



FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
NIGERIA POLICE FORCE
FOR THE YEAR 1955-56

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1958

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PREFACE

The Visit of Her Majesty, the Queen, and Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh in January and February 1956, will always be remembered by Nigerians. The problems of traffic and crowd control associated with the Royal Visit presented the Nigeria Police with a challenge which was met by all ranks with energy, devotion to duty and good humour. The arrangements made resulted in the Visit passing off without hitch or incident, and were a considerable tribute to the efficiency of the Force and to its relationship with the public.

The Special Constabulary has developed as a standing force and deserves a special tribute for the part it played in making the police arrangements for the Royal Visit so successful. This force continues to expand and is a lively example of the spirit of voluntary service so essential to the success of democratic institutions.

The considerable increase in vehicular traffic during the year presents a serious problem. Increasing attention is being given to traffic control and the maintenance of a reasonable standard of road safety.

The Report for 1955-56 continues to record the growth and development of the Nigeria Police. It is a record of service to the public, and the measure of the Force's success can be gauged from the general maintenance of law and order and the absence of the spectacular.

A. G. H. GARDNER-BROWN,
Acting Chief Secretary of the Federation

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INTRODUCTORY

The Visit of Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Phillip to Nigeria in January and February 1956, will hold happy memories for all those who witnessed it and who were privileged to take some part in the vast organisation involved ; the Police, ably assisted by the Special Constabulary and, in some instances, by the Boy Scouts, did a magnificent job and there were no incidents, reported in any of the Regions during the visit. Her Majesty made special mention of the Police in her farewell message to the Nation on the eve of her departure from Lagos, and also conferred honours on the Inspector-General, the four Regional Commissioners of Police and other officers and men who played a prominent part in the planning of the visit and the application of these plans. Further mention of the Royal visit is made in the ensuing Chapters of this report.

Apart from the Royal visit the year has, on the whole, been comparatively quiet ; there were no serious riots or disturbances, inspite of the very much increased political activity, an inevitable forerunner of the forthcoming Constitutional Conference and the country's swift advance towards independence. The absence of riotous activity is most welcome ; it is, perhaps, a reflection on the increasing self-discipline and good sense of the public and particularly of the country's politicians, who have gone out of their way to prevent political unrest during their campaigning and other activities. In the training curriculum at the Police Colleges, great emphasis is laid on the relationship between the Police and the public, and this training is followed up by lectures and discussions during the remainder of the Police Constable's career ; there is no doubt that these efforts have not gone unrewarded, and are, in some measure, contributory to the better understanding of the duties of the Police by the general public ; the village Policeman, as he is known in England, does not yet exist in Nigeria, but the foundation for such a relationship has now been firmly laid and it is hoped that progress in this direction will continue to lead to an increased understanding between the public and the Police.

Last year's report made mention of the women Police ; this year they are a reality and at the end of the year a number were in training at the Southern Police College ; it is hoped that they will be ready to Pass out when the retiring Inspector-General, Mr R. J. P. McLaughlan takes his final parade before leaving for the United Kingdom sometime in May. When they assume duty, it is intended that they shall be posted to the Lagos area to deal with juvenile delinquency and prostitution cases, which are at present on the increase in Lagos.

The establishment of the Force was increased and, at the end of the year numbered 10,305 compared with 9,758 at the end of the previous year.

There has been no change in the housing situation and it is necessary for an increasing number of personnel to live outside Barracks ; Constables thus accommodated receive an allowance to assist in the payment of the inflated rents demanded ; but the houses available are not of a high standard and personnel, on the whole, are not happy under these conditions. It is to be hoped that the situation will shortly improve and that all personnel will be provided with Government accommodation in due course.

Nigerianisation of the Senior ranks of the Force continues to progress steadily ; at the end of the year, of 204 Superior Police Officers, 54 were Nigerians, the Senior Nigerian Officer in the Force being a Senior Superintendent of Police.

Road Traffic Control is becoming an increasingly difficult task. There was an increase of 3,872 new vehicles registered during the year over and above those registered during the previous year, an increase of 35.4 per cent. In addition, the number of vehicle licences issued increased by 11,020, an increase of 15.9 per cent over the previous year. These facts, together with the increased speed and acceleration of the modern motor-vehicle, do not make the Traffic

Policeman's task any easier and there has been a general increase in Traffic offences throughout the country. The Nigerian Road Federation has recently been established and it is hoped that they, with the assistance of the Police, may be able to instil some degree of road sense and road manners into the driving public.

The Special Constabulary which now numbers 2,536 officers, Rank and File, came into its own over the period of the Royal visit ; the task of the Nigeria Police would have been much harder over this period without their assistance. Attendance at parades and lectures has, on the whole, been most encouraging and it is hoped that it will be maintained in the future. Not only are the Special Constabulary invaluable in their assistance to the Police but they are yet another means of improving the relationship between the Police and the public.

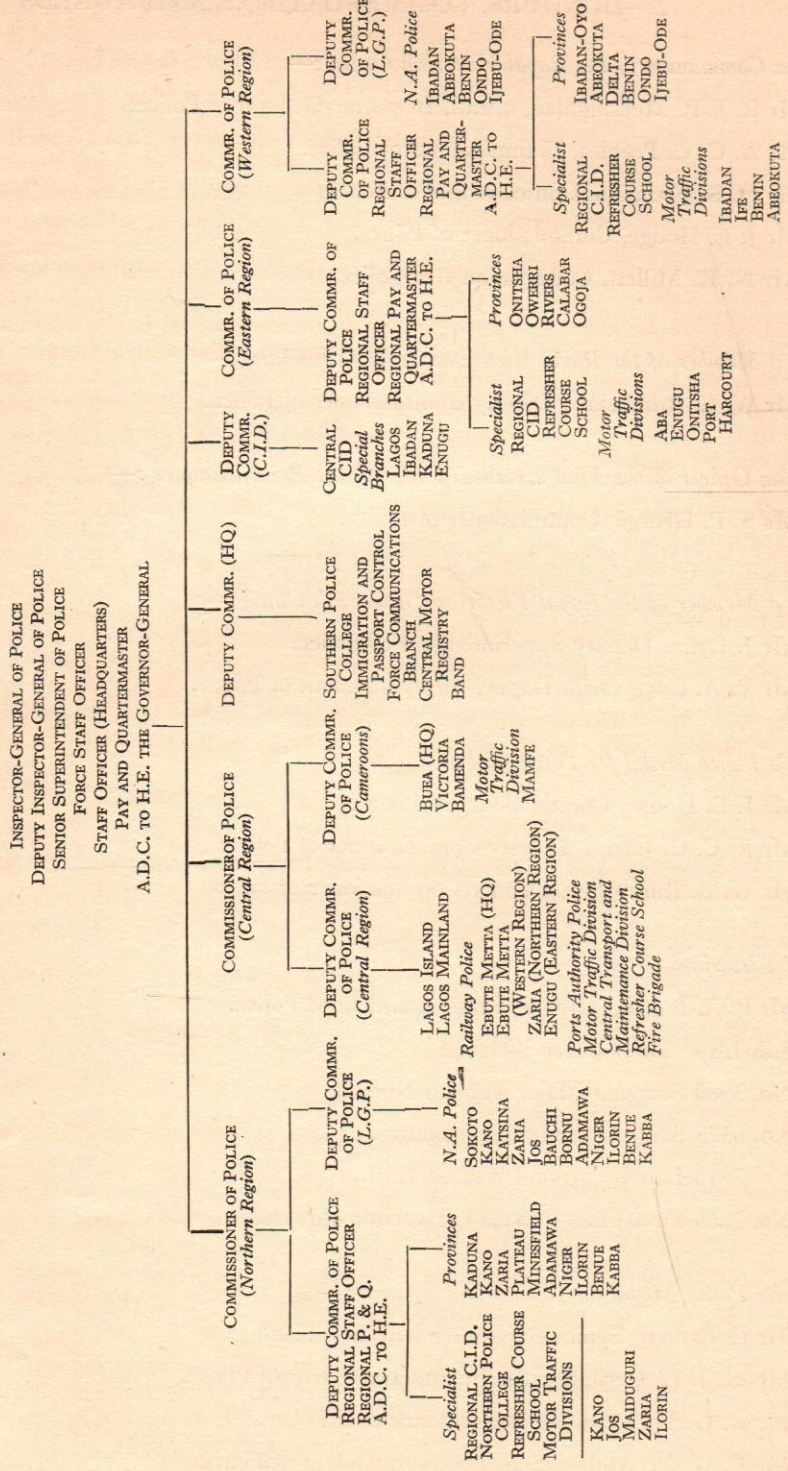
The Local Government Police are playing an increasing part in the maintenance of Law and Order and the prevention and detection of crime throughout the country ; in the Eastern Region there are no Local Government Police ; in the West, the Local Government Police work in conjunction with the Nigeria Police, and in the Northern Region there are some Stations policed entirely by Native Administration Police with a Nigeria Police Officer as adviser to the Native Authority Council.

Initial training is undertaken internally, but in the North, Refresher Courses are provided by the Northern Police College ; the proposed Refresher Course School at Ibadan is to be split into two Sections, one providing initial and refresher training for personnel of the Local Government Police from the Region, and the other providing refresher courses for Nigeria Police personnel.

Specialist Courses in the United Kingdom were not so well attended as in the previous year, due to the lack of vacancies allotted to Nigeria ; these courses are of great importance and are the only way in which the standard of crime detection in the country can be raised. It is hoped that, in future years, more vacancies will be made available for officers and men of the Nigeria Police.

P A R T I
 COMMAND AND ORGANISATION OF THE FORCE

Mr R. J. P. McLaughlan, C.M.G., C.V.O., Inspector-General of Police, was in command of the Force during the year under review



2.—HONOURS, COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS

To be a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order :—

- Mr R. J. P. McLaughlan, C.M.G., Inspector-General of Police.
- Mr A. C. C. Peebles, Commissioner of Police.
- Mr D. S. Fountain, Commissioner of Police.
- Mr J. E. Hodge, Commissioner of Police.
- Mr N. K. Millett, Commissioner of Police.

To be a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (4th Class) :—

- Mr W. E. Rumbelow, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

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

- Mr S. P. George, Commissioner of Police.

To be a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (5th Class) :—

- Mr J. Lynn, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- Mr V. A. Coveyduck, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service :—

- Mr J. E. Hodge, Commissioner of Police.
- Mr R. C. C. Jarrett, Deputy Commissioner of Police.
- Mr W. E. Rumbelow, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Royal Victorian Medal :—

- Mr P. A. Izilein, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
- Sub-Inspector Boniface Ihekuna.
- No. 5989 Sergeant-Major Morgan Numan.
- No. 6375 Sergeant Lionel Finecountry.
- No. 3819 Lance-Corporal Wilfred Hart.
- No. 7069 First-Class Constable Hyacinth Edwendu.

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service :—

- Mr E. Everett, Senior Superintendent of Police.
- Mr M. J. H. Cartlidge, Senior Superintendent of Police.
- Mr R. G. Lock, Senior Superintendent of Police.
- Mr F. W. M. Mullin, Senior Superintendent of Police.

- Mr W. Ford, Senior Superintendent of Police.
 Mr J. R. Swain, Senior Superintendent of Police.
 Major J. J. O'Sullivan, M.B.E., Superintendent of Police.
 Mr P. F. Page, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
 Mr E. A. Oke, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 Chief Inspector J. M. N. Oli.
 Chief Inspector S. Ama.
 Inspector, Grade I, H. Odili.
 No. 4484 Sergeant-Major Julius Amadi.
 No. 4163 Sergeant-Major Gilbert Okpara.
 No. 5230 Sergeant-Major Michael Onigbo.
 No. 7322 Sergeant-Major Osuman Doba.

The Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to 39 members of the Force while seven members of the Force received bars to this medal.

Force Commendations :—

Highly commended and granted Monetary Award	1 Inspector and 9 Constables.
Highly Commended	5 Inspectors and 3 Constables.
Commended and granted Monetary Awards.. .. .	10 Inspectors and 78 Constables.
Commended	38 Inspectors and 495 Constables.

(Note.—The term "Constables" includes all ranks from third-class constable up to and including Sergeant-Major).

3.—CEREMONIAL

The Nigeria Police were accorded the distinctive privilege of mounting a Guard of Honour for Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Federal Supreme Court by Her Majesty on 31st January, 1956; the guard consisted of one hundred Rank and File of the Central Region and one officer of the Central Region and two officers from the Southern Police College one of whom was in command of the guard.

Guards of Honour were also mounted on the occasion of the departure of the retiring Governor-General, Sir John MacPherson, G.C.M.G. and Lady MacPherson on 12th April, 1955, and on the occasion of the arrival of the new Governor-General, Sir James Robertson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., on the 16th June, 1955; also on the occasion of the departure on retirement of the Chief Secretary of the Federation, Sir Hugo Marshall, K.B.E. and Lady Marshall.

Guards of Honour were also mounted at the opening of the Assizes throughout the Federation and at the opening of the House of Representatives and Regional Houses of Assembly.

Special Ceremonial Parades were held at the Southern Police College on the 30th of November, 1955, when His Excellency the Governor-General took the salute and presented medals and batons of honour; a similar Parade was held on 23rd March, 1956, when the Chief Secretary of the Federation, Sir Ralph Grey, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E., took the salute.

Other Ceremonial Parades were held throughout the country in honour of Mr W. A. Muller, C.M.G., Inspector-General of Colonial Police during his tour of inspection in August 1955; also for presentation of Police Medals to members of the Force and tours of inspection of the Regions by Senior Police Officers.

4.—PROMOTIONS—SUPERIOR POLICE OFFICERS

The following promotions were approved during the year :—

To be Deputy Inspector-General of Police :—

Mr J. A. Macdonald, Commissioner of Police.

To be Commissioner of Police :—

Mr J. E. Hodge, c.v.o., Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Mr N. K. Millett, c.v.o., Deputy Commissioner of Police.

To be Deputy Commissioner of Police :—

Mr I. S. Proud, Senior Superintendent of Police.

Mr T. R. Pallett, Senior Superintendent of Police.

Mr A. N. M. Davies, Senior Superintendent of Police.

To Senior Superintendent of Police :—

Mr R. D. Milne, Superintendent of Police.

Mr E. C. P. Glaisher, Superintendent of Police.

Mr J. S. Bell, D.F.C., Superintendent of Police.

Mr O. P. S. Jones, M.C., Superintendent of Police.

Mr J. R. Swain, B.E.M., Superintendent of Police.

Mr R. A. Howse, Superintendent of Police.

Mr P. G. F. Sewell, Superintendent of Police.

To Superintendent of Police :—

Mr H. J. W. Watkins, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr G. L. E. Lindow, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Major L. A. Marsden, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr G. B. McCaffery, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr J. M. Egbuson, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr J. O. Onyejekwe, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

To Deputy Superintendent of Police :—

Mr L. O. Edet, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr P. O. Chude, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr M. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr E. K. Keazor, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr R. Rollo, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr D. L. B. Davies, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr A. H. Bishop, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr J. Lynn, M.V.O., Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr A. J. Dibdin, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr D. B. Moore, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

To Assistant Superintendent of Police (On Trial) :—

Mr D. B. Anumuvi

Mr E. A. Oke

Mr A. Bako

Mr J. W. Okocha

Mr S. W. Anokuru

Mr P. A. Izilein

Mr P. E. Agbajoh

Mr F. Folabit

Mr E. A. Olawaiye

To Pay and Quartermaster (On Trial) :—

Mr A. C. Egejuru

5.—CHANGES IN STRENGTH—SUPERIOR POLICE OFFICERS

(a) NEW APPOINTMENTS (CADETS)

Mr A. Harvey, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr R. S. J. Popkess, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr R. J. Carter, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr B. C. Stowe, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr D. G. Angus, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr R. D. Parsons, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(a) NEW APPOINTMENTS (CADETS)—*continued*

Mr D. H. Blackledge, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr P. W. Milton, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr J. C. Trout, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr C. R. W. Mitchell, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr J. D. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr J. K. Ward, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr P. M. Grant, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr R. Telford, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr J. L. Davies, Assistant, Superintendent of Police.
Mr T. A. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr J. D. Fall, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr J. H. Clarry, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(b) NEW APPOINTMENTS (ON CONTRACT)

Mr L. M. Mackey, Superintendent of Police.
Mr D. S. Bayliss, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr G. E. Craig, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr H. F. Jennings, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr E. W. Crewe, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr F. W. Kennedy, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr G. G. L. Maskill, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr J. Whyte, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr J. S. Grimoldby, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr G. R. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr R. Wynn, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr J. T. C. Denley, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(c) NEW APPOINTMENTS (VEHICLE INSPECTION OFFICERS)

Mr D. N. Suttie, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr V. B. Attride, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr F. E. Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Mr J. H. Crawford, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr D. W. Price, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr S. T. Beech, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr J. A. Howatson, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

2. TRANSFERS

(a) *To Nigeria* :—

Mr T. W. Jenkins, Deputy Commissioner of Police, from Kenya.

Mr E. C. P. Glaisher, Senior Superintendent of Police, from Trinidad.

Mr P. J. Fennessy, Superintendent of Police, from Tanganyika.

(b) *From Nigeria* :—

Mr R. H. V. Biles, Superintendent of Police, to Cyprus.

Mr P. F. Page, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to Kenya.

(c) *To Legal Department* :—

Mr R. N. Alcock, Senior Superintendent of Police.

3.—RETIREMENT

Mr S. P. George, O.B.E., Commissioner of Police, on pension

Mr A. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on pension.

Mr J. C. Graves, Senior Superintendent of Police, on pension.

Mr J. M. Mair, Deputy Superintendent of Police, invalided.

Mr A. O. Jones, Superintendent of Police, invalided.

Mr B. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Police, invalided.

Mr A. C. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, invalided.

Mr J. W. Chestnutt, Deputy Superintendent of Police, resigned.

Mr J. G. Harris, Assistant Superintendent of Police, resigned.

Mr M. M. James, Assistant Superintendent of Police, resigned.

Mr R. H. Watson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, resigned.

Mr J. M. T. Holdridge, Assistant Superintendent of Police, resigned.

DIED

Mr H. L. James, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

6.—ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

	Establishment on 31-3-56	Strength on 31-3-56		
		European	African	Total
Inspector-General of Police	1	1	—	1
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	1	—	1
Commissioner of Police	4	4	—	4
Deputy Commissioner of Police	9	6	—	6
Senior Superintendent of Police	23	18	1	19
Superintendent of Police	180	15	3	151
Deputy Superintendent of Police		15	5	
Assistant Superintendent of Police and Cadets		73	40	
Vehicle Inspection Officers	16	16	—	16
Pay and Quartermaster	5	—	5	5
Bandmaster	1	1	—	1
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	311	—	303	303
N.C.Os. and Constables	9,255	—	8,748	8,748
Recruits	400	—	594	594
<i>Women Police :—</i>				
Matron	1	—	—	—
N.C.Os. and Constables	40	—	20	20
Secretary-Typist	9	9	—	9
Bailiffs	45	—	45	45
Hangmen	4	—	3	3
Total	10,305	159	9,767	9,926

7.—CASUALTIES—INSPECTORS AND CONSTABLES

	1954-55	1955-56
Killed in the execution of duty	—	—
Died (Accident or Natural)	25	28
Discharged—Medical Grounds	36	30
Discharged—Expiry of engagement	322	196
Discharged—Unfit for the Office of Constable	56	47
Dismissed the Force	121	98
Resigned	9	7
Retired on pension	360	182
Discharged—Unlikely to become Efficient Constable	—	25
Deserted	2	—
Total	931	613

8.—DISCIPLINE—INSPECTORS AND CONSTABLES

	1954-55	1955-56
(a) <i>Judicially convicted</i> :—		
Fined	30	22
Imprisoned	58	69
(b) <i>Disciplinary Action under Regulation 17 (1) of the Police Regulations</i> :		
Dismissed	43	53
Reduced in Rank or Grade	69	55
Fined	923	1,521
Reprimanded	167	198
Otherwise punished	589	254
(c) <i>Disciplinary Action under Regulation 20 of the Police Regulations</i> :		
Dismissed under judicial conviction	78	76
Discharged as unfit for the office of Constable	56	38

9.—TRIBAL COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE—
INSPECTORS AND CONSTABLES

At 31st March,
1956

Ibo	3,832
Yoruba	1,400
Hausa	259
Cameroonian	403
Bini	820
Efik	185
Ijaw	365
Fulani	87
Urhobo	371
Ibibio	340
Bagarmi	40
Nupe	56
Bashama	106
Igbirra	60
Ishan	66
Tiv	108
Zabarma	7
Itsekiri	30
Kukuruku	34
Shuwa Arab	5
Idoma	97
Igala	56
Kanuri	43
Non-Nigerian	60
Other Nigerian Tribes not specified above	835
Total	9,665

10.—LENGTH OF SERVICE—INSPECTORS AND CONSTABLES

	1954-55	1955-56
20 years and over	292	289
18 years but less than 20 years	234	337
15 years but less than 18 years	545	625
10 years but less than 15 years	1,204	1,280
5 years but less than 10 years	2,281	2,315
Under 5 years	3,629	4,819
	<u>8,185</u>	<u>9,665</u>

11.—EDUCATION—INSPECTORS AND CONSTABLES

	1954-55	1955-56
Fully Literate (Std. VI and above)	6,236	7,625
Literate (Std. IV and V)	1,194	1,317
Semi-Literate (Std. I-III)	544	509
Illiterate	211	214
	<u>8,185</u>	<u>9,665</u>

12.—HEALTH—INSPECTORS AND CONSTABLES

The health of Inspectors and Constables has been good, the lowest incidence of sickness being in the Northern Region (average daily sick 1.6) and the highest in the Central Region (average daily sick 34.88).

	1954-55	1955-56
Number of deaths from natural causes	21	26
Number discharged on Medical grounds	36	30
Average daily sick throughout the year	53.32	87.68
Average daily strength throughout the year	7,738.63	9,145.62

13.—THE SOUTHERN POLICE COLLEGE

The high rate of enlistment was maintained throughout the year; 941 men were enlisted and 1,031 actually passed out; the latter figure includes those who were enlisted in the previous year but were still in training and actually passed out during the year under review.

Apart from the annual recruits course which provides initial instruction in all aspects of Police work, 32 N.C.Os attended courses for promotion to the Inspectorate.

Women were enlisted as recruits for the first time in the history of the Force; there is an approved establishment of 42 including a Woman Assistant Superintendent of Police and a Matron; of this number, a Matron was employed to supervise the welfare of the new intake and 20 women from the Southern Regions were enlisted and commenced training under the direction of the Commandant; they were still in training at the end of the year, though they were usefully employed at many functions during the Visit of Her Majesty the Queen and showed exceptional promise on those occasions. There were no applications for employment from women in the Northern Region; at the end of the year the vacant post of Woman Assistant Superintendent of Police in the region had not been filled.

In December 1955, the College entertained His Excellency the Governor-General, senior Government officers, and invited members of the public to a "Torchlight Tattoo"; displays were given of drill, physical training, Marching and Native dancing; this new departure on the part of the College was generally considered to be a great success and was very well received by those attending; at the request of the Governor-General the dancing display was repeated in the grounds of Government House to Her Majesty the Queen and a selected audience.

Applications for enlistment into the Force are received at the College and at all Provincial Headquarters; recruiting is carried out at these places where applicants are interviewed, medically examined and sit the entrance examination; having successfully carried out all these tests, the recruit then undergoes a six-month course of instruction at the College; about two-thirds of this course is devoted to the study of the Law relating to the theory and practice of General Police Duties; the remainder of the time is spent on drill, musketry, training in riot exercises, first aid and physical training. Particular importance is attached to the latter subject and this, together with the provision of a well-balanced diet adds to the stature and fitness of the average recruit to such an extent that a recruit on arrival at the College for training, and the same recruit six months later is hardly recognisable as the same person.

Recruits are accommodated in fifteen dormitories each housing 38 men; families cannot be provided for. The instructional staff are accommodated in a separate area in flats and Inspector's quarters. There is a well-stocked canteen catering for the needs of all personnel at the College and two large recreation rooms with an adequate library attached.

14.—THE NORTHERN POLICE COLLEGE

The number of recruits enlisted during the year shows a decrease of 85 below the previous year's figure; 273 recruits were enlisted and 238 passed out with 161 still under training at the end of the year. The marked decrease merely indicates that the Region is very nearly up to the full establishment; on the whole, the standard of recruit passing out has been higher than in previous years due to a higher percentage of candidates in possession of secondary school educational qualifications.

The College also provides refresher courses for personnel from Native Administration Police Forces throughout the Region; during the year 480 Native Administration Police personnel attended these courses with satisfactory results.

To alleviate the present shortage of Clerical Duties personnel in the Northern Region, a scheme has been introduced whereby candidates for the Clerical Duties Branch are recruited by the College and then proceed on a twelve-month Clerical course at the Institute of Administration, Zaria; on the completion of this course it is intended that successful candidates, after attending the normal Recruits Course should be posted to the several clerical duty vacancies throughout the Region.

The high standards of health and welfare were maintained throughout the year; the Hockey team were winners of both the League and Cup Competition; the basket ball team won the League Competition and were unbeaten during the year.

The catering has been of a very high standard and it is of interest to note that during the Visit of Her Majesty the Queen, when Police reinforcements were brought in from the Provinces, 1,339 men were fed daily at the College.

15.—REFRESHER COURSE SCHOOLS

There are three Refresher Course Schools situated at Kaduna, Enugu and Lagos; plans are going ahead for the creation of a school for Ibadan; provision has been made for the personnel of this proposed school, but the allocation of the land on which to build it has yet to be settled.

The object of these schools is to refresh the minds of members of the Force in all aspects of Police Duties and develop any latent powers of leadership which they may possess; they also provide two Riot Units each for use in cases of emergency at short notice; the value in this respect as well as that for which they are primarily intended, has been proved several times in the past.

Eight hundred and twenty-five men attended Refresher courses during the year as compared with nine hundred and thirty-two in the previous year.

16.—TRAINING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Fourteen Superior Police Officers (including four African Assistant Superintendents of Police), five Inspectors and eight constables attended courses of instruction in the United Kingdom, details of which are as follows:—

- (a) *Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore*.—(1) Senior Course, 3 Officers; (2) Junior Course, 5 Officers.
- (b) *Metropolitan Police College, Hendon*.—(1) Senior Detective Officers' Course, 1 Officer; (2) Junior Officers' Course, 5 Inspectors.
- (c) *Forensic Science Course, Nottingham*.—3 Officers.
- (d) *Fingerprint Course, New Scotland Yard*.—2 Constables.
- (e) *Fingerprint Course, West Riding Constabulary*.—3 Constables.
- (f) *Photography Course, West Riding Constabulary*.—3 Constables.
- (g) *Criminal Investigation, West Riding Constabulary*.—1 Officer.
- (h) *Criminal Investigation, Wakefield*.—1 Officer.

17.—CLERICAL DUTIES BRANCH

The Clerical Duties Branch (entry to which requires an educational qualification of Senior Cambridge Certificate or its equivalent) consisted on 31st March, 1956, of 84 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 96 Non-Commissioned Officers and 106 First Class Constables.

Members of the Clerical Duties Branch are given the same initial training as general duties constables but are required to pass a proficiency test before promotion to the rank of Corporal and a qualifying test before promotion to the Inspectorate. Clerical Duties Branch Inspectors attend periodical courses in general duties and those who acquire the necessary knowledge and experience of general duties and possess qualities of leadership and command are given the same consideration for promotion to Senior rank as are general duties Inspectors.

During the year 12 members of the Clerical Duties Branch attended Special Courses in General Duties and 2 Inspectors were promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police, and 1 Inspector promoted to the rank of Pay and Quartermaster.

18.—FIRST AID

The year under review saw the establishment of a Nigeria Police Force Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association with branches in each Region forming a St. John Ambulance Brigade within the framework of the Force; the Inspector-General of Police was appointed Commissioner of the Nigeria Police District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the four Regional Commissioners of Police were appointed Area Commissioners of the Brigade. Divisions were registered as follows:—

Northern Division
Western Division
Onitsha
Owerri
Rivers

Calabar
R.C.S. Enugu
Lagos
Motor Traffic Police, Aba
Force Headquarters
Cameroons.

Twenty-two certificates and four vouchers were awarded during the year ; this represents a very small proportion of the personnel of the Force, but it should not be forgotten that the Nigeria Police District is, as yet, only in an embryo state and it is hoped that more progress will be made during the next year when the organisation is working on a firmer footing ; it will undoubtedly be necessary to make some minor alterations to the approved method of control, to suit local conditions.

19.—MOTOR TRAFFIC DIVISIONS

The Statistics shown in Chapter 50 of this report show a marked overall increase in reported traffic offences throughout the country ; it is of interest, however, to note that, in the Eastern Region alone, reports decreased considerably ; this could be taken as being indicative of an improvement in the standard of driving in this particular Region and an increased standard of efficiency on the part of the Traffic Police ; it is hoped that it signifies the start of a general improvement throughout the country.

In spite of efforts on the part of the Judicial Department to deal with outstanding traffic offences, there were still 11,179 cases awaiting trial as compared with 8,524 at the end of the previous year ; there appears to be no practical solution to this state of affairs ; as the country's progress advances more vehicles appear on the roads ; the methods of detection of traffic offences improve, resulting in a greater number of offenders being apprehended, charged and brought before the Magistrate, who cannot be expected to deal with more cases than he is doing at the present moment ; it is a vicious circle which will, no doubt, work itself out in the course of time. The answer lies in the improvement of the general standard of driving ; it is hoped that this will be made possible by the increasing instruction and tact of the Police and with the help of the Nigerian Road Federation, who by their Road Courtesy Campaigns and other methods are attempting to instil road sense into the driving public.

20.—RAILWAY POLICE

The Railway Police are under the direct command of the Commissioner of Police, Lagos, with Provincial Headquarters at Ebute Metta and District Headquarters at Ebute Metta Junction (situated about 2 miles from the Provincial Headquarters), at Zaria and Enugu, covering Western, Northern and Eastern Districts respectively ; the Western District Headquarters has only recently been constructed and was, hitherto, situated within the Provincial Headquarters.

The duties of the Railway Police are to guard all property belonging to the Nigerian Railway Corporation and to safeguard the goods transported by the Corporation.

Crime Statistics compare favourably with previous years, though the detected crime incident remained about the same ; 60 per cent of the true reported cases were successfully detected ; this is an unusually high rate, but, by the nature of their duties, the Police detect the majority of crimes themselves before any report is received from the Corporation or other members of the public. During the year, 54 cases of Waggon-broaching were reported, a reduction of four over the previous year, which was itself a record low figure.

Incidents of trespass on Railway property, hitherto prosecuted under the Criminal Code, are now treated as contraventions against the Railway Bye-Laws, thus easing congestion in the Magistrates Courts.

21.—WATER POLICE

River, Creek, and Coastal patrols are made to provide adequate safeguard for the harbours and navigable waterways throughout most of the country. Headquarters are at Lagos, Sapele, Burutu, Port Harcourt, Opobo and Calabar ; their duties are many and varied, but are mostly confined to the protection of Harbour Installations and the property of the shipping companies situated in the harbour areas ; in the Calabar and Port Harcourt areas they also work in conjunction with the Customs authorities in the seizure of contraband goods being smuggled into the country from Spanish Territory.

A patrol boat with an outboard motor has been built for a patrol of the waterways in the Onitsha area ; this craft was constructed by the members of the Onitsha township Police and has already been proved invaluable in the prevention and detection of crime in that area.

A variety of types of launch are used for water patrolling but one is yet to be found which will stand up to the rigorous treatment required ; trials have been undertaken with locally manufactured craft built at the Opobo Boatyard, but a full report on their adequacy has yet to be made.

Where launches are not available for patrolling, use is made of native canoes with outboard motors attached ; in this, the Police at Sapele are assisted by the African Timber and Plywood Company who have a large plywood factory there, and lend canoes to the Police when required.

The crime incidence throughout the country's waterways and harbours has remained at a reasonably low level during the year.

22.—FIRE BRIGADES

Under the provisions of the Police Ordinance, the Inspector-General of Police is the Chief Fire Commissioner for Nigeria and the Senior Police Officer in any Station is responsible for the fire fighting arrangements there ; at present there are three Fire Brigades in the country, situated at Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt ; the Lagos and Port Harcourt Brigades are Nigeria Police commitments, whereas the Kano Brigade is under the control of the Local Authority ; the Nigeria Police, however, offer advice and assistance when required. The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade is responsible to the Chief Fire Commissioner in an advisory capacity for the training of Firemen and the personal inspection of fire fighting equipment and appliances throughout the country ; he has his Headquarters at Lagos where he is directly in charge of the Brigade and attends all outbreaks of fire in the Township area ; he also controls the Brigade at Port Harcourt, for administrative purposes.

The number of Fire calls answered during the year at Lagos and Port Harcourt was 265 ; of these 25 were false alarms although made with good intentions ; 61 were mischievous reports and 54 were false alarms due to unavoidable defects in the alarm system ; there were no instances of the two latter types of alarm at Port Harcourt.

The estimated damage to property through outbreaks of fire during the year is estimated at £24,000 in Lagos and £60 in Port Harcourt. There is no record available of estimated damages at places other than these two, but it may safely be said that it is negligible.

There were no injuries to members of the Brigade during the year, but two fatal injuries were caused to members of the public by fire. There were 61 injuries which were due to other causes of which 14 proved fatal. Fourteen persons were rescued from wells and from drowning in Lagos Lagoon. The fatal casualties reported above were due directly to collapsing walls in School Classrooms ; since these latter occurrences, the Education Authorities have been taking strict measures to prevent a recurrence of such tragedies.

It is encouraging to note that there is an ever-increasing tendency among members of the public, to consult the Chief Fire Officer when proposals to construct new buildings are under discussion. At the present moment the available equipment is not adequate for fighting fires in multi-storeyed buildings, of which there are now quite a number in Lagos Township, though steps are being taken to obtain a turn-table ladder for this purpose.

23.—THE NIGERIA POLICE BAND

The strength of the Band was 56 with six vacancies unfilled at the end of the year ; the Band is under the direct control of the Bandmaster who is directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Police in respect of all matters concerning the Band.

The Band played a very prominent part in the arrangements during the Visit of Her Majesty the Queen in January and February 1956 ; they performed at the following functions :—

- Two State Banquets (Lagos and Ibadan).
- Two Garden Parties (Lagos and Ibadan).
- Two Investitures (Lagos and Ibadan).
- The Youth Rally (Lagos).
- The Opening of the Apapa Wharf.
- The Inauguration of the Law Courts (Lagos).

Apart from the above engagements, no tours to the Regions were undertaken ; only 55 public engagements, including those listed above were undertaken during the year. This figure does not compare favourably with that of the previous year when 166 public engagements were undertaken ; it is mainly due, however, to the fact that the Bandmaster and Band were on leave between the months of September and December, which is normally a very busy period ; also, the Lagos Race Club have dispensed with the services of the Band at their Race Meetings, owing to the expenses involved.

Consequently, there was a marked decrease in earnings for the year from £528-3s-6d to £84-15s-0d.

New equipment to the value of £278 was purchased during the year.

24.—SUPERNUMERARY CONSTABLES

The present policy regarding the employment of Supernumerary Constables has not changed since the preceeding year, though the strength has, in fact, increased by 18 from 97 to 115 ; it was necessary for the Western Region to increase their strength of Supernumerary Constables to fulfil the requirements of the various Ministries who are entitled to Police orderlies ; this increase accounts for the figures shown above. As soon as it is possible, on the assumption that the strength of the Force will eventually be up to or near establishment, these duties will be undertaken by suitable members of the Force, resulting in a subsequent decrease in the required establishment of Supernumerary Constables.

Where possible, those employed as Supernumerary Constables are drawn from applicants who have served in the Force and have retired, but are still fit enough, physically, to undertake the duties required of them.

25.—SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

The results of the call for Special Constables has been most encouraging throughout the country ; the total strength now numbers 2,536 distributed Regionally as follows :—

North	554
West	491
East	1,041
Centre	450

More are required, however, and it is hoped that volunteers will continue to come forward as before.

The Special Constabulary came into their own on the occasion of the visit of Her Majesty the Queen when they were employed, mainly, on crowd control in all places visited by Her Majesty ; apart from crowd control duties, Special Constables also acted as Section Commanders and controlled and drove Police Wireless Cars ; without their assistance the roll of the Nigeria Police would have been very much harder ; in the Cameroons, where a hundred men were drafted to Lagos to assist in the arrangements, the Special Constabulary took over control of the Police Stations until their return. Mr R. C. Irving, Commandant of the Lagos Special Constabulary was awarded the M.V.O., in recognition of his services in this capacity and as Police Press Liaison Officer covering all areas of operations.

Apart from the Special duties outlined above, the Special Constabulary in Lagos perform beat duties once weekly between the hours of 18.00 hours and 21.00 hours.

As in other countries, the Special Constabulary are an entirely voluntary organisation, though subject to the same code of discipline and Laws and Regulations as the Nigeria Police with whom they work in complete harmony.

26.—IMMIGRATION AND PASSPORT CONTROL

All matters affecting immigration and passports are dealt with by the Principal Immigration Officer—a Senior Superintendent of Police—whose headquarters are in Lagos. There are two international airport controls at Ikeja (Lagos) and Kano (Northern Region); and road controls at Idiroko (South-West Frontier) and Maiduguri (North-East Frontier). All Superior Police Officers are ex-officio Assistant Immigration Officers and such immigration duties as may be necessary at other places in Nigeria or the Cameroons, *e.g.*, Warri, Tiko, Calabar or Port Harcourt are performed by the Superior Police Officer in charge of police at that place.

The following statistics are of interest. Further statistics relating to migration may be found at the end of this report (Appendix 'A'-'E')—

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

Number of new Passports issued	3,344
Number of old Passports renewed	719
Nigeria Travel Certificates issued	22,267
Gold Coast Travel Certificates issued	48
Single Travel Certificates issued	351
Seamen Identity Certificates issued	59
Number of persons prosecuted	10
Number of persons convicted	5
Number of persons acquitted	5

The revenue collected in respect of the above documents amounted to £5,977-9s-6d.

2,424 applications for Visas were received from abroad; 2,257 were approved; 167 were refused.

27.—SHERIFF'S DUTIES

The Inspector-General of Police is, under the provisions of the Ordinance, the Sheriff of Nigeria; as such he is responsible for the appointment and supervision of Bailiffs and their duties in the execution or service of writs and process; the 45 established duty posts for Bailiffs were all filled at the end of the year.

As mentioned in the previous year's report, legislation is being drafted implementing the recommendations made in 1951 by a Committee appointed to examine the Sheriffs and Enforcement of Judgements Ordinance; the final draft is, however, being held up awaiting any alteration in legislation resulting from the forthcoming Constitutional Conference. If the recommendations are finally embodied in the Ordinance, all Sheriffs duties will pass from the control of the Police to that of the Judiciary.

The following are statistics of process dealt with during the year—

	North	East	West	Centre	Total
Summonses served	3,521	12,012	8,989	8,538	33,060
Hearing Notices served	1,124	10,314	6,341	2,421	20,200
Writs Executed	750	2,627	1,671	1,821	6,869
Other Process	1,918	6,259	4,838	2,678	15,693
Capital Punishments	17	39	—	20	76
Total	7,330	31,251	21,839	15,478	75,898

The total figure for the year shows a very slight increase of 346 over the previous year's figure of 75,552.

28.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Duties in connection with Weights and Measures are the responsibility of the Police throughout the country except in the Lagos Municipal Area where the duties devolve upon the Lagos Town Council.

The following figures show the number of inspections carried out and the revenue collected—

	<i>Numbers of Inspections</i>	<i>Total Fees</i>		
		£	s	d
Northern Region	1,503	880	11	7
Western Region	1,488	736	18	0
Eastern Region	3,342	419	3	9
Central Region*	19	6	3	6
Total	6,352	£2,042	16	10

* Southern Cameroons.

29.—FORCE TRANSPORT

The number of Police vehicles in use on 31st March, 1956 was—

<i>Region</i>	<i>Lorries</i>	<i>Land Rovers and Kit Cars</i>	<i>Staff Cars</i>	<i>Motor Cycles</i>	<i>Tractors</i>
Force Headquarters	11	10	1	—	1
Northern	29	36	6	10	—
Eastern	30	37	2	16	—
Western	25	33	—	21	—
Central	46	23	2	23	1
Total	141	139	11	70	2

30.—FORCE COMMUNICATIONS

A new High Frequency wireless station was opened at Sapele in the Delta Province in June 1955 and, at the close of the year, installation of wireless equipment at Sokoto was in the process of completion ; wireless station buildings were completed at Ogoni and Maiduguri and now await the installation of radio equipment.

A New Mobile H.F. unit was provided for Ibadan and two were provided for Enugu.

Steady progress has been maintained throughout the year and there has been a marked improvement in the efficiency of the Regional Headquarters and Provincial networks ; improved maintenance by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the increased experience of the wireless operators are contributory factors to this improvement ; 42 operators completed courses of instruction at the Posts and Telegraphs Training School, Oshodi during the year.

Owing to recent structure improvements at Enugu Headquarters the wireless station there is now operating to Force Headquarters, other Regional Headquarters and Provinces on a 24 hours basis ; it is hoped to introduce similar improvements at Ibadan and Kaduna in due course when the necessary structural alterations can be carried out in these two places.

The Visit of Her Majesty the Queen provided good reason for departure from the normal routine in the Force Communications Branch, which supplied communication facilities for the Air Land Rescue arrangements. In addition to the 23 established static stations and nine Mobile H.F. Stations, three special sets were fitted to launches at strategic points along the

creeks and two to landrovers stationed at Bida and Ikeja. Continuous contact was successfully maintained between all stations at all times when Her Majesty was travelling by air or land. In the Lagos area the 999 VHF network was increased to cater for crowd control and any other eventualities ; at other centres visited by Her Majesty a network on the principle of the 999 system was introduced as a temporary measure.

The following transmissions were made during the year—

	Lagos	Kaduna	Enugu	Ibadan	Total
1955					
April	1,194	2,230	3,469	1,932	8,825
May	1,353	2,615	3,570	2,234	9,772
June	1,542	3,334	4,456	3,280	12,615
July	1,649	3,020	4,561	3,314	12,544
August	1,519	2,910	3,943	3,128	11,500
September	1,759	3,413	4,399	3,186	12,757
October	1,727	3,222	4,219	3,123	12,291
November	1,605	4,160	3,478	2,572	11,815
December	1,563	3,845	4,885	2,689	12,982
1956					
January	1,523	3,411	4,334	2,682	11,950
February	1,355	2,599	3,882	1,876	9,712
March	1,647	3,156	5,210	2,857	12,870
Total	18,436	37,915	50,406	32,873	139,630

This represents an increase of 26, 845 over the number of transmissions during the previous year.

The Force Communications Branch are dependent, for the maintenance and installation of all wireless equipment, on the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, whose valuable assistance and co-operation are greatly appreciated.

31.—STATIONS AND SUB-STATIONS

The following Stations were maintained at the close of the year—

Northern Region	18
Western Region	46
Eastern Region	56
Central Region	54*

* Including all Railway Police Districts.

These figures show an increase of one Station in the Western Region. To increase the efficiency of Motor Traffic Patrols in the Region, it was found necessary to establish an M.T. Station at Benin where the volume of traffic passing through to the Northern and Eastern Regions has recently increased. As mentioned in Chapter 32, a new Station was opened at Ebute Metta junction to accommodate the Western District Railway Police, which had hitherto been administered from Railway Police Headquarters ; this increased the Regional Station establishment by one in addition to the increase of eight Stations resulting from the transfer of the Cameroons Province from the Eastern Region to the Central Region for administrative purposes ; for the same reason, the establishment of Stations in the Eastern Region was reduced by eight. In the Northern Region a new station was opened at Oyo By-pass to cope with the increased incidence of crime in that area.

32.—HOUSING

The rapid expansion of the Force has necessitated an extensive building programme to accommodate the increased establishment in Officers, Inspectors and Constables. The following are brief particulars of new buildings undertaken during the year :—

(a) NORTHERN REGION

Maiduguri—One T.63 type quarter for A.S.P., M.T.D. commenced and will be completed by April.

Lokoja—One Inspector's quarters and Recreation Room almost finished. One Armoury and Store completed.

Ilorin—One and half blocks of building to accommodate 24 men under construction.

Kano—Two Blocks designed to house 16 men each completed at Bompai and occupied. Six Inspectors' Quarters completed and occupied. New Police Armoury put into use and 10 garages under construction. A Control Room for 999 Squad completed in February, 1956.

Kaduna—Three Blocks of 16 quarters under construction.

Zaria—Work on one block of 16 quarters commenced.

Makurdi—One permanent barracks block commenced.

Yola—One Semi-Permanent quarter completed.

Mubi—One block of 16 quarters commenced.

N.P.C., Kaduna—16 Inspectors' quarters erected.

Jos—Two three-storey buildings erected and occupied. One three-storey building under construction.

(b) WESTERN REGION

Abeokuta/Ijebu—One S.P.O. quarters at G.R.A. Ikeja, completed.

Ughelli—One exhibit store built.

Burutu—One long pavement to connect Inspector's quarters and Exhibit Store was laid.

(c) EASTERN REGION

Rivers—Three Blocks of flats each for 12 families, five type 'D' and two Type 'C' Quarters completed.

Owerri—Four Double quarters under construction at Aba. Extension built to Charge Office at Aba.

Onitsha—Four Double Quarters Type D.3 under construction at Fegge. 12 Double Quarters Type D.3, three Sergeant's Quarters Type 'C' and one Inspector's Quarters Type 'B' under construction at Onitsha. 21 Type 'D', eight Type 'C' and two Type 'B' Quarters under construction at Enugu. One Inspector's quarters for Regional C.I.D. nearing completion. One Type 'C' and 15 Type 'D' Quarters under construction at Oji River.

Ogoja Province—1 Type 'D' Quarters completed at Abakaliki. Five Type 'D' Quarters completed at Ogoja

(d) CENTRAL REGION

Lagos Island :—Two Blocks of Building at Jinadu Barracks completed. Glyndova Quarters erected for 14 Inspectors. Two New Blocks erected at Obalende Barracks.

Railway Police :—19 Type B.2 quarters completed for Rank and File.

Northern District :—One Type 'C' Quarter for Inspector, one Lorry Garage and one Armoury completed. Four Type B.2 quarters, two Type 'C' quarters and one Charge Office under construction at Kafanchan.

Western District :—Iddo Police Barracks completed. Four Type B.2 quarters and one Headquarters Office completed at Ebute Metta Junction.

Eastern District :—Two Type 'C' quarters for Inspectors completed.

Ports Authority :—Two New Blocks of flats completed.

33.—COST OF THE FORCE

<i>Personal Emoluments</i>				<i>Other Charges</i>			
	£	s	d		£	s	d
Central Region ..	334,742	8	0	Central Region ..	55,234	14	10
Western Region ..	371,579	19	4	Western Region ..	74,253	3	9
Eastern Region ..	361,686	1	6	Eastern Region ..	86,067	9	4
Northern Region ..	347,025	12	6	Northern Region ..	79,950	4	10
Force Headquarters	118,790	14	3	Force Headquarters	235,774	17	10
Total	<u>£1,533,824</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	Total	<u>£531,280</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
<i>Special Expenditure</i>				<i>Summary</i>			
	£	s	d		£	s	d
Central Region ..	—	—	—	Personal Emoluments	1,533,824	15	7
Western Region ..	5,618	16	6	Other Charges ..	531,280	10	7
Eastern Region ..	53,885	2	3	Special Expenditure	242,497	10	7
Northern Region ..	15,853	19	0				
Force Headquarters	167,139	12	10				
Total	<u>£242,497</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	Total	<u>£2,307,502</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>

34.—CENTRAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

The establishment of the Central Criminal Investigation Department on the 31st March, 1956, was :—

Superior Police Officers	7
Inspectors	21
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	127
Women Police	10
Secretary-Typist	1

During the year the Department dealt with a total of 322 cases of importance. Of these 137 were investigated by the Crime Section and 185 by the Fraud Section.

Of the cases investigated by the Crime Section, 65 resulted in convictions, 15 in acquittals, three were awaiting trial, 12 were handed back to Provinces for prosecution after having been successfully investigated, 30 were refused and/or closed as undetected and 12 were still under investigation.

Of the cases investigated by the Fraud Section, 61 were prosecuted, 87 were refused as Civil and 37 were still under investigation. The amount of £107,320 was involved in these cases. Goods valued at £3,000 were recovered and returned to their owners. Of the 61 cases prosecuted, convictions were obtained in 45, six ended in acquittals and 10 were awaiting trial. Fines imposed in these cases totalled £257 and terms of imprisonment totalled 38 years.

The increase of 47 cases of fraud over the previous years, appears to be due to the fact that a number of operators have been released, having served terms of imprisonment for similar offences and have resumed their previous activities.

35.—FINGERPRINT BUREAU

The Fingerprint Bureau has on record 202,970 sets of fingerprints of convicted prisoners, of which 10,349 were added to the collection during the period under review.

The comparative figures in respect of searches for 1954-55 to 1955-56 are as follows—

	1954-55	1955-56
Fingerprints searched	35,617	36,872
Persons identified as having criminal records ..	5,388	5,434
Percentage of Identification	15.1	14.7

Identifications were as follows—

	1954-55	1955-56
Remanded and Convicted Prisoners.. .. .	5,325	5,356
Nigeria Police Recruits	13	17
N.A. Police Recruits	9	7
Employees (W.A.A.C.) Nigeria	20	27
Licences	4	4
Recruits R.W.A.F.F.	11	16
Recruits Gold Coast	—	—
Employees (Domestic Servants Gold Coast) ..	3	2
Students, etc., applying for <i>Visas</i> to U.S.A. and other countries	3	5
Licensed Guides	—	—
Total	5,388	5,434

Number of documents examined for fingerprint comparison ..	44
Number of written opinions furnished on comparison	24
Number of articles examined for fingerprints	25
Number of cases where articles did not retain fingerprint impressions	13
Number of cases where fingerprints were found on articles	12
Number of identifications from above	2
Number of visits to scene of crime	150
Number of occasions when fingerprints were not found at scene of crime	101
Number of occasions when identifiable fingerprints were found at scene of crime	49
Number of traces from fingerprints at scene of crime	10
Number of footprints found at scene of crime	4

CENTRAL MOTOR REGISTRY, LAGOS

Fingerprint records of all professional motor drivers are kept at the Central Motor Registry.

The following are the details of fingerprint records kept at the Central Motor Registry during the year under review, as compared with those for 1954-55 :—

Number of fingerprints of individual professional drivers on record at 1-4-55	37,030	
Number of fingerprints of individual professional drivers on record at 31-3-56	41,822	
Number of fingerprints of individual professional drivers added during the year 1954-55	4,726	
Number of fingerprints of individual professional drivers added during the year 1955-56	4,792	
	1954-55	1955-56
Number of searches of fingerprints carried out during the year	39,642	33,370
(a) Upon application for a new licence	6,155	5,250
(b) Upon application for a duplicate driving licence	3,034	2,625
(c) Upon application for renewal of licence	30,453	25,495
Number of applications for new licences and renewal of licences made under false names	143	144
Number of convictions added to records	4,055	3,571
Number of licences suspended by Courts	763	172

36.—REGISTRATION OF ARMS

The following figures are taken from the records of the Central Arms Registry—

	<i>At</i> 31-3-55	<i>At</i> 31-3-56
Shot Guns	12,601	11,167
Rifles	1,995	1,545
Revolvers	1,425	744
Cap Guns	2,050	3,158
Humane Killers	63	41
	<u>18,134</u>	<u>16,655</u>

37.—REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

The Central Registry of Aliens, administered by the Central Criminal Investigation Department, maintains records of all aliens throughout the country. The following are figures taken from records of the Central Registry of Aliens :—

Total number of Aliens registered in Nigeria	3,416
Total number of Aliens resident in Nigeria	2,497
Total number of Aliens out of the country	919

Total number of Aliens resident in each Region :—

Central Region	922
Eastern Region	487
Northern Region	725
Western Region	363

NATIONALITIES OF ALIENS REGISTERED

Lebanese	871	Egyptian	5
French	349	Israeli	5
Dutch	329	Swedish	5
Italian	253	Argentinian	4
Swiss	196	Transjordanian	4
German	138	Palestine/Transjordanian	4
Greek	99	Sudanese	3
Syrian	82	Brazilian	2
Danish	50	Turkish	2
Yemenite-Arab	19	Iranian	2
Libyan	14	Norwegian	2
Belgian	12	Ukranian	1
Austrian	10	Icelandic	1
Spanish	10	Panamanian	1
Czechoslovakian	9	Russian	1
Stateless	7	Palestinian	1
Polish	6		

38.—QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS SECTION

The Handwriting Expert rendered reports in 188 cases during the year and gave evidence in courts in 58 cases. He made 38 return air flights to attend Courts in different places throughout Nigeria.

The two additional C.I.D. personnel under training are making good progress in understudying the expert, but it has not been possible to find a course for them to attend in the United Kingdom which would enable them to qualify as experts.

39.—NARCOTICS

Due to increased vigilance on the part of the Police, the activities of the dealers in Indian Hemp have been somewhat curtailed; there is a very marked increase in the value of hemp seized, attributable not only to increased general Police activity, in this sphere but also—as a result of this—to the discovery of a large Indian Hemp farm in Abeokuta Province in the Western Region and to the confiscation of a very considerable quantity found in a cargo ship at Lagos; statistics for the year are shown below:—

	<i>True cases</i>	<i>Cases convicted</i>	<i>Cases acquitted</i>	<i>Cases pending investigation and awaiting trial</i>
Exportation and Importation of Indian Hemp	12	5	2	5
Possession of Indian Hemp	91	60	9	22
Cultivation of Indian Hemp	1	1	—	—
Value of Hemp seized	£6,816			

There is a photographic section at the Central Criminal Investigation Division staffed by a Lance-Corporal and two Constables under the direct control of an Assistant Superintendent of Police who is a specialist in this sphere of Police work ; the Lance-Corporal and one of the Constables attended a course of instruction at Wakefield during the year ; there are photographic sections at each of the Regional Criminal Investigation Divisions and one member of the Northern Regional C.I.D. attended a course of instruction at Wakefield during the year.

Since the opening of the Medical Department's Forensic Laboratory at Oshodi, near Lagos, the C.I.D. photographic activity is mostly confined to work at the scene of the crime ; large amount of work is also done on the resuscitation of filed serial numbers on stolen bicycles, typewriters, etc. The Forensic Science Laboratory has been of great assistance in respect of photography as applied to this subject and the Police are indebted to the Medical Department for their assistance and co-operation.

A new and larger Kodak Drying and Glazing Machine was purchased during the year.

41.—ANALYSIS OF EXHIBITS

The Government Chemist dealt with the following exhibits during the year :—

	<i>Exhibits</i>		<i>Cases</i>
Post Mortem Specimens : Viscera ..	241	in	107
Other Exhibits in cases of suspected poisoning	148	in	49
Exhibits connected with contraventions of the Pharmacy Ordinance	523	in	103
Exhibits connected with contraventions of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance ..	247	in	58
Exhibits connected with contraventions of the Minerals Ordinance	1	in	1
Exhibits connected with possession of illicit spirits	160	in	58
Exhibits connected with procuring Abortion	60	in	19
Exhibits connected with Adulteration ..	119	in	12
Exhibits connected with Fraud	3	in	3
Exhibits connected with Burglary	8	in	3
Exhibits connected with Murder	3	in	1
Exhibits connected with counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes	16	in	7
	<u>1,529</u>	in	<u>421</u>

Illicit Spirits.—Out of the 160 samples of spirits examined 154 were found to be locally and crudely distilled, one of which was mixed with brandy. Of the remaining 6 samples 5 were genuine imported gin and one was gin adulterated with water.

Toxicology.—The number of specimens of viscera, blood, stomach washings and vomit shows a considerable increase over the previous year (174 samples in 99 cases).

Poisons were found in 12 cases. These are classified as far as possible, according to the nature of the case as stated to the Department by the officer submitting the sample or exhibit for analysis, in the following table—

Cases of	Murder, Manslaughter and malicious poisoning	Accidental poisoning	Suicide	Not known	Total
Alcohol	—	1	—	1	2
Sulphuric Acid	—	—	1	—	1
Resochin	—	—	1	—	1
Cyanide	—	—	—	1	1
Arsenic	1	—	—	1	2
Alkaloid (Mushroom)	—	1	—	—	1
Erythrophleum (Sasswood) ..	1	—	—	—	1
Lysol	—	—	1	1	2
Caustic Soda	—	1	—	—	1
Total	2	3	3	4	12

One of the cases of arsenical poisoning was said to have resulted from illegal injection of organic arsenical compounds. In the case of poisoning by Resochin a very considerable quantity was believed to have been taken.

Eight persons were stated to have died as a result of eating mushrooms. An unidentifiable alkaloid was extracted from the viscera and this was found to have similar properties to that extracted from the mushroom.

CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE PHARMACY ORDINANCE

Five hundred and twenty-three samples were examined in connection with the unauthorised possession of poisonous drugs. These included the following—

Penicillin	104
Sulphonamides	58
Organic arsenicals	41
Ephedrine	11
Barbiturates	12
Streptomycin	11
Emetine	5

MISCELLANEOUS

In one case concerning counterfeited currency notes both sides of a note had been photographed on thin paper, coloured and the backs of the photographs stuck together.

Cases of fraud were investigated in which gold plated trinkets were sold as pure gold and in one case diamonds offered for sale at £4,000 were found to be a mixture of ammonium carbonate and cotton wool.

The following report has been received from the Forensic Science Laboratory—

CASE WORK

A. Cases Involving Autopsy.—During the year 475 autopsies were performed on the Coroners' instructions. In 258 cases a natural cause of death was found; death unnatural in 179 cases, and the cause of death was unascertainable owing to advance putrefaction in 38 cases.

UNNATURAL DEATHS

Accidents		160
Homicides		8
Suicides		11
		179
ACCIDENTS :		
Road Accidents		72
Drowning		45
Electric shock		3
Struck by falling weight.. .. .		17
Railway Accidents		8
Accidents in ships		3
Burns and scalds		1
Fall from a height		4
Accidents involving moving machinery		1
Accidental asphyxia		1
Accidental poisoning		5
		(Alcohol 3)
		(Lysol 2)
		160
HOMICIDES :		
Criminal abortion		1
With cutting instrument.. .. .		3
With blunt instrument		2
Firearm injury		1
Homicidal hanging		1
		8
SUICIDES :		
Lying on railway line		1
Cut-throat		2
Hanging		6
Suicidal poisoning		2
		(Cyanide 1)
		(Resochin-1)
		11
		209

B. Cases Not Involving Autopsy.—During the year under review 784 examinations were carried out on exhibits submitted in connection with 209 criminal and 6 civil cases.

These cases derived from the following countries/regions :

Lagos		67
Southern Cameroons		4
Eastern Region		48
Northern Region		19
Western Region		69
Sierra Leone		1
Norway		1
		209

The nature of the cases was as follows—

Murder and other crimes of violence	84
Rape and other sexual offences	84
Illegal injection	3
Unlawful possession of dangerous drugs	2
Stealing	6
Unlawful possession of stolen goods	3
Burglary	5
Fraud	2
Forgery	5
Dangerous driving	2
Robbery	1
Infringement of trade marks	1
Illegal manufacture of firearms	2
Illegal importation of prohibited goods	1
Unlawful possession of human head	1
Counterfeit coining	1
Disputed paternity	6

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The examinations carried out were—

Blood stains	449
Seminal stains	103
Smears in sexual offences	86
Examination of living persons	5
Physiological tests of poison	6
Histological examinations	22
Identification of hashish.. .. .	2
Identification of bones	8
Identification of firearms	1
Comparison of finger-nails	1
Comparison of cordage	1
Comparison of hair	4
Comparison of glass	3
Comparison of paint	6
Comparison of textiles	3
Comparison of dusts	3
Comparison of missiles	5
Examination and photography of documents	28
Miscellaneous photography	20
Etching of erased bicycle numbers	5
Etching of erased coining mould	1
Blood grouping of living persons in paternity disputes	22

784

42.—C.I.D. PUBLICATIONS

The *Nigeria Police Gazette* is published weekly for issue to all Nigeria Police stations, Native Administration Police Forces, the Comptroller of Customs and to Police Commissioners of all neighbouring British and French territories ; it contains all up-to-date information in connection with lost and stolen property, and wanted and missing persons, for purposes of identification.

320 copies of the Gazette were issued each week, a total of 16,640 for the whole year; they contained the following notices—

- 1,313 Notices of Wanted Persons]
- 328 Notices of Missing Persons
- 4,113 Notices of Stolen Bicycles
- 112 Details of Stolen Motor Driving Licences
- 22 Details of Stolen Passports
- 60 Details of Stolen Typewriters
- 7 Details of Stolen Post Office Savings Bank Books
- 4 Details of Stolen Bank Savings Books
- 99 Details of Stolen Sewing Machines
- 64 Details of Stolen Gramophones.

In addition 93 photographs of wanted and missing persons were published.

As a result of these publications 122 persons were arrested, 42 missing persons found and 94 bicycles recovered.

The Force is indebted to the Department of Lands and Survey, who undertake to print the Gazettes on their "Rota-Print" Machine and the Federal Information Service, who provide the facilities for reproducing photographs, for their co-operation and assistance in the publication of the Gazette.

Nine new C.I.D. Administrative Circulars were printed during the year and 2,574 copies of these were distributed throughout the Force; the Circulars contain the most recent information and instructions regarding C.I.D. subjects and the methods of dealing with them.

43.—C.I.D. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Three constables from the Central C.I.D. attended the Fingerprint Course at Wakefield, and, as already stated in Chapter 40 two constables from the Central C.I.D. and one from the Northern Regional C.I.D. attended the photography course there.

In addition to the above, 24 rank and file from all Regions attended a prolonged course in the Photographic and Laboratory Sections of the C.I.D.

The Forensic Science Laboratory at Oshodi also provided a two weeks course of instruction in Forensic Science to 40 members of the Inspectorate from all Regions; in addition to this, lectures and demonstrations were given to Senior Non-Commissioned Officers attending courses for promotion to the Inspectorate.

Apart from providing a sound knowledge of the subjects concerned, local courses at the C.I.D. and Forensic Science Laboratory also give those attending an insight into the organisation of these two departments.

44.—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISIONS IN THE REGIONS

EASTERN REGION

The Division dealt with 133 cases. Of these 110 were presented to the Courts for prosecution, 2 were closed and 21 were still under investigation on the 31st of March, 1956. Of the cases presented for prosecution 44 convictions were obtained, 17 acquittals, 48 were awaiting trial on the 31st of March, 1956, and in one case a *Nolle Prosequi* was entered by the Law Officers.

During the year there was an outbreak of safe breaking in which the *modus operandi* was the use of an explosive charge. Six such cases occurred in the Region; 121 persons were arrested in connection with these cases, 104 being committed for trial to the High Court on completion of the Preliminary Enquiry.

The gangs engaged in these breakings extended their activities into the Northern Region. A team from the Central C.I.D. assisted in these investigations.

NORTHERN REGION

The Division is handicapped for want of separate Office accommodation and trained personnel; plans are in hand to rectify this during the coming year.

Thirteen cases of major importance were handled during the year. Of these 4 resulted in convictions, 5 were awaiting trial and 4 were still under investigation on the 31st of March, 1956.

Two of these cases were connected with the breaking of safes by using explosives. Forty persons have been charged in connection with these cases and are awaiting trial; the team from the Central C.I.D., who had been sent to investigate similar cases in the Eastern Region assisted in the investigation.

WESTERN REGION

The Division investigated 175 cases. Of these 123 were presented to Court for prosecution, 29 were refused, 4 were closed and 19 were still under investigation on the 31st of March, 1956. Of the cases prosecuted, 54 convictions were obtained, there were 16 acquittals and 53 were awaiting trial.

There was an outbreak of highway robbery on the main Ibadan-Ijebu Road, which was brought under control by mobile road patrols and the successful prosecution of a number of persons.

45.—REGIONAL LABORATORIES

The Eastern Regional C.I.D. Laboratory continued to expand. Two members of the Division attended courses at Wakefield. One of these undertook a photographic course and the other a fingerprint course. All aspects of photography, including photomicrography, Ultra Violet and Infra-Red are undertaken.

The Laboratory deals mainly with re-etching of erased marks on metals. Twenty scenes of crime were visited by fingerprint experts, fifteen identifications were made through this medium.

The Northern Regional C.I.D. Laboratory is handicapped by lack of accommodation. Because of this, work is confined mainly to the photographing of finger impressions at scenes of crime.

One Non-Commissioned Officer attended a course in the United Kingdom during the year and he, together with 3 other Non-Commissioned Officers who have previously attended fingerprint and photography courses in the United Kingdom, will form the nucleus of the photographic and fingerprint Sections.

A considerable amount of specialist equipment is on indent; this, coupled with proper accommodation, which it is hoped will be available during the coming year, will enable the Division to undertake most types of work.

The Western Regional C.I.D. Laboratory is also in an embryo state except for photographic equipment. The only work which can at present be undertaken is scenes of crime photography. It is hoped to rectify this in the near future.

46.—CRIME—GENERAL REVIEW

The incidence of crime showed an increase of 995 true cases on the figures for the year 1954-55.

The following true cases were dealt with by the Nigeria Police under the main heads of crime during the year :—

Murder	387
Manslaughter	264
Attempted Murder and Suicide	202
Wounding and Grievous bodily harm	1,936
Assaults	9,780
Burglary, house and store breaking	6,454

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Comparative crime figures for the periods 1st April, 1954, to 31st March, 1955, and 1st April, 1955, to 31st March, 1956, are as follows :—

A.	1954-55	1955-56
1. Adults :		
Pending	6,007	10,532
Cases Reported	66,372	67,658
Cases classified as trivial, false, civil, frivolous, vexatious	29,679	31,590
Cases transferred to Native Courts	1,670	1,715
Cases convicted	20,949	19,229
Cases acquitted	5,600	4,928
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	330	187
Cases awaiting trial	3,605	5,120
Cases under investigation or closed as undetected	10,546	15,421
Number of persons prosecuted	44,592	43,231
Number of persons convicted	28,567	25,430
Value of property lost	£786,695-4s-2d	£683,997-10s-2½d
Value of property recovered	£119,800-2s-7d	£116,321-15s-0½d
2. Juveniles between 14 and 17 years :		
Pending	1	22
Cases reported	840	768
Cases classified as trivial, false, civil, frivolous, vexatious	65	42
Cases transferred to Native Courts	1	1
Cases convicted	671	632
Cases acquitted	58	40
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	5	7
Cases awaiting trial	32	51
Cases under investigation or closed as undetected	9	17
Number of persons convicted	879	660
Value of property lost	£3,802-18s-9d	£2,872-3s-7d
Value of property recovered	£1,341-17s-4d	£1,194-14s-10½d

3. *Juveniles under 14 years :*

Pending	2	5
Cases reported	438	626
Cases classified as trivial, false, civil, frivolous, vexatious	23	43
Cases transferred to Native Courts	1	20
Cases convicted	356	485
Cases acquitted	11	37
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	2	3
Cases awaiting trial	43	30
Cases under investigation or closed as undetected	4	13
Number of persons convicted	513	460
Value of property lost	£2,300-15s-5½d	£2,139-16s-3d
Value of property recovered	£706-11s-10d	£1,235-13s-9d

B.—COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DETAILED FIGURES OF CRIME (NOT INCLUDING LOCAL ORDINANCES)

	<i>Against the Person</i>		<i>Against Property</i>		<i>Other Offences</i>	
	54-55	55-56	54-55	55-56	54-55	55-56
Adults	15,355	15,668	36,048	36,644	8,818	8,742
Juveniles between 14 and 17 years	196	182	482	437	151	153
Juveniles under 14 years	107	165	237	352	35	81

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

1st April, 1953-31st March, 1954	42,550 cases
1st April, 1954-31st March, 1955	61,429 cases
1st April, 1955-31st March, 1956	62,424 cases

CONTRAVENTIONS OF LOCAL ORDINANCES

	1954-55	1955-56
<i>Adults :</i>		
Pending	1,421	4,100
Cases reported	30,132	32,610
Cases classified as trivial, false, civil, frivolous, vexatious	4,029	4,186
Cases transferred to Native Courts	128	449
Cases convicted	12,652	18,295
Cases acquitted	1,998	2,419
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	178	181
Cases awaiting trial	7,529	4,738
Cases under investigation or closed as undetected	5,039	6,442
Number of persons prosecuted	24,792	31,962
Number of persons convicted	15,623	23,769

Juveniles between 14 and 17 years :

Pending	—	1
Cases reported	52	121
Cases classified as trivial, false, civil, frivolous, vexatious	6	13
Cases transferred to Native Courts ..	—	—
Cases convicted	38	107
Cases acquitted	6	1
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	—	—
Cases awaiting trial	1	1
Cases under investigation or closed as undetected	1	—
Number of persons convicted	33	61

Juveniles under 14 years :

Pending	2	—
Cases reported	182	254
Cases classified as trivial, false, civil, frivolous, vexatious	—	5
Cases transferred to Native Courts ..	—	—
Cases convicted	178	242
Cases acquitted	3	5
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	—	1
Cases awaiting trial	3	1
Cases under investigation or closed as undetected	—	—
Number of persons convicted	408	341

47.—RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES

There were no major disturbances during the year, but minor incidents occurred as follows:—

NORTHERN REGION

Kabba Province.—Five village heads of Enjema in Igala Division refused to obey the orders of the District Officer; unrest ensued and, on 17th October, 1955, extra Police were drafted to the area and, after the use of tear smoke and baton charges, the five village heads were arrested, charged, convicted and sentenced to a fine of £50 each with the alternative of two months imprisonment.

On 7th January, 1956, a small disturbance was caused by a clash between the followers of the Northern Peoples Congress and the Igbirra Tribal Union at Okene; seventeen arrests were made before order was restored.

Kano Province.—On 25th March, 1956, an unlawful assembly was held in Kano City by members of the Northern Elements Progressive Union; after unsuccessful attempts by the Native Administration Police to break up the meeting, general disorder ensued and it was necessary to draft Police reinforcements from Kaduna; the situation was finally restored to normal by the combined efforts of the Nigeria Police and Kano Native Administration Police; 168 offenders were arrested, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; sixty persons received minor injuries and twenty-four serious injuries; the Police sustained eight serious injuries and twenty-four minor injuries.

(a) *Plateau Province.*—A difference of opinion between two rival political factions—the Northern Peoples Congress and the Northern Elements Progressive Union—was the cause of a fight in Jos Native Town on 21st July, 1955. By the use of baton charges, the Police successfully dispersed the assembly; seventeen men and thirty women were arrested, charged, convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to three months.

(b) The New Era Cinema in Jos Native Town was the scene of hooliganism and subsequent Police action on the night of 5th August, 1955. The management were showing a film to an invited audience to mark the opening of the Cinema, when a number of young people broke into the cinema and started to cause a disturbance. The Police were sent to the area where they removed the culprits and closed the cinema. Stones were thrown at the Police, who, after the use of baton charges, managed to arrest four of the ringleaders who were convicted and sentenced to eight months imprisonment.

(c) Strike action among miners who were demanding increased rates of pay was the cause of Police action on two occasions between the 17th October and 3rd November, 1955, when it was necessary to post patrols in the Plateau Minesfield area, and between 20th and 23rd February, 1956, at Udeji. On the first occasion tear smoke had to be used in one instance and a number of persons were arrested; at Udeji, 21 arrests were made.

Niger Province.—71 persons were arrested, 31 of whom were convicted and sentenced in a minor disturbance at Bida, caused by a contempt of court case involving the local leader of the Northern Elements Progressive Union.

WESTERN REGION

Abeokuta Province.—Police were called to the Owode area when a disturbance broke out caused by the supporters of two rival political factions—the Northern Peoples Congress and the Northern Elements Progressive Union; 40 persons were arrested and prosecuted as a result of this incident.

Delta Province.—Unrest between the people of Kpakiamma and Bomadi over a land dispute in that area eventually developed to such an extent that it was necessary to send in extra Police to restore order; 43 offenders were arrested for the deprivation of liberty of a court messenger, and 9 for assault on the Police. At the end of the year, 14 of those arrested had been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment; the cases against the remainder were still awaiting trial.

Ibadan Division.—Reinforcements of Police were called in to deal with agitation against the collection of taxes in the Ogbomosho area; normal conditions were finally restored and the collection of tax continued.

Oyo Province.—Towards the end of August 1955, the Police were called in to deal with a fracas which occurred at Iseyin in connection with the forthcoming Local Government elections; the situation was soon brought under control and 45 persons were arrested.

Ilesha.—36 persons were arrested during March 1956, at Ilesha when a body of Local Government Police executing bench warrants on tax defaulters were attacked and forced to leave the area; Police reinforcements were called in and order was restored in the area.

EASTERN REGION

Onitsha Province.—(a) 47 arrests were made when Police were called in to disperse a procession of persons protesting against the payment of education tax in Nsukka; the procession was heading towards the District Office, when it was dispersed by the Police and order was restored. The education tax was subsequently paid.

(b) On 11th February, 1956, a disturbance arose over a land dispute in the Agbani Division; 23 persons were injured in fights between the opposing parties. The Police were called in and order was soon restored, 79 persons being arrested on offences for wounding and stealing.

Ogoja Province.—Police assistance was called for on three occasions during the year twice in connection with labour unrest among employees of Messrs Costains (WA) Ltd., and once in connection with a strike of employees of the Nigeria Cement Co. Ltd.

The presence of the Police in those areas at the time was sufficient deterrent to would-be trouble makers and no further Police action was necessary.

Owerri Province.—As a sequel to discussions by the local council over a dispute concerning the markets at Orlu and Umunna a large crowd, mostly women, who disagreed with the speech of one of the Councillors, assembled and broke up the meeting, attacked the Councillor concerned and then proceeded towards the District Office. The Police successfully dispersed the crowd at this juncture and arrested 18 women and 7 men.

Calabar Province.—(a) The Prison authorities at Calabar prison called on the Police for assistance in forcing the inmates of the Prison to return to their cells, previous persuasion by the warders having proved abortive. After the reading of the Riot Act by the Chief Magistrate, a baton charge was made; after the use of tear smoke the prisoners were forced back to their cells, but not before slight injuries had been sustained by about 20 of them; 24 were later charged and convicted of unlawful assembly and assault and sentenced to six months imprisonment. One Police constable received minor injuries during this incident.

(b) On 6th October, 1955, fighting broke out over an attempt to clear some 'bush' on land over which there has been a long standing dispute; the land being situated between the Ntaraku people of Bende Division and the Obrong Ntalaku people of Ikot Ekpene Division, the former being driven off the disputed land by the latter. A reprisal raid was then made and a fight ensued between the two parties, three men from each sustaining injuries. The Police intervened and order was restored; 44 persons from both parties being arrested and charged, 13 of them were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment or fines.

(c) On 30th May, 1955, a large force of Police were drafted to Nya Oniong to enforce the demarcation lines set by the surveyors in an area of land under dispute; prior to the arrival of this Force, 50 Police who had been sent to keep the peace while the demarcation lines were being set had been forced to withdraw when attacked by a hostile mob who also uprooted the demarcation posts which had already been set by the Surveyor. The presence of a large number of Police in the area prevented any further disturbance, the demarcation lines were reset and normal order was restored. 15 persons were arrested, convicted and bound over.

(d) Between the 18th and 21st February, 1956, a force numbering 400 was drafted to the Annang area where there was widespread agitation against the payment of the increased taxes. Efforts had previously been made by small parties of Police from Opobo to assist the tax collectors in their duties; these efforts had, however, proved abortive and in two incidents the Police had been forced to make a hasty withdrawal from the area under threats of death by the local population; on the arrival of the Police in force the attitude of the agitators changed and payment of tax was resumed without any further incident. 152 persons were arrested, 59 of these were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 18 months to two years, 26 were discharged and acquitted and the remaining 67 were still awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Uyo Division.—Two minor incidents occurred during the year; at Ikot Obio Akpang two Police constables were attacked while investigating a case of burglary, and at Ndon Eyo, tax collectors complained that they also had been attacked by villagers while in the execution of their duties. In both cases it was necessary to draft large numbers of Police to the area, and normal conditions were restored and a number of arrests made.

Rivers Province.—Two minor incidents arising from land disputes in Degema Division and the Okrika Island area were anticipated and prevented from developing by swift Police intervention. A few arrests were made, the culprits convicted and bound over.

CENTRAL REGION

Lagos.—There were no incidents requiring anything more than normal Police vigilance during the year ; the agitation brought about by the Slum Clearance Scheme and the strike instituted by the African Building Workers Association did not lead to violence ; the Federal bye-election held in Lagos West on 11th August, 1955, ended without incident except for the arrest of 30 persons charged with the offence of personation.

Cameroons.—(a) On 1st January, 1956, six persons were killed in a riot arising from a land dispute near Baligangsin village in Bamenda Division, Police were drafted to the area and order was restored. Five persons were charged with murder and 78 others with offences against public order.

(b) In August 1955, a strike was declared by workers of the Cameroons Development Corporation at Bota ; a minor disturbance which subsequently arose was dealt with by baton charges. Three persons were arrested and convicted and order restored.

(a) *Railway Police.*—On 19th July, 1955, at Funtua in the Northern District, rioters broke into the Police cells and released four persons detained for trespassing ; order was soon restored and those concerned in the rescue convicted by the Emir of Katsina's Court.

(b) Over Christmas a strike by dock labourers and employees of building firms at the Apapa Docks area ended without any Police action though extra Police were drafted to the area as a precautionary measure.

48.—PATROLS AND ESCORTS

NORTHERN REGION

Specie Escorts were provided throughout the year for the B.B.W.A., Barclays Bank and the Treasury.

In the Gwoza, Mubi and Jalingo areas of Adamawa Province, the Police provided escorts for Administrative Officers visiting unsettled Districts and, in Benue Province, Police patrols under a Superior Police Officer were made into the Mbatior-Mbatiov and Mbaevav areas of Tiv Division. There were no incidents in connection with those patrols.

EASTERN REGION

As in the Northern Region, Specie Escorts were provided for the B.B.W.A., Barclays Bank and the Treasury throughout the year.

In addition, rural water patrols were undertaken from Bakana, Buguma and Ochokorocho in Degema Division ; these patrols were necessary in view of an increase in minor disturbances resulting from disputes over fishing rights in the area. In the Onitsha area, extra patrols were made in an effort to foil the increased activities of a gang of safe breakers, details of which have been referred to in Chapter 44. Normal rural patrols were also made during the year.

CENTRAL REGION

As in other Regions Specie Escorts were provided on request for the Banks and Treasury ; this applied also to the Cameroons.

The Railway Police carried out escort duties on trains carrying specie, for which armed escorts were provided and unarmed escorts for goods trains, especially those carrying valuable minerals.

49.—PUBLIC ORDER

The visit of Her Majesty the Queen in January and February was a proving time for the Nigeria Police ; it is most encouraging to be able to report that, on no occasion was any embarrassment caused to the Royal Party through the inability of the Police to maintain Public Order ; the dignity of the occasion was fully upheld throughout and this was, for the most part, due to the careful and detailed planning by the Police which went into the preparations for the visit and to the high morale and good humour of the individual constable on duty.

As already reported in Chapters 47 and 48 the Police commitments in connection with the maintenance of Public Order were no lighter than in previous years. In the Northern Region for instance there was very marked increased political tension between the two most prominent parties, the Northern Peoples Congress and the Northern Elements Progressive Union and in all cases where either of these parties was involved it was necessary to take precautionary measures against acts of lawlessness ; in this Region the Native Administration Police have been taking an increased part in assisting the Nigeria Police in these duties.

In other Regions also interest in political matters has increased considerably following constitutional developments. The result is that the responsibilities placed on the Police to maintain law and order have become heavier and since more time has to be spent standing by in readiness to meet disturbances arising out of political gatherings and elections, less time can be devoted to the prevention and detection of crime. This situation was felt particularly in Ibadan where cases of burglary in residential areas increased to critical proportions in October 1955 ; extra Police were drafted to the affected areas and with these and the introduction of 'ABERDEEN SYSTEM' of patrols, the situation was brought under control ; incidents of crime in the areas from which the Police had been drafted did, however, increase.

50.—ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Motor Traffic patrols operate throughout the country, based at Lagos covering Lagos township ; at Ibadan, Ife, Benin and Abeokuta, covering the Western Region ; at Onitsha, Owerri and Aba, covering the Eastern Region, and at Jos and Maiduguri, covering the Northern Region. In the Northern and Western Regions assistance is provided by the Native Administration Police and in several Provinces in the Northern Region the Native Administration Police are in sole control of Traffic matters.

39,193 cases of Motor Traffic offences were reported during the year. Warning Notices were issued in respect of 2,785 cases which were of a trivial nature. Of 32,661 cases in which proceedings were instituted, 18,330 convictions were obtained. At the end of the year 11,179 cases were still pending in the courts, whilst 1,729 were under Police investigation. Fines imposed by the courts amounted to £75,005.

The following table sets out the comparative Regional Statistics of traffic offences for 1954-55 and 1955-56—

	North		East		West		Centre		Total	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
	Cases reported	5,589	7,052	10,846	8,667	8,109	10,670	9,203	12,804	33,747
Cases refused	338	245	163	250	84	281	594	1,242	1,179	2,018
Warning Notices issued ..	197	256	767	862	996	619	1,194	1,048	3,124	2,785
True Cases	5,054	6,551	9,916	7,555	7,059	9,770	7,415	10,514	29,444	34,390
Under investigation	—	1,541	1,279	10	—	—	3,235	178	4,514	1,729
Cases prosecuted	5,054	5,010	8,637	7,545	7,059	9,770	4,180	10,336	24,930	32,661
Cases convicted	3,443	4,113	3,583	2,949	4,950	6,707	2,164	4,561	14,140	18,330
Cases acquitted	152	123	561	680	571	891	982	1,458	2,266	3,152
Cases pending	1,459	774	4,493	3,916	1,538	2,172	1,034	4,317	8,524	11,179
Fines imposed	15,814	35,625	14,312	12,285	16,428	17,585	7,393	9,510	53,947	75,005

Statistics for the year, as shown above, indicate a considerable all-round increase over the previous year except in the case of warning notices issued and cases under investigation.

51.—ROAD ACCIDENTS

There was an overall increase of 366 accidents representing an increase of 6.4 per cent over the previous year. The main causes of accidents during the year were :—

	<i>Per Cent</i>
Negligent Driving	44
Pedestrians	10.4
Cyclists	8
Mechanical defects	7

The following comparative tables set out Regional Accident figures with an analysis of the causes of accidents :—

<i>Region</i>	1954-55		1955-56	
	<i>Number of accidents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number of accidents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
North	736	12.9	400	6.6
East	1,087	19.1	1,179	19.5
West	1,577	27.8	2,029	33.5
Federal	2,284	40.2	2,442	40.4
Total	5,684	100	6,050	100

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Types of Vehicle</i>					<i>Casualties</i>		
	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Lorries and Buses</i>	<i>Motor Cycles</i>	<i>Pedal Cycles</i>	<i>Other Vehicles</i>	<i>Total Accidents</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
							<i>injured</i>	<i>killed</i>
1. Negligence, inexperience or fault of driver	1,883	1,962	124	365	25	2,669	2,141	221
2. Overloading	1	3	—	1	2	7	6	—
3. Mechanical Defects	119	344	13	38	4	446	472	70
4. Defective or Dazzling lights	10	24	1	2	—	28	23	2
5. Road Defects (including level crossings)	97	127	13	17	2	206	127	25
6. Passengers and Pedestrians	306	291	36	98	2	631	532	106
7. Pedal Cycles	171	115	25	420	6	497	323	28
8. Animals	65	51	13	33	8	120	73	8
9. Other Causes	1,349	695	80	378	30	1,446	492	29
Total 1955-56	4,001	3,612	305	1,352	79	6,050	4,189	489
Total 1954-55	3,574	3,845	283	1,221	115	5,684	4,253	563
Increase	427	—	22	131	—	366	—	—
Decrease	—	233	—	—	36	—	64	74

52.—INSPECTION OF VEHICLES AND TESTING OF DRIVERS

The statistics below show a general increase over the previous year. This is partly due to increased amount of traffic on the roads, but it is mainly due to the increased strength of Vehicle Inspection Officers in the Provinces. It is of interest to note that, whereas vehicle inspections increased by only 6.13 per cent and drivers tested by only .24 per cent, the revenue collected increased by as much as 66.5 per cent. This increase in revenue may also be attributed to the increased V.I.O. strength and the subsequent higher standard of roadworthiness required, indicating that more vehicles than in the previous year were failed and had to have subsequent inspections before being finally passed. A fee of 10s is payable for each inspection, regardless of whether or not it is successful and a Certificate of Roadworthiness subsequently issued. Driving tests are run on similar lines, the fee for a test being 5s.

Region	Number of Vehicles Inspected		Number of Drivers Tested		Revenue	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
North	9,209	11,748	5,990	4,839	£2,511	£5,434
East	6,581	4,052	3,451	2,254	2,896	5,866
West	10,507	12,509	3,364	5,854	4,585	4,837
Central	8,931	9,181	1,953	1,852	1,098	2,331
Total	35,228	37,490	14,758	14,799	£11,090	£18,468

53.—MOTOR LICENSING

The Inspector-General of Police, as the Principal Licensing Authority, controls and supervises 26 Motor Licensing Authorities, 11 in the Northern Region, 8 in the Western Region, 6 in the Eastern Region and 1 in Lagos. At all centres except Lagos, the duties of Motor Licensing Authority are carried out by a Superior Police Officer, usually the Superintendent in charge of the Police Province. In Lagos, the function is performed by the Town Council. Each Motor Licensing Authority is allocated distinctive Registration letters for all Vehicles licensed in his Provincial area.

The Inspector-General of Police is also the Central Motor Registrar and in the Registry are maintained Statistics of all Motor Vehicles licensed in Nigeria and of all International Documents issued relating to vehicles registered or operating in Nigeria.

The following Statistics are taken from the records of the Central Motor Registry :—

(A) MOTOR LICENSING REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF MOTOR VEHICLES NEW VEHICLES REGISTERED 1955-56

	North	East	West	Central	Total
Commercial Vehicles	1,376	1,119	2,111	1,514	6,120
Private Vehicles	819	874	1,059	3,080	5,832
Motor Cycles	384	352	776	900	2,412
Tractors and Trailers	168	50	135	84	437
Total 1955-56	2,747	2,395	4,081	5,578	14,801
Total 1954-55	2,020	1,908	2,572	4,429	10,929
Increase	727	487	1,509	1,149	3,872

(B) NUMBER OF VEHICLES IN NIGERIA INCLUDING NEW ONES

	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Total</i>
Commercial Vehicles	7,082	4,216	6,055	4,333	21,686
Private Vehicles	4,628	3,776	5,236	8,391	22,031
Motor Cycles	1,137	927	2,074	1,682	5,820
Tractors and Trailers	915	166	318	291	1,690
Total 1955-56	13,762	9,085	13,683	14,697	51,227
Total 1954-55	11,263	8,083	10,761	11,883	41,990
Increase	2,499	1,002	2,922	2,814	9,237

The 9,237 more vehicles on the road on the 31st March, 1956, represented an increase of 22 per cent.

(C) COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—NEW VEHICLES REGISTERED IN 1955-56

	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Lorries, Trucks and Buses:					
British	958	945	1,835	1,137	4,875
Lorries, Trucks and Buses: U.S.A.	294	41	35	91	461
Others	124	133	241	286	784
Total 1955-56	1,376	1,119	2,111	1,514	6,120
Total 1954-55	979	1,012	1,453	1,281	4,725
Increase	397	107	658	233	1,395
(2) Cars British:	447	569	603	1,716	3,335
Cars: U.S.A.	176	94	83	351	704
Others	196	211	373	1,013	1,793
Total 1955-56	819	874	1,059	3,080	5,832
Total 1954-55	593	641	658	2,347	4,239
Increase	226	233	401	733	1,593
(3) Motor Cycles: British ..	246	239	402	281	1,186
Motor Cycles: U.S.A.	—	—	—	—	—
Others	120	113	374	619	1,226
Total 1955-56	384	352	776	900	2,412
Total 1954-55	261	218	367	718	1,564
Increase	123	134	409	182	848
(4) Tractors and Trailers: British	156	47	133	79	415
Tractors and Trailers: U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Others	12	3	2	5	22
Total 1955-56	168	50	135	84	437
Total 1954-55	187	37	94	83	401
Increase	—	13	41	1	36
Decrease	19	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY

	<i>British</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955-56	9,811	1,165	3,825	14,801
1954-55	7,591	994	2,344	10,929
Increase	2,220	171	1,481	3,872
Decrease	—	—	—	—

D.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—OLD VEHICLES IN 1955-56

	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Commercial Vehicles (Lorries, Buses and Trucks):					
British	3,476	2,662	3,190	2,276	11,604
Commercial Vehicles (Lorries, Buses and Trucks):					
U.S.A.	1,972	323	388	211	2,894
Others	258	112	366	332	1,068
Total: 1955-56	5,706	3,097	3,944	2,819	15,566
Total: 1954-55	4,299	2,606	3,567	2,209	12,681
Increase	1,407	491	377	610	2,885
(2) Cars: British	2,671	2,230	3,016	3,804	11,721
Cars: U.S.A.	676	302	445	432	1,855
Others	462	370	716	1,075	2,623
Total: 1955-56	3,809	2,902	4,177	5,311	16,199
Total: 1954-55	3,798	2,927	3,918	4,633	15,276
Increase	11	—	259	678	923
Decrease	—	25	—	—	—
(3) Motor Cycles: British	677	537	1,111	457	2,782
Motor Cycles: U.S.A.	—	—	—	—	—
Others	76	38	187	325	626
Total: 1955-56	753	575	1,298	782	3,408
Total: 1954-55	564	515	563	478	2,120
Increase	189	60	735	304	1,288
(4) Tractors and Trailers:					
British	611	118	173	211	1,113
Tractors and Trailers:					
U.S.A.	—	—	—	—	—
Others	136	—	4	—	140
Total: 1955-56	747	118	177	211	1,253
Total: 1954-55	581	127	142	134	984
Increase	166	—	35	77	269
Decrease	—	9	—	—	—

SUMMARY

	<i>British</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955-56	27,220	4,749	4,457	36,426
1954-55	23,801	4,782	2,478	31,061
Increase	3,419	—	1,979	5,365
Decrease	—	33	—	—

N.B.—The 5,365 old vehicles relicensed during the year were those which had previously been off the road for various reasons.

There were 3,872 more new vehicles registered during the year, compared with the previous year, an increase of 35.4 per cent. The number of vehicles on the road increased by 9,237 which represents 22 per cent. The number of vehicles from other countries increased from 4,822 to 8,282 which represents 71.7 per cent. A comparative table of the origin of vehicles in the country is as follows :—

	1954-55		1955-56	
United Kingdom	31,392	74.8	37,031	72.3
United States	5,776	13.8	5,914	11.5
Other Countries	4,882	11.4	8,282	16.2
Total	41,990	100	51,227	100

The increase under other countries came mostly under the following :—

	1954-55	1955-56
Fiat	241	425
Mercedes Benz	277	516
Opel	1,009	2,601
Volkswagen	481	1,003
Peugeot	262	686

VEHICLE LICENCES

	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Total</i>
Whole Year Licences	7,495	5,353	9,206	9,170	31,224
Second Quarter Licences ..	3,723	2,486	2,181	2,012	10,402
Third Quarter Licences ..	3,369	1,946	1,680	1,872	8,867
Fourth Quarter Licences ..	4,468	2,451	2,504	2,897	12,320
First Quarter Licences	4,776	2,842	3,248	6,651	17,517
Total : 1955-56	23,831	15,078	18,819	22,602	80,330
Total : 1954-55	20,555	12,778	19,043	16,934	69,310
Increase	2,276	2,300	—	5,668	11,020
Decrease	—	—	224	—	—

Vehicle Licences issued during the year increased by 11,020 (15.9 per cent).

DRIVING LICENCES

	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Total</i>
(A) FIRST ISSUES :					
Private 1955-56	1,558	1,079	1,933	1,491	6,061
Professional 1955-56 ..	1,612	862	3,229	365	6,068
Total : 1955-56	3,170	1,941	5,162	1,856	12,129
Total : 1954-55	2,639	2,535	2,849	1,710	9,733
Increase	531	—	2,313	146	2,396
Decrease	—	594	—	—	—
(B) RENEWALS :					
Private 1955-56	4,338	2,355	3,384	5,094	15,171
Professional 1955-56 ..	7,438	5,756	8,696	5,359	27,249
Total : 1955-56	11,776	8,111	12,080	10,453	42,420
Total : 1954-55	10,456	7,103	9,942	8,794	36,385
Increase	1,230	1,008	2,138	1,659	6,035
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—

There was an increase of 2,396 (24.6%) in new drivers' licences. In renewal of driving licences there was also an increase of 6,035 which represents 16.5%. There was however a decrease of 594 (23.4%) in new drivers' licences in the Eastern Region which was attributed to more care being exercised by Officers testing applicants for new driving licences.

The Standard of driving on the whole, is still low as many accidents which could be avoided still occur in the Country.

(C).—REVENUE

Comparative table of Revenue collected is shown hereunder :—

	North		East		West		Federal		Total	
	54-55	55-56	54-55	55-56	54-55	55-56	54-55	55-56	54-55	55-56
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Registration	427	697	468	574	593	941	1,053	1,208	2,541	3,420
Vehicle Licences	195,305	275,438	186,692	250,754	190,428	210,482	153,857	184,486	726,012	921,160
Driving Licences	3,895	7,432	3,753	7,986	3,018	4,099	3,098	3,162	13,764	22,679
Others	7,349	11,323	6,193	8,429	6,358	8,639	5,578	6,630	25,478	35,021
Total	206,976	294,890	197,106	267,744	200,397	224,161	163,316	195,486	767,795	982,280
Less Refund	1,690	851	502	1,665	401	927	1,166	886	3,759	4,329
Net Revenue	205,286	294,039	196,604	266,078	199,996	223,234	162,150	194,600	764,036	977,951

There was an overall increase in revenue of £213,915 which represents 27.9%. There were no increases in Licence fees in any of the Regions this year but this was the first full year of operating the increases in licence fees made in the Northern and Eastern Regions early in January 1955.

(D).—INTERNATIONAL TOURING DOCUMENTS

Nigeria is a party to the International Convention on Motor Traffic (1926), and the International Convention regarding Taxation of Foreign Vehicles (1931).

The following comparative table shows the number of International Touring documents issued in Nigeria and the revenue collected therefrom. The demand for these International Touring Documents by the members of the public has considerably increased.

Period	Driving Permits	Fiscal Permits	Vehicle Certificates	Revenue		
				£	s	d
1953-54	1,626	414	606	1,323	0	0
1954-55	1,825	466	620	1,455	10	0
1955-56	2,429	898	1,070	2,170	0	0

Note :—19 International Driving Permits, 19 International Fiscal Permits and 19 International Vehicle Certificates were issued free to various Government Departments of the Federation during the year (1955-56).

54.—POLICE REWARD FUND

The Fund is accumulated by means of fines levied on members of the Force for disciplinary offences and, in a few instances, by donations from members of the public; the latter source is very rare, but there have been instances in the past where some of the larger firms have sent a donation to be used for amenities for members of the Force, when large amounts of property or cash—property of the firm—have been recovered by the Police. Disbursements from the Fund are made when members of the Force are Rewarded for good work done and on other occasions, as decreed by the Inspector-General of Police, to supply amenities, both recreational and social.

The following receipts and payments were made during the year :—

	Receipts			Payments		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Centre	2,249	8	9	922	14	10
West	1,175	4	6	318	16	9
East	811	4	2	321	16	4
North	593	2	6	189	3	8
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
Force Headquarters	4,828	19	11	1,752	11	7
	9	0	0	25	4	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total	4,837	19	11	1,777	15	7

55.—SPORTS AND RECREATION

By scoring 660 points in the East and West African Police Shooting Cup competition, the Nigeria Police not only won the Cup for themselves but also made the highest score on record since the competition was started in 1927; great credit is due to all the members of the team for this singular success, and particularly to Assistant Superintendent of Police, R. V. Jones who captained them and without whose guidance and leadership this honour might not have been achieved.

The other two Inter-Regional Shooting competitions, the Governor's Cup and Clinton Cup were won, in each case, by the Northern Region with the Central Region and Eastern Region in second and third places respectively.

Because of the Visit of Her Majesty the Queen, the Regional Sports and All Nigeria Athletic Championships were held rather later than usual, the latter being after the end of the year. For the first time since the start of the competition, the Northern Region attained the highest number of points and were awarded the Inter-Regional Trophy. The following Police Athletic Records were established :—

100 yards—9.8 seconds—T. Obi (Western Region)

One Mile—4 minutes 39.9 seconds—U. Zuberu (Northern Region)

High Jump—6 feet 6 inches—J. Chigbolu (Headquarters)

The Lagos Police Divisional League football competition for the Henderson Shield was won by the Railway Police and the knock-out competition for the Jamat Cup by Force Headquarters ; the Lagos Police XI were half-way up the L.A.F.A. Division I League table at the end of the season.

Apart from the competitions for Sports and Athletics held each year, great emphasis is laid on these two recreational occupations during the Recruits training at the Police Colleges, Refresher Course Schools and, where possible, in all the Provincial Headquarters and Divisional Stations throughout the country.

56.—WELFARE

Many items which normally come under the heading of welfare have been dealt with to some extent in previous chapters of this report.

Recreation Rooms are considered to be an integral part of all stations, however small. Where possible, libraries are provided and in some of the larger stations there are canteens which provide a reasonable number of commodities at a price less than that usually pertaining in the markets and stores. On the whole, it can be said that these recreation rooms are widely used by members of the Force ; where funds have been available for the purpose, table tennis equipment, draughts boards, and packs of cards have been bought and in Lagos and Regional Headquarters, periodicals and news-letters, issued by the Information Services, are distributed for the information of all ranks.

Detailed attention is also paid to the health and cleanliness of members of the Force and their families, regular inspections of living accommodation are made by the Superior Police Officer in charge of each station and a very high standard is expected and is, indeed, maintained throughout the country ; the health record of the Force, already shown in Chapter 12 indicates that the efforts made in this respect are not wasted.

Where the facilities are available, film shows are arranged and also lectures by members of the Federal Information Service and British Council. This applies, with very few exceptions, to the Lagos area only. Fortnightly films have however, been shown at the Refresher Course School, Kaduna, for the men and their families, by courtesy of the Northern Region Information Services.

The physical fitness aspect of welfare is one of the most important subjects in the Police curriculum and, as already stated in Chapter 55, everything possible is done to encourage members of the Force to enter the field of sport to develop not only their physical well-being, but also the leadership and initiative necessary in a disciplined body of this kind. The Police are also well represented in national sport and it is hoped they will be represented shortly in international sport as well. The performances of Chigbolu and Obi in the All Nigeria Police Athletic Championships were most noteworthy and the possibility of their being considered for the Olympic Games in 1956 is not without good foundation.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, 1955-56

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY NATIONALITY AND SEX FOR
THE YEAR COMMENCING FROM 1ST APRIL, 1955 TO 31ST MARCH, 1956

Nationality	Arrivals			Departures		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
British	11,644	6,865	18,509	11,036	6,177	17,213
French	1,288	493	1,781	1,240	484	1,724
American	764	491	1,255	709	464	1,173
Lebanese	410	156	566	447	168	615
Dutch	506	208	714	483	189	672
Indian	389	45	434	383	35	418
Irish Republic	228	102	330	192	85	277
Swiss	239	87	326	243	75	318
Spanish	33	6	39	47	6	53
German	263	71	334	269	56	325
Greek	79	23	102	73	24	97
Italian	203	58	261	191	54	245
Belgian	82	26	108	83	25	108
Danish	89	29	118	71	40	111
Hungarian	1	—	1	1	—	1
Norwegian	35	5	40	38	6	44
Polish	20	3	23	20	2	22
Portuguese	25	1	26	27	1	28
Czech	17	—	17	11	2	13
Swedish	48	12	60	53	9	62
Finish	2	—	2	2	—	2
Turkish	5	—	5	5	—	5
Egyptian	10	2	12	16	2	18
Haitian	2	—	2	3	—	3
Israeli	8	3	11	13	3	16
Japanese	36	4	40	34	4	38
Syrian	46	16	62	57	24	81
Panamanian	3	—	3	2	—	2
Chinese	3	1	4	4	—	4

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, 1955-56

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY NATIONALITY AND SEX FOR
THE YEAR COMMENCING FROM 1ST APRIL, 1955 TO 31ST MARCH, 1956

Nationality	Arrivals			Departures		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Iraqi	2	2	4	2	—	2
Brazilian	1	1	2	1	1	2
Liberian	17	10	27	9	4	13
Saudi Arabian	4	1	5	11	2	13
Sudanese	24	5	29	28	8	36
Venezuelian	2	1	3	1	—	1
Transjordan	3	—	3	5	—	5
Libyan	7	1	8	4	—	4
Stateless	15	1	16	9	2	11
Filipino	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cuban	1	1	2	1	1	2
Yemen	5	—	5	—	1	1
Luxembourger	3	—	3	3	—	3
Austrian	16	2	18	19	1	20
Peruvian	1	—	1	—	—	—
Siamese	3	—	3	—	—	11
Icelander	3	—	3	1	—	1
Yugoslav	2	—	2	2	—	2
Uruguayan	1	—	1	1	—	1
Russian	2	—	2	—	—	—
Albanian	—	—	—	1	—	1
Liechtenstein	8	—	8	—	—	—
Iracia	4	—	4	2	—	2
Salvadorran	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ecuadorran	1	—	1	—	—	—
Andorran	—	—	—	1	—	1
French West African	5	—	5	29	11	40
British West African	1,485	534	2,019	2,063	852	2,915
Total	18,096	9,266	27,362	17,948	8,818	26,766

APPENDIX 'D'

MOVEMENT OF PERSONS INTO AND OUT OF NIGERIA

Period : 1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1956

NUMBER OF ARRIVALS SHOWING METHOD OF ENTRY BY SEX GROUPS

Method of Travel	Males			Females				Total		Grand Total
	Under 16	16 and Over	Total	Under 18	18 and over		Total	Children	Adults	
					Single	Married				
Total : All Methods	2,242	15,857	18,099	1,936	1,272	6,055	9,263	4,178	23,184	27,362
By Land :										
Total	44	2,056	2,100	40	142	707	889	84	2,905	2,989
Via Idiroko	33	1,611	1,644	30	104	605	739	63	2,320	2,383
Via Others	11	445	456	10	38	102	150	21	585	606
By Sea :										
Total	627	3,137	3,764	551	431	1,657	2,639	1,178	5,225	6,403
Via Lagos	564	2,902	3,466	507	370	1,514	2,391	1,071	4,786	5,857
Via Others	63	235	298	44	61	143	248	107	439	546
By Air :										
Total	1,571	10,666	12,235	1,345	699	3,691	5,735	2,916	15,054	17,970
Via Ikeja	845	7,197	8,042	717	430	2,047	3,194	1,562	9,674	11,236
Via Kano	726	3,453	4,179	628	269	1,637	2,534	1,354	5,359	6,713
Via Others	—	14	14	—	—	7	7	—	21	21

MIGRATION STATISTICS

MOVEMENT OF PERSONS INTO AND OUT OF NIGERIA

Period : 1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1956

NUMBER OF DEPARTURES SHOWING METHOD OF EXIT BY SEX GROUPS

Method of Travel	Males			Females			Total		Grand Total	
	Under 16	16 and Over	Total	Under 18	18 and Over		Total	Children		Adults
					Single	Married				
Total : All Methods	2,138	15,814	17,952	1,890	1,342	5,592	8,814	4,018	22,748	26,766
<i>By Land :</i>										
Total	23	1,894	1,920	33	126	625	784	56	2,648	2,704
Via Idiroko	18	1,627	1,645	31	113	577	721	49	2,317	2,366
Via Others	5	270	275	2	13	48	63	7	331	338
<i>By Sea :</i>										
Total	592	2,634	3,226	533	399	1,525	2,447	1,115	4,558	5,673
Via Lagos	533	2,373	2,906	472	338	1,384	2,194	1,005	4,095	5,100
Via Others	59	261	320	51	61	141	253	110	463	573
<i>By Air :</i>										
Total	1,523	11,293	12,806	1,324	817	3,442	5,583	2,847	15,542	18,389
Via Ikeja	758	1,718	7,976	663	491	1,846	3,000	1,421	9,555	10,976
Via Kano	765	4,049	4,814	661	326	1,592	2,579	1,426	5,967	7,393
Via Others	—	16	16	—	—	4	4	—	20	20

CRIMINAL STATISTICS—GENERAL

(INCLUDING APPENDICES 'G' AND 'H')

Period 1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1956

	True cases	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted	Cases pending, etc.
<i>Offences against the Person :</i>				
Murder and Manslaughter	651	121	144	386
Attempted Murder and Suicide	202	84	19	99
Grievous Harm, Wounding, etc.	1,936	1,029	159	748
Assaults	9,780	4,524	821	4,435
Child Stealing	91	26	11	54
Slave Dealing	52	4	6	42
Unnatural Offences	30	8	2	20
Rape and Indecent Assaults	694	206	95	393
Others	2,579	856	300	1,423
Total	16,015	6,858	1,557	7,600
<i>Offences against Property :</i>				
Thefts and other Stealings	23,755	5,710	1,634	16,411
Robbery and Extortion	608	95	68	445
Burglary, House and Store Breaking ..	6,454	981	247	5,316
False Pretences, Cheating, Fraud, etc. ..	1,436	342	181	913
Receiving Stolen Property	175	75	26	74
Arson	287	51	30	208
Others	4,716	1,683	502	2,531
Total	37,433	8,847	2,688	25,898
<i>Other Offences (not above) :</i>				
Forgery of West Africa Currency Notes ..	183	58	38	87
Coining Offences	89	34	18	37
Gambling	406	312	24	70
Against Public Order	1,647	1,010	97	540
Against the Administration of Law and Justice and against Public Authority ..	2,022	830	334	858
Escape and Rescue	467	246	20	201
Others	4,162	2,151	426	1,585
Total	8,976	4,641	957	3,378
<i>Against Local Ordinances :</i>				
Against Traffic Ordinance	15,839	7,022	1,886	6,931
Against Township Ordinance	5,244	4,310	322	612
Against Liquor Ordinance	631	377	64	190
Against Dogs Ordinance	20	8	—	12
Others	8,461	6,927	335	1,199
Total	30,195	18,644	2,607	8,944

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

JUVENILES UNDER 14 YEARS

Period 1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1956

	True cases	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted	Cases pending, etc.
<i>Offences against the person :</i>				
Murder and Manslaughter	1	—	1	—
Attempted Murder and Suicide	1	—	5	12
Grievous Harm, Wounding, etc.	45	28	7	13
Assaults	89	69	—	—
Child Stealing	2	2	—	—
Slave Dealing	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Offences	—	—	—	—
Rape and Indecent Assaults	4	4	—	—
Others	23	17	2	4
Total	165	120	15	30
<i>Offences against property :</i>				
Thefts and other Stealings	289	239	19	31
Robbery and Extortion	3	2	—	1
Burglary, House and Store Breaking	11	7	3	1
False Pretences, Cheating, Fraud, etc.	6	5	—	1
Receiving Stolen Property	1	1	—	—
Arson	2	2	—	—
Others	40	37	—	3
Total	352	293	22	37
<i>Other Offences (not above) :</i>				
Forgery of West Africa Currency Notes	1	1	—	—
Coining Offences	1	1	—	—
Gambling	4	4	—	—
Against Public Order	11	9	—	2
Against the Administration of Law and Justice and against Public Authority	4	4	—	—
Escape and Rescue	10	8	—	2
Others	50	45	1	4
Total	81	72	1	8
<i>Against Local Ordinances :</i>				
Against Traffic Ordinance	2	2	—	—
Against Township Ordinance	34	29	1	4
Against Liquor Ordinance	—	—	—	—
Against Dogs Ordinance	—	—	—	—
Others	218	211	4	3
Total	254	242	5	7

APPENDIX 'H'

CRIMINAL STATISTICS :
 JUVENILES BETWEEN 14 AND 17 YEARS
 PERIOD 1-4-55-31-3-56

	True cases	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted	Cases pending, etc.
<i>Offences against the Person :</i>				
Murder and Manslaughter	3	1	—	2
Attempted Murder and Suicide	1	—	1	—
Grievous Harm, Wounding, etc.	26	22	1	3
Assaults	112	103	3	6
Child Stealing	1	1	—	—
Slave Dealing	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Offences	1	—	—	1
Rape and Indecent Assaults	8	7	—	1
Others	30	27	1	2
Total	182	161	6	15
<i>Against Property :</i>				
Thefts and other Stealings	352	286	21	45
Robbery and Extortion	1	1	—	—
Burglary, House and Store Breaking ..	17	10	2	5
False Pretences, Cheating, Fraud, etc. ..	6	5	—	1
Receiving Stolen Property	—	—	—	—
Arson	1	1	—	—
Others	60	47	7	6
Total	437	350	30	57
<i>Other Offences (not above) :</i>				
Forgery of W.A.C. Notes	—	—	—	—
Coining Offences	—	—	—	—
Gambling	12	11	—	1
Against Public Order	12	11	—	1
Against the Administration of Law and Justice and against Public Authority ..	26	14	—	12
Escape and Rescue	13	9	1	3
Others	90	76	6	8
Total	153	121	7	25
<i>Against Local Ordinance :</i>				
Against Traffic Ordinance	1	1	—	—
Against Township Ordinance	56	51	1	4
Against Liquor Ordinance	1	1	—	—
Against Dogs Ordinance	—	—	—	—
Others	64	54	—	10
Total	122	107	1	14

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TRUE CASES : GENERAL (INCLUDING
APPENDICES 'G' AND 'H')

	1954-55	1955-56	Increase	Decrease
<i>Offences against the Person :</i>				
Murder and Manslaughter	694	651	—	43
Attempted Murder and Suicide	257	202	—	55
Grievous harm, Wounding, etc.	2,708	1,936	—	772
Assaults	8,632	9,780	1,148	—
Child Stealing	64	91	27	—
Slave Dealing	56	52	—	4
Unnatural Offences	30	30	—	—
Rape and Indecent Assaults	651	694	43	—
Others	2,566	2,579	13	—
Total	15,658	16,015	1,231	874
<i>Offences against Property :</i>				
Thefts and other Stealings	23,564	23,755	191	—
Robbery and Extortion	691	608	—	83
Burglary, House and Store Breaking	5,702	6,454	752	—
False Pretences, Cheating Fraud, etc.	1,409	1,436	27	—
Receiving Stolen Property	239	175	64	—
Arson	294	287	—	5
Others	4,868	4,716	—	152
Total	36,767	37,433	1,034	240
<i>Other Offences (not above) :</i>				
Forgery of W.A.C. Notes	233	183	—	50
Coining Offences	117	89	—	28
Gambling	272	406	134	—
Against Public Order	1,275	1,647	372	—
Against the Administration of Law and Justice and against Public Authority	1,666	2,022	356	—
Escape and Rescue	490	467	—	23
Others	4,951	4,162	—	789
Total	9,004	8,976	862	890
<i>Against Local Ordinances :</i>				
Against Traffic Ordinance	18,810	15,839	—	2,971
Against Township Ordinance	4,380	5,244	864	—
Against Liquor Ordinance	578	631	53	—
Against Dogs Ordinance	32	20	—	12
Others	2,821	8,461	5,640	—
Total	26,621	30,195	6,557	2,983

23-8-57
3-2-58
14-2-58
25-2-58

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