



**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)

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 Maikanò 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 to 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.

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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 LAMYDO (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 LABIR (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.



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

RESOLVED: "That the House do now adjourn."



**NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE**

**HOUSE OF CHIEFS**

**DEBATES**

**(Second Legislature)**

**Second Session**

**18th March, 1958**

**Price : 3d**

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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., MAKAMAN 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 Scott 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  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$  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 Jangali now produces slightly more than £lm. 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 or 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 IBN IBRAHIM EL-KANEMI, C.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 of 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 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 productive capacity 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 MUHAMMAN):

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 wise saying in Hausa "Tafiya Mabudin Ilmi". 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

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 cannot 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 also 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 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 has 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.

MR. 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 we 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 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 wrongly 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

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 Gombi 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 propagated.

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. That is one important sphere which the general public takes 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 £3½m. 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 sore 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 my 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 KAGORU (MALLAM GWAMNA, M.S.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 are 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, on 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 it in this country, it is going to be beneficial to us here. I hope that we shall put into use fully what they 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 PATEGI (MALLAM UMARU):

I associate myself with the views expressed by the Emir of Lapai. 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, ward 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 farm or the house is given to him by the Native Authority, then he will have no right to sell. But in spite of this the present rules are not adequate. Something 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 got 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. Everybody 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 land 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 truly customary law. Thus land may not be taken away from a Northerner except for purposes which are known to and permitted by customary law. It would be in order 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. Under customary law it is often quite in order for the head of a family to make land available for a stranger 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 disregarded 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 Misau 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 move 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 of 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.

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

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

Members will note from the objects and reasons of the 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 the 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 Principal 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.

THE 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 now 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 the 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 the Government that some form of legislative control was necessary if the welfare of our pilgrims and the good 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 would regulate participation in the pilgrim traffic. The bill now before the House is the result of this advice.

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



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 an indemnity if Government should have 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 and the movement of passengers on ordinary flights unconnected 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-OPERATIVES:

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 IGALA:

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 yellow fever inoculations.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Mr. President, Sir, we are grateful for the views 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 third 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 a 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 any 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 Liquor Licences and to provide more precisely for the procedure to be followed in certain cases. They also include certain drafting amendments in the Principal Ordinance. I assure all Honourable Members that these amendments will in no way make it easier to obtain Liquor Licences and the same stringent control over 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 unopposed application for renewal of a licence, also gives him discretion to refer such application to a Licensing Board. This is desirable so that such application, which the Divisional Officer himself realises should be refused, shall not automatically be granted merely because of lack of outside opposition, for instance if, due to an oversight, a Native 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 now 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 by 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 this Bill because we shall be responsible for seeing that

this 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 only native liquor which is meant or any other liquor, because various tribes in this Region have got their different 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 fact should be the same in respect of every boy of whatever tribe, and the reason why I say this, is that you will find a boy entering one house after another to drink and then he will start dancing to the tunes of Goge music and from then he becomes a hooligan. Therefore this law should be enforced that every boy under 16 will be fined, and if he cannot pay he will be sent to prison and whoever provides the liquor for the boy should also be punished in the same way.

That is the suggestion I have to make.

THE ATTA OF IGALA:

I rise 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 boy or a non-Moslem boy. If the Bill only specifies boys under 16 years of age in general, this might bring some 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 in the Bill it does not mention what kind of offence the boy 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 best 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 same 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 so if he finds the customs are not sound ones. Our fathers and fore-fathers 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 enforced.



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, or sit in their homes and send for bottles. The policemen, 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.

THE 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

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 whenever possible.



**NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE**

**HOUSE OF CHIEFS**  
**DEBATES**

**(Second Legislature)**  
**Second Session**

**19th March, 1958**

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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, myself 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 on 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 the 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 leaders of those two countries aware of Nigeria and to become friends of Nigeria. As soon as we landed in the Sudan, we found that they were in a difficult situation. Firstly, they were vigorously campaigning for elections - the same type of campaigning 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 go and 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 not 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 may 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 there 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 as 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. Those 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. If 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 proper furniture is not put 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 order to commemorate our visit. I am presenting my own 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.B.E.):

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 MUHAMMAN):

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 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."

I 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 AGAIE (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 approves 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 Gombé 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



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**DEBATES**

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Government already has the power of such removal, (under Sections 10 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 no 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 victimisation 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 day conditions and we must face the problem they bring and so solve them as to preserve peace and stability and honest genuine government, for the people. It is hoped 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.

MALLAM MU'AZO LAMIDO (MINISTER OF STATE):

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question proposed.

THE EMIR OF LAPAI:

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Bill to amend the Native Authority Law, 1954. The Local Government system in the North has reached a stage whereby 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 step 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 public. The ultimate procedure is to remove those found to have misconducted the affairs of the native authority after 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 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 employer, and its officers, as employees. In these days of party politics, the native authority servants really need the protection of the Governor lest they may be dismissed without sufficient reasons. It is quite possible also to terminate the appointment of an official with improper motives behind it. The amendment gives such an official chance to appeal to the Governor against such a decision of the native authority. I am sure that the native authority will bring fairplay in its doings to avoid such a clash that will lower the prestige of the native authority concerned.

Finally, Sir, I appeal to the Government to follow 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 it 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 an 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.

THE 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 so this provision does not apply to them. (Applause)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Committee when?

THE 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**

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Thursday, 20th March, 1958.

The House met at 10. 00 a. m.

PRAYERS

(MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

The Committee of Selection of this House met yesterday and made appointments to the various Committees as required by Standing Orders. The appointments made have been published in the Supplement to the Votes and Proceedings of yesterday, which is now in front of Honourable Members.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

APPROPRIATION BILL

Order read for resuming the adjourned debate on Second Reading (18th March).

THE EMIR OF LAPAI (MALLAM MUHAMMADU KOBO):

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate the first Northern Minister of Finance. When we were talking about Self-Government the people were all concerned about the person who would be appointed, the Minister of Finance. And here we have been able to get the right person.

We realise that the Government is making great efforts to improve industries in the Region. We have seen the Kaduna Textile Factory, the Cigarette Factory at Zaria the Nigerian Breweries in Kaduna South and the investigation that is going on with regard to Federal Petroleum Exploration. All these are major industrial, economic activities in the country. I also appreciate the advice given by the Minister on Native Authority Finance. There is no doubt that the Native Authorities spend money according to their means. We hope that the Government will not stop making grants to the Native Authorities although the Government resources are limited.

My main advice to the Government is to be careful not to allow things happening in other Regions to happen in this Region; that is, to start development work indiscriminately without enough money to carry on the work just in order that the other countries of the world will say that we are developing our country. If the Government is careful with its finances and proceeds slowly the North will be better than any other Region and we shall be very lucky that the Northern Government will be more stable than that of other countries without any strife; if we are able to do this we shall be able to invite foreign capital into the country.

As for the hooligans who want to cause trouble in the country and the other people who have ill intentions and who want to create confusion in the country in order to spoil our progress and to spoil our reputation, the Government should enact legislation so that such people will be imprisoned for five years or more. And they should be employed on the farms so that the Government will benefit from their work; for example, they should be employed on tobacco plantations or jute plantations and so on.

Also, I appeal to the Minister of Finance not to allow transfers of experienced staff working under him. It is much better for us to have these people. For example, within the past three years I have worked with eight different administrative officers and have known eight Residents. The people cannot get any benefit out of their work if these people are not stationed for a long time in one place. With these remarks I support the Appropriation Bill.

THE CHIEF OF PAIKO:

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bill now before the House. I must first of all start by congratulating the Honourable Minister of Finance for the encouraging and lucid manner in which he prepared and presented it, considering the short time he has been in office. It is a singular honour to be the first Northern Nigerian to deliver such a speech to this House. He has proved himself in this Region to be a real master of his job. I note with satisfaction when the Minister was delivering his speech he mentioned that Agricultural Research Schemes continue to make good progress and the Ministry of Agriculture shows a considerable increase in capital expenditure. I wish to refer to our Region being an agricultural country. Its chief source of wealth is agriculture. We should therefore



help our people to acquire sufficient wealth with more particular reference to people from rural areas who are real farmers so that they may cope with other people living in urban areas.

I have one suggestion of prime importance to bring before this House. If they accept it, it will be for the benefit of the whole people of the Region. Next year, when preparing the Estimates for the year 1959-60, provision should be made for the appointment of an Industrial Officer under the Ministry of Trade and Industry who will be sympathetic towards rural and other industries in this Region. There are industries in this Region which Government has aided but have not yet proved as successful as they should be. It will be the duty of such an officer, if he is appointed, to investigate and make recommendations for their improvement and eventual success. I support the Bill.

THE CHIEF OF KAGORO:

Mr. President, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Minister's Budget Speech. Besides appreciating the Minister's speech, I have got some remarks to make. At the beginning of his speech and in the last part of the speech he mentioned things that were very interesting indeed. This is what he said:- "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"; and towards the end of his speech he said:- "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".

Mr. President, this is what is needed in the country. Co-operation and foreign investors are very important things in developing the country, but before we can get this co-operation or draw the attention of these foreign investors, as the Minister pointed out, we must see that our country remains stable. Nobody will invest his money in a country where there is no stable Government, and the stability, or otherwise, of the Government in this country depends on the politicians. I therefore appeal to the politicians of this country to pay great attention to a stable Government. I know that politics is a new thing in the country. I hope that the politicians of this country will emulate the experienced politicians of other countries. I know that there are always political disagreements between the politicians themselves but they should pay greater attention to peaceful living. Peaceful living means the wealth of the country. I do not

very much bother about which political party holds the Government of the Region, but I do not want any political party or any politician who will bring about confusion in the country. I don't want any party that will bring about confusion whether it is the Opposition Party or the Government Party itself. We don't favour any party that brings about confusion. (Laughter) If we want to get foreign industries to invest their money in this country we must have a stable Government.

In the Minister's Budget Speech, Mr. President, he mentioned the fall in tin prices. I have been thinking deeply about our export commodities. I don't know whether experiments have been made so that we can use our natural resources in this country, for example, groundnuts, cotton and tin. We are grateful for the Textile Factory that has been set up. I can remember a certain blacksmith who took his hoe to the market and when he was not able to get a fair price for it he went and used it on his farm. If we can have factories where we can use these commodities, we should not have to fear whether prices fell on the world market.

The Minister mentioned the new Textile Factory, the factory which we are proud of in the North. We are happy with the grey baft which is being manufactured in the factory and we hope that in future not only grey baft but white shirting and brocades will be manufactured.

I regret that no mention was made in the Minister's speech of the manufacture of sacks. In my opinion, Mr. President, it is not good to be importing these sacks from overseas. We could make them in this country because there are places where suitable fibre can be obtained. I am sure that in places like Southern Zaria suitable fibre can be obtained.

I welcome the Government's decision to appoint a Special Officer to help Native Authorities with their finances. Assessment of rich people in many areas is a difficult thing, Mr. President, especially in townships. With these remarks, Mr. President, I support the Appropriation Bill.

#### THE EMIR OF MISAU:

Mr. President, Sir, we thank the previous Financial Secretaries who prepared the Estimates and the new Minister of Finance who has prepared the present Estimates, together with his staff. Previously, we were sorry that the Minister had been removed from the Ministry of Education, but now we congratulate him for holding the financial responsibilities of the Region. I appeal to

the Minister to take great care of the Government's purse. (Applause) We should not spend money indiscriminately because it has been pointed out that we shall not always continue to receive grants from the British Government. We hope that every year we shall be finding some surplus. I appeal to the Minister to pay greater attention to the Government's purse.

Here (I do not support what my Honourable Friend has said that it does not matter what political party is in power as long as there is a stable Government. We know that all political parties say that, when they get into power they will do this and that; and we know which ones of them are sincere. Our only hope is that the present party will remain in power for ever. (Applause)

THE ATTA OF IGALA:

I rise to speak on ...

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Will you please speak louder.

THE ATTA OF IGALA:

I rise to make some observations on the chart before me. On the left side of the chart we can see a district head and his Malam collecting tax. Below that we can see the amount of money collected from produce sales tax. I hope that whoever drew this chart did not forget benniseed and palm kernels, because I see that groundnuts and cotton have been included in the diagram. The inclusion of benniseed and palm kernels will give encouragement to those who grow them in the Provinces of Benue and Kabba. It will show that they also make their contribution to the wealth of the country. We can see from the two sides of the diagram that the green colour shows the amount of revenue and the red shows the amount of expenditure. At the bottom the totals for both columns are the same. They have both been worked out in fractions of one pound and the totals show one pound for each column. This means that we are spending exactly what we get by way of revenue and we have no reserve at all. I am not sure whether the Minister of Finance is afraid of the burglars who broke into the local treasury in my town, Idah, and fears that they may break into his chest if he shows a reserve.

As the first speaker has indicated that the

tendency of extending services in the North is becoming more than we can cope with, I think this is a timely warning. I would like to see more ways of getting revenue coming in than what we are at the moment spending. Apart from what we are here to approve, the native authorities also have their own expenditure and if the two are put together the benefit is raised by about fifty per cent if not more.

I have another difficulty, but I do not know whether it is the duty of the Social Welfare or Labour Department. We are here to speak on behalf of our people and it is the people who really produce the money. In my own part of the Region, something really bad is going on. I say this because money is really needed to put things right and the Minister of Finance may have it in his future plans to make a limited scheme. People go about in search of work. On some market days you will find from twenty to sixty people moving into the Western Region, all going there in search of work. Only a small proportion of them returns. Nobody knows what will happen to them and their families. Will it not be wise, Sir, for the Regional Government to protect the rights of these people by creating an office in the Region to help the people, so that we know the number of them who go out and the number of them who come back; and we can enquire about those who do not come back. This causes a large decrease in revenue in the Region and for this reason should be looked into.

Now police, Sir, I know it is a Federal subject, but our native authority police should have better training.

THE PREMIER:

I think this should come under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

The Premier's point is quite correct.

THE ATTA OF IGALA:

I am sorry, I withdraw that. More ways should be evolved of spending our money in this Region. If fishery is developed I am sure more revenue will come in and that is why I am suggesting that Government should give it attention.

With these few remarks I support the Estimates.

THE EMIR OF BIU:

I rise to support the views expressed by the Honourable the Emir of Misau on the point made by our Honourable Friend about politics. My Honourable Friend should.....

THE EMIR OF LAPAI:

Mr. President, Sir, I should like my Friends to refrain from mentioning politics in this House in order not to cause confusion.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

I think this is quite right. The Emirs and Chiefs are not supposed to take part in politics.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Mr. President, Sir, to begin with I should like to thank the Chiefs for the speeches made and the good things they have said about me personally. Although most of the speeches should have been made under the various Heads of the Estimates; I should like to speak on two points raised.

The first one is that of the Emir of Lapai when he said that the Government should give more assistance to native authorities. I want to assure the Chiefs that the Government is continuing with the assistance it gives to native authorities. I should also like to remind them that these grants are given in respect of experienced and trained staff employed by the native authorities.

I should like to touch on the point the Emir of Lapai also made that it was not advisable for the Government to start projects which they could not cope with. This is quite true. There is nothing more detrimental than either the native authorities or the Government starting projects which they will not be able to maintain after completion. The Government is fully aware of this.

His other point was that the Government should run its services efficiently. I should in this connection like to remind the Chiefs that, since the inception of the Ministerial system of Government in this Region there has never been any confusion, the type the Emir has in mind. It is the earnest intention of the Government to continue this peaceful and amicable atmosphere because it is the only way through

which a stable Government can be achieved and hence attract foreign investors. Therefore, the Government is always avoiding doing anything which will bring about misunderstanding and confusion.

The Chief of Paiko said that an industrial officer should be appointed. I am afraid, I do not fully understand what he means but I may say that there are many officers in the Ministry of Trade and Industry whose responsibility it is to undertake this work.

The Chief of Kagoro supported the Emir of Lapai when he said that a stable government is necessary in this Region. I should like to assure him that, as I said before, this is our intention. As he was the first to mention politics in this House and, although we know that it is not appropriate to mention politics, I should like to say that we are also aware of the type of politicians we have in the Region, but whatever kind of confusion and trouble they cause in this Region will not frighten the Government and stop it from following a course which will be beneficial to the Region (Applause).

The Chief of Kagoro has mentioned tin and said that things like tin and groundnuts, which are our exports, should be utilised in this country. Well, just as the Kaduna Textile Factory has come into being in order to utilise our cotton so we are looking for ways and means of utilising other export products. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has established many other factories in Kano with the intention of utilising other products now exported. He said that I did not mention the question the manufacture of sacks. Experiments are going on now.

The Chief of Kagoro also mentioned the Assessment Officer and his work in connection with the assessment of rich people. The Officer is now here and his work is important. As everyone knows the taxing of rich men in this country is a difficult matter; some will be over-assessed and many others will be under-assessed. This expatriate has been fully trained in this difficult job and since his work will be in connection with Native Authorities, I want all the Chiefs to give him their co-operation.

The Emir of Misau has said that we should not spend money anyhow. I thank him very much but I must add that I only act as a storekeeper. It is the Regional Government which has the power of spending

the money. My only work is to keep an eye on the revenue and expenditure. When the Regional Government says that I should release some money I cannot refuse. (THE PREMIER: You are also part of the Government).

The Atta of Igala asked that beniseed should be included in the diagram. He has expressed a fear that we have no reserve. If he looks at the Estimates before him he will see that we have tried to keep a reserve against a rainy day.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the second time.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Committee when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Tomorrow, Sir.

-ADJOURNMENT

RESOLVED: "What the House do now adjourn". (The Minister of Education)

House adjourned accordingly at 11.00 a.m.  
until 9 a.m. tomorrow.



**NORTHERN REGIONAL LEGISLATURE**

**HOUSE OF CHIEFS**

**DEBATES**

**(Second Legislature)**

**Second Session**

**21st March, 1958**

**Price : 3d**

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Friday, 21st March, 1958.

The House met at 9.0 a.m.

PRAYERS

• (MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT in the Chair)

ORDERS OF THE DAY,

APPROPRIATION BILL

Order for Committee read.

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

The question was put and agreed upon yesterday. The House will now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House.

(House in Committee)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

May I remind the Honourable Members that when a Head is called a Member may rise and address the House on the policy of the Head, Department or Ministry concerned.

Clauses 1 - 4 postponed

Schedule

HEAD 221 - THE GOVERNOR

Question proposed "That £21,560 for the service of Head 221 - the Governor - do stand part of the schedule"  
Subhead 1 agreed to  
Subheads 2 to 7 agreed to

£21,560 for Head 221 - the Governor - agreed to

HEAD 222 - GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Question proposed "That £20,355 for Head 222 - Governor's Office - do stand part of the Schedule."

£20,355 for Head 222 - Governor's Office - agreed to

HEAD 223 - PREMIER'S OFFICE

Question proposed "That £60,530 for the service of Head 223 - do stand part of the Schedule"

£60,530 for Head 223 - Premier's Office - agreed to

HEAD 224 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Question proposed "That £56,905 for the service of Head 223 - Office of the Executive Council - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 to 9 agreed to

Subheads 10 and 11 agreed to

Subheads 12 to 15 agreed to

£56,905 for Head 224 - Office of the Executive Council - agreed to

HEAD 225 - ADMINISTRATION.

Question proposed "That £632,670 for the service of Head 225 - Administration - do stand part of the Schedule."

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 to 18 agreed to

£632,670 for Head 225 - Administration - agreed to

HEAD 226 - COMMISSIONER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Question proposed "That £32,150 for the service of Head 226 - Commissioner in the United Kingdom - do stand part of the Schedule"

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 to 8 agreed to

Subheads 9 to 14 agreed to

£32,150 for Head 226 - Commissioner in the United Kingdom - agreed to

HEAD 227 - LEGISLATURE

Question proposed "That £204,605 for the service of Head 227 - Legislature - do stand part of the Schedule"

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 to 8 agreed to

Subheads 9 to 14 agreed to

Subheads 15 to 17 agreed to

£204,605 for Head 227 - Legislature - agreed to

HEAD 228 - JUDICIAL

Question proposed "That £78,315 for the service of Head 228 - Judicial - do stand part of the schedule"

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 to 8 agreed to

Subheads 9 to 16 agreed to

£78,315 for Head 228 - Judicial - agreed to

HEAD 229 - PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Question proposed "That £40,065 for the service of Head 229 - Public Service Commission - do stand part of the Schedule"

THE EMIR OF LAPAI:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know the relationship between this Commission and Secondary Schools. I just want to know whether students from Secondary schools and the College of Arts can send in their applications for scholarships to the Commission. If they are allowed to do so I want to know how these applications are considered.

THE PREMIER:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this has nothing to do with the awards of scholarships. If it is the question of scholarships, the Honourable Member can raise this under 'Education'.

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 to 7 agreed to

£40,065 for Head 229 - Public Service Commission agreed to

HEAD 230 - AUDIT

Question proposed "That £100,170 for the service of Head 230 - Audit - do stand part of the Schedule"

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2 to 7 agreed to

Subheads 8 and 9 agreed to

£100,170 for Head 230 - Audit - agreed to

HEAD 231 - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Question proposed "That £1,465,935 for the service of Head 231 - Ministry of Agriculture - do stand part of the Schedule"

THE CHIEF OF PAIKO:

Mr. Chairman, I just want to ask a question on this Ministry. Agricultural officers go to the farmers and tell them to use fertilizers. The officer tells the farmer to use fertilizers on a certain number of acres of his farm. It is possible therefore that the farm is divided into two and the farmer can only use half of the produce from the farm. After some time the yams which he is using will be fully grown and he is told that he cannot touch that part of the farm on which the fertilizer has been used for some time. So he cannot eat the yams on his farm and he has to go and buy yams from elsewhere, whereas he has them on his own farm. I therefore want to suggest that whenever this sort of thing is going to happen the Ministry of Agriculture should buy the whole farm from the farmer or establish its own experimental farm so that people can go and see; it should not take the farmer's yams?

THE CHIEF OF KAGORO:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a few points on this Ministry. There was a farm in Southern Zaria which was established to help the Biroms. I understand that it was the responsibility of the Federal Government but I have heard that the farm had to be abandoned after fine buildings had been put up and the area had been cleared and prepared well for farming. There are places there suitable for growing cocoa and kolanuts, etc. Will the Regional Government consider taking this farm over in order to continue with the scheme? It will benefit the people living in the area.

THE EMIR OF ARGUNGU:

I rise to bring a point on this Ministry. I just want to ask whether the Ministry can help us with our problem of rats. These rats caused a great deal of trouble during the last rice season. We thought that they would die out as usual when the rains came but we have noticed that they are increasing. We have increased our farm land by over 3,000 acres. If we do not get any help we are quite sure that these rats will cause a great deal of damage. We need this help now because it is at this time that people start sowing their rice and what happens is that when the rice germinates these rats just cut it down and destroy it. The amount of rice which is being sown at the moment is very small but in the near future

when farmers begin to sow their rice and the rain comes, all the rice which germinates will be destroyed by these rats. When the rice germinates and is destroyed by these rats and the rain comes, nothing can be done and that is what brings about famine in the country; and these rats are multiplying rapidly. In the past the activities of these rats were restricted to the border between Argungu Emirate and Sokoto Emirate, but they are now spreading through Argungu Emirate up to Gwandu Division. I was advised of this when I was on my last tour - people told me that these rats are not more than 40 miles away from Gwandu Emirate and there are many of them. What happens is that when these rats come into the rice farms they are sometimes destroyed by flood water, but this time the people have told me that they are very much afraid of what will happen - that the flood water will not destroy all the rats. I therefore appeal to the Minister to see whether any help can be given.

THE EMIR OF JEMA'ARE:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just as the Emir of Argungu has mentioned we want the Minister to help us in order to eradicate rats and termites. There are also other small animals which cut down grass; for example, we hoped to have a citrus plantation but all the seedlings planted were destroyed by termites and rats and we therefore need some help from this Minister if it is possible.

THE EMIR OF DIKWA:

Mr. President, Sir, I should also like to talk about pests. The pests I have in mind are different from those the Honourable Members have just spoken about. What I am having in mind is the birds that are known as quelea birds. These birds have done quite a lot of destruction this year in our part of the country. In the past the farmers knew how to deal with them but the Forestry Ordinance was strictly enforced and the method of destruction they were using was discontinued, so much so that for the past two or three years they have started to worry us. The method that the farmers used in the past was destructive to plant life. Their method was to go out and burn the nests during the nesting season. Therefore I am appealing to the Ministry to find some means of destroying these pests, otherwise if they continue at this rate we will find that within a very short period the danger of destruction will be very grave. I understand that in the Sudan the same problem existed - I do not know whether they have got the remedy this time or not. Therefore, we shall be grateful if the Ministry will try and investigate this matter and get some remedy.

THE EMIR OF BAUCHI (MALLAM ADAMU JIMBA):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise in order to express the grievances of my people on this Ministry. The grievances are genuine. These people are worried about tobacco cultivation, because there is a large part of my Emirate where the people do nothing except cultivate tobacco. They say that they have heard that tobacco which is suitable for making cigarettes can be grown and they therefore want me to appeal to the Ministry so that they can be provided with seedlings to plant in their area. I have done so on many occasions but I have not been successful. I therefore hope that these people will be helped and be provided with the seedlings. If the area were not suitable for tobacco growing I would not support them. I therefore hope that these people will be helped and be provided with the seedlings. If the House was not aware of this previously, I am now informing the House and if nothing is going to be done in a very short time I want tobacco officers to be sent to the place to make investigations and prevent me from being worried by the people. I know that these people are trying other means of obtaining the seeds, but I shall not at all be happy if they get the seedlings elsewhere.

THE LAMIDO OF ADAMAWA:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise in order to support the point raised by the Emir of Dikwa. I hope a proper means of destroying these quelea birds will be found because if nothing is done to these birds at the moment, quite a lot of destruction will be caused by them in the future. I do not say that they have caused a great deal of trouble in my area although they have caused some destruction. This year we are more afraid of the damage from the people of Bornu than these birds because, as these birds caused a lot of suffering in Bornu Province, the people of Bornu have now taken away all the guinea corn that we have cultivated (Laughter). I therefore hope that the Government will do everything in its power to see that these birds are destroyed.

THE EMIR OF LAPAI:

Mr. Chairman, I rise in order to congratulate the Minister of Agriculture. The Ministry has helped the people a great deal. Last year I raised two points in which people can be greatly helped, but neither of them has been accomplished. I advised the

Ministry that in the Southern part of Lapai Emirate the people live by fishing. There are many lakes in the area and the people get a great deal of benefit from the lakes and, as there are fishery officers, I hope that these officers will pay a visit there in order to help the people. It is possible that when this officer pays a visit he will help them with other means of getting fish more than they did in the past.

My second point which I raised last year was about rice cultivation. There are many farmers in that area whose livelihood depends on rice cultivation and these people who are still using the old method of rice cultivation. The time has come when irrigation projects should be provided so that large acres of land can be cultivated. We hope that we will not be forgotten this time.

THE EMIR OF KOTON KARIFI:

Mr. Chairman, I rise in order to speak on this Ministry of Agriculture. I support the view expressed by the last speaker on rice cultivation it applies in my area. The people are still using their old methods of rice cultivation. The time has come when these people should be taught to grow rice whether during the rainy or dry season. And again, these people suffer a great deal from the damage caused by birds. There are many other pests which stop people from getting good produce from their farms. Because of these pests this year people have found it difficult to pay their taxes. These pests have caused a great deal of damage especially to the yams. There are some pests which attack the yam crop and stop it from producing anything. Although we have complained to the Agricultural Officers and they have been doing their best during the past two years, yet they have not been very successful. As for the people who live along the banks of the rivers who grow maize, they are greatly worried by crickets and rats. We shall be very grateful if the Minister of Agriculture will help us in our problems because the people living in my area have got no other occupation besides farming, though there are a few fishermen, just as the Emir of Lapai has mentioned.

I therefore support the provision under the Head.

THE EMIR OF AGAIE:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the previous speakers. I am very pleased with the Ministry of

Agriculture, but what I would like to point to them is that in my Emirate in the North of Agaie there are cotton farmers. The strain of cotton now being issued to them is not very good though the strain they have been planting for quite a long time is good. I asked them why this was so. They said that after they have planted the crop and it has germinated, in the course of its development it becomes bad. Therefore I am appealing to the Ministry to help us to see if we can get a better strain.

MAI BIU:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Shehu of Dikwa. As regards quelea birds, unless something definite is done about it, these birds will create havoc and even though they have not done any damage in my own Emirate this year, there have been quite a lot of them in Shani District and for this reason I am appealing to the Government to do something about it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to raise the question of hyenas which trouble us in our Emirate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Hyenas are nothing to do with the Ministry of Agriculture.

MAI BIU:

This is not about hyenas - this is about farming.

THE CHIEF OF WAMBA (MALLAM MUHAMMADU KWORE):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the previous speakers - the Emir of Argungu and the Emir of Lapai - about these birds. We are three independent districts, adjacent to one another and all three of us are troubled with the same pests. Of the three of us the destruction in Mada District is the greatest and in my Emirate, guinea corn has been very badly destroyed. We do not intend to belittle the work of the Agricultural Officers in the Emirate, but because other Members have spoken about this damage I am also complaining of it. I therefore appeal to the Ministry of Agriculture that something be done to help us. I know that it is not the time for the cropping season yet, but it is better to let us speak before the time.



THE CHIEF OF DABAI:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the speeches made by the previous speakers about farming. In our own Emirate there is something which is giving us trouble, but not birds. It is an insect which sets in at the onset of the rains. At the time when millet and guinea corn are just developing it gets into the crop and it prevents its growth and from then on it withers and dies. It is just like a fly but it is not a fly, it is an insect. I am appealing to the Ministry of Agriculture to do something about it.

The next thing I am going to talk about is cotton. I do not know whether this concerns the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Finance, but in my Emirate this year we have got about 300,000 tons. I am asking the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance to establish a ginnery in Sokoto. Now that roads have been opened, cotton will be on the increase. If a ginnery is established in the area, people in Zuru and other places will be very pleased.

My second appeal is this. There is another third crop in our area and that is Shea-butter. If marketing is opened on this people will be very pleased, but this has been closed now. If there is a possibility of developing this trade, I think the Minister should see about it.

I should like to support what the previous speaker has said.

THE EMIR OF PATEGI:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Ministry of Agriculture because we have been fortunate to have one man, by name Mr. McLeod, who has helped farmers to grow guinea corn, cotton and other crops. We have got damp places in the area and I am now appealing to the Minister for tractors. I should like him to send one for demonstration in the Emirate. Although we have our own method of farming now people want progress and for this reason the Minister should see that tractors are sent to the Emirate.

THE EMIR OF WASE:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not think it would be right for me not to speak on this Head. I feel that not only I but the Emir of Lafia should congratulate the Minister on the work his Ministry has done in our Emirates.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, most of the money spent in the mining areas on the land reclamation scheme, especially in the Lowland Division, is well spent. The Minister always sees to it that the money spent on this kind of work is not wasted. Useful advice is always given to us by Agricultural Officers, especially at Agricultural Shows which enhance the enthusiasm of farmers for farming. Every year these shows are held, and there is no doubt that they encourage farmers to be interested in farming. I do not know whether the Young Farmers Club is part of the Ministry of Agriculture, but if it is people are very happy about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: (to MAI BUI who had previously stood up)

Does the Honourable Member wish to speak?

MAI BUI:

Mr. Chairman, I should like ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Not on hyenas. (Laughter)

MAI BUI:

No, Sir, I wish to speak on baboons.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

On point of order, Mr. Chairman. This is not under my Ministry - it is under the Ministry of Animal Health and Forestry.

MAI BUI:

But it is part of agriculture because baboons damage our crops.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Is it part of food crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Then the Honourable Member can continue.

MAI BUI:

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak on red monkeys. The amount of damage done by baboons to our food crops was considerable, but now we have remedied the situation. It is now the red monkeys that worry us. They are hunted every day but it seems these red monkeys are clever. Even when we poison a piece of food, on coming upon it they will just circle it and go on their way without touching it.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to appeal to the Government to get some means of eradicating them.

THE EMIR OF KEFFI:

Mr. Chairman, I will not allow this Head to pass without congratulating the work of the Minister. Nothing is more important than farming, and in my own Division nothing we planted this year was spoilt or damaged. We therefore thank God.

I would like to remind the Minister of Agriculture that we would like him to send fertilizers to the farmers in my area and explain to them its usefulness. I bought £7 worth of fertilizers from the Agricultural Superintendent who showed me how to use it, and I found it very useful. But our people do not understand anything about it. I should therefore like the Minister to show the farmers its usefulness. That is my appeal to the Minister.

THE EMIR OF NASSARAWA:

Mr. Chairman, I support the Emir of Keffi because we are more or less from the same Province. What he has said is the same in my area. We want the Minister of Agriculture to help us.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to all Honourable Members who praised the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture. We all know that agriculture is the backbone of the Northern Region. It is with agriculture that we pay our tax, it is with agriculture that we buy our clothes and food and it is with agriculture that we marry our wives. (Hear, hear) And for this reason I want to tell Honourable Members in this Honourable House what is going on with experiments in every crop in order to increase the wealth of the country. We have already achieved great success in the field of groundnuts and cotton; and we are bound to go forward.

Now I come to my Honourable friend, the Chief of Kagoro. He enquired about tree crops. I am glad to be able to assure him that I am devoting increasing time and money to cocoa, coffee, kola nuts and oil palm, in the southern part of the Region. Much of the work, though promising, is still in the experimental stage and it would be unwise for us to force the pace too much.

My Honourable friend, the Emir of Dikwa, raised the question of quelea birds in Bornu. He may be assured that this matter which has proved very troublesome in Kenya, South Africa and French Chad territory is receiving my close attention. We are studying the somewhat expensive remedies adopted elsewhere and hope to provide an effective cure for this country and I am determined to find an effective remedy as soon as possible.

My Honourable Friend the Emir of Lapai raised the important matter of fisheries. Up to the present time there has, I regret, been no clearly defined Regional fisheries policy but I am engaged in preparing one now and I hope it can be fully discussed at the next budget session of this House.

The Chief of Dabai spoke about the need for more cotton ginneries. This matter is part of the whole question of cotton policy in the Region, which I am at present reviewing. If the need for more ginneries emerges, the Honourable Member can be assured that I will raise it with the British Cotton Growing Association.

The Chief of Dabai and the Chief of Koton Karifi spoke about various pests in food crops and the need for finding a remedy for them. I entirely agree with both of them and cordially invite them to find time to visit Samaru some time to see what our Research Officers are doing about these pests.

Well, now I come to the Honourable Member, the Chief of Paiko. The reason for this experiment of yams on farms is to teach the farmers on their own farms. Farmers are not ordered not to sell their crops when harvested, a farmer is only asked to report when he is harvesting the yams, so that my Officers can know the yield of yams when fertilizer is used.

The Emir of Bauchi talked about tobacco growing in his area. I have already asked the Tobacco Company to investigate how to grow tobacco in Bauchi Province.

The Emir of Biu spoke about baboons. I assure him that I will bring this matter to the notice of my friend the Minister of Animal Health and Forestry (Laughter).

The Emir of Keffi raised the question of fertilizers. I entirely agree with him about what he said on the need to induce many more farmers to use 'Takin Zamani'. But in order to do so we need much more junior staff, and they must be Northerners, to teach the work in the field. I am urgently examining this matter and I hope to put my proposals to the Executive Council shortly for consideration.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like again to thank all the Chiefs who are here in this House and I hope they will give more co-operation to my staff in every Division of the Northern Region. (Applause)

THE EMIR OF YAURI:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise in order to ask the Minister of Agriculture a question which is worrying us. This is in connection with the two most important rivers we have in the Region, that is the Rivers Niger and Benue. If anybody visits places which are adjacent to these two rivers he will see that the places are well watered. Year after year the river has been allowed to flow without any effort on the Agricultural Department to harness some of the water for agricultural purposes. The water, if harnessed, could be used for growing dry season crops as well as fruit trees and this will increase the production of food and increase the prosperity of the Region generally. We want to know when the Agricultural Department will do something about this.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Mr. Chairman, although this is a matter for the Federal House, my Ministry is making every effort to find ways and means of increasing irrigation in the country, and it is now under investigation. I can assure the Honourable Member that we will do everything possible to help, but it will necessitate quite a lot of money.

Subhead 1 agreed to

Subheads 2-8 agreed to

Subheads 9-12 agreed to

Subheads 13 and 14 agreed to

Subheads 15 and 16 agreed to

Subhead 17 agreed to

Subheads 18-30 agreed to

Subheads 31-33 agreed to

Subhead 34 agreed to

Subheads 35-40 agreed to

Subhead 41 agreed to

Subhead 42 agreed to

Subheads 43-55 agreed to

Subhead 56 agreed to

Subhead 57 agreed to

Subheads 58-69 agreed to

Subhead 70 agreed to

Subhead 71 agreed to

Subhead 72 agreed to

Subhead 73 agreed to

Subhead 74 agreed to

Subhead 75 agreed to

Subheads 76-86 agreed to

Subheads 87 and 88 agreed to

Subhead 89 agreed to

Subhead 90 agreed to

Subhead 91 agreed to

Subheads 92-99 agreed to

Subhead 100 agreed to

Subheads 101-105 agreed to

Subhead 106 agreed to  
Subheads 107 and 108 agreed to  
Subhead 109 agreed to  
Subheads 110-112 agreed to  
Subhead 113 agreed to  
Subheads 114-117 agreed to  
Subhead 118 agreed to  
Subhead 119 agreed to  
Subheads 120-126 agreed to  
Subheads 127 and 128 agreed to  
Subhead 129 agreed to  
Subhead 130 agreed to  
Subheads 131-134 agreed to  
Subhead 135 agreed to  
Subheads 136 and 137 agreed to  
Subhead 138 agreed to  
Subheads 139-141 agreed to  
Subhead 142 agreed to  
Subheads 143-147 agreed to  
Subhead 148 agreed to  
Subheads 149-156 agreed to  
Subheads 157-161 agreed to  
Subhead 162 agreed to  
Subheads 163-170 agreed to  
Subhead 171 agreed to  
Subhead 172 agreed to  
Subheads 173-178 agreed to

Subhead 179 agreed to

Subhead 180 agreed to

Subhead 181 agreed to

Subhead 182 agreed to

Subhead 183 agreed to

Subheads 184-195 agreed to

Subheads 196-198 agreed to

Subhead 199 agreed to

Subheads 200-205 agreed to

Subheads 206-210 agreed to

£1,465,935 for Head 231 - Ministry of Agriculture -  
agreed to.

House suspended at 10.30 a.m.

House in Committee resumed at 10.45 a.m.

**HEAD 232 - MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY.**

Question proposed "That £549,195 for the service  
of Head 232 - Ministry of Animal Health and Forestry -  
do stand part of the Schedule".

**THE CHIEF OF KAGORO:**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my appreciation of the services of this Ministry, because of the drugs which cure the diseases of cattle, like the disease of Trypanosomiasis. Previously, cattle used to suffer a great deal, but through the intensive efforts of the Ministry staff, it has now been remedied.

I would like to remind this Ministry about a point I raised last year. Last year I suggested that the Fulanis be checked from wandering about. I suggested that a means of checking that, is to settle them in one place because that will stop them going to places that are infested. I am happy to say that I was together with this Minister during a recent a tour to the United Kingdom. We had a look at places where cattle are being satisfactorily raised, and we asked a lot of questions



about it. We have seen how everywhere, cattle for different purposes such as beef and milk production were being segregated. I hope the Minister will put into use the systems he has seen being followed there.

With these few observations I beg to support.

THE EMIR OF MISAU:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Minister of the Ministry of Animal Health. We always have a Veterinary Officer in Katagum Division who gives us help, and this Veterinary Officer is a very industrious man. His staff are always going round and treating cattle, and they are treating the cattle against the disease of "Hanagamba". And with regard to the treatment of Trypanosomiasis, although the Veterinary Officer collects the fee from the Fulanis he does not actually inject the cattle - his staff does so. Some of the cattle are being castrated. Some time ago Bovine pleuropneumonia from Bornu Province found its way into the Division, but the Veterinary Officer at Bornu and Katagum, and the Native Authority Veterinary Staff met together and discussed it. If anyone brings cattle suffering from this disease into the Division the cattle are slaughtered and the man is not fined but sent to prison for six months, because this is a very serious disease.

It would make me happy if the Minister would show the Fulanis how to collect hay during the winter to prevent suffering from lack of grazing in the dry season. The Veterinary Officers are trying their best to show them this way, but the Fulanis still do not appreciate it. As a result, whenever the bush is burnt down, the cattle suffer. The bad people who burn the bush are the hunters, who say that if they do not burn down the bush they will not be able to see their prey. Although there is a law against this, nobody sees them when they put fire to bush. We are very concerned about these bush fires because cattle are very useful to us. I wonder whether a way can be found to prevent these people from starting bush fires.

We thank one Forestry Officer by the name of Mr. Tupper Carey. He is helping a lot with regard to Forestry. He is a very active man and we like what he does. Therefore we appreciate the services of this Ministry.

With these remarks Mr. Chairman, I support.

THE EMIR OF DIKWA:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate this Ministry and I would like to bring one important suggestion in connection with 'tapkis' for watering of cattle. I can remember that these have been introduced in Gombe Emirate at Wawa. I have visited the place and was very much impressed by the project and I have even asked the Minister in charge of the Ministry whether we could have a similar thing and now one is going on in our area. But this has now become very popular, so that whoever sees them will want a similar project in his own area, and besides watering of cattle, these tapkis are very useful economically, because it will open up large areas for cultivation and farms. Therefore, I think this kind of project is needed in every Province. Although this type of work needs a lot of experienced staff and a lot of money, it will not be wasteful if the Government tries to expand it, at the moment not more than three gangs are to be found at work on this project. The reason why I have said that, is because there are some people who when they know they are really needed, that is when they will try to leave the place. These people because of their heavy machinery take a long time to move from one place to another, and unless they are allowed a longer term in one place, their work will not be economical as they would waste more time on transit. I hope the Minister in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture should do something to expand the tapki team.

THE EMIR OF AGAIE:

I rise to show my appreciation of the services rendered by the staff of this Ministry because we always get assistance from the Veterinary Officer residing in Minna. What I want is that there should be one officer who should live permanently with us to cater for the cattle of the Fulani in Agaie Emirate. Although I see that this is not possible because this is not the practice in other areas. I am however wondering whether it would be possible to meet our needs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Will the Minister reply?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HEALTH, FORESTRY AND MINISTER  
FOR NORTHERN CAMEROONS AFFAIRS:

Mr. Chairman, I have listened carefully to all the comments made on the matters which fall within my Ministry and I want to thank the Honourable Members for their various suggestions and criticisms. The points have been noted and will be considered.

The Chief of Kagoro raised a very important point about the settlement of the Fulani. Anyway, about two days ago, my Ministry sent out a circular to all provinces about this subject. Therefore, Sir, I want the Native Authorities to give their help. This is a very big problem facing the more northerly provinces of the Region because there is a tendency that the cattle-owners move towards southerly parts of the Region, looking for water and grazing areas.

The Emir of Misau raised a point about bovine pleuro-pneumonia which broke out in Bauchi. I am happy that the Emir realises the danger of this disease and I hope he will co-operate with the staff of my Ministry.

The second point is about animal husbandry. This is the responsibility of my colleague the Minister of Agriculture.

The third point is about bush burning. I advise the Emir to take this matter up with his Council because it is the Native Authority's responsibility. I think they can ask the District Council to see that nobody burns bush.

Now I turn to the points raised by the Emir of Dikwa about 'tapkis'. But still, I will say that this is the responsibility of my colleague the Minister of Agriculture; but being the Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs and as the Emir's emirate is in the Trust Territory, I will take up the matter with the Minister of Agriculture (Applause), and give him all possible help.

The Emir of Agaie wants to get somebody to be posted in his area. If there is anyone available, I will see that he is posted there (Applause).

Subhead 1 agreed to.

Subheads 2 to 11 agreed to.

Subhead 12 agreed to.

Subheads 13 to 22 agreed to.

Subheads 23, 24 agreed to.  
Subheads 25 to 29 agreed to.  
Subheads 30, 31, 32 agreed to.  
Subheads 33 to 37 agreed to.  
Subhead 38 agreed to.  
Subheads 39 to 51 agreed to.  
Subhead 52 agreed to.  
Subheads 53 to 61 agreed to.  
Subhead 62 agreed to.  
Subheads 63, 64 to 73 agreed to.  
Subheads 74, 75 to 81 agreed to.  
Subhead 82 agreed to.  
Subheads 83 to 88 agreed to.  
Subheads 89, 90, 91 to 95 agreed to.  
Subheads 101, 102 to 105 agreed to.

£549,195 for Head 232 - Ministry of Animal Health and Forestry - agreed to.

#### HEAD 233 - MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Question proposed "That £2,880,665 for the service of Head 233 - Ministry of Education - do stand part of the Schedule".

THE CHIEF OF KAGORO:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister and show my appreciation for the services rendered by his Ministry. This Ministry has concentrated on seeing that the Region progressed in the field of education. I am very pleased to see the ways in which assistance is given to voluntary agencies for their schools. I am very pleased to see this because these voluntary agencies help to spread education in this Region; and if the people of this country are to take responsibility for everything in this country, they must become educated. For this reason I appeal to the Ministry to put more effort in higher education, such as secondary schools, because with the present development we have more responsibility than ever before. I support the provision.

THE CHIEF OF BACHAMA (MALLAM NGALE):

I rise to thank the Chiefs and Emirs on the question of poultry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

I am sorry, we have passed that. We are now talking about education.

THE ATTA OF IGALA:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Minister controlling the Ministry of Education for the services rendered to my area which is very progressive. The progress is even getting out of our control. I would therefore like to appeal to the Minister to help us. We have got so many junior primary schools with classes 1 - 4 and the number of children of school going age are increasing. We have concentrated in this direction, so that we may establish schools for the ever increasing number of children, but up till now we are short of Senior Primary School teachers, although we have many Senior Primary Schools there.

Can the Minister help us to transfer our boys who have left junior primary schools in our area to gain entrance in Senior Primary Schools elsewhere and the boys who have reached Senior Primary Six in our area to find secondary schools for themselves because many children who are of the age of 13 years finish their primary schools and are not old enough to be employed. If you ask them to go back to their parents they will be unhappy as they want to continue their education. My suggestion is that more Provincial Secondary Schools should be brought up to full secondary standards. If this is done in our area we shall be very grateful indeed. I know I will be told that teachers are very difficult to find. Since the Minister has provided the money we are sure to have teachers. If this money is spent in the field of education in our area it will not be a waste.

We are grateful for the Craft School which has been established in our area. We hope that we are not being neglected because amongst the places listed for the construction of new Craft Schools, our area is not mentioned though we were promised and have selected a site for the school.

With this, Mr. Chairman, I support the provision of this Hea.

THE EMIR OF JEMA'ARE:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Minister. We too in our area should be helped with more teachers.

I congratulate the Minister of Education.

## THE CHIEF OF PAIKO:

Mr. Chairman, my point is concerning junior primary school boys. Some boys who have failed their junior primary school examination, although they have not reached the standard age they are told that they are too old for the class. They are told that they should go back to their parents. What happens is that when a boy goes back to his parents he does not want to take up the profession of the parents and he cannot be employed. I therefore want to bring a suggestion that the profession of parents should be taught to the children so that if they fail to continue, they will go back to take the profession of their parents.

## MAI BIU:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister of Education because of the progress in Biu. Although the building has not yet been completed, nevertheless I feel that I must mention it. I thank him very much and I am grateful to him but I will have more to say when the school has been completed. It is because of what is going on now that I thank the Minister.

## THE EMIR OF MISAU:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the previous Minister of Education, the Honourable Alhaji Makaman Bida because we have seen his efforts. It was during his tenure of office that these Senior Primary Schools were built and they have been of great use. Previously our boys were sent to Bauchi Middle School and at the end of the year not more than 36 passed out, some of whom got employments with the Native Authorities and some with the Government and this was not enough. Now in these days about 180 boys pass out of our Primary Schools every year. About 60 in Bauchi and Gombe and the same for Azare. Some of them go to Bauchi about 45 go to Clerical Training College, Potiskum, some go to train as dispensary attendants, some go to be trained in Hygiene and some go to the Trade Centre, Bukuru. This shows that many boys train in various fields. We are grateful for having these schools in this Region.

We would like the Emir of Bauchi to look after the Provincial Secondary School especially as the teachers are expatriate officers who do not know our customs. But if the Emir pays regular visits to the school he will advise them to adjust anything that goes wrong, because there are many complaints that the boys do not behave well. If they pass out from there,

they are usually employed by Native Authorities or by the Government. Since we are accepting self-government we should have boys who are not only educated but must have good character.

I hope that the Emir of Bauchi will note this.

THE CHIEF OF WAMBA:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the views expressed by my friends the Emir of Paiko and the Emir of Misau regarding primary education and I congratulate the previous Minister of Education before I congratulate the present one. The reason for my gratitude is that what I have previously pointed out in this House that the tributaries have to be full first before they feed the main river. The previous Minister realised this, that is why he built so many primary schools everywhere.

As the Emir of Paiko has said when treatment is given to a person, if he is not cured properly before he leaves the hospital he is more likely to become sick again.

We know that there have been instances where senior primary school boys have been unsuccessful in obtaining entrance to secondary schools but it would be very good if they could be given the opportunity. I hope that this will be so before self-government so that we shall not regret our choice, and I hope that the present Minister of Education will try his best and make every effort he can so that he becomes as efficient as the previous one. We hope to see this - may God help him.

THE EMIR OF BAUCHI:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had not intended to speak to this House but I have found it necessary to do so. In the first place there are a number of senior primary schools and girls schools which are intended to be established, but the main reason for my getting up to speak is to refer to the Provincial Secondary School on which my friend, the Honourable Member has commented.

I am quite aware of this school and I visit it about three or four times monthly. What I usually tell the boys is that I go there to represent my friends the Emirs and Chiefs in other places who have sent the boys into the school, and I give them all kinds of warnings. Again, monthly I have one Mallam who is very well known to everyone in the Emirate of

Bauchi and I send him to this school every week to teach these boys what they should do. My Council and I are doing our very best in connection with this School and I will try my very best to see that these boys conduct themselves properly. I remember last month there was a boy who I realised, was getting out of hand and so I dismissed him. I have got my own son in the school and I give the boys the same kind of warnings as I give to every son of mine. If there are any going astray now it is not in our knowledge.

#### THE EMIR OF ZARIA

I too have risen to show my appreciation to the service of education. My feeling is that I support everybody who appreciates the service of education in the Region because I have seen that if Zaria is to prosper in education all other places too will prosper. That is why I have risen to congratulate the Minister.

I have one question to ask of the Minister of Education. Is there any reason that would prevent the introduction of teaching of English and the abolition of Hausa in elementary schools? It seems to me that our boys' time is being wasted in teaching them Hausa. I know that in certain elementary schools English is now being taught, but what I want is that the whole of the teaching of Hausa be abolished, and that the teaching of English be introduced in all schools. Among boys leaving elementary junior primary IV, there are some who get themselves employed in certain institutions, and when they go to certain craft schools they cannot understand much of what is being taught to them unless they have a good knowledge of English. I have seen that the time has come when concentration should be on English because that will be the road to progress. I can remember when I was in school in Kano I was taught the alphabet in English. I did not know why, but Lord Lugard instructed that that should be stopped, and that has wasted a great deal of time, without it I would have been left ignorant up to the present day. Whether it would be possible for my plea to be accepted that English should be introduced in junior primary schools is the Minister of Education to say.

I support the provision under the Head.

#### THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the Chiefs for their constructive suggestions. I have noted down the points they have raised and I shall consider them in order of their merit. Some Chiefs have said that there



are many boys in junior and in senior primary schools who find no other schools to go to. I am grateful to the Emir of Misau who has given the appropriate reply which I would have given. I want the Honourable Members to note that not every boy is fit to go to a higher school. There are some for whom it is best that they should go back to their parents to take up the profession of their parents or to take up professions which would help them. It is my intention to see that every man in this Region is educated (Applause) but this does not mean that they should all have to be found employment as well. What the Emir of Zaria has said is what we have in mind and it is what we are heading for. That is why we are training our teachers so that they should not be outshone and I thank the Emir of Misau and the Chief of Wamba who have congratulated the previous Minister of Education. I hope that next year they will have cause to thank me as they have the previous Minister. (Applause)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

The moment of interruption has come. The Question is that I do report progress to the House. Those in favour say "Aye". Contrary opinion nil. The Ayes have it.

The House resumed.

Progress reported: Committee to sit again tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT

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

House adjourned at 11.45 a.m. until 9.00 a.m. tomorrow.

## WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION.

W.1 THE CHIEF OF KOTON KARIFI (Mallam Abdu Aguye) asked the Minister of Works:

- (a) Is the Minister aware of the report made by the then Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works (Mallam Mu'azu Lamido) on the following roads:-
- (i) Lokoja-Jamata-Koton Karifi-Girinya-Gulu-Baro;
  - (ii) Lokoja-Jamata-Koton Karifi-Abaja-Toto-Nasarawa-Keffi?
- (b) Will the Regional Government take over the above roads in view of their importance?

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

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) With the exception of the road Koton Karifi-Girinya-Gulu-Baro the Regional Government has in mind the importance of the road Lokoja-Jamata-Koton Karifi-Abaja-Toto-Nasarawa-Keffi and it has already been decided that this road should become a Regional Road as soon as funds are available. When therefore the next Regional Road Development Plan is being framed the claims of this road will be fully considered.

## ERRATUM

Page 29 - Lines 39 and 40:

Delete the words "administration carrying our Government".