible. The Native Authorities control most of the Region today as they have done for the past twenty years since the system was introduced. Though the native authority system still serves a valuable purpose in the backward parts of the Region (and may so continue for many years), in very many respects it does not meet modern needs. The Eastern Region Local Government Ordinance (passed in 1950) was designed to remedy this deficiency. It is based largely on the English model, suitably adapted

to meet local requirements. The system is a three-tier one, comprising County, District and Local Councils—the last getting as near to the individual village as possible. So far three County, twelve District and 187 Local Councils have been set up. The present aim is to bring the whole Region within this system within the next ten years.

Whenever and wherever Native Authority reorganisation occurs, policy is to ensure that the changes are in line with future local government requirements. The changeover from the Native Authority system will then be even less perceptible than it is at present. Such features of the local government system as popular elections are introduced in place of nomination and traditional right at the time of reorganisation. New powers and functions are added to the Native Authority Ordinance from time to time. The essential difference between the two systems is that the new one makes elected councils responsible for running local affairs whereas the old system largely left this to the Administrative Officer.

Most towns are administered in accordance with the Townships Ordinance (Cap.216), exceptions being provided by Lagos and Port Harcourt, both of which are subjects of special ordinances.

In Lagos there was a Town Council elected by adult suffrage and a mayor elected by the Council, which had an all-African membership. During the year, however, Government was obliged to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the affairs and functioning of this Council. The Inquiry was conducted by Mr. Bernard Storey, Town Clerk of Norwich, who found that in a number of respects the Council had failed to discharge its functions in a manner conducive to the welfare of the town. The Council was subsequently dissolved and the town's affairs were temporarily taken over by a Committee of Management.

Port Harcourt is administered by an elected council with no *ex officio* membership.

Apart from Lagos and Port Harcourt which have the status of First Class Townships most of the towns of Nigeria are either Second or Third Class Townships. The last named comprise most of those Government Stations which are not allied to a sizeable African community and are administered by or under the direction of the senior Administrative Officer of the station. Second Class Townships are administered by an Administrative Officer with the advice of an Advisory Board. The members of these Boards may either be nominated or elected, but in both cases their legal status has to be conferred upon them by the formal appointment of the Resident in charge of the Province. The introduction of the elective principle serves in the Eastern Region as a preliminary to bringing such units into the scope of the Eastern Region Local Government Ordinance either by creating Urban District Councils or possibly by evolving County Boroughs. None such existed in 1952 but it was expected that the first two would be constituted early in 1953.

APPENDIX A

During 1952 the Members of the Council of Ministers were as follows :

- Sir Adesoji Aderemi, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.H.R., Oni of Ife, Minister without Portfolio
 S. L. Akintola, M.H.R., Minister of Labour
 Okoi Arikpo, M.H.R., Minister of Lands, Survey and Local Development
 M. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, O.B.E., M.H.R., Minister of Works
 Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, M.H.R., Minister without Portfolio
 Shettima Kashim, M.B.E., M.H.R., Minister of Social Services
 Alhaji, Usuman Nagogo, C.B.E., M.H.R., Emir of Katsina, Minister without Portfolio
 E. Njoku, M.H.R., Minister of Mines and Power
 A. C. Nwapa, M.H.R., Minister of Commerce and Industries
 Chief Arthur Prest, M.H.R., Minister of Communications
 M. Mohammadu Ribadu, M.B.E., M.H.R., Minister of Natural Resources
 Chief Bode Thomas, M.H.R., Minister of Transport
 The Chief Secretary
 The Attorney-General
 The Financial Secretary
 The Lieutenant-Governor, Northern Region
 The Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Region
 The Lieutenant-Governor, Western Region

APPENDIX B

At the end of 1952 the members of the Regional Executive Councils were as follows :

- Northern Region :* Mallam Ahmadu, Sardama of Sokoto, Minister of Works.
 Mallam Aliyu, Makaman Bida, Minister of Education & Social Welfare.
 Mallam Mohammed, Walin Bornu, Minister of Natural Resources.
 Mallam Bello Kano, Minister of Community Development.
 Mallam Yahaya Ilorin, Minister of Health.
 Peter Achimugu, Minister of Local Industries.
 Sir Abubakar, K.B.E., Sultan of Sokoto, Minister without Portfolio.
 Mallam Ja'afaru, C.B.E., Emir of Zaria, Minister without Portfolio.
 Atoshi Agbumanu, Aku of Wukari, Minister without Portfolio.
 The Civil Secretary
 The Legal Secretary
 The Financial Secretary and
 2 Official members.

- Eastern Region :* Eyo Ita, Minister of Natural Resources.
 E. I. Oli, Minister of Local Government.
 S. J. Una, Minister of Public Health.
 R. I. Uzoma, Minister of Education.
 S. T. Muna, Minister of Works.
 S. W. Ubani-Okoma, Minister of Land & Survey.
 R. J. E. Koripamo } Ministers
 M. C. Awgu } without
 Dr. M. I. Okpara } Portfolio.
 The Civil Secretary
 The Legal Secretary
 The Financial Secretary
 The Development Secretary
 Commissioner of the Cameroons.

Western Region : Obafemi Awolowo, Minister of Local Government.
 A. M. A. Akinloye, Minister of Natural Resources.
 C. D. Akran, Minister of Local Development.
 S. O. Awokoya, Minister of Education.
 E. A. Babalola, Minister of Works.
 S. O. Ighodaro, Minister of Public Health.
 J. F. Odunjo, Minister of Land and Survey.
 S. Akisanya, Odemo of Ishara, Minister without Portfolio.
 Olagbegi II, Olowo of Owo, Minister without Portfolio.
 The Civil Secretary
 The Legal Secretary
 The Financial Secretary
 The Development Secretary
 The Administrator of the Colony.

APPENDIX C

In addition to the Central Ministers and the 6 *ex officio* members of the Council of Ministers the following were members of the House of Representatives :

Northern Region : Alhaji Abdulmaliki, Wakilin Atta of Igbirra.
 Abubakar, Madawakin Sokoto.
 P. S. Achimugu.
 Atoshi Agbumanu, Aku of Wukari.
 Abdu Aguye, Chief of Koton Karfi.
 Ahmadu, Emir of Keffi.
 Ahmadu, Lamido of Adamawa.
 Ahmadu, Lamdo Mubi.
 Ahmadu, Saradauna of Sokoto.
 Sa'adu Alanamu.
 Aliyu, Magarjin Gari, Sokoto.
 Aliyu, Makaman Bida.
 Alhaji Shehu, Sarkin Shanu, Kano.
 Abdu Anace.
 Sulemanu Barau, Emir of Abuja.
 Muhammadu Bida.
 Michael Audu Buba.
 Alhaji Shehu Buhari.
 Bawa Bulkachuwa.
 Bello Dandago.
 Muhammadu Danmalam, Sarkin Tsabta, Katsina.
 Muhammadu Bashir Daura.
 Muhammadu Sani Dingyadi, Sarkin Magani, Sokoto.
 Wuam Gambe.
 Ibrahim Musa Gashashn.
 Jauro Gombe.
 E. G. Gundu.
 Yahaya Gusau
 Alhaji Usman Gwarzo
 Abba Habib.
 Haruna, Sarkin Gobir, Sokoto.
 Hassan, Sarkin Ruwa, Abuja.
 Ibrahim, Ma'ajin Argungu.
 Ibrahim, Wazirin Gumel.
 Yahaya Ilorin.
 Abubakar Imam.
 Ibrahim Imam.
 Muhammadu Inuwa Wada.
 Sulemanu Isa, Sarkin Kudun Gusau.

Ja'afaru, Emir of Zaria.
 Isa Kaita.
 Bello Kano.
 A. O. Ladan.
 Mohammadu Lapai.
 Alhaji Usman Liman, Sarkin Musawa.
 David Lot.
 Abdullahi Maikano, Chief of Wase.
 Bello Malabu.
 Mohammed, Walin Bornu.
 Munir Mohammed, Wakilin Sana'a, Kano.
 Mohammadu Gauyama, Madawakin Hadejia.
 Mohammed, Magarjin Gari, Kazauri.
 Alhaji Mohamman, Emir of Gumel.
 Ahman Pategi.
 Sambo, Ciroman Hadejia.
 Sanusi, Ma'ajin Zaria.
 Suleiman, Emir of Bedde.
 Mohammadu Tureta, Wakilin Gona, Sokoto.
 Umaru, Emir of Katagum.
 Umaru, Emir of Pategi.
 Yakubu Wanka.
 Yahaya, Emir of Gwandu.
 Bawa Yawri.
 T. Ayilla Yogh.

Eastern Region :

I. U. Akpabio.
 D. U. Assam.
 T. N. Birabi.
 E. A. Chime.
 E. U. Eronini.
 E. O. Eyo.
 S. A. George.
 I. U. Imeh.
 E. Ita.
 R. O. Iwuagu.
 J. C. Kangsen.
 R. J. E. Koripamo.
 K. O. Mbadiwe.
 N. N. Mbile.
 M. T. Mbu.
 S. T. Muna.
 J. T. Ndze.
 J. A. Nsirim.
 A. Nwachuku.
 N. Nweze.
 A. O. Ogon.
 B. C. Okwu.
 A. N. Onyiuke.
 M. I. Opara.
 A. A. Orizu.
 D. D. Tom-George.
 E. E. Udoma.
 D. C. Ugwu.
 A. G. Umoh.
 J. A. Wachuku.

Western Region :

M. Aboderin.
 A. Adedamola.
 A. Adedoyin.
 D. S. Adegbenro.
 Ademola II, Alake of Abeokuta.

Western Region :

M. F. Agidee.
 O. Akeredelu-Ale.
 D. T. Akinbiyi.
 S. Akinola.
 J. G. Ako
 S. O. Awokoya.
 O. Awolowo.
 G. F. O. Awosika.
 E. A. Babaloo.
 S. L. Edu.
 A. Enahoro.
 D. A. Fafunmi.
 G. M. Fisher.
 Alhaji S. O. Gbademosi.
 S. O. Ighodaro.
 K. Momoh.
 G. I. Obaseki, Iyase of Benin.
 T. A. Odutola.
 S. O. Ogendengbe.
 S. O. Olagbaju.
 I. Olorun-Nimbe.
 F. Oputa-Otutu.
 J. A. Oroge.
 D. Osadebay.
 C. A. Tewe.

Special Members

C. M. Booth.
 R. H. Cain, V.C.
 N. B. Edwards.
 E. C. Howard.
 J. W. W. Johnston.
 Major J. West, O.B.E., M.C. E.D.

APPENDIX D.

The Regional Legislative Houses consisted of the following :

NORTHERN REGION	
<i>House of Chiefs :</i>	
The Lamido of Adamawa	Adamawa.
The Emir of Muri	"
The Chief of Batta	"
The Emir of Bauchi	Bauchi.
The Emir of Gombe	"
The Emir of Misau	"
The Emir of Katagum	"
The Emir of Jema'are	"
The Emir of Keffi	Benue.
The Emir of Nassarawa	"
The Chief of Wukari	"
The Chief of Idoma	"
The Chief of Tiv	"
The Shehu of Bornu	Bornu.
The Emir of Dikwa	"
The Emir of Fika	"
The Emir of Biu	"
The Emir of Bedde	"
The Emir of Ilorin	Ilorin.
The Etsu Pategi	"
The Emir of Bussa	"
The Emir of Kaiama	"

*House of Chiefs :
(contd.)*

The Atta of Igbirra	Kabba.
The Atta of Igala	"
The Ohimege Igu	"
The Obaro of Kabba	"
The Emir of Kano	Kano.
The Emir of Hadejia	"
The Emir of Kazaure	"
The Emir of Gumel	"
The Emir of Katsina	Katsina.
The Emir of Daura	"
The Etsu Nupe	Niger.
The Sarkin Sudan	"
(Emir of Kontagora)	"
The Emir of Abuja	"
The Etsu Agaie	"
The Etsu Lapai	"
The Chief of Dabai	"
The Emir of Jama'a	"
The Chief of Birom	Plateau.
The Chief of Kanam	"
The Chief of Wamba	"
The Chief of Wase	"
The Sultan of Sokoto	Sokoto
The Emir of Gwandu	"
The Emir of Argungu	"
The Emir of Yauri	"
The Emir of Zaria	Zaria.
The Chief of Kagoro	"
Mallam Mohammadu Lawal—Adviser on Moslem Law.	"
Chief Alkali of Zaria.	"
The Civil Secretary.	"
The Financial Secretary.	"
The Legal Secretary.	"

House of Assembly :

Ahmadu, Lamdo Mubi	Adamawa.
Bello Malabu	"
Ibrahim Demsa	"
Mohammadu Madu	"
Mohammadu Ribadu	"
Abubakar, Ciroman Bauchi	Bauchi.
Abubakar Tafawa Balewa	"
Bawa Bulkachuwa	"
Buba Gombe	"
Jauro Gombe	"
Mohammed Kabir	"
Yakuba Wanka	"
James Agara	Benue.
Cia Aka	"
Benjamin Akiga	"
Wuam Gambe	"
E. G. Gundu	"
Maikondo Igbur	"
Pagher Mue	"
T. Ayilla Yogh	"
Abba Habib	Bornu.
Abba Kyari Kura	"
Abba Kyari Shuwa	"
Ibrahim Imam	"
Shettima Kashim	"
Mohammed, Walin Bornu	"
Shehu Buhari	"
Umaru Bornu	"

Special Members	Dawuda Haruna. J. B. Davies, Esq. S. O. James, Esq. F. E. Okonkwo, Esq. E. W. Pearce, Esq. Major H. E. Wilson.
Official Members	The Civil Secretary. The Financial Secretary. The Legal Secretary. One other official member.

EASTERN REGION

<i>House of Assembly :</i>	W. M. Ubani	Aba
	J. A. Wachuku	"
	S. W. Ubani-Ukoma	"
	I. U. Imeh	Abak.
	J. E. Ubom	"
	N. Nwaeze	Abakaliki.
	O. O. Nweke	"
	V. Nwankwo	"
	Sir Francis Ibiam, K.B.E.	Afikpo.
	A. Nwachuku	"
	E. Ashirim-Unosi	Ahoadia.
	J. Mpi	"
	J. A. Nsirim	"
	G. I. Oko	Awgu.
	B. C. Okwu	"
	A. N. Onyiuke	Awka
	N. N. Anyika	"
	M. C. Awgu	"
	V. T. Lainjo	Bamenda.
	S. T. Muna	"
	J. Foncha	"
	M. I. Okpara	Bende.
	A. O. Chikwendu	"
	E. Njoku	"
	R. J. E. Koripamo	Brass.
	E. P. Okoya	"
	E. Essien	Calabar.
	E. Ita	"
	D. Davies-Manuel	Degema.
	D. D. Tom-George	"
	D. U. Assam	Eket.
	O. O. Ita	"
	A. Ikoku	Enyong.
	A. G. Umoh	"
	K. J. N. Okpokam	Ikom.
	M. E. Ogon	"
	A. U. A. Inyang	Ikot-Ekpene.
	R. U. Umo-Inyang	"
	I. U. Akpabio	"
	N. N. Mbile	Kumba.
	R. N. Charley	"
	S. A. George	Mamfe.
	M. N. Foju	"
	J. T. Ndze	Nkambe.
	A. T. Ngala	"
	J. U. Nwodo	Nsukka.
	R. O. Ukuta	"
	D. C. Ugwu	"

<i>House of Assembly :</i> (<i>contd.</i>)	D. O. Enang	Obubra.
	O. Arikpo	"
	M. T. Mbu	Ogoja.
	E. A. Agim	"
	T. N. P. Birabi	Ogoni.
	F. M. A. Saronwiyor	"
	F. E. Offor	Okigwi.
	R. O. Iwuagwu	"
	U. Ibeagi	"
	A. A. N. Orizu	Onitsha.
	L. N. Mbanefo	"
	E. I. Oli	"
	E. U. Udoma	Opopo.
	A. J. Ekpe	"
	K. O. Mbadiwe	Orlu.
	R. I. Uzoma	"
	F. N. Ezerioha	"
	H. P. Udom	Owerri.
	E. U. Eronini	"
	M. N. Ibe	"
	S. E. Onukaogu	"
	A. C. Nwapa	Port Harcourt.
	V. K. Onyeri	"
	D. A. Nnaji	Udi."
	D. O. Anu	"
E. A. Chime	"	
E. O. Eyo	Uyo.	
S. J. Una	"	
E. M. L. Endeley	Victoria.	
P. N. Motomby-Woletae	"	
J. C. Kangsens	Wum.	
S. C. Ndi	"	
Special Members	K. W. H. Read, Esq.	
	C. Paris Jones, Esq.	
	T. Brady, Esq.	
Official Members	The Civil Secretary.	
	The Financial Secretary.	
	The Legal Secretary.	
	The Development Secretary.	
	One other official member.	

WESTERN REGION

<i>House of Chiefs :</i>	Akenzua, Oba of Benin	Benin.
	Gaius Obaseki, Iyase of Benin	"
	Ademola, Alake of Abeokuta	Abeokuta.
	Adedamola, Oshile of Oke Ona	"
	Samuel Enosegbe, Onogie of Ewohimi	Ishan.
	Usifo, Onogie of Ekpon	"
	Idogu, Olokpe of Okpe	Kukuruku.
	M. J. Momoh, Otaru of Auchi	"
	D. A. Gbelegbuwa, Awujale of Ijebu	Ijebu."
	Adeboye, Oba Orimolusi of Jjebu-Igbo	"
	Akarigbo of Ijebu Remo	Ijebu, Remo.
	S. Akinsanya, Odemo of Ishara	"
	Aladesanmi, Ewi of Ado-Ekiti	Ekiti.
	Olojudo of Iddo-Faboro	"
	J. A. Adetuwo, Abodi of Ikoya	Okitipupa.
	R. A. Aderele, Oshemowe of Ondo	Ondo.
	E. A. Akinkugbe, Sashere of Ondo	"

APPENDIX D

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*House of Chiefs :
(contd.)*

Audu, Olukare of Ikare	Owo.
Olagbegi, Olowo of Owo	"
Akano Igbintade, Olubadan of Ibadan	Ibadan.
I. B. Akinyele, Otun Balogun Ibadan	"
Sir Adesoji Aderemi, Oni of Ife	Ife. "
A. Gbademosi, Orangun of Illa	"
Ajimoko, Owa of Ilesha	Ilesha.
Adenle, Ataoja of Oshogbo	Oshun.
Laoye, Timi of Ede	"
Adeyemi, Alafin of Oyo	Oyo."
A. Thomas, Ona-Aka of Oyo	"
Oputa, Obi of Aoh	Aboh.
Emeni of Ukuani	"
J. A. Akiri, Odion of Usere	Ur'hobo.
D. A. Dafe, Otoba of Abraka	"
Erejuwa, Olu of Itsekir	Warri.
Chief E. E. Boyo	"
Okorie Kpadia, Pere of Tarakri	Western Ijaw.
A. A. Alagbe, Oloja of Ikorodu	Ikeja.
D. Fasalya, Elegushi of Ikate	"
B. Ohamade, Alara of Ilara	Ekpe.
Oniwolu, Onijebu of Ijebu	"
A. A. Gbademosi	"
R. D. Aganran, Oba Osolu of Irewe	Badagry.
G. A. Sonibare, Oniba of Iba	"
Adeniyi-Adele, Head of House of Ado	Lagos.
Ayoade Kudehinbu, Bajulaiye of Lagos	"

Official Members

The Civil Secretary.
The Financial Secretary.
The Legal Secretary.

House of Assembly :

M. Aboderin	Ibadan Division.
A. Adelabu	"
D. A. Akinbiyi	"
A. M. A. Akinloye	"
S. A. Akinyemi	"
S. O. Lanlehin	"
S. A. Adeoba	"
S. A. Ajayi	Ekiti Division.
E. A. Babalola	"
J. O. Oshuntokun	"
A. Adedamola	"
D. S. Adegbenro	Egba Division.
A. T. Ahmed	"
S. A. Daramola	"
F. J. Odunjo	"
D. A. Fafunmi	"
A. A. Ilo	Egbado Division.
J. A. O. Odebiyi	"
H. P. Adebola	"
A. Adedoyin	Lagos.
N. Azikiwe	"
T. O. S. Benson	"
A. B. I. Olorun-Nimbe	"
I. A. Adejare	"
J. O. Adigun	Oshun Division.
S. L. Akintola	"
J. A. Ogunmuyiwa	"
J. A. Oroge	"
S. O. Ola	"
S. I. Ogunwale	"

<i>House of Assembly :</i>	S. A. Adeyefa	Ife Division.
<i>(contd.)</i>	S. O. Olagbaju	Western Ijaw Division.
	M. F. Agidee	"
	P. B. Niekietien	Ikeja Division.
	O. Akeredolu-Ale	"
	S. O. Gbademosi	Oyo Division.
	A. Akerele	"
	T. A. Amao	"
	S. Eytayo	"
	A. B. P. Martins	"
	Chief Bode Thomas	"
	S. Akinola	Ilesha Division.
	J. O. Fadahunsi	"
	J. G. Ako	"
	F. Y. Numa	"
	G. B. Ometan	"
	J. E. Otobo	Urhobo Division.
	O. Owen	"
	P. K. Tabiowo	"
	C. D. Akran	Badagry Division.
	G. M. Fisher	"
	S. O. Awokoya	Ijebu-Ode Division.
	S. A. Banjo	"
	T. A. Odutola	"
	O. Awolowo	Ijebu Remo Division.
	M. S. Sowola	"
	F. O. Awosika	Ondo Division.
	W. J. Falaiye	"
	F. S. Edah	Warri Division.
	A. E. Prest	"
	S. L. Edu	Epe Division.
	S. O. Hassan	"
	C. N. Ekwuyasi	Benin Division.
	S. O. Ighodaro	"
	H. O. Osagie	"
	A. Enahoro	Ishan Division.
	J. O. A. Odigie	"
	S. A. L. Job	Okitipupa Division.
	C. A. Twe	"
	J. S. Momoh	Kukurnku Division.
	J. A. Ogedengbe	"
	A. Odisaremi	"
	A. O. Ogedengbe	Owo Division.
	A. R. Olisa	"
	D. K. Olumofin	"
	W. F. Oki	Aboh Division.
	F. Oputa-Otutu	"
	D. C. Osadebay	Asaba Division.
	O. Osagie	"
	F. H. Utomi	"
Special Members	R. M. Barr.	
Official Members	The Civil Secretary.	
	The Financial Secretary.	
	The Legal Secretary.	
	The Financial Secretary.	
	The Development Secretary.	

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

Chapter 5: Short Reading List

GENERAL

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- BARTH, H., *Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa*. 5 vols. London, Longmans, 1857.
- BURNS, SIR A., *History of Nigeria*. 4th Edition. London, Allen & Unwin, 1948.
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- TALBOT, P. A., *The Peoples of Southern Nigeria*. 4 vols. Oxford University Press, 1926.
- WELMAN, J. B., *A Thorny Wilderness*. London, Blackwood, 1952.
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ECONOMICS

- BOWER, P. A., BROWN, A. J. and Others, *Mining, Commerce and Finance in Nigeria*. Ed. M. Perham. London, Faber, 1948.
- COOK, A. N., *British Enterprise in Nigeria*. University of Philadelphia Press, 1943.
- FORDE, D. and SCOTT, R., *The Native Economies of Nigeria*. Ed. M. Perham. London, Faber, 1946.

NATURAL SCIENCES, FLORA AND FAUNA

- BANNERMAN, D. A., *Birds of Tropical West Africa*. 8 vols. London, Crown Agents, 1930-51.
- BATES, G. L., *Handbook of the Birds of West Africa*. London, Bale, 1930.

- DOLLMAN, D. G. and BURLACE, J. B., *Rowland Ward's Record of Big Game : with their distribution, characteristics, dimensions, weights and horn and tusk measurements*. 9th edition. London, Rowland Ward, 1928.
- FAIRBAIRN, W. A., *Some game birds of West Africa*. London, Oliver and Boyd, 1952.
- FAULKNER, O. T. and MACKIE, J. R., *West African Agriculture*. Cambridge University Press, 1933.
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- HUTCHINSON, J. and DALZIEL, J. M., *Flora of West Tropical Africa*. 2 vols. in 4 parts. London, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1927-36.
- WELMAN, J. B., *Preliminary Survey of the Freshwater Fisheries of Nigeria*. Lagos Government Printer, 1948.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable, if in print, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

- Annual Reports of the Regional Production Development Boards*. Various Prices
- Annual Departmental Reports*
- Administrative and Financial Procedure under the new Constitution*. Financial Relations between the Government of Nigeria and the Native Administrations. Report by Sir S. Phillipson, C.M.G., 1946. 1s. 6d.
- Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Conditional Sales*. 1948. 2s. 6d.
- Statement of the Policy proposed for the Future Marketing of Nigerian Oils, Oil Seeds and Cotton*. (Sessional Paper No. 17 of 1948). 6d.
- Review of the Constitution—Regional Recommendations*, 1949. 6d.
- Report on the Operating Problems of the Nigeria Railway*, 1949, by H. F. Pallant. 6d.
- Memorandum on Local Government Policy in the Eastern Provinces*. 1949. 9d.
- Report on the Drafting Committee of the Constitution*. 1950. 6d.
- Proceedings of General Conference on the Constitution*, January, 1950. 1s. 6d.
- Report on a Technical College Organisation for Nigeria*, by W. H. Thorp and F. J. Harlow. (Sessional Paper No. 11 of 1950). 9d.
- Report of Commission of Enquiry into the Okrika-Kalabari dispute*. 1950. 1s. 6d.
- Review of the Constitution of Nigeria*. Despatch from the Secretary of State dated July 15, 1950. (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1950).
- Memorandum on the Imposition of an Education Rate in the Eastern Provinces*, by C. T. Quinn-Young. 1950. Enugu, Government Printer.
- An Enquiry into the Proposal to introduce Local Rating in Aid of Primary Education in the Eastern Region*. 1951. Enugu, Government Printer.
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- An Experiment in Resettlement*, by E. O. W. Hunt. 1951. Kaduna, Government Printer.
- Address by His Honour Commander Sir James Pyke-Nott, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Region at the first Budget Meeting of the Eastern House of Assembly, February*, 1952. Enugu, Government Printer.
- A Revised Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria*, 1951-56. (Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1951). Lagos, Government Printer.
- Report on the work of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research* (University College Ibadan, Nigeria), April, 1951 to March, 1952. Ibadan University College.
- House of Representatives Debates*. First Session, January, 1952. Lagos, Government Printer. 1s. 6d.
- Report of Commission on Revenue Allocation*. 1951.
- Handbook of Constitutional Instruments*. Lagos, Government Printer, 1952.
- House of Representatives Debates*. First Session March, 1952. Vols. I and II. Lagos, Government Printer. 5s. 0d.

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- Northern Region House of Chiefs Debates.* First Session January and February, 1952. Kaduna, Government Printer. 1s. 6d.
- Northern Region House of Assembly Debates.* First Session January and February, 1952. Kaduna, Government Printer. 1s. 6d.
- Eastern Region House of Assembly Debates.* First Session January, 1952. Enugu, Government Printer. 1s. 6d.
- Western Region House of Chiefs Debates.* First Session, March, 1952. Lagos, Government Printer. 1s. 6d.
- Western Region House of Assembly Debates.* First Session, February, 1952. Parts I and II. Lagos, Government Printer. 1s. 6d.
- Eastern Region House of Assembly Debates.* First Session, July, 1952. Lagos, Government Printer. 3s. 0d.
- Joint Council of Western Region House of Chiefs and House of Assembly Debates.* January, 1952. Lagos, Government Printer. 1s. 6d.
- Memoranda of the Revision of salaries and wages of Government Staff.* Lagos, Government Printer.
- Proceedings of a Conference called to consider the Report of the Nigerian Livestock Mission.* Lagos, Government Printer. 9d.
- Oilseed Processing in Nigeria.* Report by J. C. Gardiner. Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board. 10s. 6d.
- Progress Report of the Nigerian Plan of Development and Welfare, Eastern Region.* Enugu, Government Printer.
- Half-yearly Report on the Progress of Development and Welfare Schemes.* October, 1951-February, 1952. (Sessional Paper No. 3/1952). Lagos, Government Printer. 9d.
- Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Lagos Town Council.* Bernard Storey, O.B.E. Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria. 2s. 6d.
- Report of an Inquiry into a Railway Accident near Ilugun Station, October, 1952.* (Sessional Paper No. 12/1952). Lagos, Government Printer. 9d.
- Policy Papers by the Western Regional Government in Social Welfare, Rural Health, Agriculture, Co-operatives, Education, and Forestry.* Ibadan, Government Printer. 6d. each.
- Recent Trends and possible future developments in the field of Local Government in the Northern Region.* Kaduna, Government Printer.
- Report of the Yakin Jahilci Committee.* Lagos, Government Printer.

UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

- Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller. Prices in brackets include postage.
- Education for Citizenship in Africa.* Report of a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies. Colonial No. 216, 1948. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).
- Bibliography of Published Sources relating to African Land Tenure.* Colonial No. 258, 1950. 4s. (4s. 3d.).
- Native Agriculture in Tropical African Colonies.* Report of a survey of Problems in Mechanization. Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry. Publication No. 1, 1950. 5s. 6d. (5s. 9d.).
- Report of the Sorghum Commission to certain British African Territories,* by A. H. Saville and H. C. Thorpe. Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry. Publication No. 2, 1951. 3s. (3s. 2d.).
- Blindness in British African and middle East Territories.* 1948. 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- Report of the Mission appointed to enquire into the production and transport of Vegetable Oils and Oil seeds produced in the West African Colonies.* Colonial No. 211, 1947. 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).
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- Overseas Economic Surveys, British West Africa,* by A. R. STARCK, February, 1949. 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

- An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories*, 1951. Vol. III : The West African Territories. Colonial No. 281-3, 1952. £1 5s. 0d. (£1 5s. 3d.).
- Native Administration in the African Territories*, by LORD HAILEY. Part III : West Africa, 1951. 17s. 6d. (18s. 4d.).
- Report of the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa*. Cmd. 6655, 1945. 3s. (3s. 3d.).
- Report of the Commission on the Civil Services in British West Africa*. Colonial No. 209, 1947. 7s. 6d. (8s.).
- Trypanosomiasis in British West Africa*, by PROFESSOR T. H. DAVEY, 1948. 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- Tsetse Flies in British West Africa*, by T. A. M. NASH, 1948. 30s. (30s. 11d.).
- Proposals for the Revision of the Constitution of Nigeria*. Cmd. 6599, 1945. 3d. (4½d.).
- The Anchau Rural Development and Settlement Scheme*, by T. A. M. NASH, 1948. 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).
- Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Disorders in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, November, 1949*. Colonial No. 256, 1950. 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
- Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Disorders in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria*. Exchange of Despatches between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Colonial No. 257, 1950. 4d. (5½d.).
- Enquiry into the Disorders in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria*. Proceedings of the Commission 1950. Two Volumes. £2 2s. 0d. (£2 3s. 3d.).
- Report of the Nigerian Livestock Mission*. Colonial No. 266, 1950. 5s. (5s. 4d.).
- Contagious caprine pleuro-pneumonia : a Study of the disease in Nigeria*, by E. O. LONGLEY. Colonial Research Publication No. 7, 1951. 4s. (4s. 1½d.).
- Colonial Road Problems : Impressions from visits to Nigeria*, by H. W. W. POLLITT. Colonial Research Publication No. 8, 1950. 3s. (3s. 2d.).
- Insect infestation of stored food products in Nigeria*. Report of a survey, 1948-50, and of control measures adopted. Colonial Research Publication No. 12, 1952. 5s. (5s. 1½d.).

APPENDIX

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES EXPENDITURE 1952

No.	Title	Total Expenditure 1952	Expenditure Nigerian Funds	Expenditure C.D. & W. Funds
		£	£	£
D. 1174	Meteorology	11,987	—	11,987
D. 1191	American Geologists	4,331	—	4,331
D. 1381	Nigerian College of Arts, Science & Technology	812,436	812,436	—
D. 1482	Broadcasting	191,237	44,581	146,656
D. 1654	Aviation	5,418	—	5,418
D. 1751	Agriculture	421,103	105,276	315,827
D. 1752	Building Staff, Plant & Vehicles	126,799	31,700	95,099
D. 1753	Development Officers	76,479	—	76,479
D. 1754	Education : General	530,008	132,502	397,506
D. 1755	Education : Technical	495,824	123,956	371,868
D. 1756	Forestry	80,359	20,090	60,269
D. 1757	Leprosy Control	251,232	62,808	188,424
D. 1758	Medical and Health	596,984	149,246	447,738
D. 1759	Rural Training Centres	26,740	6,685	20,055
D. 1760	Textiles	37,559	9,390	28,169
D. 1761	Veterinary	89,646	—	89,646
D. 1762	Rural Water Supplies	441,073	44,107	396,966
D. 1762	Rural Water Supplies (Geolog- ical Section)	6,170	617	5,553
D. 1827	Improvement of Literature Distribution	6	—	6
D. 1975	Fisheries	25,533	10,437	15,096
—	Community Development	111,267	111,267	—
—	Launch Services	2,227	2,227	—
—	Marine Staff	29,432	29,432	—
—	Preliminary Investigations	4,539	4,539	—
—	Social Welfare	51,088	51,088	—
—	Major Industrial Projects	—	—	—
—	University College, Ibadan, Teaching Hospital	32,443	32,443	—
—	Yellow Fever and Smallpox Vaccine Production	28,047	28,047	—
	<i>Research Schemes</i>			
R. 109	Physiological Research	5,804	—	5,804
R. 140	West African Institute of Try- panosomiasis Research	29,376	20,033	9,343
R. 146	Linguistic Research	117	—	117
R. 224	Rice Research	1,133	—	1,133
R. 273	West African Fisheries	24,953	24,953	—
R. 320	Sociological Research	728	—	728
R. 322	Helminthiasis	8,649	2,201	6,448
R. 347	West African Road Research Laboratory	—	—	—
R. 382	Virus Research	36,556	8,313	28,243
R. 401	Survey of Schistosome-Trans- mitting Snails	1,089	—	1,089

No.	Title	Total Expenditure 1952	Expenditure Nigerian Funds	Expenditure C.D. & W. Funds
R. 421	Mechanised Production of Jute, etc.	£ 6,520	£ —	£ 6,520
R. 424	West African Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research *	9,768	9,768	—
R. 433	West African Agricultural & Forestry Organisation †	74	74	—
R. 443	Field Study of Nomadic Fulani	519	—	519
R. 471	Maize Rust Research	1,450	—	1,450
R. 514	Rice Research (continuation of R. 224) ‡	6	—	6
—	Ethnographic Survey of Africa	12	12	—

* Scheme administered by the West African Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research. Nigerian contribution only shown. R. 424 is a continuation of R. 140.

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