



NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

# DEBATES

(Second Legislature)

Second Session

17th March, 1958

Price : 3d

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NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

Monday, 17th March, 1958.

The House met at 10.00 a.m.

PRAYERS

(MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT in the Chair)

PRESENTATION OF MACE

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

I understand that the Premier wishes to deliver a message to this House. Is it your pleasure that he be admitted in? (Cries of "Aye", "aye".) Sergeant-At-Arms, please let the Premier in.

The Premier then entered the Chamber followed by the Sergeant-At-Arms holding a Mace.

The Premier then advanced to the Table of the House.

THE PREMIER (ALHAJI the HON. AHMADU, C.B.E., SARDAUNA OF SOKOTO):

Deputy President,

On behalf of the Government, it gives me the greatest pleasure to present to this House a Mace which is the symbol of authority that has come to be used by most Legislative Houses. You will recall, Mr. Deputy President, that in August, 1956, a Mace was presented to the House of Assembly by myself on behalf of the Government. At that time it was thought that the House of Chiefs should have its own Mace and, accordingly, an order was placed to the design approved by the House Committee of this House, of which the Emir of Zaria was the Chairman.

I do not think, Mr. Deputy President, that this is the appropriate time to go into the history



and origin of the Mace, but briefly it is given by the Crown to mark the authority of the Chair and therefore, whenever the President is in the Chair, the Mace is placed on the table as a symbol of authority, and whenever the President is not in the Chair, the Mace is removed.

I need hardly say that this august House does not need to be reminded about respecting the authority of the Chair because it has always, since its inception, been noted for its dignity and decorum which I am sure will be maintained throughout the years to come. I am sure, Mr. Deputy President, that this Mace will in the future become not only a symbol of authority but also of unity, unity not only amongst the Members of this House but also unity within the Region, unity within the Federation of Nigeria and among the other free nations of the Commonwealth. I pray, Mr. Deputy President, that the Members of this House will continue to honour this Mace, and treat it as a symbol of real force and unity in this our beloved country. (Applause).

Sir, I beg to present this Mace to you.

The Premier handed the Mace to Mr. Deputy President.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: (holding the Mace in both hands)

Mr. Premier, on behalf of this Honourable House, I accept with pleasure this precious gift which I am sure is deeply appreciated by Members of this House. I direct that this Mace be borne before the President and that it be used in this House in accordance with the customs and traditions of the Mother of Parliaments. (Applause)

Mr. Deputy President then handed the Mace to the Sergeant-At-Arms who placed it on its stand on the Table of the House.

#### OATHS

The following took and subscribed the Oath or made and subscribed the Affirmation required by law:

The Honourable Maikano Dutse (Dutse), Minister for Local Government;  
The Honourable Muhammadu Kabir, Chiroman Katagum (Katagum North), Minister of State.  
The Honourable Daniel Ogbadu (Igala South), Minister of State.

The Honourable Abutu Obekpa (Idoma North-West), Minister of State.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Honourable Members, His Excellency the Governor desires to address this House. Is it your pleasure that I do meet His Excellency and lead him in, and afterwards escort him out? (Cries of "aye", "aye").

The Deputy President then went out in procession to meet His Excellency.

His Excellency the Governor entered the Chamber in Procession, took his seat, prayed the House to be seated and delivered his Speech from the Throne as follows:-

#### SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

CHIEFS OF THE NORTHERN REGION:

I wish to begin by saying that I count myself honoured in addressing you for the first time today.

In the Speech from the Throne last year Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith stated that the North would probably attain full regional self-government during the lifetime of this House. My Government considers that the time is now ripe and accordingly intends later in the Session to bring a motion before this House praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer self-government upon the people of the Northern Region, who are second to none in loyalty to her, on 15th March, 1959. (Applause)

Let me now turn to the ordinary business of Government. The Minister of Finance will in his first Budget Speech introduce the Annual Appropriation Law which, this year, sets out thirty-four Heads of Recurrent Expenditure totalling over £13,000,000. In addition, a Capital Budget with expenditure of more than £8,000,000 is planned.

This year my Government also hopes to raise loan capital for development purposes amounting to £3,500,000.

Agriculture remains, by far, the greatest single industry in the Region and provides a correspondingly large part of the national income. Ten years ago the Region accounted for less than a quarter of the exports from the Federation. In 1958 it is probable that



exports from this Region will account for half of the value of the produce exported from Nigeria. Measures to assist the industry will be pressed forward. The K.50 groundnut multiplication scheme in Kano Province will be further expanded. Similarly, the replacement of the successful Allen "26C" variety of cotton and also of the "Benue Ungraded" type by the further improved "26J" will continue. The fertilizer campaign will be further extended, and the benefits of seed dressing will be widely demonstrated.

The programme of pasture-improvement will be extended to new sites in Kano, Katsina and Sokoto Provinces, and the increasingly serious problem of soil erosion will be given more attention.

The Veterinary programme will include the expansion of the work of tsetse control. In 1956-57 over 560,000 cattle were treated for trypanosomiasis and in the coming year it is expected that the figure will approach 700,000.

The Region's own Veterinary School will be built during the year and it is hoped that at least one of the modern abattoirs will be completed.

The much improved hides and skins service will continue to safeguard the value of these important products.

Plans are also in hand to build an experimental tannery to find suitable techniques for developing and expanding the local industry of tanning.

The main activities of the Forestry Division will continue to be concentrated during the coming year on the setting aside of the permanent forest estate. Schemes for management and exploitation will be brought into operation where an effective demand for forest produce exists. A Forestry School for the training of Native Authority Forestry Staff should be opened at Naraguta near Jos during the year.

As regards Education, the numbers of young men and women adequately educated to serve their country in the critical years ahead will steadily increase. During the year some 420 candidates in the Region will sit the School Certificate Examination: this is an increase of 60 per cent over last year's figure.

On the Technical side, the Trade Centre at Ilorin will take its first classes in March and several new Craft Schools will be opened during the year.

It is hoped to start work on the Provincial Girls' School at Bauchi and on the new buildings at the Women's Training Centre at Kano.

In the sphere of Medical and Health Services the emphasis must remain for the present on the improvement of training facilities. The Medical Auxiliaries Training School, Kaduna, which was opened last year, will be brought up to its full student strength in April: the construction of the Kaduna Nurses Preliminary Training School has been begun and it is hoped that by the end of the year it will be ready to receive its first intake of pupils: the capacity of the Kano Nurses School is also to be increased. The standard of the Zaria Pharmacy School is to be raised, and the Kano Medical School staff is to be increased.

Funds have been made available for the construction of the Okene Combined Hospital in conjunction with the Roman Catholic Mission. Both this and the Kano Orthopaedic Hospital should be brought into operation during the year.

Within the portfolio of the Minister of Internal Affairs the coming year will see a start made on the expansion of the Northern Police College - a necessary preliminary to the more methodical training which the Government wishes to see given to Native Authority Police. Complementary to this, the training provided for Native Authority Police by Nigeria Police detachments in Provinces is to be intensified.

For the past decade it has been becoming increasingly evident that the Land and Native Rights Ordinance is in several respects failing to fulfil present-day requirements and that a new Law is needed. It is proposed in the coming year to press ahead with defining policy and drafting new legislation.

A number of Native Authorities have proposed introducing registration of land deeds or titles. My Government will examine the possibilities closely and introduce registration of title where and when it may be feasible.

The Northern Nigerian Survey will continue its programme of mapping and it is hoped that by the end of the year up-to-date maps will have been published covering the whole of the area bounded roughly by the line Katsina-Keffi-Yola-Geidam and the northern frontier. All these maps will be based on air photographs.



Large scale plans of Kano, Kaduna and other large towns are in course of production. It is also hoped that the coming year will see an increase in the Town Planning Staff to deal more effectively with the Region's ever-mounting problems of urban development.

Encouragement will continue to be given to the broadening of Native Authority Councils, according to need and consistent with the preservation of authority and good government.

As regards the finances of Native Treasuries the post-war period of development is now nearing a close. Reserves built up in the past and financial assistance from external sources are drying up. The time has come for every Native Authority to review its financial resources, capital and current, and to consolidate all the social and economic development of the past decade. If the public wishes to continue to enjoy these services then it must be prepared to pay for their maintenance and expansion from their own pockets.

In many Provinces, both in the northerly and riverain areas, fear has been expressed about the future relationship between the Regional Government and individual Native Authorities. I recommend the study of all those who have any such fears the declaration of policy on this subject made by the Premier on the 7th December last year. Let me now quote from it. "The Regional Government re-affirms its faith in the safeguards of democracy, namely the rule of law and freedom of discussion, and pledges itself to observe them in spirit as well as in letter. In particular, it is resolved to treat all Native Authorities, irrespective of their political sympathies, with strict impartiality and scrupulously to refrain from any action which could be attributed to political bias. Native Authorities may therefore rest assured that provided they, for their part, discharge their statutory and moral obligations, they will not be subject to unjustifiable interference or undue influence by the Regional Government."

One of the main tasks of the Ministry for Local Government will be the implementation of the policy on Provincial Authorities which was accepted in principle by the Regional Legislature last year. A Bill to establish Provincial Authorities will, it is hoped, be ready to be presented during the coming year.

The Ministry for Northern Cameroons Affairs will continue to foster and assist all forms of development in Trust Territory in close co-operation with the Ministries concerned.

In the field of Social Welfare, Government's effort will continue to be directed towards curbing the spread of juvenile delinquency, particularly in urban areas. Native Authorities will be encouraged to establish Remand Homes for the detention of juveniles in urban areas and to make more extensive use of the probation system in areas where Social Welfare staff are available to give the necessary supervision.

Continued encouragement will be given to Co-operative Societies as a means of combating the problems of debt and crop pledging.

It is the intention of my Government to continue to encourage industrial development which will assist us to diversify our economy.

The operations of the Ministry of Works continue to the limit of its executive capacity.

Major buildings which will be begun during the year include the first stage of the new Hospital at Kaduna, a large three-storey laboratory block at the Agricultural Research Station, Samaru, and the new school of Agriculture at Kabba. In addition it is hoped to start work on the new Chamber of this Legislature, a State House for the Premier, the Kano Law Courts, a four-storey block of offices for the Public Service Commission, and accommodation for the Native Authority Wing at the Police College Kaduna.

Work will continue on extensions to Urban Water Supply schemes at Kaduna, Zaria and Jos and it is hoped that the supplies for Maiduguri and Katsina will be put into full operation during the year.

The Regional Government will continue to press forward the policy of Northernisation with the greatest energy.

The Council of Chiefs of the Northern Region which was recommended at the Nigeria Constitutional Conference 1957 will be established as soon as the necessary amendments have been made to the Constitution. This Council will consist of the Premier, not less than two or more than four Chiefs from the Executive Council, and four other Chiefs selected from among the Members of the House of Chiefs, under the presidency of myself as Governor. It will determine all matters pertaining to the appointment, recognition, grading and deposition of Chiefs and their removal from any part of the Region to another part of the Region.

In conclusion I must revert to the problem mentioned by my predecessor, Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith, in the Speech from the Throne last year, namely the preservation during this period of rapid political transition of mutual trust and confidence between the people on the one hand and those in authority on the other, especially those such as Chiefs and title-holders whose position is based upon tradition and not upon popular election. During the past twelve months all Native Authorities have applied themselves to this problem by examining their administrations and eliminating the worst abuses. Although valuable work has already been performed I must emphasise that the task is necessarily a slow and laborious one and that much therefore still remains to be done. My Government is as convinced of the importance and urgency of this task as was the previous Government. The Native Authorities have a vital part to play in the administration and development of the Region and it is no exaggeration to say that, if they should fail, our whole future would be placed in jeopardy. Now therefore, on the eve of self-government, it is more than ever essential to press on with the task which was begun last year of overhauling the whole structure of local governments, repairing its weaknesses, and adapting it to the needs of the day. This is a duty which you and all those who have inherited positions of authority owe to the people over whom you rule, to the Governments of the Region and the Federation, and above all to God to whom you must answer for this sacred trust.

Chiefs of the Northern Region, I pray that your deliberations in this House, with God's guidance, will be wise, impartial, far-sighted, and of lasting benefit to the people of the North. (Applause)

His Excellency then left the Chamber in the same procession, escorted by the Deputy President.

The Deputy President then returned to the Chamber and resumed his seat.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Order, order. The sitting is suspended for 15 minutes.

House suspended at 11.00 a.m.

House resumed at 11.25 a.m.

(MR. PRESIDENT in the Chair).

His Excellency took and subscribed the Oath.

MR. PRESIDENT:

Gentlemen, I wish to say that I count it a great honour to be President of this House of Chiefs. Here in this assembly there have come together over the past twelve years the traditional representatives of the people of this great Region. They have gathered to discuss the problems of the Region and to debate and determine how best to ensure the Region's moral and material progress. Northern Nigeria, like Britain, is a country of fine traditions, built up over the past by the work and example of wise and able men. Great developments and changes have come about in both countries in recent years. Many of them have been good, but in order to achieve their full benefit, change and development must be properly related to tradition and to the wisdom of the past, and it is in the forging together of these two forces - the best that is in the past with the best that exists in modern life - that this House can play its most valuable part in ensuring the future happiness and stability of the Region.

Gentlemen, in view of my many other duties I am going to ask the Deputy President, Alhaji Haruna, the Emir of Gwandu, to relieve me of the task of sitting during the present Session. I ask him to take my place here, and at the same time I pray God to guide you in your deliberations and decisions. (Applause)

(MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT in the Chair)

PAPERS

THE PREMIER:

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to lay the following Papers on the Table of the House:

1. His Excellency's Speech delivered on the opening of the House of Assembly;
2. Statement of Government Activities in the Northern Region;
3. Second Annual Report of the Northern Region Development Corporation, 1956-57;
4. Second Annual Report of the Northern Region Development Corporation, Part II, Annual Accounts; 1st April to 31st March, 1957.



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (ALHAJI ALIYU, O.B.E. MAKAMAN BIDA):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to lay the following Papers on the Table of this House:

1. Report of the Regional Joint Standing Committee on Finance for the period August, 1957 to January, 1958;
2. Accounts of the Jos Hill Station for the year ended 31st March, 1957.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (ALHAJI ISA KAITA, O.B.E., MADAWAKIN KATSINA):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave of the House to lay the following Papers on the Table:

1. Rules governing the organisation and conduct of the Northern Regional Scholarship Board;
2. Audited Statement of Accounts of Northern Regional Voluntary Agencies Building Loans Fund, as at 31st March, 1956.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CO-OPERATIVES (MR. MICHAEL A. BUBA):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of this House the following Papers:-

1. The Annual Report of the Social Welfare Department of the Northern Region of Nigeria, 1956/57;
2. The Annual Report of the progress of Co-operation in the Northern Region of Nigeria, for the year 1956/57.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS (MR. G.U. OHIKERE):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to lay on the Table of the House the Annual Report on the Public Works Department of the Northern Region of Nigeria, 1956/57.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (ALHAJI AHMAN, GALADIMAN PATEGI):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to lay on the Table of the House:

The Annual Report of the Department of Medical Services of the Northern Region of Nigeria, for the year 1954-55.

THE EMIR OF YAURI (MALLAM MUHAMMADU TUKUR):

Sir, I beg to lay the following Report on the Table of the House:

Report of the Public Accounts Joint Committee of the Northern Legislature, Session 1957-58.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

The Clerk will now read the messages from the House of Assembly.

THE CLERK:

Message from the Northern House of Assembly to the Northern House of Chiefs. That the Northern House of Assembly has agreed to the Bill entitled "The Northern Region, 1958-59, Appropriation Law, 1958" as amended, and asks the agreement of the House of Chiefs thereto. The said Bill, together with a fair printed copy thereof, accompanies this message.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be now read the first time.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the first time.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Second reading when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Tomorrow, Sir.

THE CLERK:

Message from the Northern House of Assembly to the Northern House of Chiefs. That the Northern House

of Assembly has agreed to the Bill entitled "The Education (Amendment) Law, 1958" and asks the agreement of the House of Chiefs thereto. The said Bill, together with a fair printed copy thereof, accompanies this message.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

I beg to move that the Bill be now read the first time.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

I beg to second.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the first time.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Second reading when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Tomorrow, Sir.

THE CLERK:

A message from the Northern House of Assembly to the Northern House of Chiefs. That the Northern House of Assembly has agreed to the Bill entitled "Control of Travel Agencies Law, 1958", as amended, and asks the agreement of the House of Chiefs thereto. The said Bill together with a fair printed copy thereof accompanies this message.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill entitled "A Law to provide for the Establishment in the Northern Region of Nigeria of a Board for the Licensing and Control of Agencies Arranging Travel to certain Foreign Countries and for purposes connected therewith" be read for the first time.

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Sir, I beg to second.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the first time.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

second reading when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Tomorrow, Sir.

THE CLERK:

A message from the Northern House of Assembly to the Northern House of Chiefs. That the Northern House of Assembly has agreed to the Bill entitled "The Adaptation of Legislation Law, 1958" as amended, and asks the agreement of the House of Chiefs thereto. The said Bill together with a fair printed copy thereof accompanies this message.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (MR. H. H. MARSHALL, Q.C.):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that this Bill be now read the first time.

THE MINISTER OF LAND AND SURVEY:

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the first time.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Second reading when?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

Tomorrow, Sir.

THE CLERK:

A message from the Northern House of Assembly to the Northern House of Chiefs. That the Northern House of Assembly has agreed to the Bill entitled "The Liquor (Amendment) Law, 1958" as amended, and asks the agreement of the House of Chiefs thereto. The said Bill, together with a fair printed copy thereof, accompanies this message.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (MALLAM MUSTAFA MONGUNO):

Mr. President, Sir, on behalf of my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Internal Affairs, I beg to



move that the Bill be now read the first time.

MALLAM MU'AZU LAMIDO (MINISTER OF STATE):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the first time.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Second reading when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Tomorrow, Sir.

THE CLERK:

A message from the Northern House of Assembly to the Northern House of Chiefs. That the Northern House of Assembly has agreed to the Bill entitled "The Native Authority (Amendment) Law, 1958", without amendment and asks the agreement of the House of Chiefs thereto. The said Bill together with a fair printed copy thereof, accompanies this message.

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be now read the first time.

MALLAM MUHAMMADU 'ABIR (MINISTER OF STATE):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the first time.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Second reading when?

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Wednesday, 19th March, Sir.

BUSINESS STATEMENT.

THE EMIR OF KATSINA (ALHAJI USMAN NAGOGO, C.M.G., C.B.E.)

Mr. Deputy President, Sir.

As is customary, the Chiefs will expect to hear from the Government Bench what business will be considered during this meeting. Tomorrow, Sir, the House will hear the Budget Speech from the Minister of Finance, after which there will be a Motion on the Speech from the Throne. The debate on this Motion will give Members chance to speak on the general policy of the Government. If time allows, the second readings of the following Bills will be taken:

The Education (Amendment) Law, 1958;  
The Adaptation of Legislation Law, 1958;  
The Control of Travel Agencies Law, 1958;  
and The Liquor (Amendment) Law, 1958.  
All these are short Bills and are also non-controversial.

On Wednesday, there will be four Motions, for appointing Members to various Committees. There will also be one Motion on the adoption of the Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance laid on the Table of this House today. After that, Sir, we will then take the second reading of the Native Authority (Amendment) Law.

On Thursday, 20th March, the Debate on the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill will take place. If this debate is concluded, the House will go into Committee of Supply until the end of the sitting on that day.

Friday and Saturday will be devoted to Committee of Supply which will give members chance to go through the Heads of the Estimates.

This, Sir, is the Business which the Government proposes to put before the House for this meeting.

Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

THE PREMIER:

I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

RESOLVED: "That the House do now adjourn."

House adjourned at 11.50 a.m. until 10 o'clock  
on Tuesday, 18th March, 1958.





NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF CHIEFS  
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(Second Legislature)  
Second Session

18th March, 1958

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Tuesday, 18th March, 1958.

The House met at 10.00 a.m.

PRAYERS

(MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT in the Chair.)

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Special Announcement. The Executive Council has nominated the following members for the Committee of Selection for this Session in accordance with Standing Order 53(2):-

The Attorney-General,  
The Sultan of Sokoto, and  
The Emir of Kano.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

APPROPRIATION BILL

Order for the Second Reading read.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (ALHAJI ALIYU, O.B.E., MAJAMAN BIDA)

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that the Bill entitled "The Northern Region 1958-59 Appropriation Law, 1958" be read a second time. Sir, I do not propose to speak at length since Chiefs have already received copies in both English and Hausa of my speech in the Northern House of Assembly but I should like to summarise the main points made in the Budget address.

Before I go further, Sir, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the honour given me of being the first Northerner to introduce a budget in this House. Here too, Sir, I would like to take the opportunity to acknowledge the parts my predecessors have played in the task of holding the Region's purse strings. To the late John Knott and to Peter Knott we shall always owe a debt of gratitude.



I wish here, Sir, to emphasize, most strongly that the departure of the Financial Secretary from Executive Council in no way signifies any change in the way our finances will be controlled. The Northern Regional Government, Sir, will not lend itself to any measures which might lessen the confidence either of our own people or of oversea investors. We are determined to maintain firm and stable financial and economic policies.

In my Budget Address to the House of Assembly I dwelt at some length on the general economic situation, not only within the country but also in the Sterling Area to which Nigeria belongs. That survey makes it clear that we, as a country that produces export products for sale in the world markets, cannot stand alone. We live, Sir, in an interdependent world economy and our prosperity depends on the state of world trade as a whole.

Set against the background of these world factors is the economic picture inside our own Region. We are fortunate that we have had an all time record groundnut crop. The final total is expected to reach some 670,000 tons compared to the previous record of 530,000 tons. The cotton crop has also been an excellent one. However, producer prices for groundnuts are only maintained by a large subsidy from Marketing Board reserves. We cannot receive higher prices for our products than the world market is prepared to pay and therefore we watch the trend of prices with some anxiety and hope that no further decline will take place.

Agricultural exports do not, of course, constitute our sole sources of export wealth. We derive valuable income from our mineral exports. Another aspect of the halt in the expansion of world trade is that demand for tin has fallen. The International Tin Council has, therefore, called for restriction in production, which, it is hoped will prevent a severe drop in price that might make the production of tin not worthwhile. We hope that it will not be necessary to continue the restrictions on the present scale throughout next financial year.

Turning to the Industrial scene in our own country, chiefs will be glad to know that industrial expansion, upon which the Government sets great store, continues. We are proud of the Textile Mill that has come into operation south of the Kaduna river where our own cotton is spun and woven for sale as grey baft throughout the Region. This project is truly a fine

example of the most desirable type of partnership between Northern and oversea enterprise. There are many other items of progress, such as the new Cigarette Factory at Zaria, the steady expansion of light industry in Kano, the growth of industry elsewhere. Recently, an area has been set aside for industrial development at Jos.

#### Local Government.

Chiefs will be aware that responsibility for Local Government finance now rests with my colleague, the Minister for Local Government. As Native Authorities occupy such an important place in our financial scene and as their financial relationships with Government are naturally a matter of great interest, I will make some mention of these matters here. It is gratifying to see that Native Authorities' revenue is still rising, being 8½% greater in 1957-58 than in 1956-57, and that a satisfactory ratio between revenue and expenditure is being maintained. However, the gap between ordinary revenue and recurrent expenditure is much reduced by a regrettable number of applications for Supplementary Expenditure. This shows that some Native Authorities are still not facing realities when preparing their Estimates.

Chiefs are aware that last year, the capitation rate, the Region's share of general tax, was doubled from 2/6d to 5/-. The Regional share of general tax and Jangal now produces slightly more than £1m. per annum. This is approximately the same figure as the total paid over in Recurrent Code Grants to Native Authorities. These grants may be expected to increase from year to year as the number of trained men employed by Native Authorities increase and the grant attracting services, notably education and medical services, expand. We must remember also that the Regional Government also helps Native Authorities considerably by way of grants for capital works.

Many Native Authorities are proposing reasonable increases in rates of tax during the coming year. This is in accordance with the policy of progressively bringing the tax-payer to accept the cost of the burden of the expanded services which he desires.

I wish here, Sir, to stress the point that increased taxation must be made to fall more heavily on the wealthy. Government intends to assist in this. A senior Officer, who has undergone a course on taxation, has been posted to Special Duties in this connection. He is, at present, studying what staff



he will require. I earnestly hope that Native Authorities will take advantage of his specialist knowledge and that he will be able to render real assistance to them.

Some Native Authorities are finding it difficult to complete their present Development Plans because they have to hold fairly large cash reserves to provide working capital. The best advice I can give to all Native Authorities, not merely those suffering from this difficulty, is that they should plan their Budgets carefully and economically. The smaller Native Authorities in particular should not embark on expensive capital projects without being certain that they will, in fact, be able to service them properly when they are completed. All Native Authorities should examine their establishments very carefully to make sure that no passengers are being carried and that all those on the pay roll are efficient and fully employed.

#### The Estimates.

I turn now to an examination of the Estimates themselves. They are laid out in the manner followed since 1956 with a clear division into Recurrent and Capital Budgets. Let us first consider the Recurrent Budget.

#### Revenue.

Chiefs will be aware that a Fiscal Commission, appointed as a result of the London Constitutional Conference, is at present examining the structure of Nigeria's revenues, both Federal and Regional. We earnestly hope that we will secure increased revenue as a result of the Commission's recommendations but I can, of course, only budget for the revenue obtained from the system now in being.

Our main sources of revenue continue to be Statutory Appropriations from the Federal Government. Despite the unfavourable world trends which I mentioned earlier in this speech, our revenues from export and import duties should improve considerably compared to this year. The reason is that the great increase in volume more than compensates for a lower price as far as export duties are concerned. As regards import duties, the subsidizing of the producer means that he has more cash in his hands than ever before and this, combined with the continuation of an intensive development programme requiring large scale imports, should

ensure that there is a considerable increase in import duties.

Our total revenue for the Recurrent Budget at just under £13½m. should enable us, without any increase in taxation, to achieve a small surplus. I must emphasize, however, that this surplus of just over £200,000 is the barest permissible minimum.

#### Recurrent Expenditure.

Provision is made in the Recurrent Estimates for expenditure of nearly £13¼m. an increase of over £1,300,000 on last year's figure of true Recurrent Expenditure. This reflects the rapid pace of development of our Region. As a new capital project such as a school on a road is completed the costs of maintaining it have to be met from the Recurrent Budget.

The form of the Estimates has been affected both by the recent Constitutional changes and by the integration of Ministries and Departments. A full explanation of these changes is given in the Memorandum to the Estimates, so I will not repeat it here.

There will be matters in the Estimates on which members may seek further information but this is a task which I must leave to my colleagues the Ministers. They will, later in this debate, deal in details with the Estimates concerning the Ministries for which they are responsible.

#### The Capital Estimates.

The Capital Estimates are once more shown in a separate part of the printed volume. There has been one important change, namely that all revenue for the capital estimates is now shown clearly as capital estimates revenue and does not pass through the Recurrent Estimates. In examining this revenue Head 213 - Capital Development Fund Receipts - Chiefs will notice that we intend to take up £3½m. in loans in 1958-59. The remaining revenue for capital development will come from Development and Welfare Grants from the British Government, from which we expect £1,500,000. £2,000,000 will come from our general revenue balance and the remainder from existing balances in the Capital Development Fund and from various minor sources. We are utilising our own reserves for Capital Development to the fullest extent. Only such sums as are essential for Working Capital and emergency reserves are not being committed to Capital Development.



In order to proceed with development on the scale we wish, we must, therefore, seek loans. Of the £3½m. we propose to raise next year, £2m. will be a direct loan from the Marketing Board and the remainder will be raised by the Federal Government through the agency of the Loans Advisory Board.

Provision is made for Capital Expenditure of just over £8m. in 1958-59. Chiefs will observe from the Capital Estimates how large is the programme of Capital Works to be carried out and will not expect me to enter into details here. Our capacity to carry out the work is now better than it was and provided conditions do not radically change I have no doubt of our ability to carry out the full programme envisaged for next year.

#### The Future.

The House does not need to be reminded, Sir, of the extent to which our prosperity is bound up with the success or otherwise of our staple crops and how this is subject to the hazards of weather and the state of the world market. In recent years, we have been blessed on the whole with good crops and have reaped the benefit of high prices. At the same time the rate of recurrent expenditure has mounted steadily from £10 3/4m. in 1955-56 to nearly £13½m. in the coming year. We can only spend on Recurrent Expenditure what we receive as Recurrent Revenue. Particularly in view of the fall in commodity prices we cannot afford any waste or extravagance. All of our limited resources must be devoted to the development of the country, to extending further the development of education, medical facilities, improved communications and so on.

On my shoulders, Sir, rests the heavy responsibility of ensuring that in all fields we obtain good value for money spent. I watch constantly for economies that can be affected. I must emphasize that all Government servants must exercise constant vigilance if progress is to be maintained. The only way is to set strict standards and limits and adhere firmly to them.

We hope that the establishment of integrated Ministries will help to improve our present system of financial control.

Before closing, Sir, I would like, once more, to repeat the welcome given last year by my predecessor on behalf of the Government of this Region to overseas capital and managerial and technological skills. I have spoken already of the outstanding example of this

that we have here in Kaduna in the new Textile Mill. I hope, Sir, that we will continue to attract investors and satisfy them of our stability. We are determined to prove our intention to develop our resources to the full and to diversify the Region's economy.

Finally, Sir, may I once again thank all those who took part in the considerable task of preparing and printing these Estimates before us.

As I have delivered my speech in Hausa, the House may agree to take the English version as read in order to save time.

Mr. President, I beg to move. (Applause)

THE MINISTER OF LAND AND SURVEY (MALLAM IBRAHIM MUSA GASHASH):

Sir, I beg to second.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

The debate on the speech of the Minister will be adjourned until Thursday, 20th March, and when resumed, members should confine themselves to the economic and financial policy of the Region.

THE EMIR OF DIKWA (ALHAJI UMAR IEN IBRAHIM EL-KANEMI B.E.):

Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I rise to move the motion standing in my name. That this House notes with approval the policy of Government as set out in the speech which His Excellency has addressed to this House".

Sir, I consider it a great honour to have the opportunity of moving this motion and saying a few words thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his inspiring Speech from the Throne. The Speech this time is precise and to the point. It gives a clear picture of the policy which is being pursued by the Government. We are grateful to the Government for the ambitious and progressive policy it is pursuing to develop this Region both politically and economically.

Mr. President, Sir, His Excellency has made reference to few important points upon which I would like to make a few general remarks.

Honourable Members have heard from the Speech that



the respective limits of their jurisdictions. You will believe, Sir, therefore, that politicians are just like contractors (laughter) I will only give my work on contract to that contractor who has learnt to obey my word and accept my advice. If that contractor turns to be rude to me then I will not bargain with him, and that is what is happening today.

Mr, President, Sir, I would like that this advice be given serious thought that ambassadors be created right now so that our people living in other various Regions may be cared for and each Region will readily know what is happening to its men or its work there is to be in those Regions. This will pay us better than sending somebody as ambassador to the United Kingdom to represent us. Home must be put first.

Turning to page 4 of the Speech from the Throne, His Excellency has made a very good remark - a very good remark - and with the permission of the Chair, may I quote, Sir: "The Regional Government will continue to press forward the policy of Northernisation with the greatest energy." That is what we need. We want to give employment to our children, and our children must learn to behave well, and it is my wish that other Native Authorities should pursue this policy in their native administrations.

Leaving Government alone on this policy of northernisation will not work well and I will call on the Regional Government to all the Native Authorities, Emirs and Chiefs and Mercantile Houses to follow suit. I am saying this for one reason. When the Northern Region was left undeveloped nobody liked it. They left the Region for us. Now with the help of the Regional Government the farmers are learning to improve their crops, institutions are set up to care for the animal health, research is being carried out, the North is growing fast in wealth, now that all seems well for the North, they want to reap where they did not sow. So that is why I commend this to other Native Authorities to adopt for the benefit of the Northerners.

In the last paragraph of this Speech, Sir, if you will permit me to quote Sir: "The Native Authorities have a vital part to play in the administration and development of the Region and it is no exaggeration to say that, if they should fail, our whole future would be placed in jeopardy. Now therefore, on the eve of self-government, it is more than ever essential to press on with the task which was begun last year of overhauling the whole structure of local governments

repairing its weaknesses, and adapting it to the needs of the day. This is a duty which you and all those who have inherited positions of authority owe to the people over whom you rule, to the Governments of the Region and the Federation and above all to God to whom you must answer for this sacred trust."

This brings me back to the day when we were sworn in as natural rulers of our places, and has brought home to us the duties of a ruler. Then we must have to ask some questions on this. Whom are we to rule? and where are we to rule? How are we to rule? when and how? Well, to this I say we are destined to rule our people. And where are we to rule them? In this our territory, the Northern Region. To rule them according to our system of Native Law and Custom, if possible with amendments. And how are we to rule is what the people are asked to suggest in their legislation.

Then we now go back to a more democratic way of government. If a Northerner is budded-on to another stock we will find it very difficult to rule him according to his native law and custom, and he will not enjoy it but we are for him. We collect taxes to pay for the services of the Government for his benefit. Maybe he is as a son attending a school, and a brainy boy too, who deserves a scholarship award. Well, that money comes from the taxpayers and possibly the farmers. Well, if he is not for us then how can we be for him.

THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT

The Honourable Member has got two minutes left.

THE ATTA OF IGALA:

If he is not for us then we shall not be for him because we stand to receive abuses from his people at home and what we want from them is appreciation and if they make mistakes in the way we are ruling them it is up to them to advise us in a friendly way. But if they resort to violence under the pretext that they have not received enough support from the natural rulers, this is a lie. I am referring to an incident which took place in Jos recently. Because of Government administration on carrying our Government business somebody is molested in a place in this Region. This is no good news to that man's people at home. We believe in one North for the Northern People and we stand to support those who now only believe to have no support from their natural rulers. We expect from our Northerners peace and good understanding. But should they fail this time, they should try again for one day they will succeed. And those



Region and for export and soap-making trade in order to bring about prosperity in the Northern Region.

When I turn to page 2 of this Speech from the Throne, I have a remark to make on that page. It is about the Forestry School which is being opened at Naraguta. Naraguta is a place which is near Jos in Plateau Province, and it is a suggestion I am just making that such a school ought to be built where forest is obtainable.

Then we welcome the mention of the proposed introduction of the revision of land and registration of titles. The Northern Region is a vast territory but it will interest you when I tell you what I do with my land. The authority of ownership in Igala land is vested in the office of Atta of Igala, and the authority to sublet it to other minor chiefs. (THE PREMIER: We can not hear Sir)

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Will you please speak louder?

THE ATTA OF IGALA:

The authority of land ownership is vested in the office of Atta of Igala and because the area is so big he delegates the authority to other village heads. If a stranger comes to ask for a piece of land, he must approach the village head first and that village head will have to consult the Atta for the final permission. This has been our previous custom and it holds today. So, if you do not have the authority from the Atta and the village title holder, you cannot get a piece of land on which to build and if you build without the authority you are at a loss according to our native law and custom. So, I welcome that paragraph to enforce the existing law.

Turning to page 3 of the Speech, the first paragraph there has explained what is being done now in my area. Of late we have passed a resolution in the full Native Authority Council that the native authority Council should be broadened. Village heads who are not represented on the Council should be given a seat. It is gratifying to see that His Excellency has got it in mind to include in his Speech.

Paragraph 3 gives me a great concern and I must speak on it. Mr. President, Sir, if you allow me to quote from the Speech, it is said that "The Regional

Government re-affirms its faith in the safeguards of democracy, namely the rule of law and freedom of discussion, and pledges itself to observe them in spirit as well as in letter". Here, Sir, I wish to point out that the word "democracy" today is becoming a mockery. It is not my intention to be fussy but I must strike the nail on the head. You will all believe, Sir, that Nigeria is no more one. We have the Eastern, the Northern and the Western Regions, and the Cameroons part of Nigeria. If I may say, each of these Regions has its own Government. They have their own boundary and they make their own laws quite different from our own and we make our own quite different from theirs. The word "democracy" as it appears is the absence of a limit of power or area of jurisdiction which is being overstepped by those who should know better. We people in the Northern Region have learnt to play within our own limits of jurisdiction. The British officials who were here have taught us that and we have learnt to obey it, but today Nigeria is at a loss when we should apply the knowledge of western education that we have learnt but some refuse to do so and general unrest is rife in the whole country today. We are sending ambassadors or commissioners to other places but we forget to do that at home. Since Nigeria is divided into three as I said, may I suggest, Sir, that it is important that the Regional Government should have an ambassador in each capital of each of the Regions so that if any Regional Government wants to inform anything to a different Region it must come through the ambassador of the Region before that job is done. But, at the moment if we allow things to go like this without this new bottle-neck channel then there will be a big clash because we owe allegiance to different Governments. And all must behave unconstitutionally. For example, if the Emir of Kano wishes to pay me a visit in my place he will give me a notice and I will give him a reply that the visit is welcome. But, with due respect to the Emir of Kano, if he does not I will send him back. (laughter). This does not mean that there is a clash between me and the Emir but because he has not followed it constitutionally to approach me.

In this way, again, you will like to hear what happened a few days ago in my Division. A leader of a party visited me and he is a Premier of a self-governing state but he refused to give me notice of his intending visit. He came there to play politics. If it were a clean one I would approve of it. You will remember that I gave my candid opinion at the London Constitutional Conference. All this hue and cry about political movement and development in Nigeria is not a palaver between the Chiefs. It is between politicians and political careerists. At the London Constitutional Conference I ventured to give the Secretary of State my advice that political parties should be taught



the Government intends later in the Session to bring a motion praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer self-government upon the people of this Region on 15th March, 1959. I would like at this stage to point out to the Members of this House that self-government means more responsibility to all the peoples of this vast Region irrespective of creed or religion, and each of us, each one of us must be fully prepared to shoulder his or her own share of this increased responsibility.

To steer this Region peacefully through this politically transitional period to self-government, the Regional Government calls for unreserved confidence, loyalty and mutual understanding from all the people of this Region, politicians, civil servants and chiefs alike. It is everybody's duty to maintain peace, order and stability throughout this trying moment in the history of our people.

Sir, this Region is making a rapid political and social progress in all spheres of development and we are proud of our ability to adapt ourselves to our rightful places in these changing times. We shall no doubt strive to maintain our best customs and traditions in this changing time.

His Excellency also made mention of the fears entertained by some people of the future relationship between the Regional Government and the individual native authorities. To this, the Premier has always given the right reply, but I should like to assure the Government, and this House would agree with me, that it is the duty of every Native Authority in this Region to support every measure of Government policy that is designed in the interest of this Region. (Applause) We are conscious of our inherited responsibility to our people and to the Government we serve.

Coming to the ordinary business of the Government, this Region is predominantly an agricultural one, and it is gratifying to learn that the Government is doing all it could to improve both the quality and the productivity of the principal crops and livestock of the Region. Nevertheless, I should like to remind the Government at this stage not to forget the importance of examining all possibilities to exploit the mineral resources of the Region.

One of the important aspects of the Government's policy revealed by the Speech from the Throne is that the Government is aware of the increasing need to re-draft and define the Land and Native Rights Ordinance

in order to fulfil the present requirements of the indigenous people of this Region. The wealth and prosperity of any country is naturally vested in her land, and therefore it is befitting that the interest of the indigenous people in their own land should be jealously guarded and preserved.

In conclusion, I should like to say that His Excellency had rightly emphasised that the native authorities have a vital part to play in the administration and development of this Region, and to meet this end all members of the native authorities should be selflessly impartial and far-sighted in their day to day business.

May God guide us in all our deliberations. Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I beg to move. (Applause)  
THE EMIR OF GUMEL (ALHAJI MUHAMMAM):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

THE ATTA OF IGALA (MALLAM ALI OBAJE):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to make some few observations from the Speech from the Throne. It is very pleasing to see that the new Governor has taken the trouble of travelling far and wide in the Northern Region within one and a half months of his arrival. Truly, he is the one who has put into practice the saying in Hausa "Tafiya Mabudin Ilim". He has travelled far and wide in order to see things for himself, and by that he has been able to put all what is needed in this vast Region in his Speech from the Throne. My people and I, and indeed all the Emirs and Chiefs here, are pleased with the touring he undertook and also say "thank you" to the Premier who accompanied him on the journey.

On the first page of His Excellency's Speech, I observe that mention has not been made of the palm produce obtainable in my Division. Here, mention has been made of the improved type of cotton and groundnuts in other places but mention has not been made of the palm produce in my Division and other Divisions of the riverain areas. I am mentioning this not in the mood of criticism but in a way of explanation to the masses of the people who do not know what is going on regarding the palm oil industry in Igala Division. My people and I are grateful for the progress made in order to produce enough oil for the consumption of the people of this



who consider themselves unfortunate in the field of politics should try again. They should practise state politics between themselves and the people and we shall certainly give them our full support when we consider they are due for it, if their politics are for themselves only and Northerners at large, without outsiders.

With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to second the motion moved by the Emir of Dikwa. (Applause)

THE LAMIDO OF ADAMAWA (MALLAM ALIYU MUSTAFA):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second this motion moved by my friend, the Emir of Dikwa. I wish, in doing so, to thank the Governor for his maiden speech to this House yesterday. I would also like to thank the Governor for the wisdom and determination he has shown in touring the whole of this Region in the short time since his arrival in this country.

Turning to the Government programme of activities, I wish to thank the Government for its comprehensive plans for the development of this vast Region. Now the question which is causing me a lot of worry is the spread of tsetse flies in Adamawa Central area covering Song, Zumo, Malabu and little Combi districts. I wish earnestly that something could be done to remove them so that livestock can spread.

On the education policy, I am glad to see that the Government is doing everything to satisfy the need for more educated men and women to serve the Region in the years ahead and after self-government. I wish, however, to stress the importance of continuing to make provision for studies overseas.

On the subject of the medical and health spheres, I appreciate what the Government has done already and what it is planning to do to provide more adequate facilities for the people. The emphasis the Government is laying on the training of more personnel, I think, is the correct one, because in the past this important service has lagged behind because of the lack of trained men and women.

Mr. President, Sir, people nowadays are demanding more and more medical facilities which could not be provided if we cannot have the trained staff necessary to run them.

I now turn to the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. I welcome the proposal to draft new legislation. I wish to point out that it has always been suggested

that the present Land and Native Rights Ordinance has been complicated and understandable only to a few. I hope the draft legislation will be prepared in a simple form that can be understood.

The Provincial Authority system which was accepted in principle by this House last year, will, I hope be given very careful consideration when it is being drafted into a Bill. Care should be taken to see that the Native Authorities do not lose anything in dealing with their own peoples.

On the question of development in the Trust Territory I wish to thank the Government for what has already been done and what is being done now. Our only hope is that this should be continued and extended. I would particularly stress the importance of a road link with Mambilla.

I welcome also the decision to create the Council of Chiefs, which I think would give Chiefs the chance of having a full say in matters affecting their appointments, grading and so on. This, I think, is a wise decision.

With these few remarks, Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second this motion. (Applause)

THE EMIR OF LAPAI (MALLAM MUHAMMADU KOBO):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the Motion on the floor of the House. Before doing so, I would like to thank the Governor of the Region for his speech. In him we have a new heart - a heart that embraces both the old and the new - both the senior and the junior - both the strong and the weak. His love has already gained a seat in the minds of the people; the fact that he has in such a short time travelled in so many provinces shows that he is active and interested in the welfare of the communities. I wish him a happy and successful time with us.

Mr. President, I note from the Speech that the Government has completed a survey of tree crops. Experimental plantations have been started in a number of places in the Riverain area. So far it has been proved that most of the tree crops that have been grown in the South can also be grown in the North. Before long the North may boast to be in possession of both coffee, cocoa and kola nut plantations. Oil palm trees grow well in many places and new types of seeds are being pro-



As far as Animal Health and Forestry are concerned, it seems that the Government is giving more attention to them than before. They both play an important part in the economy of the Region. The fact that most part of this Region is bush lends itself to big land development and forestry reserves. In my own area, a lot of development is going on rapidly.

In education, much has been done to give education of all types to the children of this Region. The highest institution of education in this Region is the Nigerian College (Zaria Branch). All the branches of the College are available for the children of this Region. It is a Federal institution which should receive the co-operation of all concerned. I wish the Honourable Members of this House should pay it an occasional visit so as to bring it into the limelight.

We thank the Government for the activities of the Northern Region Development Corporation and the Northern Region Marketing Board. The former has given loans to people of various standing, irrespective of religion, class or party. There is no doubt that the public have enjoyed the benefit of the Corporation.

Turning to the road construction, I am sure the Government is very busy everywhere improving all the roads. Many roads are being widened, bridges are being replaced and dangerous corners have been removed. This is one important sphere which the general public take notice of and thanks the Government for doing so. The completion of the Kaduna Bridge is worthy of mention in the Speech - it has removed traffic congestion and inconveniences across the River Kaduna.

With these few remarks, Mr. President, I wish to give time for Members to speak. (Applause)

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

The sitting is suspended for fifteen minutes.

House suspended at 11.30 a.m.

House resumed at 11.50 a.m.

THE CHIEF OF PAIKO (MALLAM MUHAMMADU BELLO):

Thank you, Mr. President, for giving me an opportunity to speak for the first time in this Honourable House. I only rise to support the motion

on the floor and to associate myself with the mover in the appreciation of His Excellency's Address, and all the commendable words he has expressed about the Government. Really, it is a motion that commends itself to this House for many reasons. The Speech practically touches every aspect of life in this Region. I do not wish to analyse the Speech of His Excellency, for it is self-explanatory, but I have this to say about the Northernisation policy of our Government. His Excellency said in his Speech that the Regional Government will continue to press forward the policy of Northernisation with the greatest energy. I think everyone of us in this House is happy with this; it is what we have been crying for since years previously. It is simply of a man telling his neighbour that he wants to have a complete control of his house before going out to see what he can do for his neighbours. I think that is in effect what is meant by Northernisation. We are simply telling our Nigerian brothers that we want to have complete control of the North, before we give serious thoughts to solving problems confronting the East and the West.

It is gratifying to note that Government is hoping to raise loan capital for development purposes, amounting to £3m. Definitely, without raising loans some of our development works cannot be carried out.

Touching on educational activities in the Region, it is obvious that development and progress depend solely on educational achievements in the Region. The Region is in some need of more Senior Primary as well as more Provincial Secondary Schools. Although we are aware that this is the responsibility of the Native Authorities, but they need a tremendous amount of financial aid from the Government.

Turning to industrialisation, it will be expedient for the well-being of the people of this Region if there is a scheme for large-scale industry. The Minister of Trade and Industry should go on economic missions abroad to attract foreign capital to come and industrialise our resources.

Finally, I appeal once more to the Regional Government to be more vigorous in implementing the Northernisation policy, which I am sure, all the members of this House will support.

With these remarks, I support the Motion. (Applause).



MAI BEDDE (ALHAJI UMAR SULEIMAN, O.B.E.):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the Motion on the Speech from the Throne. The Speech in short, Mr. President, touches everything that we are crying for in the Northern Region, and did not hesitate to point out the remedies for our worries.

Our hope is that the Government get power to fulfill its promises.

Before I sit down, Mr. President, I would like to emphasise one or two things mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. The first is about medical services. We have been informed of what is being done with regard to nursing schools, and I hope it refers to both male and female nurses and dispensary attendants.

I notice that there is one important thing which has not been mentioned in this speech and it is a fact that in this country there is lack of sufficient midwives. Although previously we did not realise the value of their services, now people have realised how very beneficial their services are and are worried about this. I don't like to waste the time of the house mentioning how women suffer before and after giving births but we shall be very happy indeed if the Government will do its best about this. Maybe when the Minister of Health is replying to this he might get up to give us more reasons or even hand his complaints over to the Minister of Education. We know all the reasons he might bring and we know how much he struggles to overcome them and produce more midwives for us.

My second point is connected with the work of Land and it is where it was stated that the Land and Native Rights Ordinance would be reviewed. This also is a point about which we are worried in this country and it is a great trouble. If something is not done against it in advance, it is a trouble which is quite new to us although not new to anybody in other parts of the world. It is a trouble which if no great care is taken in advance we natives of the country will find no houses to live in and will have to go and lodge with strangers. (Applause) or a farmer will not be able to find his own farm where he can cultivate but will have to go and be a labourer to a stranger. (Applause). I have not invented this example by myself, I have noticed that it is what is happening in other parts of the world.

We hope that this will not happen in the Northern Region. I hope when this bill is being drafted it will be drafted in such a way that we will not regret it later. I once more congratulate His Excellency the Governor for his speech, Mr. President, and I want to assure everyone that we realise the full responsibilities which have been imposed upon us in this difficult time and in the complicated way in which we are living and we are trying our best to see that everything is going right and our old customs, which are not commensurate with the times, are being discarded and the new ones, which are commensurate with the time, are being introduced and I would like to assure you, Mr. President, that whatever happens we support everything that will be of help to this country. With these few remarks I support the motion. (Applause).

THE CHIEF OF KAGORO (MALLAM GWAMNA, M.B.E.):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the views expressed by the Emir of Dikwa and to appreciate the speech from the Throne. The Speech read by His Excellency, The Governor, has revealed how much the Government is trying to develop the Northern Region (Applause). In his speech the Governor mentioned self government. I haven't much to say about this but to support what the mover has said. The mover of the motion said that the acceptance of self government means more responsibilities for the people of this Region. The remedy of this is co-operation and support of each other's views and he has expressed reasons which are helpful. The reasons he has given me that if we want to be successful if we want to carry out our responsibilities satisfactorily, we have to co-operate with each other irrespective of religion, custom and nationality and I fully support what the mover has said because it is very true.

I support the scheme of the Government for sending delegations to self-governing countries, countries which are, in a way, the same as ours and since these countries are living peacefully I am sure that what the delegations have learned there and if we introduce in this country, it is going to be beneficial to us here. I hope that we shall put into use fully what we have learned, even though they are not in keeping with certain customs we have here. In his speech the Governor mentioned agriculture and he said that agriculture is the most important industry on which this country depends and this is very true. Therefore it is our hope to see that agricultural work is developed in every sphere. We have different kinds



of lands and such lands should be surveyed and the right crops for them planted on them. We are still waiting to hear the reports of the experiments carried out in the Riverain areas. We hope that success is achieved.

In his speech, His Excellency mentioned the Land and Native Rights Ordinance and this is a major proposition in the minds of the people of this country. The Member who spoke before me said that the time will come when a native of this country will find no house to live in and has to rent with a stranger. He said, "in future", but I say that it is even happening now. I would like the Government to consider such places as stranger settlements. In such places it will be noticed that even though natives of the country live in such places, they have no houses of their own and this should be considered. We shall also be happy if this Law will be drafted in such a way that everybody will understand it. I would like to congratulate His Excellency for mentioning in his speech Northernisation policy. I have heard being mentioned that the North is for Northerners, but I know that there are not many educated people in the North to hold all the important positions we have in the North. But they should be given those positions which they can hold. To this end I emphasise to the Minister of Education that educational facilities should be expanded so that people can be trained to accept the responsibilities of their country. Mr. President, Sir, with these few remarks I support the motion (Applause).

#### THE EMIR OF RABECHI (MALLAM UMARU):

I associate myself with the views expressed by the Emir of Lapal. We people in Ilorin Province are thankful to the Government because of the many services being carried out here. For example, improvement of trade, provision of more schools and medical facilities, water supply and irrigation schemes and for all these we are very grateful to the Government. We have heard that in a short time the Governor will be coming to Ilorin and we want the Governor to visit us who are living in certain parts of the Province. We want the help of the Minister of Education with regard to the Craft school to be built. We have prepared everything to start building this school but we have received no approval and therefore I would like to remind the Minister. Otherwise we thank the Government in all respects, we the people of Ilorin.

#### THE EMIR OF MISAU (MALLAM AHMADU, M.B.E.):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate His Excellency on his speech from the Throne. Everybody wishes to congratulate His Excellency on his speech from the Throne and his efforts. Although he has not been long in this country, yet he has toured almost every part of the Region. I have something to say with regard to lands. This is a major point, that if a stranger comes into the country and goes to a remote village, the District Head or the Village Head is not informed of his arrival but the hamlet head of the area will ask him to take as much land as he wants. Therefore he gets land for nothing and will go on farming. In certain areas, the hamlet heads or hamlet heads just give such strangers as much land as they want without informing anyone. For example, if a stranger comes, say an Ibo or a Yoruba man, who is not a native of this Region, he comes into the Town of Misau and he lodges with somebody in his own house; later on the owner of the house will give him a certain section of the land in order to build and whenever the owner of the house needs money, then the Ibo or Yoruba man will offer to buy the house privately. The same thing is happening on farms. We have a law that if anyone wants to sell his house or farm he should inform the Native Authority first. If it is one that he has inherited or bought, it will be recorded but if the land or the house is given to him by the Native Authority, then he will have no right to sell. In spite of this the present rules are not adequate for anything greater than this needs to be done. In places like Zaria and Bauchi Provinces there are very vast areas of bush where the Emirs of these areas know nothing about them, and people go there to live without the knowledge of the Emirs. If the Emirs know nothing about it, this should be emphasised because in future the people of this country will find themselves in difficulties. We hope to welcome this law which we need very much.

My second point is when the Governor mentioned that a Forestry School would be built at Naraguta. We are very happy with this project because our staff are now being trained there. We who have not much forest in our areas are very much in need of forestry services as our area is not big enough and we have not many forests. The area of our country is not more than 1,000 sq. miles but there are more than 100,000 people living there. Therefore we need forestry services urgently. Where mention was made in the speech from the



Throne of trypanosomiasis, we are very happy about this. Three years ago we lost about five thousand head of cattle. I have seen workers who are engaged in clearing the bush eradicate tsetse flies going on with their work and in other places spraying insecticides. They have told me that after spraying this insecticide any tsetse flies that enter the area for the next 80 days will die. Not only the Lamido but all of us will welcome this project. Jangali is the second greatest channel of our revenue and the cattle are the most important animals to man. Every body needs milk, meat and butter but anything that does not contain meat and butter is no good. (Laughter) Therefore we are very happy that in every area where there are tsetse flies the bush should be cleared and sprayed to eradicate them.

We are very happy with the establishment of reformatory schools because the boys of to-day are the men of tomorrow and as institutions have now been introduced where they are to be trained they are to be made useful men in the future. This is a very good idea otherwise most of the boys living in cities will turn hooligans and in future would have nothing to do but turn into thieves. They will have no occupation and they will become thieves.

Now I turn to that part of the Speech in which mention was made of the Council for Chiefs. This Council will have the Governor as President, the Premier, the four Chiefs on the Executive Council and other Chiefs. Even now we are sure that no Chief will be deposed until there is a very good reason for doing so. The number of people who have the responsibility of deposing chiefs has now increased. Even before we were sure that everything was going on nicely. These people will not do anything which is unreasonable. Although we have this Council we Chiefs will continue to rule justly and honestly and may God help us. The Governor has mentioned in his Speech that we, the rulers, must have the confidence of the people otherwise there will be trouble and confusion. We Chiefs fully realise our responsibilities. We know that God will judge us by our actions. We shall therefore do our very best to win the confidence of our people and may God help us. (Applause)

MINISTER OF LAND AND SURVEY (ALHAJI IBRAHIM MUSA GASHASH):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the Mover of the motion before the House. I should like, in doing so, to make some explanations

about the points raised by the Honourable Members of this House on land.

There are widely held misconceptions as to the law concerning land in the Northern Region. Many people think that land which has been set aside or for which certificates of occupancy have been issued by the Governor or, since the 19th of December, 1957, by the Minister of Land and Survey is Government land and that, all the rest is Native Authority land. That is what some people think. That is not so. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance is the main enactment concerning land and it declares all land in the Northern Region, except for a few small areas which are insignificant, to be 'native land' and held in trust by the Governor, whose consent is required to make any title valid. However the Governor is required to administer the land for the common benefit of Northerners and to have regard to local customary law in so doing. In practice the Governor has left the administration of customary law to the traditional land authorities (usually the Chiefs, but not always so). In this way it has mistakenly come to be believed that the Chiefs have a free hand to control nearly all the land in the Region.

Apart from the statutory powers which the Governor has delegated to Native Authorities under the Native Authority (Control of Settlements) Regulations the Chiefs can at present apply only what is usually customary law. Thus land may not be taken away from a Northerner except for purposes which are known and permitted by customary law. It would be undesirable to take land from Northerners to make it available for a market, since markets are customary institutions, but it would be a different matter if the land were required for, say, petrol filling stations or stock farms, which are not known to customary law.

Also it is important to note that even if a land transaction is perfectly permissible under customary law it may not be carried out if it is contrary to statutory law, since the latter must always prevail. In the case of a head of a family to make land available for a younger member of the family to make land available for a younger member from some other part of Nigeria or even outside Nigeria, if the Chief has no objection, but in the Third Schedule of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance it is laid down that no Northerner may sell, lease or give land to a non-Northerner without the consent of the Governor. This prohibition is being regarded in many towns throughout the Region and



even in some rural areas where non-Northerners have obtained farms.

When Chiefs are asked why the law has not been observed in this matter the reason given has always been that they had not known what the law was. To remedy this situation a summary, written in general terms, of the main aspects of land law as they concern Native Authorities will shortly be circulated to all Native Authorities.

The Emir of Dikwa stressed that Native Authorities should support every measure of the Government designed for the interest of the Region. All measures are in the interest of the Region, including land legislation.

Again, the Honourable, the Emir of Dikwa and the Atta of Igala referred to possibilities of exploiting mineral and mineral oil resources. This is a Federal subject.

The Atta of Igala referred to the fact that all land is vested in the Governor. He also said that a stranger cannot acquire land without approaching the Minister. This is true in that non-Northerners cannot obtain rights over land, except in the urban districts of Kano, Zaria and Kaduna.

The purpose of our land law is to retain the land for the benefit of the indigenous population, and to avoid the large scale alienations that have taken place elsewhere, as in East Africa.

The Emir of Bedde also mentioned the new law which is going to be set up concerning land and he asked that all care should be taken in order that local interests will be protected. I assure him that we are going to do so. (Applause).

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support.

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HEALTH & FORESTRY AND FOR  
NORTHERN CAMEROONS AFFAIRS (MALLAM ABDULLAHI DANBURAM  
JADA):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to make some points regarding what Honourable Members said especially on two points raised by the Lamido of Adamawa. He mentioned tsetse eradication in Northern Adamawa. The survey of that area has been done but it is a very difficult place to clear as the people are leaving the country owing to river blindness. But, anyway, the Tsetse Control Unit of my Ministry is trying all

its best to find out where fly areas exist and their extent, and to evolve the most effective, economical and feasible methods of eradication, the aim being to open up areas for grazing where cattle-owners can settle, and at the present moment the Unit is doing a very good job in Adamawa Province and we hope they will continue provided that staff and funds are available.

Now I turn to the second point about the development of the Northern Cameroons. It is the Regional Government's policy that special priority should be given to the development of the Northern Cameroons. In October, 1957, the Regional Government agreed as a matter of policy to give special priority to the development of the Northern Cameroons and asked all Ministries to submit their proposals for putting this policy decision into effect as a matter of urgency, and all the Ministries have now submitted their proposals.

He also mentioned the road to Mambilla Plateau. The Regional Government is very much worried about this road and £30,000 has been set aside for the survey of this road. A firm of consulting engineers is at present locating a line up to the escarpment of the Mambilla Plateau from Mayo Selbe and when plans and estimates are completed, the sum of £190,000 is being made available for the commencement of construction in 1958-60.

The Emir of Masao mentioned the treatment of trypanosomiasis. This is a very big problem facing some of the provinces in the Region and my Ministry is trying all its best to lessen the necessity of mass trypanosomiasis treatment by starting the clearance of tsetse flies. The techniques of eradication are being tried and clearance where practicable and economic is undertaken.

The Atta of Igala mentioned about the Forestry school but this School is now being built and we are expecting that it will be completed in about three or four months time. Therefore we cannot do anything to save it.

Mr. President, Sir, with these remarks I support the motion. (Applause)

THE ATTA OF IGALA:

A point of explanation, Sir, on a point made by the last speaker but one. I did not call for exploiting natural resources but mineral resources and the



extension of the palm kernels industry. And, for the previous speaker, I did not have Idah in mind when I said that such a school should be built where a forest is obtainable.

THE PREMIER (ALHAJI AHMADU, C.B.E.):

Mr. President, Sir, three Chiefs have spoken about the Northernisation policy. They expressed their support for the policy. I want to explain that the question of Northernisation is a thing which is in the mind of everyone on the Government Bench (Applause). We shall do our utmost to see that Northerners gain control of everything in this country. Those who think that the Government will review its Northernisation policy may rest assured that the Government will do no such thing and Northernisation has come to stay. (Applause).

The Atta of Igala has asked if we can have commissioners in the other Regions as we have in London. This is a very good suggestion but it is a matter which affects the other Regions of Nigeria. We will certainly look into this suggestion.

I am pleased that the Chief of Kagoro has realised that the delegation which we intend to send to some independent countries is a good idea. I want to explain however that these people are going to see for themselves and then report back to us. Although we have the same background with the countries to be visited, we are not going to copy everything they possess blindly.

The Emir of Dikwa and the Chief of Kagoro have spoken about self-government. I am happy that each one of them has understood that self-government means that we will have to pull ourselves together and accept more responsibilities. I hope that Chiefs who are the leaders of this country will help in explaining to their employees and the general public that self-government does not in any way mean that we are going to sit back and relax. It means real hard work.

The Emir of Misau has welcomed the establishment of the Council of Chiefs. This Council will not only look into the deposition of chiefs but will also ensure that suitable people are appointed as chiefs. If someone is deposed and the local people think that his continued presence in the same area will embarrass or cause trouble to his successor, the Council will then consider removing him from the area and where to send him to. This Council will look into all sorts of complaints about chiefs and see which ones are

genuine and which are false and malicious.

The Minister of Land and Survey has spoken about some points in connection with land. In addition to what he has said, I would like to add that whoever divides land into plots for sale to non-Northerners if the matter is reported to the Ministry action will be taken to put a stop to such transgression of law. Such offenders can be prosecuted for contravention of section 104 (Abuse of Office) or section 99 (Extortion by Public Officers) of the Criminal Code, both of which carry a maximum of 3 years imprisonment.

House suspended at 1 p.m. until 3 p.m.

House resumed at 3.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

House resumed. Before I put the question, does the honourable Mover wish to wind up the debate?

THE EMIR OF DIKWA:

Mr. President, Sir, I have nothing more to add except to thank Honourable Members who supported me in this Motion. I am very pleased to note from the reply given to the Honourable Members that the Government is always ready to help us, and to help the Northern Region in general.

Question put and agreed.

Resolved: "That this House notes with approval the policy of the Government as set out in the Speech which His Excellency has addressed to this House."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1958.

Order for the Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION (ALHAJI ISA KAITA, O.B.E.):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that a Bill for law to amend the Education Law, 1956 be now read a second time.

Members will note from the objects and reasons of Bill that the Amendment is designed to remedy two



defects in the present law. The first is to make provision for local councils in the Region to undertake educational activities under the Law and the second is to permit the Missions themselves to select all their own educational members to the Board of Education.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move.

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Mr. President, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed.

Bill accordingly read second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House;

(In Committee)

Clauses 1 - 3 agreed to.

The House resumed.

Bill reported without amendment; read the third time and passed.

ADAPTATION OF LEGISLATION LAW, 1958.

Order for the Second Reading read.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that a Bill entitled "A Law to provide for the Adaptation and Modification of certain written Laws in force in the Northern Region of Nigeria" be now read a second time.

Honourable Members will be aware that a reorganisation has recently been carried out in the Ministries and Departments of Government whereby the staffs of old Departments have been merged in the Ministries, Departments have been abolished and in their place Divisions have been created within the Ministries for the more convenient working of the business of Government. This process is known as integration. One of the results of the changes which have taken place is that the title of Director has been abolished. There are therefore now no Directors as Heads of Departments with executive powers. Their place has been taken by Advisers without executive powers, whose function is to advise

the Minister on the technical aspects of the functions carried out by the Ministry. The executive work of the Ministry is now largely carried out by the Permanent Secretary on behalf of the Minister. This structure is very closely related to that existing in the Ministries in the United Kingdom Government.

In the past, before the creation of Ministries, most of the executive powers that were not exercised by the Governor were carried out by the Directors of the various Departments and, as a result, the duties and functions of the Directors are to be found in very many Ordinances and Laws. With the abolition of Directors it has become necessary to vest their powers in other persons, and amendment of the various Ordinances and Laws has accordingly become necessary. It has been decided that the best way to carry this out is by an Adaptation and Modification Bill in the form now before this House. The Bill follows very much the pattern adopted by the Federal Government in making the Adaptation of Laws Orders from 1951 to 1957, under the authority of the Nigeria Constitution Orders in Council.

The general principle has been to vest the powers of the former Directors in the Permanent Secretaries of the Ministries dealing with the subject matter of the powers in question. While this is the general rule there are some exceptions, and it has been found desirable in some cases to vest the powers of the former Directors in technical officials such as Principals, Medical Officers, Provincial Engineers, the Surveyor-General, Chief Education Officers, etc. The cases in which these special arrangements have been made are set out in detail in the Second Schedule to the Bill.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed.

Bill accordingly read the second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House.

(In Committee)

Clauses 1 - 3 agreed to.



Clauses 4 - 6 agreed to.

Clauses 7 - 8 agreed to.

1st Schedule agreed to.

2nd Schedule agreed to.

The House resumed.

Bill reported without amendment; read the third time and passed.

CONTROL OF TRAVEL AGENCIES LAW, 1958.

Order for the Second Reading read.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the second reading of a Bill for a Law entitled the Control of Travel Agencies Law.

Honourable Members will be aware that there has been a steady growth in the number of pilgrims during the years since the war. This pilgrim traffic has become an important flow of economic and political significance and, on an average over the last three years, it is estimated that some 1,700 pilgrims have travelled by air and perhaps 7,500 by lorry.

As the Traffic grew, so did the organisation catering for it. During the last few years two companies began to overshadow the smaller agents and gain control of most of the traffic. Until 1957, pilgrims were reasonably well served and none had suffered more than minor hardships and delays. But last year, as Honourable Members will be aware, there was major breakdown in organisation of one of the big companies which resulted in every severe hardships to large numbers of pilgrims.

This disaster, for its nothing less, convinced Government that some form of legislative control was necessary if the welfare of our pilgrims and the name of Nigeria was to be protected. Government therefore took counsel and was advised that the best method was to create an independent Licensing Board which regulate participation in the pilgrim traffic. That bill now before the House is the result of this advice.

The title of the Bill suggests that it might be a general application to any form of travel agency operating in this Region but the intention behind it

to regulate only the pilgrim traffic. In order to prevent any attempt to get round its provisions, however, the Bill has been made generally applicable to travel agencies which arrange the flights or journeys of persons between the Northern Region on one hand and Saudi Arabia and surrounding countries on the other.

The effect of the Bill is that no agency, firm or individual will be allowed to take part in transporting people out of the Region to the scheduled countries unless it has first obtained a licence from the Board.

This Board will be an impartial body whose sole concern will be to ensure that those organisations which wish to transport pilgrims are fully capable of doing so efficiently and honestly. Honourable Members will see that under Clause II of the Bill any agency which is refused a licence, or renewal of a licence, may appeal to the Minister charged with the responsibility for pilgrimage affairs, and that the Minister, in considering the appeal, shall treat the interests and welfare of the travellers as being of paramount importance.

Among the other powers of the Board, I especially wish to draw the attention of Honourable Members to clauses 10(b) and (c). The first of these clauses requires an agency to keep a sum of money on deposit in a bank; the aim of this is to ensure that an agency has sufficient funds to meet all contingencies, and, in the event of a breakdown in an agency's organisation, to provide indemnity for Government should it be necessary to repatriate stranded pilgrims. The second clause, which I wish to emphasize, requires the agency to produce its audited accounts to the Board before a licence can be renewed. This, again, is to ensure that the agency is a solvent body, financially capable of organising travel.

Since the Bill was drafted a communication has been received from the Federal Government requesting that a clause be inserted in the Bill making it clear that it does not seek to interfere with scheduled services connected with the pilgrim traffic and does not conflict with any of the Agreements made by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom with Governments of other countries in regard to air services. The Government of the Northern Region has been pleased to accede to this request. Clause 15 of the Bill is the result of this request from the Federal Government.



Members will be aware that, in addition to this legislation, Government has felt it necessary to sponsor a new company to take the place of one of the previous companies which now no longer exists. While Government will have a share in the assets of this company and a voice in the shaping of its policy, it will not hold a controlling monopoly. On the contrary we believe that healthy competition is a spur to efficiency and the Government will raise no objections if other companies are formed to share in this important traffic.

Mr. President, the disaster of last year's pilgrimage has proved conclusively that some form of control of the pilgrim traffic is essential if we are to exclude incompetent and unscrupulous agencies. After seeking the best advice and giving the most careful consideration to the question, Government has reached the conclusion that this Bill is the best way to achieve this end. This is human problem and we feel that it is our duty to do all in our power to ensure that those who go on the pilgrimage travel in reasonable comfort and safety. We cannot again stand by and witness human misery and suffering nor can we allow the reputation of Nigeria in the world to be stained by a few unscrupulous individuals.

Mr. President, I beg to move that the Bill be now read a second time.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

THE EMIR OF LAPAI:

Mr. President, Sir, we are grateful to the Government for these provisions to control Travel Agencies. It is the responsibility of the Government to help the people in whatever difficult condition they find themselves. It is said in clause 10(d) of the Bill that the Board has been given the power to charge fees for the issue of licences and for the renewal of the licences and that these fees will be included in the revenue of the Region. To me, these fees should be stipulated in the Bill. What will interest the members of the public is the money which will be received from the Travel Agencies because in clause 10(b) punishment for contravention of the law has been mentioned. It has been stated that any Agency who contravenes the

provisions of the Bill will be fined £500 or two years' imprisonment.

Mr. President, Sir, I support the Bill.

MALLAM JUNaidu, WAZIRIN SOKOTO (ADVISOR ON MOSLEM LAW):

Mr. President, Sir, I have already heard what arrangements have been made by the Government in connection with pilgrim traffic. I have heard also that this Bill will include those who will be travelling by air. Is there any provision in the Bill so that flights could be broken so that passengers could say their prayers as prayers are more important than the pilgrimage. I hope provision will be made so that these people should not suffer; prayer is one of the most important parts of their devotion. If this is done the pilgrims will be helped in two ways. They have been helped in their travel and they have also been helped to say their prayers in time. We hope that this will be looked into.

THE ATTA OF ICALA:

On a point of explanation, Mr. President, I would like to know whether the travellers will be asked to carry on with life insurance on their own accord or whether the Agency will carry out this business for the travellers.

THE CHIEF OF PAIKO

Mr. President, Sir, I want to ask a question because I see that there are three ways of travelling by air, by road and on foot. I do not know whether the arrangements in this Bill will affect all the three methods of travelling. I want to suggest, if it will be possible, that these arrangements should be started from the divisional level up to the provincial level and finally to the Minister responsible for pilgrim affairs.

THE EMIR OF MISAU:

Mr. President, Sir, I just want to ask a question. Will the Travel Agencies pay these fees in the divisional or Provincial Offices? I would also like to know whether use is going to be made of the Travellers Certificates which are issued to these travellers before they go to Medical Officers for low fever inoculations.



THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Mr. President, Sir, we are grateful for the view expressed by the Hon. Members.

The Emir of Lapai asked that the fees for the licences should be prescribed. This fee has not yet been prescribed. He has mentioned that he has seen provision made in the Bill for punishment of those Agencies who contravene the provisions of the law but I hope the Emir will realize that, whatever punishment is given to those people who contravene the law, it is very small if he considers that many of the pilgrims who went on the pilgrimage last year are still in Saudi Arabia and have not yet been repatriated.

The Waziri of Sokoto has raised a very important question. I have not got a ready answer to give him at present but I am making the point to the Travel Agencies so that flights can be broken in order to allow pilgrims to say their prayers if there are aerodromes where the aeroplanes can land and if the weather conditions allow. (Laughter)

The Hon. Atta of Igala asked who is to pay for life insurance for those travellers. We are grateful that, from the time pilgrims started to go to Mecca by air, no single accident has occurred and we hope that it will continue to be so. As for life insurance I think the Hon. Member knows that everybody can arrange for it himself.

I also note what the Chief of Paiko has said.

What the Emir of Misau has mentioned does not concern the Bill, but the Travel Certificates issued to pilgrims are still being issued to them. As for the licences which are to be issued by the Board, they are only issued to those travel agencies who are arranging for the travel of hundreds or even thousands of pilgrims and not to the pilgrims themselves.

I hope with these explanations the Bill will be acceptable to the House.

Question put and agreed.

Bill accordingly read the second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House

(In Committee)

Clauses 1 - 4 agreed to.

Clauses 5 - 7 agreed to.

Clauses 8 - 10 agreed to.

Clauses 11 - 14 agreed to.

Clause 15 agreed to.

First Schedule agreed to.

Second Schedule agreed to.

House resumed

Bill reported without amendment; read the 1st time and passed.

LIQUOR (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1958.

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that a Bill entitled the Liquor (Amendment) Law, 1958, be read the second time.

Mr. President, Sir, the objects of this Bill are clearly set out in the Objects and Reasons given at the end and I do not propose to amplify them at length. The amendments may be divided into three parts. First, Clauses 3 to 10 are designed to simplify the existing procedure for the grant and renewal of Licences and to provide more precisely for the procedure to be followed in certain cases. They also include certain drafting amendments in the Principal Finance. I assure all Honourable Members that these amendments will in no way make it easier to obtain Liquor Licences and the same stringent control of the grant and renewal of licences will be exercised as in the past. Thus Clause 7, though it gives a Divisional Officer power to grant an application for renewal of a licence, also gives him discretion to refer such application to a Licensing Board. This is desirable so that such applications, which the Divisional Officer himself might have granted merely because of lack of outside information, for instance if, due to an oversight, a Licensing Authority fails to express its objection.



Thus Honourable Members need have no fear that this Bill will make it easier for Moslems to have access to liquor. The restrictions on the supply of liquor already imposed by the Ordinance and, above all, the prohibition laid by the Islamic Law on the consumption of liquor by Moslems, are fully maintained.

The second part, Clauses 11 and 12 are designed to give increased protection to young persons under the age of 16. These amendments raise the age limit in the existing Ordinance from 14 to 16 and make it an offence not only to provide liquor to a child under 16 but also to provide liquor for consumption by such a child either as a gift or on payment by a customer. Furthermore, such children may only be permitted to enter licensed premises under certain stringent conditions. I assure Honourable Members that this does not mean that Moslem children aged 16 and above may be allowed to take liquor. The prohibitions laid by Islamic Law on the taking of liquor by any Moslem still exist. I am sure that all members will wholeheartedly endorse this measure of greater protection from the evils of liquor which is to be given to children by these amendments.

Thirdly, Clause 13 corrects a mistake made some years ago when, in 1953, the Nigerian Government increased the fee for the application for a licence from 5/- to 7/6d. At the time it was overlooked that the fee for the application for a licence was prescribed by the Ordinance as well as by the Regulations and the latter only was amended. This mistake was repeated the Northern Regional Government in 1955 (after the subject of Liquor had been regionalised) when the fee was further raised from 7/6 to 10/-. The proposed amendment corrects this mistake and validates the collection of increased fees, in so far as the Regional Government is concerned, since 1st October, 1954.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move.

MR. DANIEL OGBADU (MINISTER OF STATE):

Sir, I beg to second.

THE EMIR OF LAPAI:

Mr. President, Sir, we are very grateful to the Government for the introduction of these amendments, although it is difficult for us now to say anything because we haven't got the principal law. We want some explanation from the Minister who introduced the Bill because we shall be responsible for seeing that

the Bill is enforced. We want to make sure that only Moslems are prevented from drinking liquor and we want to know that it is for them that this law has been enacted.

Secondly, Mr. President, there are many meanings of the word 'liquor'. We want to know whether it is any native liquor which is meant or any other liquor, the various tribes in this Region have got their own native liquors. They use these liquors for their own consumption and for sale. We therefore want an explanation from the Minister.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support the Bill.

THE CHIEF OF PAIKO:

A suggestion I want to bring is in connection with the fact that a boy under 16 years of age will not be allowed to drink wine. The suggestion is that this should be the same in respect of every boy of whatever tribe, and the reason why I say this, is that I will find a boy entering one house after another drink and then he will start dancing to the tunes of Gage music and from then he becomes a hooligan. Before this law should be enforced that every boy under 16 will be fined, and if he cannot pay he will go to prison and whoever provides the liquor for the boy should also be punished in the same way.

What is the suggestion I have to make?

THE CHIEF OF ISALA:

I wish to express my opinion with regard to this Bill. In the first place a boy has been mentioned, but the Bill does not specify what kind of a boy, a Moslem or a non-Moslem boy. If the Bill only specifies a boy under 16 years of age in general, this might bring about confusion because in our area boys of three or four years of age drink liquor, and this does not mean that these boys grow wild. This Bill does not safeguard the interests of the applicants for licences. It is likely that a licensee might find a boy of under 14 years of age on his premises and he might turn the boy out and the boy might refuse to go out and he would try to force him out - that would commit another offence. If a boy is under age he cannot appear in court by himself, but he is causing a lot of trouble and the licensee will be responsible for the offence and the licensee. The Bill does not mention what kind of offence the licensee will be charged with. Juvenile courts do not



exist everywhere. If this kind of case occurs in the rural areas where liquor is being sold, where should the case be taken to? In my opinion, I think it is that an offence should be specified, with which to charge the boys, and specify what kind of boys, whether Moslems or non-Moslems.

THE CHIEF OF WAMBA (MALLAM MUHAMMADU KWORE):

I rise to support the Bill, and to support the views expressed by the Chief of Paiko. The question of taking liquor should be restricted to all non-Moslems. The Sultan has once brought this question but I see that the rule with regard to this is rather slack and things are getting worse. There is a difficulty about boys who are under age. My own son once drank liquor and I sent him to prison for 3 months, but he was released by the District Officer who said he was under age. I am very unhappy about this. A respectable boy should not dance to such awful tunes as Goge. The District Officer, Mr. Mathews, said that if non-Moslems drink wine they become very sober like sheep, but when Moslems drink they become as wild as buffaloes. As the Emir of Paiko said they should be fined or sent to prison - what I feel is they should be sent straight to prison. I hope the House will take more stringent measures about this question of taking liquor, and not only liquor, there should be restrictions on all kinds of drinks that intoxicate people.

THE CHIEF OF DABAI (MALLAM MUHAMMADU SANI DAN TUDU):

Mr. President, I would like to bring a suggestion on this question of liquor, because this is a very important point which worries us, we Moslems. A man cannot disregard his original customs, but he does if he finds the customs are not sound ones. Our forefathers drank liquor, but we were converted to Islam and we shall be Moslems for ever. But there are some Hausa people who say that there come from Sokoto people who drink liquor, and this is why I would like this Bill to be enforced because if a man from Sokoto drinks we are greatly put to shame. This question worries me greatly and I feel humiliated. That is why I support this Bill and suggest that it should be enforced, and as the Minister has said I fully support the fact that boys under 16 should not drink. It is our custom that boys should not drink, let alone boys under the age of 15, let alone women; but now boys and girls at 15 drink in houses and this has startled us very much, and we are very much worried about it and we should be very happy if such a Bill could be enacted.

THE EMIR OF JEMA'ARE (MALLAM MUHAMMADU WABI):

Mr. President, I rise to support the provisions of this Bill. Like Sarkin Wamba I knew a boy who was charged with a similar offence and he was sent to prison and the District Officer said he should not be sent to prison because he was under age. We have warned the sellers of liquor in our area that if such boys go to buy liquor they should be refused. I have told these licensees that if any of them sells liquor to such boys, his license will be withdrawn. We have warned this boy and tried this system to see whether it would make him stop drinking, but he started taking other boys to drink and therefore we should be very happy if this law is enforced. The boy I am referring to now was, I think, brought by the Emir of Katagum to Kaduna. If any Moslem boy drinks he should be given the maximum punishment - he should be sent to prison and then beaten.

I support the Bill.

THE EMIR OF MISAU:

Mr. President, Sir, since it has been arranged that those who are applying for licences to sell liquor go to the District Officer, we have refused a number of such licensees, but nevertheless, it is a very difficult matter. And the difficulties are that these people who drink can always go to bars to drink, sit in their homes and send for bottles. The policeman who should see that they do not drink, drink themselves, and I don't see how you can make a policeman prevent someone else drinking if he drinks himself. Therefore it should be seen that policemen do not drink. Although the sellers of Native liquor are given a condition that they should not sell their liquor to Moslems, I am sure that if you disguise yourself and go to such places where native liquor is sold you would find Moslems there. It is so difficult because, even if you make licensees swear to the fact that they should not sell liquor to Moslems, there are certain licensees who are not Moslems. Or should those who are non-Moslems swear in their own way? This question is a very difficult one. This question is very difficult indeed, but somehow we should find a way to solve it. What I feel is that the question be considered.

CHIEF OF KAGORO (MALLAM GWAMNA, M.B.E.):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to say a few things about this Bill. I did not intend to speak but



how to prevent boys under 16 from drinking, Moslem and non-Moslem alike, is a very difficult problem.

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Point of explanation, Sir. The Bill refers to imported liquor not native liquor.

THE CHIEF OF KAGORO:

When I heard liquor I thought it referred to every kind of wine that is being manufactured in our area. The reason why I said it, is that in certain areas, where there are no Moslems, it will be seen that very small boys drink and their parents do not care whether they drink or not. Since they are used to this, if they are restricted in this Bill, it will be very difficult for them. And if the Bill is against imported liquor it is difficult to get imported liquor in some parts of this country, but there will come a time when it will be common to have it. Whenever a question of intoxicating drinks is being discussed, non-Moslems should always be borne in mind. I have not said that in order to support drinking, because I hate drinking myself more than anyone, it is because I consider the ways of life that affect other people.

I support the Bill.

THE MEMBER OF BORGU (ALHAJI MUHAMMADU SANI)

I would like to say a few things about this Bill. There are two ways of drinking liquor - one is true and the other is false. The kind of liquor the Kambari tribe drink is a true kind of liquor. The right way of drinking liquor is the way practiced by the Kambari tribe, but the drinking of liquor by Moslems is the wrong one. The Kambari tribe feed their children on wine from infancy and they should not be checked because they only spoil the reputation of their parents.

THE PREMIER:

Mr. President, I would like to explain that there has been a mistake in the translation of the world liquor. It has all been translated as native liquor but it is not meant to be so, it is meant to be imported liquor. Everything connected with native liquor and palm wine is not included in this Bill because this is the responsibility of Native

Authorities. I know some Native Authorities who have made regulations and rules governing native liquor allowing some people to drink liquor because it is their custom. Therefore those who have the fear that non-Moslems should be prevented from drinking native liquor should rest assured that this is not going to be so. What has prevented the Moslems, young and old, from drinking, is still there. This Bill refers to imported liquor - liquor being imported from overseas, or that brewed in Lagos.

The boys for whom provision is made here are those whose custom does not stop them from drinking from the beginning. For example, if a European and his family come and put up in the Catering Rest house, the law does not prohibit them from drinking. It is for this type of children that the age has been raised from fourteen to sixteen. If I were to find the children of the Madawaki of Katsina (Minister of Education) drinking in the Rest House, not only the children but also the Madawaki himself could be flogged. For this reason, I must point out that this provision is mainly for those whose custom it is to drink. Those who are prohibited from drinking are still prohibited, except of course for the negligence of the Native Authority Police. Those prohibited to drink are caught so doing they must be taken before the courts (Applause).

Question put and agreed

Bill now being read a second time.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Committee, when?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Now, sir.

(House in Committee)

Clauses 1 to 5 agreed to.

Clauses 6 to 8 agreed to.

Clauses 9 to 11 agreed to.

(House resumed)

Bill reported without amendment; read a third



time and passed.

Resolved: "That the House do now adjourn" - (The Minister of Education)

House accordingly adjourned at 4.45 p.m.  
until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION.

W.2 Chief of Koton Karifi (Mallam Abdu Aguye) asked the Minister of Finance:

In view of the advancement made in local government in the Northern Region, will the Government consider handing over the licensing of motor vehicles to Native Authorities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (ALHAJI ALIYU, O.B.E.):

No, Sir. Licensing of motor vehicles is at present carried out by the Administrator of Kaduna and elsewhere by the Nigeria Police but is shortly to be taken over entirely by the Regional Government. Revenue from motor vehicle licensing is entirely Regional and it is considered appropriate that Regional revenue should be collected directly by Regional Government staff where possible.



NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

# DEBATES

(Second Legislature)

Second Session

19th March, 1958

Price : 3d

Printed and Published by the Government Printer, Northern Region of Nigeria, 1958. To be purchased from the Government Press, Kaduna



Wednesday, 19th March, 1958.

The House met at 10.00 a.m.

PRAYERS

(MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT in the Chair)

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

THE PREMIER (ALHAJI AHMADU, C.B.E., SARDAUNA OF SOKOTO):

Mr. President, Sir, I think the Honourable Members have heard that about a month ago the Emir of Kano, himself and a Minister from the Western Region of Nigeria travelled to the Sudan and Saudi Arabia. I feel that, just as I spoke in the House of Assembly about what we discussed with the Governments of those two countries, I should do the same thing in this House. But, since our delegation was not sponsored by the Northern Regional Government, it is not necessary to explain what happened in detail.

The delegation was sent by the Federal Government and we have already prepared our report and submitted it to the Federal Government.

We all know the kind of troubles encountered by Nigerian pilgrims, but the major trouble this year was that the Saudi Arabian Government refused to accept the travel certificates issued to our pilgrims. Therefore, the Federal Government thought that the best thing was to send some prominent people to discuss the matter with the Saudi Arabian Government. Before we left, we had a cablegram from the Saudi Arabian Government that they were prepared to accept travel certificates, but on the very day we were to leave Kano, another cablegram was received pointing out that all that was stated in the previous cablegram was not correct. Therefore, we had to start afresh.

Our first intention was to try to make the members of those two countries aware of Nigeria and to become friends of Nigeria. As soon as we arrived in the Sudan, we found that they were in a difficult situation. Firstly, they were vigorously campaigning for elections - the same type of campaign as we conduct in this country. Secondly, Egyptian soldiers were on the Sudanese border and



the Sudanese Government was preparing to send its own troops to the border. Nobody knew whether there was going to be a war or not, but this did not prevent them from paying great attention to us. Again, it was not their responsibility to see that our travel certificates were accepted or not; it was the responsibility of the Saudi Arabian Government. But nevertheless we tried our best to see most of the prominent people there. During our discussions with them, we raised a very difficult problem which was not easy to solve. But when we visited the office of the Saudi Arabian Ambassador in Khartoum, all was arranged immediately after we have exchanged greetings. After we had finished with them, we realised that our task was not completed, for we had not asked the French and the Sudanese authorities to keep their borders open to the pilgrims. When we sent our Secretaries, the matter was arranged immediately.

Then we flew to Arabia and landed at Jeddah. We met and discussed our problems with all the Ministers of the Saudi Arabian Government that ought to be seen. Later we flew to Riyadh, which is the headquarters of His Majesty King Saud. When we arrived at Riyadh, His Majesty the King gave us a tremendous welcome. As I have already pointed out, our chief intention was to meet these people and make them aware of Nigeria and become our friends. The type of welcome accorded us by His Majesty the King both in his palace and at the airport and wherever we went in the country, was beyond praise. His Majesty arranged a very grand party for our reception where we met prominent people not only from Saudi Arabia but from other Arab countries. I think the Emir of Kano will bear me out that the Cadillac car which was placed at our disposal has never been imported into this country. (Laughter) I do not think there is any need for me to express in detail the type of honour accorded us by His Majesty, but the fact that he honoured us shows that the existence of Nigeria is now appreciated in Saudi Arabia.

His Majesty's last words were that a religious brother is more important than a blood brother. He therefore assured us that whatever type of help we require would be given us and our people. (Applause)

When we went to Mecca we were given special attention which was more than that accorded to any other people. We saw with our own eyes that the Ka'aba was under repair, but when we were about to leave we were called back and the Ka'aba was opened and we were taken in to pray. The most important thing was that we were taken on the roof of the Room and were shown the

repairs which were going on; this kind of gesture had never before been made to any person who had travelled here from this part of the world. This greatly impressed our people who are living there and they were very happy that their leaders had been thus acknowledged. I would point out that had it not been for the Arabian Police we would have been trampled underfoot (Laughter) because all our people rushed towards us in order to shake hands with the Emir of Kano and the Sardauna. But we are experienced warriors, the two of us parted - the Emir went to one side and I the other (Laughter) and the crowd split in two.

Mr. President, I think it would take me the whole day to explain what happened on that memorable visit. His Majesty the King felt that we should be presented with a 'Kiswa' - a piece of cloth that is used as a cover for the Ka'aba. We were given a whole section of one corner of the Room. I have brought the 'Kiswa' and I intend to place it in the Committee Room so that the Honourable Members of the House can go there and see it.

I cannot do justice to the type of welcome that was given us in the Sudan. Some people in this country have greatly criticised the Government plan to build a State House for the Premier, saying that the House is going to be built for the Sardauna. These people who interpret "Premier" as the Sardauna ought to go back to school and learn more English. (Laughter) I am raising this point because in the Sudan the Prime Minister vacated his State House for us. (Applause) This was a great honour. We have not got a State House, are we going to accommodate them in the Catering Rest House whenever they pay us a return visit? I know that even if we put our furniture in the State House there will be a big row between myself and the Minister of Finance. (Laughter).

In the Sudan we were given Korans as gifts in commemoration of our visit. I am presenting my Koran to be placed in the Library of the Legislature for any Members who wish to read it during their leisure time. (Applause). The Koran has been brought into the House by the Clerk of the Regional Legislature and it will be taken back afterwards. (Applause)

Mr. President, this is all I have to say, but I would just like to express my thanks to the Honourable Emir of Kano for the happy time we had together on our journey. I was most interested in what he said



yesterday. He asked me about the 'Kiswa' and I told him that it was in my house. The Emir of Kano then said that it should be removed from my dirty house and transferred to the 'Kubba' of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio (Laughter). We were grateful to him for this suggestion, and I admit that my house is dirty. (Laughter and applause).

THE EMIR OF KANO (SIR MUHAMMADU SANUSI, K.C.M.G., C.

Mr. President, Sir, I fully support the Premier

MOTIONS.

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION

THE EMIR OF ABUJA (MALLAM SULAIMANU BARAU, O.B.E.):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the Motion standing in my name on the Order Paper of today "That this House do hereby appoint the Lamido of Adamawa (Mallam Aliyu Mustafa) and the Emir of Lapai (Mallam Muhammadu Kobo) to be members of the Committee of Selection in pursuance of Standing Order 53(2)". Mr. President, both are known very well in this House and they are experienced gentlemen and I do not need to give any recommendation further. I beg to move.

THE EMIR OF GUMEL (ALHAJI MUHAMMAD):

I beg to second.

Question proposed

Question put and agreed to

RESOLVED:

"That this House do hereby appoint the Lamido of Adamawa (Mallam Aliyu Mustafa) and the Emir of Lapai (Mallam Muhammadu Kobo) to be members of the Committee of Selection in pursuance of Standing Order 53(2)".

GROUNDNUT REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

THE EMIR OF LAPAI:

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the motion standing in my name on the Order Paper of today "That this House do hereby appoint the following for a

three years to be members of the Groundnut Representative Committee in pursuance of sections 35(i)(e) and 37 of the Northern Regional Marketing Board Law, 1954 - No.7 of 1954:-

- (1) Alhaji Haruna, Emir of Gwandu.
- (2) Mallam Balarabe, Wakilin Tsabta, Katsina."

do not need to speak for long on this matter. Alhaji Haruna is already well known in this House, and is very capable and has integrity. His experience will be very useful to this Committee. Mallam Balarabe is very interested in the affairs of the farmers. I know he will do all he can to help. Mr. President, I commend the names of these two people to the Honourable House for consideration.

THE EMIR OF AGALE (MALLAM MUHAMMADU BELLO):

Mr. President, I rise to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

RESOLVED:

"That this House do hereby appoint the following for a term of three years to be members of the Groundnut Representative Committee in pursuance of sections 35(i)(e) and 37 of the Northern Regional Marketing Board Law, 1954 - No.7 of 1954:-

- (1) Alhaji Haruna, Emir of Gwandu;
- (2) Mallam Balarabe, Wakilin Tsabta, Katsina."

COTTON REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

THE EMIR OF YAURI (MALLAM MUHAMMADU TUKUR):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the motion standing in my name on the Order Paper of to-day "That this House do hereby appoint the following for a term of three years to be members of the Cotton Representative Committee in pursuance of sections 35(i)(e) and 37 of the Northern Regional Marketing Board Law, 1954 - No.7 of 1954:-

- (1) Alhaji Abubakar, Madawaki of Sokoto;
- (2) Mallam Jauro Gombe."



These two gentlemen are very well known to Honourable Members and I am confident that, if the House approve their appointment on this Committee, they will do their work rightly as the House expects them to do. Therefore I commend them to the House.

THE EMIR OF DIKWA (ALHAJI UMAR IBN IBRAHIM EL-KANEMI, C.B.E.):

I beg to second.

Question proposed.

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (ABBA HABIB):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move an amendment to the Motion. The name of Jauro Gombe should be deleted and the name of Alhaji Yunusa Gombe should be substituted. There was, I regret to say a clerical error in the typing of the Motion which came from my Ministry. I should like to make it clear that it is only a typing error that occurred. There was no question of a last minute change of mind. Mr. President, I beg to move.

MR. DANIEL OGBADU (MINISTER OF STATE):

Mr. President, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

THE EMIR OF LAPAI:

Mr. President, Sir, I support the amendment, but I wish to make a point of procedure. This amendment ought to be moved by the Honourable Member before the Motion was passed by the House. I hope I am correct in pointing this out.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

I have not put the question yet.

THE EMIR OF LAPAI:

I am sorry.

Amendment put and agreed to.

RESOLVED:

"That this House do hereby appoint the following for a term of three years to be members of the Cotton

Representative Committee in pursuance of sections 35(1)(e) and 37 of the Northern Regional Marketing Board Law, 1954 - No.7 of 1954;

- (1) Alhaji Abubakar, Madawaki of Sokoto;
- (2) Alhaji Yunusa Gombe."

MINOR PRODUCE REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE

THE CHIEF OF KAGORO (MALLAM GWAMNA, M.B.E.):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the motion standing in my name on the Order paper of today, "That this House do hereby appoint Mallam Sulaimanu Barau, B.E., Emir of Abuja for a term of three years to be Member of the Minor Produce Representative Committee in pursuance of sections 35(1)(a) and 37 of the Northern Regional Marketing Board Law, 1954 - No. 7 of 1954".

Mr. President, Sir, there is no need for me to make a lengthy speech on this Motion, because Mallam Sulaimanu Barau, Emir of Abuja, is a well known person to this House and he has experience in the working of various Committees, and he is very intelligent. I am sure his contributions to the deliberations of this Committee will be very beneficial. I beg to move.

THE CHIEF OF PAIKO:

Mr. President, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

RESOLVED:

"That this House do hereby appoint Mallam Sulaimanu Barau, O.B.E., Emir of Abuja for a term of three years to be a Member of the Minor Produce Representative Committee in pursuance of sections 35(1)(a) and 37 of the Northern Regional Marketing Board Law, 1954, - No. 7 of 1954."

REPORT OF THE JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

MINISTER OF FINANCE (ALHAJI ALIYU, O.B.E., MAKAMA KIDA):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the Motion standing in my name on the Order Paper of to-day "That this House do adopt the Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance for the period August, 1957 to



January, 1958 laid on the table of this House on the 17th day of March, 1958."

Mr. President, Sir, I should like to inform the House that the minutes of the meetings of the Committee have again been placed in the Library of the Legislature. These minutes give a running commentary on the Report and I have nothing to add to what is already in the minutes and the Report. I beg to move.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (AIHAJI ISA KAITA, O.B.E.)

Mr. President, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

RESOLVED:

"That this House do adopt the Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance for the period August 1957 to January, 1958 laid on the table of this House on the 17th day of March, 1958."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

NATIVE AUTHORITY (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1958

Order for Second Reading read.

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MALLAM ABDULLAH MAIKANO DUTSE):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill for a Law further to amend the Native Authority Law be read a second time.

As no doubt Honourable Members will have studied the objects and reasons for this Bill I do not propose to go into detailed explanation of them now.

There are three main amendments proposed to the present Law. The main reason for their need is to enable the Regional Government to train and to exercise some control over Native Authorities which have been dominated by inexperienced and irresponsible elected members of the Council.

As regards Clause 2, this permits the Government after due and impartial inquiry to remove members, whether they are elected or nominated and replace them immediately by other appointed members. The Regional

Government already has the power of such removal, (under Sections 16 and 19 of the present Law), but the difference here is that if the member removed is an elected member then under the existing Law he must be given one month in which to make representations against his removal. Such a member, if he so wishes, could possibly cause trouble in this one month, and the trouble might become dangerous if there were more than one member to be removed. The stability and maintenance of order in the Native Administration might thus be gravely endangered. The proposed amendment seeks to prevent this danger and directs that if it appears necessary to remove an elected member without this month's delay, then first an impartial inquiry must be held. Then, if warranted, the member may be removed immediately and if desirable replaced immediately by an appointment.

Clause 3 has become in experience necessary. It is possible that for political or other reason a Native Authority may fail to make an appointment when there is a genuine need for delay, and when it is not in the interests of the community to delay. This clause allows the Regional Government to make the appointment itself.

Clause 4 is proposed in order to safeguard the staff of a Native Authority and to protect them from optimisation and loss of career especially in a situation when the political party in power of the Native Authority changes.

Politics and political parties are part of modern conditions and we must face the problem they bring and so solve them as to preserve peace and stability and the best genuine government, for the people. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to exercise the proposed powers, but it is considered essential that the Government has the power to deal with extreme situations should they arise.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move.

SIYAM MU'AZO LAMIDO (MINISTER OF STATE):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

EMIR OF LAPAI:

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Bill to amend the Native Authority Law, 1954. The Government system in the North has reached a stage where by the majority of Councillors are elected by



popular votes. In this way the Council is said to be composed mainly of the representatives of the people. This fact calls for the political parties to fight for seats in the proposed Council. Finally the political party that has the majority gains control over the Council affairs. This control can be used wisely or badly. If it is used wisely the Council works in co-operation and unity for the betterment of the people as a whole. The control can be used badly if the Council is parochial, partial and selfish. In the latter case the Council tends to forget its electors and follow its own selfish ends. In that case the Council exists for itself and not for the people. The people lose confidence in the Council and may even think that it is a waste of money to maintain such a Council.

This is the place where the Government should appear in and tell the Council that it exists for the people and not the people for it, and that it can be dissolved if it has failed to carry out its duties for the people. The ultimate procedure is to remove those found to have misconducted the affairs of the native authority after a due and impartial inquiry has been conducted.

As for the second amendment in Clause 3, I support it strongly especially if the vacant office is that of a local chief or a subordinate chief like the District Head. The longer is the office allowed to remain vacant the more likely will the state of anarchy develop, and that will be greatly detrimental to peace and tranquility of the inhabitants of that area. Here, I hope, the Government should fill this vacancy after consulting some local notables or personalities so that any action taken by the Governor may not be viewed as autocratic or dictatorial.

The third amendment in Clause 4 deals with the relationship between the native authority, as employers and its officers, as employees. In these days of politics, the native authority servants really need the protection of the Governor lest they may be dismissed without sufficient reasons. It is quite possible to terminate the appointment of an official with improper motives behind it. The amendment gives an official chance to appeal to the Governor against a decision of the native authority. I am sure the native authority will bring fairplay in its doings and avoid such a clash that will lower the prestige of the native authority concerned.

Finally, Sir, I appeal to the Government to adopt a policy of live and let live. We know that the democratic Government of this Region has come to stay.

There will always be a Regional Government. Local Government on the other side, derives its power from the Regional Government. The Regional Government could do anything with it. It could strengthen its position or weaken it. It could remove all the powers and leave a mere figure head. My prayer is that local Government should be allowed to exist side by side with the Government with chiefs at their heads. I pray that the Government will not or may not use this new power with the ultimate end of eliminating the chiefs in the administration of this vast Region. I pray that the Government of the day should give its assurance to this effect.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support.

PREMIER:

Mr. President, Sir, I should like to assure the Honourable Member that the appointment and deposition of chiefs, whether they are Members of this House or not, does not come under the Native Authority Law; and this provision does not apply to them. (Applause)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Committee when?

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Now, Sir.

(House in Committee)

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to.

Clauses 3 and 4 agreed to.

The House resumed.

Bill reported without amendment; read the third time and passed.

RESOLVED:

"That the House do now adjourn."  
(The Minister of Land and Survey)

House accordingly adjourned at 11.10 a.m. until 10 o'clock tomorrow.





**NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE**

**HOUSE OF CHIEFS  
DEBATES**

**(Second Legislature)**

**Third Session**

**(First Meeting)**

**11th March, 1959**

**Price : 3d**

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Wednesday, 11th March, 1959

The House met at 9.0 a.m.

PRAYERS

(THE PRESIDENT in the Chair)

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Suspension of Standing Order 65.

THE EMIR OF KATSINA: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the Motion standing in my name;

That Standing Order 65 be suspended in respect of the Northern Region 1958-59 Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1959 to enable the debate on second reading to take place immediately after the motion has been proposed and seconded. Sir, I beg to move.

AKU OF WUKARI: Mr. President, I beg to second.

Question proposed

Question put and agreed to

RESOLVED:

That Standing Order 65 be suspended in respect of the Northern Region 1958-59 Supplementary Appropriation Law 1959 to enable the debate on second reading to take place immediately after the motion has been proposed and seconded.

THE NORTHERN REGION 1958-59 SUPPLEMENTARY  
APPROPRIATION LAW, 1959.

Order for Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that the Bill entitled the Northern Region 1958-59 Supplementary Appropriation Law, be read a second time.

Chiefs are aware, Sir, that the Law now requires that any recurrent expenditure in excess of that authorised in an Appropriation or other Law must be covered by Supplementary Estimates passed by the Legislature. Two such Supplementary Estimates have been passed by the Legislature in the current financial year.

During the period between one session of the



Legislature and another there are bound to be items of unforeseen urgent expenditure which it would not be in the best interests of the public to delay. Chiefs will recall that I am now empowered to authorise such expenditure up to a quarter of a million pounds providing I include it in the Supplementary Estimates later submitted to the Legislature for approval. In paragraph 9 of the memorandum accompanying these estimates are listed the amounts I have so authorised.

It will be noted, Sir, that it is proposed to pay into the Capital Development Fund the sum of two million, two hundred and thirty one thousand pounds. This is made up of the two million pounds loan from the Marketing Board which the House approved by Resolution last December, and two hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds being the Region's share of sequestered Enemy Assets. Account is also taken here of the half a million pounds awarded to this Region by the Constitutional Conference because we have had less than our due share of revenue from import duties (other) as a result of the way the derivation principle has been applied.

As usual, my Colleagues are prepared to give further information on any points Chiefs may wish to raise in Committee of Supply.

Sir, I beg to move.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed  
Question put and agreed to  
Bill accordingly read the second time  
Bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

House in Committee.

#### HEAD 223 - PREMIER'S OFFICE

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for the services of Head 223 - Premier's Office - be increased by £20,335.

£20,335 for Head 223 - Premier's Office - agreed to.

#### HEAD 226 - COMMISSIONER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for the services of Head 226 - Commissioner in the United Kingdom - be increased by the sum of £1,150.

£1,150 for Head 226 - Commissioner in the United Kingdom - agreed to.

#### HEAD 228 - JUDICIAL

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for the services of Head 228 - Judicial - be increased by the sum of £1,829.

£1,829 for Head 228 - Judicial - agreed to.

#### HEAD 233 - MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for the services of Head 233 - Ministry of Education - be increased by the sum of £172,940.

£172,940 for Head 233 - Ministry of Education - agreed to.

#### HEAD 234 - MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Question proposed that the sums previously voted for the services of Head 234 - Ministry of Finance - be increased by the sum of £249,336.

£249,336 for Head 234 - Ministry of Finance - agreed to.

#### HEAD 236 - PAYMENTS TO THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Question proposed that the sums previously voted for the service of Head 236 - Payments to the Capital Development Fund - be increased by the sum of £2,231,000.

£2,231,000 for Head 236 - Payments to the Capital Development Fund - agreed to.

#### HEAD 237 - PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for the service of Head 237 - Pensions and Gratuities - be increased by the sum of £35,000.

£35,000 for Head 237 - Pensions and Gratuities - agreed to.

#### HEAD 240 - MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for the service of Head 240 - Ministry of Internal Affairs - be increased by the sum of £4,810.



£4,810 for Head 240 - Ministry of Internal Affairs - agreed to.

HEAD 248 - MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for the service of Head 248 - Ministry of Trade and Industry be increased by the sum of £7,000.

£7,000 for Head 248 - Ministry of Trade and Industry - agreed to.

HEAD 250 - WORKS RECURRENT - MAINTENANCE WORKS

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for the service of Head 250 - Works Recurrent - Maintenance Works - be increased by the sum of £7,000.

£7,000 for Head 250 - Works Recurrent: Maintenance Works - agreed to.

HEAD 252 - WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for the service of Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - be increased by £6,010.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: I rise to move the Motion standing in my name "That consideration of Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - do include the examination of the Capital Estimates and approval of the following Heads of Capital expenditure as listed in the Motion:-

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Head 280 - Roads Development            | £178,993 |
| Head 281 - Buildings, Ministry of Works | 78,378   |
| Head 287 - Other Capital Expenditure    | 27,000   |
| Total                                   | £284,371 |
|   | =====    |

Head 286 - Loan Expenditure - is not included in the Motion because no additional provision is required under this Head. Chiefs will be aware that under Rule 7 for the Operation of the Capital Development Fund, all expenditure from the Fund is subject to approval by Resolution of the Legislative House. Chiefs will, I think, agree with me that it is appropriate to consider this expenditure under Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - after all Heads in the Recurrent

Estimates have been taken. Sir, I beg to move.

Question proposed

Question put and agreed to.

The following Heads of the Supplementary Capital Estimates were then considered:

HEAD 280 - ROADS DEVELOPMENT

Approved.

HEAD 281 - BUILDINGS: MINISTRY OF WORKS

Approved.

HEAD 286 - LOAN EXPENDITURE

Approved.

HEAD 287 - OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Approved.

Question proposed "That the total shown under Heads 280, 281, 286 and 287 be approved".

Question put and agreed to.

£6,010 for Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - agreed to.

Question proposed that the total of the Schedule be £2,736,410.

Question put and agreed to.

Question proposed that the Schedule be the Schedule to the Bill.

Question put and agreed to.

Clause 1 and 2 agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Question put and agreed to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is that I do report the Bill to the House.

Question put and agreed to.

House resumed.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to report the Bill from the Committee of the Whole House



without amendment and to move that the Bill be read a third time and passed.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read for the third time and passed.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY

THE NORTHERN REGION 1959-60 APPROPRIATION LAW, 1959.  
Adjourned Debate on Second Reading (9th March, 1959).

Question proposed.

ETSU LAPAI: Mr. President, Sir, I wish first to congratulate the Minister of Finance in presenting to the House a true economic picture which is bright and uncoloured. Nothing that was unpleasant was hidden from us.

We are aware of the new industries that are springing up in some places, but it is overseas investments which will help to speed up industrialisation in this country. So long as our Government is stable and our Region continues to enjoy peace and tranquillity, so long we can expect capital from other parts of the world. It seems to me that in the industrialisation race among the Regions of Nigeria, the North has achieved great things beyond our expectations. People in other Regions see and know more of the North than we know of their own countries; in that case it is possible that our plans and initiatives may be used or copied in advance of our time.

The Government has done well in raising indirect taxation on spirits, cloth, beer and motor vehicles. Apart from raising the revenue, it is a step taken to protect our local industries from unfair competition from overseas.

Turning to the expenditure side, I am happy to see that more money is to be spent on education because of the rapidly increasing number of schools. I notice too that female education is receiving its proper attention nowadays. I would like to see more secondary schools for girls.

As far as the Government plan is concerned, I always thought that the plan for the Native Authority

coincided with the Government, since the Native Authority receives grants-in-aid from the Government, but according to the statement by the Minister of Finance, next year will be the final year of the present Government's five-year plan. On the other hand, it marks the commencement of the Native Authority five-year development plan. This means, if I am correct, that the Native Authority Five-Year Development Plan is one year ahead of the Government.

As for capital expenditure, if one travelled about in the North, one would see the good work being done on road construction and bridge reconstruction. Many roads have been broadened and bridges made permanent. One would also see hundreds of buildings in the important towns of the Region. One would notice also rural water supplies which have brought new life to millions of homes. People who have for years suffered from lack of water, now have plenty of water to drink, to wash themselves and their clothes, and to give to their animals. Such people in the rural areas have become happier and richer than before. I therefore say, Mr. President, I beg to support the Budget. (Applause)

THE CHIEF OF PAIKO: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support with satisfaction the Second Reading of the Bill. The Bill is unique; it is as national and progressive as it is encouraging and satisfying, and it can be welcomed in any Legislature. It is therefore necessary for me to congratulate the Minister of Finance for the way he has shouldered his heavy responsibility. We are lucky to have got him as the first Minister of Finance. The Government has made a wonderful improvement, worthy of praise, requiring policy and development in each Ministry. It has proved itself an efficient Government and we hope it will always be efficient in carrying out successfully programmes laid down in the Ministries.

We are pleased to have noted that the Government will encourage the development of Co-operative Societies in the Region, but yet I should like to criticise the services of Co-operative Societies as being not well extended in most provinces of the Region. If I am not correct in saying so, I turn to the Minister concerned to refute my statement. Mr. President, Sir, I am now reserving my detailed comments until we come to the Heads of each of the Ministries. I beg to support. (Applause)

AITA OF IGALA: Mr. President, Sir, I would request to comment on the hon. Minister of Finance's speech and in particular on his appreciation of the economic situation in which he states that on the development of manufactu-



ring industries lies our greatest hope for the future prosperity of our country.

May I remind the hon. Members that in 1841 the explorer, Commander Allen, found our people smelting iron at Idah. At this date, the world's great industrial powers were only just starting their industrial programme, build around such basic industries as coal, iron and steel. In fact such countries as Japan were only just emerging from a fully agricultural economy. Hon. Members will know that we have here in the North one great geological advantage which to date has not been seriously studied: that of having very high grade iron ore, with coal fields next to each other. To this can now be added the possibility of hydro-electric power to run the smelting furnaces. With such natural advantages it is surely time that we in our turn gave serious thought to the fact that there is no single industry or building programme we can propose without knowing that a very large percentage of the capital cost of any such project will go in purchasing iron in one form or another. Members who have visited the Kaduna textile factory will be well aware of this fact.

Tin, columbite and other minerals are mined in this country for export. Yet the mineral ore on which all industries depend is left lying dormant in our ground of Northern Nigeria, whilst we continue to purchase at great expense thousands of tons of manufactured iron and steel per year.

In fact, we even export thousands of tons per year of scrap iron at, I might say, less than one quarter of the cost we originally paid for it, in order that the Iron and Steel Industries of other countries may resmelt it into further iron and ship it back to us again - not, of course, at the price we sold it.

The hon. Minister of Finance states quite rightly that our economy is based on export crops, animal products and minerals, which in turn come back to this country as a high priced product with a label. Given the basic industries factories for processing, such material can be produced here, and I am quite sure that our printing industry can manage to produce the necessary labels.

It is surely a basic principle of the programme of development suggested by the hon. Minister that, whenever possible, we manufacture as much of the material required as possible in our own country and, by so doing, form the basic industries first to enable us, as we build up our secondary industries, to utilize our own mineral wealth and give employment to hundreds of our own people.

Our cotton production has been followed by the actual manufacture of cloth thereby reducing the cost to the people. Our great cattle producing areas are soon to be served by abattoirs. But iron, coal and cement are all to be found in the North and at times can be found close to each other.

The question of cement I know is being looked into by experts, but I want now to suggest that the other basic minerals of coal and iron should be studied by experts with the view of setting up our own iron smelting works.

I realise that such a project would involve a large capital outlay even using the smallest production unit possible, but my contention is that such a project if run as a commercial venture, would quickly recover its capital outlay from profits and yet still be able to produce this absolutely vital material for future development at less cost than we are at present paying for it from abroad, and at the same time enable us to build up numerous secondary industries using iron, e.g. railway posts, sleepers, agriculture equipments, basins for our food, iron beds for our rooms, hospitals, schools, hotels, electric poles, cargo barges, motor parts, bridges and the like, knives et cetera.

We are now facing the responsibilities of Self-Government and the world will be watching our progress as we advance towards economic stability and to reach this goal we must be fully prepared, eager in fact, to shoulder the responsibilities which await us. We shall never be considered a powerful nation if this basic industry is not fully developed. I am not a war monger (Laughter) but Japan, Germany, England, America and Russia have become powerful nations owing to the development of their coal, iron and steel industries, for they could support themselves with their iron equipment. Surely our greatest economic asset is in our mineral wealth being developed hand in hand with our agricultural progress - one complimentary to the other.

I suggest, Emirs, Chiefs and hon. Ministers that the motto "Made and Produced in Northern Nigeria" can become a fact only if we make every effort to develop our basic industries as quickly as is economically possible.

May I hope that the hon. Minister of Land and Mines and the hon. Ministers of Finance, Trade and Industry and the hon. Minister for Local Government will bear this suggestion in mind in considering further development. May I suggest that money can



be borrowed from the Northern Region Marketing Board, the Northern Region Development Corporation and the part of all the N.A. investments overseas put together will give birth to this iron industry envisaged.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support this Bill.

CHIEF OF KAGORO (Hausa): Mr. President, Sir, I rise express my appreciation of the estimates and our congratulations to the Minister of Finance and his staff who co-operated in doing this work. It is not my intention to talk a lot at this time, but I must comment on education. I really appreciate the provision of funds for grants in aid of education. Mr. President, Sir, it is true that we must pay attention to education in this Region. It is also the policy of the Government to see that Northernization is a reality and really we cannot carry on with the Northernisation Policy unless our people have the requisite qualifications. We are eager to see more schools built in the Region and to see that those established schools are encouraged and expanded. At this point I have got to thank the Government for the grants they have made to the voluntary agencies, which is really an encouragement for them to carry on their good work. We must thank the voluntary agencies for their determination to help our people. They are always happy to see that the Government is giving them support and when the Government lets them get their grants in time they become happy. The co-operation between the Government and the voluntary agencies is a great help to voluntary agency education in this Region, and with this I support the estimates.

OHINOYI OF IGBIRRA: Mr. President, Sir, I deem it an honour to have been privileged to speak in support of the Appropriation Bill which is by itself momentous being the last land mark in our march towards Self-Government for this Region.

Within the next few days, this great Region shall be self-governing by the Grace of God and, for the first time, a Northerner in the person of Sir Ahmadu Bello, our beloved Premier, will preside over the Executive Council of the Region. This is stupendous, weighing the pace at which this marvel has been achieved.

MINISTER OF HEALTH: Point of order 64.

PRESIDENT: Yes the Minister is right. You must keep to the point. I have allowed the hon. Member considerable latitude. The hon. Member must keep to the point.

OHINOYI OF IGBIRRA: In the field of education I had expected that the Government would make a hint about the possibility of establishing a higher institution of learning to synchronise with the attainment of Self-Government. I pray the Government should think over this matter with due consideration. We are glad to hear the economy of the Region is basically sound and if this economy is stable, the Government should start to think along the lines of taking advantage of our good fortunes. Self-Government means only political freedom. Now that our economy is sound we should expand our educational system and industrialise or rather we grow into intellectual bankruptcy and economic slavery in the future.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support the Appropriation Bill.

PRESIDENT: Does the Minister wish to reply?

MINISTER OF FINANCE: No, Sir.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the second time.

PRESIDENT: Committee?

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Thursday, Sir.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS LAW, 1959

Order for Second Reading read.

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that the Bill entitled the Provincial Councils Law, 1959 be read a second time. Chiefs will have already read the objects and reasons for this Bill and no doubt have studied the debate on it in the House of Assembly. I will not, therefore, deliver a lengthy introduction to it but only draw attention to the salient points that have arisen during the debate last month.

The Bill seeks to implement the first stage of the policy given in the White Paper on the Hudson Report and approved by this House in the Budget Session of 1957. That is to say, it provides for the establishment of Provincial Councils with consultative, deliberative and advisory powers only. Three or four provinces in the Region have already informally established Councils of this type and there is no doubt that, though only advisory, they have proved of great value in establishing a provincial spirit and outlook on matters



that are of provincial concern.

Various suggestions have been made about the composition of the Councils. This subject was very carefully discussed by the Commissioner, Mr. R. S. Hudson, with representatives of all shades of public opinion - both in the provinces and at Regional Headquarters. Government sees no reason to change the Commissioner's recommendations, adapted where necessary due to alterations in provincial boundaries. These recommendations are to be found in Appendix 'D' of the Hudson Report. In this connection there have been some suggestions that Chiefs should be excluded from the membership of these Councils. I wish to make it quite clear that Government considers it essential to enlist for these Councils the aid of the great experience and wisdom of the Chiefs who are an essential part of our society and Government system.

There has also been much discussion on the subject of a Chairman. Provision has been made in clause 5 of the Bill for the appointment of the Chairman. In the first instance he will probably be the Resident whose duty it will be to launch the Council and guide it through its maiden voyage; thereafter, the Governor in Council will consult the Council before he makes the appointment.

Local government Councils should be created only to meet a real need, not to give the impression of development. The Government believes that in the post-war years there has developed a genuine need, especially in the social and economic fields, for a body to debate and advise on provincial policy. Mr. President, Sir, it is to provide for such a body that this Bill is now placed before the House.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CO-OPERATIVES: I beg to second.

Question proposed

ETSU LAPAI: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the Bill which has been introduced into the House. This type of Provincial Council is not a new thing in Niger Province because we have been accustomed to it and we have seen how valuable it is. Its use depends on how the members of such councils have been allocated from the various corners of the province. There are Chiefs and there are member of N.A. councils and there are elected members and therefore

every N.A. in the province has been used to having its representative in such councils. By so doing, all the complaints of the people can be understood and expressed, and that, of course, cannot happen here in Kaduna direct. What I hope for this House now is that any advice suggested by such Councils should be looked at and considered properly by the Government. If matters coming out from such Councils are neglected by the Government, as we have already started to see in Niger Province, the members of the Council would not be encouraged to attend the meetings of such Councils.

EMIR OF MISAU: Mr. President, Sir. We have got such a Council in Bauchi Province, and this Council used to hold its meetings every six months. I have one question in this connection. There is one thing I would like to know, and that is whether this Council will continue to function as it does, or, as rumours are already spreading, will the N.A. staff of the Forestry and Agriculture be taken over by the Provincial Councils?

CHIEF OF JOS: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the Bill for the Provincial Councils, because these Provincial Councils will continue to advise the Government. They will consult the Government on matters that are concerning the public, and on the progress of the people as a whole. Mr. President, Sir, there is evidence that the Provincial Councils will be of great value to the public. Their use will be that they will bring together even the smallest native authorities in each province, so that there will be one Council for the Province, and they will also bring together the different tribes so that they can live together in peace and tranquillity. They can mix together in their Councils in friendship for the prosperity of the people in each Province, and those small N.A.s which do not know what the other N.A.s are doing will be able to get together and act as one. Without doubt the Government has considered carefully the question of the establishment of these Provincial Councils. I hope their establishment will be hastened to enable them to start discussing things which will be to the benefit of the public. (Applause)

CHIEF OF KAGORO: I rise to support this Bill, because it will do a great deal in bringing together the smaller N.A.s and the bigger N.A.s in the Provinces. But there is only one thing which is not clear to me. According to what I have read from the Hudson Report, I have been made to understand that there are some staff who would be transferred to the Provincial Councils, for instance, from the Forestry, the Veterinary Departments. I am



aware that in our N.A. we solely depend on Forestry. Now if the Forestry Department is taken over by the Provincial Council, how can we get revenue in the N.A.? If it is true that the Forestry will go into the hands of the Provincial Councils, then the Government should find a way whereby we can get our revenue. If we can get revenue, then it is all right.

I have been impressed by the fact that formerly it was suggested that the N.A.s and Chiefs would not be members of these Councils, but later the Government has decided that the Chiefs and N.A.s should be members of these Councils, and in fact this is a very good suggestion indeed. The Emir or the Chief is the father to his subjects. It is always better that the Chief or the Emir should be there to see what is being carried out by the people.

I support the Bill. (Applause)

MR. PRESIDENT: Does the Minister wish to reply?

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to express the appreciation of the Government on the support given to this Bill by the Emirs and Chiefs of this House, but I would like to make two points clear about the fears expressed by the Emir of Misau and the Chief of Kagoro. I want to assure them that there is nothing to fear in this Bill, because when the Hudson Report was brought to the Government, the Government listened to the complaints and fears of the people of the Region before taking any steps. It is for this reason that this Bill is introduced. It is in Clause 7 of this Bill that the work of these Provincial Councils will be found. Therefore, I want to assure them that there is nothing to fear in this Bill.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

House in Committee.

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to

Clauses 3 - 5 agreed to

Clauses 6 - 8 agreed to

Clauses 9 - 11 agreed to

House resumed

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to report the Bill from the Committee of the Whole House without amendment, and move that it be read a third time

and passed.

MINISTER OF STATE: (Mallam Mu'azu Lamido). Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

BETTING TAX LAW, 1959

Order for Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that the Bill entitled the Betting Tax Law, 1959, be read a second time.

Sir, this is one of the two Bills on entertainment tax legislation being presented to the House. The proposal to impose a tax on entertainment has received detailed consideration in recent years and the present indications are that the potential revenue from this source has increased to an extent to justify its imposition. Its effect, of course, will vary from province to province.

This particular Bill makes provision for a tax on betting at race meetings in the North. It will only apply to bets placed on a totalisator at an approved race meeting and to monies contributed to a lottery or sweepstake at such a meeting. In each case, the tax will amount to five per cent of the money paid. I do not expect that large sums will be obtained but it is a tax from which the receipts should mount in the future.

Detailed arrangements for its application will be published in due course in the Regional Gazette in the form of regulations.

Sir, I beg to move.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

House in Committee



Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to  
Clauses 3 - 6 agreed to  
Clauses 7 - 9 agreed to  
Clauses 10 - 12 agreed to

House resumed

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to report the Bill from the Committee of the Whole House without amendment, and move that the Bill be now read a third time and passed.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed  
Question put and agreed to  
Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX LAW, 1959  
 Order for Second Reading Resolved

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill entitled The Entertainment Tax Law, 1959, be read a second time.

Sir, this is the second of the two Bills on Entertainment Taxation. It makes provision for a tax on admission to certain entertainments.

Chief's will note, Sir, that the tax in the case of cinematograph exhibitions will be one penny on every payment of up to sixpence, a penny on the next sixpence paid and a further penny on every additional sixpence of part of sixpence paid. In the case of meetings the tax will be ten per cent of the gross proceeds received from payments for admission to the course.

Sir, I expect that, at the rates proposed, we shall get something in the nature of twenty four hundred thousand pounds, the lion's share, some twenty thousand seven hundred pounds, coming from the tax on cinemas. This sum appears insignificant when put for example against the millions we receive in statutory allocations from the Federal Government, but I should emphasize our need for every pound if we are to carry out our obligations to expand and maintain our social services and also that this is a tax whose receipts should mount steadily as more cinemas are built, reflecting the growing prosperity of the Region.

Sir, I beg to move.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed  
Question put and agreed to  
Bill accordingly read a second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

House in Committee.

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to.

Clauses 3 - 5 agreed to  
Clauses 6 - 9 agreed to  
Clauses 10 - 12 agreed to  
First and Second Schedules agreed to

House resumed

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to report the Bill from the Committee of the Whole House without amendment, and move that the Bill be now read a third time and passed.

MINISTER OF LAND AND SURVEY: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed  
Question put and agreed to  
Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

RESOLVED: That the House do now adjourn. (Minister of Finance).

House adjourned accordingly at thirteen minutes past eleven a.m. until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.



and passed.

MINISTER OF STATE: (Mallam Mu'azu Lamido). Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

BETTING TAX LAW, 1959

Order for Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that the Bill entitled the Betting Tax Law, 1959, be read a second time.

Sir, this is one of the two Bills on entertainment tax legislation being presented to the House. The proposal to impose a tax on entertainment has received detailed consideration in recent years and the present indications are that the potential revenue from this source has increased to an extent to justify its imposition. Its effect, of course, will vary from province to province.

This particular Bill makes provision for a tax on betting at race meetings in the North. It will only apply to bets placed on a totalisator at an approved race meeting and to monies contributed to a lottery or sweepstake at such a meeting. In each case, the tax will amount to five per cent of the money paid. I do not expect that large sums will be obtained but it is a tax from which the receipts should mount in the future.

Detailed arrangements for its application will be published in due course in the Regional Gazette in the form of regulations.

Sir, I beg to move.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

House in Committee



Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to  
Clauses 3 - 6 agreed to  
Clauses 7 - 9 agreed to  
Clauses 10 - 12 agreed to

House resumed

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to report the Bill from the Committee of the Whole House without amendment, and move that the Bill be now read a third time and passed.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed  
Question put and agreed to  
Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX LAW, 1959  
 Order for Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that the Bill entitled The Entertainment Tax Law, 1959, be read a second time.

Sir, this is the second of the two Bills on Entertainment Taxation. It makes provision for a tax on admission to certain entertainments.

Chiefs will note, Sir, that the tax in the case of cinematograph exhibitions will be one penny on every payment of up to sixpence, a penny on the next sixpence paid and a further penny on every additional sixpence of part of sixpence paid. In the case of race-meetings the tax will be ten per cent of the gross proceeds received from payments for admission to the course.

Sir, I expect that, at the rates proposed, we shall get something in the nature of twenty four thousand pounds, the lion's share, some twenty thousand seven hundred pounds, coming from the tax on cinemas. This sum appears insignificant when put for example against the millions we receive in statutory allocations from the Federal Government, but I should emphasise our need for every pound if we are to carry out our obligations to expand and maintain our social services and also that this is a tax whose receipts should mount yearly as more cinemas are built, reflecting the growing prosperity of the Region.

Sir, I beg to move.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed  
Question put and agreed to  
Bill accordingly read a second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

House in Committee.

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to.

Clauses 3 - 5 agreed to  
Clauses 6 - 9 agreed to  
Clauses 10 - 12 agreed to  
First and Second Schedules agreed to

House resumed

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to report the Bill from the Committee of the Whole House without amendment, and move that the Bill be now read a third time and passed.

MINISTER OF LAND AND SURVEY: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed  
Question put and agreed to  
Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

RESOLVED: That the House do now adjourn. (Minister of Finance).

House adjourned accordingly at thirteen minutes past eleven a.m. until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.





NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

# DEBATES

(Second Legislature)

Third Session

(Second Meeting)

2nd September, 1959

Price : 3d

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HOUSE OF CHIEFS

NORTHERN NIGERIA

Wednesday, 2nd September, 1959.

The House met at Ten o'Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT in the Chair)

PRAYERS.

BUSINESS MOTION

Adjournment Sine Die.

Resolved,

That this House at its rising this day  
do adjourn sine die. /The Premier, Alhaji Sir  
Ahmadu Bello/

ORDER OF THE DAY

THE PENAL CODE BILL.

For resumption of Adjourned Debate on Second  
Reading. (Tuesday, 1st September).

Again proposed.

Put and agreed to.

Accordingly read the Second time and committed to  
Committee of the whole House.

1 - 1 agreed to

2 - 4 agreed to

5 - 7 agreed to

8 & 9 agreed to

10 agreed to

11 - 18 agreed to



Cluses 19 - 25 agreed to

Cluses 26 - 36 agreed to

Cluses 37 - 40 agreed to

Cluses 41 - 47.

CHIEF OF MINNA (in Hausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir,

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (ALHAJI UMAR IBN IBRAHIM EL-KA  
E., EMIR OF DIKWA): Would the hon. Member say  
which Clause he is referring?

CHIEF OF MINNA: Clause 44.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. Member stop  
that the translation can be made.

CHIEF OF MINNA: I support this Clause because  
somebody who has the intention of committing an offence  
but is either afraid or ashamed, will wait until  
he is drunk, when he does not shame nor fear. I

support this Clause because it is provided that an  
intoxicated person is presumed to be in knowledge  
of the offence which he is committing.

My one question is this. I want to know the  
difference between Clause 44 and Clause 52. The  
Clause 52 provide that the person "is, by reason  
of intoxication caused by something administered to him  
without his knowledge or against his will, incapable  
of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing  
it is either wrong, or contrary to law." That is  
the question.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Sir, Clause 44, as the hon.  
Chief has pointed out, creates the presumption that an  
intoxicated person has the same knowledge that he  
would have had if he had not been intoxicated, and it is  
that there is a presumption that a man, although  
intoxicated, is responsible for the crime which he  
commits when in that condition. This presumption  
is destroyed by evidence to the contrary and one of  
the circumstances in which that evidence can be given  
is set out in Clause 52, that is to say where the person  
who is intoxicated and commits a crime shows that the  
intoxicating liquor was administered to him by some  
agent against his will, or without his knowing it, somebody  
dropped some intoxicating liquor into a harmless drink  
as a result of which he became incapable of knowing  
what he was doing. It may be that an evil-intentioned

person would wish to make someone intoxicated so that  
he could carry out the crime and be an instru-  
ment in the hands of the person who made him drunk.  
In these circumstances that it is considered un-  
reasonable that such a person should be held responsible for  
his actions. I would like to make clear to the  
Members, however, that this would not protect a  
person who deliberately made himself drunk so that he  
was capable of knowing what he was about. It has to  
be the case of someone else with whom he is not in agree-  
ment or collusion.

Cluses 41 - 47 agreed to.

Cluses 48 and 49 agreed to.

Cluses 50 - 54.

CHIEF OF MINNA: I rise to support the provision  
in Clause 50 where it is provided,

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. Member supporting or  
opposing the question.

CHIEF OF MINNA (in Hausa): It is a question. My  
question is, I have seen that this provision is directed  
at children and may I know whether it affects old  
people there are some people who are old and destitute  
and their mentality is no better than that of children.  
I want to know whether this clause will affect them also?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Clause 50 deals with childhood and  
not childhood; that is to say the incapacity of  
a child and not someone who is made childish by  
illness. Older people would be covered by Clause 51 if  
they are within the terms of its provisions. That is  
to say a person is so old or so senile that the mind  
is so weak that they would come within the provision as  
a person whose mind is unsound and who is not  
responsible for his acts.

Cluses 50 - 54 agreed to

Cluses 55 - 59 agreed to

Cluses 60 - 64 agreed to

Cluses 65 - 68 agreed to

Cluses 69 - 74.

MEMBER OF IGBIRRA: I would like to ask whether a boy  
can be sent to prison.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. Member please speak  
and say which clause he is referring to.



THE OHINOYI OF IGBIRRA: Clause 69.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: This clause only deals with under 14 years of age. Anybody of 14 years or above can be sentenced.

THE OHINOYI OF IGBIRRA: Mr. Deputy Chairman I want to know whether if somebody is sentenced to life imprisonment and serving 20 years he can be released?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: When a person is sentenced to imprisonment it is the practise of the Government to review his sentence at first, every five years, and then yearly. As the hon. Member knows there exists a provision for what is known as earned remission, and that is if a man is of good behaviour he gets a proportion of his sentence remitted. For the purpose of calculating a fraction a person shall receive as remission for a term of life imprisonment, that sentence is calculated in years. Also these are offences the punishment for which is graduated according to other offences. For instance a man who abets another person's offence receives a proportion of the sentence which can be given as a maximum for the main offence where the main offence is punishable with life imprisonment and you want to calculate a proportion that can be awarded to the person assisting in the offence, it is quite obvious that you cannot award an unknown period of someone's life so you treat it as imprisonment as 20 years. An example of this can be seen in Clause 92 sub-clause (2) where it refers to an offence punishable with imprisonment "If the abettor is a servant whose duty it is to prevent the commission of the offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one half of the longest term provided for that offence or with such fine as is provided for that offence or with both". So if the main offence is punishable with life imprisonment the abettor is punished with one half which is 10 years.

Clauses 69 - 74 agreed to.

Clauses 75 - 77

THE EMIR OF NASSARAWA EGGON: Mr. Deputy Chairman,

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which clause are you referring to?

THE EMIR OF NASSARAWA EGGON: Clause 77. I have a question on this clause. If a man who has been convicted of a crime and died without leaving anything and he has nobody to inherit from him, survive him what is going to happen?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: If there is no money, no money is tendered for the fine. There is a proverb which says "You cannot get blood out of a stone." In any case the fine should not be payable by the man's relatives if he has personally left sufficient money to pay, or his own money or his own goods. This Clause provides that his fine payable to his relatives out of their money.

THE OHINOYI OF IGBIRRA: The same clause 75. I would like to know whether, if for instance a man is fined £5 and he does not pay and as a result he was imprisoned. After his term of imprisonment would he also be asked to pay the fine?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Yes. If he had the money all the time and refused to pay, his imprisonment would only be a term of imprisonment for refusing to pay the money. It would be an intolerable position if a man had £5 in his pocket and was sentenced to pay a £5 fine and refused to pay. Then he was imprisoned for a few days and came out and he had to pay the £5 in the face of the Judge and he says "I have not got your £5 after all." To some extent a short term of imprisonment is far less painful than paying with a sum of money.

THE OHINOYI OF IGALA (M. Aliyu Obaje): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am pleased with the explanation made by the Attorney-General; and I would be pleased if it would be possible to recover what was stolen from my Native State. I hope this Clause will be in our favour if it is passed.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: If you can find the money!

THE OHINOYI OF LAPAI: Clause 77. I would like to know whether the Government is going to introduce a standard cane?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: All native courts, magistrates and the High Court will be administering the same law. Therefore there will have to be standard canes and they will be used by all. The Executive Council will make rules regarding this matter. I would like to see the use of the Haddi, however, so far as Haddi lashing is concerned the traditional implement that is now used will continue to be used for those Haddi offences. They are not covered by this Clause but by Clause 68.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I should like to remind the hon. Member that when they are referring to the Chair they should address the Chair as Mr. Chairman or Deputy Chairman when the House is in Committee.



Clauses 75 - 77 agreed to.

Clauses 78 - 81

THE CHIEF OF MINNA: I should like to ask a question about Clause 79 where it is provided that when a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone. Will the court really affirm that these persons who have committed a criminal act? Will the punishment be equal or different on each one of them according to the grounds on which they have committed the offence.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: This Clause is intended to cover acts committed by persons jointly. For instance if three men go off with the intention of murdering another man and one holds him down while the other knifes him in the chest, the man who holds him down is equally guilty of murder although he did not kill the man with the knife. That is the case in English Law and I believe in our Law as well.

THE ADVISER ON MOSLEM LAW: Yes it is the same in our Law.

Clauses 78 - 81 agreed to

Clauses 82 - 84 agreed to

Clauses 85 - 87 agreed to

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When I call the Clauses any Member who wishes to speak should stand up and I will then sit down. Do not hesitate because I am standing up.

Clauses 88 - 91 agreed to

Clauses 92 - 95 agreed to

Clauses 96 - 98 agreed to

Clauses 99 - 103

THE CHIEF OF MINNA: I rise to ask a question in connection with Clause 100. Where it provides that "an assembly of five or more persons is designated an unlawful assembly if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is", et cetera. The explanation in my opinion is that it is possible sometimes that persons numbering less than five could commit such an offence but here what surprises me is that this clause only provides for five persons but does not provide for less than that. If three persons committed such an offence would it mean that they would not be punished?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, they are not punishable under this Law because it is considered that less than five persons would be liable to be drawn by criminal force or show of criminal force by the Government of the Federation or any Government or any public servant in the exercise of his powers, et cetera; but they may be punishable under other sections, for instance Section 106. If these people are found committing a riot they are punishable here. Also if you will look at the provision in Clause 109, you will see that a person who promotes or does any act with intent to bring about the promotion of an unlawful assembly shall be liable as a member of such an unlawful assembly and any offence which may be committed by any member of such an unlawful assembly in the same manner as if he had himself been a member of such an unlawful assembly. So you might find three people to which the hon. Chief referred to about trying to start an unlawful assembly accordingly guilty under this Clause. Then if the hon. Member will look at Clause 113 he will see that this provides that these people might be liable for disturbing the public peace. I think the hon. Member may rest assured that one of the benefits of this comprehensive Bill is that if you can not get a person under one Clause you can get him under another.

Clauses 104 - 103 agreed to

Clauses 104-111 agreed to

Clauses 112-115 agreed to

Clauses 116-121 agreed to

Clauses 122-126 agreed to

Clauses 126-130 agreed to

Clauses 131 - 135.

THE CHIEF OF IGBIRRA (M. MUHAMMADU SANI OMOLORI): I should be grateful if the hon. the Attorney-General would give us an example of the instances under which public servants can be liable for buying property.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Examples are bailiffs and other officers of the courts who are selling up the property of a debtor in order to satisfy a judgment debt. If a judgment is given in favour of a man against another man and the debtor refuses to pay, the court orders that his property to be sold to pay the debt. It would be improper for an officer of the court who is charged to supervise the selling of that property to bid for it because there might be other small



a price could be paid. So to avoid all questions arising out of such transaction the Bill makes it a criminal offence for such a person to bid for the property at all.

THE ATTA OF IGALA: If a court orders something to be sold at a public auction and a member of the court wishes to buy it goes there and employs the services of a licensed auctioneer, will he be allowed to bid?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: He is still not allowed to bid because he might have an arrangement with the auctioneer to knock it down to him at first bid.

THE CHIEF OF MINNA(M. AHMADU): Mr. Chairman I rise to ask a question in connection with clause 133 which deals with wearing dresses similar to those used by public servants. If a person with the intention of impersonating a public servant dresses a group of people but not necessarily resembling any clothes worn by public servants, can the leader of these people be arrested under the provision of this law because in England there has been an organisation formed by people who wear black shirts.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: They would not be punished under this clause which deals solely with the impersonation of public servants but they might be punished under the Public Order Law which the House passed last year to put a stop to the wearing of political uniforms.

Clauses 131 - 135 agreed to

Clauses 136 - 138 agreed to

Clauses 139 - 140 agreed to

Clauses 141 - 146 agreed to

Clauses 147 - 152

THE CHIEF OF WUSHISHI: Clause 147. I rise to support the clause but it is not quite clear to me. I shall be grateful for an explanation from the Attorney-General.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: This is a complementary provision to the one we last considered, there a person who commits an offence for a person commits an offence.

Clauses 147 - 152 agreed to

Clauses 153 - 156 agreed to

Clauses 157 - 158 agreed to

Clauses 159 - 164 agreed to

Clauses 165 - 167 agreed to

THE CHIEF OF IGBIRRA: Clause 168(2). I do not support this section at all.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: This relates to the device of compoundings in the new Law making it lawful for a person who has suffered as a result of a crime to compound with the criminal. It is illegal in English law to compound with the criminal not to prosecute him. If a crime has occurred and your money has been taken away from you, if the money is returned, the criminal will not be prosecuted or brought before the court. That is the principle of compounding. In English law it is thought that a criminal should be brought to justice and that the victim should get his money back, and these courses are desirable. But in the Sudan, and I believe in certain circumstances in England, it is permissible for certain crimes to be compounded, that is for the sufferer to come to an arrangement with the person who has offended him. We have provided in this Bill as part of our compromise that it will be lawful to compound certain offences, those which make it an offence to offer gratification in consideration of an offender does not compound those offences which it is lawful to compound.

168 - 170 agreed to

171 - 178

THE CHIEF OF IGBIRRA: Clause 174. I have no idea how it can be regarded in this section as incorporeal.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Incorporeal means something you cannot physically touch or which has no physical existence, such as a share in a company or the right to take fish from a stream. The right to go and take fish from a stream is a very different piece of property from the fish that you take out because once you have taken the fish that property has disappeared but your right to go to the stream goes on for ever.

171 - 178 agreed to

179 - 188 agreed to

189 - 201

THE CHIEF OF MINNA: I rise to ask a question in connection with Clause 201. My question is if a person is convicted of a crime and the landlord lets the house to prostitutes and other evil people, can such a house be sold?



Does this provision affect the house or is there any other provision which affects such a house?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

A house is a brothel or not according to what goes inside it and it does not matter what a house is built for but for what purpose it is used. You can call a brothel a post office but that will not make it different from what it is. It is the person who keeps or manages a brothel who is punishable here, not the innocent party who do not know what is going on inside. A trader might let his house to a friend and go to Lagos for six months' trading, and while he is away the friend might manage that house as a brothel without the knowledge of the owner who is in Lagos. The man who is managing the brothel would be liable under this Clause - the owner who is in Lagos would not.

Clauses 189 - 201 agreed to

Clauses 202 - 207

THE CHIEF OF KAGORO: The reason why I rise to speak is because I would like to ask a question in connection with Clause 202. I want to appeal in connection with Clause 202.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is only allowed to ask a question.

THE CHIEF OF KAGORO: Would the Deputy Chairman allow me to ask a question?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes you may.

THE CHIEF OF KAGORO: My question is, would it be possible, according to the explanation given by the Attorney-General that these books are not meant...

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: This is an amendment, not a question.

THE CHIEF OF KAGORO: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

Clauses 202 - 207 agreed to

Clauses 208 - 216 agreed to

Clause 217 - 221

THE CHIEF OF NASSARAWA-EGGON: I would like to raise

it is provided that whoever knowingly has in possession any fetish or charm which is reputed to be used by any person in the commission of any offence, shall be liable to be committed to prison, which may extend to five years or to a fine of five hundred naira or both. I support this good Clause but I would like to ask a question - that is, what kind of charm is meant here?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Any fetish or charm which is used to protect. This is based on section 213 of the Criminal Code. In drafting this Bill we have taken over that in taking over the Sudan Code we have taken anything which had been specially enacted to meet the needs of Nigeria in the past, and this is the reason why the Clauses we took over en bloc from the old Code.

THE CHIEF OF IGBIRRA: Clause 219. I do not understand the meaning of the limitation to six months which appears in the second line of the Clause. If, for instance, a person is found to be in possession of a skull, and it is proved that he had that skull a year before, would he be liable to have committed an offence?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: This provision comes straight out of the existing Criminal Code. I am not entirely clear why a period of six months was inserted, but I think it is for the following reason. It is very difficult to prove after the lapse of six months whether a head has lawfully or unlawfully come by. It might be that a dead body had been dug up and the skull used for juju, whereas what this Clause is directed at is the actual killing of a person in order to obtain a head for the purpose of juju, and the hon. Member will appreciate how difficult it would be after the lapse of six months to prove how a particular skull was obtained, and from what it came from.

THE CHIEF OF IGBIRRA: A supplementary question, Sir. In the circumstances, would it not be better to delete the word "entirely"?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is suggesting an amendment, for which he should have given proper notice.

217 - 221 agreed to.

Committee suspended for fifteen minutes.

Committee resumed



Clauses 222 - 226 agreed to.  
Clauses 227 - 235 agreed to.  
Clauses 236 - 245 agreed to.  
Clauses 246 - 254 agreed to.  
Clauses 255 - 262 agreed to.  
Clauses 263 - 272 agreed to.

Cal

Clauses 273 - 285.

THE CHIEF OF NASSARAWA EGGON: I have a question to ask in connection with Clause 273 which provides that whoever kidnaps or abducts any person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine." My question is, Sir, should he pay the fine after serving the term of imprisonment or before he goes to prison.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not think that the question really arises under this clause. This is a general provision as to the punishment which applies to all clauses where there is imprisonment as well as a fine prescribed. The answer is, of course, he goes to prison straight away and pays the fine when they can get it out of him. In the case of a rich man he would pay the fine straight away and then serve the term of imprisonment. In the case of a poor man he would probably have to wait a very long time before they got their money.

THE CHIEF OF IGBIRRA: Clause 285. The provision provides that "a consent given by a person below the age of sixteen years to such an act when done by his teacher, guardian or any person entrusted with his care or education shall not be deemed to be a consent within the meaning of this section." Is the teacher, guardian or person so entrusted with the care of a minor not guilty of an offence.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Yes, that is the whole point of the Clause. The whole purpose of this clause is that a person under the age of sixteen is considered to be insufficiently mature to be able to understand what is going on and to be unable to give his consent as a mature person would. If two persons of the age of thirty are involved in an indecent offence it is perfectly appropriate to say that they are both culpable of knowing what is going on and of giving their consent to what is going on but if a person of thirty and a person of twelve are involved in an indecent offence it is unfair for the person of thirty to be able to say

know what is going on. Therefore the person is not permitted to say that the child is because that child is incapable of giving consent. The proviso is designed to protect people of that age.

273 - 285 agreed to.

286 and 287.

THE CHIEF OF ZARIA (in Hausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill but I have a question with reference to Clause 286, Illustration B where it says "A, being a dog, has a piece of meat in his pocket and thus induces Z to follow him. Here if A's intention is to take the dog out of Z's possession without Z's consent A has committed theft as soon as Z's attention is attracted to follow A." My question is with reference to this section. How can the intention of such a person be proved by the mere fact of having meat in his pocket even if the dog is following him. It is possible that the dog's owner might try to attach blame to him if he was his enemy by accusing him of luring away his dog when in fact he was only luring the dog away by giving him a piece of meat for his own use, and would not be a witness to that effect. How then can he be held liable for such allegations. It is possible that the dog's owner did not even know that the dog was following him until its owner raised the alarm.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The hon. Member is really putting me a hypothetical court case and asking me to say whether the success of the prosecution always depends on the facts of the case and the evidence which is produced and no person could be convicted under this clause unless there were sufficient evidence to show that the person deliberately intended to lure away the dog. It is not necessary to have the meat in his pocket for his own use. This might be difficult but there might be other facts which would make the crime easier to prove. For instance, if the man had been seen attempting to lure the dog away by other methods and had then put meat in his pocket the Court would be entitled to come to the conclusion that the meat was put there deliberately. But the variety of cases that exist in this world and the extent of human ingenuity is limitless and there might be many other cases which would be covered by this clause.

THE CHIEF OF IGBIRRA: Clause 286, Illustration (m). A man is the paramour of Z's wife. She gives a valuable piece of property which A knows to belong to her husband Z. A takes such property as she has not authorized.







induces Z to advance money upon the faith of such delivery. A cheats; but if A at the time of obtaining the money intends to deliver the cotton and afterwards breaks his contract and does not deliver it, he does not cheat but is liable only to a civil action for breach of contract." My question is will A's case be a breach of contract succeed in the court, if A fails to deliver the cotton as a result of accident?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Mr. Chairman, this is another hypothetical case. All I can say is that a man is liable for a criminal offence if what he does amounts to a mere breach of contract under this Clause.

THE CHIEF OF MINNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a question on Clause 320, Illustration (h). In a case where it occurs that Z really knows that A did not complete the contract and knowingly gave him money, in such a case does it mean that Z does not commit an offence also?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I am afraid I do not understand the question. This example intends to punish one person who is trying to cheat another person. If A agrees with B that A shall deliver a bale of cotton in Lagos and on doing so will receive payment in Zambezi from B and A tells B that the cotton is waiting for him at Lagos whereupon B gives A the money, A is cheating B if in fact there is no cotton in Lagos.

Clauses 312 - 320 agreed to

Clauses 321 - 331 agreed to

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I beg to move, That Standing Order 4(1) be suspended to enable this House to sit after one o'clock until such time as all the clauses of this Bill have been dealt with and the House has resumed in order to pass the Bill through its remaining stages today.

Question put and agreed to

Standing Order 4(1) accordingly suspended.

Clauses 332 - 338

THE OHINOI OF IGBIRRA: Clause 335, My point is taken for instance, Mallam Musa is a Village Head in a District, in his capacity as a Village Head orders that certain land mark be placed at a certain point, but to his house still as

Village Head, orders that in his own name not as Village Head, for certain land mark to be placed at a certain point. Well is there no difference in his capacity as a Village Head and in his action in his own name? Because as the Clause stands, it is possible for a Village Head to think or assume that he has authority at any time; he can just pass an order.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: There are a certain number of acts a Village head can do lawfully. If he carries them out lawfully and any person commits a mischief whereby a lawfully placed by a village head is rendered "less than a Village Head," then that person will be punished. But if the Village Head did something which he had no authority to do, it would be a defence to the accused person to show that the village head had no authority. This clause is intended to be a charter to village heads to do what they like.

Clauses 332 - 338 agreed to.

Clauses 339 - 345 agreed to.

Clauses 346 - 353 agreed to.

Clauses 354 - 361

OHINOI OF IGBIRRA: Clause 356 - Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only to know whether lurking house trespass by a person with the intent to commit an offence is equivalent to burglary?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: No, Lurking house trespass is different from burglary.

Clauses 354 - 361 agreed to.

Clauses 362 - 363

OHINOI OF IGBIRRA: Clause 363 - Illustration (c) says up a cheque on a banker signed by B payable to A but without any sum having been inserted in the cheque. A fraudulently fills up the cheque by inserting a sum of fifty pounds. A commits forgery." What I want to know is has A not committed an offence of impersonation?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: No, he cannot commit impersonation by signing a document. Impersonation is declaring oneself to be some person other than the person you are, or signing some other person's name.

Clauses 362 - 363 agreed to.



Clauses 364 - 371 agreed to.

Clauses 372 - 381 agreed to.

Clauses 382 - 391.

OHINOI OF IGBIRRA: Clause 384. May I know whether this clause applies to people who are entitled by customs or religions to marry more than one wife?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: No Sir.

Clauses 382 - 391 agreed to.

Clauses 392 - 394 agreed to.

Clauses 395 - 405 agreed to.

Clauses 406 - 409 agreed to.

schedule agreed to.

Question, That the schedule be the schedule to the put and agreed to.

Question, That progress be reported, put and agreed to.

House resumed.

Bill reported without amendment.

Motion made, and question proposed,

That the Bill be now read a third time and passed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

THE PREMIER: I rise to move that this House do not adjourn sine die, but before I move the motion I wish to tell Chiefs that this will be the last meeting after the forthcoming Federal election. Hon. Chiefs are aware that political parties are now campaigning throughout the country and during these campaigns eyes are closed and for this reason disturbances occur and I am sure it is not the wish of the House to see these disturbances happening. You are regarded as fathers of people of this region and as such it is your responsibility to maintain law and order throughout the Region. I therefore hope that you will give me the support you can to see that the campaign and elections are peacefully carried out.

Mr. President Sir, I beg that the House do

ADJOURNMENT.

That this House do now adjourn. (The Premier)

Accordingly adjourned sine die  
at a quarter past one o'clock.



for in the Estimates this small surplus will leave us with little room for further requests for additional expenditure. This fact, and the consequent imperative need for economy, has been impressed upon all Ministers.

The biggest item of additional expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates, Sir, is the one for Educational Grants. It reflects the ever-mounting rate of educational expansion in this Region. It was not possible to include it in the Annual Estimates because sufficient information was not available at the time these Estimates were prepared.

It is hoped that in future with the co-operation of the Voluntary Agencies earlier information as to plans for expansion may be received and a more accurate estimate may consequently be made of the grants.

My colleagues will, of course, give any further explanation that is necessary as their own portions of the Estimates are discussed in Committee of Supply.

Chiefs will have read with interest a recent statement that the British Government proposes to lend Nigeria fifteen million pounds to help the country's development. Our need for capital is imperative if we are to continue our own development programme. The results of what has been done so far are plain for all to see in the many new roads, schools, hospitals, water supplies and so on. Every corner of the North has received its fair share. More, much more, remains to be done. For our main source of funds for further progress we shall increasingly have to depend on loans. We cannot attract such loans unless we maintain a sound economy backed by a sound financial policy. Our efforts have always been directed to that end and I am sure you will all continue to support them.

MR. PRESIDENT: In accordance with Standing Order 65 the Debate will be deferred and will take place tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT.

Resolved,

That the House do now adjourn.—(The Minister of Land and Survey, Malam I.M. Gashau)

Adjourned accordingly at  
half past Eleven o'Clock.



NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

DEBATE

(Second Legislature)

Third Session

(Second Meeting)

1st September, 1959

Price : 3d

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HOUSE OF CHIEFS

NORTHERN NIGERIA

Tuesday, 1st September, 1959.

The House met at Ten o'Clock.

(MR. PRESIDENT in the Chair)

PRAYERS.

THE NORTHERN REGION 1957-58 SUPPLEMENTARY  
APPROPRIATION BILL.

Order read for resumption of Adjourned Debate on Second  
Reading (Monday, 31st August).

Question proposed.

THE SHEHU OF DIKWA (Alhaji the Hon. Umar Ibn El-Kanemi):  
I rise with the intention of supporting this Bill and  
before doing so I should like to make a few points.  
Everyone knows that the money provided in the Estimates

is intended for certain types of work. With the achieve-  
ment of self-government much money will be required. I  
should like therefore to advise the Government that,  
although the Minister has already said that much has  
been done, there is still more to be done and we must  
look for every possible way in order to get more funds,  
and we can only do this through our natural resources.  
Everyone knows that this country is an agricultural  
country and the wealth of the country depends largely  
on its natural resources. Therefore more research should  
be done with a view to increasing the production of the  
industries and every effort should be made to introduce  
crops that will make good in our country. I support  
the Bill.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Second time and committed to  
a Committee of Supply of the whole House.

HEAD 221 - THE GOVERNOR

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for  
Head 221 - The Governor - be increased by £1,628.

£1,628 for Head 221 - The Governor - agreed to.



## HEAD 222 - PREMIER'S OFFICE

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 222 - Premier's Office be increased by £39,011.

THE CHIEF OF NASSARAWA-EGGON: There is something which I want to ask about the maintenance of Park at Nassarawa. To my mind the amount is very small. I wonder if the amount can be increased for the maintenance of this park. What I mean is that according to the increase I have set down here that,

THE CHAIRMAN: You are quoting the saving.

THE CHIEF OF NASSARAWA-EGGON: No, Sir. I am talking about the one which has been approved.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member does not understand the meaning. Could the Minister please explain to him?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE: The figure to which the hon. Member has referred is a saving. The original amount voted for the maintenance of this park in Nassarawa was not all spent, and I mean the £360 approved in 1957. Out of that £294 was spent and the figure £66 is the saving. The park is in front of Nassarawa Ministers' quarters, but I hear that he is talking about tarring of this place. It is not a road - it is an open place in front of the Ministers' houses and the money is used for paying the labourers who are maintaining it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Member has now got a clear explanation.

THE CHIEF OF NASSARAWA-EGGON: Yes, Sir.

£39,011 for Head 222 - Premier's Office - agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Head 225 is just for information.

## HEAD 226 - PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 226 - Public Service Commission be increased by £3,810.

£3,810 for Head 226 - Public Service Commission - agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Head 230 is for information.

## HEAD 231 - MOSLEM COURT OF APPEAL

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 231 - Moslem Court of Appeal - be increased by £416.

Head 231 - Moslem Court of Appeal - agreed to.

THE CHIEF OF NASSARAWA-EGGON: I cannot find where it is in my

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the Minister explained the reason yesterday.

## HEAD 233 - POLICE

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 233 - Police - be increased by £62,917.

Head 233 - Police - agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Head 235 is for information only, and Head 236.

## HEAD 238 - TREASURY

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 238 - Treasury - be increased by £10,614.

Head 238 - Treasury - agreed to.

## HEAD 239 - MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 239 - Ministry of Health - be increased by £2,396.

Head 239 - Ministry of Health - agreed to.

## HEAD 242 - MINISTRY OF LAND AND SURVEY

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 242 - Ministry of Land and Survey - be increased by £1,886.

Head 242 - Ministry of Land and Survey - agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Heads 243 and 247 are for information.

## HEAD 258 - MINISTRY OF WORKS

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 258 - Ministry of Works - be increased by £1,886.



THE EMIR OF PATEGI: I should like to ask the Minister of Works one question. About three years a Survey was sent and they surveyed the road to Egbe but as then nothing has been done. I should also like to ask the Minister that the road from Ilorin-Pategi-Lafu is being finished and I would like to know from the Minister whether he can give the exact time when it will be tarred. That is all I want to ask.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sorry to tell the hon. Member that this is not the time for such a question.

£1,886 for Head 258 - Ministry of Works - agreed to.

HEAD 261 - WORKS RECURRENT

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 261 - Works Recurrent - be increased by £45,528.

£45,528 for Head 261 - Works Recurrent - agreed to.

HEAD 264 - MISCELLANEOUS

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 264 - Miscellaneous - be increased by £475,751.

£475,751 for Head 264 - Miscellaneous - agreed to.

HEAD 267 - GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 267 - Governor's Office - be increased by £9,822.

£9,822 for Head 267 - Governor's Office - agreed to.

HEAD 268 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 268 - Office of the Executive Council - be increased by £26,479.

£26,479 for Head 268 - Office of the Executive Council - agreed to.

HEAD 269 - MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 269 - Ministry of Finance - be increased by £38,197.

£38,197 for Head 269 - Ministry of Finance - agreed to.

HEAD 270 - MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 270 - Ministry of Internal Affairs - be increased by £676.

£676 for Head 270 - Ministry of Internal Affairs - agreed to.

HEAD 271 - MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 271 - Ministry for Local Government - be increased by £15,706.

£15,706 for Head 271 - Ministry for Local Government - agreed to.

HEAD 272 - MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY.

Question proposed, That the sum previously voted for Head 272 - Ministry of Animal Health and Forestry - be increased by £6,939.

£6,939 for Head 272 - Ministry of Animal Health and Forestry - agreed to.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 agreed to.

Resolved that the sum of £756,912 be the total of the Bill.

Bill agreed to.

Bill agreed to.

Resolution put and agreed to, That progress be reported.

House resumed

Bill reported, without amendment, from Committee of the whole House, and read the third time and passed.



THE NORTHERN REGION 1959-60 SUPPLEMENTARY  
APPROPRIATION BILL.

Order read for resumption of the Adjourned Debate on  
Second Reading (Monday, 31st August)

Question proposed

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read the Second time and committed  
to a Committee of Supply of the whole House.

HEAD 223 - PREMIER'S OFFICE

Question proposed that the sum previously voted  
for Head 223 - Premier's Office - be increased  
£96,800.

£96,800 for Head 223 - Premier's Office -  
agreed to.

HEAD 225 - ADMINISTRATION

Question proposed that the sum previously voted  
for Head 225 - Administration - be increased  
by £2,725.

£2,725 for Head 225 - Administration - agreed  
to.

HEAD 226 - COMMISSIONER IN THE UNITED  
KINGDOM

Question proposed that the sum previously voted  
for Head 226 - Commissioner in the United  
Kingdom - be increased by £20,441.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you got a question?

CHIEF OF NASSARAWA EGGON: Mr. Chairman, my  
question was on Item 18. I see the provision  
too small, I would like an explanation.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: The provision here is a  
token figure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In future Members should not wait  
until I put the question.

£20,441 for Head 226 - Commissioner in the  
United Kingdom - agreed to.

HEAD 227 - LEGISLATURE

Question proposed that the sum previously voted  
for Head 227 - Legislature - be increased by  
£34,715.

£34,715 for Head 227 - Legislature - agreed to.

HEAD 228 - JUDICIAL

Question proposed that the sum previously voted  
for Head 228 - Judicial - be increased by  
£1,500.

£1,500 for Head 228 - Judicial - agreed to.

HEAD 229 - PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Question proposed that the sum previously voted  
for Head 229 - Public Service Commission - be  
increased by £141.

£141 for Head 229 - Public Service Commission -  
agreed to.

HEAD 231 - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Question proposed that the sum previously voted  
for Head 231 - Ministry of Agriculture - be  
increased by £3,000.

£3,000 for Head 231 - Ministry of Agriculture -  
agreed to.

HEAD 232 - MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HEALTH & FORESTRY

Question proposed that the sum previously voted  
for Head 232 - Ministry of Animal Health and  
Forestry - be increased by £110.

£110 for Head 232 - Ministry of Animal Health  
and Forestry - agreed to.



## HEAD 233 - MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for Head 233 - Ministry of Education - be increased by £274,320.

£274,320 for Head 233 - Ministry of Education agreed to.

## HEAD 234 - MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for Head 234 - Ministry of Finance - be increased by £33,650.

£33,650 for Head 234 - Ministry of Finance - agreed to.

## HEAD 236 - PAYMENTS TO CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for Head 236 - Payments to Capital Development Fund - be increased by £25,000.

£25,000 for Head 236 - Payments to Capital Development Fund - agreed to.

## HEAD 239 - MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for Head 239 - Ministry of Health - be increased by £3,473.

£3,473 for Head 239 - Ministry of Health - agreed to.

## HEAD 240 - MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for Head 240 - Ministry of Internal Affairs - be increased by £22,063.

£22,063 for Head 240 - Ministry of Internal Affairs - agreed to.

## HEAD 242 - LEGAL AND COMMISSIONER FOR NATIVE COURTS

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for

Head 242 - Legal and Commissioner for Native Courts - increased by £230.

CHAIRMAN: Too late. As soon as I call a Head member who wishes to speak must stand up and I will sit

for Head 242 - Legal and Commissioner for Native Courts - agreed to.

## HEAD 243 - MOSLEM COURT OF APPEAL

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for Head 243 - Moslem Court of Appeal - be increased by £5.

£5 for Head 243 - Moslem Court of Appeal - agreed to.

## HEAD 244 - MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for Head 244 - Ministry for Local Government - be increased by £10,913.

£10,913 for Head 244 - Ministry for Local Government - agreed to.

## HEAD 248 - MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for Head 248 - Ministry of Trade and Industry - be increased by £18,558.

£18,558 for Head 248 - Ministry of Trade and Industry - agreed to.

## HEAD 252 - WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

CHAIRMAN: I rise to move the motion standing in the Order Paper that consideration of Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - do include the inclusion of the Capital Estimates and the approval of the sums to be appropriated to the various Heads, as stated in the Motion.

Rule 7 of the Rules for the Operation of the Capital Development Fund requires that all expenditure of the fund additional to that contained in the main



Estimates must be submitted to the Votes of the Regional Legislative Houses by means of such a Motion seeking to authorise the additional expenditure under appropriate Heads for the several services required.

I think, Sir, that members will agree with me that it is most appropriate for us to consider this expenditure under Head 252 after all the other Heads of the Supplementary Recurrent Estimates have been taken. Sir, I beg to move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is as in the words of motion moved by the Minister of Finance. - Works Extraordinary - "that consideration of Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - do include the examination of the Capital Estimates and approval of the following Heads of Capital Expenditure:-

Head 280 - Roads Development

Head 281 - Buildings Ministry of Works

If any Member has a question to ask he may do so as he goes along.

Head 286 - Loan Expenditure

Head 287 - Other Capital Expenditure

Head 288 - Partly Reimbursable Capital Expenditure - Medical

Head 289 - Partly Reimbursable Capital Expenditure - Education.

Now we turn to Head 252 - Works Extraordinary.

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - be increased by £10,480.

£10,480 for Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - agreed to.

HEAD 253 - OTHER SERVICES

Question proposed that the sum previously voted for Head 253 - Other Services - be increased by £383.

£383 for Head 253 - Other Services - agreed to.

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill reported without amendment and read the Third time and passed.

PENAL CODE BILL 1959

Order for second reading read.

ATTORNEY GENERAL (Mr. H.H. Marshall): Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill for a Law to establish a Penal Code for the Northern Region of Nigeria be now read a second time.

Mr. President, the House will recall that last year the Government determined that with the approach of Regional self-government in early 1959 the whole structure of the legal and judicial systems in the Northern Region should be examined in order that there might be established a system for the administration of justice which would be capable of winning international acceptance after the Northern Region had begun to manage its own affairs and after the Federation of Nigeria had emerged as an independent nation within the Commonwealth. In order to ascertain the sort of changes and reforms that would be desirable, the Government sent delegations to Libya, Pakistan and the Sudan, all of them Moslem countries which have recently emerged from a similar state of development to that in which the Northern Region now finds itself. The House will be aware of the terms of reference of these delegations, and I need not repeat them here. The three delegations duly visited the countries named and on their return made their report to the Regional Government. As a result of these, the Panel of Jurists paid their visit to the Region about this time last year, and considered the reports of the visiting delegations, took evidence at various sittings and in a commendably short space of time presented their report which was summarised in the Government's White Paper entitled "Statement by the Government of the Northern Region of Nigeria on the Reorganisation of the Legal and Judicial Systems of the Northern Region". Here again, I need not remind the House of the contents of this report because it was debated and approved by this House and the House of Assembly in the early part of this year.



To implement the report in full there will have to be about six separate Bills to deal with substantive criminal law, criminal procedure, the Sharia Court of Appeal, changes in the native courts system, the establishment of provincial courts, and the adaptation of the whole body of Northern legislation to fit in with the changes in the penal system. It is the first of these Bills that I have the honour to present to the House today. It deals solely with the criminal law and touches hardly at all on procedure or the structure of the courts. The Bills dealing with these matters will, it is hoped, be introduced at the next meeting of the House in April, 1960. It was, however, considered desirable to introduce this particular Bill as soon as possible as a witness of Government's good faith and determination to implement the reforms which it has promised to carry out. The Bill, when passed into law, will not, however, be brought into force until the beginning of next year when it is hoped that the other legislation that I have referred to will also be ready to be brought into force. The new system will thus be introduced as a whole and not piecemeal. Any different arrangements would cause confusion and misunderstanding, particularly to the alkalai and native courts judges whose duty will be to assist in working the new system.

Here I might point out that between now and the coming into force of all this legislation to which I have referred, courses are being arranged at the Institute of Administration at Zaria for the instruction of Alkalai and Native Court judges and others who will be called upon to carry out the reforms and work the new system in their courts.

As many hon. Members will already know, after the first draft of the Bill was submitted to Executive Council in January of this year, Council thought it desirable that the Chiefs and the leaders of the Moslem community should have an opportunity of considering the detailed provisions of the Bill before it was considered at a full Council meeting. It was, of course, realised that everybody appreciated that the Bill was based on the Sudan Penal Code which was in turn based on the Indian Penal Code which had been prepared as long ago as 1837 and brought into force in India in 1859. I explained to the House early this year that this Code had proved acceptable to Hindus, Moslems, Christians and pagans alike in the many countries which had adopted its provisions, and it was appreciated that many of its provisions would differ from the provisions of Maliki Law as well as from those of English law. It was,

however, felt that the Chiefs and Moslem people of

will have an opportunity of examining the Bill and satisfying themselves, by a comparison of the same with the principles of their own law, that the fact in no way contrary in any of its details to their religion. Accordingly, a Committee of Chiefs was requested to undertake this task of examination and reassurance. It consisted of the Waziri, Mallam Junaidu, Member of the House of Chiefs, Mallam Katsina, Alhaji Muhammadu Bello, the Chief of Katsina, Mallam Musa, the Magatakarda of Kano, Mallam Daura, Member of the House of Assembly, Mallam Alkali of Kano, Mallam Muhammadu Sani, the Alkali of Katsina, Alhaji Muhammadu Dodo, Member of Assembly, the Alkali Babba Kura, Member of Assembly, and Mallam Haliru Binji. The Chiefs had the advantage of the attendance of Mr. Richardson, Commissioner for Native Courts, throughout the deliberations. These deliberations continued until 27th January, 1959, during which time the bulk of the Penal Code Bill was examined clause by clause. The bulk of it was understood and accepted, and was gratifying and remarkable to note how well the main provisions of the Bill compared with the commonsense provisions of English law. There were, however, a number of points on which the jurists required further explanation and clarification. These were set out in the Report made by the Council to Executive Council and considered by Executive Council on 4th February. Executive Council decided that it should meet the jurists informally in the Premier's Conference Room on 11th February for a preliminary discussion on the Report. This meeting was held. Most of the members of Executive Council, including the Emir of Kano and myself, were present, and Mr. Richardson was again in attendance. The outstanding points were cleared up, in some cases by compromise concessions to the Moslems; but there still remained certain tough outstanding points upon which it appeared that there would be some difficulty in securing agreement. I would mention particularly the considerable difficulties which arose concerning the law of homicide in its relation to the Maliki law in order to try and reconcile outstanding difficulties. Three further meetings of the Chiefs were accordingly held, at which were present members of Executive Council and over which I presided. Sheikh Awad of the Kano School of Arabic came at short notice, and without any conside-



ration for his own comfort and convenience, to explain to all of us the position of Hanafi law and its relation to the Sudan Penal Code. As a result of his explanation all the other difficulties disappeared except one, namely, the question of diya to which I shall refer later. As to the law of homicide, it appeared that in Hanafi law there are various degrees of homicide and these are punished according to the circumstances in which the homicide is committed. These rules approximate to English law and to the proposed Code. Much of the difficulty which had arisen over the vexed subject of homicide and its punishment sprang from the fact that both the English and the Moslem systems had several different names for homicide according to the several degrees of its heinousness, the circumstances under which it was committed, including the presence or absence of the elements of self-defence or provocation and the nature of its punishment. A further difficulty confused us all, namely, that the ground which they covered in one system did not coincide with the ground which they covered in the other. I was therefore decided to describe all forms of criminal killing as "culpable homicide", and then go on to provide that culpable homicide should be punished, as Hanafi law says, according to the circumstances in which it is committed, reserving, for the worst kind only, the death penalty. This proposal found universal acceptance and we English lawyers made a great concession to the Moslem jurists by remodelling and redrafting the whole of the homicide portion of the Bill to give effect to this compromise. Difficulties as to the exact place on the ladder of homicide at which we should fix the death penalty were also resolved. So far we had achieved a compromise agreement which we could submit to Executive Council. The important stage had been reached at which the Moslem jurists had agreed that, providing the proposed Code did not offend against the injunctions of the Holy Quran and Sunna, it was immaterial whether the detailed provisions were consistent with the Maliki or Hanafi or other Schools of Moslem law.

Amendments to the Bill to give effect to these concessions and compromises were prepared for submission to Council with one point only outstanding, and that was on the subject of diya. The amendments were referred back to Executive Council and I reported progress. It was decided that the Bill should be considered at a full meeting of the Council, including the Chiefs. Consideration of the matter by Executive Council was deferred until 20th May. But on 17th advantage was taken of the presence in Kaduna for the Self-Government celebrations of the Emir of Kano,

Justice of the Sudan, (who had been a member of the Council of Jurists who visited Kaduna in 1958) and the Emir of the Sudan, so that we might have a formal conference with them and with certain members of Executive Council, including the Emir of Finance, Alhaji Aliyu, Makaman Bida, the Emir of Education, Alhaji Isa Kaita, Madawakin and myself. At this conference the Emir pointed out that he had any outstanding points and he referred to diya, including the questions of provocation and diya. I am pleased to say that the Mufti of Kaduna, who I believe is an old friend of the Government, was able to satisfy him, by reference to the Maliki, and even Maliki, law recognised in certain circumstances as an element which may justify the reduction of the degree of culpability of homicide so that it would be punishable not by a lesser punishment such as imprisonment but by a lesser punishment such as imprisonment. We were also able to reassure the Emir on the subject of diya by referring to those passages in the Sunna and the works of the Moslem jurists which give the power of the Imam to use his authority to punish a wrongdoer in the interests of public security.

The Bill was before the House of Assembly when the Magatakarda of Kano, raised, as he was, the subject of his own religious scruples in respect of diya. Government gave thought to the question they should take to meet M. Jibir Daura's suggestion. As a result, a statement was made by the Emir of Education, Alhaji Isa Kaita, Madawakin, that in Moslem law the Imam, or head of state, has the right and duty to supplement the Sharia by a heavier sentence in the interests of the public, and he pointed out that some Emirs have exercised this power and he pointed out that this power in fact is extended to the passing of a death sentence whenever if public security demanded it, irrespective of the wishes of the blood relatives. Alhaji Isa Kaita went on to propose, however, that in order that the wishes of the blood relatives could continue to be taken into consideration before a death sentence is carried out, Government would be willing to insert a provision in the Procedure Code now being drafted that the wishes of the blood relatives should always be taken into consideration in the court proceedings, and subsequently be taken into consideration by the Committee which advises the Government as to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon. This would mean that, although a court would pass a sentence of death in the case of murder, the sentence would not be carried out until the wishes



of the blood relatives had been given full consideration by the Committee on the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. This met the wishes of M. Jibir Daura and no objection was raised to the Government's proposals.

Now that all doubts and differences are reconciled all sides can be congratulated on the good sense and good temper with which these enormously difficult negotiations were carried out. In particular, our sense of gratitude can never be repaid to those famous Sudanese, the Chief Justice of the Sudan, the Mufti of the Sudan, and Sheikh Awad, without whose mediating influence and brilliant exposition of the Moslem law should never have been able to see things straight. It was singularly fortunate that the President of the Panel of Jurists who had initiated these reforms should have been in Kaduna again at the crucial time when explanations on the details of the Bill itself were needed.

I would like to turn now to the clauses of the Bill itself, but will content myself with drawing attention to one or two of the outstanding principles which are of interest to the House.

This Bill only deals with those matters which are within the power of a Regional Legislature to enact. We have asked the Federal Government to pass a Bill containing, as a supplement to this Code, provisions which relate to offences affecting Federal matters, such as offences against the State of Nigeria, seditious offences relating to the Nigeria police, military railways, docks and ports, coinage and currency, and postage, weights and measures, copyrights and patents duties, and other similar matters which fall within the Federal domain.

There are certain crimes that it was impossible to make applicable to all inhabitants of Nigeria alike, and, since Moslems and others were unwilling to see them go, we had to make special provision for them. Instances of these are contained in Clauses 387 and 388 which make adultery by a man or by a woman who is not subject to any native law and custom an offence if adultery is recognised as a criminal offence according to that native law and custom. Drunkenness is dealt with in clauses 401, 402 and 403. Drunkenness in a public place and drunkenness accompanied by disorderly conduct in a private place is punishable by whomsoever it is committed under clauses 401 and 402. Clause 403, on the other hand, applies only to people of the Moslem faith and makes for them only the mere drinking of

alcoholic drink, except for a medicinal purpose, and is administered only to Moslems or those specific offences which at Moslem law were punishable in that way.

Whipping, as we know it in English law, is prescribed only for certain limited classes of offences. In accordance with up-to-date Commonwealth practice, this form of chastisement is administered with a rattan cane.

I think it unnecessary to go into further detail on specific clauses of this Bill, but if any Honourable Member has any questions to raise I shall be glad if he will raise them in the course of debate or in the course of the House when we are considering the Bill. I shall be very pleased to answer any questions and I shall be very pleased to answer any reply to the debate.

Finally, Mr. President, I commend this Bill to the House in the hope and confidence that it will receive the support of Members of all sides and to whatever religion they belong. We welcome it because it will have the effect of abolishing now and for all time those systems of law in the Region which undoubtedly existed in the past between the various communities of the Region, which in turn led to misunderstandings between the various communities of the Region, and perpetuated those differences which in other spheres were steadily increasing.

THE PRESIDENT: The House will now be suspended for 15 minutes.

House resumed.

Resolution proposed

MR. OF IGBIRRA: Mr. President, Sir, I believe this is a welcome news to all the tribes and various communities of this Region. In the first place the Government in general and the Attorney-General in particular and members of the staff of the Department of Justice deserve congratulations for working so laboriously and courageously to make the presentation of this Bill possible at such a nick of time and within so short a time after the Government's adoption of the recommendations of the panel of experts of jurists.

The British administration in Nigeria which brought into contact with Western civilisation has resulted



in our adoption of new habits and ways of life. In many ways the impact of our time-honoured customs to kill our native law and customs. A nation under this circumstance gets frustrated and moral degeneration inevitably follows.

This Bill as I see it provides a code of conduct which, if independent of the highest moral standard emerging from British law, is to stand united and endure, must form the pillars of our strength.

I strongly support the Bill and commend it to the honourable House. But as I read through it one peculiar feature of it struck my mind. It appears every offence under the Code is punishable by imprisonment and fine and/or both, and this aspect of the Code which bears sharp contrast with the existing law of this country needs consideration by the Government. I know that it is not an easy job to undertake but I am sure the Government, being at heart, may find time to reconsider, reviewing with great care and sympathy. I am not at all suggesting that the provisions are all excessive. In fact I have noted offences against one section of the provisions of which punishment is inadequate.

The point I am trying to make is that I do not consider that we will achieve our purpose of raising the moral conduct of our people to a highest level by every offence under the Code punishable with imprisonment. The purpose of punishment is double-fold. Firstly it is inflicted to make the offender feel that he has done a wrongful act and, secondly, it serves as a warning against the future. Taken from this angle it is as punitive as it is corrective; imprisonment is an effective deterrent, but it also destroys conduct rather than corrects. I agree that certain crimes must be punished with imprisonment, but there are others in which the option of fine ought to be given precedence.

I commend this to the Government for sympathetic consideration. Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support this Bill.

EMIR OF LAFAI, M. MUHAMMADU KOBO (in Hausa): I support the Bill before the House. This Bill will ensure prosperity and happiness among our people. It has brought forward some useful amendments to our Courts systems. In this Region we have different customs and traditions of the various people. In this Region justice is administered varies according to the custom and traditions of the various people. For this reason, if one is tried in one

very different from his own. This Bill ensures uniformity. I also thank the Government for their intention to translate this Bill into Hausa so that everybody in this Region can read and understand it. I would also like to thank the hon. Attorney-General for introducing such lengthy comprehensive Bills which are useful in this House, but this is the first time he has ever introduced in this House and the reason why it is so lengthy is because it is full of illustrations and examples. In his speech this morning he said that this Bill would come into operation about 10 months. I welcome this as it will provide an opportunity for native authorities and their representatives to explain its implications so that people will understand what is embodied in it. This will be a good idea especially to those people whose religion is not Islam and those who are pagans.

MR. FORGU (in Hausa): I rise to support this Bill on behalf of the delegates who were sent out to investigate the laws and systems of some Moslem countries have done their duties well. I also thank the hon. Attorney-General. There is only one thing which I do not like - which is deliberate homicide. I have not heard the Attorney-General mention anything about it. I think it should be punished by sentence of death in a particular area so that the people there might be warned.

There is another point which I would like the Attorney-General to explain to me. It is provided in the Bill that anybody who drinks alcohol in public will be punished if he disturbs the peace of other people. It is also said that anybody who drinks privately will not be punished. To me, Mr. President, this is not fair. I think if somebody drinks privately and disturbs the peace of other people he should equally be punished.

MR. ADDE: I rise to support this Bill with all the enthusiasm I can muster. It was not my intention to speak because I thought to keep quiet would mean support. But when I thought and considered the importance of this Bill, I found it necessary to speak because anything pertaining to religion is a very important matter in this Region. To introduce such a Bill and make it acceptable to the whole Region is a very difficult thing and I think the Government has found a solution to the problem.

The Government has done a lot in this Region. This Bill will never be forgotten in our history and this Bill is one of the historical things which will never



be forgotten. Many people tried to bring change in this Region but when they failed they tried to do so through our religion and custom. The one place to another frightening people and as a result of that so many people were really frightened and afraid. The truth is that, it is the duty of administering justice to punish anybody who commits a crime no matter what religion, custom or tribe the offender belongs to. It is the duty of those administering the justice to punish them. There are confusionists who try to use religion and custom in order to cause trouble. I have scrutinised them but I have not found anything to criticise and were any, the hon. the Attorney-General would have answered the points.

**THE ATTA OF IGALA:** I rise to make some remarks of appreciation for the work done by the team of lawyers who have worked selflessly to codify some of our important laws into a form of this Penal Code.

The production of this has taken us a little further in the development of our civilisation. I think that by the production of this work, all men will be equal before the law. By this I mean that the exclusion of Syrians and Europeans from appearing before Native Courts is automatically removed more so as this Region has attained its Self-Governance.

Referring to the training necessary before this Penal Code could be satisfactorily used to advantage, I hope that sight is not lost of the need to give the Police adequate training in the correct use of their codes, for my belief is that if a Policeman presents a wrong charge against a culprit, the case is sure to be lost and the offender goes scot-free to the disappointment of observers.

May I enlarge on the mention by the Attorney-General's remarks on the culpability of the offender in the case of adultery. Adultery in most of the civilised world today is treated as a civil matter. It will seem to me if a clear explanation is given to that clause, suggest the words "optional" be inserted in brackets after the penalty and so also may the rest of some of the controversial ones be treated, so that possible confusion which may exist in the minds of our millions of people may disappear.

It is my wish, Mr. President, Sir, to ask that thanks be extended to the Attorney-General for presenting this Penal Code and we would wish him still to be busy about the remaining complementary parts which will

be part of the Penal Code such as a pamphlet on the Law of Evidence which will serve as a hand book to the people.

I emphasise that the need for this codified law of evidence is a necessity if only a complainant who has filed a suit will readily see why he has lost his case, and the number of appeals in this Region will greatly be reduced and money which would have been used in the cause of litigation is used for a better purpose.

I wish also Sir, to point out that in the next session to come, a provision should be made whereby a person who undertakes upon himself to provide "justified defence" is protected. Example, if A and B combined with C, and D happens to be nearby and renders help to separate A and B from fighting it is that D should be protected from A and B suing him. We know that the work is tedious and costly but the work is worth doing is worth doing well.

The Region should be proud for being able to produce such an acceptable Penal Code, a work which is a combination of other laws in use in other parts of the Region and our own criminal laws combined into one - a Penal Code.

Since this Penal Code is subject to further amendments, I now do not hesitate to support its passing.

I therefore support.

**MAURI (M. MUHAMMADU TUKUR):** Mr. President, Sir, I do not support this Bill but I have some few questions. The first one is that I see the House of Representatives has passed this Bill and I could also see that the hon. the Attorney-General who stands gives his support to this Bill.

It is now agreed that this Bill is acceptable in the Region and will be accepted in other countries. The day I heard that some people are trying to sue the Government because of the introduction of this Bill. I know for what reason are these people going to sue the Government. I should like to know that from the

My second question is about drinking alcoholic drinks. From clauses 401-402 I have seen a provision made whereby the consumption of alcoholic drinks is an offence. What worries me is that there are some tribes in this country who have made alcoholic drinks their custom, and I am sure this provision should not compromise with custom of these people.



The other thing is that clause 403 provides specially for the Moslems, I think as the Attorney-General has said this morning this does not do away with the Haddi, I do not understand the reason why this provision has been made, because I do not think that this provision will stop Moslems from taking alcohol the numbers of whom are now increasing.

CHIEF OF KAGORO (M. GWAMNA): Mr. President, Sir, to support this Bill and to express my gratitude to the Government and to say that I feel this Bill suits the present time. The reason why I am thanking our Government is that great care has been taken to ensure that this Bill is in accordance with our customs and suited to present day needs. It is a very good Bill that our two legal systems have now been combined in one Code. This Code has not been prepared in a rush, learned people have gathered to consider it carefully so that it has been produced in a way which is acceptable to all the people of the Region. This is why we wish to thank the Government. We should also thank the people who have come from other countries to help us in this task, and also the Attorney-General who has been long on this Bill.

I am very happy that the Attorney-General mentioned that our Alkalai will be attending courses that they will learn the way to administer this Bill. In fact, this was one of the points which I intended to raise. Mr. President, I am very sure that this Bill will be accepted by everybody in this Region, and it shows that the Government is doing all it can to unite the people of this country, whatever their tribe or religion.

There is only one thing which I wanted to say about in this Bill and that is on Clause 202; with the indulgence of the Chair I will read it:-

"Whoever sells or distributes, imports or prints or makes for sale or hire or wilfully exhibits in public view any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, gramophone record or similar article, drawing, painting, representation or figure or attempts to do so or offers so to do or has in his possession any such obscene book or other thing for the purpose of sale, distribution or public exhibition, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with

My question is whether these books include religious books. Because this word obscene includes any article in its meaning. It may be that I have a book which is to me a good book but to somebody else it may be obscene. Would this then be punishable? Mr. President, I support the Bill.

MEMBER: Mr. President, Sir, I would like to reply to the Emir of Yauri has asked me. It is true that we were on the radio the day before yesterday that the Government is going to be sued. But that was said by a member from the Western Region and he based his argument on Clause 403 of this Bill, where provision is made that drinking alcohol is prohibited for Moslems. In the House of Assembly it was a member of the Action Group who said that we have done wrong by illegalising drinking. Because he asked why should we make it illegal at this time for Moslems to drink. We told him that this is not our Law but God's Law. He said that some Moslems who asked him why they should be prevented from drinking. I do not think this would be a problem but one of those who worship half-by-half. As we hold the Government we are not going to do what God has forbidden. (Applause) For our custom it is to drink, we buy and provide it for them in our houses so that we shall not go against their customs. But these same people, if they go to their houses will not attempt to provide us with alcohol because they know it is forbidden us. This is what I told that hon. Member that we are waiting for the decision to the Court. The result of the Summons is known to me yet.

MEMBER (Hausa): Mr. President, I rise to support this Penal Code Bill, and with your indulgence, Mr. President, Sir, I have about seven or more questions on which I should like some explanation. My first question, Sir, .....

MEMBER: I think it would be better for the questions to be put during the Committee stage.

MEMBER: Usually detailed questions are asked when the House is in Committee.

MEMBER (Hausa): Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this Bill whole-heartedly and to thank all the important people who have participated in its



planning and drafting; especially the hon. Attorney-General and our Government due to whose foresight the Bill has been introduced, and I have not got much to say. What I should like to say is that although up to now the Government has done all it can it should continue to review and amend this Bill as we go along. That is all I have to say, Mr. President.

ETSU PATEGI: (Hausa) I rise to support this Bill to commend those who have taken all this trouble, especially the Attorney-General. I have not seen any faults in this Bill which will make us press for amendments. What I would like to know is when this Bill will come into force. I support the Bill.

CHIEF OF DONGA (Hausa): Mr. President, Sir, I am satisfied and I rise to support this Bill because when I was at home I went through this Bill very carefully and it shows clearly that we have reached a further stage in our development. Before, we were being criticised by other countries on our legal system. In this country we have different tribes, different religions, different customs; provision is now made where all will come together to follow one single course. Undoubtedly a lot has been done on this Bill. Delegates have been sent to other countries and we have asked for representatives from other countries to help us produce this Bill. As other hon. Members have said, "I would also emphasise the importance of training our Alkalis and those who are going to administer this Law even though they may know what the contents of the Bill might be. Really this Bill is a great compromise between the people of the country.

My last point, Mr. President, Sir, is that this Bill should be translated into Hausa so that the Hausa majority living in this country can understand it. With that, I support the Bill.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Mr. President, Sir. I am very grateful to the hon. Chiefs for their kind words to the Government and to my staff and myself, for our work on the production of this Bill. As I said on a previous occasion, this is very much an example of team work, many people have contributed to it and, as far as I am concerned, my own personal contribution has been small. In addition to the great help we have had from the Moslem fraternity, both in other countries and within the Northern Region, I ought to make it clear that there has been considerable consultation with the

Christian elements and the Chief of Kagoro and Mr. Achimugu and other eminent people in the non-Western world have been consulted and their views taken. The contributions which chiefs like the Atta of Igala are able to make were of course from the point of view of their coming from the Riverain areas where there are Moslems, Christians and Pagans and their views as to the reactions of those people were of the greatest help. Some of the points which the Atta raised I will deal with later on if I may.

I would like to give my thanks to those members of my staff who have been concerned with the production of this Bill and especially to the Legal Draughtsman and the Commissioner for Native Courts who have done the bulk of the detailed and complicated spade work of the drafting and putting together of the various clauses.

I would now like to deal with some of the questions raised by the hon. Chiefs during the debate. The Ohinon of Aguirra was concerned lest under the Code imprisonment must be imposed in every case and that there would be no option of a fine and last probation would not be permitted. I would like to reassure him and point out that nearly all of the Clauses of this Bill provide for punishment either by fine or imprisonment; and of course, under the Probation of Offenders Law, probation can be applied to any of such offences. There are only a few clauses which prescribe imprisonment and nothing else; such as sections 384 and 390. That is because these offences are regarded as particularly serious and meriting imprisonment. It should be pointed out however that in special cases where mercy is the guiding factor imprisonment may be of short duration - possibly only a matter of

The Emir of Lapai and some others asked if a Hausa translation would be prepared. The Government has made special arrangements to have this Code translated into Hausa by the best experts obtainable and for this reason it is going to be done at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London by African Hausa students who are in training there and they will be supervised by their Professors and also by those who have a knowledge of English Law. The Emir of Yauri will be able to reassure the House, as he probably knows from his own experience, that that is the best form of translation that can be obtained because there we can get a combination of local vernacular and an accurate translation of technical terms.

The Emir of Borgu raised the question about place of execution of a convicted person. The answer to that is



that Government has undertaken arrangements where execution shall be carried out where necessary in a provincial centre in the province from which the person comes so that the relatives of the criminal know that the person has been executed and that it has been done in their own country.

THE PRESIDENT: Rose -

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I will not take up the time of the hon. House very much longer, if the House could give me two or three minutes, I think I can finish before the adjournment.

THE PRESIDENT: Do the hon. Members agree? (Assent)

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The Emir of Borgu also asked what will happen to a man who drinks secretly in a public place but disturbs others and whether he will be punished. The answer is yes, he will be punished. Clause 400 says "Whoever being drunk in any private place there or himself in a disorderly manner to the annoyance of any person having a right to exclude him from such place or fails to leave such place when requested to do so by such person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to three pounds or with both." Then in addition we have clause 401 which says "Whoever is found drunk in a public place or in any place by the person to whom he committed a trespass, shall be punished (a) with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven days or with fine which may extend to one pound or with both; and (b) if the person so found conducts himself in such place in a disorderly manner or is incapable of taking care of himself, with imprisonment for a term of one month or with fine of three pounds or with both." I hope this meets the question asked by the Emir.

The Atta of Igala suggested two points, one about the training of the Police in this Code. I am pleased to inform the House that the Commissioner of Police for the Northern Region has already approached me and arrangements have been put in hand for one of the lawyers in my Department to lecture to the Police and to instruct them either formally or informally in the way they are to carry out their duties under this Code. But detailed arrangements have not yet been worked out. The second point is about evidence and I am grateful to him for having raised that. He suggested that there must be a Code of evidence that everyone will understand and that will be acceptable in courts. I agree with him and that

we intend to have. For the present we hope to have the Evidence Ordinance of Nigeria. This, however, is a very complicated and technical document. There will be a period when the courts are being set up, during this period the Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, will also be "guided" by the Evidence Ordinance. The mistakes which a court makes will not necessarily result in a reversal of its decision but the decision will be revised and corrected by the appeal

It was also suggested by one hon. Chief that the Code should be amended and brought up to date before the time. With respect, I agree that that is a possible suggestion. We will watch this Bill and we have watched every other Bill that we have passed in this House, and we will not hesitate to bring this amending Bill from time to time that public opinion and the circumstances require.

The Chief of Kagoro was concerned by Clause 202 which deals with obscene books, and was anxious to be reassured that the clause did not in any case interfere with the publication of religious books if they contain some things which might be considered under that head. In this case means indecent or immoral or anything which tends to corrupt or deprave those who read in the book or look at it. It is almost impossible to give an answer to a hypothetical question as to whether or not the actual book or the actual picture or whatever it is before one, but I think I can assure the Hon. Member that if such a book were published as a religious book published with the intention of leading a person in his faith, any incidental things which might be in it would not be in any way subject of prosecution under this law.

Finally, Mr. President, I thank the hon. Members of the House for their attention and interest in this Bill and for the useful suggestions which they have made. The fact that it has been a great wrench for English and Moslem lawyers alike to give up their old ways and to compromise and to agree to this Bill in the first place is a great step forward and I think it is a great step forward without in any way compromising the principles or their conscience. The adoption of this Bill has been a great surprise to those who do not understand us but it is a great tribute to those of our conservative races the British and the people of the Northern Region (loud applause) that they have been able to agree upon this big step forward and I hope will be of advantage to the Region in the



## ADJOURNMENT

Resolved,

That the House do now adjourn. (The Emir of

Adjourned accordingly at a quarter  
One o'Clock

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tuesday, 1st September, 1959

## Causes of Motor Accidents

MALLAM GARBOSA II (CHIEF OF DONGA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry that, in view of the fact that most motor accidents are caused by driving at high speeds, will the Regional Government ask the Federal Government to send to all motor vehicle manufacturers who have dealings in Nigeria to limit settings on motor speedometers.

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (MALLAM ABBA HABIB): I am not quite sure what the hon. Member means but I am afraid that limiting speedometer readings would have no effect on how fast vehicles travelled. If the hon. Member means that all vehicle engines should be governed down to a maximum speed, I do not think this would be practicable either, because it is not difficult for a driver to alter the governor's setting after it had been set. It is common experience that no mechanical device can replace careful driving.

## Telecommunications between Yola and Wukari

MALLAM GARBOSA II (CHIEF OF DONGA) asked the Minister whether the Government of the Region will consider asking the Government of the Federation for provision of Trunk Call Service between Yola in the State and Wukari along the new Yola - Donga - Takum - Jalingo road now under construction with a view to providing telecommunication facilities for the people living in the remote areas.

THE MINISTER (ALHAJI ALIYU, MAKAMA OF BIDA): No, it would not be economic to use a land line, which costs at least £400 a mile, on a route over 300 miles long. Action is in hand to provide Jalingo with a temporary wireless link to Yola. Yola itself will be connected with the national trunk system in the next telecommunications programme due for completion in 1962.

A link to Jalingo via Lau and a link between Wukari and Takum have already been suggested to the Federal Government for inclusion in the next programme.



## Girls Senior Primary Schools

W.4. MALLAM GARBOSA II (CHIEF OF DONGA) asked the Minister of Education whether it will be possible to increase the number of girls' Senior Primary Schools in order to make available a large number of educated girls in the services of the Region.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (ALHAJI ISA KAITA, MADAM OF KATSINA): Yes. The number of girls' Senior Primary Schools run by Voluntary Agencies increased every year. As regards N.A. Girls' Senior Primary Schools, it is hoped that a new one will be opened in Bauchi next year and plans are in hand to open one in Zaria. As the hon. Member is well aware, in the areas in the North the main obstacle to development of girls' education is not lack of schools but the unwillingness of parents to send their daughters for training as teachers, thus making it difficult to open new schools for girls.

## Tarring of Pategi - Ilorin Road

W.5. ALHAJI UMARU (ETSU OF PATEGI) asked the Minister of Works that as the road, Pategi - Ilorin is now in constant use, when will the Minister consider tarring this road.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS (MR. G. U. OHIKERE): The Ilorin Share section of this road, which is part of Trunk Road A.1, is already tarred. I do not intend, at present, to tar the section Share-Pategi since the volume of traffic does not justify it.

## Pategi - Yagba Road

ALHAJI UMARU (ETSU OF PATEGI) asked the Minister of Works whether he is aware of my people's anxiety to have a good road from Pategi to Yagba. If so, when will the construction of a road commence.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS (MR. G. U. OHIKERE): Yes, Sir. A survey of the road has been carried out and contract documents prepared. Construction can begin by contract whenever funds are made available.

Ferry Service across the River Niger  
Bida - Pategi

ALHAJI UMARU (ETSU OF PATEGI) asked the Minister of Works that, in view of the fact that it is 10 years since a survey was carried out by some hon. Members with a view to providing a ferry (Pategi - Bida) across the River Niger at Egbon similar to that at Bida, may I know what the Minister is doing about it.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS (MR. G. U. OHIKERE): I think the hon. Chief refers to a preliminary investigation of the proposed ferry, which was carried out as part of a survey in progress to ascertain the best route for a proposed new Regional road. This road is intended to form an additional link between the North and South, lying between the Federal Trunk Road A3, crossing the River Niger at Jebba, and the Federal Trunk Road A3, crossing the River Benue at

Ilorin. A final decision has not yet been taken on which route is the best, but, as soon as it has been made and funds have been made available for the project, an agreement will be made. This cannot however be completed earlier than 1960 as no funds remain available for road projects under the present Development





NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF CHIEFS  
**DEBATES**

(Second Legislature)

Third Session

(Second Meeting)

31st August, 1959

Price : 3d

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CORRECTION

Daily Debates, House of Chiefs, 29th August, 1959.

At Page 10, immediately after the 8th  
line, insert the following:-

" House resumed.

Bill reported, without amendment, from a Committee  
of the whole House, and read the Third time and  
passed."



HOUSE OF CHIEFS  
NORTHERN NIGERIA

Monday, 31st August, 1959.

The House met at Ten o'Clock.

(MR PRESIDENT in the Chair)

PRAYERS.

OATHS.

The following took and subscribed the Oath or made and subscribed the Affirmation required by Law:-

Alhaji Muhammadu Aminu, Emir of Zaria  
Mallam Iliyasu, Chief of West Tangale-Waja  
Mallam Ishaya Andrew, Chief of Jaba.

THE PRESIDENT: The new Emir of Zaria has coincided with the meeting of the House and so I should like on your behalf and myself to congratulate him and pray for his long life and peace and prosperity in his emirate and the Region as a whole.

MOTIONS

Water Supply Undertakings and Wood-working Workshops Renewals Funds.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (ALHAJI ALIYU, MAKAMA OF BIDA): I rise to move the Motion standing in my name,

That this House approves the directions for the operation of -

- (a) the Ministry of Works Water Supplies Renewals Fund; and
- (b) the Ministry of Works Mechanical and Woodworking Machinery Renewals Fund, be amended by the adding thereto the following new paragraph:-

"7. Disbursements from the Funds may be made on the authority of a warrant under the hand of the Governor or the Minister of Finance".

Members will recall that last August this House approved the Directions for the Operation of the Funds listed in the first and third parts of the First Schedule of the Control and Management of Public Finance Law, 1958. It has now been discovered that the directions for the operation of the Ministry of Works Water Supplies Renewals Funds and the Mechanical and Woodworking Machinery Renewals Fund do not provide, as do the directions for the other Funds, as to who should authorise withdrawals from these Funds. The amendment now proposed is to correct the omission.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Resolved;

That this House approves that directions for the operation of -

(a) The Ministry of Works Water Supplies Renewals Fund; and

(b) The Ministry of Works Mechanical and Wood-working Machinery Renewals Fund,

be amended by adding thereto the following new paragraph:-

"7. Disbursements from the Funds may be made on the authority of a warrant under the hand of the Governor or the Minister of Finance."

WRITING OFF NORLA LOAN

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (M. SHEHU USMAN, GALADIMAN MASKA): I beg leave to move,

That this House authorises and approves the write-off of sums totalling £50,000 and advanced by way of loan by the Northern Regional Literature Agency in respect of its "Publishing Fund" and "Distribution Account" in the financial year 1954-55 under the authority of Special Warrant No. J.1/1954-55 and not repaid.

This loan of £50,000 arose in the following way. When the Northern Region Literature Agency was established in 1954, the sum of £50,000 was paid to it



from Regional funds as a loan for a "Publishing Fund and for "Distribution Accounts": in the event of the agency becoming independent of Government a formal loan agreement was to be negotiated. However, the Agency did not become independent of Government and the loan has remained unpaid.

From the outset the Literature Agency has cost Government considerable sums of money to meet losses incurred on many of its publications. It was recognized, of course, that such losses were inevitable in the early stages if a reading public were to be built up and literature provided for the numerous products of the adult literacy campaign. By the end of 1957, however, it appeared to be time to take stock and Government appointed a Board of Enquiry to advise on the future of the Agency. Following the recommendations of the Board, Government decided that the Agency should be dissolved and that some of its functions should be taken over by the Gaskiya Corporation.

This has been done and the Gaskiya Corporation has now taken over such functions and enterprises of the defunct Agency as are, or can be made to be profitable. It is not, however, considered fair that the Corporation should be asked to take over also the burden of this loan of £50,000 that had been incurred by the Agency five years previously and approval is now sought, therefore, for writing it off.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Resolved:

That this House authorises and approves the write-off of sums totalling £50,000 and advanced by way of loan by the Northern Regional Literature Agency in respect of its "Publishing Fund" and "Distribution Account" in the financial year 1954-55 under the authority of Special Warrant No. J.1/1954-55 and not repaid.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCES (AMENDMENT NO.2) BILL.

Order for the Second Reading. read.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE: I rise to move that the Bill be now read a second time.

This year Ramadan is expected to commence in March. During this period it would be most inconvenient to hold a meeting of the Legislative Houses. This Bill therefore seeks permission for the Control and Management of Public Finances Law to be amended so that the annual Estimates may be presented to the Legislative Houses by the 1st day of June instead of, as at present, by the 1st day of April.

During the short period between 1st April, 1960 and your approval of the 1960-61 Appropriation Bill, I shall exercise the powers conferred on me by section 13 of the Principal Law. These powers will enable me to authorise expenditure needed to maintain normal Government business. I will not be able of course to authorise expenditure on any new proposals included in the draft 1960-61 Estimates until they have been passed by you.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Second time and immediately considered in Committee of the whole House.

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill reported, without amendment, from Committee of the whole House, and read the Third time and passed.

THE PRESIDENT: The House will be suspended for twenty minutes.

House resumed.

WATERWORKS ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Order for Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF WORKS (MR. G.U. OHIKERE):

I rise to move, That the Bill be now read a Second time.



Orders imposing rates for water supplies by a waterworks undertaking are made under section 9 of the Waterworks Ordinance. There is no provision in this section, however, to prescribe that payment of rates should be made monthly in arrears. There are many practical reasons why monthly payments should be allowed. I am sure that hon. Chiefs will agree that it is often found easier to collect small sums of money at regular and frequent intervals than a large sum of money once a year, or even once every six months. In almost all urban or semi-urban areas there is a considerable floating population - people who stay in a town for a month or two and then move on elsewhere and it is only fair that these people should pay their contribution for the water they have used during their stay. But, unless the prescribed authority is empowered to collect the rates monthly, it will be unable to make these people pay. Another consideration is that where the native authority is the prescribed authority, monthly payments of water rates will produce a regular monthly contribution to the general revenue and working capital of the Native Treasury.

Clause 2 of the Bill therefore seeks to amend section 9 of the Ordinance to allow prescribed authorities to provide that rates should be payable monthly in arrears.

There are, however, some ten orders at present in operation which unauthorisedly provide that rates shall be paid monthly in arrears, and clause 3 of the Bill is designed to validate any action which may have been taken under such orders by prescribed authorities in the past to collect a monthly rate.

At the same time, the opportunity has been taken to validate actions under another order which contains an unlawful provision - that of making the rate for private supply additional to the general rate on persons. In this case the prescribed authority has already been advised to revoke the offending order and replace it with another.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the second time, and immediately considered in Committee of the whole House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the information of members they may ask questions on the Bill or seek information from the Minister.

1 agreed to.

2 agreed to.

3 agreed to.

House resumed.

Reported, without amendment, from Committee of the House, and read the Third time and passed.

THE GOLDSMITHS (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1959.

for Second Reading read.

MEMBER OF LAND AND SURVEY (ALHAJI MUSA GASHASH) to move that the Bill be now read a second time.

Members will recall that at the meeting of 18th December a Bill was introduced for a control and regulate the business of goldsmiths. The law came into force on the 1st April, 1959, and it was intended that it should provide for the licensing authority to exercise discretion in granting a licence.

By an oversight this discretionary power was not provided. Instead, specific provision was made for the granting of a licence to a person who had not been convicted in the previous two years of an offence involving dishonesty or of an offence under the Goldsmiths Law. I am advised that as a result of this provision licensing authorities cannot refuse an application for a licence except on these specific grounds.

One of the main objects of the Goldsmiths Law was to reduce gold stealing by limiting the number of goldsmiths operating in areas where gold is prevalent. Denying licensing authorities discretion to refuse a licence would defeat this object.

The purpose of this Bill to amend the Goldsmiths Law, therefore, is to grant to licensing authorities the discretion which it was originally intended that they should possess. This is achieved by amending clause 3 of the main Law and providing an opportunity for a person who has been refused a licence or the granting of a licence to appeal to the High Court.

Question put and agreed to.



Bill accordingly read the Second time, and immediately considered in Committee of the whole House.

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to

House resumed

Bill reported, without amendment, from Committee of the whole House, and read the Third time and passed.

NORTHERN REGION 1957-58 SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL

Order for the Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: I rise to move, That the Bill be now read a Second time.

The purpose of this Bill and the way in which the Estimates volume supporting it are set out require an explanation from me, Sir, as they are unusual. They will, in fact, not be repeated. Before the Control and Management of Public Finances Law was passed last year the Finance Committee considered requests for the additional sums Ministries asked for during the year. Later, after the accounts for the year had closed, a Bill was presented to the Legislature appropriating the additional sums actually spent under each Head. These Bills were not supported by volumes of Estimates. The figures shown in the Bills represented expenditure authorised by the Finance Committee, and then approved by both Houses when the Committee's Reports were adopted.

The Finance Committee could not legally meet once the present Constitution had begun to operate. But it still had to deal with a number of requests for additional expenditure which arose after the Committee ceased to function. These are the items shown in detail in the dark blue volume of the 1957-58 Supplementary Estimates now before you. You are, one might say, being put in the position of the old Finance Committee in respect of these items. Therefore, Sir, we have two types of additional expenditure to consider in the schedule to this Bill. One, that which has already been approved by the Finance Committee of this House which is shown in here, Sir. These are the Finance Committee reports for the year which were laid on the table and adopted by the House and are now bound up in one volume for permanent record. Second is the expenditure which cannot be placed before the Finance Committee before it is to stop working, and this expenditure, Sir, is shown in here. Now both these types of expenditure were estimated under Subheads. But we in the Bill only have to app

what was actually spent under Heads. On some there were savings. Under others there were losses. That is why some Heads, Sir, do not require money appropriated and do not have to appear on the Estimates although they appear in the Supplementary Estimates for your information.

This is regrettably complicated, Sir, but as I have said before, will not have to be repeated now that we have an established system of regular Supplementary Appropriation Bills and volumes of Estimates. This is solely from the changeover to the new arrangements.

PRESIDENT: In accordance with Standing Order 65 Debate will be deferred and will take place tomorrow.

NORTHERN REGION 1959-60 SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL

Order for the Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: I rise to move, that the Bill be read a Second time.

This is a straightforward Supplementary Appropriation Law of the type to which Chiefs have become accustomed since the new law controlling our finances came into operation in August of last year. Here there are not the complications which attended the 1957-58 Supplementary Appropriation Law which I spoke to you before.

At the opening of the current financial year our recurrent revenue surplus was three hundred twenty-two thousand and fifty pounds. But, as I mentioned in my last Budget Address, this figure did not take into account the additional revenue that we expect as a result of certain of the increases in rates of indirect taxation imposed by the Federal Government last January because any forecast then of additional revenue was likely to be unreliable. On the basis of the figures for the last few months we can safely assume that some two hundred and sixty two thousand pounds will in fact come to us this year from this source. This will increase our initial estimated recurrent Budget surplus to some five hundred and fifty-four thousand pounds. But Chiefs will note that recurrent Estimates before them provide for total supplementary provision of five hundred and sixty thousand pounds and two pounds which will reduce the surplus to just under twenty-four thousand pounds. If expenditure does in fact continue at the rate budgeted



May. On the 15th May, in the morning, there will be the Durbar, and in the afternoon of the same day, we shall all be gathered here at Lugard Hall in order to present our loyal address to Their Royal Highnesses, in the same way as was done when Her Majesty the Queen was here.

The 16th will be the children's day, and in the afternoon there will be a Garden Party during which an Investiture will be held. The 18th of May is the day on which the foundation stone of the second chamber of the Legislature will be laid. On the 20th, Their Royal Highnesses leave Kaduna.

We have invited many Very Important Persons from abroad, including three of our ex-Governors, Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith, Sir Eric Thompstone and Sir John Patters and they have all accepted the invitation. (applause). Other countries will be represented but the names of the representatives are not yet known. Vulcan bombers and Comets will be giving demonstrations in Kaduna and at Provincial Headquarters.

Mr. President, Sir, briefly this is what is going to happen between now and May. I have given you this information before the programme comes out. (applause).

RESOLVED:

That the House do now adjourn sine die. (Hon. Premier)

The House accordingly adjourned at forty minutes past One p.m. sine die



NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE

## HOUSE OF CHIEFS DEBATES

(Second Legislature)

Third Session

(Second Meeting)

29th August, 1959

Price : 3d

Printed and Published by the Government Printer, Northern Region of Nigeria, 1959. To be purchased from the Government Press, Kaduna



THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN NIGERIA

(Formed by the Honourable Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello K.B.E.  
Sardauna of Sokoto in December, 1956.)

Premier, The Honourable Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello  
K.B.E., M.H.A.,  
Attorney-General, The Honourable H.H. Marshall Q.C.,  
C.M.G., M.H.A.,  
Minister of Finance, Honourable Alhaji Aliyu, O.B.E.,  
Makaman Bida, M.H.A.,  
Minister of Education, Honourable Alhaji Isa Kaita,  
O.B.E., Madakin Katsina, M.H.A.  
Minister of Trade and Industry, Honourable Mallam  
Abba Habib, M.H.A.  
Minister of Works, Honourable Mr. G.U. Ohikere, M.H.A.  
Minister of Land and Survey, Honourable Mallam I.M.  
Gashash, M.H.A.  
Minister for Local Government, Honourable Alhaji  
Abdullahi Maikano Dutse, M.H.A.  
Minister of Health, Honourable Alhaji Ahman Pategi,  
Galadiman Pategi, M.H.A.  
Minister of Agriculture, Honourable Alhaji Mustafa  
Mongono, M.H.A.  
Minister of Animal Health and Forestry, and for  
Northern Cameroons Affairs, Honourable Alhaji  
Abdullahi Dan Buram Jada, M.H.A.  
Minister of Social Welfare and Co-operatives,  
Honourable Mr. Michael Audu Buba, M.H.A.  
Minister of Internal Affairs, Honourable Mallam  
Shehu Usman, Galadiman Maska, M.H.A.  
Minister of State, Honourable Mallam Mu'azu Lamido,  
M.H.A.  
Minister of State, Honourable Alhaji Muhammadu  
Kabir, Ciroman Katagum, M.H.A.  
Minister of State, Honourable Mr. D. Ogbadu, M.H.A.  
Minister of State, Honourable Mr. A. Obekpa, M.H.A.

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Mr. S.A. Ajayi, M.H.A.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health -  
Honourable Alhaji Ndagi Faruk, M.H.A.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Social  
Welfare and Co-operatives - Honourable Mr. Edmond  
Maniso, M.H.A.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Land and  
Survey - Honourable Mallam Sule Gaya, M.H.A.



Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance -  
Honourable Alhaji Ahmadu Fatika, M.H.A.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local  
Government - Honourable Alhaji Muhammadu Bashir  
M.H.A.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade and  
Industry - Honourable Mallam Tanko Yusufu, M.H.A.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Internal  
Affairs - Honourable Alhaji Tijjani Hashin, M.H.A.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Animal  
Health and Forestry, and Northern Cameroons Affairs -  
Honourable Alhaji Mu'azu Gambo Nunku, M.H.A.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works -  
Honourable Alhaji Ibrahim Biu, M.H.A.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture -  
Honourable Alhaji Usman Sulaimanu, M.H.A.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education -  
Honourable Alhaji Dalhatu Bida, M.H.A.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS.

PRESIDENT-

Alhaji the Hon. Haruna, C.B.E., M.H.C.,  
(Shehu of Gwandu)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Alhaji the Hon. Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kanemi,  
C.B.E., M.H.C., (Shehu of Dikwa)

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CLERK TO NATIONAL LEGISLATURE

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CLERK ASSISTANT

\*Malam Abdullahi K. Muhammadu

SECOND CLERK ASSISTANT

\*Malam Zairu Abbas

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SERGEANT AT ARMS

R.S.M. Abdullahi Mango, B.E.M.

\* Secured from other Government Departments.



THE  
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
(Official Report)

IN THE  
SECOND MEETING OF THE  
THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT  
OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF NIGERIA  
APPOINTED TO MEET AT LUGARD HALL ON  
TWENTY-NINTH AUGUST, 1959

HOUSE OF CHIEFS  
NORTHERN NIGERIA

Saturday, 29th August, 1959  
The House met at Nine o'clock.

[MR. PRESIDENT in the Chair]

PRAYERS.

OATHS.

The following took and subscribed the Oath or  
made and subscribed the Affirmation required by law:

Malam Sulu Gambari, Emir of Ilorin  
Malam Maidala Mustafa, Emir of Biu  
Malam Yolla, Chief of Longuda  
Malam Maleka, Chief of Dass  
Malam Audi, Chief of Takum  
Malam Adama, Chief of Shani  
Malam Alhassan, Chief of Shonga  
Mr. Jacob Gwonibi, Chief of Ijumu  
Mr. Mark Dada, Chief of West Yagba  
Malam Idrisu, Chief of Eggon.  
Malam Abubakar Agwai, Chief of Wushishi  
Malam Muhammadu Abokin Malam, Chief of Tegin  
Malam Jibril, Chief of Birnin Gwari  
Malam Ahmadu, Chief of Minna  
Malam Abdullahi, Chief of Ningi.

THE PRESIDENT (ALHAJI THE HON. HARUNA, C.B.E., EMIR OF  
GWANDU): I am pleased to see all members of this  
House who have met here today.

I welcome the Premier and the Emir of Kano, who  
we are all glad to see safely back with us after the  
long journeys abroad, and the Ministers. I welcome  
all of you Emirs and Chiefs who in the most difficult  
time of the year at the height of rains, have made the  
arduous journey here.

I offer my congratulations in which I am sure all  
Members will join with me to those who are with us for  
the first time and I pray that their years in office  
may be many and prosperous.

I wish also on behalf of this House and of myself  
to express heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and  
friends of those members of this House who have died  
since last we met together. May their souls rest in  
peace. Particularly in the sad losses of the late  
Emirs of Ilorin and Zaria has this House lost two  
respected elder counsellors and many members two  
staunch friends.

I should like on your behalf to offer the congratu-  
lations of this House to our former Clerk Alhaji  
Umaru Gwandu who has become the first speaker of the  
other House and also to congratulate the new Clerk  
Alhaji Ladan.

For your information the Shehu of Bornu has sent  
his greetings and good wishes for success in your  
deliberations and so also the Emir of Jema'a who is  
indisposed and also the Chief of Paiko who is now in  
the United Kingdom. I am sure that Members may wish  
me to ask the Clerk to send them suitable replies.

May God be with us and guide us in our delibera-  
tions during the coming days.

PAPERS PRESENTED

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The Northern Regional Capital Development Fund  
Statement for the year ended 31st March, 1957;

The Report of the Director of Audit on the  
Accounts of the Northern Regional Capital Deve-  
lopment Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1957;



The Accounts of Jos Hill Station for the year 1958-59;

The Report of the Director of Audit on the Accounts of the Government of the Northern Region of Nigeria for the year ended 31st March, 1958.

Ordered that the said Papers do lie upon the Table.

#### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The Statement of Account of the Voluntary Agencies Educational Building Loans Fund for 1956-57.

Ordered that the said Paper do lie upon the Table.

#### MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CO-OPERATIVES

The Annual Report on the Progress of Co-operation in the Northern Region of Nigeria, 1957-58.

Ordered that the said Paper do lie upon the Table.

#### MINISTRY OF WORKS

The Annual Report on the Ministry of Works of the Northern Region of Nigeria, 1957-58.

Ordered that the said paper do lie upon the Table.

STATUTORY COMMITTEES (Alhaji Umar Sulaiman, Emir of Bedde, on behalf of the Public Accounts Joint Committee)

The Report of the Public Accounts Joint Committee of the Northern Regional Legislature for the Session 1958-59.

Ordered that the said Paper do lie upon the Table.

MR. PRESIDENT: Premier.

THE PREMIER (ALHAJI SIR AHMADU BELLO, K.B.E., M.H.A.):  
I am covered by your speech, Sir.

### MESSAGES ON BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

#### THE SPECIAL OFFICER'S SALARIES

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled, The Special Officers (Salaries) (Amendment) Law, 1959 - read.

Motion made, and question proposed, That the Bill without amendment be now read a First time - (Premier)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, to be read a Second time later in the day.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled, The Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1959 - read.

Motion made, and question proposed, That the Bill without amendment be now read a First time - (Premier)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, to be read a Second time later in the day.

#### MALLAM SAID (DEPORTATION AND DETENTION)

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled, The Mallam Said (Deportation and Detention) (Repeal) Law, 1959 - read.

Motion made, and question proposed, That the Bill as amended be now read a First time - (Premier)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, to be read a Second time later in the day.

#### CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCES

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled, The Control and Management of Public Finances (Amendment No.2) Law, 1959 - read.

Motion made, and question proposed, That the Bill without amendment be now read a First time - (The



Minister of Finance)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, to be read a Second time later on Monday next.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled, The Supplementary Appropriation (1957-58) Law, 1959 - read.

Motion made, and question proposed, That the Bill without amendment be now read a First time - (The Minister of Finance)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, to be read a Second time later on Monday next.

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled, The Supplementary Appropriation (1959-60) Law, 1959 - read.

Motion made, and question proposed, That the Bill without amendment be now read a First time - (The Minister of Finance)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, to be read a Second time later on Monday next.

PENAL CODE

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled, The Penal Code Law, 1959 - read.

Motion made, and question as amended be now read a First time - (The Attorney-General)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, to be read a Second time later on Tuesday next.

WATERWORKS ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled, The Waterworks (Amendment) Law, 1959 - read

Motion made, and question proposed, That the Bill without amendment be now read a First time - (The Minister of Works)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, to be read a Second time later on Monday next.

GOLDSMITHS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled, The Goldsmiths (Amendment) Law, 1959 - read.

Motion made, and question proposed, That the Bill without amendment be now read a First time - (The Minister of Land & Survey)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, to be read a Second time later on Monday next.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

SPECIAL OFFICERS' (SALARIES) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Order for the Second Reading, read.

THE PREMIER: I rise to move, That the Bill be now read a Second time.

The Bill has two purposes. Firstly, since the attainment of Regional Self-Government this year, the Constitutional Instrument lays down that the salaries of the personal staff of the Governor are to be provided by an Order made by His Excellency the Governor with the concurrence of the Premier instead of by a Law of the Region. Reference to these salaries is therefore deleted by this amending bill from the Schedule to this Law.

Secondly, additions to the Schedule are required in consequence of the creation of the post of Director of Public Prosecutions and of the proposals to establish the Shari'a Court of Appeal which forms an important part of the Government's judicial reforms. Hon. Chiefs of the Bill, I am sure, appreciate that it is a recognised constitutional safeguard that the salaries of certain officers of the law and judiciary are not made the subject of an annual vote by the legislature. This is necessary so that the holders of the posts may be



insulated from any form of political pressure or and free to do their duty without fear or favour

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the second time, and immediately considered in Committee of the whole House.

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to.

Clause 3 agreed to.

First and Second Schedule agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: THE sitting will now be suspended 15 minutes to exchange greetings.

House resumed.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Order for Second Reading read.

THE PREMIER: I rise to move, That the Bill be now read a Second time.

The purposes of the bill are fully set out in the Objects and Reasons attached to it. Firstly, the Government proposes that the powers and function of the Northern Region Development Corporation should be enlarged to enable the Corporation to assist in steps we are already taking to improve living conditions, especially the promotion of Housing Estates. I trust that all hon. Members of the House of Chiefs who are concerned with the welfare of the people at heart realise the importance of this measure and will give it full support.

Secondly, the bill seeks to amend the Law to enable the Minister responsible for the Development Corporation to appoint a temporary Chairman when the Chairman is absent on leave within Nigeria. As it now stands it is not possible for anyone to exercise such of the Chairman's functions as are vested in him by law when he is on leave. This has meant that the hard-working Chairman has been unable to take his leave and even when on leave has had to be, so to speak, on call to make the decisions which only he is permitted by law to make. This has caused much inconvenience both to the Chairman and Officers of the Corporation and has made an amendment to the Law desirable.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Second time, and immediately considered in Committee of the whole House.

Clauses 1 - 3 agreed to.

House resumed.

Bill reported, without amendment, from Committee of the whole House, and read the Third time and passed.

MALLAM SAID (DEPORTATION AND DETENTION)  
(REPEAL) LAW, 1959

Order for Second Reading read.

THE PREMIER: I rise to move, That the bill be now read a second time.

I am very pleased to have the privilege of introducing this bill to this House as I am myself a cousin of M. Said bin Hayatu.

As Hon. Chiefs know, M. Said bin Hayatu since 1924 has been required to live away from his ancestral home in Sokoto, first in Buea in Southern Cameroons, and since 1945 in Kano. For some years now, the Government has constantly reviewed the petition of M. Said because the Government has a great sympathy for him.

In this year of Self-Government, when the Government was discussing events of historical importance, it was considered that the M. Said (Deportation and Detention) Law should be repealed as one of the achievements of this great achievement.

The Government has therefore decided, after consulting the Native Authorities, that there is no longer any need to limit the freedom of movement of Mallam Said and the purpose of this Bill is to free him from all remaining restrictions in the Northern Region.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Second time, and immediately considered in Committee of the whole House.

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to.



House resumed.

Bill reported, without amendment, from Committee of the whole House, and read the Third time and passed.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

EMIR OF KATSINA (ALHAJI THE HON. USMAN NAGOGO, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.H.C.): I am sure hon. Members will like to know what business it is proposed to be put before them during this sitting.

On Monday, after prayers, the Minister of Finance will move a motion to amend the Directions for the Operation of the Water Supply Undertakings and Wood-working Workshop Renewals Fund. Another motion will also be moved by the Minister of Internal Affairs asking for authority to write-off sums totalling £50,000 advanced by way of loan by the Regional Government to NORLA. After these motions have been dealt with, we will then proceed to take the Second Reading of the following Bills:-

- (a) A Bill entitled the Control and Management of Public Finances (Amendment No.2) Law, 1959.
- (b) A Bill entitled the Waterworks (Amendment) Law, 1959.
- (c) A Bill entitled the Goldsmiths (Amendment) Law, 1959.
- (d) A Bill entitled the Supplementary Appropriation (1957-58) Law, 1959.
- (e) A Bill entitled the Supplementary Appropriation (1959-60) Law, 1959.

On Tuesday, 1st September, we will resume the adjourned debate on the Second Reading of the Supplementary Appropriation 1957-58 Bill and the Supplementary Appropriation 1959-60 Bill which will be followed by the Second Reading of the Penal Code Law.

On Wednesday, 2nd September, we will continue with the debate on the Penal Code Law if it has not been completed on the previous day and, should time permit, we will start consideration of that Bill in Committee.

On Thursday, 3rd September, which it is hoped to

be the last day of this sitting, after the usual business motion to adjourn the House sine die at the end of its business on that day, we will go into Committee of the whole House to consider the Penal Code Law.

## ADJOURNMENT

Motion made, and Question proposed,  
That the House do now adjourn. (Emir of Katsina).  
Question put and agreed to.

Adjourned accordingly at Ten minutes to Eleven o'clock.





**NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE**

**HOUSE OF CHIEFS  
DEBATES**

**(Second Legislature)**

**Third Session**

**(First Meeting)**

**12th March, 1959**

**Price : 3d**

*Printed and Published by the Government Printer, Northern Region of  
Nigeria, 1959. To be purchased from the Government Press, Kaduna*



Thursday, 12th March, 1959

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

PRAYERS

(MR. PRESIDENT in the Chair)

MOTIONS

Adjournment sine die

THE EMIR OF KANO (Hon. Alhaji Sir Muhammadu Sanusi)  
(Hausa): Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the Motion standing in my name in the Order Paper, that this House at its rising this day do adjourn sine die.

EMIR OF KATSINA: Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

RESOLVED:

That this House at its rising this day do adjourn sine die.

Pledging of Government's Credit to assist Co-operative Societies.

MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CO-OPERATIVES: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the Motion standing in my name.

Be it resolved that this House approves the pledging of Government's credit to the amount of £1,400,000 to enable co-operative societies to finance their marketing operations by means of Government guaranteed bank overdrafts.

In the current financial year the Legislature approved that the Government should guarantee a maximum of £820,000 in order to enable Co-operative Societies to obtain bank overdrafts for their marketing operations. Members will be aware that these overdrafts, each of which is approved by the Minister of Social Welfare and Co-operatives are issued in two forms. Firstly, pre-season loans, the object of which is to tide farmers over the lean months when they would normally turn to money-lenders and middlemen for financial assistance, and also to help them with the purchasing of seeds and other expenditure essential to their farming activities. £495,000 were set aside for this purpose during the



current year's movement is able to provide order that marketed this year's but the steady expansion of the co-operative movement is such that the Government considers it advisable to issue for £840,000 in 1959-60. Secondly, be issued with purchasing advances in cash for production may pay their members in cash for produce through the Society. It is proposed to increase provision from £325,000 to £560,000.

I wish to make it clear, however, that this total of £1,400,000 is a maximum figure. The actual amounts issued to societies will depend on their development during the coming year, and it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of this at such an early stage because there are a number of factors which cannot be foreseen, chief among which is the availability of the trained staff necessary to supervise and educate societies. Overdrafts are also dependent on their repayment record in the past, because I have no intention of pledging Government in respect of societies which have shown a lack of gratitude for Government help by failing to pay back earlier loans by the date in which they were due.

I would like to take this opportunity of reminding Members that no actual expenditure of Government money is anticipated at the moment. These loans are not made by the Government but what Government does do is to pledge its credit in support of overdrafts issued to individual societies by a commercial bank on the strength of Government backing. Government is therefore only liable to be involved in expenditure if a society should go bankrupt and fail to pay off what it owes to the bank. This has not happened yet, and I hope that it will not happen in the future.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move.

MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: I beg to second.

Question proposed

EMIR OF LAFAR (Hausa): Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion made by the Minister of Social Welfare and Co-operatives. For the past three years our people have already realised that they have to form societies for their own benefit and they have tried their best to make their societies succeed. The present step taken by the Government will no doubt assist these societies. What I want to know is that such societies when they have got their own funds make some deposits in the bank, is this taken into consideration before such loans from the Government are given; and what amount is necessary in order that they may qualify for loans?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CO-OPERATIVES: Mr. President, Sir, I thank the Emir of Lapai for the sentiments he has expressed in this House. With regard to his question, the answer is that when the people come together to form such societies, each one of them pays an entrance fee of five shillings and out of whatever is collected the society buys its stationery. The second important point is that societies must have some money deposited which may be their working capital. There is no limit to such capital, it depends on the strength of the Society.

Question proposed

Question put and agreed to

RESOLVED:

That this House approves the pledging of Government's credit to the amount of £1,400,000 to enable co-operative societies to finance their marketing operations by means of Government guaranteed bank overdrafts.

THE NORTHERN REGION 1959-60 APPROPRIATION LAW,  
1959 - Committee of Supply - (First Allotted  
Day)

House in Committee

HEAD 221 - THE GOVERNOR

Question proposed "That the sum of £17,376 for the service of Head 221 - The Governor - do stand part of the Schedule".

£17,376 for Head 221 - The Governor - agreed to.

HEAD 222 - GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Question proposed "That the sum of £14,340 for the service of Head 222 - Governor's Office - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 to 9 agreed to

£14,340 for Head 222 - Governor's Office - agreed to



## HEAD 223 - PREMIER'S OFFICE

Question proposed "That the sum of £235,110 for the service of Head 223 - Premier's Office - do stand part of the Schedule".

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 to 24 agreed to

Subheads 25 to 28 agreed to

£235,110 for Head 223 - Premier's Office - agreed to

## HEAD 224 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Question proposed "That the sum of £58,300 for the service of Head 224 - Office of the Executive Council - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subheads 1 - 10 agreed to

Subheads 11 - 14 agreed to

£58,300 for Head 224 - Office of the Executive Council - agreed to.

## HEAD 225 - ADMINISTRATION

Question proposed "That the sum of £642,795 for the service of Head 225 - Administration - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 - 15 agreed to

Subheads 16 - 18 agreed to

£642,795 for Head 225 - Administration - agreed to.

## HEAD 226 - COMMISSIONER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Question proposed "That the sum of £37,880 for the service of Head 226 - Commissioner in the United Kingdom - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 - 14

EMIR OF MISAU: Subhead 14 - is the provision for Childrens Allowance made for the Commissioner?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not understand, which subhead are you referring to?

EMIR OF MISAU: Subhead 13 - I mean, item 13.

PREMIER: Mr. Chairman, the Commissioner has got children, and it is Government practice to pay children allowances to its servants when they reach a certain status.

Subheads 2 - 14 agreed to

Subhead 15 agreed to

£37,880 for Head 226 - Commissioner in the United Kingdom - agreed to.

## HEAD 227 - LEGISLATURE

Question proposed "That the sum of £202,480 for the service of Head 227 - Legislature - do stand part of the Schedule".

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subhead 2 - 17 agreed to

Subhead 18 agreed to

£202,480 for Head 227 - Legislature - agreed to

## HEAD 228 - JUDICIAL

Question proposed "That the sum of £74,895 for the service of Head 228 - Judicial - do stand part of the Schedule".

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 - 19 agreed to

£74,895 for Head 228 - Judicial - agreed to

## HEAD 229 - PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Question proposed "That the sum of £37,495 for the service of Head 229 - Public Service Commission - do stand part of the Schedule".



Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 - 18 agreed to

£37,495 for Head 229 - Public Service Commission - agreed to.

HEAD 230 - AUDIT

Question proposed "That the sum of £101,865 for the service of Head 230 - Audit - do stand part of the Schedule".

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 - 9 agreed to

Subheads 10 - 12 agreed to

£101,865 for Head 230 - Audit - agreed to.

HEAD 231 - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Question proposed "That £1,719,100 for the service of Head 231 - Ministry of Agriculture - do stand part of the Schedule".

ETSU LAPAI: (Hausa) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister of Agriculture for the experiments being carried out with coffee and cocoa in my area. My people are very interested in the production of cocoa and they work very hard and so do the people who are teaching them. It is now 3 years since the experiment started, and I think that the standard has now been reached where the Minister should come and see for himself what progress is being made.

EMIR OF DIKWA: (Hausa) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the provision, and I would like to congratulate the Minister of Agriculture. All of us in this country know that ours is an agricultural country, and the economy of the country depends on what we produce on our farms. At our last meeting we raised the question of crop destruction by quelea quelea birds in Bornu Province. At that time the Minister promised that he would do his best to fight these birds, and I am very happy to tell the House that the Minister has done his best to stop these birds. Now they have all been destroyed in Bornu Province. Mr. Chairman, I support the Estimates.

THE OHIMEGE OF KOTON KARIFI: (Hausa) Mr. Chairman, Sir,

I want to support the Estimates, but before I do so I wish to ask the Minister of Agriculture about the destruction caused by pests, as mentioned by the Emir of Dikwa. There are some insects which are doing the same damage in our area. These insects are destroying a lot of our crops, especially yams, and I even went to Samaru, Zaria, to see if anything could be done. I am therefore hoping that the Minister will find a way to destroy these insects, which are not only worrying my area but also Nassarawa area which is our neighbour. I shall be happy for any help the Minister can give us.

THE EMIR OF ABUJA: (Hausa) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not want to speak on these Estimates, but I feel that I should not let this important Head pass without expressing my praise for the Minister. As my hon. Friend, the Etsu Lapai, said concerning the experiments that are being carried out, on the boundaries of Kabba Province we are continuing to experiment with cocoa, cotton, coffee and palm trees. We have found out that if the farmers work hard and get at least one acre of coffee, cocoa, or any one of the crops planted, within six years' time they will start to reap the benefit which will continue for their grandchildren. Now we are only three days away from Self-Government, and we cannot enjoy it if we are hungry, neither can we if we are poor. I see that there are many forests in the riverain areas, and I am appealing to the Minister of Agriculture to train more Agricultural Assistants who will teach the people in the forests how to carry on with the extension work. I support the Estimates.

ATTA OF IGALA (Hausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Estimates on Agriculture. I want to tell the Minister that we have no more complaints and we thank the Minister because the insects about which we made a complaint have now been destroyed. I understand arrangement is being made between the Agricultural and Forestry Departments that more land will be given to farmers from the forest reserves so that they can grow more yams. We are very much pleased about this. I support the Estimates.

EMIR OF AGALE (Hausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Estimates. Last time I raised a point about cotton, because there is an area in the North of Agale where the old type of cotton seeds used to grow well, but the new seeds do not do well. After it has started to flower, it withers away. Recently I and my Council visited the area and saw the cotton which has been sown there. When I picked one pod and opened it I found that there were some insects inside. I sent it to Bida to the Agricultural Assistant there, in order that it



could be sent to Zaria for examination. However, up to now we have heard nothing about it, and for that reason I am appealing to the Minister to help us and kill these insects.

CHIEF OF NASARAWA-EGGON: (Hausa) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Estimates and, in doing so, I wish to congratulate the Minister of Agriculture. But I am very unhappy about fertilisers, because my people are not accustomed to using the fertilisers and we have heard that the cost of fertilisers has gone up. That is why I am appealing to the Minister to keep the price as it was last year.

My second point, we want to plant tobacco in our area, because our people were used to growing tobacco, although it was not the same as the imported type. That is why I think that if we could get the imported type we would increase our economy. Mr. Chairman, I support the Estimates.

CHIEF OF DONGA (Hausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise some points about the Estimates. I would very much like to express my thanks to the Minister for the preparation of these Estimates. I am very happy with the Estimates for this Head as well as those for Heads of Education and Health. On Agriculture, we should like to seek advice on how best we can cure the diseases which are threatening our corn and other crops. Up to now we have had no advice and that is why I am appealing to the Minister of Agriculture to help us; unless these diseases are stopped we shall not get much from our farms. Our area is very good for growing sugar cane, tobacco and rice, and I am appealing to the Minister for help in this matter because this is a very important thing. I support, Mr. Chairman.

EMIR OF JEMA'ARE (Hausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the provision under this Head, Agriculture, and for some birds which are destroying our crops, I should like to appeal to the Minister to see if he can help us to destroy these birds. Last year they did a lot of damage to our crops. I am also asking the Minister to see if he can give us imported tobacco seeds, because we only have the local type that grows on the river banks. We have got one boy who went to Zaria for training in tobacco growing and we thought that he would come back after his training, but we have not seen him again, and I am appealing to the Minister to see that new tobacco is introduced into the area. I support the provision under the Head.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Government and I are most grateful for the very nice words expressed by hon. Members in this hon. House, particularly to the Minister of Agriculture. I have much pleasure in assuring the Emir of Abuja and the Chief of Koton Karifi that I hope greatly to increase the planting of cocoa, coffee, kola and oil palms in their areas.

With regard to the Emir of Lapai's appeal to me to visit his area, I wish to assure him that I will do so later. With regard to the expressions on quelea birds by some Emirs and Chiefs, my Government has already voted £100,000 for their destruction and I can assure hon. Members that this voting of monies will be continued yearly until all the weaver birds are eradicated in this Region. I am glad to hear that the Attah of Igala has expressed that I have already answered his needs.

With regard to the Emir of Agale, my staff at Samaru are dealing with cotton diseases and I am sure that before long the remedy will be achieved. I note the Chief of Nassarawa Eggon's complaint about the price of fertilizers. I hope to deal with this sympathetically.

Subhead 1 agreed to,  
 Subheads 2 - 16 agreed to  
 Subhead 17 agreed to  
 Subheads 18 - 34 agreed to  
 Subheads 35 - 43 agreed to  
 Subheads 44 - 59 agreed to  
 Subheads 60 - 74 agreed to  
 Subheads 75 - 90 agreed to  
 Subheads 91 - 94 agreed to  
 Subheads 95 - 99 agreed to  
 Subheads 100 - 112 agreed to  
 Subheads 113 - 123 agreed to  
 Subheads 124 - 130 agreed to  
 Subheads 131 - 139 agreed to  
 Subheads 140 - 143 agreed to  
 Subheads 144 - 152 agreed to  
 Subheads 153 - 157 agreed to  
 Subheads 158 - 169 agreed to  
 Subheads 170 - 180 agreed to  
 Subheads 181 - 183 agreed to  
 Subheads 184 - 194 agreed to  
 Subheads 195 - 200 agreed to  
 Subheads 201 - 212 agreed to  
 Subheads 213 - 225 agreed to  
 Subheads 213 - 225 agreed to  
 Subheads 226 - 227 agreed to

£1,719,100 for Head 231 - Ministry of Agriculture -  
 agreed to



## HEAD 232 - ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY

Question proposed "That £572,820 for the service of Head 232 - Animal Health and Forestry - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to  
Subheads 2 - 12 agreed to  
Subheads 13 - 26 agreed to  
Subheads 27 - 42 agreed to  
Subheads 43 - 61 agreed to  
Subheads 62 - 78 agreed to  
Subheads 79 - 89 agreed to  
Subhead 90 agreed to  
Subheads 91 - 100 agreed to  
Subheads 101 - 107 agreed to  
Subheads 108 - 112 agreed to

EMIR OF LAPAI: The point I want to raise is about poultry diseases, because such diseases are destroying a lot of poultry in this country. Although there are some drugs for curing these diseases, the drugs are not very effective. For example, a lot of poultry and sheep are dying in our area, and I am sure that the same thing is happening in some of our neighbouring areas. These two important things are what bring wealth to the common people, because the price of a hen before was from only sixpence to one shilling, but now the price has risen up to five shillings and more. About two-thirds of the poultry in my area have died. I hope that further investigations will continue with a view to eradicating the diseases that are destroying the poultry in my area. I support the provision under this head.

EMIR OF BORGU: (Hausa) I rise to raise just a small point with regard to this Ministry that is on wild life. While I was at home, my District Head, at Kaiama, complained to me on the same issue which was taken to him by a Forest Ranger. He told the District Head that such things should be reported immediately to the Emir of Borgu, and I in turn, reported the matter to the District Officer and the Assistant District Officer, Mallam Sani Mohammed Kano, we discussed the matter and I, the District Officer, together with Assistant District Officer, promised to visit the place and I engaged ten N.A. constables to escort them to the area. They reached a place, where the car could go no longer and they went as far as 15 miles. There was no other way to get to the place where the wild animals were being unlawfully killed. The District Officer arrested them and brought them. Two people were carrying guns and two people carrying cutlasses, but the guns were dane guns.

They were all brought to me, and I tried these people for three offences. Firstly, because of the law prohibiting people from killing wild animals; secondly for entering into a Forest Reserve; thirdly they were found guilty of hunting with lights, and fourthly they had no gun licences. I asked where they came from and they told me that they came from Oyo. When I asked them what part of Oyo, they said Inki. Then I sent them to the Alkali in order to be tried. All four of them were fined £10, but they failed to pay, and as a result they were sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment. Those carrying cutlasses were fined £5 each, and they also failed to pay and they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each. With regard to the offence of carrying hunting lamps, we left the matter to be dealt with by the District Officer, and he was going to deal with it last Saturday. And that is why I am appealing to the Minister for an explanation.

CHIEF OF WAMBA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the suggestions put forward by the Emir of Lapai with regard to poultry diseases. When I rose to speak, the Emir of Borgu was already speaking, but I could not be patient, and it is true that we have been making our complaints with regard to the diseases worrying our poultry and animals. It is true that my views are the same as those of the Emir of Lapai, when he states that his area and his neighbours' are being worried by these diseases. I thought that these diseases were only confined to my own area, but now I have heard that it is the same everywhere. It is true what the Emir of Lapai has said that the prices of our poultry are rising now, from 6d or 1/- to 5/- or more. But I would like to emphasise that in my area the prices are even more, up to 10/-, and I am not making a complaint against the workers of this Ministry that they are not doing their best, though I am only emphasising that more should be done to put a stop to the diseases affecting our poultry and animals. I want the Minister to do his best to see that more effort is put into it. I support the Head.

CHIEF OF PAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just want to raise a point on the speech of the Emir of Borgu about hunting with lamps. I want to know whether hunters are allowed to use lights or not, because everywhere in my area there are hunters using lights.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the control of hunting, and the prohibition of hunting with lights rests entirely with native authorities, who have power to make rules relating to hunting, and if this practise is so widespread I advise native authorities to make rules under the Native Authority Law as soon as they can, and, having made the rules, to enforce them strictly.



It is no good making rules if they are not enforced. Many of the hunters who hunt with lights come from outside the Region, and have no interests in this Region. The effect of this widespread hunting is to destroy the wild animals that belong to this Region, and much of the profit goes elsewhere. We have the same problem in the United Kingdom and steps are being taken there to stop it. It has been made much more easy in recent years by the use of motor transport and electric torches which were not available some years ago.

ACTING MINISTER OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Emirs of Lapai and Wamba have spoken about the poultry disease. Now we have a laboratory which investigates these diseases, and will come into operation very soon. The Emir of Borgu has spoken about some points which are not very clear to me, and I hope he will go to my office with a view to explaining the points clearly to me.

£572,820 for Head 232 - Ministry of Animal Health and Forestry - agreed to

#### HEAD 233 - MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Question proposed "That £3,179,980 for the service of Head 233 - Ministry of Education - do stand part of the Schedule".

CHIEF OF KAGORO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot let this go past without making some comment. What I take it to be, Mr. Chairman, is that the good and bad progress of our Region are all shown under this Head. Only the other day I expressed my appreciation for the money that has been set aside for this Head, but still there are some points to which I wish to draw the Minister's attention in this Head. As I understand it, every boy in school in this Region is thinking that when he leaves school he is going to sit down and work in an office. I do not mean that it is a bad thing at all working in an office, it is a good thing, but I do not think there is any country in the world where all the people are office workers. Boys, after they leave school, are in a difficult position with regard to choosing their careers, and I see many of them here going round the offices looking for jobs, which in the end leads them to become delinquents, and if we get too many of such boys, we have not laid a good foundation for the future in the North. Boys should be encouraged to take to other careers than working in an office before they pass out from the school. The boy is better shown the way he is going to take in life when he is still a boy,

but if he is allowed to mature, then it will be very difficult to show him the way. I am very anxious to see that boys are taught some kind of trade in their school before they leave.

I would also be very happy if in that connection, lectures could be given to these boys about other careers than working in an office. God has given us a very rich land and there is no reason why a man should be lazy and do nothing in this country. It is a good land for all types of trade such as farming and cattle grazing. The Minister should try and help these boys to get some education in these subjects before they leave school. In this connection, I am making the suggestion that though we have agricultural schools in which people are being trained to become agricultural instructors, I would be very glad to see a school from where a boy would be able to become a good farmer. After a boy leaves school with a Form VII certificate, he should be taught how to farm, and after that he should be given a big loan to start a farm of his own. The same thing should be applied to veterinary officers. If that were done, I am sure that a good foundation would be built up.

I support the Head.

EMIR OF MISAU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should not keep quiet on this Head. It is to the knowledge of all of us that a lot of progress has been made in education. In our own area, there are seven junior primary schools, and only one secondary school. About twenty boys each year pass out from a junior primary school. They are not sufficient for the native authorities' services and cannot therefore be released to come to the Government. Now that a senior primary school has been established some of the boys passing out are sent to the school and some are sent to the Clerical Training School at Potiskum and others continue up to the Secondary School. Some go to the Dispensary Attendants' School and others to the Hygiene School. We have many such boys in our Province. A senior primary school is a very useful thing. Some of the boys go to the Trade Centre at Bukuru. We are very grateful for the Training Centre at Gombe and we also have two Teacher Training Centres in Bauchi. A girls' school is being built and for all these we have to be grateful to the Government.

EMIR OF AGAIE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Minister of Education. In the last few years we have been short of money, and we did not get a grant for Senior Primary Schools because we did not have a Grade II teacher. But this year we have got one, and we hope



we shall now get a grant. I support the Head.

ETSU PATEGI: Mr. Chairman, I rise to thank the Minister of Education because we have got a thing that has been promised to us and our people are asking when a Crafts School will be built, and I therefore want to remind the Minister of Education that we have heard nothing about the building of such a school.

CHIEF OF NASARAWA-EGGON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister of Education and to say that in doing so, I know that education is a very important thing, but by education I do not mean only western education. I am appealing to the Minister if it would be possible that in every Junior Primary School where the majority of the boys are Muslims there should be an Arabic teacher, so that they should not be given only western education neglecting Muslim education.

My second point is about the vernacular teachers, whose services I have heard will no longer be needed at the end of this year. If that is the case, will English begin to be taught from Class I? If from the beginning English could be taught, it would be very happy with this. We hope it will be. Mr. Chairman, I support the Head.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Chief of Kagoro for the remarks he has made about the Ministry of Education. I want to tell him that on the question of advising boys on careers before they leave school, we have already published a pamphlet on the subject which will be distributed to the schools in order to help boys to choose their careers.

On the question of teaching boys farming in the schools, we are giving thought to the question of building a school where boys could be taught subjects like farming, and other subjects of that sort.

I thank the Emir of Misau for his appreciation of the activities of my Ministry in Bichi Province. I want to assure him that my Ministry will always do its best to see that there is progress in every province in education.

I am very happy that the Emir of Agale was able to employ a Teacher Grade II, but I regret that we could not pay arrears of the grant during the time they had no such teacher.

Etsu Pategi mentioned the question of the Crafts School in his Province. I am pleased to inform him that this school will be established at Pategi, and it will be started as soon as staff is available.

On the point raised by the hon. Chief of Nasarawa-Eggon that in such schools where there is a Muslim majority there should be an Arabic teacher; this is the practice, and if there is any place where this is not the case, I would be pleased if he would bring it up to me. On the question of the vernacular teachers which he raised, our intention is always to raise the standard of education.

The Emir of Zaria suggested during the last session that we should teach English as early as possible in primary schools, and it is our intention to do so.

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 - 10 agreed to

Subheads 11 - 47 agreed to

Subheads 48 - 53 agreed to

Subheads 54 - 64 agreed to

Subheads 65 - 74 agreed to

Subheads 75 - 87 agreed to

Subheads 88 - 98 agreed to

£3,179,980 for Head 233 - Ministry of Education - agreed to.

Committee suspended at 11.00 a.m. for 15 minutes.

House Resumed

HEAD 234 - MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Question proposed "That £1,085,425 for the service of Head 234 - Ministry of Finance - do stand part of the schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 - 34 agreed to

Subheads 35 - 54 agreed to

£1,085,425 for Head 234 - Ministry of Finance - agreed to.



HEAD 235 - PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENT etc.

Question proposed "That £433,250 for the service of Head 235 - Payments to other Government etc. - do stand part of the schedule"

Subheads 1 - 10 agreed to

£433,250 for Head 235 - Payments to other Government - agreed to

HEAD 236 - PAYMENTS TO CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Question proposed "That £10 for the service of Head 236 Payments to Capital Development Fund - do stand part of the schedule"

£10 for Head 236 - Payments to Capital Development Fund - agreed to

HEAD 237 - PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

Question proposed "That £45,510 for the service of Head 237 - Pensions and Gratuities - do stand part of the schedule"

£45,510 for Head 237 - Pension and Gratuities agreed to

HEAD 238 - PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES

Question proposed "That £668,490 for the service of Head 238 - Public Debt Charges - do stand part of the schedule"

£668,490 for Head 238 - Public Debt Charges - agreed to

HEAD 239 - MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Question proposed "That £2,060,920 for the service of Head 239 - Ministry of Health - do stand part of the schedule"

CHIEF OF PAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether the medical officers are aware that some diseases can be successfully treated by our native methods, and I am asking whether action could be taken to investigate this treatment and make them scientific. I think, Sir, that in this respect if we are to help our native families and if we are to use what God has given and which nature has endowed on this Region, the Medical

Department should carry out research at once and let us know the results of what benefits can be derived from them. When one goes to Lagos one will see many native doctors. You can see their sign in many places which reads "Native Doctor and Herbalist" and if you go in you can see his certificate of proficiency.

Sir, I beg to support.

EMIR OF MISAU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the treatment of leprosy is making good progress. If you go to the clinic you can see about 400 people attending dispensary every week. It is now that we understand that there is a lot of leprosy because the introduction of the new treatment has brought to light most of the cases in the country. Those who continue to attend the dispensaries for treatment are cured within two years or so. Every month about 1,000 people attend the Misau dispensary and in the villages we get about 900 attending the dispensary each month, instead of the 200 or 300 we used to get before. The people have now realised the value of the treatment and the new drug, and those who used to buy native medicines have now realised that these are not of any use and therefore they are no longer popular. One old man bought some of this native medicine and drank it and when I set out from Misau he had been admitted to Azare Hospital. We do not know what will become of him. These native medicines are completely useless.

There is also meningitis in our area, but as soon as a case is detected the patient is isolated and he is given these injections a day and this stops meningitis spreading. The only people who die of this disease are those whose sickness was not diagnosed in time; if it had been diagnosed in time they would have been taken away and treated. Mr. Chairman, I support.

EMIR OF WASE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Minister and his colleagues especially for the system that has been introduced whereby people get their drugs in time. Dispensary attendants attend patients in dispensaries in the morning up until 10 o'clock and afterwards visit the nearby villages where first-aid boxes are kept for the treatment of ulcers etc. This system has made people realise the value of the drugs and they have more confidence in them. The people have been helped more than ever before.

CHIEF OF NASARAWA-EGGON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister of Health especially for the leprosy drug. Only God knows how happy the people are for this drug, especially in connection with one thing. The people are saying that this medicine, if it is given to



a barren woman, and if she continues to take the tablets, she becomes fertile and conceives. Everybody knows of this. People say that they have leprosy whereas, in fact, they are not sick at all. I don't believe that this medicine helps barren women, but I know there are women who for 30 years have not produced children but after they had taken this medicine they have conceived. There are many men who complain that their bodies are itching so that they can get this medicine. They then go back and give it to their wives who are barren. For this reason, this medicine helps in two ways. It cures the lepers and it brings contentment to the barren women. I would like to express my personal thanks and the thanks of my people to the Minister for this.

CHIEF OF WAMBA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister of Health. I rise to associate myself with what the Sarkin Nassarawa Eggon has said. What has happened in Akonga is indeed true. It is true what he said about this medicine which we once used to get from Vom Hospital. Now we have our own dispensary where the medicine is being given out. It is true that the medicine is being taken to cure leprosy, but afterwards it was found that it was being given to barren women, who later conceived. We know that this is the work of God. It is true as my brother said that there are some women who have been barren for over 20 years but who have now given birth to children. That is why we have established three Rural Health centres and sent some of our dispensary attendants for training here in Kaduna.

EMIR OF AGAIE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister of Health and I am also thanking the Ministry for establishing a hospital at Baro because Baro is a trading centre. There are some people who live in the far north who travel to Baro by train and there are some people who live in Burutu in the far south who used to come to Baro by water. That is why we are appealing to the Ministry to give us more funds to extend the dispensaries at Baro because of the importance of this place now. That is why I have brought my complaint before the House. I support.

ETSU PATEGI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister for the work he has done in our Province. Hospitals and dispensaries have been established in the Province, and enough drugs are being supplied to them. However, we in Pategi would like to have a General Hospital which the Government would help us to maintain, but it seems that this question has been dropped because we have heard nothing about it up to the present. I would be grateful if the Minister would tell me when this work will be started. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support.

EMIR OF LAFIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I regret this very much but I feel that I must speak on this Head. When the House came to this Head I was absent and that is why I had no chance of speaking on it. So many Chiefs have been thanking the Minister of Health, but I would like to remind him of what I said in this House in 1956 concerning the establishment of a hospital in Lafia. I have continuously brought forward this complaint since 1956, but up to now I have heard nothing about it. I think the members of the House of Assembly have already spoken on this matter during their last meeting and I also think that this matter has been taken up in the Federal House, but up to now I have heard nothing definite about it. I would like the Minister to keep in mind what takes place in this House and in the Federal House and also the fact that Journalists and N.B.C. news reporters report what is going on in the House. I would like to remind him that I have brought this complaint since 1956. We have been blamed by our people because nothing has been heard of this. If I am right I think the Minister said in 1956 that due to lack of staff it was impossible to establish a hospital in Lafia. However, according to reports in newspapers and on the radio we understand that the Minister has opened new General Hospitals in other places. We would like the Minister to pay more attention to establishing a new hospital in Lafia because unless our needs are met we shall continue to complain every year. I hope the Minister will not take offence if we worry him continuously, but truly we are not dropping this matter until we are satisfied. If the Minister of Health is complaining about lack of funds, I will in person appeal to the Minister of Finance and ask him to do his best and to consider our request sympathetically. Mr. Chairman, I support the Estimates.

CHIEF OF SHENDAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister of Health, but there is one point I should like to raise. We should like to bring an amendment because we are not satisfied. A lot of people in my area have been complaining of certain diseases for which they have not been given medicine. My people thank the Government for the medicine provided to cure other diseases in my area, but we are still appealing to the Government on this question of blindness. In my area there are a lot of people who after paying tax for two or three years become blind and we are asking for drugs to cure this disease because it is worrying my people. I have been asked to bring this matter before the House to ask for help in the future. So many other diseases are widespread in my area but every Saturday the people living in the rural areas come into



the town for treatment and they are getting the medicine and are cured. As I have already said there is only one disease which is worrying my people and that is blindness and I appeal to the Government to help the people. They feel that they should be helped with proper drugs. I hope the Minister of Health will take note of this appeal. Mr. Chairman, I support the Estimates.

CHIEF OF DABAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my gratitude to the Minister of Health. Doubtless all members of this House are well aware of the complaints we used to get on diseases. I wish to bring before this House the question of a cure for epilepsy, which is worrying the people a great deal: in the same way as leprosy worried them before the drug was found. We now have confidence in the drug for leprosy and, as some members have already said, this drug is of great assistance to the people and I agree with the previous speakers. I wish to know whether the Government has done anything about finding a drug to cure epilepsy, since I first raised this question in 1957.

I now come to the question of Government General Hospitals. In our Division, Zuru and Kontagora are complaining. There is a Mission Hospital at Kontagora which has been a great help to the people, but what we want is a Government General Hospital. We admit that these Mission Hospitals are of great value to the people but people have to pay a lot for the medicines. The cost is exorbitant. Not only the people but also the Native Authorities have to pay these exorbitant rates. We live near the boundary and are joined to Sokoto, and I feel that if we are helped with a Government General Hospital it will be a great help not only to the people living in Kontagora, but also to the people living on the border. Formerly the main complaint was roads, but we have now got a main road from Kontagora to Zuru, and up to Sokoto, and that is why we are appealing to the Minister to see that a General Hospital is established there. We are the representatives of the people, and we have to bring their complaints before the House at any time, and I have also to say that we regret that the Minister has not paid us a visit in that area, and unless the Minister sees for himself I do not think that the Government will help us. We have not forgotten what these Ministries have done for us - the Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Health and Forestry. I have already expressed the gratitude of my people for these Ministries, and these Ministries should not cease to work.

CHIEF OF JOS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Minister of Health and his staff. Health is a very important matter. It affects everyone and I have to thank the doctors and their staff who are working in Plateau Province, because the staff and the doctors meet the needs of the people living in the Jos area. There are also the staff working in the rural dispensaries, meeting the needs of the people living in the rural areas. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my intention to talk at length on this issue, but I do not just want to bring up this point, and to show to the House what help these people are giving us.

I would just like to touch one point on the voluntary agency hospitals. I would only try to find out from the Minister what he is doing now for them. Whether the Government is intending to encourage these voluntary agencies. I know there are about 8 General Hospitals in Plateau, and out of these three are Government General Hospitals but five are Mission hospitals. The reason why I have brought this matter before the House is that all these voluntary and missionary hospitals and the Government co-operate together in helping this people. I am sure that if they are given grants they will be encouraged to give more co-operation to the Government in order to help the people of the country. They are doing their work wholeheartedly to help the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the estimate.

MINISTER OF HEALTH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my thanks to those Members who have spoken on the sum of money voted to my Ministry for the year 1959-60 and for the work of my Ministry. So many of the Emirs and Chiefs have spoken on this Ministry, and this has shown an interest which they have in this Ministry. This is the name of a proverb which says "health is wealth". Some Emirs and Chiefs have asked for new hospitals to be established in their areas, and some have asked for grants to existing hospitals. I would like to remind them that money has not been provided in the current Five Year Plan, but I would like to assure the Chiefs that we would consider each case according to its merits when drawing the coming 5-year Development Plan.

The Emir of Lafia has said that the question of establishing a new hospital in Lafia seems to have been forgotten, but I would like to re-assure the Emir that although we have no provision for establishing a general hospital at Lafia now in the current Five Year Development Plan, we shall keep it in mind in the next 5-year Development Plan, which is beginning in 1960. He has also said that the reason given to him before was lack of staff, and I would say that this statement is wrong. If the Emir



will remember, the hospital at Keffi was built almost 2 years ago, but not opened, but now that we have staff, the hospital has been opened. I would like to assure him also that if we consider what has been provided for in this province as a whole, compared with other provinces, it would be found that the province has received more than its fair share. In Benue Province there are six general hospitals, while in Katsina Province there is only one general hospital, and the population of these two provinces are almost the same.

I now turn to the complaint of the Emir of Agaie who has expressed the need of establishing a government dispensary in Baro, or for a special grant to establish such a dispensary. I remember he brought this complaint before me when I last visited him. I would like to assure him that this question is being considered.

Turning now to the Chief of Nassarawa-Eggon and the Chief of Wamba. What they said is almost the same. They have spoken of the encouragement that they would like the Government to give to their N.A. staff to come here for training in leprosy services, and the Emir of Musau has also raised the same point. I would like to inform them that at present we are running a three months course for N.A. students sent by various Native Authorities for leprosy work, and these are people whose educational attainments are only Primary IV. I can say that if any Native Authorities want to send staff here for training we are ready to welcome them. They have also mentioned the leprosy drug which has been a great help not only for treatment of leprosy, but also for barren women. Although I have been pleased and welcome this new information, we are giving this drug not for the benefit of barren women, but for the lepers. I would not like rumours to spread about that this drug is of great help to barren women, and not for lepers.

The Chief of Shenda has complained of blindness. I would like to inform him that at present we have two teams who are surveying this disease, one is in Bornu Province and the other in Abuja. We are going to look into this complaint and see what we can do about it.

The Chief of Dabal has said that I have never visited his area. I would like to say that when I was on tour from Sokoto to Birnin Kebbi and Kontagora I intended to go to his town but there was no road for me to drive to him. This is why I did not go to his area. It was the rainy season, and I had great difficulty in getting back myself. But if he will remember, I have recently sent my Parliamentary Secretary to the area, and I would like to inform him that we are

aware of the help that the missionary hospitals are giving to the people, and we have not forgotten to give them grants. I believe that the Emir of Yauri will witness that. In connection with establishing a new hospital there, I think the answers I have given to other Emirs and Chiefs will have to be the answer for this.

In connection with what the Chief of Jos has said, what he is not aware of the help the Government is giving to Voluntary Hospitals. I would like to tell him that in the North we have four types of hospitals. The first one is the Government general hospital. The responsibility of establishing these hospitals and the running of them is solely the responsibility of the Government. There are also the combined hospitals where the Government and the voluntary agencies combine to establish a hospital. In most of these cases we pay for the capital expenditure of the hospital. What used to happen was that all total fees collected for treatment in a year are deducted from the total expenditure and the remainder is being paid by the Government to the voluntary agency concerned. The third one is the N.A. hospitals. For example, the hospitals of Kano and Sokoto N.As. If such hospitals were to be built, Government gave capital grants to the hospitals. With regards to the voluntary agency hospitals which is the fourth, the same procedure is taken in providing grants to the N.As. (i.e. capital grant, training grant, current grant and bed of occupancy grant.)

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Chief of Paiko has complained of the native herbalists. I would say that this is a matter for the Federal Government, because it is a Federal matter. I know there is a law which says that any native herbalist who wishes to get a certificate for practising can be given a permit to do so, but I do not think it is the duty of the Regional Government to issue such permits. As we, the Regional Government, do our best to help the people in the Region, so the Federal Government has research units who go about doing research into new drugs.

Subheads 1 - 23 agreed to  
Subhead 24 agreed to

Subhead 25 agreed to

Subheads 26 - 55 agreed to

£2,050,920 for Head 239 - Ministry of Health - agreed to.

HEAD 240 - MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Question proposed "That £626,505 for Head 240 - Ministry of Internal Affairs - do stand part of the Schedule."



ETSU LAPAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we never tire of thanking the Ministers at times. In the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there is an Information Division. The work done by the Information Division has really appealed to us. Niger Province is a vast Province. The arrangements that this Division has made in providing film shows for the people living in these areas have been of great help to us, because every three months the Information Service lorries used to visit us. I am sure that every corner of the Province does have a film show many times. The commentaries and the pictures are also good, and I hope that this Division will continue to send out more pictures to the people living outside.

I support the Head.

EMIR OF MISAU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am appealing to the Minister that when we come to the Self-Government celebrations and the Durba in May, if the Durba is too big it should be divided into three parts, so that every Chief should be seen separately in the Durba. If it cannot be finished in one day, it should be divided into three parts so that the first contingent is on the first day, and the second one on the second day, and so on. The film taken during the Royal Visit has now been shown everywhere, and much has been left out from my town. There were 150 horsemen from Bauchi, and only 25 appeared in the film. When the film was being shown, all of us and our families came out to see it, and many families saw that their relations were not in the film. Those of us who came to the Durba were not seen. I appeal to the Minister that in this Celebration, every part of the contingent should be filmed now that there are more horses and more people will be coming to the celebrations. Not everyone was conscious of the Royal Visit, but everyone is conscious of these celebrations, and I request and hope that this will be a greater ceremony. Now, if we are not filmed, we will all blame the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to express my thanks to the Chiefs who have spoken about this Ministry. Etsu Lapai has expressed appreciation for the cinema vans that are touring his Province. They are going everywhere in the Provinces to show the people what is going on in the world. I assure him that we shall continue to do so, and we hope to get more cinema vans to extend the work.

The Emir of Misau has drawn my attention to the film that will be taken of the self-government celebrations in May. He explained that the film that was taken of the Royal Visit was divided into three parts, and he

hopes that when the self-government celebrations are held the people will be taken in one stretch. I want to assure him that when the film was shot last time, it was not anticipated that it should be so long, but this time we know there will be more people and more horses attending, and we will make suitable arrangements to cover them. Therefore the mistake that was made in 1956 will not now be repeated. (Applause).

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 - 22 agreed to

Subhead 23 agreed to

Subheads 24 - 42 agreed to

Subheads 43 - 46 agreed to

Subhead 47 agreed to

Subheads 48 - 61 agreed to

Subheads 62 - 63 agreed to

£266,505 for Head 240 - Ministry of Internal Affairs - agreed to.

HEAD 241 - MINISTRY OF LAND AND SURVEY

Question proposed "That £268,750 for Head 241 - Ministry of Land and Survey - do stand part of the Schedule."

CHIEF OF PAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in supporting this Head, I have a few observations to make on the Mines Department. The principal one is that the wealth of this Region is being directed into foreign hands. The other is that this Department is training very few Northerners in mining and geographical survey -

THE PREMIER: This is a Federal subject.

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2-19 agreed to

Subheads 20-21 agreed to

£268,750 for Head 241 - Ministry of Land and Survey - agreed to.

HEAD 242 - LEGAL AND COMMISSIONER FOR NATIVE COURTS

Question proposed "That £37,070 for Head 242 - Legal and Commissioner for Native Courts - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to



Dubheads 2 - 9 agreed to  
Subheads 10 - 13 agreed to

£37,070 for Head 242 - Legal and Commissioner for Native Courts - agreed to.

HEAD 243 - MUSLIM COURT OF APPEAL

Question proposed "That £7,545 for Head 243 - Muslim Court of Appeal - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to  
Subheads 2 - 9 agreed to  
Subheads 10 - 11 agreed to

£7,545 for Head 243 - Muslim Court of Appeal - agreed to.

HEAD 244 - MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Question proposed "That £38,290 for Head 244 - Ministry for Local Government - do stand part of the Schedule."

EMIR OF WASE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to express my thanks to this Ministry. At the last meeting, I expressed the hope that the new Minister would be patient in undertaking the responsibilities from the previous holder of this post. Now we see that he has taken our advice. He has worked hard, and he has visited many provinces to see the Native Authorities at work, and he has received the complaints of the Native Authorities in their offices. We express our thanks, as everybody has realised how much he has done.

Subhead 1 agreed to  
Subheads 2 - 16 agreed to

£38,290 for Head 244 - Ministry for Local Government - agreed to

HEAD 245 - INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Question proposed "That £163,485 for Head 245 - Institute of Administration - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to  
Subheads 2 - 14 agreed to  
Subheads 15 - 22 agreed to

£163,485 for Head 245 - Institute of Administration agreed to

HEAD 246 - MINISTRY FOR NORTHERN CAMEROONS AFFAIRS

Question proposed "That £13,335 for Head 246 - Ministry for Northern Cameroons Affairs - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to  
Subheads 2 - 12 agreed to

£13,335 - for Head 246 - Ministry for Northern Cameroons Affairs - agreed to.

HEADS 247 - MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE & CO-OPERATIVES

Question proposed "That £131,525 for Head 247 - Ministry of Social Welfare & Co-operatives - do stand part of the Schedule."

CHIEF OF PAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say something about Schools for deformed children in this Region. It is high time that this Region should have such schools, on a provincial basis. In all civilised countries of the world, this is something which is done. Children, through no fault of their own, sometimes become lame. Some have deformities. Others have crippled hands, and a lot of them can be seen crawling on the streets. This is a pitiful condition. Owing to deformity, they are not admitted to ordinary schools. Such children are unable to mix with those children who are healthy. It is time that the Government of the Northern Region built such schools for deformed children, so that they too may benefit from the development of this Region. They too may be part and parcel of the citizens of this Region.

I beg to support.

CHIEF OF WAMBA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister. The Government has for a long time been helping the people in the remote areas. The loans that this Department has given to farmers have shown how the Government is helping, especially in Plateau Province. If it were not for shortage of rain, people would have been very rich, because the farmers have cultivated a lot of forest land, but unfortunately they do not get enough rain. Even though the land is very good, a lot has been gained from the forest that has been cleared, but not as much as has been expected.

Mr. Chairman, I support the Head.



MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CO-OPERATIVES (Hausa): This Government is doing all it can to encourage the N.As to establish reformatory schools. Three schools have been established by the N.As. themselves. The Government is willing to help in establishing other schools. In connection with teaching boys crafts, my Friend, the Minister of Education is doing his best to see that something is being done.

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 - 26 agreed to

Subheads 27 - 29 agreed to

Question proposed "That £133,525 for the service of Head 247 - Ministry of Social Welfare and Co-operatives do stand part of the Schedule".

£133,525 - Head 247 - Ministry of Social Welfare and Co-operatives - agreed to.

#### HEAD 248 - MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Question proposed "That £109,280 for the service of Head 248 - Ministry of Trade and Industry - do stand part of the Schedule".

ATTA OF IGALA: I want to ask the Minister if we can be told whether import permits can be issued provincially. We should be very grateful to have them.

MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, imports are the responsibility of my Ministry. Imports are also a Federal responsibility. A further point - they have the right to ask the Federal Government to issue a permit to import anything into this country.

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 - 17 agreed to

Subheads 18 - 26 agreed to

£109,280 - Head 248 - Ministry of Trade and Industry agreed to.

#### HEAD 249 - MINISTRY OF WORKS

Question proposed "That £742,870 for the service of Head 249 - Ministry of Works - do stand part of the Schedule".

CHIEF OF SURA-PYEM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Estimate. I am appealing to Government to repair the roads between Barakin Ladi-Pankshin and Shendam-Kanam-Wase. Anybody who follows that road will complain about its condition. I am appealing to the Minister to do what he can to help to make the conditions better.

CHIEF OF PAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to emphasise the question of supervision of works in P.W.D. I feel, Sir, that in comparison you will find that the N.A. roads are far much better than the Regional roads. That is so because the N.A. supervise the work in such a way that they get 75% of the work out of the workers. I appeal to the Minister of Works to see that the system of work on the roads is properly organised, so that the money voted for the roads is not just wasted. Every year we come here and vote money for our roads. It is one thing to have money for the work to be done and another thing to see that the money is well used. The P.W.D. always get down to projects in such a way that the money is wasted. When we come here in August, instead of asking for fresh money to start new work, we just ask for more money to be spent on the projects already approved. It is because of lack of proper supervision. I beg to support.

MINISTER OF WORKS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards the request of the Chief of Sura-Pyem I should say that a lot of improvement is going on between Barakin-Ladi - Pankshin and Shendam - Kanam Wase. As regards the request of the Chief of Paiko, I should say that I am happy to hear that the N.A. roads are better, but we provide the money. If the Native Authorities think some roads should be given them I would be very happy for them to take them over.

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2-26 agreed to

£742,870 for Head 249 - Ministry of Works - agreed to

#### HEAD 250 - WORKS RECURRENT - MAINTENANCE WORKS

Question proposed "That £1,209,800 for the service of Head 250 - Works Recurrent - Maintenance Works - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subheads 1 to 18 agreed to

£1,209,800 for Head 250 - Works Recurrent - Maintenance Works - agreed to.



## HEAD 251 - WORKS RECURRENT - MAINTENANCE SERVICES

Question proposed "That £332,330 for the service of Head 251-Works Recurrent - Maintenance Services - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subheads 1 - 11 agreed to

£332,330 for Head 251 - Works Recurrent - Maintenance Services - agreed to

MINISTER OF FINANCE: I rise to move the Motion standing in my name:

"That consideration of Head 252 - Works Extraordinary do include the examination of the Capital Estimates and approval of the following heads of capital expenditure as listed in the Motion:"

Expenditure under this is not included in the Motion as this is for further approval in the Appropriation Bill. Chiefs will be aware that under Rule 7 for the operation of the Capital Development, Fund, all expenditure from the Fund is subject to approval by Resolution of the Legislative House. Chiefs will, I think, agree with me that it is appropriate to consider this expenditure under Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - after all Heads of the Recurrent Estimates have been taken.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

The following Heads of the Supplementary Capital Estimates were then considered:

## HEAD 280 - ROADS DEVELOPMENT

Question proposed "That £2,707,425 for Head 280 - Roads Development - be approved."

£2,707,425 for Head 280 - Roads Development - approved.

## HEAD 281 - BUILDINGS: MINISTRY OF WORKS

Question proposed "That £1,779,550 for Head 281 - Buildings: Ministry of Works - be approved."

£1,779,550 for Head 281 - Buildings: Ministry of Works - approved.

## HEAD 282 - WATER SUPPLIES: GOVERNMENT

Question proposed "That £2,530 for Head 282 - Water Supplies: Government - be approved."

£2,530 for Head 282 - Water Supplies: Government - approved.

## HEAD 283 - NATIVE ADMINISTRATION WATER UNDERTAKINGS

Question proposed "That £2,090 for Head 283 - Native Administration Water Undertakings - be approved."

£2,090 for Head 283 - Native Administration Water Undertakings - approved.

## HEAD 284 - RURAL WATER SUPPLIES

Question proposed "That £70,960 for Head 284 - Rural Water Supplies - be approved."

£70,960 for Head 284 - Rural Water Supplies - approved.

## HEAD 285 - OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Question proposed "That £262,470 for Head 285 - Other Public Works - be approved."

£262,470 for Head 285 - Other Public Works - approved.

## HEAD 286 - LOAN EXPENDITURE

Question proposed "That £10,000 for Head 286 - Loan Expenditure - be approved."

£10,000 for Head 286 - Loan Expenditure - approved.

## HEAD 287 - OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Question proposed "£1,479,876 for Head 287 - Other Capital Expenditure - be approved."

£1,479,876 for Head 287 - Other Capital Expenditure - approved.



HEAD 288 - PARTLY REIMBURSABLE CAPITAL  
EXPENDITURE: MEDICAL

Question proposed "That £640,200 for Head 288 - Partly Reimbursable Capital Expenditure: Medical - be approved"

£640,200 for Head 288 - Partly Reimbursable Capital Expenditure: Medical - approved.

HEAD 289 - PARTLY REIMBURSABLE CAPITAL  
EXPENDITURE: EDUCATION

Question proposed "That £597,500 for Head 289 - Partly Reimbursable Capital Expenditure: Education - be approved."

£597,500 for Head 289 - Partly Reimbursable Capital Expenditure: Education - approved.

Question proposed "That the total shown under Heads 280 - 289 be approved."

Question put and agreed.

£8,706,611 for Heads 280 - 289 - The Capital Budget - agreed to.

(Consideration of Head 252 continued)

Question proposed "That £71,500 for the service of Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - do stand part of the Schedule"

Subheads 1 - 35 agreed to

£71,500 for Head 252 - Works Extraordinary - agreed to

HEAD 253 - OTHER SERVICES

Question proposed that the sum of £2,955 for the service of Head 253 - Other Services - do stand part of the Schedule.

Subhead 1 agreed to

£2,955 for Head 253 - Other Services - agreed to

HEAD 254 - POLICE

Question proposed that the sum of £13,600 for the service of Head 254 - Police - do stand part of the Schedule.

£13,600 for Head 254 - Police - agreed to

Total to the Schedule.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a result of the amendment to Head 247 I beg to move that the total of the Schedule be increased by £2,000 to fourteen million nine hundred and fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty one pounds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee takes note that the total is increased by £2,000 consequent upon the amendment to Head 247.

Amended Total of £14,958,881 agreed to  
Schedule as amended agreed to  
Postponed clauses considered  
Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to  
Clauses 3 and 4 agreed to.

(House Resumed)

MINISTER OF FINANCE: I beg to report the Appropriation Bill back from the Committee of the whole House without amendment and to move that it be read a third time and passed.

Question proposed  
Question put and agreed to  
Bill accordingly read a third time and passed.

PREMIER (Hausa): Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn sine die, but before the House does adjourn, I would like to explain the arrangements which we have in mind.

As the Chiefs are all aware, there will be a fireworks display on the 14th of this month on the Racecourse. On Saunday, at 10.15 in the morning, everybody will be required to attend a ceremony outside this House. After this ceremony, on Monday, the 16th, there will be a public holiday in commemoration of this important day of Self-Government for the Region.

All Chiefs will be expected to return to Kaduna on 11th May, 1959. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will be arriving on the 13th of





**NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE**

**HOUSE OF CHIEFS**  
**DEBATES**

**(Second Legislature)**

**Third Session**

**(First Meeting)**

**9th March, 1959**

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HOUSE OF CHIEFS

NORTHERN NIGERIA

Monday, 9th March, 1959.

The House met at 10.00 a.m.

PRAYERS

(THE PRESIDENT in the Chair)

PRESIDENT: His Excellency the Governor wishes to come and address this House. Is it the wish of the hon. Members that I do meet His Excellency and lead him in and that afterwards I escort him outside.

The House agreed.

The President in Procession escorted His Excellency into the House. The Governor took his seat and delivered his Speech from the Throne as follows:-

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Mr. President, Chiefs of the Northern Region:

This is the last meeting of this House before the Region attains self-government. Let me therefore begin by mentioning the Constitutional changes which have taken place since I last addressed you. The resumed London Constitutional Conference agreed last year that our Region should be granted self-government on March 15th this year and that the Federation should attain independence on 1st October, 1960. These are matters of great pride to us all and we are profoundly thankful that we have reached this stage in the constitutional development of the Region in peace and friendship. My Government are fully aware of the great and heavy tasks that lie ahead and the implications of self-government which were explained to you in the Government's White Paper which was laid before you and debated by you last year; its recommendations were accepted in the main by the Constitutional Conference. The stage is now set for this great event and I pray for God's help and guidance in the days that lie ahead of us.

To commemorate the attainment of self-government my Government has made arrangements for holding appropri-



ate ceremonies throughout the Region. Later, in May, it will hold further celebrations, at which Her Majesty has graciously consented to be represented by Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

I think it appropriate that, on this occasion, I should restate my Government's policy on two important matters: the administration of justice and the Northernisation of the Public Service. Firstly, my Government attaches the greatest importance to the establishment of an independent, impartial and internationally acceptable system of the administration of justice. To achieve this, it therefore proposes to introduce, as soon as possible during the year, legislation based on the White Paper on the reforms of the judicial and legal systems, which was laid before you last December. Secondly, my Government is convinced of the need for speeding up the Northernisation of the Regional Public Service. My Government has therefore set up, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education, a special Northernisation Committee to advise it on all aspects of the policy of Northernisation. It proposes to provide this Committee with its own executive which will be attached to the Office of the Premier. Although intending to press ahead with this policy as energetically as possible, my Government also wishes to make it clear that those officers, not of Northern origin, who are now in the Public Service, are most welcome and will not suffer from discrimination because of race, creed or place of birth.

You will once again be asked to consider the Estimates and the Minister of Finance will introduce the Annual Appropriation Law that provides recurrent expenditure, totalling nearly £15,000,000. This includes provision for the Self-Government celebrations to be held in May. In addition, a Capital Budget with expenditure of more than £8,000,000 is planned.

Whilst continuing to press on with its plans for the Northernisation of the public service at all levels, to which I have already referred, my Government fully realises the importance of retaining its existing staff. In particular, it is hoped that the proposals made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and accepted by the Government, will encourage overseas officers to remain in the service of the Region after Self-Government. For those officers who do retire provision of £500,000 has been made in the coming year for payment of lump sum compensation. This sum will be paid from the Recurrent Estimates and is covered by ordinary revenue.

On educational matters I repeat the words I used in my Speech last year: "the objective will remain as before; that is, the provision of increasing numbers of young men and women adequately educated to serve their country in the critical years that lie ahead". To this end I expect to see a steady increase in the number of Primary schools, an expansion of Teacher Training facilities, and an increase in the number of boys and girls sitting for their School Certificate examination at the end of the year.

In a country which is developing so rapidly in every sphere of activity it is essential for local government to keep up with the times. It is even more essential that local government continues to maintain law and order and to provide basic services without which all material progress would be valueless. A balance must be struck between innovation and undue conservatism. It is my Government's policy that all local councils should progress steadily without over-rapid changes that lead to unbalance, but sufficiently fast to meet the genuine needs and wishes of the people for participation in local affairs.

With this general policy in mind it is proposed during the coming year to introduce formal representative provincial councils. These will provide proper channels through which public opinion may find expression on subjects of provincial interest, and advise both the Regional Government and Native Authorities on matters of policy.

It is also proposed to encourage the establishment of Joint Committees whereby Native Authorities jointly delegate to a committee powers and financial support so that it can provide more efficient services to the public.

In the sphere of Native Authority finance the most important subject in the coming year will be the start of the third Five-Year Development Plan which will run until 1964.

In addition my Government is taking measures to ensure that Native Authorities do not over-expend on development and then have to borrow money at high rates of interest to meet recurrent charges.

Last year I drew attention to the need for preserving that mutual trust and confidence between the people and those in authority without which no Government can hope to endure. I reaffirmed that this could best be achieved by overhauling the whole structure of



local government, by raising its standards, and by adapting it to suit present day conditions. Now that self-government is about to be attained, it is essential that the task of re-appraisal begun two years ago should be vigorously continued. Any weakening in this will damage the prestige of the Native Authorities and endanger law and order.

In conclusion, it is essential that all persons in positions of authority, by sinking personal differences and ambitions and by acting impartially without showing favour, should work together with each other and with my Government for the greater benefit of Nigeria.

Mr. President, Chiefs of the Northern Region, may God grant you wisdom and tolerance in your counsels and guide you in the coming days.

After the Speech from the Throne His Excellency retired in procession.

**PRESIDENT:** First of all I should like to welcome all the Members of this hon. House. I should like also to take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Premier, Sir Ahmadu Bello, and the Minister of Finance, Alhaji Aliyu Makaman Bida for the well-deserved honours bestowed upon them by Her Majesty the Queen. It is not usual to praise people in their presence or even during their lifetime, but, however, it is a well-known fact that in proportion to one's labour eminence is gained. I am sure that all hon. Members will share the same views as myself in this congratulation. I am hoping that the remaining Ministers, Emirs and Chiefs will be rewarded according to their merits.

The Shehu of Bornu and the Chief of Minna have sent their greetings and good wishes, and I am sure that Members will like me to send them suitable replies. In so doing I pray that the Shehu of Bornu, our beloved Friend, will have the power to come for the celebrations in May.

#### PAPERS LAID

**THE PREMIER:** Mr. President, Sir, I beg to lay the following paper on the Table of the House;

The Third Annual Report of the Northern Region Development Corporation, 1957-58.

**ORDERED:**

That the said paper do lie upon the table.

**THE ACTING MINISTER OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY:** Mr. President, Sir, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House:

The Annual Report of the Forest Administration of the Northern Region of Nigeria for the year 1956-57.

The Annual Report of the Veterinary Department of the Northern Region of Nigeria 1956-57.

**ORDERED:**

That the said papers do lie upon the Table.

**THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:** Mr. President, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House;

The Report of the Director of Audit on the incomplete accounts of the Northern Region Literature Agency for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57.

**ORDERED:**

That the said paper do lie upon the table.

#### MOTIONS

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:** Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the Motion standing in my name, "That Standing Order No.4(1) be suspended in respect of the sittings of this House during the present meeting". Mr. President, Sir, as fasting for the month of Ramadan is due to start on Wednesday or Thursday, it is felt that, for the convenience of hon. Members, there will be no afternoon sittings, and that the meetings of the House should start at 9 o'clock in the morning and continue until work on the Order Paper has been completed, which could be up to 1 o'clock or 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move.

**THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:** Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed  
Question put and agreed to



**RESOLVED:**

That Standing Order No.4(1) be suspended in respect of the sittings of this House during the present meeting.

**PRESIDENT:** The House is suspended for fifteen minutes in order that Members may exchange greetings.

House suspended at 10.55 a.m. for fifteen minutes.

House resumed.

**MESSAGES ON BILLS FROM ASSEMBLY****DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1959**

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled "The Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1959" - read.

Motion made and question proposed, "That the Bill without amendment by the House of Assembly be now read for the first time." (Premier)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the first time; to be read a second time on Tuesday, 19th March.

**1959/60 APPROPRIATION LAW, 1959**

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled "1959/60 Appropriation Law, 1959" - read.

Motion made and question proposed, "That the Bill as amended by the House of Assembly be now read for the first time." (Minister of Finance)

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read the first time; to be read a second time later in the day.

**SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION LAW, 1959**

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled "Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1959" - read.

Motion made and question proposed, "That the Bill without amendment by the House of Assembly be now read for the first time." (Minister of Finance)

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read the first time; to be read a second time on Wednesday, 11th March.

**CONTROL & MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCES (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1959**

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled "Control and Management of Public Finances (Amendment) Law, 1959" - read.

Motion made and question proposed, "That the Bill without amendment by the House of Assembly be now read for the first time". (Minister of Finance)

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read the first time; to be read a second time on Tuesday, 10th March.

**BETTING TAX LAW, 1959**

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled "Betting Tax Law, 1959" - read.

Motion made and question proposed, "That the Bill without amendment by the House of Assembly be now read for the first time". (Minister of Finance)

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read the first time; to be read a second time on Saturday, 14th March, or earlier if the business of the House permits.

**ENTERTAINMENT TAX LAW, 1959**

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled "Entertainment Tax Law, 1959" - read.

Motion made and question proposed, "That the Bill as amended by the House of Assembly be now read for the first time". (Minister of Finance)

Question put and agreed to



Bill accordingly read the first time; to be read a second time on Saturday, 14th March, or earlier if the business of the House permits.

**PENSIONS (NORTHERN REGION - NEW OFFICERS)  
(AMENDMENT) LAW, 1959**

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled "Pensions (Northern Region - New Officers) (Amendment) Law, 1959" - read.

Motion made and question proposed, "That the Bill without amendment by the House of Assembly be now read for the first time". (Minister of Finance)

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read the first time; to be read a second time on Tuesday, 10th March.

**PROVINCIAL COUNCILS LAW, 1959**

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled "Provincial Councils Law, 1959" - read.

Motion made and question proposed, "That the Bill without amendment by the House of Assembly be now read for the first time". (Minister for Local Government)

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read the first time; to be read a second time on Wednesday, 11th March.

**GASKIYA CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1959**

Message from the Northern House of Assembly on Bill entitled "Gaskiya Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1959" - read.

Motion made and question proposed, "That the Bill without amendment by the House of Assembly be now read for the first time". (Minister of Internal Affairs)

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read the first time; to be read a second time on Tuesday, 10th March.

**ORDER OF THE DAY.**

**THE NORTHERN REGION 1959-60 APPROPRIATION LAW, 1959**  
Order for Second Reading read.

**MINISTER OF FINANCE:** Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that the Bill entitled "The Northern Region 1959-60 Appropriation Law, 1959" be read a second time.

Copies of my annual Budget address, delivered to the House of Assembly, in both English and Hausa, have already been distributed to Chiefs and I propose, if such a course is acceptable, merely to draw attention to the more important points and those of special interest to Chiefs rather than deliver a long oration.

The economic picture is much the same as when I introduced my Second Supplementary Budget last December. The improvement in the economies of the fully industrialised countries has not yet been reflected in any rise in commodity prices on which primary producers, such as ourselves, depend so much. We hope that industrial development will however be stimulated and increase the demand for our export crops, animal products and minerals.

The Estimates themselves are set out in the manner followed since 1956, with a clear division into Recurrent and Capital Budgets.

Chiefs will observe that I am budgetting for a surplus on recurrent account of three hundred and twenty four thousand pounds. This, though small in relation to the Recurrent Budget, is in fact larger than either of the last two years. It is artificially reduced because the Estimates contain provision both for Lump Sum Compensation and the Self-Government Celebrations.

The pattern of our revenue has completely changed as a result of the adoption of the welcome report of the Raisman Commission. These new revenue allocation arrangements give us about ten per cent more revenue each year, given normal crops and sustained commodity prices. Redistribution by itself, however, as the Commission stated, cannot solve all our problems. If we are to progress further, we need more money.

We propose therefore to impose taxes on admissions to cinemas and race-tracks and on totalisator and sweepstake betting. Bills for this purpose have been laid before the House.

Chiefs will be aware that the Federal Government



announced on the 30th January that the duty on petrol would be increased by 6d. per gallon and that on diesel fuel by 9d. per gallon. These increases were imposed with the agreement of the other Governments of the Federation.

The Federal Government has also announced additional indirect taxation on various goods including spirits, beer, cloths and motor vehicles. These steps are designed to slacken the demand for consumer goods so as to help our own local industries and stop the drain on Nigeria's external reserve. These measures may also bring us some additional revenue but as the amount is so uncertain I have only taken account of the increased yield (some seven hundred thousand pounds) from duties on petrol and diesel fuel.

Thanks to these changes, recurrent revenue next year should reach fifteen million eight hundred and seventy thousand pounds. This is an increase of two million four hundred thousand pounds, or eighteen per cent, over last year.

It is not my task to dwell in detail on the various Heads of Expenditure. My colleagues will give any explanations that are necessary as their own sections of the Estimates are discussed in Committee of Supply.

Recurrent expenditure totals some fifteen million five hundred and fifty thousand pounds, an increase of twelve per cent over last year, and I would draw special attention to the increase in Education Grants-in-Aid, up by over two hundred thousand pounds. As more and more teachers are trained and schools are opened, the cost of education grants will inevitably rise rapidly each year.

Provision is made for the expenditure on Capital Account of nearly nine million pounds next year. This will be the final year of the present Five-Year Development Plan. This Plan has already transformed the face of the Region and enriched the life of our people. The figures in the Estimates illustrate a story of constant effort and endeavour.

Money to the amount of no less than five and a quarter million pounds will be taken up in loans during the forthcoming Financial Year. Four and a quarter million pounds will be in the form of a loan from the Federal Government and one million pounds will be taken up from the Northern Regional Marketing Board. This is the largest amount yet taken up in loans in any one

year and compares with three and a half million pounds this year.

The total revenue of all Native Authorities in the coming year is expected, for the first time ever, to exceed ten million pounds. This is an increase of ten per cent over the figures appearing in the present year's Estimates.

The coming year marks the commencement of the Third Native Authority Five Year Development Plan. It is estimated that the total funds which will be available for Capital Development by Native Authorities during the next five years, apart from sums received as grants, will exceed eight million five hundred thousand pounds.

The large sums of money which are now in the hands of Native Authorities both for Recurrent and Capital Expenditure place upon them, and especially on officials in charge of votes, grave responsibilities. As Chiefs will be aware, this challenge is being met by drives for increased efficiency and the intensification of staff training programmes.

Though we, like all primary producing countries, are passing through leaner times than of recent years, our financial position is fundamentally sound. We have been able to absorb the extra recurrent costs created by the coming to fruition of the Development Plan on to our recurrent estimates without imposing an excessive strain on the economy. In addition we are able to carry the cost of servicing the loans being raised for the present Development Plan. However, I must make it plain that any further large scale development after the conclusion of the present plan will inevitably have to be financed primarily from further loans. On these heavy interest must be paid and further development will itself increase our recurrent commitments.

We have no money to spare for non-essentials, Sir. The demands on Government are numerous. So, economy must be our watchword and we must be on constant watch for waste and extravagance.

Sir, I beg to move.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Sir, I beg to second.

MR. PRESIDENT: In accordance with Standing Order 65, the debate cannot take place earlier than the next day.



## BUSINESS STATEMENT.

EMIR OF KATSINA: Mr. President Sir, before I move the motion for the adjournment of the House I am sure the Chiefs would like to know the business to be considered during the week.

Tomorrow Sir, Sarkin Nassarawa Eggon will move a motion appointing two Members of this House to be Members of the Committee of Selection in accordance with Standing Order 53(2). The duty of this Committee will be to appoint Members to the various Committees of the House as required by the Standing Orders. After that Mr. President the Emir of Dapai will move a motion "That this House notes with approval the policy of the Government as set out in the Speech which His Excellency has addressed to this House". The debate on this motion, Mr. President, will cover all aspects of Government policy and will give the chiefs the chance to speak on important matters concerning the government policy. When the debate on that motion is concluded, we will take the Second Reading of the following Bills:-

- (a) A Bill entitled the Northern Region Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1959;
- (b) A Bill entitled the Pensions (Northern Region - New Officers) (Amendment) Law, 1959;
- (c) A Bill entitled the Control and Management of Public Finances (Amendment) Law, 1959; and
- (d) A Bill entitled The Gaskiya Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1959.

On Wednesday Sir, a motion will be moved suspending Standing Order 65 to enable the debate on the Second Reading on the Bill entitled The Northern Region 1958-59 Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1959 to take place after the motion has been moved and seconded, so that you, Mr. President, will propose the question in order to allow the debate on the Second Reading and the remaining stages of the Bill to be taken. This supplementary Bill Mr. President, is a non-controversial one and in order to enable the House to get through all its stages, it is necessary to suspend Standing Order 65. After that, the debate on the main Appropriation Bill introduced by the Minister of Finance this morning will take place. The debate on this Bill Mr. President will enable Members to discuss the economic and

financial policy of the Government. When the debate on the Appropriation Bill is completed we hope to take the Second Reading of the Bill entitled the Provincial Councils Law, 1959.

On Thursday Sir, before the House goes into Committee of Supply to consider the Estimates in detail, the Minister of Social Welfare and Co-operatives will move a motion seeking the approval of this House for the pledging of Government's Credit to the amount of £1,400,000 to enable Co-operative Societies to finance their marketing operations. The whole of Thursday will be allotted to Committee of Supply and if necessary the Committee will continue on Friday.

On Saturday Sir, before the business is started, a motion will be moved enabling the House to adjourn sine die at the end of the day's sitting. We will then take the Second Reading of the following two short Bills:-

- (a) A Bill entitled The Betting Tax Law, 1959;
- (b) A Bill entitled The Entertainment Tax Law, 1959.

I should like to inform the House that, if it is likely that the Committee of Supply will not occupy the whole of the time of the House on Friday, the business proposed for Saturday will be pushed further to Friday so that the House may be able to adjourn sine die on Friday.

RESOLVED:

That the House do now adjourn. (Emir of Katsina).

House accordingly adjourned at five minutes after noon until Nine o'clock tomorrow morning.





**NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE**

**HOUSE OF CHIEFS**  
**DEBATES**

**(Second Legislature)**

**Third Session**

**(First Meeting)**

**10th March, 1959**

**Price : 3d**

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Tuesday, 10th March, 1959.

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

PRAYERS

(MR. PRESIDENT in the Chair)

MOTIONS.

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION.

CHIEF OF NASSARAWA EGGON: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the Motion standing in my name on the Order Paper,

That this House do hereby appoint the Lamido of Adamawa (Mallam Aliyu Mustafa) and the Emir of Lapai (Mallam Muhammadu Kobo) to be Members of the Committee of Selection in pursuance of Standing Order 53(2).

Mr. President, I beg to move.

EMIR OF BEDDE: Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

RESOLVED:

That this House do hereby appoint the Lamido of Adamawa (Mallam Aliyu Mustafa) and the Emir of Lapai (Mallam Muhammadu Kobo) to be Members of the Committee of Selection in pursuance of Standing Order 53(2).

MR. PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Members of the Committee that the Committee will meet in my office immediately after the House has adjourned today.

EMIR OF LAPAI (Mallam Muhammadu Kobo): Mr. President Sir, I rise to move the Motion standing in my name on the Order Paper of the day,

That this House notes with approval the policy of the Government as set out in the Speech which His Excellency has addressed to this House.



I am interested in the Speech because of the personality behind it and because of the place in which it is delivered. We have all been accustomed to honour the Throne as a symbol of royalty. The Government policy as stated there is clear and straightforward.

Starting with self-government, I wish to say that we are all glad that we have lived to see the North become self-ruling. Five years ago, nobody would dream of this real achievement, but due to the combined effort of the Governor and his Executive Council which has the support of the masses, it has become a reality. History tells of how some countries got self-government after fighting and shedding blood. In this Region, during the few years of self-government aspirations, how many people have been victimised, how many have been thrown into disorder? How many have their ways made difficult? How many have been provoked or insulted? How many shots have been fired? The answer to all these un-ending questions is none. Politically speaking, the North is sane and healthy. Her leaders rule with justice and fear of God. She is therefore being granted self-government in a cool, clean and cordial manner.

I congratulate the Government for taking the trouble to explain the implications of self-government to the people. The wrong information that had spread among backward or illiterate people that the white men were going to leave this country after the attainment of self-government has been cleared. I suggest that the Members of this House should still co-operate with the Government in explaining the true status which the Region has achieved.

As for the visit of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, we shall be very happy to receive them and pay them our due respect. This will be the second Royal Visit since the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. Such visits greatly help to put the North on the map of the world and strengthen our loyalty to the British Crown.

As for the administration of justice, we appreciate every effort made by the Government in bringing the judicial system up to date. We shall welcome any future policy which may bring reforms in the judicial and legal systems. However, it is good to remember that the Muslim religion and native law and custom are inseparable at our present stage of progress.

Mr. President, at this point, I would like to express gratitude to the overseas officers whose honest tutelage has helped make what the North is today and whose true guidance will help produce the North of tomorrow. Their presence in the service of the Region after self-Government will still be needed by people of all classes. Northernisation of the Public Service does not discriminate against them. They will always receive fair treatment as they have done in the past. There will be room for technicians and specialists at all times. I do not see why they should entertain fears and inconveniences. However, we have every confidence in the leadership of the hon. Premier, Sir Ahmadu Bello, and give our full support to the Northernisation of the Civil Service.

Finally, Sir, His Excellency drew attention to the matters affecting directly local government in various ways. Firstly, he asked the local government to keep up with the times, to maintain law and order, and to carry on their local affairs in a steady and progressive way. As Native Authorities, if we do not act on this advice, we shall be nowhere.

Secondly, he made a mention of the introduction of provincial Councils on representative basis. That is a very good idea especially that the Councils are going to be advisory to the Government.

Thirdly, there is the question of establishment of Joint Committees. I am sure that that will do much to make the Native Authority services efficient and also allay the fears of the minorities. There is no doubt that the success of joint Committee system will depend almost entirely on how the Native Authorities sink their differences and ambitions and place themselves on equal footing.

In these words Mr. President, I beg to move. (Applause).

CHIEF OF PAIKO: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the very brilliant and historic Motion which has now been ably moved by the hon. the Emir of Lapai. In fact after his speech, it becomes embarrassing and a little difficult for any one to know exactly what else to say. However one can still do a little by way of co-operation through congratulation.

The Speech from the Throne of this year is a master-piece of all speeches ever delivered in this House, and it is another very loud and eloquent evidence of the desire of the Government to make life more worthy



of living for the people of this Region. It is gratifying testimony to the capabilities of Government to make ways for the happiness of the people, and the Government has not left anything undone which could be used to the advantage of the people.

Referring to the attainment of self-government, I should say, if I am correct, that the agitation for Regional Self-Government started in 1956 when other Regions were granted self-government, but as the Council of Ministers, in consultation with Chiefs and other important and leading personalities of all parties in the Region, found it necessary to postpone demand for self-government until such a time when practicable, some people in the Region were thinking that we were gradually being left behind. As we exercised patience we are now to witness the time and it is left for us to do what self-governing people should do.

I should now like to say a few words about industrialisation. We talk so often in this House both the Members of House of Assembly and this House, about industrialisation of our Region. It must be realised that in order to industrialise the Region we really need foreign capital, and we must go borrowing whether we like it or not.

It is understood that our Government has sufficient money for the present day-to-day affairs yet we need more money for industrialisation. I venture to say Sir, that one of our greatest obstacles to the advancement of industrial development is the absence of adequate research facilities. I therefore appeal to the Minister concerned to see to it that the Government of our Region sets up more institutes of technical research into the various raw materials we have and prove their worth for local industries.

I should also like to say that the Government deserves our thanks for the step it has taken in appointing our own people in Sudan to certain responsible posts for caring for the welfare of our people who go to Mecca on pilgrimage. This has revealed that the Government has known what sort of difficulties our people have been suffering. It is most important that we should get our own people there in order to safeguard our people who go there against all the difficulties that they have always been encountering.

Referring to Northernisation of the Civil Service for which we have been clamouring for quite a long time, the result is now very encouraging by seeing that a reasonable number of posts in the Civil Service is

being considered for Northerners. This is indeed initiative.

Before taking my seat, I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate our Premier for the new meritorious title of Knighthood which has been recently and rightly conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen. With these few remarks I beg to second.

Question proposed.

CHIEF OF KAGORO: (Hausa) Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the Motion and congratulate the Emir of Lapai for his speech. The Speech from the Throne was very interesting and I am congratulating the Emir of Lapai for his speech because he quoted important items from the speech.

On the question of self-government, Mr. President, I am congratulating the Government and the expatriate officers. We must congratulate expatriate officers for the leadership that they have given to this country from the beginning up to the present moment. When the expatriate officers got to this country they found tribal wars and slavery in the country. They stopped all the wars and the slavery and started to put the country in order. That was how they started and how we have been able to be where we have reached today. I would like to recall what an Emir said at one time that "if you could stop a cat from catching rats you could stop the people from raiding for slaves." This showed that the people were not ready to give up slavery. It was due to the hard work of the British people that slavery was stopped and things were put in order. For that reason it is necessary for us to congratulate the British. I hope the support they have given us will be a chain that will bind our old friendship for ever.

I also want to congratulate the Government leaders. It is not customary to praise somebody in his presence, but sometimes it is necessary to do it. Administration, through political parties, is something strange to this country but it did not take long for our leaders to understand it and lead this country to the present state in peace. When we started this, the other regions were already ahead of us, but now we find that our administration is being copied and that is why it is necessary for us to congratulate our leaders.

Another thing I wish to commend is the explanation which has been given on the self-government implications. Many people thought that when we attained self-government all the British would be driven out and the old way of



ruling would be started again. They expressed certain fears, but with the explanation that has been made, the fears have been allayed. Another statement made by the Premier over the radio was that every person in this Region will be free to practise his own religion and customary rights. This is one of the most important statements that will bring peace into this Region and we congratulate the Premier for this statement.

I am going to make a statement on Provincial Councils. I support the idea that when these Councils are introduced they should represent every shade of opinion in each province as it is only by this way that these Councils will have the confidence of the people. Mr. President, Sir, with these words I support the Motion. (Applause)

EMIR OF ZARIA: (Hausa) Mr. President, Sir, I rise to say a few words on a statement just made by the Chief who is like a son to me. I appeal to him and some others like him not to speak about things which happened before they were born. He and another Chief referred to the time of Lord Lugard. If we continue to recall that time it will not help the unity and co-operation of this country which we are struggling for. I think it should best be forgotten. Mr. President, Sir, I support the motion.

EMIR OF MISAU: (Hausa) Mr. President, Sir, I rise to praise Lord Lugard who introduced administration to this country, and who allowed us to go on with our customs and traditions. He established courts everywhere and told us that we should forget some of our bad old ways and that every person should be regarded according to his work. He appointed Residents and District Officers who looked after the provinces and things went on quite well. Now we have come to this day and we pray to God that our fore-fathers who worked with Lord Lugard will rest in peace. Now that we have come to this time we should remember that we should continue to do our work. We and our people should always continue to show our loyalty. I am praising the Government of the day and especially the Premier, Sir Ahmadu Bello, and his Colleagues.

On the question of Local Government and Administration mentioned by the Governor in his Speech, the Premier was the first Minister for Local Government and he established the Institute of Administration and many went to learn about administration there. The instructors also toured the provinces teaching the people the way to carry on their administration. For that reason we now have Native Authority Councils, District Councils and Village Councils. All the people have the chance

to express their opinions and these opinions are brought before the Native Authority, and the Native Authority tries to give them help. The Native Authorities are now moving with the times and I do not think there is any Native Authority where these Councils are established in which the people have no confidence. The Native Authorities are there to help people.

We are very happy about the Government's policy on Northernisation. We are hoping that on attaining self-government, people from outside the country will continue and help us, and we shall be very happy to receive them.

These Provincial Councils that are to be established will be of great use because they are going to advise the Government and for that reason, we thank all the British people who have come to help this country to reach our present position, and we hope they will continue to help us for some time.

Mr. President, I support. (Applause)

EMIR OF JEMA'ARE (Hausa): Mr. President, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the Motion so ably moved by the Emir of Lapai and also to endorse the Speech of the Emir of Misau. I really support the Motion, and apart from that I have to congratulate the Premier and his Colleagues for their good work, and we have to congratulate all the Ministers for their leadership. I should like to remind the Premier that he should remember every Native Authority, however small it is. That is the main point I want to raise.

I want to praise the House, and we must also congratulate the Premier for the honour which has been conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen, and we are happy to hear that we are attaining self-government this very month. Mr. President, Sir, I support the motion.

EMIR OF BORGU (Hausa): Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by the Emir of Lapai. We made mention in this House in 1954 that this Region should attain self-government in 1956, but that time was not convenient and we said that when the time came we would get it without any difficulty. Now the time has come and we have got it in peace. There is nothing disorderly. I should state that before all the administration was in the hands of the expatriates but now it is being transferred to the indigenous people of the Region. Now we have the Premier and the Sultan who should have patience because they are the leaders and



we shall follow them because their main task is to be able to exercise patience. I should like to emphasize that what they have to do is to be tolerant. God endows such responsibility to only a few who can carry it. There is no more rest for everybody. We the juniors shall give them all our support and co-operation in all ways since God made them to be our leaders and therefore we should obey them.

Again I have to thank all the expatriate officers who have given us their services and we pray that our own people will copy from them.

EMIR OF NASSARAWA (Hausa): Mr. President, Sir, we thank God and we thank the Prophet Mohammed and the Islamic religion which has been spread in this Region by Shehu Usman Dan Fodio; and we thank His Excellency, the Governor.

When the British first came to this country it was thought that they would rule for ever and they ruled us very well. They showed us their good ways which we followed up to the present time and they did not prevent us from practising our own religion. They came in numbers and were posted all over the country.

We thank the Premier and his Colleagues for their good leadership, and now that we have come to the time when we shall be self-governing, we should express our gratitude. Now I should like to inform the House that as we have reached the time when we shall be governing ourselves all the people living in this Region should be warned that they must co-operate and that they cannot do just as they like. We must sincerely follow the ways which we were taught because what you sow you reap. They should not think that because we have achieved this Self-Government everything is going to be easy. The expatriates will be watching us to see what progress we can make, and see that no injustice is done and that everybody is treated in a just way. With these few remarks I support the Motion.

THE PREMIER: (Hausa) Mr. President, Sir, I should like to extend my thanks to those Chiefs who have spoken in support of the Government policy which we have been following. Mr. President, you have congratulated me and those Members who have been honoured by Her Majesty the Queen. I should like to emphasise the fact that these honours have only been conferred on us through your co-operation and good assistance. Had you not given us your support I am sure that we would not have been able to reach this peaceful time as members have already mentioned. We

thank you also and we pray that you will continue to give us the assistance which you have been giving us before.

As the Emir of Lapai has already expressed his appreciation of the work of the Government and of expatriate officers and was also followed by other Emirs, I would like to comment myself on the subject. I myself can clearly inform the House that there are very many expatriate officers in this country and there are some who have already gone whom we should thank up to the end of our lives. This shows that we really appreciate their courage and the good services they have given, and we pray that those who still remain with us will continue to devote their good services to the Region as done by those who have served us from 1903 - 1910.

The Chief of Paiko congratulated the Government for the steps taken in sending some officers to look after the welfare of our pilgrims in the Sudan. I should like to inform him that we shall not steal his congratulations from the Federal Government as this is their responsibility. The Emir may rest assured that we shall extend his appreciation to that Government.

The Chief of Kagoro made mention of the Joint Committees that are going to be established and suggested that all people from all corners of the Region should be represented. I will take the chance of giving him the answer on behalf of the Minister for Local Government with his permission (if he is here). I should like to inform him that all people will be drawn from all the Native Authorities. They are the people who will do the work and it is the Native Authorities who join who will run such Committees. For this reason there is no Native Authority who will be left out (Applause).

The Emir of Jema'are appealed to the Government not to forget the small Native Authorities. They have never been forgotten before and likewise in the future they will not be forgotten.

The Emir of Bussa appealed to the Sultan of Sokoto and the Premier to be tolerant. I should like to inform him that the post of Premier is not permanently held by one person. It is possible that today I am the Premier and tomorrow somebody else will be in the post, but I should like to assure him that as long as we are the leaders of the Government we will do our best to carry out the wishes of the



general public. (Applause)

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1959 -

Order for Second Reading read.

THE PREMIER: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the second reading of the Bill. This short Bill seeks to amend the principal Law. In the past approval for giving a loan of over £5,000 was made by the Joint Standing Committee on Finance. If sums in excess of £½ million are going to be set aside it is necessary to obtain the approval of that Joint Standing Committee. This Committee is not now functioning and that is why it is necessary to find some place where these functions should be vested. It is for this reason that permission is being sought for the Minister responsible for the Development Corporation to be given powers to approve such loans or setting aside of the money. I am sure that the House will approve; as the Minister has been given the responsibility for the Corporation, I hope they will not mind also giving him authority to approve such sums. Mr. President, I beg to move.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Mr. President, I beg to second.

Question proposed

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read a second time

Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House

(House in Committee)

Clauses 1 - 3 agreed to

(House resumed)

THE PREMIER: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to report the Bill back to the House from a Committee of the Whole House without amendment and to move that the Bill be now read a third time and passed.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Mr. President, I beg to second.

Question proposed

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read a third time and passed

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is a convenient time for a recess.

House suspended for 15 minutes at 10.25 a.m.

House resumed.

PENSIONS (NORTHERN REGION - NEW OFFICERS)  
(AMENDMENT) LAW, 1959

Order for Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that a Bill entitled a Law further to amend the Pensions (Northern Region - New Officers) Law, 1955, be now read a second time.

The need for this Bill arises from an anomaly which has been found in our pensions legislation. This does not include an officer who was formerly employed in the public service of a territory outside Nigeria and who, after retiring or resigning from such service, was re-employed in this Region on pensionable terms on or after 1st October, 1954. This Bill provides for such officers.

Sir, I beg to move.

MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

House in Committee.

Clause 1 to 3 agreed to

House resumed

MINISTER OF FINANCE: I beg to report the Bill from a Committee of the Whole House and move that the Bill



be read a third time and passed.

MINISTER OF LAND AND SURVEY: Sir, I beg to second.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCES  
(AMENDMENT) LAW, 1959.

Order for Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that the Bill entitled the Control and Management of Public Finances (Amendment) Law, 1959, be read a second time.

The Bill seeks to make certain technical amendments to the Control and Management of Public Finance Law, 1958, which came into force last August.

Sir, these amendments are explained fully in the Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill as published in the Regional Gazette, and I will not waste the Chiefs' time by dealing with them in greater detail here. I shall, of course, be happy to explain any points that may be raised when the Bill is examined in detail during the Committee stage.

Sir, I beg to move.

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

House in Committee

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to

Clauses 3 and 4

THE EMIR OF LAPAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to have further explanation on clause 4.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE: The first one - Personal Advances Fund - is a fund from which advances are given; for instance, advances to Members of this House for the purchase of motor cars are given from this one. The second one - Other Government Clearance Fund - is just like an advance account which N.As. have for their Treasuries. The third one - Treasury

Clearance Fund - that is a fund from which advance accounts are paid. For instance, the N.A. is doing work on the roads, and the Government advance account is opened so that the labourers and overseers are paid and then the Government afterwards pays the Treasury.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member is satisfied?

EMIR OF LAPAI: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Clauses 3 and 4 agreed to

Clause 5 agreed to

House resumed

MINISTER OF FINANCE: I beg to report the Bill from the Committee of the Whole House without amendment. I now move that the Bill be read a third time and passed.

MINISTER OF LAND & SURVEY: Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

THE GASKIYA CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1959.

Order for Second Reading read.

MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that the Bill entitled the Gaskiya Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1959, be read a second time.

Sir, the purpose of this Bill is fully explained in the Objects and Reasons and there is little that I wish to add except to explain that should this Bill be made Law, it is my intention so to alter the Membership of the Board of Control as to make it more fully representative of various interests in the Region. This is not to say that the previous Board, which, with varying membership, has been in existence since the Corporation was created in 1948, has not done valuable work. This is far from being the case and Government is very grateful for all that it has done and especially to those unofficial members who have served on it for many years and given so much of their time and valuable advice in the interests of the Corporation.



But Government now proposes that the scope of the Corporation shall be enlarged by amalgamating with it the Northern Region Literacy Agency, and thus including in one organization all the cultural activities of Government that are run on a commercial basis. It is not my purpose to enter into the details of such amalgamation but merely to point out that with the scope of the Corporation so enlarged and with recent developments and advances throughout the Region there is clearly a strong need for the appointment of a Board more suited to these changed conditions. This Bill will enable this to be done.

The re-organization referred to above will also make necessary the creation of a new post, that of Chief Executive Officer. This will be a key post within the Corporation and I consider that the appointment should be in my hands though, of course, when the appointment is made this officer will be fully responsible to the Board of Control. The post of General Manager will then be abolished.

Mr. President, I beg to move.

MINISTER OF STATE (Hon. Mr. Ogbadu): Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read the second time

Bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House

#### House in Committee

Clauses 1 and 2

CHIEF OF NASSARAWA EGGON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is something which I do not quite understand, that is about the Chief Executive Officer - will he be a Northerner or an expatriate?

MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: A Northerner. (Applause)

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to

Clauses 3 to 5 agreed to

#### House resumed

MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to report the Bill from the Committee of the whole House without amendment. I now move that the Bill be read a third time and passed.

MINISTER OF STATE (Hon. Mr. Ogbadu): Sir, I beg to second.

Question put and agreed to

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

RESOLVED:

That the House do now adjourn. (Minister of Trade and Industry).

House accordingly adjourned at half past Eleven a.m. until Nine o'clock tomorrow morning.