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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE TRUST TERRITORY OF
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION
FOR THE YEAR 1947

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith to the members of the Trusteeship Council a communication from the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations dated 21 June 1948 transmitting copies of the report on the Trust Territory of Togoland under British Administration for the year 1947.*

* Since the Secretariat has received only a limited number of copies, distribution is unavoidably restricted.

/United Kingdom

162 b. such.

United Kingdom Delegation
to the United Nations,
New York.

June 21, 1948

The permanent United Kingdom representative to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General, and has the honour to transmit to him forty-two copies of the report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations on the Administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1947.

It is requested that copies of this report should be distributed to members of the Trusteeship Council, which decided at its first meeting on June 16th that rule 72 (paragraph 2) of the Trusteeship Council's rules of procedure should be waived so that this report could be considered at the present session.

ISSUED BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
Trusteeship Council of the United Nations
on the Administration of

Togoland

for the Year 1947



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1948

PRICE 4s. NET

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NOTE.

IN THE REPORT for 1947 it has been found convenient to adopt the form of direct answers to the questions set out in the Trusteeship Council's provisional questionnaire. It will be appreciated that statistical and other records are not kept covering a number of the matters dealt with in the questionnaire nor are some of the questions appropriate to a completely unindustrialised country such as Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

Furthermore the Trust Territory is administered as two Sections—the Southern Section as part of the Gold Coast Colony and the Northern Section as part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. For this reason and because there are many natural differences between the two Sections, they are treated separately in the answers to many of the questions.

The numbers in the left-hand margin of the text refer to the numbers of the questions in the Trusteeship Council's provisional questionnaire.

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INTRODUCTION

THE LAST REPORT on Togoland under British Mandate was submitted to the League of Nations in 1940. That report covered the year 1939. In December, 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the draft Trusteeship Agreement* laid before it by H.M. Government. It seems appropriate therefore, before the first report covering the year 1947 on Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship is considered, to provide some idea of what occurred in Togoland during the years between.

They were years of war and the aftermath of war. Even Togoland was not left undisturbed by the world-wide conflict. The Territory showed in every way its loyalty to the Allied cause and made an important contribution to the Allied war effort. Volunteers from Togoland joined their comrades from the Gold Coast in the Gold Coast Regiment and served in the East Africa and Burma campaigns. Altogether 4,585 men from the Territory enlisted; and this does not give a true picture of the number of volunteers, since only those in the highest health categories were accepted. These have now nearly all been demobilised and their demobilisation and resettlement have proceeded smoothly.

For some two-and-a-half years after the fall of France, the frontier adjoining Togoland under French Trusteeship was closed, causing hardship to those whose families lived across the frontier and those who were engaged in trans-frontier trade in salt and local foodstuffs. Since 1943, however, controls on the frontier have been greatly relaxed and further relaxations are under consideration.

Where the Southern Section is concerned, the restrictions and hardships entailed by the war gave a great impetus to the Ewe Unionist Association who were able during the war years to build up a central body in Accra with many contacts throughout the Ewe speaking part of the Gold Coast and the Territory. When the frontier was reopened contact was established with a number of political organisations which were developing in Togoland under French Trusteeship and agreement was reached with the leaders of these organisations. This led to the Ewe Convention of February, 1946, which called on the French and British Governments to set up a unified administration for all Eweland. This convention was signed by most of the 'notables' of Togoland under French Trusteeship, the principal Ewe chiefs of Togoland under British Trusteeship, and the members of the Accra Committee.

As the result of a meeting in Accra the All-Ewe Conference was set up in June, 1946. This conference established a Central Committee, a Working Committee and a Central Fund. Then for the first time Ewe aspirations were co-ordinated. The All-Ewe Conference proceeded to petition the United Nations Trusteeship Council and during 1947 chose a delegate who was sent to Lake Success to present the Ewe case.

No restrictions have been placed by the Gold Coast Government on the activities of the All-Ewe Conference, which has never sought to achieve its ends by unconstitutional methods. As a result relations between the Ewe leaders and the Gold Coast Government have been good. The Ewe Unionist Association and latterly the All-Ewe Conference have published a monthly paper called the *Ewe Newsletter*. While small in size it is well presented and is by far the best of the political pamphlets published locally.

As far as the Territory is concerned the activities of the All-Ewe Conference arouse little support or interest outside the Southern Section.

* Now published as Cmd. 7083.

The steady development of Native States and Administrations has continued. Progress in the functions of the Native Authorities—constitutional, judicial, administrative, and executive—has been unspectacular but, nevertheless, steady and satisfactory. The local administration during the war years was of necessity somewhat diverted from the basic field of Native Administration by the multiplicity of other commitments. Nevertheless, a great deal has been achieved. Of the 14 Independent Divisions existing in the Southern Section in 1939 only 8 remain unamalgamated.

Judicial progress can be recorded: a series of training courses have been held by the Administration in the Southern Section for Tribunal Registrars. A tendency to abuse of judicial powers by Chiefs and other Tribunals, Members has been steadily curbed. It is in the Administrative sphere that the greatest progress has been made. Unspectacular in their immediate manifestations, but fundamental to the real progress of self-governing bodies, are the implications of the 1946 amendment to The Native Administration (Southern Section of Togoland and under British Mandate) Ordinance. In brief, corporate as opposed to individual local authorities were established, a form of administration more closely resembling the Native Authorities of the Gold Coast Colony.

In the financial sphere progress has been rapid as will be seen if a comparison is made with the position as outlined in Sections 28 to 31 of the report to the League of Nations for 1937. It is now possible to report that the four Native Authority Treasuries of the Southern Section have been organised on a formal basis, with offices and staffs controlled by the Native Authorities themselves and supervised by the Administrative Officers. The objection to payment of direct taxes referred to in the 1937 Report has now almost entirely disappeared. For the last two years, the Native Authorities have enjoyed development grants earned by virtue of capital works done, expenditure on education, etc., from special funds set aside by the Gold Coast Government. To take one example, it is estimated that the Buem Native Authority will, by its 1947-48 expenditure on Development projects, qualify for a grant of £4,000 during the financial year 1948/9. This sum will represent approximately 30 per cent of the total revenue of the Native Authority. The increase in efficiency of all Native Authority Treasuries will be materially increased from 1948 onwards when the Audit Department of the Gold Coast extends its activities to these organisations.

In brief, there are signs that the two main difficulties attendant upon the inception of Native Authority Treasuries are being overcome. The responsibility of the Native Authorities to manage the financial affairs of their areas is being realised by the members of these Authorities—as is their responsibility to appoint reliable and competent officials. The people, on the other hand, are realising their own responsibility to contribute financially to the material progress of their Divisions and States. The immediate aim of the Administration is now to foster a sense of corporate responsibility within the Native Authorities themselves (as distinct from that within the Divisions or tribes embraced in the Native Authority).

On the executive side, progress can also be recorded. A cadre of efficient and well-informed Native Authority employees is being built up, especially in the Buem and Asogli States. The Administration has, apart from its day to day instruction and supervision of the executive branches of the Native Authorities, organised training courses for specialised employees, notably tribunal registrars.

As regards land, the rights of the indigenous people to the exclusive ownership of land within the Southern Section of the Territory were confirmed by Ordinance No. 15 of 1940. This legislation by its limitation of the interpretation of the word 'native' to that of members of tribes actually resident within the Territory removed the danger of large-scale alienation of the essential cocoa-area to rich African entrepreneurs of the Colony.

The general economic trend has been towards a more complete cash economy within the Territory. The contributory factors have been:

- (a) The increase in the cocoa price over the period under review.
- (b) The tendency towards individual as opposed to communal ownership of food-crop land.
- (c) The growing dependence on imported consumer goods to uphold a standard of life now regarded as normal but certainly higher than during the previous decade.

The main road system has been extended by the construction of:

- (a) The Ho-Dzoloquista road;
- (b) The Jasikan-Abotoase road;
- (c) One new by-pass road to Ho from the main Accra (Gold Coast) road two miles outside the town.

The attitude to road-development in the Native Authorities remains much the same as in the previous decade. Individual Divisions, through the medium of the Native Authorities, evinced tremendous enthusiasm for the construction of new roads to their villages from the main roads. The question of maintenance of these numerous feeder-roads, it is regretted, is often treated with indifference and few of the newly-constructed secondary roads have therefore been fit for motor traffic during the wet seasons. Strong Treasury-systems may help in this respect.

In the Northern Section, progress has been considerably slower, the main limitation being the absence of any considerable cash crops, except in a few areas suitable for cocoa-growing.

A. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTION

Area and Physical Characteristics

1. Two maps showing the Territory in relation to the Gold Coast and the Territory in relation to Togoland under French Trusteeship will be found at the end of the report.

Togoland under British Trusteeship is a narrow strip about 320 miles long, lying between latitude $6^{\circ} 20' N$ and $11^{\circ} 10' N$, and longitude $0^{\circ} 27' W$ and $1^{\circ} 15' E$. Its average width is about 40 miles. It comprises an area of 13,040 square miles. Of this area 10,576 square miles form the Northern Section which is administered as part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, the remaining 2,464 square miles forming the Southern Section.

The Southern Section lies within a zone of savannah land with light forest which extends inland from the coast. The bush thickens gradually towards the north, the northern part of the Section being true forest country. The southern quarter consists of flat plain with one conspicuous hill (Adaku—1,965 feet) in the centre. With the exception of the River Volta, which forms part of the western boundary of the Section, the chief rivers all rise in Togoland under French Trusteeship. In the north of this Section the terrain is very hilly and the vegetation grows thicker until tropical forest conditions are reached.

In the Northern Section, on the other hand, the country is mainly flat with the exception of the Gambaga Scarp which runs almost due east and west at about latitude $10^{\circ} 37' N$. The chief river is the Oti, with its tributaries the Mo and the Basa. It rises in French territory and flows in a south-westerly direction forming, from latitude $10^{\circ} 16' N$ to $9^{\circ} 26' N$, part of the eastern boundary. It then flows south through the middle of the Territory and joins the River Volta to the south of the town of Kete Krachi. The Volta forms part of the western boundary of the Northern Section from about $7^{\circ} 22' N$ to $8^{\circ} 7' N$.

In the southern part of the Krachi district the area is covered with light forest and scrub, but further north the country becomes more open, the forest disappears and gives place to the savannah type of vegetation typical of the Northern Territories. The Krachi district is well watered; but in the remainder of the Northern Section water is scarce except during the rains.

A number of different geological formations underlie the Southern Section. In the south bands of intrusive igneous rocks separate the areas of Archaean gneisses. Further north the Akwapimian system of the Gold Coast stretches across the Territory and up the eastern frontier coinciding with the hilly areas of the Togo range. Further north again is the Buem system of calcareous, argillaceous, sandy and ferruginous shales.

With the exception of a small area in the north, which is occupied by Pre-Cambrian granitic rocks, the Northern Section is underlain by a flat or very gently dipping series of Paleozoic sediments known as the Voltaian System. The Upper Voltaian rocks are mainly quartz sandstone, and the Lower Voltaian rocks are mainly mudstone, shale and arkose with beds of conglomerate and sandstone. A belt of Upper Voltaian sandstone, about 400 feet thick and 15 miles across, forms together with the Lower Voltaian rocks, a scarp rising to 1,700 feet above the sea and facing the low-lying area of Pre-Cambrian granite rocks referred to above. This is known as the Gambaga Scarp. South of the scarp the ground slopes away to the undulating area of Lower Voltaian rocks containing the Oti, Daka and Volta river valleys, and occupying the greater part of the Northern Section. With the exception of the small areas of the

Gambaga Scarp and the Volta river valley the Northern Section lies between 500 feet and 850 feet above sea level.

Climate

The climate resembles that of other regions in West Africa lying within similar latitudes. It is of a seasonal nature and varies with the north and south movements of the inter-tropical front, the boundary between the moist south westerlies (the monsoon) and the dry north easterlies (the harmattan). During the months from May to October the inter-tropical front is well north of the northern boundary of the Territory and the whole area comes under the influence of a considerable depth of moist south-westerlies blowing from the Gulf of Guinea. These months constitute the rainy season. Annual rainfall totals vary from about 40" in the north to about 80" in the hilly part of the Southern Section. The remainder of the year, November to April, is the dry season.

As the extreme temperatures and relative humidities at Yendi, which lies near the middle of the Territory, must bear a close relation to those at Tamale, lying some 60 miles to the west at about the same latitude, statistics relating to Tamale are given in the table below:

Month	Mean maximum shade temp. F	Mean minimum shade temp. F	Mean relative humidity % at 0700 GMT.	1400 GMT.
Jan.	96.3	66.4	49	21
Feb.	100.3	70.2	49	21
March	101.1	73.9	71	35
April	98.2	73.7	81	47
May	94.3	72.6	87	56
June	90.3	70.7	90	67
July	87.1	70.8	91	67
Aug.	86.2	69.7	92	72
Sept.	87.6	69.6	93	70
Oct.	91.8	70.5	91	62
Nov.	95.4	69.6	87	45
Dec.	93.2	69.5	66	31
Annual mean	93.5	70.6	79	49

Boundaries

The Territory is bounded on the west and south by the Gold Coast (which is divided into three Administrations—the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories), on the east by Togoland under French trusteeship and on the north by the French Upper Volta Colony. The western and southern boundaries are defined in the Anglo-German Conventions of the 1st July, 1890, and the 16th February, 1900. The eastern boundary follows the line recommended by the Anglo-French Boundary Commission of 1927–1929 and published in the boundary protocol of 1929.

Administrative Divisions and Towns

As stated above, the Territory is divided, for administrative purposes, into two sections, Northern and Southern. The Southern Section is sub-divided into two areas, separated by the natural boundary of the more northerly of the two ranges of hills running north-east to south-west. The northern half is administered

from Kpandu, the southern from Ho, where there is also stationed a Senior District Commissioner who exercises supervision over the whole section and the Ewe-speaking Keta district of the Gold Coast Colony.

In the Southern Section there are four towns declared as such under the Towns Ordinance (Caput 69 of the Laws of the Gold Coast): Ho, Kpeve, Kpandu and Hohoe. In the last census to be taken, in 1931, the population of these is given as 3,409, 193, 2,989 and 3,785 respectively. The estimated present population is 4,000, 200, 3,000 and 4,500 respectively. (The reason for Kpeve being declared a town in spite of its small population is that only part of the town lies within Togoland—the part comprising the Government Agriculture and Forestry stations—while the rest of the town is within the Volta River district of the Gold Coast Colony). In addition to the above, Kadjebi, with an estimated population of 3,000, has in recent years become an important centre of cocoa marketing, as have also, in a smaller way, Jasikan and Worawora.

The remainder of the population lives in small villages. It is expected that the next census, due to be held early in 1948, will show a marked increase, especially in the northern areas of the Southern Section.

The Northern Section comprises, from north to south, parts of the Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja districts, and the whole of the Krachi district. It is administered as a part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

The Mamprusi District, in the extreme north, is under the charge of a District Commissioner with headquarters at Gambaga in the Northern Territories, and an Assistant District Commissioner whose headquarters are at Bawku, also in the Northern Territories. There are no large towns in the Mamprusi area of the Territory. The Native Authority headquarters is at Nalerigu in the Northern Territories, but there are sub-divisional chiefs residing in the Territory. The population is estimated at approximately 52,000.

The Dagomba area in the Trusteeship Territory is about 6,000 square miles, with a population at the 1931 census of 91,523. There is a District Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Yendi, the capital, which is situated in the Territory and is the largest town in the Northern Section. It has a population of about 4,600. It is also the headquarters of the Native Authority under the chief of all the Dagomba, the Yana.

The area of the Gonja district in the Territory is small and the population is about 5,000. The chief town is Kpandai, but the District Commissioner has his headquarters at Salaga in the Northern Territories.

The whole of the Krachi district is included in the Territory. The capital is Kete Krachi, where the District Commissioner and the Native Authority under the Krachimura have their headquarters. The area is approximately 4,000 square miles, with a population of about 34,000.

The native population of the Southern Section is of the true negroid type. Local tradition places the cradle of the race in the Niger valley, in common with many of the tribes of the Gold Coast. It seems probable that a considerable migration south-westwards from this area did take place under pressure from the east some 500 or 600 years ago, and it is not unlikely that the Ewe people of the Southern Section formed one of the early waves of this migration.

In the Mamprusi area of the Northern Section the people belong to the Mamprusi, Bimoba, Kusasi, Moshi, Busanga, Yariga and Konkomba tribes. The Konkomba are believed to have inhabited all the area as far back as legend relates. The Biomba are a comparatively recent migration from the east, possibly a very local migration. The Mamprusi came from the north-east and invaded and subjugated the area possibly about 300 years ago. There are also Hausa Zongos (colonies) in the villages of Pusiga and Kongo.

The people living in the Dagomba area are Dagomba and Nanumba, who are offshoots of the same tribe and who arrived as invaders; Konkomba, Komba, Bodasu and Bukumbung, who were earlier inhabitants of the area; Chakosi,

who were originally mercenaries of the Na (chief) of Mamprusi; and Hausa traders.

In the Gonja area, the Gonja are the ruling class in Kpandai. The Nawuru and Nchumuru are indigenous tribes, while the Basari, Kotokoli and Konkomba are fairly recent immigrants from the north and east.

The tribes in the Krachi district are Krachi, Adele, Adjuati, Nchumuru, Ntrubu, Tapa and Pai-Akroso. Among these tribes there is no established tribal constitution, but they are separate entities held together by their amalgamation in the Krachi District and Native Administration. This amalgamation, which took place after the time of the Mandate, was made easier as most of the tribes had, at some time, owed allegiance to the Krachiwura (chief) through the fetish, Denteh. In the town of Kete there is a large Hausa community, and other Hausas and representatives of northern tribes are found in small settlements.

3. In the Southern Section the majority of the people are Ewes, though there exists in the north a large Akan element, akin to the Ashanti of the Gold Coast. Traces of pre-Ewe indigenous groups are to be found, but the superimposition of the main racial group has been so complete that no significant aboriginal culture or social pattern survives. Migratory and transitory Hausa, Dagomba, Kabere and Fulani groups are present, though the majority are usually associated with seasonal agricultural pursuits, e.g., cocoa farming.

The *lingua franca* of the Section is Ewe, which has, with some exceptions, imposed itself on the more ancient dialects. In the extreme north of the Section, however, where the Buem state is predominantly of Akan rather than Ewe origin, Twi is spoken.

In religion, the majority of the population are pagan, though the activities of the Missions are vigorous and evident throughout the Section. The two principal missionary bodies are the Ewe Presbyterian Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission.

The organisation of Ewe society is based upon the family, and through it upon the clan, sub-division and division. The early organisation of the Ewes appears to have been a loose alliance of independent divisions under one of the divisional chiefs whose leadership of the alliance was traditionally accepted, and even during the course of numerous wars the organisation was little influenced by the highly military organisation of the Akan tribes. It is likely that in the past even the loose alliance functioned only in times of stress, and that the Ewes, being a peaceful, agricultural people, had as their unit of government merely the small compact division, and this has survived till the present day. Within the division, the organisation is in sub-divisions; and within each sub-division in clans, the head of each of which is a member of the council of the sub-division. The sub-division corresponds to the village. The chief, who comes from the ruling family by patrilineal descent (although in cases where no surviving male of the direct line exists, matrilineal descent has been known to be accepted) does not, however, succeed to the stool by right of primogeniture. He is selected from all the available candidates of his family by a committee of the stool elders, of whom the Stool Father has by far the greatest influence. After his selection, the sub-chiefs, and after them the assembly of the people, must indicate their acceptance of him as chief before his election becomes valid. A chief is not a despot in his division, but a strictly constitutional ruler. He can exercise no power and give no instructions without the consent of his Council. His power is further limited by the right of criticism vested in the Asafo, the warrior class of the young men, through their Asafofia, who is regarded as the people's bulwark against possible despotism on the part of the chief—occupying a position analogous in some degree with that of the "tribunis plebis" in ancient Rome.

The difference between the two Sections is not merely administrative. In the Northern Section, the Mamprusi are racially of Sudanese origin from the north-east. Both the Bimoba and Konkomba are also believed to be of Sudanese origin. The Dagomba tradition is that they come from Tonga between Lake Chad and Wadai, and emigrated to Zamfara in Northern Nigeria; but they also have an older tradition which relates the origin of the earlier inhabitants to the tribe of Ad from Hadhramaut in Southern Arabia. The Nanumbas are of the same stock as the Dagombas. The Kombas, Bokasus, Bukumbungs and also the Konkombas appear to be related to the Grunahs. The Chakois is came from near Bondougou, they are of Akan stock. The Gonjas, Nawrus and Nchumurus are similar to each other, and it is supposed that they all came to the present Gonja area with the Gonja leader Jakpa about 300 years ago. Tribes living in the Krachi district are not similar to others in the Northern Territories except the people of Yeji, Prang and part of Gonja. Their origins are doubtful, but they are thought to have come from the south and east.

Each tribe has its own language, but they are related to linguistic groups. For example, the languages spoken by the Mamprusis, Dagombas and Kusasis belong to the Mole group. The Konkombas and Bimobas speak languages related to the Gur group, while the Chakosis and tribes in the Krachi district and some of the Gonja tribes speak languages related to the Akan group.

The general characteristics of the religious beliefs of these people are acknowledgement of the existence of a sky god, Yini or Wene, and an earth goddess, Tenga, the wife of the sky god. Before a soul comes into the world it dwells in Yini and there, with the approval of the god, it chooses the form its life on earth shall take. But if the realization proves unsatisfactory it is possible for a man to change his fate. A medium is consulted who will indicate his particular fetish, perhaps a stone or a tree, an animal or a musical instrument, at which he must make his offerings to god. The man sacrifices a fowl before the fetish shrine. If the bird dies with its back upwards the medium has advised him wrongly, and he must continue to sacrifice to other shrines until the sacrificial bird dies with its chest upwards, which indicates that he has found the correct shrine. There, during his lifetime, the man will make his sacrifices and petitions.

The spirits of a man's ancestors must also be propitiated. When he dies his son is advised by a medium into what particular article, such as a pot, a hoe, a bangle, or an axe, the spirit of his father has entered. The article will then be treated with care, a house built for it and, if the medium says that is necessary, food and drink offered to it. In return the spirit will look after the man. But man must also be careful of his own soul and so he keeps it in his private grain store, and a woman keeps hers in a calabash.

Just as man has to propitiate the sky god through various shrines, so must he propitiate the earth goddess. But this is done through the Tendana, who is the trustee of the land and the servant of the earth goddess. As man's life in the bush is closely bound up with the earth there is hardly anything he can do in which the Tendana is not concerned, and the Tendana was therefore, and still is to some extent, a chief as well as a priest. If blood is shed, if there is war, if adultery or assault are committed, the land must be purified through the Tendana. If a stranger asks for a piece of land it must be allotted to him by the Tendana. It is the Tendana who asks the earth goddess to give good crops, and he conducts his relations with her at the land stones in the sacred groves which are her shrines. Sacrifices and prayers are offered for good farming, good hunting, fertility, avoidance of pain, and in thanksgiving. Anything found on the land which is not the property of the finder belongs to the Tendana and to him are given the first fruits and beer after the harvest which is offered to the land.

The bush also exercises a supreme influence, for there are living spirits in all its trees against which protection is necessary. The people divide trees into three categories: some of them near their homes are the shrines of human

spirits, even of God; some of them are those under which they sit and which have already become friendly and to these they sacrifice, but all the trees in the bush are bad trees and offerings are not made to them, but there is special tree medicine for protection against them. Black crosses are painted on stones near crops to protect them against bad trees.

In the world of the bush, man's environment is earth and sky and trees. So it is in these that he finds his religion. His life is thus bound up with the unseen, the spirits living in the shrines of the sky god, of the earth goddess, of his ancestors and those bad spirits of the trees. Some tribes have incorporated a debased form of Islam into their fundamental beliefs, a relic of the faith that was brought centuries ago across the Sahara and the Sudan.

The Mause communities are all practising Muslims, and there are Christians to be found around the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Missions in the Krachi district, the World Evangelical Mission at Kpandai, and the Assemblies of God Mission at Yendi.

In the Mamprusi area the Bimoba and Konkomba are matrilineal, the Mamprusi are patrilineal. The Bimoba practise exchange marriage and their emergence from the family group stage, from which the Konkomba have not yet emerged, is thought to be recent. The Mamprusi have organised political and military structures and both the Bimoba and Konkomba have accepted Mamprusi rule.

The social structure in the Dagomba area is based on the extended family or clan, which is patrilineal. It is said that there are traces of matrilineal descent among the Tendanas.

In the Gonja area the normal unit is the family compound. There is one Gonja chief in Kpandai who is responsible for the greater part of the area, and under him are Nawuru, Nchumuru, Basari and Konkomba headmen of villages consisting of groups of compounds.

In the Krachi district the population, which is chiefly a farming community, live in compounds each of which has a headman. Each village also has a headman and in each tribe there are four or five minor chiefs with one senior chief, except among the Ntrubu, where the chief's court is under a joint presidency. Custom and dress in the Krachi district are similar to those of Ashanti and the south.

Polygamy is practised throughout the Section and customary marriage laws governing divorce and seduction are universal.

4. As regards natural resources, there are no mines, and no minerals of value have been found in the Territory. In the past iron was smelted locally for hoes, arrow-heads, etc., but these products cannot now compete with their imported counterparts.

There are considerable resources of underground water in the granitic area of the north, accessible to shallow wells, and the Upper Voltaian sandstones yield some spring water. The problem of obtaining water supplies in the relatively impervious shale and mudstone areas of the Lower Voltaian is much more difficult.

Most of the Southern Section falls into the category of Forest. The hill ranges are constituted as forest reserves and a variety of timber exists in the more level country.

Although the Northern Section is not classed as forest, many valuable trees grow there, despite the bush fires which ravage them every year. Most prized are the following: Shea (*Butyrospermum parkii*) which produces the nuts from which most of the cooking fat used by the indigenous people is extracted, the fat being also exported to Ashanti; Dawadawa (*Parkia oliveriifilicoidea*) which is valuable for the food in its 'pods' which becomes the main ingredient of one of the most palatable soups: dawadawa is also exported to Ashanti. The boabab

and other trees provide edible leaves which are used as vegetables. The Kapok pods (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*) contain a silk-cotton suitable for stuffing pillows, etc., its seeds are used in soup; the cotton was exported during the recent war for the manufacture of life-belts. Other useful trees include the native mahogany and the imported teak, 'neam', and Mango. 'Gum arabic' from Cassia (two varieties) might be capable of development. The wild fig trees and the scrubby bush which occupies most of the uncultivated land have little value other than shade and (indirectly) soil conservation. Medicines, soap, dyes and a type of salt are, however, produced from many of the otherwise useless leaves, shrubs and grasses.

There is a dearth of the larger animals throughout the Southern Section. This is due to the presence in the past of large numbers of hunters. Old records refer to all types of larger game in profusion. In the remoter areas one can still find antelope, bush buck, and kob. From time to time local hunters report the presence of 'bush-cow', and in the area north of Kpandu, elephant. Considerable numbers of baboons are known to exist in the forests of the Kpetoe and Togo Plateau hills. Monkeys are fairly evenly distributed throughout the area, but cannot be said to abound. A few manatees and hippopotami have been reported in the Volta, but are rarely seen. Smaller animals are present in much greater numbers. The 'cutting-grass' (cane rat), squirrel, rat, porcupine, and tortoise are the best known. There are a great number of bats. Of the rarer types of small animals, the short-tailed lemur, the spotted forest genet, and the tree-hyrax are worthy of mention as being occasionally seen.

Birds, especially the smaller varieties, exist in profusion throughout the area. Along the Volta there are numbers of kingfishers, herons, and waders. Bush fowl and green pigeon are to be found in large numbers though they are not so plentiful as, say, ten years ago. Occasional wild guinea fowl are to be seen. Hawks and owls exist in large numbers. Bustard and vultures are not so plentiful. Weavers, bee-eaters and swifts abound.

Lizards are to be found everywhere. Ceckos are equally plentiful and iguanas occasionally seen. Large numbers of crocodiles are to be found in the Volta.

Snakes of many varieties exist in large numbers. Of these the commonest are the green mamba, the gaboon viper, the python (some of which reach great size), and the black cobra.

In the Northern Section lions and leopards roam in the uninhabited areas; most villages have, however, populations sufficient to prevent them from becoming a menace to domestic livestock. It is a noteworthy fact that in recent years the once common hyaena has almost disappeared. This phenomenon is common whenever hunting with guns and trapping has much developed. There is a consequent reduction of game on which the carnivores feed. Thus lions have also to a large extent disappeared and the hyaenas with them. Elephants 'trek' through the country at times. Snakes, lizards, monkeys and dog baboons are numerous. There are hippopotami in the Oti river. All rivers, ponds and dams contain crocodiles. Antelopes and game-birds are hunted and trapped for food. Fish are netted by experts from the coast; they are also netted and trapped on special occasions by the local Konkombas.

The basic economy of the Territory is almost wholly agricultural and pastoral. Commercial activities are mainly confined to the cocoa-growing areas. Probably 95 per cent of the people are full-time peasant farmers. The plough has not yet superseded the hoe and is making slow progress in doing so. Cocoa is the main export crop; in the Northern Section rice and groundnuts are becoming popular cash crops.

5. The traditional history of the inhabitants of the Southern Section has it that after the migration from the Niger Valley, the Ewe people settled down

in Nuatje, in what is now Togoland under French Trusteeship, but that they left there some 300 years ago, and gradually became split up into their present divisions and settled down in their present homes. Shortly after this it appears that the Akwamus, a neighbouring warlike Akan tribe in the Gold Coast, established an ascendancy over most of the inland Ewe tribes, which lasted roughly through the 100 years from 1734 to 1833. In the latter year, the Pekis, the best organised of the Ewes, rose against this dominion, and there followed a series of tribal wars, in which the Akwamus were assisted by the Awunas and Ashantis, while Peki led a loose agglomeration of the inland Ewe tribes. The main event of this period of warfare was an invasion by the Ashantis between the years 1868 and 1871, in the course of which the German mission stations at Anum and Ho were destroyed, and the whole area occupied by the Ewes ravaged. As a result of this, the Pekis solicited the help of the British and after some campaigning, peace was restored and the independence of the Pekis assured.

In 1884 Germany declared a Protectorate over Togoland, but the frontier between it and the Gold Coast was the subject of discussion for several years. In 1888 the frontier was settled as far as the confluence of the Daka and Volta rivers, while a neutral zone was left undivided on both banks of the Volta to the north of this point. These boundaries caused some disintegration of the organisation of the people since they placed part of the Dagomba, Mamprusi and Gonja kingdoms under German protection and part under British protection.

The Germans opened up a station at Krachi in 1894 and Dr. Gruner led expeditions further northward in 1895 and 1897. In the latter year he violated the neutral zone, which led the British Government to denounce the agreement of 1888. In the negotiations that followed the neutral zone was divided between the two governments by a treaty of 1899, the part lying to the west of the Daka river, including Gambaga, being incorporated into the Gold Coast, while the eastern portion, including Yendi, became German. The boundary was defined in the Anglo-German Conventions of 1st July, 1890, and 16th February, 1900. Each Power then proceeded to develop its sphere of influence in its own way. The German system was to develop an administration through the medium of the unit of the village. German policy, with one or two exceptions, was to disintegrate the states; and every division, whether consisting of one or of several villages, was treated as a separate unit. The German Government recognised chiefs in so far as they could be utilised; and they were allowed tribunals with a limited jurisdiction.

On the outbreak of war in 1914 a small force from the Gold Coast marched into Togoland from the west while the French invaded from the north and east, and the country was divided into French and British spheres of administration. On 20th July, 1922, His Majesty's Government was given a Mandate over part of the territory of Togoland, which was then administered as if an integral part of the Gold Coast. By the British Sphere of Togoland Order-in-Council, 1923, it was decreed that 10,576 square miles of the Mandated Territory should be administered as part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Investigations were made into the tribal organisation and law, which were followed by a voluntary amalgamation of groups of independent divisions under chiefs, and the present system of indirect rule took the place of the former German system.

In the Southern Section the 1890 Treaty had placed the Ewe speaking Pekis and Anlos under British rule while virtually all the rest came under German rule. When in 1920, the British took over the administration of the mandated area of Togoland, two main questions immediately presented themselves in the Southern Section. The first was the Peki claim to suzerainty over all the Ewes. This claim dated back some 100 years, and substance was

given to it by the undoubted acceptance by most of the Ewe tribes of Peki leadership during the Akwamu, Awuna and Ashanti wars. Meetings were held with all the chiefs of the section and in practically every case they denied that they ever paid allegiance to Peki. They stated that they were only allies in warfare against the Ashantis and the Akwamus.

The second question which faced the British administration was the introduction of some form of local self-government. It was clear that this could not be done successfully on a basis of the multitude of divisional units—some consisting of only one small village—into which the country had been divided by the Germans, and that some amalgamation was essential. It was agreed that this should be entirely voluntary, and steps were therefore taken to preach the doctrine of amalgamation, and to persuade the people of the advantages which unity would bring. This policy bore its first fruits in 1929, when ten of the divisional chiefs met in Kpandu, created the Akpini State, and elected the Fie of Kpandu as their Fiaga (Paramount Chief). By the end of 1931, three States (Akpini, Asogli and Awatime) had been so formed, and the constitution of Buem (a predominantly Akan state in the far north of the section, the organization of which the Germans had broken up) had been revived.

By the beginning of the year under review, the three Ewe States had all absorbed more divisions, and only 9 divisions remained unattached. Of these, Adaklu, the largest division in the south of the section, joined the Asogli state in 1947, leaving eight still independent. The policy of the Gold Coast Government is that any desire for amalgamation should come from the people voluntarily, and so nothing is being actively done to force the hand of these remaining divisions.

Main Events of the Year

The main event of the year was the consideration given by the U.N. Trusteeship Council to the petitions and Anglo-French memorandum concerning the Ewe problem.

In the Southern Section an administrative reorganisation took place. The Keta (Anlo) District and the Ewe speaking portion of the Ad District of the Gold Coast Colony were amalgamated with the Southern Section for administrative purposes, under a Senior District Commissioner at Ho. This amalgamation is designed to secure a much greater degree of continuity of service by Administrative officers among related tribal units, and the concentration of departmental officers, in or near one headquarters (in this case Ho) which will allow of more liaison and co-operation than have hitherto been possible.

During 1947 the price received by the farmer for the main cocoa crop rose from 27s. 6d. to 40s. a load of 60 lbs.

In the Mamprusi area there was much difficulty owing to shortage of food. A treasury was opened at Garu in the Territory to serve Buguri, Tempane, Kagbiri and Wokamba cantons.

Amongst the main events in the Dagomba area were the extensive sinking of wells in rural areas by the Water Supply Department. Few villages along or near motor roads are now without wells. The Nanumba area was separated financially from Dagomba. It had always been independent, but its treasury had previously been run as a sub-treasury of the Dagomba Native Administration. A village day school was opened in Bimbilla and a senior school is projected for this year at Yendi. For a few months an Assistant District Commissioner was stationed at Saboba to carry out a social survey of the Konkomba. Valuable information was obtained but it was found that the population had shrunk in the last twenty years from 40,000 to 12,000, chiefly due to migration.

In Gonja the main event was the opening of a village day school at Kpandai.

Village day schools were opened at Kete and Bejamsu in the Krachi District and the Community Centre at Krachi was reopened.

B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

Status of the Territory

6. The basis of the Administration in international law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York on the 13th December, 1946. The Southern Section is administered as if it formed a part of the Gold Coast Colony. The Northern Section is administered as if it formed a part of the Protectorate of the Northern Territories. There is no organic law defining the Status of the Territory.

7. The Territory is administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast, a Crown Colony, the chief Administrative Officer of which is the Governor who administers in accordance with Imperial Orders in Council, Royal Instructions and Letters Patent. The constitution comprises:

- (a) an Executive Council composed of 7 ex-officio members and such other persons (styled Appointed Members) as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor;
- (b) a Legislative Council of 31 members including the Governor as President, 6 ex-officio members, 9 Provincial Members elected from the Eastern and Western Provinces of the Colony, 4 Ashanti Members, 5 Municipal Members elected by the voters of the municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi, and 6 Nominated Members appointed by the Governor. Of the 5 Provincial Members elected for the Eastern Province, one is at present an Ewe, resident at Ho in the Southern Section.

For the Northern Section the Governor of the Gold Coast is the legislative authority. In practice some of his powers have been delegated to the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories. A territorial Council has recently been formed for the Northern Territories, including the Northern Section of Togoland. This is at present an advisory body but it is intended to lead to representation of the Northern Territories on the Gold Coast Legislative Council. The Council discusses and advises on, *inter alia* much of the draft legislation to be enacted by the Governor for the Northern Territories.

As has been seen, the Territory is administered as part of the Gold Coast: it does not therefore possess legislative, administrative or budgetary autonomy.

A description of local government organisation is given in the answer to Question 22 below.

Status of the Inhabitants

8. Inhabitants of the Territory hold the status of British Protected Persons.

9. No specific types, rights, and responsibilities of citizenship are conferred upon the inhabitants of either sex. Their rights and responsibilities are as for the people of the Gold Coast.

10. The peoples of the territory enjoy in the metropolitan territory of the administering authority and in its Colonies, Protectorates and other Dependencies the same guarantee as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the peoples of the said Colonies, Protectorates and other Dependencies.

11. Except as regards the acquisition of land immigrant communities have equal rights and privileges to the indigenous inhabitants but, since the Native Authorities are customary tribal bodies, immigrants are not represented in the constitution of the latter. It is, however, the normal practice for immigrant communities to appoint Headmen who may attend meetings of the Native Authorities and State Councils, where they may be called upon to express the views of their fellow 'nationals'.

12. There is no civil register as such in the Territory.

Registration of Births and deaths of non-natives of Africa is compulsory throughout the area, but for Africans this registration is only compulsory within the town limits of Ho (cf. the answer to Question 173 below). Marriages in the Christian and Mohammedan forms are registrable throughout the Territory; but not marriages under native custom.

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

13. A list of the international treaties applying to the territory is attached as Appendix XIV.

14. As already stated, petitions concerning the territory were examined by the Trusteeship Council in November 1947. Questionnaires sent out by the Secretary-General concerning the status of women and freedom of information are under consideration by the Gold Coast Government, which in its reply will include information about the Trust territory.

15. The only non-government bodies of an international character existing in the Territory are the Missions.

16. The nature of the administrative link with the Gold Coast is described below (Question 22). The economic life of the territory is, to a major extent, bound up with that of the Gold Coast. The purchase of the cocoa crop is controlled by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

The Standing Consultative Committee for Togoland will make for a more planned and continuous system of co-operation with the Government of French Togoland, although informal contacts have been frequent in the past.

An Anglo-French Communications Conference took place at Dakar in May, 1947. Communication experts from all the major French and British West African Territories discussed particular problems of communications.

The Conference drew up a list of inter-territorial projects for improving communications between British and French territories. Work has begun on some of these schemes and closer tele-communication links have also been established as a result of this Conference. In May, 1947, Anglo-French-Belgian discussions were held in Paris when a programme of technical conferences was agreed upon to cover the years 1947-50. The subjects to be discussed will include Nutrition, Soil Conservation, Cattle Diseases and Labour questions.

in order to establish close co-operation in these matters between West African territories.

A certain proportion of the population of the area of Togoland under French Trusteeship is of the same racial origin as that of the British Trusteeship Territory. Movements across the Anglo-French frontier are spontaneous and unrestricted (except where routine Customs matters are involved).

There is co-operation in medical matters by the notification of cases of infectious and epidemic diseases by the Medical Department of the Gold Coast and by medical authorities in the neighbouring French territories.

There is also co-operation between the Gold Coast Department of Animal Health and the Veterinary Department of Dahomey. Until recently there has been no Veterinary Officer in the neighbouring territory of Togoland under French Trusteeship, but now that one has been posted it is expected that as close liaison will be established as exists between the British and French Veterinary Departments in other parts of West Africa.

17. As stated in the answer to Question 7 above, for financial and administrative purposes the Territory and the Gold Coast are a single entity. Full economic equality exists between the Territory and the Gold Coast, and there is a complete absence of customs barriers between the two territories. The Territory is not federated with neighbouring French territory for customs or fiscal purposes.

D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

International Peace and Security

18. The administering authority has undertaken no obligations with respect to the territory towards the Security Council.

Maintenance of Law and Order

19. The Gold Coast Police Force, which is raised and operated under the Laws of the Gold Coast, is responsible for internal order in the Territory. No special division of the Force has been constituted for the Territory, but one superior and 85 subordinate officers and constables are stationed here. There are detachments at Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe, Kete Krachi, Yendi, and Saboba. The Gonja area is patrolled from Salaga. These are administered as part of the Force as a whole, and consequently no figures are available showing the cost of supervision as between the Gold Coast and the Territory. The estimated cost of the Force for the whole of the Gold Coast and Togoland under British Trusteeship for 1947 was £344,770.

The Police are normally unarmed, but are trained in the use of rifles. All subordinate ranks are recruited from Gold Coast peoples, including natives of the Territory, and the senior grades include natives of West Africa. Rates of pay and conditions of service generally are similar to those of the Gold Coast Civil Service, actual rates of pay being set out in Appendix II. The selection of recruits is based on normal age, physical, and educational qualifications.

There are no police forces formally constituted by the Native Authorities in the Southern Section, although each of the four Native Authorities in the Southern Section maintains a small number of men used for carrying messages

and serving Native Tribunal process who perform some of the duties usually performed by police. These men, however, have no special powers, authority or immunity, and are legally in the same position as any other citizens.

The actual expenditure on these services in 1946-47 was £892 and the expenditure estimated for 1947-48 is £1,518.

In the Northern Section on the other hand the Native Authorities have police forces which exercise concurrent authority with the Gold Coast Police Force. These Native Authority police forces are recruited locally by the Native Authorities, preference being given to ex-servicemen with good records. The newly drawn up salary scales are set out in Appendix II.

Conditions of service include free quarters, 14 days leave on full pay per annum, 3*d.* a day travelling allowance when on duty, and good conduct pay of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a day for meritorious work after three years service.

There are no restrictions as to tribal nationality; for example, in the Krachi district force there are 11 natives of the district, 2 Frafra, 1 Kanjarga, 1 Chakosi and 1 Grumah.

The uniform of these Native Authority Police Forces consists of blue shorts and tunic, red cummerbund, leather belt, blue puttees, blue fez with tassel and crest, whistle and chain, haversack, and a sash for Sergeants. The police have staves but are not armed with lethal weapons.

The expenditure in the Mamprusi area in 1946 was £63 17*s.* 0*d.* The total estimated expenditure in the Dagomba area for 1947-48 is £601 for the Dagomba Native Administration and £144 for the Nanumba Native Administration. The cost to the Kpembba Native Administration for maintaining the one Constable at Kpandai is about £38 per annum. The expenditure in Krachi is estimated this year at £491.

There are no military forces stationed in the Territory, but its inhabitants are at liberty to enlist in the Gold Coast Regiment, Royal West African Frontier Force. Units of the Regiment stationed in the Gold Coast would be available to serve in the Territory in the event of Police Forces being unable to deal with any situation. There is no annual military expenditure expressly allotted for the maintenance of law and order in the Territory. No arms or ammunition from military sources are imported into the Territory.

Considerable numbers of flintlock and cap guns continue to be licensed in the Territory for hunting purposes and permits are given in each district for chiefs to purchase reasonable quantities of gunpowder for distribution to their subjects for hunting and ceremonial purposes. A few double-barrelled shot guns are licensed in the Territory, but normally no licences are issued for automatic or precision weapons.

20. In 1947, the celebration of victory by a minority party in a decision given in a stool-succession dispute in the Wusuta division of the Southern Section led to a disturbance in which a few participants and three police were injured, none seriously. The disturbance was easily composed by the police.

The only other disturbances in recent years have been two minor affrays in the Dagomba area among the Konkomba tribe. This tribe has at times shown an inclination to settle disputes with poisoned arrows. Particulars are set out below.

In May, 1946, a quarrel arose between two villages over fishing rights. In the fighting that followed for three days two men were killed and three injured. Police were sent to the scene of the disturbance and arrests were made without a shot being fired. The ringleaders were brought before the Court and 16 were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour and 12 to six months; 25 persons were fined from £1 to £2 10*s.* for being in possession of bows and arrows, contrary to the laws of the Dagomba Native Authority. A search was

made in the villages and over 4,000 arrows, 200 bows, and other weapons were seized.

In March, 1947, a frog was the cause of a fight between two other Konkomba villages. A number of young men from the two villages combined in a hunting expedition and great offence was taken when a boy from one village offered a frog which he had killed to a man of the other village. As the men were armed with bows and arrows, although forbidden by a Native Authority order, the quarrel soon became a fight in which there were a few wounded but no fatal casualties. Order was quickly restored by a few police and the co-operation of the headmen.

Neither of these affrays had any political basis nor was there any hostile attitude displayed towards Government. But the Konkomba are more individualistic than many other tribes and have never paid much attention to the ruling Dagomba chiefs.

E. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

General Administration

21. The Territory has shared in the general political advancement of the Gold Coast consequent on the new constitution of 1946 which provided a Legislative Council with an unofficial majority. This Council, which contains one Ewe member from Ho, debates and enacts all legislation which affects the Gold Coast generally. A territorial council for the Northern Territories was inaugurated in 1947. On this council are representatives of all Native Authorities in the Northern Territories and the Northern Section. The present purpose of this council is to advise the Chief Commissioner, but it is intended that this development should lead to representation of the Northern Territories on the Legislative Council.

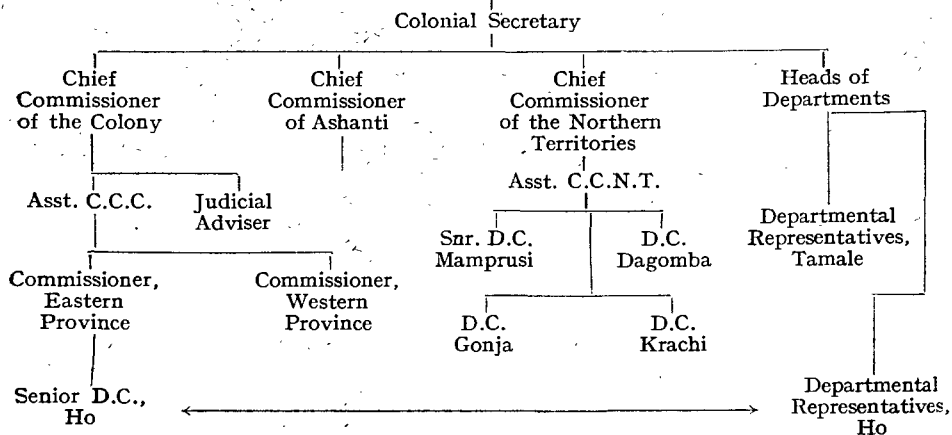
No specific legislation has been enacted for the particular political advancement of the Territory, but policy has been directed to the strengthening of local government organisation, especially on the financial side, without which political advancement would be of little value.

22. The Governor of the Gold Coast is responsible for the administration of the Territory. As already stated above, the Territory is divided into two sections. One Chief Commissioner represents the Governor in the Gold Coast Colony and the Southern Section, while another represents the Governor in the Northern Territories, including the Northern Section. Each Chief Commissioner has an Assistant Chief Commissioner to help him. The Senior District Commissioner for the Ho district is responsible to the Chief Commissioner of the Colony through the Commissioner of the Eastern Province, while the Senior District Commissioner of the Mamprusi District and the District Commissioners of the Gonja, Dagomba, and Krachi Districts are responsible direct to the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories. The diagram of this senior organisation is shown overleaf.

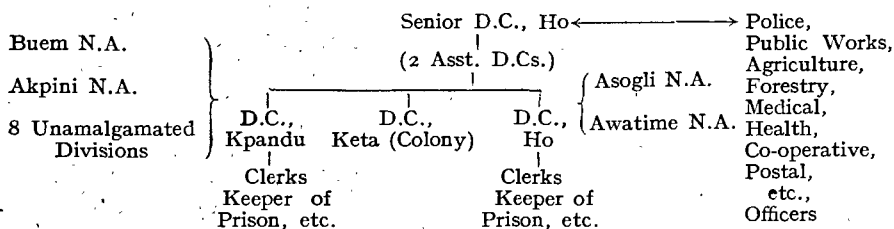
The judicial organisation is described in full in the reply to question 28 below: it is sufficient here to say that in both Sections the Administrative Officers exercise certain judicial functions. The Administrative Service is primarily responsible for the general administration of the Territory, for the welfare of the inhabitants and the supervision and control of all activities of Native Authorities. This supervision and control is invariably exercised with the object of educating the Native Authorities and improving their organisation.

Senior Police Officers are stationed at Ho, in the Southern Section, and at

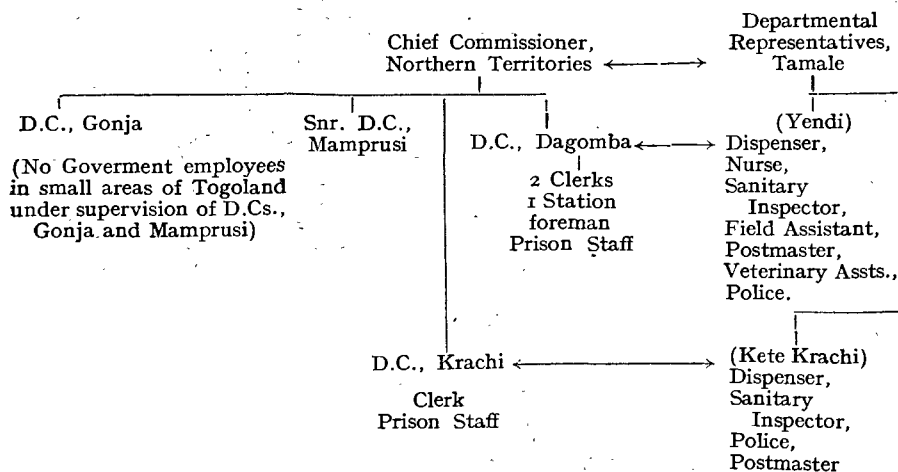
Governor of the Gold Coast



The organisation within the Southern Section is as follows:



The organisation within the Northern Section is as follows:



Tamale, in the Northern Territories, with control over the police in the Northern Section.

The Southern Section has two Government Medical Officers, at Ho and Hohoe, and at each of these places there is a small hospital. In addition, both officers tour their respective areas (which correspond with the political sub-districts) and give medical attention at outlying villages.

Government Agriculture and Forestry Officers are stationed at Kpeve, exercising general supervision over the section in their various branches.

Most of the engineering work of the Section, e.g., the maintenance of roads and bridges, is under the control of the administrative officers, but the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department stationed at Accra supervises certain technical aspects of engineering work, and is available for any advice that may be necessary. Other branches, e.g., Posts and Telegraphs, Education, Social Services, etc., are supervised by the officer in charge of the various departments in the Eastern Province.

In the Northern Section no departments have senior officers stationed within the Territory, supervision over the junior officers in the Territory being exercised jointly from Tamale and by District Commissioners. The Native Authorities in the Northern Section are responsible for many activities which in the Southern Section are the concern of the Government.

As this section of the questionnaire deals with political advancement, it is convenient to describe here the machinery of local government, since it has been apparent that the improvement of the organisation of local governments offered the best prospects of real political advancement.

Local Government institutions in the Southern Section comprise the Native Authorities and State Councils, constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Native Administration (Southern Section of Togoland) Ordinance. Native Authorities are formally appointed by the Governor, but in actual practice the composition of these Authorities is determined by the people themselves. State Councils are constituted by the Paramount Chiefs and Divisional Chiefs of the State. There are also Divisional Councils which consist of the Divisional Chiefs sitting with their Divisional Sub-Chiefs. A Native Authority has power to issue Orders, to be obeyed within its area by such natives as may be subject to its jurisdiction, for specific purposes enumerated in the Ordinance, and it has power to make rules providing for the peace, order, good government and welfare of the Africans in the area of the Native Authority. State and Divisional Councils have power to enquire into all disputes of a constitutional or political nature which arise within the limits of the State or Division. The Governor may by Order establish for any Administrative area a Native Tribunal or Tribunals, and appoint the members of any Native Tribunal, nominate the presiding member thereof, and prescribe the maximum and minimum number competent to transact the business of such Native Tribunal. Again, in practice, the recommendations of the Native Authorities as to the members and president of such Tribunals usually prevail.

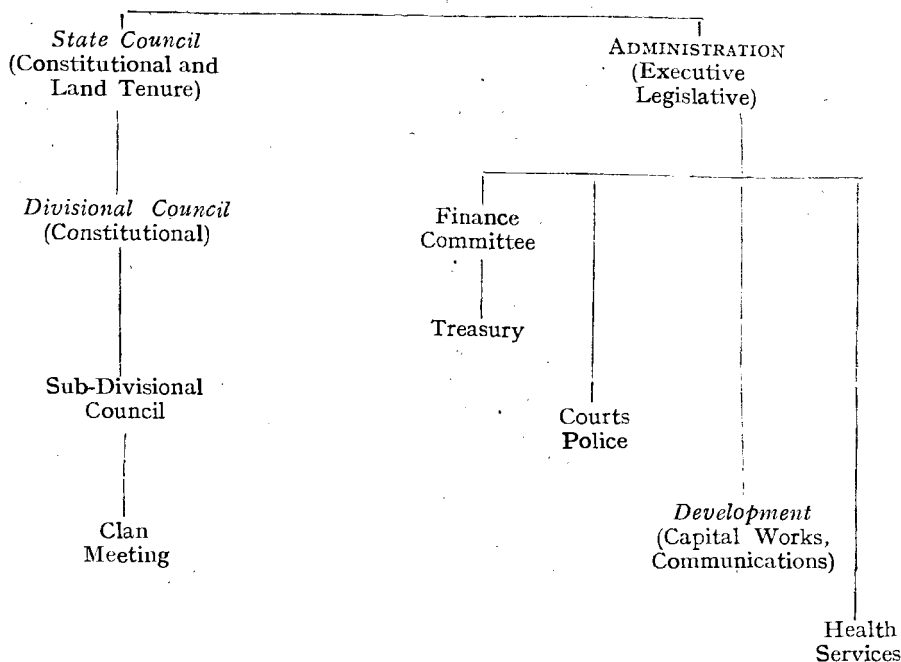
The four Native Authorities of the Southern Section are the Asegli, Awatimo, Akpini and Buem Native Authorities. A diagram of the typical Native Authority organisation appears on the next page.

In the Northern Section, the local government institutions are also Native Authorities. They have power to make rules, binding within their own areas, subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner. They draw up their own estimates, which are subject only to the disallowance of the Chief Commissioner. They provide staff for, and nominally, at least, administer, such branches of government as water supplies, agriculture, animal health, forestry works, maintenance of roads, taxation, building, Native Authority police, dispensaries, education (to a certain extent), and court work.

The headquarters of the Native Authority in the Mamprusi area lying within

NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS (SOUTHERN SECTION)

THE NATIVE AUTHORITY



the Territory is at Nalerigu, which is in the Protectorate, but the chiefs at Tempanc, Kagbiri, Buguri, Pusiga and Wokambo lying within the Territory take monthly turns of duty at headquarters.

The Dagomba Native Authority headquarters is at Yendi. The Dagomba constitution is an elaborate one, based on an autocratic chieftainship. Certain chieftaincies are reserved for sons and grandsons of a former Ya-Na, the paramount chief, others can be occupied by anyone whom the Ya-Na appoints. The thirteen most important chiefs (six of whom do not live in the Trusteeship Territory) together with the Ya-Na and nine of his personal councillors form the Dagomba State Council.

The Gonja area is administered as part of the Kpembe subordinate Native Authority area of the Gonja Native Authority area, with headquarters at Salaga.

The Krachi Native Authority consists of the Krachiwura as President, his elder Amankrado as Treasurer, and the head chiefs of the various tribal divisions. The Council meets twice a year to discuss matters of policy, etc., and the routine administration is carried on by the Krachiwura, Amankrado and the Krachiwura's elders.

Representatives of the Native Authorities attend the Territorial Council.

A diagram of the Native Administration organisation in the Northern Section is as follows:

NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS (NORTHERN SECTION)

Territorial Council, advising Chief Commissioner

<i>Local Representatives:</i>
Education Department
Medical Department
Police Department
Public Works Department
Agriculture Department
Forestry Department
Water Supplies Department

Training and technical advice

Part of Mamprusi N.A.

- 1 Teacher
- 3 Constables
- 2 Clerks

Other staff from outside the Territory in Mamprusi serve the area within it

Dagomba and Nanumba N.As.

Ya Na and Bimbilla Na
8 Elders

- 8 Subordinate N.As.
- 10 Clerical Assistants
- 3 Messengers
- 1 Treasurer
- 1 Treasury Clerk
- 7 Revenue Collectors
- 37 Constables
- 1 Road Overseer
- 1 Assistant Road Overseer
- 2 Artisans
- 1 Surveyor
- 2 Sanitary Overseers
- 1 Vaccinator
- 3 Agricultural Instructors
- 1 Forestry Learner
- 1 Water Foreman

Part of Gonja N.A.

- 1 Constable
- 1 Revenue Collector
- 1 Teacher
- 1 Sanitary Overseer

Krachi N.A.

Krachi Wura
Head Chiefs of Tribal Division

- 1 Treasurer
- 1 Treasury Clerk
- 9 Revenue Collectors
- 4 Court Clerks
- 1 Messenger
- 6 Sanitary Overseers
- 1 Dresser
- 7 Teachers
- 16 Police
- 2 Water Foremen
- 1 Forestry Learner
- 2 Works Foremen
- 4 Road Overseers
- 3 Artisans
- 3 Ferryman
- 4 Game Sanctuary Overseers

23. The main change during the year under review has been the establishment of enlarged districts, of which one combines the districts of Ho and Keta and the Ewe-speaking portion of the Ada District. Previously the Southern Section formed a separate district. The purpose of enlarged districts is to ensure a greater measure of continuity of policy and more touring by Administrative Officers than was possible in smaller districts, and to amalgamate, administratively, kindred tribal units. In each enlarged district a team of Administrative Officers is stationed, each of whom will become fully acquainted with the district and any one of whom can take over any part of the district administration and carry through a generally-known policy, strengthened by local experience and knowledge. This has involved no actual change in the composition of staff, but should lead to more compact administration. In the Northern Section the only change during the year was the withdrawal of an Assistant District Commissioner from Saboba, where a temporary station had been opened in Konkomba country.

24. There are no suffrage laws and regulations.

25. Statistics are not available of the actual number of Togoland natives employed in the general administration of the Territory. The Civil Service in the Territory forms part of the Civil Service of the Gold Coast, and is indistinguishable therefrom. The Territory's natives have equal opportunity with the natives of the Gold Coast of entering all grades of the Civil Service of the Gold Coast in both the administration and technical departments. Employees in the service of the Native Authorities are usually natives of the area over which the Native Authority has jurisdiction.

26. *Southern Section.* Native customary law knows no distinction as exists in English law between criminal and civil cases. While there were, of course, offences punishable by fines, propitiation of the spirits, or death, the real basis of such punishments was the maintenance of the balance of power between family and family, clan and clan, etc., a balance which was upset by such offences as stealing, murder, or even defamation of character which lowered the prestige of the unit affected. Lawsuits could be started in one or two different ways—by oath or by complaint. The historical significance and character of the oath are closely connected. When the whole tribe or the chief met with some great misfortune, the chief made the incident or the day on which it occurred into his oath. Thereafter, the name of the event or the day could not be mentioned in ordinary usage. For example, the evening on which the Ashantis first invaded Ho was so disastrous that it was forbidden to mention it in everyday conversation, but it was reduced to an oath formula. Hence a Ho man who says, "I swear by the evening of Ho," is making a very solemn declaration, the effect of which is threefold—it is a strong declaration of his own innocence, it obliges the chief to investigate his grievance, and it does great harm to the person who has aggrieved him. This is a tribal oath, but there are, in addition, chief's, clan and divisional oaths. The use of oaths, if mentioned lightly or frivolously, is to curse the "owner" of them.

The procedure of commencing a lawsuit by complaint was very simple, involving merely an appeal to the chief, who then sent for the party complained against and judged between the parties. Any party who brought a case, whether by complaint or by oath, had to pay fees, which were distributed among the chiefs and elders according to rank and age.

The native laws relating to land tenure are extremely complicated, and a full examination of them would be outside the scope of this report. Briefly, although as with most primitive peoples, the ownership of the land is vested in the tribe and the tribal chief holds jurisdiction over it, each family has a right to its share of land, and it is from the family land that the individual

member of the family has a right to expect his maintenance. Land can be transferred in native customary law by sale, but only with the approval of the head of the family, and this is only given as the last resort. A stranger can, however, make a farm without buying land, by giving presents, more or less as rent, in return for which he enjoys the usufruct of the land. He does not, however, acquire any title to the land, which remains the property of its former owner, who has always the right of free access to it. The laws relating to succession are, like the laws of the land tenure, exceedingly abstruse. While, as has been said above, public offices run in a patrilineal succession wherever possible, succession to personal property appears to partake equally of the patrilineal and matrilineal systems. It appears, however, that, in general, immovable property passes patrilineally, while personal movable property may pass matrilineally, although the sons and paternal brothers of the deceased have certain rights of inheritance of movable property.

The Ewes are, in the main, monogamous. Marriage is usually performed according to native custom, which varies to some degree in the different localities. The following conditions are, however, essential:

- (a) Consent of the woman;
- (b) A series of conventional presents or services by the groom to the bride and her family.

The woman retains her own family ties during the period of marriage, and at death is buried by her brothers. The development throughout the last thirty years of a money economy in the Southern Section has, to some extent, simplified the old customs. From the time of marriage onwards both husband and wife keep a record of expenses made by the husband in respect of his wife. If the woman should at any time seek divorce she must repay her husband in full. Concubinage, at one time a general custom, is slowly disappearing. In the case of adulterous concubinage, the children of the union belong to the woman's husband.

The social organisation and fabric of the community are recognised by the Administration at every stage, except for specific customs "repugnant to natural justice or morality". Indeed, the main legislative framework applied to the Territory (Caput 90) was specifically intended to take into account social groupings and custom. To this end, divisional tribunals were instituted. The civil and criminal jurisdiction of these tribunals was extended to cover almost every aspect of customary law, and especially those concerned with social custom. Interpretation of customary law devolves on the tribunals.

Outside the framework of the Native Administration (Southern Togoland) Ordinance (Cap. 90), the Administration always carried out its work in sympathy with the approved social custom of the indigenous population.

Northern Section. The customs regulating behaviour are principally concerned with fetishism, land tenure, rights of succession to chiefdoms, inheritance, matrimonial relationships, and custody of children. Government does not interfere with any customs which are not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience. With regard to these customs see replies to Questions 3 and 83 which explain the religious structure, the system of chieftainship, and land tenure. Marriage is by consent of the parents or guardians of the woman sought by a prospective husband. The administration is discouraging this, holding that marriage without free consent of both parties to it is repugnant to natural justice. Marriage customs and ceremonies differ among the tribes. An essential custom is the presentation of "drink" and the giving of kola. Among the Bimoba (South Mamprusi) marriage is arranged by exchange. Thus a man

must provide from among his own feminine relatives a woman who will enter his betrothed's family in exchange for his betrothed. Among the Nanumba, and possibly also the Dagomba, Konkomba and Kusasi, the labour which a bridegroom must perform on his father-in-law's farm, lasting until the birth of the first child, is an essential condition of marriage. Failure to perform it may render the marriage null. Divorce may be claimed by either party on grounds of cruelty, incompatibility, misconduct, insanity, or impotence. These customs are recognised by the entire community as their rule of life and they are enforced in their courts. In this connection may be quoted an extract from the Gold Coast Courts Ordinance:

"Nothing in this Ordinance shall deprive the Courts of the right to observe and enforce the observance, or shall deprive any person of the benefit, of any native law or custom existing in the Gold Coast, such law or custom not being repugnant to natural justice, equity, and good conscience, nor incompatible either directly or by necessary implication with any ordinance for the time being in force."

27. Officers serving with the Senior Service are normally members of one of the unified Colonial Services, for most of which a professional qualification is required. A professional qualification is normally a University degree combined with post-graduate experience.

Officers appointed to the following unified Services are required to possess a University degree, namely, the Medical Service, Agricultural Service, Veterinary Service, Forest Service, Education Service, Engineering Service, Survey Service and Legal Service. Candidates selected for the above services, with the exception of the Engineering, Legal and Survey Services, have to undergo a post-graduate course of study related to Colonial conditions.

Officers appointed to the Administrative Service are not required to possess a University degree, although this is regarded as an advantage, but they need to possess a high general standard of education. Selected candidates undergo a 15-month course of training in the United Kingdom in Colonial subjects before taking up appointment in the Gold Coast.

Officers appointed to the Customs and Police Services are not required to possess a University degree, but are required to have a high general standard of education.

It has recently been laid down that all officers of the unified Service are eligible to return to the United Kingdom for a course of training of nine months at Oxford or Cambridge Universities after they have spent a few years in the Gold Coast in order to study a subject or subjects of special interest to them.

Junior Staff of the Civil Service are normally required to have primary school leaving certificate as a minimum educational standard, but clerical and technical appointments require successfully completed Secondary education.

Judicial Organisation

28. The Southern Section is regarded for judicial purposes as being within the Gold Coast Colony and the Northern Section as being within the Northern Territories, and the Courts established under the Courts Ordinance (Cap. 4) operate within the Territory in the same way as within the Gold Coast. Both the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast and the Magistrates' Courts, therefore, operate within the Territory.

In addition to these Courts there are, in the Southern Section, sixty-seven Native Tribunals established under the Native Administration (Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance (Cap. 90). The Native Tribunals are constituted by Order of the Governor—one for each of the

ethnographical divisions, and are in four groups—one for each of the federations of divisions. In respect of each of the four groups one Tribunal has appellate powers. In none of the Native Tribunals is there differentiation on the grounds of sex, but non-Africans are not subject to their jurisdiction and the entire proceedings are in African dialect (Ewe), although a record of proceedings is made in English.

In the Northern Section, Native Courts have criminal jurisdiction in respect of Rules and Orders made by the Native Authorities with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories, and in respect of certain offences recognised by the criminal code of the Gold Coast. These comprise the simpler common law offences.

There are three different grades of Courts—A, B and C. Courts A and B have jurisdiction in their areas over civil suits relating to the ownership, possession or occupation of land, debt, demand, damages, divorces and other matrimonial causes between natives married under native law and custom, and matters relating to the succession to property of any deceased native who had at the time of his death a fixed place of abode within the area. In criminal cases, an A Court may inflict a fine up to £50, a B Court up to £25, and a C Court up to £10.

Krachi has one Court A, one Court B and two C Courts. Dagomba has two A Courts and four C Courts. The courts for those parts of the Mamprusi and Gonja districts within the Territory are situated in the Northern Territories.

In both Sections Administrative Officers have powers of review and transfer in Native Courts. The system of appeals differs as between the two Sections. In the Southern Section appeals are made in the first instance to a Native Court of Appeal and thence may proceed, except in land cases, to the Magistrate's Court constituted by an Administrative Officer, and thence by way of the Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast to the West African Court of Appeal. In land cases, an appeal lies to the court of the Provincial Commissioner, instead of to a Magistrate.

In the Northern Section, appeals in civil cases lie first to the Native Court of Appeal, or, if none, direct to the Magistrate's Court, thence to the Chief Commissioner's Court, and thence to the West African Court of Appeal. In matters relating to land, appeal lies direct from the Native Courts of Appeal to the Chief Commissioner's Court.

Appeal in criminal cases lies as above to the Magistrate's Court, thence to the Divisional Court presided over by a Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast, and thence to the West African Court of Appeal.

Magistrates' Courts constituted under the Gold Coast Courts Ordinance, in which the District Commissioners sit as Magistrates, are situated in the Northern Section at Krachi and Yendi within the Territory. In the northern area the Magistrate's Courts at Gambaga and Bawku deal with cases arising within the Territory. In Gonja cases are dealt with in Salaga.

English is the language of Magistrates' Courts and the Supreme Court. Native Courts hear cases in the tribal language, but Court records are kept in English.

29. The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor on the directions of the King. Magistrates are appointed by the Governor; and the duties are normally performed in the Southern Section by a professional lawyer appointed as District Magistrate. District Commissioners, who are generally administrative officers, also exercise powers as Magistrates for the convenience of the public but except in unusual circumstances their duties are confined to the remand of prisoners for trial by their professional colleague and to the issue of Court process. In appeals from Native Appeal Courts, the Magistrate's Court is always constituted by the District Commissioner.

The Native Tribunals in the Southern Section are constituted of those persons named by the Governor in the Order setting up the Court. The Governor's discretion in this matter is unfettered, but in practice the names recommended for inclusion by the local native authorities are invariably included in the Order. The panel of members of a Native Tribunal consists usually of some ten persons but by the existing Order (No. 2 of 1933) not less than three of the panel members and not more than seven comprise the bench by which any case is tried. Non-Africans are not appointed to the Tribunals.

In the Northern Section the Chief Commissioner's Court is normally constituted by the Assistant Chief Commissioner and Magistrates' Courts by District Commissioners sitting as Magistrates. Native Courts in the Section are constituted by the senior chief with a number of other chiefs who sit in rotation. The constitution of these courts is subject to the approval of Government. The maximum number of members permitted to sit at any one time is five: the minimum is three.

30. Trials in the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts are in accordance with a procedure laid down by the Rules made under the Courts Ordinance (Cap. 4) (in civil cases) and by the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 10) (in criminal cases). The Rules of Court and the Criminal Procedure Code are substantially the same as the procedure rules used in Courts in England.

Procedure in Native Tribunals and Courts is not governed by precise rules, although the English practice is followed broadly, as a result of the supervision exercised by District Commissioners and the dictates of the Courts to which appeals lie.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Judges is that which is exercised by His Majesty's High Court of Justice in England; and there is also granted all the powers of the Lord Chancellor, with full liberty to appoint and control guardians of infants and keepers of the persons and estates of lunatics. The law administered by the Supreme Court is, subject, of course, to any other ordinance granting or restricting powers, the common law, the doctrines of equity and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on the 24th of July, 1874, when the Supreme Court was first established.

The Criminal work of the British Courts arises from the operation of the Criminal Code, which requires that no one shall be liable to punishment by the common law otherwise than in accordance with its provisions or the provisions of some other Ordinance. The Criminal Code was originally enacted in 1892 and is a complete code of criminal law based on English ideas. Other Ordinances provide offences in connection with specific subjects such as motor traffic, liquor traffic, money-lending, arms and ammunition, and others.

The District Magistrates are in a similar position with regard to the law to be applied, but their work is confined in civil cases to those suits where the debt, damage or demand does not exceed £150 and in criminal cases to cases where the infliction of a fine of £100 or less, or a term of imprisonment of a year or less, is considered an adequate punishment. Where District Commissioners sit as Magistrates, their powers are limited to cases where the debt, damage or demand is not more than £100 and, in criminal cases, to inflicting a fine of £50 or less or a sentence of imprisonment of 6 months or less.

31. The great majority of legal relationships existing between persons arise as a result of African customary law. Most property (including interests in land) is held, and most domestic and contractual obligations arise, according to customary law, and the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts are empowered to enforce its observance where the parties are Africans and it is not contrary to "justice, equity and good conscience", or to any ordinance. Indeed, even where one party is not an African, the strict enforcement of the English law

is not required where substantial injustice would be done. On the other hand, where it appears that parties, even though African, intended their obligations to be governed exclusively by English law, the customary law is inapplicable.

The interpretation of the law briefly set out in the previous paragraph has occupied much of the time of the Courts, with interesting results. Thus customary gifts of land and customary "death bed dispositions" of property, and customary mortgages have received recognition. But a claim based on a history of slavery has been held contrary to good conscience; and squatting has in certain circumstances been held to result in a possessory title, notwithstanding that wrongful occupation of land for any period, however long, would not in customary law result in any title.

With regard to the Native Tribunals of the Southern Section, the native law and custom prevailing within the area of jurisdiction of the Tribunal is administered (Cap. 90, Section 46) provided it is not contrary to natural justice or morality or inconsistent with the provisions of any ordinance, but it is further provided that with regard to offences which are criminal by virtue of customary law the Tribunals shall take cognisance only of those offences which the Governor may from time to time prescribe.

Under this proviso the Governor has by Order (No. 2/1933) set out twenty-two petty offences, contravention of which is triable by the Tribunals. Of this number, eight are offences which would not be criminal by English law but are criminal by custom, such as "putting persons into fetish", "frivolously swearing the oath", "ignoring the oath" and "sexual connection with a pregnant woman or with any woman in an open space". Each of the offences provided mentions the penalty attached, which in no case is greater than a fine of £25 or imprisonment for three months.

The civil jurisdiction exercisable by Native Tribunals is in personal suits where the debt, damage or demand does not exceed £25; in suits for divorce; and to establish the paternity and custody of children; in suits regarding the succession to property; and suits relating to the ownership, possession or occupation of land.

Where a case before a Magistrate's Court or the Supreme Court is cognisable by a Native Tribunal or Court, the Court is required to refer the parties to that Tribunal or Native Court and to cease further hearing of it.

In the course of these duties Native Tribunals in the Southern Section heard during the year 1946-47 983 civil cases and 1,213 criminal cases—a total of 2,196. The revenue accrued to Native Authorities in respect of fines and fees in those cases amounted to £3,183, and the expenditure by the Native Authorities upon the Tribunals amounted to £1,971. The expenditure is in respect of registrars' salaries, honoraria to the members of the Tribunals who sit, and on other administrative expenses.

Native Courts in the Northern Section also observe native customary law where this is not repugnant to natural justice and equity.

32. All elements of the populace are entitled to officiate in the Courts and Tribunals, with the exception noted above that non-Africans are neither amenable to, nor take part in, the Native Tribunals or Courts. Members of the Gold Coast bar may appear on behalf of any party in the Supreme Court or a Magistrate's Court. No barrister, solicitor, proctor or attorney may be employed in any cause brought before a Native Tribunal or Court.

33. The constitution and powers of the Native Tribunals have been described above: they can only punish for offences which are specified in writing. The sentences of imprisonment are carried out in Government Prisons as the Native Authorities have not exercised their powers to provide prisons of their own.

34. The laws and Supreme Court of the Gold Coast make no distinction between persons on the grounds of nationality.

F. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General

35. The economic situation of the Territory in general may be considered to be sound. It is self-sufficient in all the principal staple foodstuffs. Considerable quantities of rice, beans, cocoyams, yams, cassava (garri, kokonte, etc.), groundnuts, groundnut oil, shea butter, maize, and other foodstuffs are exported to the Gold Coast. Coffee is also exported to the Gold Coast. Some 400 tons have been marketed already this season. Cocoa is the chief source of revenue, and it is estimated that 16,000 tons will be shipped overseas during the 1947-48 main crop season.

The most important fisheries in the Territory are those of the Volta river, which borders it for about 140 miles from the confluence of the Daka river in the north to that of the Dayi river in the south. The fisheries survey on which this record is based covered the stretch from Kete Krachi to the Dayi river, a distance of 95 miles, but no distinction was drawn in it between catches made on the eastern bank, in the Territory, and those on the western bank, which is in the Colony of Ashanti. No such distinction would indeed be possible, as the fishermen work impartially on either side, wherever they expect to find fish.

Two factors in the general economic situation affected fisheries: the high purchasing power of consumers, particularly those deriving their income directly or indirectly from cocoa, and the scarcity and high cost of fishing net and cord. The effect of the first of these factors was that the price of fish at the riverside was high, and most of the catch went to the markets of Ashanti. Owing to the scarcity and increased cost of gear, however, the fishermen derived less benefit from the price of fish than might have been expected, and their activities may have been to some extent curtailed.

A strong and continuous demand for imported consumer goods of all types is apparent. A tendency to increased prices has been noted throughout the last twelve months. There are three main reasons for the price increase:

- (a) inadequacy of imports from abroad to the Gold Coast;
- (b) the increased price of cocoa, resulting in greater purchasing power being available;
- (c) the increase in wages.

There is, in fact, an inflationary tendency.

36. No major economic development programmes are in progress, or have been inaugurated during the year.

37. The Government promotes progress in the development of natural resources through, in the first place, the Agricultural Department, e.g. in the application of the results of research at the West African Cacao Research Institute on diseases, and the development of mixed farming.

The Department of Co-operation helps to ensure the marketing of the crop to the best advantage of the local inhabitants, and the Forestry Department the

preservation of cocoa trees by reservation of forests necessary for the maintenance of climatic conditions suitable for the growing of the cocoa. The Forestry Department also conducts propaganda aimed at ensuring that sufficient tree cover is left over and around cocoa farms, and that grass fires in neighbouring grasslands are minimised and do not spread into cocoa farms. All cocoa farms are owned privately. The pre-war years saw a great increase in the areas cleared for cocoa, many of the farmers concerned being immigrants from the Gold Coast. During the war, with attention focused on food production and the production of wild rubber and palm kernels, the clearing of new farms and, in many cases, the maintenance of old, were in abeyance. With better prices, all old cocoa farms are being cleaned and further clearing of forest for new farms undertaken.

Although there is no shortage of timber and fuel within the Territory there is no exportable surplus. There is in fact a small import from the Colony and Ashanti of sawn timber. The policy of the Forestry Department is, therefore, directed towards efficient conservation rather than any large scale economic development.

Both the Forestry and Agricultural Departments continually advise the populace to discontinue the practice of making food-farms on hill sides, and thus avoid the exposure of the land to soil erosion. On the Togo plateau, 250 acres of land have recently been contoured to prevent soil erosion: it is proposed to contour a further 250 acres. Improved farming methods using animal drawn implements, farm yard manure and contour ploughing, are being demonstrated in the Northern Section, also improved animal husbandry. In Mamprusi and Kusasi, a Native Administrative loan scheme assists approved farmers to purchase implements and bullocks. The territory is being opened up by the construction of new roads, which facilitate the marketing of farm produce. The Forestry Department has established forest reserves which are designed to protect the headwaters of rivers and the soil on the hill-tops. The Forest Reserves serve to protect the agricultural areas in regard to water supplies, excessive changes of climate, and conservation of the soil. They are not intended primarily for timber production.

The forests of the Territory are at present mainly of indirect value for conserving water supplies, but plans for the improvement of their direct value as sources of timber by conversion to higher yielding forest under the taungya system are proceeding under the Forestry Department's Ten-Year Development Plan. Owing to its situation, the nature of the ground and the distance to ports, there is little prospect of the development of exports of timber from the Territory. Local demands are substantially met at present, and as they increase with a rising standard of living, the productive capacity of the forests should also be increasing to meet them.

Extensive work is being carried out on the development of water supplies which the Government regards as of great importance. For details of this see the answer to Question 187.

38. The only major investigation in progress at the moment is being undertaken by private enterprise into the possibility of building a dam across the Volta near Ajena as part of a large hydro-electric scheme for smelting bauxite. The investigations are as yet incomplete. While the dam, if constructed, would be outside the Territory, it could not fail to have important effects on all users of the River Volta.

In the Northern Section, agricultural surveys of Kusasi and South Mamprusi have been completed, and a preliminary survey of Konkomba was made during the year. These surveys revealed the need for improved methods of farming to increase soil fertility and production generally, and for good water supplies. The majority of the people in these areas are living at subsistence

level with no reserves to tide them over bad periods. In the south, routine inspection of the cocoa areas to detect the presence of diseases and pests is being carried out.

The fisheries survey of the Volta aims at obtaining the maximum yield consistent with the maintenance of river stocks. It is an extension of the survey that has been conducted in the lower stretches of the river since 1943, and is concerned primarily with the reintroduction of seine net fishing under controlled conditions. Seine nets had been used for many years throughout the length of the river from Lawra to Ada, but in 1938 they were made illegal by the Rivers (Fishing) Regulations. In 1943, however, the Rivers (Fishing) (Amendment) Regulations allowed a limited resumption of seine fishing, permits being issued by District Commissioners for the use of certain seines having wings not more than 80 yards in length and a mesh in the bunt of not less than 2 inches. Fisheries Assistants record the number and weight of the fish of the principal species in every catch of some typical nets; these records give accurate information concerning the performance of the nets while comparison of the results for successive years reveals any general trends towards increase or decrease and would thus give warning if fishing were to become too intense. Records compiled since 1945 for a seine net in the Kpandua area indicate that the river is well stocked with fish and could support a fishery considerably larger than that now in progress.

Surveys have in the past been carried out by the Gold Coast Geological Survey Department as a basic requisite for the development of mineral and water resources. They have revealed that there is very little chance of finding economic minerals in the area, but they have assisted with the elucidation of water supply problems and the promotion of progress in the improvement of water supplies. During the latter part of 1947, Government Geologists commenced a water supply survey of Southern Mamprusi with a view to locating sites for the construction of village water supplies during the dry season. Underground water resources are of very limited extent in this area and it is expected that considerable difficulty will be encountered in obtaining adequate local supplies.

39. There is constituted in the Gold Coast an Economic Development Committee which consists of eight official members and eight un-official members, under the chairmanship of the Governor. While there is no direct representation of the Territory on the Committee, the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the Gold Coast generally are represented by three members nominated by regional councils and by one member qualified to speak on behalf of the labouring population. These representatives are all Africans. Other interests represented on the Committee are the Chambers of Commerce, the Chamber of Mines and the Banks.

The original function of the Committee was to concentrate on general and individual economic development schemes which might increase the wealth of the people. Any increased Government revenue resulting therefrom was intended to be used primarily to develop social services. The Committee has, however, come to concentrate more on economic and industrial development as an end in itself, in consequence of the changed conditions resulting from the war.

An ordinance has been passed to establish an Industrial Development Corporation, and it is the policy of Government through this Corporation to aid Africans and others in the development of local industries.

40. The Laws of the Gold Coast, as applicable to the Territory, make no distinction on the grounds of nationality in economic or commercial matters.

41. The only economic activities carried out in the Southern Section by

nationals, etc., of Members of the United Nations other than the Administering Authority are by general trading firms, viz. the Société Commerciale de l'Afrique Occidentale (French).

Most of the lorries that convey the salt, kola and imported goods to the Northern Section, and livestock, shea butter, etc., southwards from the Northern Section, are owned by non-indigenous persons. Few reside in the Territory.

The fishing of the rivers is almost entirely in the hands of the Ada people (Gold Coast Colony).

The Yorubas of Southern Nigeria and the Hausas do most of the petty trading in the Northern Section. The Yoruba travels to the most remote markets with his wares, mainly imported cloth and cosmetics, but also matches, etc.

Some cocoa growers in the Krachi district are also non-indigenous Africans.

All these non-indigenous groups, if they reside in the Territory, enjoy the same privileges and pay the same taxes as the local people.

42. While no non-indigenous group enjoys by virtue of the law a special position in any branch of the economy of the Territory the main trading firms are registered in Europe.

43. There is no special economic policy or objectives with regard to the various ethnic groups. The general economic policy of the Gold Coast aims at providing equality of economic development and opportunity to all groups, but to retain for the inhabitants of each area the use of their land. The growth of the Co-operative movement should mean the gradual taking-over of certain trade functions by responsible organisations of the people themselves.

44. No concessions have been granted in the Territory by the Administering Authority.

45. There are no enterprises owned or operated in the Territory by the administering Authority or, apart from trading concerns, by its nationals. There is what might be termed a public utility corporation—the Cocoa Marketing Board—which exists to control the marketing of cocoa.

46. No national income estimates in respect of the Territory are available.

47. The basic economy of the Southern Section has changed little during recent years, but the steadily-increasing wealth of the cocoa areas has enabled school education (in the sense of a greater number of schools and pupils) to be developed there to a more intensive degree than in the purely agricultural districts. The social organisation of the people has also changed little, though there is a greater demand for educational facilities and a strengthening of local government, through the declaration of ordered budgets and sources of revenue Native Authorities via their Treasuries.

Nor have there been in the Northern Section any recent economic developments to cause any noticeable social consequences. To some extent the primitive economy based on the self-sufficiency of the village, with its family farms, trees of domestic value and local market is being superseded. Men and women travel more. Women especially are realising the value of money derived from trade; they have more leisure since they can buy firewood and cooked food, and because water is in some cases more easily obtained. This, however, applies only to some areas and in general the social life of the people remains unchanged.

48. As already stated, it is not possible to give separate financial figures for the

Territory. While figures for the Gold Coast are given below these do not necessarily present an accurate picture of the Territory's finances. The principal items of Revenue are Customs and Excise duties and Income Tax, which in 1946-47 respectively comprised 47 per cent and 24 per cent of the total. The remaining 29 per cent was made up as follows: Licences etc. 3 per cent, Fees of Court, payments for specific services and reimbursements 9 per cent, Posts and Telegraphs 4 per cent, Interest and Loan repayments 6 per cent, and Miscellaneous 7 per cent. Expenditure for 1946-47 may be analysed as follows, the figures in each case being expressed as percentages of the total:

Administration (Governor, Political Administration, Legislative and Judiciary services, Secretariat, Treasury, Audit, Customs, Post Office, Printing, Police, Prisons, Military, etc.)	...	22
Social (Medical and Health services, Housing, Broadcasting, etc.)	... ..	15
Education	... ..	12
Economic (Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Health, etc.)	...	7
Public Works (including Electricity and Water Supplies)	...	22
Public Debt Charges	... ..	7
Pensions and Gratuities	... ..	6
Miscellaneous services (including Subventions)	... ..	7
Other Miscellaneous items	... ..	2
		<hr/> 100 <hr/>

49. Copies of the Gold Coast Estimates for the financial year 1947-48 and of the Report on the Finances and Accounts of the Gold Coast for the year 1946-47 are being forwarded to the Secretary-General. Comparative tables of revenue and expenditure will be found at pages 2 to 9 of the Estimates.

The public budget is prepared by the Financial Secretary and is submitted to the Legislative Council for approval, detailed consideration of the budget being undertaken by a Select Committee of the Council. An Appropriation Ordinance is passed by the Legislative Council and consented to by the Governor, who then issues his warrant authorising expenditure in accordance with the approved Estimates. Supplementary provision for items of unforeseen expenditure is authorised by the Governor during the course of the year, with the consent of a Standing Committee of the Legislative Council.

50. Ordinary and extraordinary expenditure is normally covered by budgetary revenue. The Territory benefits equally with the Gold Coast from the funds provided by His Majesty's Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Public loans have been raised in the past for specific purposes and the Gold Coast public debt is now £8,410,000.

51. The Gold Coast share under the Colonial Development and Welfare grants is £3½ million, exclusive of special grants for research. A copy of a report showing progress on the projects covered by this grant is being forwarded to the Secretary-General.

52. A statement of Assets and Liabilities as at the 31st March, 1947, forms Table 4 of the financial report for 1946-47. (*Vide* the answer to Question 49.)

The Colony's reserves at the end of each of the last five financial years were as follows:

31st March, 1943	...	...	£ 5,378,351
" " 1944	...	...	5,546,821
" " 1945	...	...	5,852,502
" " 1946	...	...	7,010,673
" " 1947	...	...	7,974,701

These reserves were exclusive of amounts standing in the Statutory Sinking Fund for the amortisation of the public debt, details of which appear in the following statement of public loans:

	Total loans outstanding	Amount of Statutory Sinking Fund
	£	£
31st March, 1943	10,400,000	1,957,852
" " 1944	10,400,000	2,124,916
" " 1945	8,410,000	1,358,279
" " 1946	8,410,000	1,505,817
" " 1947	8,410,000	1,674,542

53. The currency in circulation in the Gold Coast (including the Territory) is West African Currency issued by the West African Currency Board. There are two banks in the Gold Coast, the Bank of British West Africa Ltd. and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd., but neither have branches within the Territory. The Government Post Office Savings Bank operates in the Territory. Details of its transactions are set out in Appendix IV.

54. The laws and regulations governing the issue and circulation of currency are:

(a) *Imperial*

Gold Coast and Dependencies Coinage Order, 1912

" " " " " " 1913

" " " " " " 1920

" " " " " (No. 2) " 1920

(b) *Local*

The Currency Ordinance

The Coins Ordinance

The West African Currency Notes Order by the Governor in Council.

The general effect of the above legislation is to make all United Kingdom coinage legal tender in the Gold Coast, as well as notes and coinage issued by the West African Currency Board. United Kingdom coinage is not issued locally, and circulates to a very limited extent. West African currency is tied to sterling and is issued to the local banks by the West African Currency Board. All issues are backed by equivalent amounts in sterling deposited with the West African Currency Board in London. Coinage, which is of mixed metal, is manufactured in the United Kingdom and paid for by the Currency Board.

55. The amount of West African Currency estimated to be in circulation in the Gold Coast on the 31st March, 1947, was as follows:

20s. and 10s. notes	...	...	...	...	...	£ 6,395,827
Florins, shillings and sixpences	...	...	...	...	...	7,595,495
Threepences, pence, halfpence and tenthpence	...	...	...	...	...	288,187
Total						<u>14,279,509</u>

Details of Savings Bank transactions in the Territory during the year will be found in Appendix IV.

56. To place money on deposit the public may use the Post Office Savings Bank (which pays interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent free of income tax) or the banks in the Gold Coast, and members may use Thrift or Co-operative Societies. Short-term credit may be obtained by members of Co-operative Societies, but otherwise credit is locally obtainable only from moneylenders whose rates of interest are restricted by the Moneylenders Ordinance to 15 per cent on secured loans and 30 per cent on unsecured loans.

57. Short-term credit is available to members of Co-operative Societies and has sometimes been of sufficient magnitude to meet the needs of the redemption of debt on land or crops. There is, however, at present no general scheme for debt redemption or for long-term credit owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory security where the tenure of land is always likely to be called in question.

58. Foreign Exchange Control is applied to, and includes, the Territory in like manner as the remainder of the Gold Coast. This Control is similar to that applied throughout the sterling area generally, and is based on the United Kingdom Exchange Control, which issues directions for the information and guidance of all Colonial Exchange Controls. Its legal basis is the Gold Coast Defence (Finance) (No. 2) Regulations, 1939, as from time to time amended.

The rules of exchange restrictions on the free transfer of currency and fluctuations in exchange rates during the fiscal year under review were substantially the same as those laid down by the United Kingdom Exchange Control for the sterling area generally.

British West African Currency is exchangeable for sterling at par, subject to a small banker's discount.

Taxation

59. There is a dual tax system, consisting (a) of taxes, both direct and indirect, payable to the Government, and (b) taxes, both direct and indirect, payable to Native Authorities.

The main forms of Government taxation are income tax (see answer to Question 60 below), import and export duties, excise and licensing fees. While some of these are collected in the Territory the bulk of import and export duties are collected at the ports of the Gold Coast and as a result it is not possible to provide details of such taxes paid by inhabitants of the Territory.

Tax policy is primarily to collect revenue to balance current expenditure and to set aside each year a sum to provide for development. At the same time there is no intention of altering the present system, under which income tax is payable only by Companies and the higher income level groups, and a large proportion of total revenue comes from import and export duties.

The collection of income tax is administered by the Gold Coast branch of the West African Income Tax Department. A right of appeal exists to the Supreme Court against an assessment by the Department.

Import and export duties are collected by His Majesty's Customs chiefly at the ports but also on the land frontiers of the Gold Coast. An appeal against an assessment by the Customs lies to the Governor in Council.

As far as Native Authority taxation is concerned policy is also to balance the Native Authority budgets and, in addition, to provide as much as possible of Native Authority revenue by direct taxation. Failure to pay Native Authority direct taxes may lead to a criminal charge in a Native Court, from which there is the usual channel of appeal.

There is no discrimination in taxation against foreign individuals or companies.

60. As a result of the policy referred to in the answer to Question 59 above, very few persons in the Territory other than Government servants and the employees of the trading firms are liable to pay income tax, since the family liabilities of most Africans enables them to claim the maximum personal and family relief of £450. A memorandum on Gold Coast income tax is included in Appendix V.

The Native Authorities in both Sections collect their own direct taxes, which are in the form of capitation taxes. These are paid into Native Authority Treasuries; and, together with other revenue, are used for administrative, judicial, educational, social, health, development and other purposes.

Non-Africans are not liable to Native Authority taxes: in practice they are all liable to Government income tax. They are liable in the Northern Section to certain rents under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance if they occupy land.

The only property tax is a tax collected on cattle in the Northern Section: this is levied on cattle at the time of immunisation against rinderpest.

61. With one exception, direct taxes are payable individually. In the Southern Section, they are normally payable by both males and females; in the Northern Section only males are liable. Rates of tax per annum are as follows:

<i>Southern Section</i>					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Akpini State	...	...	...	...	6s.	3s.
Asogli State	...	...	...	...	4s.	2s.
Awatime State	...	...	...	...	6s.	2s.
Buém State	...	...	...	...	6s.	Nil
<i>Northern Section</i>						
Dagomba	...	...	...	...	3s.	Nil
Mamprusi	...	...	...	...	3s.	Nil
Krachi	...	...	...	...	6s.	Nil

In Gonja the tax is assessed collectively and the chief concerned decides on the allocation between the people; but this usually works out at 6s. a head.

All taxes are paid in money.

Payment of Native Authority taxes is enforceable in Native Courts: payment of income tax in the Supreme Court.

62. Compulsory labour is not exacted in default of payment of tax.

63. No Government tax is handed over to Native Authorities, and no Native Authority tax to Government. Any financial assistance given by Government

to Native Authorities takes the form of a lump sum paid over for a specific purpose. Chiefs are not remunerated by Government: in many cases Native Authorities pay salaries to their principal chiefs.

64. No tribute may be levied by chiefs other than taxes and fees imposed by Native Authorities and approved by Government.

Chiefs are empowered to exact labour for a strictly limited number of communal purposes (see the answer to question 159).

In the Northern Section minor chiefs and headmen are permitted to receive customary tribute such as the legs of animals killed by hunting, assistance in building their houses or working on their farms. No compulsion is authorised and no penalty attaches to those who do not follow the local custom.

65. Both Government and Native Authorities impose indirect taxes. Government indirect taxes include

Stamp duties,

Excise on beer,

Licence fees for auctioneers, dogs, domestic servants, firearms, goldsmiths, hunting, letter writers, prospectors, money lenders, motors, pawnbrokers, steamers, and surveyors, and for sellers of petrol, wine, beer and spirits.

Native Authority taxes vary from area to area but include

Market tolls,

Slaughter house and lorry park fees, Licences for herbalists, palm wine and 'peto' (locally brewed beer) sellers.

Commerce and Trade

66. No international agreements with respect to trade have been entered into by the Administering Authority applying to the Territory during the year.

67. The Customs Laws, which include Cap. 132 and 133 of the Laws of the Gold Coast, apply to the Territory in the same way as they do to the Gold Coast. Customs receipts are paid into the general revenue of the Gold Coast. There is no division of expenditure between the Gold Coast and the Territory. The Gold Coast and the Territory enjoy their position inside the British Commonwealth as far as reduced import duties on their exports is concerned. No reduced duties are granted on imported British goods.

68. No Customs agreements with neighbouring territories are in effect. Duty rebates are not paid on articles exported overland.

69. The commercial structure of the Southern Section is based upon agriculture which provides the livelihood of the vast majority of the people. No statistics are available to shew the extent of commercial undertakings by indigenous and non-indigenous persons.

The internal trade consists of local marketing of agricultural produce, petty trading the retail trading by large business concerns. Flourishing native markets exist in the Southern Section at Kedjebi, Kpandu, Ho, Kpedze, Ziope, Kpetoe, and Dakpa and there are numerous smaller intermediate markets. In these the trade is almost entirely in the hands of African women who deal in locally grown foodstuffs and minor products of native crafts, for example woven mats, earthenware cooking pots and the like. Petty traders exist in considerable numbers, who cater for the native demand for cheap imported goods. These petty traders are not infrequently non-natives of Togoland. The more important retail trade is handled by a few large European trading concerns.

External trade consists of the exports of agricultural produce, of which the main cash crop is cocoa. Export of produce other than cocoa, which produce consists mainly of foodstuffs exported to the Gold Coast, is handled usually by small local traders in Togoland and the Gold Coast.

Cocoa is purchased at fixed prices on behalf of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board by firms licensed under the provisions of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance of 1947, and by the Co-operative Societies which are being formed by the farmers in increasing numbers. The efforts of the Gold Coast Government to promote co-operation among farmers and others have met with considerable success, and flourishing Co-operative Societies exist at nine of the larger towns in the Section. Membership at the beginning of the 1947 Cocoa Season was approximately one thousand members; this increased within three months by approximately four hundred, and is still increasing.

Commercial activity in the Northern Section is centred on a few stores in towns such as Yendi and Kete Krachi, mostly owned by non-indigenous people, and is dispersed by market traders and peddlers. These are to a large extent Yorubas from Southern Nigeria and Hausas. They buy goods from the large stores and travel through the villages, occasionally having a small store in the larger villages. The yam trade is carried on with a middleman element. The farmers sell to the middlemen, who either take the yams direct to Accra by lorry, or sell them to the Adas who bring their boats up to Kete Krachi.

70. A Cocoa Marketing Board has been established which buys all cocoa produced and guarantees a fixed price for the produce year by year. Profits made by the Board are retained for the benefit of the industry. One use of such funds is to establish a stabilisation fund.

The Agricultural Department is continually guiding experiments in the production of exportable crops.

71. Domestic trade consists almost entirely of the sale of agricultural produce by private enterprise.

72. Internal distribution is conducted through the retail shops of importers, and by many individuals, especially women, who buy at wholesale rates and sell either in shops or markets or as itinerant vendors. It is an effective system. Co-operative Societies for distribution are being encouraged.

73. The only official trading organisation is the Cocoa Marketing Board (see the answer to Question 70 above) which controls the whole of the export trade in cocoa. Coffee and such small quantities of palm kernels as are produced in the Territory are controlled by the Government through the Controller of Export Produce who buys at fixed prices and sells to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom. Any profits are retained for the benefit of the industries concerned.

74. Only four European trading firms operate in the Territory. They pay the standard rates of Gold Coast income tax and other taxes (e.g. spirit licences) where applicable.

75. Apart from the controlled commodities mentioned above any person is free to export goods. Imports are subject to a licensing system partly designed for the control of currency and partly to control quantity where the goods are subject to international allocation.

76. There is a Federation of Co-operative Societies which exports on behalf of its constituent members. At present marketing for export is confined to cocoa and sales are made by the Federation to the Cocoa Marketing Board.

77. No preference is given to the United Kingdom or any other country in the tariff on imported goods, although the exports of the Territory are eligible for Empire preference in other parts of the British Commonwealth.

Only minor amendments were made in the Customs tariff during the year, including a reduction in the duty on cinematograph films.

78. Cocoa is bought by the Cocoa Marketing Board, which is charged with the duty of operating its funds for the benefit of the Industry and for this purpose it has created a price stabilisation fund. The price of coffee is guaranteed for five years from the 1st January, 1948. The Agricultural Department is experimenting with alternative crops, and, in particular, is encouraging the planting of coconuts for the production of copra.

Monopolies

79. Apart from the purchase by Government of certain agricultural export commodities, no monopolies exist.

80. While in practice certain trade lines are imported only by certain firms, this practice has no Government authorisation and no monopolies in the strict sense of the word exist.

Land and Natural Resources

81. The first geological survey of Togoland under British Trusteeship carried out under British auspices was a reconnaissance by T. Robertson, whose report, "Report on the Geology of Western Togoland, West Africa", was published in 1921. It was followed by less important notes in the Geological Magazine (London) in 1923, 1924, and 1925. The results of subsequent work by the Gold Coast Geological Survey in the Southern Section are published in the Annual Report of the Geological Survey (Gold Coast) for 1935-36 and Bulletin No. 11 of the Gold Coast Geological Survey, "Geology of the Gold Coast and Western Togoland". Bulletin No. 11 contains a geological map on the scale 1:1,000,000. No geological surveys have been published by private bodies within recent years.

82. One hundred and ninety square miles of forested hillsides have been reserved in the Southern Section for the conservation of water supplies by the protection of the catchment areas. A further 52 square miles are in process of reservation, whilst other areas are being examined with a view to possible future reservation. The reserved forests will also provide a permanent supply of building timber and minor forest products for the surrounding populations. The reclamation by afforestation of areas which have been ruined by annual burning and erosion is being studied.

The Department of Agriculture has also undertaken the demonstration of soil conservation measures as far as staff available permits. The Forest Reserves established in the Southern Section serve to protect the cocoa areas and food farms in the vicinity and thus benefit the farmers concerned. From these Forest Reserves, also, the inhabitants derive some benefit indirectly in connection with climate, water supplies, conservation of soil and the protection of wild animals and birds. In Mamprusi and Dagomba, where soil erosion is more evident and a greater problem than it is in the southern areas of higher rainfall, and therefore better vegetative cover, the Native Authorities have adopted legislation to control grass burning, which is generally efficiently applied. Soil conservation principles and methods are being demonstrated, such as contour farming. Strip cultivation on a large scale cannot be attempted until personnel and machinery are available.

83. Land in the Southern Section was originally occupied either by conquest or by priority of arrival. Over such land generally a tribe had communal rights such as the right to hunt. Within the area, any members of the community, with the consent of the chief, might cultivate what land he required, and the rights in that land were his until he abandoned it, whereupon the land reverted to the community. With the introduction of permanent crops, such as cocoa, occupation began to run into long periods, and the conception of individual ownership has thereby arisen. The following are the chief systems of land tenure:

- (i) Stool lands.
 - (ii) Family or clan lands.
 - (iii) Alienated lands.
 - (iv) Abusa lands.
 - (v) Gratis.
- (i) Stool lands are lands belonging to any particular Stool, the use of which is free to indigenous subjects of that Stool.
 - (ii) Family or clan lands are lands belonging to a particular family or clan, and no one, other than members of that family, has any rights over such land.
 - (iii) Alienated lands are lands, either Stool or family, sold to a native or non-native. The purchaser has full rights over them, and pays no tribute in any form to the Chief within whose jurisdiction the land is situated.
 - (iv) Abusa lands are either Stool, family or alienated lands granted to a native of the Stool or African non-native, who farms the land and maintains it until the crops reach maturity, whereupon the land (farm or farms) is divided into three parts, of which two-thirds go to the farmer and one-third to the landowner. The farmer, during life, pays tribute to the landowner, and, after his death, his heirs may succeed to his portion and continue to pay tribute. This and the two preceding systems are far the commonest methods of land tenure in the area.
 - (v) Gratis lands are lands given to people free from charge. The grantee serves the grantor, and after death his heirs have no rights over the land. In some cases, however, they may succeed, if they satisfy the overlord as to their character or service. Lands in this category are not found in forest country, as, in practice, owing to the introduction of permanent crops such as cocoa, land would either be given outright for all time, or on the Abusa system.

Traditional types of land tenure are liable to impede the application of improved methods of agriculture and soil conservation in cases where ownership of land is in dispute.

In general throughout the Northern Section the land is considered to be a goddess—the earth goddess—and it cannot therefore be owned by anyone. It is served by the Tendanas, or priests, who are caretakers of the land. They alone have the right to grant rights of occupancy, which may, however, be inherited or divided by the grantee, but only terminated by the Tendana. If an allotment of land is abandoned it reverts to the Tendana. No rent is paid, but sheep or chickens, etc., must be offered to the Tendana from time to time to propitiate the spirits. The Tendana is the indigenous priest-king; and when invading dynasties were set up the new chiefs sometimes attempted to take over the control of land. In the Dagomba area, for instance, the right of control is vested in the Ya-Na or Bimbilla-Na, who delegate their powers to sub-chiefs; and it is to the sub-chiefs that a stranger wishing to settle on the land must

apply. But these chiefs do not grant rights of occupancy without consulting the Tendanas, who are, therefore, still recognised as the real custodians and who receive the customary offerings. Land cannot be sold because it cannot be owned.

As there has as yet been little attempt to improve methods of cultivation or soil conservation it is not possible to say whether this traditional form of land tenure would be an impediment. It does, however, prevent such hardships as eviction for debt and mortgage.

84. The 1940 amendment to the Administration (Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance renders it unlawful in the Southern Section without the previous consent of the Governor for any native to alienate any estate right or interest in, or with respect to, land to any person who is not a native. There is no system of registration of title.

The non-indigenous population in the Northern Section comes under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance (Cap. 121) which prevents undue encroachment on the land by strangers. Certificates of occupancy are issued by the Governor to non-indigenous occupiers who pay rent to Government, two-thirds of which is refunded to the Native Authority. Those who obtained land before this Ordinance was introduced pay rent. This occurs mainly in the cocoa area, the rent being $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a tree a year. Land occupied in this way is registered at the Native Authority's office. The successor to the holder of a Certificate of Occupancy must obtain a transfer of the certificate to his name.

85. No pressure of population exists within the Territory. In the north of the Southern Section, where of recent years cocoa-farming has spread, considerable increase in population has taken place. There has also been an increase of population in the Mamprusi area resulting from immigration from French Territory. It is unlikely that any real pressure will occur in either Section.

86. Acquisition of land in the Southern Section for the public service can be made under the Public Lands Ordinance of the Gold Coast, Cap. 113, as extended to this Section by Sec. 5 of The Administration (Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance. No land was so acquired during 1947.

The conditions in the Northern Section are laid down in the Administration (Northern Territories) Ordinance whereby the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories, or any person appointed by him is empowered to acquire land for the public service. Such land must be demarcated and a notice posted bearing the words 'Taken for the Government'. A plan and description of the land must be prepared which shall be open for inspection by all persons interested, without charge. Notice of the acquisition of land for public service must be given as soon as possible to the chief or chiefs, or to any other persons believed to be the owners. No compensation is payable for land so taken, except for growing crops or in respect of interference with any buildings on or near the land taken. Claims for compensation must be submitted to the District Commissioner within three months after the date of posting the notice of acquisition. In case of disagreement between the claimant and the District Commissioner the amount to be paid is settled by the Chief Commissioner whose decision is final.

The only land acquired during the year was for two rest-houses in the Krachi district.

87. *Southern Section*

- (a) In accordance with the provisions of the Administration (Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance, no native in the Southern Section may, without previous consent of the Governor, alienate any estate,

right or interest in land within the Section. A similar provision has existed since 1904. A certain amount of land was, however, alienated by customary lease-law prior to the passing of these Ordinances; and it is believed that in spite of the Ordinances alienation may have been going on unofficially to some extent. Such alienation consists, however, solely of leases of usufruct, and has no effect on the jurisdiction or tribal ownership of the chiefs over the land in question.

- (b) The area of land in the Southern Section held by the Gold Coast Government under acquisition is 1.14 square miles.
- (c) (i) See under (a). It is understood that most of the non-indigenous inhabitants to whom land has been leased are Ewes from the part of the Gold Coast Colony adjoining British Trusteeship Territory, although nationals of other tribes from the Gold Coast also hold land on a tenancy basis, e.g. Akwapims.
- (ii) In addition to the above, all of whom hold their land as tenants of the customary indigenous owners, and all of whose land is being put to productive use, a certain amount of land is held by the Missions. Both the Roman Catholic and the Ewe Presbyterian (one time Basel Mission, now operating under the control of the Scottish Presbyterian Mission of the Gold Coast) Missions have schools and stations at various places throughout the Section. At some of these, particularly those existing prior to the Mandate of the League of Nations, land has been acquired absolutely by the Missions concerned. At other sites the usufruct has been given to the Missions by the chiefs concerned, usually gratis. The amount of land occupied by the Missions is, however, very small.

Northern Section

- (a) In the Northern Section all the land is held by the indigenous inhabitants communally except for that mentioned in (b) and (c) below, but complete figures of the area are not available.
- (b) No complete figures are available of land held by Government but the area is approximately 4.1 square miles. It consists mainly of the areas occupied by offices, residences and rest-houses. In the Mamprusi area, 2,360 acres are held for the Rusiga Quarantine Station for cattle.
- (c) No land in the Mamprusi area is held by non-indigenous persons. In the Dagomba area the Assemblies of God Mission (American) hold two plots; one of 4,800 square feet for the church and one of 4.15 acres for the bungalow, both in Yendi. At Bimbilla, approximately 23 acres are held by the Roman Catholic Mission for school, church, and mission quarters. Two Africans from Togoland under French Trusteeship and one from Ashanti hold plots; one of 8,000 square feet and two of 4,800 square feet for dwelling houses and stores at Yendi. All are rented on a tenancy basis. In Gonja, 3 acres are held for residential purposes by British subjects. In Krachi 400 square miles are held by non-indigenous Africans, mainly in the cocoa areas of the Ntrubu and Adjwati divisions. The land held by non-indigenous inhabitants in the Krachi district is put to productive use, as cocoa is grown on it.

- 88. (a) With the exception of the area of wasteland mentioned in (e) below, nearly the whole of the territory (13,041 square miles) is arable, but lack of water restricts the growing of crops.
- (b) There are some 9,896 square miles of closed forest and savannah woodlands, all of which lie south of parallel 7° 55' and generally follow the line of hills in a southerly direction.

- (c) Pasture land suitable for cattle grazing is found in most of the territory north of Bimbilla at about parallel $8^{\circ} 50'$ N. This land is also arable and contains many small farms where yams, groundnuts, guinea corn, millet and tobacco form the main crops. There is no land which can be exclusively classified as meadow.
- (d) There are no mineral areas under development.
- (e) There are two areas of uninhabited, or very sparsely inhabited, country, amounting in all to some 800 square miles. One is between parallels $8^{\circ} 45'$ and $8^{\circ} 25'$ N., and between the River Oti and the eastern frontier; the other is south of this on each side of the River Oti between parallels $8^{\circ} 20'$ and $8^{\circ} 05'$ N. It is impossible, however, to classify them definitely as wasteland, because the whole of the area in which they lie is unsurveyed.

89. Rural indebtedness does exist, but is not as yet a serious problem.

Forests and Mines

90. The forest law provides for the constitution of Forest Reserves in order to safeguard water supplies, assist the well-being of the forest land, the agricultural crops on it and in the vicinity, and to secure the supply of forest produce to the neighbourhood; for their management by duly appointed Forest Officers; for the settlement of rights in reserved areas; and for the protection of the forest and the punishment of offenders. The Timber Protection Ordinance protects certain valuable timber trees while immature. An amendment is under consideration which will permit reservation for the purpose of re-forestation.

91. While there is no export of forest products with the exception of small quantities of ebony, as carvings, the inhabitants are dependent upon forest products for many everyday purposes. All sawn timber for building and furniture is produced by local pit-sawyers in the wealthier southern districts. In the north, the simple round houses have rafters of poles obtained from nearby forests and are thatched with grass.

The sole fuel throughout Togoland is wood, in the form of firewood or charcoal. Minor forest products of importance are:

- Edible fruits
- Sticks for chewing
- Medicinal barks
- Dyestuffs
- Native rope
- Shea butter
- Leaves and canes for mat and basket making.

92. No mineral deposits of economic value are known in the Territory.

93. The restrictions against transfer of land by a native to a non-native control disposition of surface and subsoil resources. The Concessions Ordinance, 1939, further regulates the terms of any dispositions in the Southern Section which may be sanctioned by the Governor of the Gold Coast of any subsoil or surface right to a non-native.

94. The Gold Coast Mining Rights Regulation Ordinance (Cap. 128), applies to the Southern Section, as does Ordinance No. 4 of 1946 (Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance).

In the Northern Section the Minerals Ordinance (Cap. 131) applies. By it the Governor of the Gold Coast controls all minerals, and no mining operations may be undertaken without a licence.

A duly authorised officer may inspect the land on which prospecting or mining operations are being conducted and may examine the workings of any mine.

In the Northern Section all minerals obtained are liable to such royalties as may be prescribed.

All fees, rents and royalties form part of the public revenue, but provision is made for a proportion being remitted to Native Authorities if they own land leased for mining operations.

Regulations control the issue of a prospecting right or an exclusive prospecting licence, and compensation must be paid for any damage done to the surface of the land or to stock by the holder of a prospecting right.

Mining leases in the Northern Section are granted by the Governor for not more than 99 years or less than 5 years. Before a mining lease is granted, the owner of the land is required to state in writing the rate of the annual surface rent he requires to be paid to him by the mining lessee.

The Governor may determine a lease if the lessee commits a breach of any provision of the Ordinance, or if he ceases mining operations for a continuous period of six months without written consent.

Alterations to any water supplies or the pollution of water by those engaged in mining operations are prohibited, but water rights for obtaining or conveying water for the purpose of the mining operations may be granted.

No female or boy under the age of sixteen may be employed in a mine or works, but permission in writing may be granted for the employment of women or boys under sixteen on surface works.

95. The question of restoring land damaged by mining operations does not arise.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry

96. The Northern Section of the Territory is administered as an integral part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and the organisation and administration of public services in agriculture are as follows:

- (a) An Assistant Director of Agriculture in charge of the Northern Territories including the Northern Section.
- (b) Agricultural Officers in charge of districts with a staff of African Agricultural Assistants.
- (c) Native Authority Agricultural Instructors whose duties are itinerant and include the supervision of Native Authority demonstration farms.

There are no Agricultural Officers or Agricultural Assistants actually stationed in the Northern Section at present, but supervision and guidance are given by staff from the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

The organisation in the Southern Section is as follows:

Two officers of the Senior Staff of the Department of Agriculture, an Agricultural Officer and an Inspector of Plants and Produce, are at present stationed at Kpeve, but it is proposed that the Inspector of Plants and Produce should be stationed at Hohoe as soon as living quarters become available there.

The Agricultural Officer is directly responsible to the Director of Agriculture in Accra, and his duties consist of the supervision of the work of the Kpeve Agricultural Station and agricultural extension work throughout the whole of the Southern Section in addition to agricultural extension work in the Keta/Ada district of the Gold Coast.

The Agricultural Officer has a Junior Staff of one First Division Officer,

six Agricultural Assistants, one Temporary Agricultural Assistant, one Second Division Clerk and one Temporary Clerical Assistant.

The First Division Officer is in charge of the Agricultural Station at Kpeve, and the six Agricultural Assistants are stationed in the principal agricultural centres at Ho, Kpedze, Kpandu, Hohoe, Jasikan and Kadjebi, and each officer is in charge of the agricultural activities in his respective area.

The Inspector of Plants and Produce is directly responsible to the Chief Inspector of Plants and Produce in Accra, who is responsible to the Director of Agriculture. He has a Junior Staff of two Second Division Officers, one Second Division Clerk and six Produce Examiners.

The Volta fisheries survey is directed by the Gold Coast Government Officer in charge of Fisheries; the only officer stationed in the Territory has been a Fisheries Assistant, who has worked in the Kpandu district throughout the 1945, 1946 and 1947 seasons. His duties have been to record the catches of a typical seine net, as mentioned in the answer to Question 37 above, and to maintain contact with such other fishing activities as are in progress in the area.

The organisation and administration of animal husbandry in the Northern Section are carried out partly through the Department of Agriculture and partly through the Department of Animal Health. Broadly speaking, that side of animal husbandry which raises veterinary problems is the task of the Department of Animal Health (e.g. the production of improved breeds which have some tolerance to trypanosomiasis and other enzootic diseases and problems connected with nutrition and animal health) whereas the Department of Agriculture concentrates on the day to day activities of animal husbandry, such as dairying, production of pigs for the market, etc. A good example of the division of such work is provided by the introduction of cattle from Nigeria for the improvement of dairying. The first stage was in the hands of the Veterinary Officers, who dealt with the acclimatisation of the animals, and when the veterinary problems had been investigated and solved, the further development of dairying passed to the Department of Agriculture.

The Northern Section of the Territory has been well served by the cattle development scheme which is common to it and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. It has Native Authority cattle improvement farms at Buguri, in Kusesi. Southern Mamprusi is served by the Native Authority cattle farm at Gambaga. There are the Gushiago, Yendi and Bimbilla farm for Dagomba and Krachi. The primary purpose of these farms is to produce improved bulls for issue on loan to villages. They also serve to counter mortality at anti-rinderpest immunisation camps due to the very poor quality of the local cattle, and they act as foci for the demonstration of good animal husbandry and fodder growing. Improved cows and heifers are sold and working bullocks are produced. The farms in the Territory have all proved successful since their inception in the late 1930's and are doing useful improvement work. These farms have also been of value to the Department of Animal Husbandry in providing checks on epizootic and enzootic diseases. All improvement has been directed towards improving the yield of meat. Nothing has been done to improve milk supply.

The Headquarters of the Department of Animal Health is in the Northern Territories near Tamale and so is in close proximity to the Northern Section. There is a Senior Veterinary Officer with African staff stationed at Accra whose area of supervision comprises the Southern Section, but in practice no work on cattle is done there.

97. No significant changes have taken place during the year in the acreage devoted to or the volume of the principal agricultural products.

98. No figures are available of land devoted to non-export crops. With the

exception of a very small proportion of the total cultivated area devoted to cocoa and coffee, all cultivated land is devoted to food crops for local consumption and export to the Gold Coast.

99. A few farmers in Kusasi (Mamprusi) have adopted mixed farming methods, including the use of animal-drawn implements. Elsewhere progress has been slow, and primitive traditional methods are still in use. There should be some scope for mechanical cultivators and other power-driven implements of the type used in market gardens and orchards elsewhere, and for other forms of mechanisation after preliminary trials by Government. As rice growing becomes more extensive, it is possible that the introduction of harvesting machinery might be considered. All development on these lines is dependent on the availability of qualified staff.

100. There is normally no serious deficiency in food supplies except in the North, where a temporary shortage of grain occurs fairly regularly. Elsewhere, the standard is slightly above subsistence level, but abnormal weather conditions can bring about serious food shortages or even famine. Meat, fish and fats are the main deficiencies throughout the whole of the Territory. Owing to high prices, meat, fish and fats are not often obtainable by the poorer people. Smoked fish and salt are imported from the Gold Coast coastal towns of Keta, Ada and Accra, and meat supplies are chiefly obtained from local sources of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and various wild animals and birds. Fish is also obtained from the River Volta and its tributaries and from various other rivers and streams within the Territory. In the South, onions and shallots are imported from the Keta area.

101. The indigenous people are not compelled by law to plant food or economic crops for their own benefit.

102. Diseases of plants are controlled in accordance with the provisions of the Plants Pests and Diseases Regulations. Fungus diseases of grain are controlled by careful selection of seed by the farmers. There is, in the Gold Coast, an important Cocoa Research Institute which investigates all diseases of cocoa. The results of its work are made known through the Agricultural Department. Rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia are the most serious cattle diseases, but these are now controlled by regular immunisation of all stock. Restriction of livestock movement, and quarantine of imported animals are the principal measures of control used. The control of animal disease has been undertaken in close co-operation with the authorities of neighbouring territories.

103. In the Southern Section and the Krachi District fisheries constitute an important source of protein supply. Catches recorded for a typical seine net in the 1947 season amounted to 4.9 tons; ten such nets were fishing in the Territory, and their total catch probably amounted to some 40 tons. Substantial quantities of fish were also caught by set nets, cast nets, and lines, but statistics of these have not been collected. Nearly the whole of the catch is preserved by smoking; much of the smoked fish is exported to Ashanti, the balance being sold in the Territory. The catch is smoked by women at the fishing camps and in river villages, and it is distributed by small traders. These activities have not been subject to official control. Elsewhere in the Territory, fish is not in good supply.

Fishing could be further developed, though not to an unlimited extent. It is proposed that in future seasons a larger number of seine nets should work in the Territory, and catch records will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that fishing does not reach an intensity that would endanger the stocks.

104. No edible shell fish appear to exist in the section of the Volta contiguous with the Territory. Prawns are caught by basket traps and by hand, but this type of fishery is hardly capable of material development.

105. Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, donkeys and poultry are raised in the Territory for meat and draught purposes. The quality of domestic livestock is low, but every effort is being made to increase numbers and improve quality. Grazing and conditions generally are better than in French Territory to the north, where large numbers of reasonably good livestock are bred; but in the Territory protozoal disease is more serious and the standards of animal husbandry are poor. The people are primarily agriculturalists and look upon stock as a side line. This attitude has been brought about largely by the ravages of rinderpest in the past. Now that rinderpest has been virtually eliminated, interest in livestock is increasing.

European pigs thrive well in the Territory, mainly because they are not liable to the enzootic protozoal diseases. In normal conditions, and perhaps in any conditions, they are not susceptible to the three common animal trypanosomes. The Department of Agriculture has, in recent years, embarked on large-scale pig production, and the Animal Health Department has been able to concentrate on the investigation of diseases of pigs and hand over pig rearing to the Agricultural Department. Close liaison between the two Departments exists.

106. Meat processing does not exist in the Territory. The export of immature cattle is prohibited.

Industry

107. There are no major manufacturing industries and establishments in the Territory.

108. The Territory is mainly agricultural and few local handicrafts and industries exist. Bricks and tiles are made from local clay at Ho, Djokpe and Gbefi. In the first two places, the industry is being operated at present under the aegis of the Gold Coast Government, through the medium of the Industrial Development Board, and local tradesmen are being trained. The third is operated by the Roman Catholic Mission.

At Vane, Kpetoe and Djalale weaving is carried on, but so far only as a village industry. It is hoped that if a steady supply of cotton and dyes on the one hand, and an assured market on the other hand, can be developed, the industry may expand in the future. The Department of Co-operation has given advice in this venture with a view to co-ordinating the efforts of the various sections of the industry.

Efforts are being made by the Industrial Development Board to encourage the keeping of bees, for the production of beeswax and honey; and four demonstrators in this work are at present operating in the section. So far the industry is still of local significance only.

Ivory and ebony carving is a craft which is indigenous to the Territory and centred near Kpandu. It is in purely native hands and is not capable of much development, the supply of ivory being a limiting factor.

Sufficient capital is available for the development of the industries mentioned.

In the Northern Section local handicrafts and minor industries, such as spinning and weaving, basket and mat making, dyeing of cloths, pottery, and charcoal burning are undertaken on a small scale as a side line to farming. Capital is not at present available for development and little information is available as to the supply and demand.

109. No industrial developments are planned in the Territory for the immediate future.

110. The climate of the Territory is quite unsuitable for tourist traffic from overseas, and no development of tourist attractions is possible. There are no local tourist possibilities in the Territory.

Investments

111. There are no industries in the Territory. The only outside private capital invested in the Territory, as will be seen from the reply to Question 112 below, is negligible.

112. Investments in the Territory take three forms viz.:

Government investments—these take the form of public works.

Mission investments } These take the form of buildings. In
Trading Companies investments. } amount they are not large.

Transport and Communications

113. (a) The following post offices and postal agencies were open during 1947:

Head offices: 5.

Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu, Kete Krachi and Yendi.

Postal Agencies: 17.

Akpafu Mempeasem, Amediofe, Anfoege Aukuome, Borada, Dzolokpuita, Golokwati, Haye Etoe, Jasikan, Kadjebi, Kpedze, Kpeve, Likpe Mate, Nkonya Ahenkro, Nkonya, Wurupong, Vakpo Afeyi, Wegbe and Wora Wora.

Mail Services: Southern Section.

The twice-weekly mail service to and from Togoland was maintained satisfactorily. The mail lorries on this service, maintained by the Government Transport Department, collect and deliver mails at the three head offices and many agencies. The remaining agencies are connected with the motor mail service by Chiefs' branch services.

Northern Section. Once-weekly carrier services connect Kete Krachi and Yendi to the main Northern Territories mail service.

(b) *Telephones:*

Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu, Golokwati, Jasikan and Kadjebi are connected to the main telephone trunk services of the Gold Coast. Ho has been connected for many years and the other offices during 1945-46 and 1947.

(c) *Telegraphs:*

Offices connected by telephone are provided with telegraph services. In addition, Yendi and Kete Krachi have telegraph facilities on short-wave wireless stations working schedules with Gold Coast stations. The wireless stations at Kpandu and Hohoe were withdrawn in 1945, when telephone connections were completed.

The station at Kpandu was transferred to Kete Krachi.

(d) No wireless stations are maintained in the Territory except those mentioned under (c) above. There are very few wireless receiving sets in the Territory.

(e) *Roads, Bridle Paths and Tracks.*

Southern Section roads, with a total mileage of 249, are maintained by the Gold Coast Government under the supervision of the Political Administration. In addition, some 150 miles of road, motorable in the

dry season, are maintained by the Native Administration. These provide links between the larger villages not on the main roads and the main roads. In addition to these roads, the section is interlaced with bush paths leading from one village to another. These require no maintenance. Transport facilities are, on the whole, good.

During the year, the road running from the Golokwati-Kadjebi road in the north to Wora Wora has been taken over from the Native Authority by Government, and is being extended to join the Accra-Kete Krachi road. Otherwise the main development work during the past year has been improvement of existing bridges. Five of these are now in process of reconstruction.

There are approximately 150 lorries regularly operating in the Southern Section, carrying passengers and market commodities. The larger number of these are owned by natives of the Gold Coast Colony who have settled down as traders within the section, but a not inconsiderable minority of Ewes native to the section also own lorries. During the cocoa season, the transporting of cocoa is largely in the hands of the wholesale buying firms, who use either their own means of transport or hire local vehicles for this purpose.

Northern Section. In the Mamprusi areas there is a dry weather road that connects Bunkpurugu with the Yendi-Gambaga road, which skirts the area, and with the main road, N.T.7, running from Yendi north-east to Yawgu in the Dagomba district. There are numerous bridle paths and tracks connecting all villages. The roads in the Dagomba area are as follows:

Yendi-Zabangu	30 miles	
Yendi-Demon-Chereponi	70 "	
Yendi-Lungwi	69 "	
Yendi-Yogou	78 "	
Yendi-Nakonduku	64 "	
Gushiago-Pisogu	30 "	(approx. three miles within the Territory)
Bimbilla-Dakpam	16 "	
Saboba-Wapuli	15 "	

Tracks between villages exist.

In the Gonja area the main road, N.T.9, from Senchi to Yendi, passes through the district. A new road from Kpandae west to the Dakar River is in course of construction. This will facilitate the export of agricultural produce.

In Krachi district there are 100 miles of main road, N.T.9, on the route Yendi to Senchi. An important road, unclassified, originally started as a rubber road, running from Krachi to Kromasi in the Adjuati area—distance 68 miles. Twenty miles of short "feeder" roads, each of about 3 miles in length, have been built by the inhabitants of important villages to join them to the main road.

Roads in the Northern Section are maintained by the Native Authorities with grant-in-aid from Government. All villages have a certain number of paths which they maintain.

- (f) There are no railways in the Territory.
- (g) No regular air services visit the Territory.
- (h) The Government maintains a landing-ground at Yendi and two landing-strips at Kete Krachi.

- (i) Present meteorological facilities maintained within the area are one synoptic station at Ho, which telegraphs eight reports daily to the forecast unit at Accra; one climatological station at Kpeve; and fourteen rainfall stations, viz., Akpafu, Amedzofe, Botoe-Kpetoe, Dafo-Leklebi, Fenyi-Akanu, Hohoe, Honuta, Jasikan, Kadjebi, Kete Krachi, Kpandu, Mpeyo, Wora Wora, and Yendi.
- (j) There is no systematised transport service on the reaches of the Volta which adjoin the Territory.

The Posts and Telegraphs and Meteorological Services are maintained by the Gold Coast Government, of which they are a part. Road transport is owned for the most part by individual Africans or the trading firms (for their own haulage purposes).

114. No distinction is made between indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants in the use, ownership and operation of transport or communication facilities.

115. See the maps attached for roads connecting the Territory with the Gold Coast and Togoland under French Trusteeship. No regulations other than those normally governing international traffic apply. The cocoa crop of the Southern Section is evacuated by road to Paline in Togoland under French Trusteeship.

Public Works

116. (a) The following works were carried out in the Territory during 1947:

- (i) Improvements to Hospital, Ho.
- (ii) Reconstruction of one residence, Ho.
- (iii) Extension of District Office, Ho.
- (iv) Construction of two residences, Ho.
- (v) Construction of bridge, Ho-Kpetoe Road.
- (vi) Extension of Tutukpene road by 26 miles to Kromasi in the Krachi District.

(b) The following works are planned for 1947-48:

- (i) District Hospital, Hohoe.
- (ii) Residence, Ho.
- (iii) Post Office, Hohoe.
- (iv) Road, 101E section beyond River Volta, tar spraying.
- (v) Construction of road Jasikan-Papasi.

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

General

117. There is a Government Department of Social Welfare and Housing which is responsible for the organisation of social welfare throughout the Gold Coast. This Department began work on a limited scale three years ago and is now extending its activities as the staff situation improves; the establishment now consists, in as far as social welfare is concerned, of a Director, a Deputy Director, four Senior Welfare Officers, one Principal Probation Officer, one Principal of Industrial School and twenty-three Assistant Welfare Officers. It is not possible so far to make any distinction between the services provided generally for the Gold Coast and those provided specifically for the Territory. Nor can a line be

drawn showing the amount spent on social welfare for the Territory distinct from the total provision from public funds for the whole of the Gold Coast, which in the year under review amounted to £43,800. In addition to the work of this Department, Churches and societies such as the Boy Scouts Association participate in work of social welfare. There is a Social Welfare Committee for the Eastern Province, which includes the Southern Section of the Territory, and social welfare policy is co-ordinated by a Central Welfare Committee for the Gold Coast in general.

There is no organised social welfare work in the Northern Section of the Territory. There is a social centre at Yendi and one at Kete Krachi and a start has recently been made to encourage social welfare activities such as night schools. Encouragement is also now being given to all forms of voluntary services for the benefit of the community in order to develop a spirit of public service. A Society to this end has been started in Tamale and it is hoped that branches of it will be formed in such towns as Yendi and Kete Krachi.

118. As measures for undertaking social welfare work are only now being extended to the Territory, the first aim is to gain the interest of all sections of the various communities. Generally speaking, the principal target in the interests of the social welfare of the people may be said to be the raising of the standard of living in all aspects and the development of the resources of the country for the benefit of its inhabitants. Such measures as have been taken have been described in the answer to Question 117 and in the answers to the questions dealing with the development of water supplies and medical and educational facilities.

119. As stated in the answer to Question 48, the proportion of total Gold Coast estimated expenditure allocated to social services (including medical and health services but not water supplies) is 15 per cent. A further 12 per cent is earmarked for education. It is not possible to provide separate figures for the Territory. Figures of expenditure by local government bodies or missions are not available. The principal factors in raising the standard of living have been the increase in the price paid for cocoa, the recent increase in wage levels and the development of rural water supplies, all of which are described elsewhere.

120. Problems connected with the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in the Territory have been practically non-existent. The bulk of the Territory's inhabitants are hard working and conscientious, two assets which make resettlement comparatively easy. Most of those who could not secure employment for wages took to farming or set up in business on their own.

These remarks refer to those men coming from the Central and Southern areas of Togoland. There is a Resettlement Advice Centre at Kpandu from which weekly visits are made by the Resettlement Assistant to Ho and Hohoe. Every report received from these towns confirms the good behaviour of the Ewe ex-Servicemen.

Many of the men domiciled in the Northern area of Togoland joined the Army through Yendi and Tamale and were counted in the Northern Territory quota. A Resettlement Advice Centre was set up at Yendi during the demobilisation period, and, after the rush of returning troops had subsided, it was visited once a week by a Resettlement Assistant from Tamale.

Social Conditions

121. The general social groupings of the indigenous people are described in detail in the answer to Question 3. The privileges and restrictions obtaining in normal society are similarly defined in the answer to Question 26.

As to religious groups, the number of Christians in the Southern Section is increasing yearly as a result of the devoted work of the Missions. There is still, however, a large pagan population. They believe in the power of the fetish. The number of fetishes is considerable; in fact, every small village or even clan within a village may have its own fetish with characteristic custom relevant to its worship.

The law permits the various types of fetishes and the practices attached to them, provided that they are not opposed to public morals or the dictates of humanity, but does not recognise any privileges or restrictions in connection with them.

Although in the Northern Section of the Territory there are many different tribes, the pattern of social structure is in general similar. The unit is the family living in one compound, extending to groups of compounds forming villages, the inhabitants of which belong to one tribe. Each compound has its headman and each village has a headman. In the tribe there are several minor chiefs and one senior chief. In the four different areas of the Northern Section, Mamprusi, Dagomba, Gonja and Krachi, tribes have been amalgamated under a paramount chief; thus in Mamprusi the Nayiri is the paramount chief not only of the Mamprusi but of the Bimoba and Konkomba tribes living in that area. In Dagomba the Ya Na is paramount, in Gonja the Yabumwura, and in Krachi the Krachiwura.

The position of chiefs and headmen may in some cases be due to their holding also the position of Tendanas, or earth priests, or, as in the case of Krachi, by the traditional allegiance owed to the Krachiwura through the fetish Denteh. Descent may be patrilineal or matrilineal; the Bimoba and Konkomba, for example, are matrilineal, whereas the Mamprusi and Dagomba are patrilineal. Traces of matrilineal descent are also found among the Tendanas.

The religion throughout the area is based on the worship of the sky god and earth goddess together with numerous spirits which have to be propitiated. The earth priests, the Tendanas, are the strongest element among the priestly hierarchy, but there are priests of many different cults or fetishes. The Tendana acts as medium between the earth goddess and the people, while other priests act as mediums between spirits inhabiting trees, or whatever it may be, and the worshippers who offer sacrifices to obtain their desires or to ward off evils. In some places a debased form of Islam has been incorporated into fetish worship. There are, however, communities of practising Muslims and, in the neighbourhood of the mission stations, some Christians. In Dagarti country particularly, Christianity has made great headway.

Privileges are attached to the office of Tendana and to chieftainship. The former is the trustee of the land and therefore any person wishing to obtain a piece of land must apply to the Tendana. Anything found on the land which is not the property of the finder belongs to the Tendana and he is given the first fruits of the harvest. Chiefs may have their farms made for them by the community, the helpers being given food and 'peto' (a local maize beer). A chief's house is built for him by his people. When the new yams are harvested one bundle of yams is given to the chief by every compound owner; he gives a small present of kola nuts in return. Similarly one basket of corn is sent at the corn harvest. One leg of any animal killed by a hunter or one tusk of an elephant is given to the chief, who makes the hunter a present of gunpowder, and, in the case of an elephant, gives him fowls for a propitiatory sacrifice to the spirit of the elephant.

The law does not recognise these privileges, but they are adhered to without complaint in practice, and a refusal is not met by any punitive measures. They are, in essence, tokens of recognition of leadership, and payment in kind for duties to be performed by the chief.

122. No slavery practices exist. There are occasional instances (reported from the Krachi district) of a descendant of a slave being abused by being called a slave, but he can always seek retribution in court. Otherwise the idea of slavery and slave families is rapidly dying out.

123. No evidence exists of practices in the Southern Section akin to slavery such as purchase of children or pledging for debt. Child marriage used to be common, but is now less so. The so-called marriage was more in the nature of a betrothal, and native custom has its own moral standards which prevent child marriage in its normally-defined sense.

Little information is available regarding the position in the Northern Section. The purchase of children is not practised, although it is not certain that the pledging of children for debt is not practised; and in some areas there is child betrothal. In the Dagomba area, the girl has the right to refuse to contract the marriage when the time comes.

There have been no prosecutions in respect of any such practice during the year.

124. No restrictions exist governing the free movement of the population within and outside the Territory.

125. The only noteworthy movement of population which has occurred within the Southern Section has been in the extreme north, where the increased value of cocoa has led to the establishment of markets, with consequent urban development, along the main thoroughfare between Kadjebi and the south. As a result of this, the villages of Kadjebi, Wora Wora, Jasikan and Hohoe have experienced considerable change of recent years, and there is every reason to believe that still more urban development will occur as long as the present high price of cocoa obtains. The consequence of this tendency has been to attract members of trading tribes from outside the section, e.g. Kwahus, Lagosians and Hausas, to settle in these places.

Generally speaking the effect of this has been good. Increased prosperity has led to a desire for improved standards of living, while contact with these trading communities has induced in the local indigenous population a wider appreciation of the advantages of civilisation.

In the Northern Section the only areas affected by changes and movements of population have been in the north where the number of immigrants from French territory was one of the factors causing recent famines, and in the Dagomba area where the Konkombas tend to move south to more fertile lands. This movement is fairly considerable but the newcomers not only remove pressure from the land in the Oti valley, but make excellent settlers, rarely causing any of the disturbances with which their name is associated in their own area.

Having regard to present agricultural methods, any considerable movement of population to one area might lead to soil exhaustion. A decrease of population in a village or group of villages might, by upsetting the balance between cultivated and uncultivated land, result in the incursion of such diseases as trypanosomiasis and onchocerciasis; and this, in conjunction with the consequent destruction of social structure, might lead to depopulation.

126. Apart from the movement of population mentioned in the answer to Question 125, there is a small but steady immigration from neighbouring French territory into the north of the Northern Section. Elsewhere, migration from over the French frontier is primarily a seasonal flow of workers for employment in the cocoa farms situated in the eastern portion of the Krachi district. In the Ho and Kpandu districts of the Southern Section the annual influx of

workers from the Northern Territories, from French Togoland and from Northern Nigeria is estimated to exceed 10,000. These workers stay for periods varying from two months to several years, and their presence is welcomed by the local inhabitants as being essential to the economic prosperity of the territory. There are no restrictions on this immigration and, so far as is known, it has not constituted a difficult problem for the local administration.

127. There are no limitations on the immigration of nationals of the United Nations, except as far as the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance are concerned. These restrictions apply also to persons of British nationality, and are designed not to form a bar to the immigration of persons of nationality foreign to that of the Trustee power, but rather to protect the country from undesirable characters of any nationality. There is no restriction whatsoever on emigration.

128. Vagrancy is not a penal offence.

Standard of Living

129. No family living studies or other surveys of cost of living have been made. The market prices of locally-grown foods have remained steady, but there has been an increase in the average prices in a fairly large range of imported food articles to which the Africans have become accustomed. There has been a high rise in the average level of prices of prints and similar textiles commonly used as clothing. The average level of working-class rents is at about the same level as in the past five years.

No statistically-based cost of living indices in respect of the Territory are regularly prepared and published. A few years ago detailed enquiries into the expenditure of various members of the community in Dagomba were made by District Commissioners on behalf of the Commissioner of Labour.

130. There are no statistics available on which to base any comparison of consumption, which in any case has been artificially restricted by wartime shortages of consumer goods and the closing between 1940 and 1943 of the Anglo-French frontier. As will be seen from the answer to Question 131 below there has been a general increase in demand.

131. A slight but general improvement in the standard of living has taken place during recent years owing to improved communications, higher wage levels, higher prices for agricultural produce and improved water supplies. The wearing of clothes is gradually spreading to areas where the population has in the past gone naked. The demand for cloth, kerosene, bicycles and other consumer goods has risen, and when these are again in more plentiful supply the improvement in standard of living should be accelerated.

Status of Women

132. Politically speaking the women of both Sections enjoy a lower status than the men. In neither section does native custom recognise that women exercise political rights, although in the Southern Section it is noticeable that in recent years women have become more and more vociferous in their desire for political recognition. A willingness to recognise the justice of this cause is evidenced by the unofficial establishment in some places of women's councils, whose deliberations are nevertheless taken into consideration by the native councils. Women and children are responsible for performing all the household chores, the most important of which is fetching fuel and water.

In the Southern Section women enjoy under Native custom rights of

ownership of property and wealth. While matrilineal succession is not practised as in Ashanti, women's property is heritable matrilineally; i.e. either a daughter or a maternal sister normally inherits a woman's property. A woman has a right to a certain share in the family land, and, subject to her providing enough vegetables for the male members of the family, any extra produce is hers to dispose of as she wishes.

In the Northern Section a woman, until married, is under the authority of her father or guardian, and after marriage under that of her husband. Nothing has been done to advance woman's status although in the Krachi District some interest has been shown in increasing the number of educated women. Throughout the Territory, however, girls are in a considerable minority in the schools.

Nevertheless, women play a most important part in the economic life of both Sections, having a virtual monopoly of all petty trade in local produce and a large share in the trade in imported goods.

Prostitution is not common within the Territory, and is negligible as a social evil.

133. In both Sections the legal capacity of women in civil law is equal with that of men, in that they have the same right as men to appear before the Tribunals or Courts as regards the hearing of their claims to recognised rights and the enforcement of their approved claims. The rights of women in native customary law are known to Tribunals: they are fundamental and defined, based on approved tradition, and are in all respects consonant with equity, good government, and morality. They have not, as women, the same general or specific rights as men, but, as emphasised, they have the same legal capacity as men in the measures to be taken for the recognition and enforcement of their rights.

In the Southern Section a woman, in native customary law, is not responsible for her husband's debts, but a husband is responsible for the normal debts incurred by his wife *qua* wife. It is to be noted that a woman on marriage still maintains close ties with her family (i.e. relatives such as parents, brothers, sisters, etc.). If, in trading on her own account, she incurred debts, her husband might disclaim responsibility if the woman had kept for herself or for her family (in the sense mentioned above) the proceeds of the trading, in which case the woman would herself be responsible, with the family coming to her aid.

In the Northern Section the question of responsibility for debt varies. In the Mamprusi area a woman is not responsible for her husband's debts, but a husband is responsible for his wife's debts. In Dagomba and Gonja a woman is not responsible for her husband's debts nor *vice versa*, but either party would expect help, if available, from the other in settling a debt or claim. In Krachi the husband's sister is held responsible for his debts. A husband is responsible for his wife's debts but he can claim the money back in the event of a divorce.

134. It is not customary for women to take employment as wage earners in any occupation, but they are not debarred from doing so. They generally take a prominent part in the economic life of the country as buyers and sellers of produce and goods, both local and imported.

There are certain occupations which by native custom are not performed by women, such as weaving, making yam mounds, breaking the soil of a farm, building and thatching.

135. Opportunities exist for women to train and work as nurses, midwives, health visitors, dispensers and school teachers, and they are also employed as telephone operators, welfare workers and as type-setters and proof-readers in the Printing Department. In the past the women of the Southern Section have been handicapped by lack of education and for this reason they have only been

accepted for a few of the vacancies in Government Departments and training courses. This handicap is being overcome and there is keen competition to enter for training courses especially in nursing. The same handicap applies to an even greater extent to the Northern Section and it is doubtful if any women from the Northern Section are as yet in training.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

136. All elements of the population are secured in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination.

137. No newspapers are published in the Territory, and there is only a small circulation of Gold Coast papers. The official publications of the Public Relations Department are widely circulated in the Southern Section. In the Northern Section these publications together with the Nigerian unofficial paper *Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo* are circulated free of charge to all literates.

The only political association in the Territory is the Ewe Conference, whose activities have been described in the Introduction to this report.

138. There is no censorship of the Press in the Gold Coast. While no newspapers are published either by Government or by the inhabitants in the Territory, there is no restriction placed on the publication of them there. Gold Coast newspapers circulate freely according to their selling capacity.

139. The population of the Territory is largely illiterate. Its interest in current events is promoted directly by mobile cinema units and by publications published by, and distributed from, the Public Relations Department, and by a limited number of newspapers. During the past year mobile cinema units have given in this area 54 cinema shows to average audiences of 650 a show. Some of the films shown were:

Newsreels.

A Kenya Village Builds a Dam;

A Village School;

Young Nigeria;

A Local Native Council (East Africa);

Charlie Chaplin;

A Secondary Modern School;

Victory Parade—West Africa;

Blind People;

The Swollen Shoot Disease of Cocoa;

The Victory Parade—London;

Colonial Cinemagazine, No. 4;

Home to West Africa.

As regards publications, the *Gold Coast Bulletin* is published by the Public Relations Department; it is an eight-page weekly, with a high pictorial interest, which emphasises, and has as its policy, good citizenship. 3,424 copies are distributed free to the Southern Section each week.

It is impossible to estimate the numbers of local papers which circulate in the area, since it is believed that the majority of those which do circulate arrive haphazardly with lorries and itinerant traders.

To the very few who have access to the radio, Station Z.O.Y., Accra, broadcasts a daily news bulletin in the English, Hausa and Ewe languages.

140. Apart from the Missions (which are dealt with in the answer to Question 142 below) the only voluntary organisation is the British Empire Leprosy Relief

Association which has a settlement near Ho. The average number of patients is 400; these include persons from the neighbouring countries.

141. Full freedom of thought and conscience and free exercise of religious worship and instruction are ensured to all inhabitants.

142. There are no restrictions of any kind on missionary activities, and no discrimination is made between the various bodies. Medical welfare in the area is the responsibility of the Gold Coast Government. Under the aegis of the Education Department, however, the entire educational system of the Territory is organised and maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta) and Ewe Presbyterian Church. To this end considerable financial assistance is given by the Gold Coast Government.

Number of distribution of Missionaries from overseas:

Roman Catholic Mission.

<i>Ho.</i>	Males	2	.	One Dutch, one British.
	Females	3	.	One British, one French, one Swiss.
<i>Kpandu.</i>	Males	4	.	All Dutch.
	Females	5	.	One Dutch, four French.
<i>Likpe.</i>	Male	1	.	Dutch.
<i>Liati.</i>	Male	1	.	Dutch.
<i>Jasikan.</i>	Males	2	.	Dutch.
<i>Hohoe.</i>	Males	3	.	Dutch.
	Females	2	.	Dutch.
<i>Kete Krachi.</i>	Male	1	.	Dutch.

Presbyterian.

<i>Ho.</i>	Male	1	.	United States (with wife and child).
<i>Amedjofe.</i>	Male	1	.	British (with wife).

World Wide Evangelisation Crusade.

<i>Kpandai.</i>	Male	1	.	United States.
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Assemblies of God Mission.

<i>Yendi.</i>	Females	2	.	United States.
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The above figures do not include a considerable number of African Pastors in these Missions. None of these Missions claim a specific number of converts.

143. Indigenous religions have been mentioned elsewhere. They are recognised by the Administration, in that legal oaths may be sworn according to particular beliefs. No active measures have been taken to safeguard fetish worship. It must be emphasised, however, that the policy of the Administration is one of complete religious toleration. Supervision of fetish cults has been necessary from time to time, especially in relation to the "Kunde" and "Tigari" cults, in the practice of which malignant and anti-social manifestations have been apparent. No spontaneous religious movements have been observed as having arisen in the Territory during the period under review, though belief in the Tigari fetish is of recent origin as far as the Territory is concerned.

144. In the ordinary course the English law of arrest prevails, with its concomitant safeguards. Native Authorities have, under the provisions of Section 6

of the Native Administration (Southern Togoland) Ordinance, Cap. 90, certain defined powers in the prevention of crime and the arrest of offenders:

- (a) A Native Authority knowing of a design to commit an offence by a native within the local limits of its jurisdiction may arrest or direct the arrest of the native so designing; provided that any person so arrested shall, unless he be released within twelve hours of his arrest, be taken before a Magistrate or Native Tribunal.
- (b) Every Native Authority receiving information that any native who has committed an offence for which he may be arrested without a warrant, or for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, is within the local limits of its jurisdiction shall cause such native to be arrested and taken forthwith before a Magistrate or Native Tribunal having jurisdiction over him.
- (c) No native in the service of the Crown may be arrested for refusing or neglecting to attend before a Native Tribunal, without the written consent of the Provincial Commissioner. Any other native refusing to do so may be arrested on warrant issued by the Native Tribunal having jurisdiction over him. If a native refuses to obey any order of direction which by Cap. 90 he is bound to obey, or if he obstructs or interferes with the lawful exercise by a Native Authority of any powers conferred by Cap. 90, he may be arrested without warrant by a Native Authority, or by any person acting under the direction of such Authority, and tried before a Magistrate or Native Tribunal having jurisdiction. All warrants of imprisonment by Native Tribunals or Courts have to be countersigned by the District Commissioner.

145. There is no restriction on the exercise of the right of petition, provided the petitioner follows the simple procedure that is laid down.

146. All elements of the population are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their person and property.

147. It has not been necessary to impose any restrictions on the personal freedom of the inhabitants, except for restrictions on the possession of bows and poisoned arrows among the Konkomba. In 1940, the Lagomba Native Authority prohibited the possession or carrying of bows and arrows in the sub-division of Yendi and the subordinate areas of Demon, Sunson, Zabrugu and Sambu. This regulation was introduced to control the quarrels and often fatal inter-clan fights between the Konkombas. It proved difficult to enforce and was relaxed, although not repealed in 1942. After a disturbance in 1946, further rules applying the prohibition to the Saboba area were made. It is now a criminal offence under Section 450 of the Criminal Code to be in possession of poisoned arrows or other missiles and, under Section 451, to cultivate any poisonous plant.

148. No restrictions have been imposed by the Administering Authority during the year on the rights of nationals, corporations and associations of members of the United Nations to engage in writing, reporting, gathering and transmission of information for dissemination abroad, and to public materials on the same terms as nationals, corporations and associations of the Administering Authority. Visiting journalists have been welcomed and given every assistance.

Labour Conditions and Regulations

149. There are no outstanding problems of any consequence regarding labour and working conditions in the Territory. Since the introduction of increased

rates of pay for Gold Coast Government employees and increases by the commercial firms, workers in the Territory are better off than those in the towns of the Gold Coast Colony, owing to the lower rents and lower food prices. There appears to be no shortage of accommodation for the seasonal workers in the cocoa areas, for, although most of the labourers come from French territories, they appear to settle down and live peaceably in their own communities amongst the local inhabitants.

150. The conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation as accepted by the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Gold Coast have been equally applied to the Territory. The terms of such conventions as have not so far been applied in the Gold Coast have been provided for in the draft Labour Ordinance, 1948, which will be applicable to the Territory.

151. The Labour legislation applicable to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and to Ashanti and the Colony has also been applied to the Territory:

- (a) *Contracts and sanctions.* The Master and Servants Ordinance (Cap. 70).
- (b) *Industrial relations, including freedom of association, conciliation and arbitration.* The Trades Unions Ordinance (No. 13 of 1941) and the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1941).
- (c) *Remuneration, including payments in kind.* The Master and Servants Ordinance (Cap. 70).
- (d) *Hours of work, rest periods, holidays, etc.* No legislative provision has yet been made to regulate these, but such provision will be made in the draft Labour Ordinance which is being placed before the Gold Coast Legislative Council in 1948.
- (e) *Health and sanitary conditions in places of employment.* The Master and Servants Ordinance.
- (f) *Inspection of labour conditions.* The Master and Servants Ordinance.
- (g) *Medical inspection and medical assistance to workers.* The Master and Servants Ordinance.
- (h) *Workmen's compensation.* The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 52 of 1940).
- (i) *The employment of women, young persons and children.* The Master and Servants Ordinance, Parts 7, 8 and 9.
- (j) *Recruiting of workers.* The Master and Servants Ordinance and the Recruitment of Labour Regulations.
- (k) *Restrictions on movement of workers.* There is none.
- (l) *Labour passes and work books.* Domestic servants of Europeans have to be registered and carry work books under the Registration of Domestic Servants Regulations.
- (m) *Training of workers;* and (n) *Industrial homework.* No legislation.

152. The Gold Coast Labour Department is organised as a Headquarters office, three regional Labour Offices, three regional ex-Service Resettlement Offices, and thirteen district Labour Advice Centres. One of the district centres is situated in the Southern Section of the Territory, but there is none in the Northern Section. The personnel of the Department comprises a Labour Commissioner, a Senior Labour Officer, six Labour Officers, three Resettlement Officers, two First Division Clerks, six Labour Inspectors and forty Second Division Clerks. A total of £26,930 was provided for the Department in the Estimates for the financial year 1947-48. The functions of the Department are as follows:

- (a) To inspect places of employment and to secure the enforcement of all legal provisions regarding conditions of work and the protection of workers.
- (b) To facilitate the free movement of persons seeking work and to advise them where employment under satisfactory conditions can be found.
- (c) To maintain camps and medical facilities along the main routes used by migrant workers on which normal facilities do not exist.
- (d) To keep under constant review the wages and the living and working conditions of the lowest paid classes of employees.
- (e) To investigate industrial accidents and diseases and to examine claims under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and to assist in their settlement.
- (f) To look after and repatriate to their homes destitute and incapacitated workers.
- (g) To assist the resettlement of ex-Servicemen.
- (h) To supervise the conditions under which labour is employed under public contracts.
- (i) To afford technical information and advice to employers and workers.
- (j) To encourage and assist the development of responsible trade unions.
- (k) To adjust differences and foster good relations between employers and employees.
- (l) To keep under review the local application of international conventions regarding labour.
- (m) To undertake the registration and identification of industrial workers.
- (n) To compile and afford statistical information regarding employment, the cost of living and the fluctuations of wage rates.

153. No charge was preferred in the Territory during 1947 against any employer or other person for an offence against the labour laws.

154. The Government policy regarding the establishment of accepted labour standards is implemented through the Political Administration and the Labour Department, which latter, however, is not directly represented in the Northern Section.

There are as yet scarcely any labour problems in the Northern Section, and the legislation regarding labour and forced labour has been effective.

Apart from the labour seasonally engaged on cocoa farms, Government and the Native Authorities are the principal employers of labour. Both have adopted a fair and reasonable daily wage rate, and have provided satisfactory wages and salaries for their artisans and established staff. The District Commissioners, in the absence of Labour Officers, are always willing to hear, and as far as possible adjust, any complaints.

155. Relationships between employers and employees during the year have been good. There are no trade unions, and the only dispute that arose was in the Krachi district, where 40 sanitary labourers employed by Government and the Native Authority went on strike. It was, however, brief and promptly settled. The right to strike is recognised under the conditions contained in the Trade Unions Ordinance and the Trade Disputes (Conspiracy and Protection of Property) Ordinance No. 12 of 1941. In the Krachi district a small Wages and Labour Committee has been formed consisting of Government and Native Authority employers and employees, i.e. station foreman, road foreman, with representatives of each trade and labour gang. This meets monthly to discuss any problems which may arise.

156. The local demand for labour is normally satisfied, particularly as the cocoa

season in the Southern Section coincides with the off-season for farming in the north.

157. No recruiting of labour by either public or private organisations is carried out.

158. The absence of labourers from the villages is neither extensive nor for very long periods, and no ill-effects have so far been experienced.

159. Compulsory labour for public works and services is not permitted, although Chiefs, with the approval of the District Commissioner, may call upon such labour for certain economic purposes within the limits permitted by the Forced Labour Convention, and in the event of famine or threatened famine, violent epidemics or other calamity likely to endanger the health or well-being of the people. The maximum period for such labour is 21 days in 12 months, and normal working hours have to be adhered to.

160. No workers are recruited from outside the Territory.

161. Owing to the absence of industrial and technical works of any importance, there is little opportunity for the absorption of skilled labour. On the other hand, there is no pressure of skilled labour on the labour market. It has to be remembered that there are in the Territory, especially in the Southern Section, many locally-trained artisans operating on their own account, such as:

Carpenters or furniture makers	Tinsmiths
Masons	Silver and gold smiths
Fitters and motor repairers	Brick and tile workers
Blacksmiths	Ivory workers
Tailors	Cloth weavers
Leather workers	Pottery and statue moulders

A fairly large proportion of the above craftsmen coming under the first four categories who have no means of establishing workshops of their own, and who are not infrequently employed locally, find it necessary to seek work outside the Territory, particularly in the Gold Coast mining industry.

162. The Gold Coast Government generally provides scholarship facilities for the training overseas of any promising aspirants for higher professional or technical training amongst the youth of the Territory on the same basis as in the Gold Coast itself. Courses for Native Authority teachers, dressers, agricultural instructors, veterinary assistants, and sanitary overseers are provided by the appropriate Government departments. There are also in the Territory two Mission Teacher Training Colleges at Amedjofe and Hohoe run by the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Missions respectively, and there is also a Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Ho. These institutions play their part in the economic and social advancement of the area so far as is possible.

163. The Native Authorities, the District Administrative Officers and the branch of the Labour Department assist manual and non-manual workers in obtaining employment when necessary.

164. Workers who wish to obtain employment in industry normally leave the Territory and proceed freely by road to the main industrial centres in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti. This voluntary movement of workers is not so large as to create any particular problem, for the return journey is easily made and workers can return to their homes when necessary. In particular there is a fairly

steady, but not very considerable, flow of unskilled labour from the Northern Section to the mines in Ashanti and the Western Province of the Gold Coast, and to the cocoa-growing areas. There is a growing tendency for mines labour to become static and for a man to send for his family; this is due to better conditions and more welfare work. This does not impose a heavy drain on any area.

165. The policy of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women is accepted, but women do not usually become wage-earners.

166. There is no discrimination in employment and in wage or salary payments according to race, nationality, religion or tribal association.

167. There are no indications that long-term indebtedness is prevalent, but it is probable that indebtedness is less heavy and less permanent among wage earners than among salaried workers with higher standards of living and more calls on their purses because of the family system. The recent increase in wages and salaries with retrospective effect should liquidate existing debt to a large extent, but the salaried worker is apt habitually to live beyond his means.

168. The Territory may be described as a rural area and the development of the recognised forms of urban co-operation does not therefore arise. Rural producer marketing co-operatives exist in the Gold Coast and Southern Section of the Territory and these in addition issue a moderate degree of credit, accept deposits and savings, and have made a start with the distribution of essential commodities for members. In this connection it may be mentioned that the inhabitants are benefiting equally with those of the Gold Coast in the growing advantages of membership of the Gold Coast Co-operative Federation which is trying with growing success both to import and to export on their behalf. An adequate Government Staff is also encouraging this development. As is co-operative practice, all profits either go to Society reserves or are divided between members.

There are no Co-operative Societies at work in the Northern Section, and no specific steps have been taken as yet to encourage their development.

Public Health

169. There are Medical Officers, who are also Medical Officers of Health, at Ho and Hohoe in the Southern Section. Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators, Village Overseers, Subsidised Midwives and Native Authority staff, under the supervision of the Medical Officers of Health, are stationed in these towns as well as Kpandu.

Routine house-to-house inspections, vaccinations, health education of the masses and propaganda are their chief functions.

The regular staff for the whole area consists of 4 Sanitary Inspectors, 3 Village Overseers, 3 Vaccinators and a number of conservancy and general sanitary labourers. During outbreaks of infectious diseases extra staff is drafted to the affected area to supplement the existing staff.

There are no Medical Officers stationed in the Northern Section of the Territory, but the Medical Officer at Tamale visits Yendi fairly regularly and Kete Krachi occasionally.

In the Mamprusi district there is a Dispenser at Garu, situated just outside the Territory, but serving the area lying within it.

In Dagomba there is a Dispenser, a Nurse, a Sanitary Inspector and a Field Assistant maintained by the Central Government. The Native Authority has two Sanitary Overseers and a Vaccinator.

In the Gonja area lying within the Territory there is a Village Overseer maintained by the Native Authority.

The Central Government maintains a Dispenser and a Sanitary Inspector in the Krachi district, and the Native Authority has a Dresser and six Sanitary Overseers.

No figures of actual expenditure for 1947 are available.

170. Mass treatment of yaws, which was undertaken with funds provided under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, is one of the chief features of the health advancement in the area. This organisation, which was stationed at Yendi from January to November, 1946, undertook free treatment of yaws in all villages in the area, and considerable improvements in the health of the local population have resulted.

Mass treatment of trypanosomiasis is also carried on in the area.

Health education and general sanitation are undertaken as the primary function of the health staff, who visit villages and give instruction and advice in health matters. By careful supervision, sanitation is improving, although it still leaves a lot to be desired.

171. Owing to acute shortage of staff it has not been possible to spare an officer to undertake any research work. Frequent outbreaks of smallpox and cerebro-spinal meningitis on the north-eastern border of the Northern Territories and the Kete Krachi area have made it advisable to place the whole area under the Infectious Diseases Ordinance, to facilitate the operation of preventive measures. No other legislation has been enacted.

Legislation originally affecting the Gold Coast only which has now been extended to the Territory is:

- (i) The Terneplate Containers Ordinance No. 11 of 1946.
- (ii) The Coroner's Ordinance No. 19 of 1946.
- (iii) The Nurses Ordinance No. 20 of 1946.
- (iv) The Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance No. 21 of 1946.

172. There is a regular interchange of information on the epidemiological situation of the area between the Gold Coast, the neighbouring French Territories and other Governments on one side, and the World Health Organisation on the other.

There is also a constant pooling of knowledge, ideas, information and technique on anti-trypanosomiasis measures between the Gold Coast officers and their French colleagues. All reasonable sanitary precautions in accordance with the International Sanitary Conventions of 1944 are taken on the occurrence of any of the diseases scheduled under that agreement. These include telegraphic notification of the disease to the adjoining territories, World Health Organisation and all interested organisations.

173. Statistics relating to births and deaths are at present kept only for Ho where the Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance has been applied. Sanitary Inspectors, Village Overseers and other health officers, in the course of their domiciliary visits, educate the people as to the importance and usefulness of registration. Apart from these routine measures, no special plans have been formulated for the expansion of births and deaths registration.

174. The Territory is treated equally with the Gold Coast in the provision of Medical Officers from the Colonial Medical Service and in the award of medical scholarships which enable candidates to take up medical studies in the United Kingdom.

175. There are no public or private institutions in the Territory where facilities exist for the training of doctors, medical assistants, nurses, sanitary inspectors, dispensers, midwives, laboratory workers. In the Gold Coast there is ample provision in Government institutions for the training of all grades of auxiliary medical personnel. These facilities are available, without discrimination, to applicants who possess the required educational qualifications.

176. No figures are available but there are believed to be a considerable number of unqualified indigenous practitioners of native medicine. Their activities are not regulated. As there are no qualified practitioners stationed in the Northern Section, it is not possible to compare the influence of unqualified and qualified practitioners. When the Medical Officer from Tamale visits Yendi, there is always a large crowd of out-patients to see him, Native Authority village dispensaries are constantly asked for, and the recent yaws campaign has increased belief in the efficiency of European medicine.

177. The following are the principal diseases (for 1946) in the Territory and the number of cases treated in each group:

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	69
Syphilis	...	...	...	36
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	1,116
Malaria	...	...	...	2,866
Yaws	...	...	...	6,407
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1,432
Pneumonia	...	...	...	175
Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	381
Diseases of the Eye	...	...	...	1,418
Diseases of the Skin	...	...	...	4,134

Of these the following are endemic—bronchitis, trypanosomiasis, malaria, yaws, conjunctivitis, guinea worm and tropical ulcer.

There was no epidemic in the Territory, although there was a small outbreak of smallpox in the Ho district which resulted in 23 cases with no deaths.

178. There are two Leper Settlements in the Territory, one at Ho, the other at Yendi. The settlement at Ho has accommodation for 450 sufferers, the one at Yendi for 40. At Ho the total number of cases treated during 1946 was 608; of these 80 cases were arrested, 109 were greatly improved, 86 were improved, 33 were slightly improved, 86 showed no change, 59 were worsened, 24 died, 87 were discharged, and 44 decamped.

179. There is no organised prostitution in the area and nothing has therefore been done.

180. Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators and Village Overseers in their visits of inspection educate the people in health matters and practical examples are given by the construction of model sanitary structures and water supply in the larger villages. The free treatment for yaws and trypanosomiasis which was undertaken in the Northern Section has served to promote the reputation of European medicine and increased the confidence of the people in the medical services.

No steps other than limited propaganda have been taken to eradicate indigenous practices.

181. Routine anti-smallpox vaccinations are carried out regularly in the Territory by Government and Native Authority Vaccinators.

No missionary or other bodies participate in the health work of the Territory.

182. There are ante-natal and child welfare clinics at Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu, Krachi and Bawku. There is no information as to the extent to which pregnant women are attended by doctors and other qualified personnel.

There are no regulations regarding the practice of midwifery.

There are no special medical facilities for children of pre-school age and school children.

183. The most important contribution towards improved nutrition is the teaching of improved methods of farming and animal husbandry and especially mixed farming and soil conservation. A nutrition officer has been appointed and is investigating specific nutritional problems. The chief problem is one of obtaining more protein foods and the Government Chemist is carrying on extensive research not only into improved fishing methods but also into improved methods of processing and preserving fish so as to enable it to be distributed more widely.

Domestic science is taught in senior and secondary schools and in colleges: this includes general training in nutritional matters. There is no scheme for the supplementary feeding of children, though at boarding schools diet is carefully balanced.

184. A large variety of animals, birds, fish and wild plants are used for food, though these vary according to their availability and the tastes of the people in each area. All types of domestic animals are eaten all over the Territory and in some parts horses, donkeys, dogs, antelopes, monkeys, rabbits, rats and snakes, other than pythons, are eaten, as indeed are any other animals caught by hunting. The principal types of wild bird eaten are bush fowl, guinea fowl, various bustards, duck and heron, partridge and pigeon. The following is a list of some of the wild plants used for food in one form or another:

<i>Adansonia digitata</i> (Baobab):	Leaves used in soup, seed rich in oil.
<i>Anona senegalensis</i> :	Edible fruit.
<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (Date):	Edible fruit.
<i>Blighia sapida</i> (Akee Apple):	Aril of fruit edible.
<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> :	A wine very rich in sugar is tapped from the flower stalks. The fibrous pulp round the seeds is rich in oil. The kernels of the seeds are eaten when young.
<i>Butyrospermum parkii</i> (Shea):	Fruit edible and kernels contain edible fat.
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (Kapok):	Seeds are used in soup.
<i>Dialium guineense</i> (Velvet Tamarind):	Edible fruit.
<i>Diospyres mespiliformis</i> (Ebony):	Edible fruit.
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> (Oil palm):	Pericarp and kernel oil.
<i>Lallea acida</i> :	Edible fruit.
<i>Parinarum glabrum</i> :	Edible fruit.

<i>Parkia Oliveri</i> (filicoidea):	Edible fruit.
<i>Pentadesma butyracea</i> :	Seeds are rich in fat which is edible and is also suitable for soup making.
<i>Spondias monbin</i> (Hog plum):	Edible fruit.
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (Indian Tamarind):	Edible fruit.
<i>Vitex denonia</i> (Black plum):	Edible fruit.
<i>Vitex cienkowskii</i> :	Edible fruit.

Under the International Convention of 19th May, 1900, concerning the preservation of wild animals, birds and fish in Africa, the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance was passed. Under this Ordinance the Governor in Council has power to make regulations for the prohibition and restriction of hunting and destruction of wild animals and birds, the establishment of game reserves, close seasons, the issuing of hunting licences, and generally for the protection and preservation of wild animals. In the North, *Parkia Oliveri* and *Butyrospermum parkii* are protected by law.

185. There are hospitals at Ho, Hohoe, and Yendi which are available for the treatment of tropical diseases and venereal diseases. There is, however, no resident medical officer at Yendi, which is visited weekly by the Medical Officer, Tamale.

186. Hospital facilities in the Territory are supplemented by dispensaries in charge of dispensers and nurses. Medical Officers pay periodic visits to these stations. The Government and the Native Authorities have dispensaries in the Northern Section of the Territory at Kete Krachi, Banda and Grube in Krachi District, a dispensary at Garu in Mamprusi district which is situated just outside the Territory but which serves the area lying within the Territory, and a trypanosomiasis centre at Nakpanduri in Mamprusi. The Roman Catholic Mission at Ho, Hohoe and Kpandu carry out child welfare activities at these places.

Sanitation

187. The bucket conservancy system is used at Yendi, Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu and Kete Krachi; and a few septic tank latrines have recently been constructed at Yendi, Kete Krachi and Pusiga. In places where these are insufficient, pit latrines have been constructed to supplement the system. In the smaller towns and villages only pit latrines are in use, and elsewhere the people use the bush.

As already stated water is generally speaking difficult to obtain throughout the Territory and in the dry season many of the inhabitants in the past have had to walk great distances to obtain water. As a result the Government has in recent years attached great importance to developing water supplies throughout the Gold Coast, and in this work the Northern Territories including the Northern Section has been given first priority.

In certain areas, e.g., in parts of the Mamprusi area where subterranean water has been fairly easy of access, the Native Authorities have, given assistance and advice, been able to construct a number of wells themselves. In others the Government Water Supply Department has had to undertake the work, and this has been greatly accelerated in 1947, so that in all 121 wells were constructed during the year in the Northern Section. No village along the motor road is now without ready access to water and the Native Authorities are preparing to

extend this programme to villages not served by motor roads. A few natural storage tanks and private wells of varying efficacy also exist. In addition to river supplies there are two dams at Yendi, two at Gushiago and one each at Zabzagu, Chereponi and Bimbilla.

In the Gonja area there are four underground cisterns dug by the Native Authorities and twelve concrete lined wells constructed by the Water Supply Department. In Krachi the water supply comes from the rivers, some small dams and some 14 wells sunk by the Water Supply Department. All water supplies provided by the Water Supply Department when completed, are handed over to the Native Authorities for supervision, maintenance and inspection.

The depth of water in wells and dams is regularly measured and wells are provided with covers to prevent pollution. No figures are available showing the percentage of population served. Analysis of the water has not been taken.

Approval has been given for the construction, at a cost of £18,000, of a piped supply for the town of Yendi; the Water Supply Department is only awaiting the delivery of stores and plant to put this work in hand.

The Water Supply Department has not yet commenced activities in the Southern Section, but the Native Authorities with the assistance of the Administration stepped up their own programmes in 1947, so that by the end of the year forty wells and one water tank had been constructed and a further twenty-one wells and one water tank were under construction. Also, the pipe borne water supply to Ho was extended during the year.

It is hoped that in 1949 a drilling team with full equipment will be available to enable deeper lying water in the Territory to be exploited.

188. Oiling of stagnant pools with anti-malarial and paris green is undertaken to prevent mosquito breeding. In certain cases dense shady trees and shrubs near rivers and pools which are favourable to tsetse habitation are cleared.

189. Slaughter houses or slabs are available at Yendi, Kete Krachi, Ho, Kpandu and Hohoe where cattle are slaughtered for sale; these are inspected by the health staff before and after slaughter. Markets exist in towns and villages and these are regularly inspected and kept in good sanitary condition by the Government Sanitary labourers.

Drugs

190. The following legislation covers the importation and sale of drugs and pharmaceuticals:

Customs Ordinance
Dangerous Drugs Ordinance
Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance of 1946.

Under these Ordinances the manufacture, import, exportation, labelling and distribution of dangerous drugs are fully controlled.

191. The population of the Territory is not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

192. The following types and quantities of opium, etc., were consumed, all in prescriptions.

Tabs. Opii	...	...	...	...	58 grains
Tinct Opii	...	...	...	...	82 ozs.
Nepenthe	...	...	...	...	6 ozs.
Tinct Opii Camp Co. Conc.	...	...	...	...	24 ozs.
Tinct Chlorst Morph Co.	...	...	...	...	144 ozs.

Morph. HcP	50 grains
Liq. Morph HcP	74 ozs.
Cocain HcP	7/8 ozs.
Tinct Cannabis Indica	9 ozs.

The following measures have been taken to regulate traffic and use:

- (a) Exports and Imports are controlled by Government.
- (b) Rendition of returns by medical practitioners, dental surgeons, dentists, veterinary officers and registered pharmacists showing annual consumption and stocks of dangerous drugs.
- (c) Surprise inspections of stocks and records.

193. (See Appendix XIV.)

Alcohol and Spirits

194. It is not possible to state the quantities of alcoholic and other spirituous beverages imported and consumed. These goods are imported through the maritime ports in the Gold Coast and no separate statistics are kept of the quantities sent to the Territory. The beverages consist, as far as the Southern Section is concerned, of spirits, i.e. gin, whisky, brandy, rum, etc., and wines and beer. The entry of spirituous beverages into the Northern Section is prohibited. The only alcoholic beverages legally manufactured are palm wine and 'peto', a form of beer made from guinea corn. There is a brewery in Accra, whose beer is supplied to the Southern Section of the Territory.

Spirits imported into the Gold Coast (which includes the Southern Section) must be accompanied by certificates of age and origin in accordance with the terms of the Liquor Traffic Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder. Spirits, wines and beers are tested periodically by the Government Chemist and the quantity of gin which may be imported into the Gold Coast annually is regulated by Proclamation made under the Gin and Geneva (Restriction of Importation) Ordinance. Spirits are prohibited to be imported direct into the Southern Section overland, vide regulation 32 of the Customs Regulations (Cap. 132).

There are stringent regulations governing the issue of licences to sell spirits, wine, and beer. These regulations cover, *inter alia*, character of seller, type of store, permitted hours of sale, etc.

195. Import duties are set out in Appendix VI.

Population

196. No system of a general recording of vital statistics prevails (cf. the answer to Question 12). The most recent census of the population was made in 1931 (the normal decennial period). The war prevented a census being undertaken at the next decennial date (1941), but a simple census is being made of the Gold Coast including the Territory in February, 1948: the whole area and population of the Territory will be covered. A general estimate of current population has been provided at Appendix I.

Social Security and Welfare

197. The only convention already applied to the Territory by legislation is that relating to workmen's compensation in case of accidents.

198. Apart from pensions paid to retired Government officers no services are

provided, or contemplated in the near future, with respect to widows' pensions and old age pensions, maternity benefits, etc.

199. No legislation affecting social welfare was enacted during the year.

200. No specific objectives for the immediate future are planned in the social security field.

201. There is as yet no organised social welfare work. The social centres at Yendi and Kete Krachi offer facilities for recreation, debates, reading, etc., and recently a night school has been started with voluntary assistance. A voluntary organisation for welfare work which was recently established in Tamale and which has projects for setting up a home for destitute children, a home for destitute aged persons, hospital after care work, and so on, offers assistance to people from any part of the Territory. It is hoped also that branches of this organisation will be established in the districts.

202. Any delinquent child and any child in need of care or protection can be ordered by a Magistrate to be committed to a fit person, or, if a boy, to be detained in the Industrial School in the Gold Coast under the administration of the Department of Social Welfare and Housing. The period of detention is for three years, or until the child reaches the age of 16 years, whichever is the longer, and can be extended, with the consent of the Governor, for a further period of one year. After the period of six months from the date of the Magistrate's order a child can be discharged on licence.

In addition to receiving a general elementary education at the Industrial School, the boys are taught farming and, if they have aptitude, receive practical instruction in woodwork, tailoring, leather-work and shoe-making or mat and basket making.

A project for opening a children's home at Tamale to which children from the Northern Section will be admitted is under examination. It would be for orphaned and abandoned children.

Housing and Town Planning

203. There are no mining areas or plantations in the Territory. The standard of housing throughout the Southern Section is generally speaking commensurate with the social and economic development of the people. The usual material for building is 'swish', i.e. sun-dried laterite soil, which forms an adequate but impermanent structure. In the past, floors have usually consisted of beaten earth, but the use of concrete for this purpose is becoming common. Corrugated iron roofing is gradually replacing thatch, especially in the towns and larger villages.

The Towns Ordinance contains provisions regarding methods of building, thickness of walls, types of roofing, spaces between houses, etc., and these are generally observed in the scheduled towns (Ho, Kpeve, Kpandu and Hohoe). Observance, however, is insisted on, as far as old buildings are concerned, only provided that hardship is not likely to be caused. New buildings in the scheduled towns must conform to the required conditions, and the result is a slow but steady improvement as old buildings become obsolete and are replaced by new.

Experiments are shortly to be made in 'landcrete', a combination of the concrete and pise-de-terre type of construction which, if successful, will supply a type of building more lasting than 'swish' and cheaper than concrete. Similar experiments are being conducted in various parts of the Gold Coast Colony.

The only towns of any size in the Northern Section are Yendi and Kete Krachi. Most of the population live in compounds or groups of compounds, in houses built by themselves with local materials. Usually one room is allowed to each wife, one for the compound owner, and several spare rooms for children, visitors or domestic animals. Rooms are round and generally about 10 feet in diameter.

There is no housing shortage in Yendi, but there is some over-crowding in Krachi, where more often than not a man and his family live in one room.

204. No legislation affecting housing has been enacted during the year.

205. The Gold Coast Department of Social Welfare and Housing exists to give effect to Government plans for the development of housing estates for the lower wage groups, and is responsible for investigation into improved building methods. The Department has undertaken to work in the Territory during 1948.

206. No housing or town-planning projects are in progress, or have been undertaken or planned during the year.

Penal Organisation

207. There are no Native Authority prisons in Togoland—prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by Native Tribunals are confined in Government Prisons.

There are four local prisons in the Territory, at Ho, Kpandu, Kete Krachi and Yendi. They are treated as an integral part of the prison system of the Gold Coast and the Northern Territories, and methods of recruitment and training are the same. There are 30 prisons in the Gold Coast (including Togoland) under the Gold Coast Prisons Department and they are classified as follows:

Central Prisons	...	...	...	...	5
Local Prisons	...	...	...	...	18
Female Prisons	...	...	...	...	4
Contagious Diseases Prisons	...	...	...	...	1
Industrial Institution	...	...	...	...	1
Prison Camp	...	...	...	...	1

Central Prisons receive all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence. Local prisons receive all classes of prisoners sentenced in the district, but retain only those awarded imprisonment under two years. The Industrial Institution receives all lads between the ages of 16 and 20 years, whether sentenced to imprisonment or to detention in the Institution. In addition to the main female prisons certain parts of the local prisons are reserved for short-term female prisoners. The prisons in the Territory are classified as local prisons.

The number of staff in the Department and their occupations are as follows:

Director	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Director	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Senior Prison Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prison Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Instructors of Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society Agents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714
Matrons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Superior officers are trained prison officers from the United Kingdom Prison Service.

Recruit warders to the Service are interviewed by a Selection Board and if successful undergo a course of training at a Training Depot for a period of approximately ten weeks. Training includes lectures on penal treatment. On the conclusion of the course, recruits are posted to the type of prison for which they appear suitable and undergo a further period of instruction on probation of approximately nine months.

The prisons in the Territory are staffed by warders of the Department with an African Keeper of Prison in charge. The District Commissioner of the district concerned is the Officer in Charge of the prison.

208. The daily average number of prisoners in custody and the staff of the prisons in the Territory are as follows:

<i>Prison</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Daily average number in custody</i>
Ho	1 Keeper of Prison 6 Warders	31.32
Kpandu	1 Keeper of Prison 12 Warders	46.52
Kete-Krachi	5 Warders	6.00
Yendi	5 Warders	14.00

At the two latter prisons the clerk to the District Commissioner acts as Keeper of Prisons.

Classification of prisoners is carried out where possible, but structural difficulties prevent complete segregation. Female prisoners are not kept at these prisons, but are transferred to larger prisons where separate accommodation is available.

The dietary scale is the same for all prisons and was drawn up by a Government Nutrition Officer and approved by the Director of Medical Services and the Governor. The diet is ample and sufficient and, in general, all prisoners show an increase in weight after admission.

The sanitary conditions are satisfactory and are by covered bucket latrines. Medical Officers visit the prisons regularly. Sick prisoners are admitted for treatment to the local hospitals. Owing to the small number of prisoners concerned and their short sentences, little educational work is possible at the prisons concerned. Religious services are held. Arrangements are in existence whereby the Agent for the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society visits and interviews the prisoners at these establishments to give assistance and advice, also to arrange future employment if possible.

The average amount of space available for each prisoner at the prisons concerned is as follows:

<i>Ho</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>	<i>Yendi</i>	<i>Kete Krachi</i>
227 cu. ft.	246 cu. ft.	368 cu. ft.	500 cu. ft.

Prisoners occupy cells only at night.

Letters and visits are allowed under Prison Regulations.

209. There are special laws applying to juveniles, and the Courts are empowered to consider a wide range of methods of dealing with juvenile offenders, viz. dismissal of the charge, discharge on recognisance, committal to the care of a relative or other fit person, detention in an institution, whipping, order to pay fine, damages or costs, order on parent or guardian to pay fine, damages or costs, order on the parent or guardian to give security for the good behaviour of the offender or by dealing with the case in any other lawful manner.

For special measures taken in a correctional institution reference should be made to the answer to Question 202.

No juvenile under 14 is imprisoned. Young offenders between 14 and 16 are committed to the Industrial School at Agona Swedru, Gold Coast, and those between 16 and 20 to the Industrial Institution, Accra. When any young offender is sentenced to imprisonment, he is transferred to the Industrial Institution and is treated on the same terms as inmates serving a period of training and detention. At these institutions special forms of training, both industrial and educational, are in force. Adequate arrangements are also made for after care on release.

Juvenile Courts have recently been established in the Gold Coast; and arrangements are in force whereby a juvenile offender in the Territory is treated in the same manner.

While no separate statistics of juvenile delinquency in the Territory are available, it has increased in the Gold Coast in late years, particularly after the cessation of hostilities. It was to meet this problem that the Gold Coast Industrial Schools and Institutions Ordinance, 1945, was passed. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of Industrial Schools and Institutions to which offenders can be ordered for training.

210. Although an offender can be sentenced to hard labour or imprisonment, in practice all prisoners perform the same work and there is no distinction for classes of labour. At the prisons concerned the prisoners are generally employed on domestic work of the prison, conservancy and farming for a period of not less than six and not more than eight hours per day. All labour is extra-murally employed.

211. Prisoners are used mainly for agricultural and conservancy work. They are employed beyond the confines of the prison on Government work. There is no employment of prisoners by private persons. A few prisoners are employed on cane and basket work. The products are sold and the proceeds credited to Revenue. Supervision is by warders of the Department. Prisoners work from 7 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. A break of 1½ hours is allowed for the mid-day meal. Prisoners receive no remuneration for their work and as the work is for Government no charge is made for labour.

212. Prisoners sentenced to 12 months and over are transferred to Central Prisons of the Gold Coast where adequate arrangements for classification and for industrial and educational training are in force. On discharge, such prisoners are provided with free transport to their place of conviction. Arrangements are also in force whereby the relatives of such prisoners can visit the prisoner at Government expense, or the prisoner can be transferred to the prison nearest his home for two weeks to enable his relatives and friends to visit him. Such prisoners also receive payment for their work.

Prisoners from Kete Krachi and Yendi who are sentenced to more than 6 months are normally sent to Tamale.

213. The following penalties, other than fine or imprisonment may be enforced:

- (a) Death.
- (b) Corporal punishment.
- (c) Industrial Schools and Institutions for juveniles and young persons.
- (d) Binding over with or without sureties.
- (e) Payment of compensation.
- (f) Police supervision.

Corporal punishment can be inflicted under the law and such penalty is

applicable to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants. In practice this form of punishment is rarely imposed upon adults. Juveniles are caned rather more frequently, but to a diminishing extent. The law does not inflict penalties of forced residence or deportation in respect of indigenous inhabitants, so far as the Territory is concerned, but aliens convicted of serious crimes may be deported.

214. The following legislation was passed in 1947:

Regulation 62 of the Prisons Regulations was amended by Regulation No. 3 of 1947, whereby no prisoner is released under the remission system until he has served one calendar month of his sentence;

Regulation 49A was added to the Prisons Regulations whereby prisoners on remand and awaiting trial are eligible for employment, if they desire, and are remunerated at the rate of 3d. per day.

215. (a) The following developments have been carried out:

- Classification of prisoners.
- Industrial training.
- Educational training.
- Evening activities such as handicrafts, reading circles, etc.
- Payment scheme for prisoners and smoking.
- Payment of unconvicted prisoners who elect to work.
- Religious instruction.
- Visits by relatives at Government expense.
- Radios in prisons and showing of films.

(b) The following changes are planned for the immediate future:

- Classification of prisoners by prisons.
- Establishment of first offenders camps and minimum security prison camps.
- Abolition of the mark system.
- Extension of the payment scheme.
- Increase in the number of letters and visits from once in 3 months to once a month.
- Meals in association when inside prison, e.g. week-ends.

These reforms apply principally to Central Prisons and so only affect prisoners with long sentences transferred from the Territory.

216. Prison discipline is, on the whole, very satisfactory. Prison offences are laid down in Prisons Regulations. Minor offences are dealt with by the officer in charge. Major offences can be remanded to the Director of Prisons or to the Visiting Committee. The powers of punishment are restricted to cellular confinement, forfeiture of remission, restricted diet, loss of privileges, e.g. fining of earnings. Such powers are limited by law. The Visiting Committee has also the power to recommend corporal punishment with a light cane up to a maximum of 24 strokes, though this is, in practice, rarely inflicted. Cellular confinement is rarely used and there is a decreasing tendency in the use of restricted diets. Forfeiture of remission and loss of privileges such as the payment scheme are the more general punishments.

The policy now followed is to grant a prisoner all privileges on admission. By this means the onus is placed upon the prisoner of retaining or losing privileges by his work and conduct. It is considered that this system is more satisfactory than the promise of certain privileges at some problematical future date. It is significant that since the introduction of the payment scheme disciplinary charges have decreased accordingly.

217. All prisoners sentenced to a term exceeding one month's imprisonment are eligible to earn remission, by good conduct and industry, of one quarter of their sentence. Prisoners convicted of certain offences involving theft and fraud and sentenced to an aggregate of two years or over are released on licence for the remainder of their sentences.

The provision of industrial and educational classes in Central Prisons will, it is hoped, assist those prisoners in rehabilitation on discharge, by preparing them for employment in skilled trades. Evening handicrafts classes are encouraged as it is hoped that they will benefit the prisoner after release. The payment scheme was introduced to provide an incentive to harder and better work and to encourage the prisoner to acquire knowledge in the skilled trades. Prisoners are encouraged to place part of their earnings into savings. They are paid in cash and not by token, and such savings are handed to the prisoner on the day of release.

Visits by prisoners to the prisons nearest their homes and visits by relatives under the Government sponsored scheme are both designed to keep the prisoner in touch with the outside world and his relatives and friends. By the system of granting privileges on admission and the "honour" system it is hoped to build up character and instil a sense of responsibility in the prisoner.

There are Agents for prisoners discharged from Central Prisons who find employment for prisoners and assist men with either a monetary grant or a supply of tools on their release. Agents also advise and assist prisoners on their private affairs during their sentence.

218. While no formal system of probation has been established for the Territory, Magistrates in many cases bind first offenders over to keep the peace and be of good behaviour and to appear later for sentence if called upon to do so.

H. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

219. The main objective of policy is to develop a balanced educational system designed to equip the people of the Territory to participate with judgment and success, to a continuously increasing extent, in the administration of their affairs and in their economic, social, cultural and political advancement.

The Education Department has recently prepared a comprehensive Ten-year Development Plan for the Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories and for the Territory. This plan represents a first stage in the task of achieving the main objective of policy. The principles on which it is based are explained in the following paragraphs. They are already being applied.

As rapidly as finance and the production of teachers will permit, satisfactory facilities for the basic six-year primary course (called the infant-junior) will be extended until the course is universal. Children complete the basic course at the age of approximately 12 years.

A proportion of the children who complete the basic course are admitted to a four-year senior primary course. It is estimated that finance will in future permit of a proportion of approximately one in five. As the output of the infant-junior schools increases, the number of senior primary schools will be increased, special attention being given to ensure that the proportion of girls to boys enrolled in them is improved. At present approximately 25 per cent of the total enrolment is girls.

The further adaptation of the curriculum to the needs of a community

which is mainly agricultural in its way of life is a fundamental principle of policy.

A substantial increase in the output of teachers for the primary educational system is planned and steps have already been taken to achieve it. Provision has been made in the Territory for the training of teachers for the infant-junior schools by the establishment by the Ewe Presbyterian Church at Amedzofe and by the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate of the Lower Volta) at Gbi Bla (Hohoe) of teacher-training colleges which provide a two-year course for students who have completed a senior primary education. In 1944, a two-year post-primary Teacher-training College was established at Tamale to serve the Northern Territories. Teachers for infant-junior schools in that part of the Territory which is administered with the Northern Territories are trained in that College. Teachers for senior primary schools in the southern part of the Territory are trained at Achimota College, the Presbyterian Training College, Akropong, Akwapim, and Saint Augustine's Roman Catholic Mission College, Cape Coast. The enrolment of these Colleges has been augmented, and will be further augmented, due regard being given to the needs of the Territory.

There is no grant-aided institution for secondary education in the Territory, pupils proceeding to Achimota College and to the Government-assisted secondary schools in the Gold Coast. It is proposed that a grant-aided secondary school for boys should be established at Ho; that facilities for a secondary education should be developed at Tamale; and that the enrolment of secondary institutions in the Colony and Ashanti should be increased, pupils from the Territory being accorded full opportunity for admission.

A co-educational Gold Coast College for university education with facilities for research will shortly be established. The scope of its work will, at the first stage of its development, be degree courses in Arts, Science and Engineering and, probably, post-graduate courses in education. It is proposed that this College should take over students, staff and equipment from the department of Achimota College which, since 1928, has provided university education up to Intermediate standard in Arts and Science and to degree standard in Engineering. Substantial provision will be made for scholarships. Students from the Territory will be encouraged to enter the new College; but they will also be free to proceed to Ibadan College in Nigeria and to Universities in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Mr. David Balme, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, has been appointed Principal of the College.

It is essential to development that a cadre of teachers with advanced education and professional training should be created for secondary schools and teacher-training colleges. Scholarships, open to men and women from the Territory, are awarded to enable students to proceed to Achimota College, to Nigeria and to the United Kingdom for the requisite courses. This scholarships scheme is financed from United Kingdom funds (provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act) and from Gold Coast Government revenue.

It is proposed, also, to extend existing facilities for technical education in the Colony and Ashanti and to establish facilities at Tamale.

220. In the Southern Section the great majority of the schools are co-educational day institutions. In the Northern Territories all schools have been, until recently, boarding institutions. They serve much wider areas than the limited number of them would suggest. It is now policy to open, as teachers become available, co-educational infant-junior day schools and senior primary boarding schools for boys. Senior primary education is provided in two boarding schools (one for boys and the other for girls) conducted by the Education Department at Tamale. Pupils from the Northern Section are admitted to these schools.

In the Southern Section the great majority of the schools are managed by two religious organisations—the Ewe Presbyterian Church and the Roman

Catholic Mission. There are a few conducted by other missionary bodies. There are no schools conducted by the Gold Coast Government. In the Northern Section, in which facilities for education are as yet very limited, development is proceeding by the association and management of schools with the Native Authorities advised and assisted by the officers of the Administration and of the Education Department. A Native Authority senior primary school is to be opened at Yendi in 1949. The Krachi Native Authority has a grant-aided school at Kete Krachi which it is intended should be fully developed as a senior primary institution by 1949. There is also a Roman Catholic Mission infant-junior school there.

No school may be conducted for private gain.

There is close co-operation between the managements of the schools and the Education Department. Policy and development programmes are decided upon in consultation and their general aim is as described in the reply to Question 219 above.

221. There is no separate department of Education for the Territory, control and development being the responsibility of the Education Department of the Gold Coast.

There is an Education Ordinance (Cap. 97 of the Laws of the Gold Coast) for the Colony and Ashanti and a second for the Northern Territories (Cap. 98).

The Gold Coast Education Department manages directly a small number of schools. None of these are in the Territory but, as already pointed out, two of them at Tamale (a senior boys' boarding school and a like school for girls) serve the Northern Section.

The Education Department and, through it, the Gold Coast Government is advised as to general policy by a Central Advisory Committee on Education for the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section.

The membership of the Committee is representative of the Native Authorities, the principal Educational Units (the Missions and Churches which conduct schools which are grant-aided by the Gold Coast Government) the Education Department and the Gold Coast Teachers' Union. There is a member for the education of women and girls. In addition, the Committee includes outstanding members of the community who have made a study of educational affairs. This Committee, established in 1942, has proved notably successful in achieving co-operation among the various organisations which are responsible for the management of the educational system and for its development. It expresses to Government the general trend of public opinion on education affairs and, at the same time, it acts as a channel through which education policy and the reasons for it are explained to the community.

The Central Advisory Committee meets quarterly at Accra and each session is of two or three days' duration.

District Education Committees established a few years ago in the Southern Section (as throughout the Colony and Ashanti) advise on the local application of education policy and on the choice of schools for grants-in-aid from funds administered by the Native Authorities. The membership of these Committees is analogous to that of the Central Advisory Committee and they have already proved successful in spreading an understanding of education policy and of achieving co-operation in its application to local circumstances. The Committees are advisory to the Administration, the Education Department and the Native Authorities.

In general, the purpose for which the Central Advisory Committee on Education and District Education Committees have been established is to give leading members of the community an opportunity of studying education affairs with those who are responsible for the management of the educational system,

of representing public opinion in that study, and of taking an increasing share in formulating policy.

The approved establishment of senior staff for the Education Department consists of a Director of Education; a Deputy Director of Education; 3 Assistant Directors of Education; 2 Principals, Teacher-training Colleges; 9 Senior Education Officers; and 31 Education Officers.

For technical education there is an approved senior establishment which consists of a Principal, the Government Technical School, Takoradi, and 14 Masters.

In addition, there is an approved junior establishment of 12 Assistant Education Officers, 339 teachers and a cadre of clerks.

Until very recently the establishment of senior staff has been much below strength, owing to difficulties arising from the war. It is not yet at full strength, deficiencies being particularly embarrassing in the case of technical education.

Of the three Assistant Directors of Education one is for general administration, one for technical education, and one for the education of women and girls. Of the two Principals, one is for the Teacher-training College at Tamale and the other for a new college to be established in the interest of the Native Authorities and of minor Educational Units with schools in the Colony, Ashanti and the southern part of the Territory.

The duties of Senior Education Officers, Education Officers and Assistant Education Officers include general education administration; the inspection of schools; the development of the teaching of special subjects such as domestic science and agriculture; and the training of teachers.

The total financial provision made by Government for education and construction of schools during the year was £1,212,760. This included £48,000 in respect of the senior staff and £80,000 in respect of the junior staff of the Department.

222. No legislation dealing with education was passed during the year.

In April, 1947, Government appointed a Committee "to review the scale of emoluments at present applicable to teachers in non-Government institutions and to make recommendations for their revision, having regard to the qualifications now required and the financial implications involved". The Committee recommended that the salary scales of Government and non-Government teachers of like qualification should be assimilated in the case of all teachers employed in Government-assisted schools and in designated schools. A designated school is an institution normally of lower quality than a Government-assisted school which has been chosen, on the advice of a District Education Committee, for "development" and, to that end, for an increasing measure of assistance from the funds or education which are administered by Native Authorities. The great majority of designated schools are infant-junior institutions conducted by Missionary and Church Educational Units. As yet they are very indifferently staffed and it is intended that they should be improved by the posting to them of the teachers produced by the two-year post-primary training colleges recently established at Amedzofe and Gbi Bla. In choosing schools for designation the District Education Committees have given much weight to variations in density of population.

223. As already recorded, two new two-year post-primary teacher-training colleges have recently been established. The building scheme at Amedzofe is approaching completion and that at Gbi Bla will, it is hoped, be completed in 1948. The estimated cost of the colleges at Amedzofe and Gbi Bla is £45,000 each. This expenditure is being met by the Gold Coast Government from grants made to it under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Act, supplemented by contributions from its own revenue.

The provision of new primary schools and the extension and improvement of existing accommodation have been a notable feature in education affairs in the last few years. In 1946 the Gold Coast Government voted £30,000 for buildings for new primary girls' schools recently added to the Assisted List, and, in 1947, £40,000. Of these amounts £5,000 in 1946 and £9,000 in 1947 were allocated to the Southern Section. In 1947 the Gold Coast Government made a special grant of £30,000 for the purpose of overtaking arrears of work due to the war on the maintenance of assisted primary schools. Of this amount the sum of £2,880 was allocated to the Southern Section.

Increasing sums are contributed to the cost of primary schools in the form of grants-in-aid from funds for education administered by Native Authorities. Substantial contributions are made by local Church and Mission communities.

In the Northern Section the erection of two new Native Authority day schools was begun with funds provided by the Gold Coast Government.

The schools assisted by the Gold Coast Government are normally well equipped with furniture, teaching apparatus, books and stationery. The supply and distribution of books which caused considerable anxiety during the war years were improved during 1947 and steps have been taken to ensure a further improvement in 1948.

Schools and Curriculum

224. Legislation enacted a few years ago for the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section provides for the ultimate registration of schools by the Education Department and for six months' notice being given to it of an intention to open a school.

As a preliminary to the application of this legislation the Education Department has conducted a series of surveys of the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section with a view to providing information for use in drawing up programmes for the development of existing schools and the opening of new.

The information thus provided has been placed before District Education Committees, and they are called upon each year to make recommendations as to proposals for the opening of new schools and the extension of schools already in existence. By advising on the designation of schools the Committees have given very valuable assistance in the task of organising the extension of facilities for primary education.

In the Northern Territories the opening of new Schools is subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, who consults the Education Department.

All schools are open to inspection by the Education Department and all grant-aided institutions must achieve and maintain a minimum degree of efficiency in their work and minimum standards of staffing, accommodation and equipment. They must, also, pay teachers' salaries according to prescribed salary scales. Schools are seldom removed from the Assisted List and only after long notice of the improvements which the management is required to achieve.

In designated schools and, especially, in infant-junior designated schools, much lower standards are accepted. These schools have been chosen for development, chiefly through the appointment of trained teachers to them, to a standard comparable with that of schools on the Assisted List.

In addition to the assisted and designated schools there are many others which have been opened in response to the popular demand for education. They are of a very low standard; but all except a few represent a sincere effort to provide some measure of education in a country where as yet neither finance nor the supply of teachers permit of universal provision. Many receive small grants from Native Authorities and in the course of time they will be considered for designation.

225. Grants-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government are payable on the following main conditions: (1) The control and management of the school must be vested in one or more persons who are responsible for its finances and, in particular, for the punctual payment of teachers' salaries according to the prescribed salary scales. The management is also responsible for the rendering of all prescribed statistics and other returns to the Education Department, the maintenance of the school premises in a satisfactory state of repair and sanitation, and the provision of adequate equipment. (2) The school premises must be healthy, properly constructed, lighted, cleaned, ventilated and provided with suitable sanitary accommodation and the school playground must be sufficiently large to enable each pupil to take part in organised games and sports. (3) The school must be open to children without distinction of religion or race and no child may receive or be present at any religious instruction which is objected to by his or her parent or guardian. (4) A prescribed proportion of the staff must be trained as teachers and not more than thirty-six pupils may be enrolled in infant classes (that is, in the first three years of the primary course) and not more than forty (or with permission forty-five) in the standard classes. (5) The school must meet for not less than three hundred and fifty half-daily sessions in the year. (6) The curriculum must be according to that prescribed in the Education Rules. (Adaptation of teaching to suit local circumstances and needs is encouraged and is a principal objective of policy.) (7) The school must not be conducted for private profit and the teaching staff must not undertake in school hours duties unconnected with school work.

Designated and a substantial number of other schools receive grants-in-aid from funds for education administered by Native Authorities. These funds are derived from three sources: the Native Authorities' own revenue, including revenue from taxation development grants made to them by the Political Administration; supplementary grants made by the Education Department in the interest of the more undeveloped areas. District Education Committees advise on the allocation of grants and their recommendations are considered for approval by the appropriate Chief Commissioner in consultation with the Education Department. The aim for the present designated schools and for those to be designated in future is to achieve standards comparable with those of the schools assisted by the Central Government. It is recognised that improvement must be a gradual process and grants-in-aid are intended to make improvement feasible.

226. The curriculum of the infant school includes vernacular speaking, reading and writing; simple spoken English; arithmetic; singing; games and physical exercises; nature study, environmental and general studies approached by story telling and expression work, including drawing, handwork, plays and drumming and dancing. In the standard classes the curriculum includes language training in the vernacular; English; arithmetic; the duties and rights of a citizen; nature study and gardening; hygiene; games and physical education; singing; handwork and, for girls, domestic science.

It is a criticism of the work of the schools that the approach to the curriculum made by teachers is too bookish and too much concerned with the achievement of examination successes. This criticism has weight, although the curriculum as it stands is capable of being made a genuine instrument of education appropriate to the country and it is in fact made so by many teachers. Nevertheless, a policy has been formulated for the modification of the examination system; for experimental work leading to a clearer focusing of teaching on the circumstances and needs of the community and to making the occupations of a particular area a central subject of study and a medium of education; and for the training of specialist teachers in such subjects as handicrafts and agriculture.

The content of the teacher-training courses is designed to extend students' general education with special reference to the curriculum which they will follow in their schools, and to give the requisite professional, practical and theoretical training.

The secondary schools in which pupils from the Territory are enrolled prepare pupils for the School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate which are conducted annually. Exemption from the Matriculation Examination of the University of London and from those of other British Universities may be secured by means of the School Certificate Examination. Close, constructive relations are maintained between the Syndicate on the one hand and the West African secondary schools and Education Departments on the other, so that the syllabus for the examination is kept under review and related to West African circumstances and needs. Ewe is among the West African languages for which candidates may be presented and it is included in the subjects by means of which exemption may be secured from the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. The Syndicate is much respected as an impartial external examining body which maintains in the territories which it serves a uniform standard identical with that set for the United Kingdom.

227. English is taught as a subject in the infant-junior course (the first six years of primary education). In the first year of the senior primary course (standard class IV) a transition is made from the vernacular to English as the medium of instruction. The language is taught by the direct method.

Pupils are obliged to acquire a second vernacular in the case of the Konkombas of Eastern Dagomba and of the few Twi-speaking children who attend schools in the Ewe areas of the southern part of the Territory. There is no lingua franca for the whole Territory. Ewe is predominant in the south, while Dagomba and Twi are the main languages of the Dagomba and Krachi Districts in the Northern Section.

228. University education is provided by Achimota College up to the University of London Intermediate standard in Arts and Science and to degree standard in Engineering. The College is co-educational. It is Government-endowed and it is administered by an independent Council of which the majority of the members are Africans. Students from the Territory are admitted to it on the same terms as are students from the Gold Coast and elsewhere, but in fact the proportion of Northern Territories Students is very small.

A new College for university education in the Gold Coast is about to be established. (See the answer to Question 219 above).

The Gold Coast Government has established numerous scholarships schemes for university education and advanced professional training in the United Kingdom with a view to qualifying men and women for posts in the senior branches of the Civil Service and to providing the country with an increased cadre of medical and dental practitioners of African birth. Other scholarships to the United Kingdom are awarded with a view to increasing the efficiency of members of the Junior Civil Service and to enhancing their suitability for consideration for promotion to the senior branches. All scholarships are open to men and women from the Territory.

Pupils

229. It is regretted that it is not possible to furnish the required sketch map this year, but it is hoped to include such a map in next year's report, by which time the results of the 1948 census should be available.

230. In the second half of 1947, the District Education Committees reviewed the scales of fees in the primary schools in the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section. As the result of this review three standard scales were established as from January, 1948, according to the resources of the areas on which the Committees advised. The scales are as follows:

- (A) For larger and more prosperous centres of population (none of which are within the Territory):
 - Infant classes, 18s. per annum.
 - Junior standard classes I-III, 36s.
 - Senior standard classes IV-VII, 48s.
- (B) For the rest of the Colony and Ashanti and the Southern Section (with the exception shown in (C) below):
 - Infant classes, 15s. to 18s. per annum.
 - Junior standard classes I-III, 30s.
 - Senior standard classes IV-VII, 42s.
- (C) For a small number of areas in which the resources of the community are limited:
 - Infant classes I-III, 12s. per annum.
 - Junior standard classes I-III, 18s. to 24s.
 - Senior standard classes IV-VII, 24s. to 30s.

Scales of fees as in Category B have been adopted for the Southern Section.

Fees for Government-assisted secondary schools, all of which (with one exception) are boarding institutions, are £39-£43 10s. for boys and £36-£40 for girls.

The fees for the Achimota Secondary School are £45 for boys and £40 for girls.

The Accra Academy at which are enrolled a number of boys from the Territory is a day institution and its fees are £9-£12 per annum.

Approximately 120 scholarships for secondary education are awarded from public funds each year. In addition, all secondary schools award scholarships from their own resources.

The fees in teacher-training institutions which are described in the answer to Question 231 below, are as follows:

- (1) Two-year post-primary (Certificate B): £10 to £13 10s.
- (2) Government-assisted four-year post-primary or two-year post-secondary (Certificate A): £18 to £25 for men and £13 for women.
- (3) Achimota College: £25 for men and £15 for women.

In general, fees for secondary schools and teacher-training colleges are less for women than for men. This is in accordance with the policy of encouraging the community to increase the enrolment of girls and women in educational institutions. It has met with substantial success in the last few years.

Variations in fees in secondary schools and teacher-training colleges are due largely to variations in the cost of foodstuffs from area to area.

In the case of assisted secondary schools, Government awards grants which provide for 80 per cent. of the African teachers' salaries. In addition, grants are paid in respect of non-African personnel.

The Gold Coast Government pays a grant of £20 in respect of each male student and of £25 in respect of each woman student in Certificate A colleges and £25 in respect of each student in Certificate B colleges. In addition, Government pays 100 per cent. of the salaries of African teachers and also grants in respect of non-African personnel.

In the case of students at Achimota College the grant is £30 for the Certificate A course; £54 for the Arts and Crafts; and £36 for the domestic science. The fee income of assisted and designated schools covers 15-20 per cent of the recurrent cost.

In the Northern Section no fees are charged in respect of indigenous children, the Native Authorities meeting all expenditure with the assistance of grants-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government. The Northern Section is as yet much poorer than the Southern, and education is at an early stage of development.

The Government senior primary boarding school at Tamale includes in its enrolment a high proportion of pupils who are Native Authority scholarship-holders. The balance of expenditure over and above the value of the scholarships is met by the Gold Coast Government.

No fees are charged at the Government Training College for teachers at Tamale, all expenditure being met by the Gold Coast Government.

In the Northern Section, all travelling expenses of pupils at boarding institutions are paid by the Native Authorities. In the Southern Section there is no provision for free transportation.

Physical education is a compulsory subject in the curriculum of all educational institutions.

All school children may attend Government hospitals and dispensaries for small, almost nominal, fees. All teachers in training receive instruction in hygiene, first-aid and the treatment of simple ailments. At many schools teachers conduct 'dispensaries' in the interest of their pupils. A considerable number of schools have Junior Links of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society. Their aim is to spread a knowledge of habits of healthy living among their members and among the people in the vicinity of the school.

Hygiene is a compulsory subject of instruction in all schools.

Domestic science is taught by women teachers in all senior primary girls' schools and in an increasing number of co-educational schools. It includes hygiene; cookery (with special reference to the dietetic value of local food-stuffs); needlework and, especially, the making of simple hygienic garments; child-welfare; household management and marketing in relation to income. Negotiations are in progress with the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate with a view to improving the Gold Coast secondary school examination syllabus in housecrafts so that a new emphasis is given to the scientific foundations of the subject. The teaching of domestic science, begun about 25 years ago, has had a very considerable influence on the way of life of the school-educated sections of the community and through them on the community at large.

As yet arrangements for school meals are at the initial, experimental stage in the Gold Coast; but propaganda by the Education Department has had an appreciable effect there. Some schools in the Gold Coast, but not as yet in the Territory, are organising canteens for breakfasts and mid-day meals and an endeavour is being made to give such meals a proper balance.

The dietary of boarding schools in the Northern Section is supervised by the Education Department with the advice of the Medical Department.

Teachers

231. Teachers are certificated by the Education Department under the authority of the Gold Coast Board of Education.

For trained teachers (men and women alike) there are two principal certificates: (1) Certificate A awarded on the completion of a four-year post-primary or a two-year post-secondary general course in an approved boarding institution. This Certificate qualifies teachers for employment in both the infant-junior and the senior primary schools. (2) Certificate B awarded on the completion of a two-year post-primary course in an approved boarding institution. This course is for teachers for infant-junior schools.

Students may be selected for training as teachers immediately after the

completion of their primary or secondary school courses, or after serving for one or more years as pupil-teachers.

A scholarships scheme for higher education or for advanced professional training, or for both, for staff for post-primary teaching is described in the answer to Question 219 above. Of the 143 scholarships awarded to date, 20 have been allocated to personnel employed by the Educational Units operating in the Territory.

Teachers who have completed a general Certificate A course may undertake a specialist course in the teacher-training department of Achimota.

There is a three-year course in arts and crafts designed for teachers of these subjects in teacher-training colleges and secondary schools. There is a one-year course in domestic science for senior primary school teachers and a two-year course for staff for teacher-training colleges.

Special Certificates are issued.

It is proposed that, as soon as staff and accommodation permit, there should be additional specialist courses at Achimota in music and physical education and elsewhere in agriculture and in handicrafts.

An External Teachers' Certificate is awarded to untrained persons who have served in a school for three years and who have passed practical and written examinations conducted by the Education Department. This Certificate entitles the holder to teach in any department of the primary school; but in the examination candidates are permitted to choose between infant-junior and senior primary work, according to their experience in the schools. They are expected to abide by this choice in their teaching careers. Certificate B teachers for the southern part of the Territory are trained at the Roman Catholic Mission College, Gbi Bla (Hohoe) and at the Ewe Presbyterian Church College at Amedzofe. For the Northern Section they are trained at Tamale.

Certificate A teachers for the Territory are trained at Achimota College, at the Presbyterian Training College, Akropong (Akwapim), and at Saint Augustine's Roman Catholic Mission College, Cape Coast. The Certificate A course has just been introduced at Tamale.

An untrained person is permitted to teach provided he is required in a particular school for lack of trained personnel and provided he is, on that account, enrolled in a Provisional List kept by the Education Department. In the Southern Section the number of untrained teachers is large.

The Educational Units employ a small number of non-indigenous teachers (British, American and Dutch) for work in their teacher-training colleges and in managerial and supervisory duties. Grants-in-aid are paid by the Education Department in respect of approved personnel, the prescribed qualifications being a degree of a British or other University, a post-graduate course in education, a fluent and idiomatic command of the English language and, if possible, some experience of teaching. In 1947, the Roman Catholic Mission and the Ewe Presbyterian Church each employed two British teachers in their teacher-training colleges. The Roman Catholic Mission employed a Dutch Priest as Supervisor of Schools and the Ewe Presbyterian Church shared with the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast the services of a British Supervisor and General Manager of Schools. A grant was also paid in respect of one British lady employed in a Roman Catholic Mission primary girls' boarding school.

232. As already recorded in the answer to Question 222 above, the salary scales of teachers in the Government-assisted and designated schools were revised in 1947. In effect, the salary scales of Government and non-Government teachers of like qualifications have been assimilated. There are now seven classifications of non-Government teachers for salary purposes:

Classification I. The untrained teacher—a flat rate of £42 per annum.

Classification II. Holders of "Honorary Certificates". These teachers

are a small group of untrained, or partially trained, men who are not likely to pass the External Examination for Certificates but who have achieved an acceptable standard of efficiency and who have distinguished themselves by long service and devotion to the profession. They are placed on an incremental scale with a maximum of £136 per annum.

Classification III. Untrained teachers who pass the Education Department's External Certificate Examination. These are placed on an incremental salary scale as follows:

£60	£60	£60	£63	£66	£69	£72
£75	£78	£84	£90	£96	£102	£108
£114	£120	£126	£132	£138	£144	£150

Classification IV. "Certificate B" teachers for infant-junior schools who undergo the two-year post-primary training course. Their incremental salary scale is as follows:

£60	£60	£60	£63	£66	£78	£84
£90	£96	£102	£108	£114	£120	£126
£132	£138	£144	£150	£156	£162	£168

Classification V. "Certificate A" teachers. For this Certificate the qualification is a four-year post-primary or a two-year post-secondary course. Included in the classification are teachers who have undergone a specialist course in addition to a general.

The salary scale is the standard scale for Second Division Government teachers, almost all of whom hold Certificate A. It is known as scale F. 1, 2 (see Appendix II). This scale is in fact two overlapping scales. Outstanding teachers may have accelerated promotion from one to the other.

Classification VI. This classification contains two main categories of teachers: (A) teachers who have professional qualifications as for Classification V and (B) teachers who have higher qualifications than those for Classification V but lower than that of a graduate who has completed a degree course in attendance at a university or a college for university education.

Category A includes teachers who have been permanently appointed to positions of responsibility such as that of the headmastership of a large school or of a school of special importance to the educational system as a whole; or who are responsible for the supervision of a substantial number of schools; or who are employed in positions of outstanding responsibility in teacher-training colleges and secondary schools.

Selected teachers in Classification VI may, after reaching the maximum of the above scales, proceed to scale F.3 (see Appendix II), which is that for a limited number of Government teachers in the First Division of the Junior Civil Service. Others may be placed in scale D. 1, 2 (see Appendix II) which is that for Assistant Education Officers.

Classification VII. This classification includes graduates who have completed a degree course at a university or a college for university education and, also, teachers who are not graduates but who are in positions of responsibility such as that of Principal or Vice-Principal of a secondary school or of a teacher-training college or that of Supervisor of Schools for the whole or for a large section of the primary educational system conducted by a *major* Educational Unit.

The salary scale is the Government scale known as C. 1, 2 (see Appendix II).

The Director of Education is responsible for the grading of all teachers for salary purposes. He is advised by a standing sub-committee of the Central Advisory Committee on Education.

233. There is a Gold Coast Teachers' Union which is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers in the United Kingdom. Its membership is open to all certificated teachers and it includes a high proportion of them.

Under the leadership of a central committee of management, the Union has come to be a respected and valuable support to the educational system. It is by no means subservient in disposition, but it has adopted an attitude of co-operation with those responsible for the management of the educational system and it has distinguished itself by sound judgment and by a sense of the responsibility and the dignity of the profession. In the discussions which led to the revision of salaries to which reference is made in the answer to Question 222 above, the representatives of the Union much enhanced its reputation. As far as the Territory is concerned, the Union confines itself to the Southern Section. An association of former students of the Tamale Teacher-training College is in process of formation.

The Gold Coast Teachers' Union issues newsletters to its members. Up to 1940 the Gold Coast Education Department issued quarterly a *Teachers' Journal*, the content of which was of professional and general interest to teachers and was designed to broaden their knowledge of their country's affairs and to assist them in the correlation of their teaching with its needs. It is proposed that the publication of this periodical should be resumed when the staff situation permits.

Adult and Community Education

234. As yet, no comprehensive scheme for adult education has been formulated. An officer has, however, recently been appointed for this purpose.

In 1947, an experiment was conducted in several of the larger centres of population in the Colony and at Kumasi by a tutor seconded by the Oxford University Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies. The experiment attracted very considerable interest and arrangements are being made for work to be continued by the Delegacy on a permanent basis with a view to building up an Extra-Mural system throughout the country, staffed by Gold Coast staff.

The Public Relations Department's mobile cinema vans tour the entire Gold Coast and the Territory. The films they display are of general adult educational value and the Department has established a unit to produce locally educational films on subjects of importance to the well-being of the country.

Experiments are being conducted in parts of the country into the possibility of establishing a wide network of Native Administration cinema circuits, and if, as is confidently hoped, the experiments prove successful, then a rapid expansion of cinema circuits in the Territory will be considered. It is intended that the circuit cinemas shall be revenue-earning, and that any profit shall accrue to the Native Administration concerned. Profits might be devoted to the development of community centres incorporating static cinemas which would become centres of social benefit.

The Public Relations Department issues weekly free of charge an illustrated *Gold Coast Bulletin* of news and other material. It is widely distributed in the Territory.

There is a daily transmission from the Government Broadcasting Station at Accra. It includes a relay of selected programmes broadcast from London by the British Broadcasting Corporation and in addition Gold Coast programmes in English and in Gold Coast vernaculars of news, music, talks and entertainment. There is a section in the Ewe language.

235. Education policy is directed to the extension, as rapidly as finance and the production of teachers will permit, of the basic six-year course of infant-junior education. The curriculum provides for literacy in the vernacular and for instruction in simple English, including the reading and writing of the language.

The American Assembly of God Mission has taught a limited number of its adherents to read Dagomba, and in the Southern Section the Ewe Presbyterian Church is conducting modest experiments with Ewe which follow the Laubach mass literacy methods.

The history of the Gold Coast has been such that the southern area including the Colony, the Southern Section and Ashanti have now a long-established and widespread educational system which is capable of relatively rapid expansion subject always to financial considerations. In the Northern Territories and in that part of the Territory which is administered with it, facilities for education were introduced many decades later than in the south and it was not until the end of the 1914-18 war that an extensive development scheme was formulated. In consequence of the economic crisis of 1931, development was much slowed down. In the period 1942-44 the original plan was reviewed and development was re-initiated in 1944 by the establishment of a Government Teacher-training College at Tamale. The Education Department's Ten-year Plan provides for the maximum of development feasible on the very modest foundations which the existing educational system provides. By the end of the ten-year period of the plan it should be possible to accelerate the extension of facilities for education and to make each year substantial headway in overtaking the south.

At present the number of literates in the Northern Section is very small indeed and most of them are males. In the Southern Section the proportion of literates is substantially larger. Reliable information is not, however, available. It may be that 80 per cent of the population is still illiterate. A majority of the literates are male and, in consequence of the acceleration of facilities for education in the last two decades, a high proportion of literates are in the lower age-groups: 16-35 years.

236. The Public Relations Department issues free a weekly *Gold Coast Bulletin* in English of news and information on public affairs and on subjects of relevance to the Gold Coast. It is widely distributed in the Territory, all schools receiving copies.

The Education Department and the Educational Units co-operate in the production of school literature by means of a Text-Books Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Committee on Education and an embryo literature bureau at the Education Department's headquarters office. Numerous teachers of Ewe birth have produced useful material for school use and have been found publishers by the Education Department and the Educational Units. The Scottish Mission Book Depot at Accra and a small Roman Catholic Depot at Keta act as distributing agents. In general, the variety of Ewe literature is fairly satisfactory for immediate school needs; but lack of funds and of expert staff has retarded the production of literature in general. Among the Ewe students who have been awarded scholarships for higher education or professional training in the United Kingdom are a few who are undertaking courses in linguistics at the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London. It is intended that they should assist with the production of modern school books in their language.

For the Twi-speaking area of the southern part of the Territory, the variety of vernacular school books is satisfactory, a larger literature having been produced in Twi than in any other Gold Coast language.

There is a substantial Christian religious literature in both Ewe and Twi, the Churches having devoted much effort to its production.

The production of vernacular literature for the schools in the Northern Section is less advanced; but subject to the limitations arising from acute shortage of personnel expert in the appropriate languages, progress is being made under the leadership of the Teacher-training College at Tamale.

Government and Native Authority teachers are encouraged to write in their own vernaculars. There is a small printing press in Tamale, under the Dagomba Native Authority, which is to be used for the production of vernacular text-books. The American Assembly of God Mission has published extracts from the Bible in Dagomba.

It is recognised as a principle of policy to use all the major vernaculars and dialects for all educational purposes, with English as the second and the common language.

237. Twi, Ewe and Dagomba have been standardised in the Africa Script.

The Education Department maintains close contact with the School of Oriental and African Studies and its advice on linguistic subjects in general is frequently sought. In the course of a visit made to the Gold Coast a few years ago, Professor Ida Ward advised in detail on matters connected with the writing of Ewe and Twi. It is hoped that it will be possible to secure in the field, in the course of the next few years, the expert advice of the School on Northern Territories languages including Dagomba and others spoken in the Territory.

238. Development of intellectual and cultural activities has been mainly through the educational system, the Churches and the Native Authorities. There has been an appreciable widening of outlook in the last decade, though the Gold Coast press has done little to assist in this direction. Developments in literature have been described in the answers to Questions 236 and 237 above.

It is intended that scientific research should be conducted by the new College for University education which is about to be established.

Nothing has been done with the specific object of promoting a feeling of interdependence. The peoples of the Territory are in nearly every case closely connected with people of the same race living in the Gold Coast.

239. In the larger schools there are small libraries for the teachers and the pupils. There are as yet no public libraries in the Territory. A Gold Coast Libraries Committee has been established and in co-operation with the British Council it issues book boxes periodically to selected centres for a small fee: the needs of the Territory are being borne in mind by the Committee. A library is being formed at a new Social Centre at Yendi and there is a small library at Kete Krachi.

240. Selected ex-servicemen from the Southern Section have been enrolled on the Provisional List of Teachers and given special remuneration. They serve for a maximum of two years in schools approved for the purpose and thereafter, if they show promise of becoming satisfactory teachers, they will proceed to training colleges to acquire either the Certificate A or the Certificate B qualification. This resettlement scheme is already proving successful. There are no literate ex-servicemen from the Northern Section. Women were not enlisted locally.

241. The teaching of African drumming, dancing, music and folklore is encouraged in all schools including teacher-training colleges and secondary schools. The special arts and crafts course for teachers provided at Achimota College is designed to develop an African art in sympathy with the tradition of the country. As yet the number of teachers who have undergone this course is small; but their work has had appreciable effect and it is the intention that their number should be steadily increased. Much art and craft instruction of outstanding quality is given in the educational establishments at Tamale.

All teachers who take the general courses of training are given some instruction in arts and crafts, and in the last decade there has been a great improvement in the teaching of the subjects in the primary schools.

As far as possible local materials including local dyes and pigments are used and teachers and pupils are trained to process them. The curriculum includes weaving, woodcarving, pottery and basket-making.

The present Cambridge School Certificate overseas syllabus in Arts and Crafts was originally drawn up for the Gold Coast by the late Mr. H. V. Meyerowitz, Art Master at Achimota College. It is designed to foster and develop African arts and crafts and it has now been widely adopted.

Much of the vernacular literature produced for school use contains folklore and tribal history.

It is proposed that a specialist teachers' course in music should be established at Achimota College and that it should be designed, *inter alia*, to encourage the study and recording and the composition of African music.

There are no theatres or cinemas in the Territory, apart from the mobile cinema van already mentioned. Native Authority cinemas are being tried in the Gold Coast.

There is very little indigenous art of any significance among the Ewes. The encouragement given to local weaving has been noted in the answer to Question 108. An Ewe tribesman who is a master at Achimota College, near Accra, has done a certain amount of work on Ewe music, but it is claimed that while in his song-writing he has set local words to music written in the local mode, the employment of European methods of musical expression has altered the character of the music so as to blur its local significance. Nevertheless, his songs are widely sung in schools, and may in time create an idiom of their own which will pass into traditional folk-music.

242. There are no archaeological expeditions at work in the Territory, nor have any finds of archaeological significance been made there.

The Monuments and Relics Ordinance No. 34 of 1945 provides for the preservation and protection of "monuments relics and objects of archaeological, ethnographical or historical interest".

243. Growing trees and plants, whether of scientific, aesthetic or economic value, are protected under the terms of the Criminal Code (Caput 9 of the Laws of the Gold Coast), Sections 91 and 92 of which lay down penalties for damage and destruction. Further protection for trees is provided under the Forests and the Timber Protection Ordinance (Capita 122 and 123). The Agriculture and Forestry Departments, at their respective stations at Kpeve, are concerned with the introduction into the Southern Section of the Territory of several plants of scientific and aesthetic significance, and experiments of this nature are continually being made.

The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance (Caput 203) completely protects certain rare species of birds and animals, and limits under licence the number of others which may be destroyed.

There are no museums or parks in the Territory.

I. PUBLICATIONS

244. Copies of all laws enacted during the year are being sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation.

J. RESEARCH

245. (a) Topographical survey has been carried out in the north and the south, but not in the centre. Maps of the northern portion are available on the scale 1/125,000 for the area as far south as the line Yendi to Denon, whilst

in the south there are 1/62,500 maps covering the area from 7° 30' N to the southern boundary along the 6° 20' N parallel. Between 7° 30' N, and 9° 30' N there are no accurate maps; and most of the area is unsurveyed excepting a strip varying in width from two to fourteen miles running along the eastern boundary. This boundary was surveyed by a combined Anglo-French Commission between 1927 and 1929, and boundary maps showing this strip throughout the length of the country from north to south are available as far as 7° 15' N on a scale 1/100,000 and from 7° 15' N to the southern boundary on a scale of 1/50,000. There have been town surveys of Kete Krachi (1/1,250) and Yendi (1/2,500). Apart from these a few property surveys have been carried out.

The Territory is, like the Gold Coast, served by the Gold Coast Geological Survey Department. This Department has carried out a reconnaissance survey of the Territory and the resulting reports and maps mentioned in the answer to Question 81 have been published. The results of the surveys are negative so far as the discovery of valuable minerals is concerned, but the surveys are of assistance in the development of water supplies in this mainly dry area. Little recent work has been carried out in the Southern Section by the Geological Survey because of the shortage of staff following the war.

In the sphere of meteorology, it is planned, in the very near future, to open up full synoptic reporting stations at Kete-Krachi and Yendi to supplement that at Ho. The accuracy of local weather forecasts, of especial benefit to aircraft operating over or near the Territory, will thereby be considerably improved.

(b) Local medical research is carried out in the laboratories at Accra and the results applied to the Territory in common with the Gold Coast (and elsewhere). The results of external research affecting tropical Africa are made known and are fully available for local application. Any future plans for local research will depend upon the availability of qualified technical staff.

The Agricultural Station at Kpeve in the Southern Section is the only experimental station in the Territory. During the war the work of this station was diverted to food production and facilities for research are on a very limited scale at present, particularly in respect of qualified staff. At the West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo in the Gold Coast, important research has continued on the control of cocoa pests and diseases, on cultural methods, and on disease-resistant and high-yielding strains.

There are no local facilities for research within the Northern Section of the Territory, but the results of work done on research stations in the Gold Coast under similar soil and climatic conditions are applied within the Territory in demonstration and school farms. A district agricultural station is shortly to be established at Yendi, and research work on a small scale will be carried out there. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is "survey and observation", followed by "research", followed by "demonstration" and finally "extension" to farmers. The Gold Coast Government provides external assistance for this work.

Research has revealed the need for increasing soil fertility and the introduction of livestock and animal-drawn implements into the farming system. Good progress in extension work has been made in Kusasi, but progress in the southern part of the Northern Section has been hampered by lack of staff and the need for agricultural surveys of Eastern Dagomba, Nanumba, Kpandae and Krachi where there is insufficient knowledge of the farming problems. Future plans include the establishment of a district agricultural station at Yendi, the posting of district Agricultural Officers and adequate subordinate staff, when available, and the systematic survey of areas not yet surveyed.

Two silvicultural research stations have been set up for the study of the arrest of erosion by afforestation and the rehabilitation of fire-damage vegetation.

In 1930 the Department of Animal Health built a laboratory at Pong-Tamale in the Gold Coast, which serves the Territory, mainly as an anti-rinderpest organisation to manufacture the necessary prophylactic products and to engage in research. A considerable amount of research has been done into protozoal disease of cattle, general diseases of sheep, pig and poultry, chemotherapeutics, animal husbandry with special relation to disease resistance, etc., but except in the case of research into animal husbandry, the findings cannot be put into large scale field work owing to shortage of staff.

The only fisheries research in progress is the survey referred to in the answers to Questions 37 and 96 above. A plan for extending the survey to the Oti river is being prepared.

The Water Supply Department are training Native Authority staff to carry out well sinking, underground tank construction and dam building. All likely sources of water supply are being considered for future development, and the programme of the department includes well sinking, building of underground storage tanks, reservoirs, and piped supplies. Results in well sinking have so far been gratifying, the number of failures being approximately 13 per cent. The strata is such that unless careful siting and geological surveying is carried out the construction of reservoirs will be a failure. A pipe supply to Kete Krachi is part of the Water Supply Department's future programme.

No general economic or legal research in respect of the Territory is contemplated, but the economic resources and needs of the area are kept under constant review by the Administration and by the various Gold Coast Departments involved.

No education research with exclusive reference to the Territory was undertaken during the period under review. The following research projects were, however, carried out during 1947; and their findings are to be regarded as having application to the Territory as well as to the Gold Coast:

- (i) Miss Catherine Fletcher, holder of a British Colonial Research Fellowship, paid a visit of several months' duration for preliminary work into the relations between the content of education and the after-school occupational life of girls and women.
- (ii) Dr. D. C. Tooth, holder of a British Colonial Research Fellowship, is at present conducting research in mental illness and juvenile delinquency. Dr. Tooth has arranged experimental intelligence tests for candidates for departmental scholarships for secondary education.
- (iii) In January and February, 1947, a visit was paid to the Gold Coast by Mr. J. F. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the British National Institute for the Blind, Miss Mary Thomas, Information Officer of the Institute, and Mr. D. F. Heath, representative of the Colonial Office. The visit was part of a tour of Africa sponsored by the British Colonial Office and the British Empire Development Committee of the Institute. Its purpose was to establish contact with British Colonial Government officers and the colonial public with a view to explaining what might be done for the blind by education and by welfare organisation and, also, what might be done in future by medical and educational work for the prevention of blindness. The visitors made a comprehensive tour as a result of which a number of recommendations were made with regard to the education of blind children and the training of staff for schools for the blind.

Neither the Territory nor the Gold Coast Government maintains a department of anthropology or a Government anthropologist. There is a Gold Coast Administrative Officer who is a trained anthropologist and who is assigned to undertaking social surveys within the Gold Coast, including the Territory. Administrative Officers, generally, are encouraged to note the traditional and

the changing social, political, religious and economic life of the indigenous inhabitants.

K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

246. Discussions are being held at the time of writing this report with the Government of Togoland under French Trusteeship with a view to carrying into effect the measures described in the Joint Memorandum submitted to the Trusteeship Council in November by the British and French Governments especially as regards closer co-operation between the two Administering Authorities. For this purpose a Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland is to be set up, consisting of the Governor of the Gold Coast and the Commissaire de la République for Togoland under French administration as Co-Chairmen and two representatives of the inhabitants of each of the Trust Territories as members.

L. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

(a) Southern Section

The year 1947 has been a year of steady progress: there are no striking developments to record. Administrative development has taken place on the lines laid down by the 1946 amendment of the relevant Native Administration Ordinance, which has been explained above. Centralisation and strengthening of the Native Authority organisation has been progressive. Much, however, remains to be done in the education of the people in local self-government, especially in training the local inhabitants and members of Native Authorities to distinguish the executive and legislative powers of the Native Authorities on the one hand and the constitutional powers of the State Council on the other. Now that the legislative and principal executive powers belong exclusively to the Native Authorities, the individual powers of divisional and sub-divisional chiefs have almost entirely disappeared. Most legislation by the Native Authorities continues to be on the lines laid down by the Gold Coast Government, since in all legislation the advice of a trained legal draughtsman is required. Such model legislation, however, always takes into consideration the native customs and social organisation of the people. Moreover, in supplying such models, the aim of education towards local self-government is always borne in mind.

The immediate problem is the establishment of local authority organisations for the eight independent divisions of the Southern Section. These fall into two groups. The first consists of the heterogeneous divisions of Goviefe, Tsrupke, Anfoe and Nkonya. Of these, only the first shows any signs of amalgamating with one of the existing states of the territory (Asogli). The second group consists of the homogeneous divisions of Ve, Gbi, Likpe and Santrokofi. There are signs that at least the first three have the political and economic cohesion to justify their being formed into a local government organisation.

The Native Authorities are now faced with increased financial liabilities arising out of the recent salary revisions which have affected wage levels throughout the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast Government in the latter part of the year 1947 realised that the Native Authorities in the Gold Coast and the Territory, if they were to secure efficient staffs in future years, would be compelled to increase the wages and salaries of their employees. To this end, grants-

in-aid were made by the Gold Coast Government to the full extent of the increases for the 1947-48 financial year. All Native Authorities, then, are faced with the immediate problem of increasing revenue during the next financial year, and it is expected that in order to overcome the difficulty the annual rates collected by the various Native Authorities will have to be increased.

As already stated, 1947 was, generally speaking, a year of fair harvest and in the Territory, as in any other principally agricultural country, this is the most important factor affecting the well-being of the population. While the cocoa crop was on the small side owing to the heavy rain, its shortfall was more than made up by the increased price paid to the farmers. A large surplus of cassava, yams and corn exists for sale in the urban areas of the Gold Coast.

A great deal of propaganda has been directed towards the desirability of thrift on the part of the Territory's inhabitants. The high price of cocoa, the chief cash crop, has made it possible for more money to be put into savings—but the increase in savings has not borne any relation to the increased price of cocoa. Large additional quantities of money have been put into circulation in the Territory as elsewhere in West Africa and while price-control has been extended, as an anti-inflationary measure, over a wide range of consumer goods, it has not been possible to apply this control completely effectively; and it would be idle to pretend that a "black-market" did not exist in such key commodities as cottons, milk, sugar and, to a lesser extent, kerosene. There has, however, been a gradual increase in the supply of consumer goods and only a return to plentiful supplies can finally end the inflation.

One excellent effect of the high cocoa price is that the activities of money-lenders have almost entirely ceased and few of the farmers have serious financial difficulties. In general, it may be stated that the great bulk of the wealth of the Territory has passed, or is passing, into the hands of the peasant cocoa farmer. Of the estimated income of £1,000,000 from cocoa, it is thought that over three-quarters has reached peasant producers in the Territory. This satisfactory state of affairs is due, as is pointed out in the answer to Question 87, to the fact that alienation of land to any non-natives of the Southern Section itself is forbidden by law.

It may safely be assumed that, if this were not the case, large tracts of rich land within the cocoa areas would now be in the hands of Africans who are non-natives of the Section.

So far, in the main cocoa areas of the Territory no cases have been reported of the dreaded swollen shoot disease which is ravaging some other cocoa areas in the Gold Coast, and it will remain one of the targets of the Agricultural Department to prevent its spread to the Territory if this is possible, and if not, to eradicate any outbreaks of the disease with the technical advice of the West African Cocoa Research Institute.

Another main target for the future is concerned with the allied problems of water supplies and erosion. Conservation of present water supplies will be carried on by forest reservation, anti-erosion work and propaganda, while at the same time these measures will help to safeguard the productivity of the soil in arable and cocoa areas. Propaganda will especially be directed against the practice of burning the bush. As a result of the heavy rain the problem of water was not so acute as usual in many areas of the Territory; nevertheless the Government is fully aware of the urgent need to develop new sources of supply and the Water Supply Department has provided the loan of specially trained well-digging teams to the Native Authorities. Already an extensive programme of well-digging has been carried into effect.

Another line of development which Government hopes to pursue is an increase in membership of producers' Co-operative Societies. The number and size of these societies, especially in the cocoa areas, has grown steadily during

1947, but the total membership is still only a small proportion of the number of farmers in the Territory.

The longitudinal communications of the Southern Section will be completed by the construction in 1948-9 of a road from Kadjebi to Ahamansu *via* Papase. It is expected that with the construction of this road the commercial firms may tend to move their main centres of activity northwards. A sum of £24,000 is being provided for improvements in the Hohoe-Palime road, which is the road connecting the cocoa production areas with railhead in Togoland under French Trusteeship.

As regards the state of public opinion in the Territory, it is, like any other area which is predominantly illiterate, largely concerned with local affairs. Facilities for the dissemination of world news are small—only three wireless receiving sets are at present operating in the Southern Section. A few copies of Gold Coast newspapers find their way into the Territory, but these deal with world affairs very inadequately. As a result, even the educated members of the population have little interest in events outside West Africa. These do, however, follow closely the activities of the All-Ewe Conference and its petitions to United Nations Trusteeship Council. A certain amount of annoyance that the steady flow of imported goods is restricted and that the prices are high, persists in spite of patient explanation of world shortages and world economic problems.

Ewe affairs generally have, as the result of propaganda by the All-Ewe Conference, begun to play a more important part in the interests of the illiterate people. These are, however, mostly intensely parochial in their interests. Rarely do the inhabitants of one of the native states know of the happenings in neighbouring states. Often the inhabitants of a small division have little knowledge of the affairs of another division only some few miles away. It is this limited outlook and experience that the Gold Coast Government is endeavouring to broaden and expand and to this end is extending the activities of its Public Relations Department.

(b) Northern Section

There is again little to record in the way of outstanding events and achievements. In the economic field the basic economy is still peasant farming with the hoe. Although demonstrations have been given of improved farming methods, the use of animal-drawn implements, contour ploughing, and so on, these demonstrations have so far led to little noticeable change. The need for improved methods to increase soil fertility and production, and for good water supplies, have been revealed by such surveys as have been made. No attempt has yet been made to irrigate the land on a large scale. Village water supplies have been developed, but the latest geological report on Dagomba shows that a good deal of that area is unsuitable for well-digging, and that wells become little more than cisterns for collecting water in the rainy season.

As the basic economy is at such a low level it is not surprising to find that trade is largely in the hands of non-indigenous persons. The few store owners in the Territory, the pedlars of cloth and other consumer goods, the small stall-holders in the markets, the lorry owners, are nearly all drawn from the South or from Nigeria. The exception to this is the sale of local produce, which is mainly in the hands of indigenous women. Without a cash crop it is difficult to see how this state of affairs can be changed. At present the only cash crop is the cocoa grown in parts of Krachi District, though this, too, is partly owned by non-indigenous inhabitants. Groundnuts form a cash crop in the Kusasi area on a small scale and are consumed within the Gold Coast.

It has recently been recognised that development cannot be based on mixed farming as progress is far too slow. It is probably necessary to skip the bullock and plough stage and go straight to mechanical cultivation. This, and improved

distribution and co-operative methods are targets which cannot be relegated to too distant a future if the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System as set out in Article 76 are to be achieved. An immediate future target will be to improve local food supplies not only in quantity but in quality.

Politically there has been some development in so far as the Native Authorities are concerned by the encouragement of frequent meetings between chiefs of sub-divisions in each district, and by the setting up of a Territorial Council in 1946. This, however, although desirable and necessary, is developing political consciousness at the top rather than from the bottom upwards. In the present state of lack of education and primitive standards no alternative is possible. The competence of the Native Authorities is still very slight; and they depend far too much upon the Government's Administrative Officers. Some of them may well have reached the ceiling of their capacities, especially those with hierarchal constitutions. There is general eagerness among them for almost any measure of progress, but they lack initiative, and the development of this must largely depend upon speeding up education and civic development. A rapid development also of economic projects on a large scale would in itself lend to rapid social and political advance. Meanwhile local government is being broadened by the formation of Finance Committees with nominated members, and by a proposal to form District Councils for each district to perform functions in respect of the district on the lines of those performed by the Territorial Council for the whole Protectorate. It is suggested that these councils should start as consultative bodies, and, as opportunity offers, operate as standing joint committees of the Native Authorities in each district. They would discuss matters of common interest to a whole district, and agree what action was desirable, but their conclusions would be referred back to each Native Authority for adoption. This may well develop into a new level of local government dealing with certain functions. The great divergence in local problems and culture between district and district is another advantage of having district councils. They would also mean that subjects to be discussed in the Territorial Council will be hammered out at a lower level before coming to the Territorial Council.

There is little to report in the social field. The economy of the country being so primitive it cannot be expected that housing and living standards generally can be other than at a very low level. Daily wage rates and salaries have recently been increased, but as this was done in order to meet the higher cost of living, little change has been effected. Social services are non-existent, except to a small degree in the field of health. There are a few dispensers and sanitary overseers, but taking the area as a whole the population receives little social benefit other than peace and security, a modicum of roads, posts, telegraph, and water supplies, and a very small amount of education, from the Administration. Anti-yaws and anti-trypanosomiasis campaigns have greatly benefited those to whom they have been extended and such medical facilities as exist are always popular. The two social centres at present in existence in the Northern Section serve little more than the small literate communities, but developments are taking place to broaden the services they can give towards the welfare of the community as a whole, notably through night schools.

In the Northern Section of Togoland, with a population of about 210,000, there are only 13 schools in action, which offer educational opportunities to 732 pupils. This is plainly a quite insufficient provision. Two more village day schools will open in 1948, but the intake in schools is so small that it would take years at the present rate before their products make any appreciable difference to the community.

As regards the state of public opinion, it is almost entirely concerned with local, in fact "parochial" affairs. There is no recognised link between one area and another, no feeling of belonging to a country as a whole but only to the particular area of a particular chief. A man feels himself to be a Dagomba or a

Kusasi, not a citizen of the Territory, or even of the Northern Territories. Shortage of commodities and high prices have helped to some appreciation of the difficulties produced by a world war, but as there are practically no wireless sets in the Territory and very few literates, the world outside the local market is of little interest.

To sum up, there is need for rapid development in every field, economic, political, social and educational. Although the Gold Coast Government and the Native Authorities may be able to promote the advancement of education, medical facilities, communications, and so on, there remains the fundamental need for economic development on a large scale so that the standard of living is raised through increasing demands of a more productive people who realise their own lamentable deficiencies in their standards of living. The Northern Section of Togoland bears no comparison with the Southern Section, where cocoa and alliance with the Colony have given greater advantages to the inhabitants than have been attainable by those living in the North.

APPENDIX I. POPULATION

A. No annual figures of population are kept. Normally a census is taken every 10 years but, owing to the war, the census due to have taken place in 1941 was postponed until the early months of 1948. These figures are coming in as this report is being completed and the figures for 1948 set out below are rough figures based on the unchecked returns. Comparative figures for the two censuses are as follows:

<i>Males</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>1948</i>
Northern Section	88,161	106,400
Southern Section	62,303	87,100
Total	150,464	193,500

<i>Females</i>		
Northern Section	79,981	103,500
Southern Section	63,226	85,200
Total	143,207	188,700

<i>Both Sexes</i>		
Northern Section	168,142	209,900
Southern Section	125,529	172,300
Grand Total	293,671	382,200

B. Ho is the only place in the Territory where births and deaths are registerable. Various particulars are recorded from which a summary is made at the end of the year. The table below gives the birth, death and infant mortality rates for the past five years; the figures are general as it is not possible to relate them separately to sex, racial or ethnic groups:

	<i>1942</i>	<i>1943</i>	<i>1944</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>1946</i>
Birth rate	35.9	34.0	36.7	40.3	50.9
Death rate	24.9	24.1	22.7	25.5	27.7
Infant mortality	176	73	112	82	124

C, D, E. No figures exist from which the information can be provided, but it is hoped that the 1948 census will provide some of this information for inclusion in next year's report.

APPENDIX II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Diagrams have been included in the text in the reply to Question 22.

(N.B. No table can show staff position with complete accuracy for, while some officers in the Territory also supervise activities outside the Territory, those stationed outside the Territory also supervise activities inside the Territory.)

(A) GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF (as provided in the Budget)

(The race shown is that of present holders but Africans may hold all posts marked British)

DEPARTMENT	AREA	POSITION	SALARY SCALE	RACE	SEX
Administration	Southern Section	1 Senior District Commissioner (Ho)	£1,200 + £400 Overseas pay	British	Male
		1 District Commissioner (Ho)	A	"	"
		1 Asst. District Commissioner (Ho)	A	"	"
		1 District Commissioner (Kpandu)	A	"	"
		1 Chief Clerk	F3	African	"
Administration (Northern Section)	Dagomba	6 Clerks	F1, 2	"	"
		1 District Commissioner	A	British	"
		2 Clerks	F1, 2	African	"
		1 Station Foreman	L1	"	"
		1 District Commissioner	A	British	"
	Krachi	1 Clerk	F1, 2	African	"
	Southern Section	1 Medical Officer (Ho)	A	British	"
		1 Medical Officer (Hohoe)	A	African	"
		2 Dispensers	G1, 2		
		13 Nurses	N3, 4		
Medical and Health		1 BELRA Assistant	(Paid by BELRA)		
		2 Sanitary Inspectors	G1, 2		
		3 Village Overseers	L1, 2		
		2 Vaccinators	G1		
		1 Health Visitor	N3 B, N4	African	Male
		2 Midwives	(subsidised only)	"	Female
		2 Superintendents of Leper Settlement	L1, 2	"	Male

(A) GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF (CONTINUED)

DEPARTMENT	AREA	POSITION	SALARY SCALE	RACE	SEX
Northern Section	Dagomba	1 Dispenser 1 Nurse 1 Sanitary Inspector 1 Field Assistant	G1, 2 N3, 4 G1, 2 G1, 2	African " " "	Male " " "
	Drachi	1 Dispenser 1 Sanitary Inspector	G1, 2 G1, 2	" "	" "
Police	Southern Section	1 Senior Assistant Superintendent 1 Inspector 3 Sergeants-General 2 Sergeants-Escort 3 Corporals-General 3 Corporals-Escort 15 Constables-General and Escort	B H II £150 × £5-£170 £140 × £5-£160 £124 × £4-£140 £112 × £4-£132 £60-£90	British African " " " " "	" " " " " " "
		1 Sergeant, Grade 1 2 Sergeants, Grade 2 1 Corporal, Grade 1 1 Corporal, Grade 2 1 Constable, Grade 2 4 Constables, Grade 3 2 Constables, Grade 4 7 Constables, Grade 5	£150 × £5-£170 £140 × £5-£160 £124 × £4-£140 £112 × £4-£132 £81 × £3-£90 £78 × £3-£90 £69 × £3-£75 £60 × £3-£66	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
	Dagomba	1 Sergeant, Grade 1 2 Sergeants, Grade 2 1 Corporal, Grade 1 1 Corporal, Grade 2	£150 × £5-£170 £140 × £5-£160 £124 × £4-£140 £112 × £4-£132	" " " "	" " " "
		1 Constable, Grade 2 4 Constables, Grade 3 2 Constables, Grade 4 7 Constables, Grade 5	£81 × £3-£90 £78 × £3-£90 £69 × £3-£75 £60 × £3-£66	" " " "	" " " "
		1 Sergeant, Grade 1 2 Sergeants, Grade 2 1 Corporal, Grade 1 1 Corporal, Grade 2	£150 × £5-£170 £140 × £5-£160 £124 × £4-£140 £112 × £4-£132	" " " "	" " " "
		1 Constable, Grade 2 4 Constables, Grade 3 2 Constables, Grade 4 7 Constables, Grade 5	£81 × £3-£90 £78 × £3-£90 £69 × £3-£75 £60 × £3-£66	" " " "	" " " "
	Krachi	1 Corporal, Grade 1 2 Constables, Grade 2 2 Constables, Grade 4 7 Constables, Grade 5	£132 £81, £132 £75 £60-£66	" " " "	" " " "
		1 Corporal, Grade 1 2 Constables, Grade 2 2 Constables, Grade 4 7 Constables, Grade 5	£132 £81, £132 £75 £60-£66	" " " "	" " " "
Posts and Telegraphs	Southern Section	6 Postmasters and Clerks	F1, 2, 3	"	"
	Dagomba	1 1st Division Officer	G.3	"	"
	Krachi	1 2nd Division Officer (Postmaster)	F1, 2	"	"

(A) GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF (CONTINUED)

DEPARTMENT	AREA	POSITION	SALARY SCALE	RACE	SEX
Treasury	Southern Section	1 Treasury Officer	Fr, 2, 3	African	Male
Supreme Court	Southern Section	1 Magistrate 3 Clerks	A Fr, 2	"	"
Prisons	Southern Section	2 Keepers of Prisons 18 Warders	J5, 6 J1, 2, 3, 4	African	"
	Dagomba	7 Warders	J1, 2, 3, 4	"	"
	Krachi	5 Warders	J1, 2, 3, 4	"	"
Forestry	Southern Section	1 Assistant Conservator of Forests 1 Senior Forest Ranger 3 Forest Rangers 16 Forest Guards 1 Clerk	A G3 G1, 2 K2, 3 G1, 2	British African " " "	" " " " "
Agriculture	Southern Section	1 Senior Agriculture Officer 1 Inspector of Plants and Produce 1 Clerk 11 Overseers 16 Field Assistants	A C1, 2 Fr, 2 G1, 2, 3 L1, 2, 3	British British African " "	" " " " "
Co-operation	Southern Section	3 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies	1 @ F3 2 @ Fr, 2	African "	" "
Meteorological	Southern Section	4 Observers	G1, 2	"	"
Labour	Southern Section	1 Clerk	Fr, 2	"	"
Fisheries	Southern Section	1 Fisheries Assistant	L1, 2, 3	"	"

(B) NATIVE AUTHORITIES

DEPARTMENT	AREA	POSITION	SALARY SCALE	RACE	SEX
Administration	Dagomba (Eastern)	2 Divisional Native Authorities (Ya-Na and Bimbilla-Na)	£120 to £250	African	Male
		8 Elders	£6 to £18	"	"
		3 Divisional Clerical Assistants	£54 × £6-£84 × £8-154	"	"
		3 Messengers	£18-£24	"	"
		8 Sub-Divisional Native Authorities	£39-£60	"	"
		7 Sub-Divisional Clerical Assistants	£18 × £3-£48 × £6-£84 × £8-£154	"	"
	Krachi	1 Native Authority (Krachiwura)	£132	"	"
		9 Chiefs of tribal divisions	£18-£60	"	"
		4 Court Clerks	£42-£66	"	"
		1 Messenger	£15	"	"
Education	Part of Mamprusi district lying with- in the Territory	2 Clerical Assistants	£54 × £6-£84 × £8-154	"	"
	Dagomba	1 Teacher	£295 (Central Govt. employee)	"	"
		2 Teachers	£84-£250 " "	"	"
		4 Teachers	£42-£154 " "	"	"
	Krachi	3 Teachers	£250	"	"
		2 Teachers	£152	"	"
		1 Teacher	£112	"	"
		1 Teacher	£90	"	"

(B) NATIVE AUTHORITIES (CONTINUED)

DEPARTMENT	AREA	POSITION	SALARY SCALE	RACE	SEX
Police	Dagomba	1 Sergeant, Grade 1	£48	African	Male
		1 Corporal, Grade 1	£36	"	"
		2 Corporals, Grade 2	£27	"	"
		12 Constables, Grade 2	£24	"	"
		21 Constables, Grade 3	£15-£18	"	"
	Krachi	1 Sergeant	£51	"	"
		3 Corporals	£42	"	"
		12 Constables	1/6d. a day for first 3 years 1/9d. a day after 3 years	"	"
				"	"
	Mamprusi	3 Constables	1/9d. a day	"	"
Works	Gonja	1 Constable	£36	"	"
	Dagomba	1 Road Overseer	£66×£6-£136	"	"
		1 Assistant Road Overseer	£24	"	"
		2 Artisans	£42	"	"
		1 Surveyor	£36×£3-£48×£6-£84	"	"
	Krachi	2 Foremen	£30	"	"
		4 Road Overseers	£24-£33	"	"
		3 Artisans	£48	"	"
		3 Ferryman	£13.10s.-£24	"	"
		4 Game Sanctuary Overseers	£15-£16.10s.	"	"
Education (contd.)	Mamprusi	1 Teacher	£42	"	"
	Gonja	1 Teacher	£42	"	"
Medical and Health	Dagomba	2 Sanitary Overseers	£60×£6-£84×£8-£154	"	"
		1 Vaccinator	£36×£3-£48×£6-£84×£8-£154	"	"
	Krachi	6 Sanitary Overseers	£33-£54	"	"
		1 Dresser	£45	"	"
	Gonja	1 Sanitary Overseer	£30	"	"

(B) NATIVE AUTHORITIES (CONTINUED)

DEPARTMENT	AREA	POSITION	SALARY SCALE	RACE	SEX
Treasury	Dagomba	1 Treasurer	£72	African	Male
		1 Treasurer's Clerk	On small allowances	"	"
		1 Clerk	£60×£6-£84×£8-£154	"	"
	Krachi	1 Treasurer	£24	"	"
		1 Clerk	£66	"	"
		1 Messenger	£15	"	"
		9 Revenue Collectors	£18-£54	"	"
	Gonja	1 Revenue Collector	£42	"	"
Agriculture	Dagomba	3 Instructors	£27×£3-£48×£6-£84×£8-£154	"	"
Forestry	Dagomba	1 Learner	£30×£3-£48×£6-£84×£8-£154	"	"
	Krachi	1 Learner	£24	"	"
Water Supplies	Dagomba	1 Water Foreman	£90×£6-£136	"	"
	Krachi	2 Water Foremen	£24-£36	"	"

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

NATIVE AUTHORITY EMPLOYEES

DESIGNATION	NO.	PRESENT SALARY P.A. INCLUDING 33 1/3% INCREASE IN PAY
Awatime Native Authority		
Native Authority Secretary	1	£ 56
Treasurer	1	80
Messenger	1	36
Clerks	4	36
Court Registrars	3	56
"Police" Sergeant	1	40
" " Constables	7	36
Asogli Native Authority		
Native Authority Secretary	1	£ 104
Treasurer	1	88
Clerks	4	36
Court Registrars	4	56
do.	2	40
"Police" Sergeant	1	48
" " Constables	10	36
Bailiff	1	54
Market Clerks	12	36
Akpini Native Authority		
Treasurer	1	£ 96
Tax Collectors	6	40
Market Clerks	5	36
"Police" Constables	10	36
Court Registrars	5	48
Bailiff	1	36
Buem Native Authority		
Native Authority Secretary	1	£ 120
Treasurer	1	160
Clerks	4	64
" " Messenger	7	48
Court Registrars	1	36
do.	2	88
do.	1	72
Bailiff	1	56
"Police" Inspector	1	40
1 c/c Constable	1	67
do.	1	48
2 c/c do.	13	44
Midwife	1	40
Sanitary Overseer	1	134
do. do.	1	80
do. do.	1	44
do. do.	4	36
Market Clerk	1	40
do.	3	36

GOVERNMENT SALARY SCALES

Scale A

Basic Salary ... £450; £510 × £30-£660; £720 × £30-£960-£1,000.

Scale B

Basic Salary ... £450; £510 × £20-£610; £660 × £30-£900.

Scale C

	<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>
Basic Salary ...	£450; £510 × £15-£600.	£660 × £20-£720.	£735 × £30-£825.
		<i>Section 1A</i>	
		£650.	

Scale D

	<i>Section 1</i>	
	£170; £200 × £10-£270 × £15-£300.	
	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>
	£320 × £20-£400 × £25-£450.	£500 × £25-£600.

Scale F

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2A</i>
£84 × £6-£96; £112 × £8-£168.	£120 × £10-£190.
<i>Section 2B</i>	
£200 × £10-£250.	
<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Section 4</i>
£265 × £15-£325-£350.	£360 × £15-£450.
<i>Section 5</i>	
£375 × £15-£480; £500 × £25-£550.	

Scale G

<i>Section 1A</i>	<i>Section 1B</i>
£96; £112 × £8-£136.	£144 × £8-£160; £170.
<i>Section 2A</i>	<i>Section 2B</i>
£180 × £10-£210.	£220 × £10-£250.
<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Section 4</i>
£270 × £15-£330 × £20-£370.	£375 × £15-£480.

Scale H

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Section 4</i>	<i>Section 5</i>
£36.	£50.	£60.	£60 × £3-£99.	£60 × £3-£90.
	<i>Section 6</i>	<i>Section 7</i>	<i>Section 8</i>	
	£81 × £3-£108.	£112 × £4-£140.	£140 × £5-£170.	
	<i>Section 9</i>	<i>Section 10</i>		
	£170 × £10-£220.	£230 × £10-£280.		
		<i>Section 11</i>		
		£290 × £15-£380; £400.		

Scale J

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>
£60 × £3-£72.	£75 × £3-£84.	£64 × £3-£96; £100.
<i>Section 4</i>	<i>Section 4A</i>	<i>Section 5</i>
£112 × £4-£136.	£108 × £6-£144.	£140 × £5-£160.
<i>Section 5A</i>	<i>Section 6</i>	<i>Section 6A</i>
£150 × £10-£180.	£170 × £10-£220.	£190 × £10-£240.
	<i>Section 7</i>	
	£230 × £10-£280.	

Scale K

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>
£42 × £3-£48.	£52 × £4-£64.	£72 × £4-£84.
<i>Section 4</i>	<i>Section 5</i>	
£88 × £4-£108.	£112 × £4-£120.	

Scale L

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>
£72 × £6-£102.	£108 × £6-£120.	£126 × £6-£150.

Scale M2

Basic Salary ... £690; £720 × £30-£960-£1,000; £1,080 × £30-£1,200.

Scale N

	<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>
Basic Salary ...	£350; £390 × £15-£435-£445.	£500 × £15-£600.
	<i>Section 3A</i>	<i>Section 3B</i>
	£84 × £6-£96-£112.	£120 × £8-£160.
	<i>Section 4B</i>	<i>Section 4A</i>
	£220 × £10-£250.	£170 × £10-£210.
		<i>Section 5</i>
		£265 × £15-£325; £350.
	<i>Section 6</i>	
	£360 × £15-£450.	

APPENDIX III. JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION

A. PRINCIPAL OFFENCES FOR WHICH INDIVIDUALS WERE CHARGED OR CONVICTED.

1947

OFFENCES	CONVICTED	DISCHARGED
1. Murder	3	-
2. Attempted Murder	1	-
3. Slave Dealing and Coinage	-	-
4. Manslaughter	2	3
5. Riot	72	-
6. Abduction and other offences against the person	9	-
7. Indecent Assault	7	1
8. Assault and Assault on Police	61	29
9. Attempted Suicide	5	1
10. Perjury	6	1
11. Criminal Harm to person	56	2
12. Robbery	-	-
13. Burglary	-	-
14. Arson	2	-
15. Housebreaking	-	-
16. Stealing	183	16
17. Fraud by False Pretences	10	1
18. Receiving and Unlawful Possession	15	5
19. Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	60	6
20. Liquor Laws	28	2
21. Drunkenness and Breach of Peace	7	1

AVERAGE PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR PRINCIPAL OFFENCES

Manslaughter	6 months imprisonment with hard labour.
Larceny and Embezzlement	3 months " " " "
Wounding	6 months " " " "
Assault	3 months " " " "
Receiving	3 months " " " "
Other Offences	1 week to 2 months I.H.L.

(B) (I).—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PRISONS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORY
ACCORDING TO SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP, WITH OFFENCES COMMITTED.

	Murder.		Manslaughter.		Rape.		Wounding.		Robbery with Violence.		Arson.		Burglary.		Larceny and Embezzlement.		Receiving.		Assault.		Offences Against				Gambling.		Other Offences.		TOTAL.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
AFRICANS—																														
Ga							1								8						2						3		1	
Twí							1								8						2						1		14	
Ewe				2			12	1	2				1		83	3	4		18		17		9		5		32	2	185	6
Fanti															1											1		2		
Other inhabitants of the Gold Coast															10				3		2		2				3		20	
Ashanti			1						2						1												1		4	
N.Ts							14		2						35	1	1		6		2						21		81	1
Moshie									1						8													9		
Hausa															7									1			1		9	
Nigeria															2												1		3	
Kroo															1													1		
Other Unclassified													1		32		3		2						7				45	
Others Unobtainable																														
West Indian																														
EUROPEAN (British Nationality)																														
EUROPEAN (Foreign Nationality)																														
TOTALS...			3				28	1	7				2		188	4	8		29		23		11		13		62	2	374	7

(C) DIETARY SCALE FOR PRISONERS

ORDINARY DIET		PUNISHMENT DIET	EUROPEAN DIET		INFIRMARY DIET FULL
5 DAYS A WEEK	2 DAYS A WEEK	DAILY	WEEKLY	DAILY	DAILY
Kenki, 2½ lbs. Fish, fresh, cooked, 4½ ozs., or Beef, fresh, cooked, 1½ ozs. or Beef, salt, cooked, 2½ ozs. Pepper, ½ oz. Salt, ½ oz.	Boiled cassada, 2½ lbs. Fish, fresh, cooked, 3 ozs., or Fish, salt, cooked, 4½ ozs., or Beef, fresh, cooked, 2½ ozs., or Beef, salt, cooked, 2½ ozs. Pepper, ½ oz. Salt, ½ oz. Palm oil, ½ oz. Vegetables, 4 ozs. The above article of diet excepting boiled cassada are to be made into soup. Fruits twice a week.	Kenki, 1½ lbs. Salt, ¾ oz.	Tea, ½ lb., or Cocoa, ½ lb., or Coffee, 1 lb., Sugar, 1 lb., Butter, ¼ lb. Milk, condensed, 7 tins. Standard size. Onions, 2 lbs. Salt and pepper, q. s.	Bread, 1½ lbs. Eggs, 2 Groundnuts, roasted, 2 ozs. Rice, cooked, 1½ lbs., or Yam, cooked, 1½ lbs., or potatoes, cooked, 1 lb. Fresh fruit, 2 Oranges or 2 Grape fruits or 2 Bananas or 1 Pine Apple or 1 Pawpaw Fresh vegetable, cooked, 1 lb., or mixed vegetable salad, 1 lb. Fresh meat, without bone, 1 lb., or Fresh fish, 1 lb., or fowl, dressed, 1 lb.	Kenki, cooked, 2 lbs., or Rice cooked 3 lbs., or Cassada, cooked, 3 lbs. Fish, fresh, cooked, 8 oz., or Fish, salt, cooked, 8 ozs., or Beef, fresh, cooked, 8 ozs. Akassa, 1 pint Fresh vegetables, cooked, 8 ozs. Palm oil, 2 ozs., or Groundnut, 2 ozs., 2 oranges, or 2 Bananas Salt and pepper, q. s.

1. All native prisoners are allowed 10 ozs. of boiled Akassa every morning, except when on punishment diet, to be taken before the day's work is begun.
2. In the case of Kroo-man, rice may be substituted for Kenki at the following rates: Ordinary diet, 1 lb., Punishment diet, ¾ lb., Infirmary diet, 1 lb.
3. Any article of diet, may with the authority of the Prison Medical Officer be replaced by another article provided the food value of the substituted article is not less than that of the replaced article.

B (2) A.

Name and Nature of Prison.	Number committed for debt on remand and for penal imprisonment.				The daily average number in prison during the year.
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	For debt.	On remand.	For purpose of penal imprisonment	
Ho	156	1	40	115	31.32
Kpandu	251	5	69	177	46.52
Yendi	72	—	8	64	14.00
Kete-Krachi	25	—	—	25	6.00
Total	504	6	117	381	97.84

B (2) B.

	Ho.	Kpandu.	Yendi.	Kete-Krachi.
Number of wards	—	2	—	—
Number of cells	5	6	3	4
Cubic capacity of space allowed for each prisoner during the hours of sleep	227 cu. ft.	246 cu. ft.	368 cu. ft.	500 cu. ft.

APPENDIX IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

Separate figures for the Territory not available. A copy of the Gold Coast Estimates for 1947-48 is being forwarded to the Secretary General. This volume also provides figures of actual revenue and expenditure in past years. A table of Post Office business transacted in the Territory is attached.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP
1943 TO 1947.

	1943 £	1944 £	1945 £	1946 £	1947 £
Stamp Sales	1,179	1,453	1,886	2,325	2,731
Money Orders Issued	18,888	22,872	17,760	19,108	25,199
Money Orders Paid	4,624	5,311	6,701	6,488	10,288
Postal Orders Issued	9,165	9,490	13,707	15,178	20,961
Postal Orders Paid	6,696	8,910	13,428	11,238	11,659
Savings Bank Deposits	8,101	8,544	18,612	25,218	37,724
Savings Bank Withdrawals	2,638	3,264	8,639	56,734	26,747
Telegraph Revenue	366	442	524	1,149	1,099
Telephone Revenue	142	490	567	986	1,457
Parcel Post Trade Charges Collected	14	50	20	126	762
Parcel Post Customs Duties	5	21	9	69	220
Parcel Post Other Charges	1	2	2	6	29

MAIL MATTER (1947).

										Number
Posted	{	Letters, etc., including registered articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427,856
	{	Book packets, newspapers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,473
Delivered	{	Letters, etc., including registered articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351,884
	{	Book packets, newspapers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,976

APPENDIX V. TAXATION

RATES OF DIRECT TAXATION 1946-47

Southern Section

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
AKPINI	6s.	—	Females not taxed
ASOGLI	4s.	2s.	—
AWATIME	4s.	2s.	—
BUEM	6s.	—	Females not taxed
UNAMALGAMATED DIVISIONS	—	—	—
<i>Northern Section</i>			
MAMPRUSI	3s.	—	
DAGOMBA	3s.	—	
KRACHI	6s.	—	
GONJA	Area assessed collectively and allocation between the people decided by chief concerned. Usually amounts to about 6s. a head.		

Memorandum on Gold Coast Income Tax

Income tax was first imposed in the Gold Coast (including Togoland) by the Income Tax Ordinance, No. 27 of 1943, taking effect as from 1st April, 1944. Prior to that date a tax of 1s. in £ on income derived from mining operations was in force. This tax was repealed as from 1st April, 1944, and incorporated in the Income Tax Ordinance, 1943. The administration of the Ordinance was vested by the Governor in the Commissioner of Income Tax, who is also charged with the administration of the Income Tax Ordinances of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Gambia. The Commissioner is responsible for the assessment and collection of Gold Coast income tax and for the payment of all amounts collected in respect thereof into the general revenue of the Gold Coast.

Income tax is payable for each year of assessment, ending 31st March, on income accruing in, derived from, or received in, the Gold Coast in respect of—

- (a) gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation;
- (b) gains or profits from any employment;
- (c) dividends, interest or discounts;
- (d) any pension, charge or annuity;
- (e) rents, royalties, premiums and any other profits arising from property.

The deductions allowed for the purpose of ascertaining the income from any chargeable source cover all outgoings and expenses wholly incurred in the production of that income. Special provisions are made for ascertaining the chargeable income of Insurance Companies, shipowners and charterers, air transport business and cable undertakings carried on in the Gold Coast by non-residents.

Ascertainment of Assessable Income:

Normally the assessable income of any person for each year of assessment, commencing on the 1st April, is the full income derived from all sources of

income during the year ending on the 31st March immediately preceding the year of assessment. Where the annual accounts of a trade, business or profession are made up to a date other than the 31st March then the income of the accounts year ending within the year ended on the 31st March is taken as being the income of the year to the 31st March. The following special provisions apply to the computation of the assessable income in the case of new trades and occupations:

- (a) For the first year the assessable income is the actual income of that year.
- (b) For the second year the assessable income is the income for one year from the date of the commencement of the trade or occupation.
- (c) For the third year the normal basis applies.

Relief can be obtained where the income falls during the first three years of the business. Special provisions also apply in the event of the cessation of a trade or occupation as follows:

- (a) For the final year the assessable income is the actual income of that year.
- (b) For the penultimate year the assessable income is either the income of that year, or the income of the preceding year, whichever is the greater.

In the case of partnerships the individual partners are assessed on their share of the partnership income as though they were carrying on the business or profession on their own.

In ascertaining the amount of income which is chargeable to income tax the following allowances are given to individuals resident in the Gold Coast during the year of assessment and to non-resident British subjects or protected persons:

- (1) To every individual £150.
- (2) If during the year immediate preceding the year of assessment,
 - (a) he had a wife living with or maintained by him £200 or
 - (b) he paid alimony or maintained a former wife under a divorce order or a deed of separation the amount payable under the Court order up to £200
 - (c) he maintained an unmarried child who was under the age of sixteen years at any time within that year, or who was receiving full time educational instruction or serving under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession,
 - (i) where the child is resident in the Colony £24,
 - (ii) where the child is not resident in the Colony, the amount expended on maintenance and education up to £100.

The allowances are limited to

- (i) a maximum of four children
- (ii) children not in possession of a total income exceeding the allowance otherwise due.
- (d) contributed towards the maintenance of a relative of himself or his wife, the amount contributed up to £100. If more than one person contributes, the allowance is apportioned pro rata to the contributions.
- (e) paid premiums for life insurance, the amount of the premium, limited to
 - (i) one-sixth of his total income
 - (ii) seven per cent of the capital sum assured on death.

Relief is also given for contributions to approved provident or pension funds and in certain circumstances for the amounts expended on travel to and from the Gold Coast for recreation or health.

Double Taxation Relief:

Provision is made for giving relief in those cases where a person has paid or is liable to pay tax on the same income in both the Gold Coast and any other part of the British Commonwealth. Collection of tax at source applies only to dividends paid by companies incorporated in the Gold Coast and to mortgage and debenture interest paid to persons resident outside the Gold Coast. The income of a married woman living with her husband is deemed to be the income of the husband and assessed in his name. Collection of tax may be made from the wife of the proportion of the total tax which her personal income bears to her husband's total income.

Assessments made by the Commissioner are subject to appeals to the Supreme Court and from the Supreme Court to the West African Court of Appeal.

Additional assessments may be made at any time up to six years after the end of the year of assessment for which the income is assessable. Claims for repayment of tax improperly charged may be made within a similar period:

- (a) Where a notice of assessment is issued for any year before 1st February in that year, tax is payable as to one half within 2 months of the date of service of the notice of assessment and as to one half by the next following 31st March.
- (b) Where a notice is issued on or after 1st February the whole tax is payable within 2 months of the date of issue of the notice of assessment.
- (c) Where in case (a) one half of the tax and in case (b) the whole of the tax is not paid within the two months specified the whole tax plus a penalty of 5 per cent becomes payable forthwith.

Tax may be collected by deduction from official pay, and, at the option of the taxpayer, from non-official pay. Neither of these courses has yet been adopted in the Gold Coast.

Tax is payable on chargeable income, arrived at after all deductions and allowances have been taken off the gross income at the following rates:

- (a) upon individuals and bodies of persons:

<i>Chargeable Income</i>		<i>Rate of Tax</i>		
		£	s.	d.
For every pound of the first	£200	—	—	3
„ „ „ „ „ next	£200	—	—	6
„ „ „ „ „ „	£200	—	—	9
„ „ „ „ „ „	£200	—	1	—
„ „ „ „ „ „	£400	—	2	—
„ „ „ „ „ „	£800	—	3	—
„ „ „ „ „ „	£1,000	—	4	—
„ „ „ „ „ „	£1,000	—	5	—
„ „ „ „ „ „	£1,000	—	6	—
„ „ „ „ „ „	£5,000	—	7	6
„ „ „ „ „ exceeding	£10,000	—	10	—

TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF TAX ON INDIVIDUALS FOR THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1946-47
(GOLD COAST, INCLUDING TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORY)

Assessable Income.	Single Man.	MARRIED MEN								
		No Children.	One Child.		Two Children.		Three Children.		Four Children.	
			In Colony.	Out of Colony.	In Colony.	Out of Colony.	In Colony.	Out of Colony.	In Colony.	Out of Colony.
200	0 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	6 5 0	1 17 6	1 11 3	0 12 6	1 5 0	—	0 18 9	—	0 12 6	—
700	13 2 6	6 5 0	5 12 6	3 15 0	5 0 0	1 17 6	4 7 6	0 12 6	3 15 0	—
1,000	30 0 0	17 10 0	16 5 0	13 2 6	15 0 0	9 7 6	14 1 3	6 5 0	13 2 6	3 15 0
1,500	87 10 0	60 0 0	57 10 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	40 0 0	52 10 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	22 10 0
2,000	162 10 0	132 10 0	128 15 0	117 10 0	125 0 0	102 10 0	121 5 0	87 10 0	117 10 0	72 10 0
5,000	890 0 0	830 0 0	822 10 0	800 0 0	815 0 0	770 0 0	807 10 0	740 0 0	800 0 0	710 0 0
10,000	2,753 15 0	2,678 15 0	2,669 7 6	2,641 5 0	2,660 0 0	2,603 15 0	2,650 12 6	2,566 5 0	2,641 5 0	2,528 15 0

(2) TABLE SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF TAX ON COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1946-47 (GOLD COAST INCLUDING TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORY).

<i>Chargeable Income</i>	<i>Non-Mining Companies at 7/6 in £</i>	<i>Mining Companies at 8/6 in £</i>
£ 200	£ 75 - -	£ 85 - -
500	187 10 -	212 10 -
700	262 10 -	297 10 -
1,000	375 - -	425 - -
1,500	562 10 -	637 10 -
2,000	750 - -	850 - -
5,000	1,875 - -	2,125 - -
10,000	3,750 - -	4,250 - -

APPENDIX VI. TRADE

The territory does not reach the sea and contains no port. Virtually all imported goods arrived by way of Gold Coast ports. No separate figures are kept for Togoland. A set of figures containing the import and export figures for the Gold Coast is being sent to the Secretary General.

E. A copy of the schedules to the Customs Tariff Ordinance, is attached covering imports and exports for the Gold Coast Colony.

Customs Tariff (Amendment) Order, 1945

*As amended by the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Order, 1946 (No. 37 of 1946)
and the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Order, 1947 (No. 13 of 1947)
and No. 72 of 1947*

CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1945 (No. 10 of 1945)

As amended by the

CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1946 (No. 37 of 1946)

and the

CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1947 (No. 13 of 1947)

SCHEDULE 1. TABLE OF IMPORT DUTIES.**SCHEDULE 2. TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTY.****SCHEDULE 3. TABLE OF EXPORT DUTIES.**

Revised up to 31st July, 1947.

GOLD COAST

Gazetted 6th March, 1945

Order No. 10 of 1945

ORDER IN COUNCIL

MADE UNDER THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ORDINANCE

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor in Council by Section 11 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, His Excellency is pleased by and with the advice of the Executive Council to order as follows: (Cap. 113.)

1. This Order may be cited as the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Order, 1945. (Short title.)

2. Schedules 1, 2 and 3 to the Ordinance are hereby deleted and the following Schedules are respectively substituted therefor: (Insertion of new Schedule to Cap. 133.)

SCHEDULE 1. (Sections 2 and 7 (2))

TABLE OF IMPORT DUTIES

ITEM NO.	ARTICLE	RATE OF DUTY
1.	Apparel and Footwear:—	
	(1) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, and similar garments.	6d. each, or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
	(2) Shirts	6d. each, or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
	(3) Singlets, chemises, undervests, and similar garments.	2d. each, or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
	(4) Socks and stockings	3d. per pair, or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
2.	Arms, ammunition and explosives:—	
	(1) Arms, including Firearms:	
	(a) Swords, bayonets, and similar weapons	£1 each.
	(b) Rifles and guns, including air, other than flintlock	£2 each.
	(c) Revolvers and pistols	£1 each.
	(d) Flintlock guns	£1 each.
	(2) Ammunition:	
	(a) Cartridges, loaded	7/6 per 100.
	(b) Cartridges, unloaded	1/- „ 100.
	(c) Percussion caps	1/- „ 100.
	(d) Shots, slugs and pellets	½d. „ lb.
	(3) Explosives:	
	(a) Dynamite and cognate substances	2d. „ lb.
	(b) Gunpowder	1/6 „ „
	(c) Fireworks	1/6 „ „ (gross).
3.	Bags and sacks, measuring not less than thirty-six inches by sixteen inches, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce	2d. each.
4.	Beads, admitted as such by the Comptroller ...	3d. per lb. (gross).

ITEM NO.	ARTICLE	RATE OF DUTY
5	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter (1) When beer, ale, stout or porter is imported, twelve bottles of the size known as reputed quarts or twenty-four bottles of the size known as reputed pints shall be deemed to contain two imperial gallons; and (2) Any such liquor containing more than ten per centum of pure alcohol as ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer shall be charged duty as spirits.	2/- per imperial gallon.
6	Chemicals:— (a) Calcium carbide (b) Dyes and dyestuffs	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. 6d. „ „
7	Chinaware, Earthenware and Pottery:— Clay pipes	6d. per gross.
8	Cider and Perry When cider or perry is imported, twelve bottles of the size known as reputed quarts or twenty-four bottles of the size known as reputed pints shall be deemed to contain two imperial gallons.	2/- per imperial gallon.
9	Cinematograph films	6d. per 100 linear feet.
10	Cotton manufactures:— (1) Piece goods (including scarves): (a) Bleached (b) Dyed (c) Coloured (d) Grey (e) Printed (f) Plushes, velvets, and other pile tissues admitted as such by the Comptroller.	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. per square yard. 1d. „ „ „ 1d. „ „ „ $\frac{3}{4}$ d. „ „ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. „ „ „ 3d. „ „ „
	(2) Fents Note.—“ Fents ” means remnants of cloth of irregular lengths being under six yards.	6d. per lb.
	(3) Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	$1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.
	(4) Towels	2d. per square yard.
	(5) Yarn	3d. per lb.
11	Glass and glassware	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
12	Grease, lubricating	6/- per 100 lb.
13	Leather, undressed	4d. per lb.
14	Lime, all kinds	5/- per ton (gross).
15	Machinery:— (1) Sewing machines (2) Typewriters	£1 each. £2 each.
16	Matches:— In boxes containing 80 matches or less. (Matches in boxes containing a greater quantity than 80 matches each to be charged in proportion) ...	4/6 per gross of boxes.
17	Metals:— Lead in any form	£4 13s. 4d. per ton.
18	Newsprint, admitted as such by the Comptroller	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
19	Oil:— (1) Fuel and gas (2) Kerosene and power praffin (3) Illuminating oil, other kinds (4) Lubricating (5) Motor spirit	1d. per imperial gallon. 10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit. 10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit. 5d. per imperial gallon. 1/- per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.

ITEM NO.	ARTICLE	RATE OF DUTY
20	Painters' colours and materials:—	
	(1) Paints and colours	10/- per 100 lb.
	(2) Paint oils, polishes and varnishes	1/8 per imperial gallon.
	(3) Turpentine and turpentine substitutes	1/- per imperial gallon.
21	Perfumery (except fancy soap)	33½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
22	Pitch	½d. per lb.
23	Provisions:—	
	(1) Biscuits, bread and cakes—other kinds	3d. per lb.
	(2) Coffee:—	
	(a) Raw	2d. per lb.
	(b) Roasted, ground or otherwise prepared, including coffee substitutes, extracts, essences and other preparations of coffee	4d. per lb.
	(3) Confectionery	6d. per lb. or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
	(4) Flour, wheaten	2/- per cwt.
	(5) Fruit, dried	2d. per lb.
	(6) Oils, edible	10d. per gallon or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
	(7) Saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use)	2/- per oz.
	(8) Salt, Table	5/- per 100 lb.
	(9) Tea	4d. per lb.
	(10) Vegetables:—	
	(a) Dried, canned or preserved	14/- per cwt.
	(b) Fresh—onions	½d. per lb.
	(c) Fresh—potatoes	4/- per cwt.
	(11) Vinegar	1/- per gallon.
24	Silk (artificial) manufactures:—	
	(1) Piece goods (including scarves)	
	(a) Plushes, velvets and other pile tissues } admitted as such by the Comptroller.	5d. per square yard.
	(b) Other kinds	2½d. per square yard.
	(2) Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	2½d. per square yard.
	(3) Fents	1/- per lb.
	Note.—“Fents” means remnants of cloth of irregular lengths being less than six yards.	
25	Silk manufactures:—	
	Noil cloth	14d. per square yard.
26	Soap:—	
	(1) Common, including laundry, polishing and soft soap	6/- per cwt.
	(2) Other kinds, including shaving and medicated soaps, and perfumed soaps for toilet purposes	15/- per 100 lb.
27	Spirits:—	
	(1) Brandy, whisky, and other potable spirits (not including rum and gin), the true degree of strength of which can be immediately ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer, of the strength of 50 degrees per centum of pure alcohol by such alcoholometer	£2 11s. per imperial gallon.
	And, if of greater strength, for every degree above a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, an additional duty of	1/3 per imperial gallon.

ITEM NO.	ARTICLE	RATE OF DUTY
	Spirits— <i>contd.</i> —	
	And, if of less strength, for every degree below a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, a reduction of duty of	4d. per imperial gallon.
	Provided always that the duty shall in no case be less than £2 8s. 4d. the imperial gallon.	
	(2) Rum, the true degree of strength of which can be immediately ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer, of the strength of 50 degrees per centum of pure alcohol by such alcoholometer.	£1 19s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
	And, if of greater strength, for every degree above a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, an additional duty of	1/3 per imperial gallon.
	And, if of less strength, for every degree below a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, a reduction of duty of	4d. per imperial gallon.
	Provided always that the duty shall in no case be less than £1 16s. 10d. the imperial gallon.	
	(3) Gin, the true degree of strength of which can be immediately ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer, of the strength of 50 degrees per centum of pure alcohol by such alcoholometer	£2 5s. 0d. per imperial gallon.
	And, if of greater strength, for every degree above a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, an additional duty of	1/3 per imperial gallon.
	And, if of less strength, for every degree below a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, a reduction of duty of	4d. per imperial gallon.
	Provided always that the duty shall in no case be less than £2 2s. 4d. the imperial gallon.	
	(4) (a) Gin, being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be immediately ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer, of a strength not exceeding 50 degrees per centum by volume of pure alcohol	£2 5s. 0d. per imperial gallon.
	(b) Gin, being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be immediately ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer, of a strength exceeding 50 degrees per centum by volume of pure alcohol	£2 11s. 0d. per imperial gallon.
	(5) (a) Alcoholic bitters, brandy, liqueurs, rum, and other potable spirits (not including gin), being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be immediately ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer, of a strength not exceeding 50 degrees per centum by volume of pure alcohol	

ITEM NO.	ARTICLE	RATE OF DUTY
	Spirits— <i>contd.</i> :—	
	(b) Alcoholic bitters, brandy, liqueurs, rum, and other potable spirits (not including gin) being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be immediately ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer, of a strength exceeding 50 degrees per centum by volume of pure alcohol	£3 10s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
	(6) Spirituous medicinal preparations other than those specifically exempted from duty under item 55 of Schedule 2:—	
	(a) containing more than 20 per cent by volume of pure alcohol as ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer ...	15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(b) containing more than 20 per cent by volume of pure alcohol as ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer ...	£1 19s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
	Not potable:—	
	(7) Methylated:—	
	(a) which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied is imported solely for industrial, medical or scientific purposes and is not intended for sale ...	1/- per imperial gallon.
	(b) Other ...	£1 19s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
	(8) Perfumed, including dentrifices, toilet preparations, and washes ...	£2 11s. per imperial gallon or 33½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
	(9) Other ...	5/- per imperial gallon.
	For the purpose of this item (27):—	
	(a) When spirits are imported in cases of twelve bottles of the size known as reputed quarts or twenty-four bottles of the size known as reputed pints, each case shall be deemed to contain two imperial gallons; and	
	(b) Liquor containing not more than one per centum of pure alcohol as ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer shall be deemed to be non-alcoholic.	
28	Starch ...	3/4 per 100 lb.
29	Tar ...	3d. per imperial gallon.
30	Tobacco ...	
	(1) Unmanufactured ...	2/9 per lb.
	Manufactured:—	
	(2) Cigars ...	12/6 per lb.
	(3) Cigarettes:—	
	(a) Not exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	3/4 per 100.
	(b) Exceeding 3 lb. per thousand ...	13/4 per lb.
	(4) Other manufactured tobacco and snuff ...	8/- per lb.
31	Umbrellas and Parasols ...	1/- each or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
32	Wine:—	
	(1) Sparkling ...	12/- per imperial gallon.
	(2) Still (in bottles):—	
	(a) When the alcoholic strength of the wine does not exceed 14.2 degrees Tralles ...	3/- per imperial gallon

ITEM NO.	ARTICLE	RATE OF DUTY
	<p>Wine—<i>contd.</i>:</p> <p>(b) When the alcoholic strength of the wine exceeds 14.2 degrees Tralles but does not exceed 24.5 degrees</p> <p>(3) Still (otherwise than in bottles):—</p> <p>(a) when the alcoholic strength of the wine does not exceed 14.2 degrees Tralles</p> <p>(b) when the alcoholic strength of the wine exceeds 14.2 degrees Tralles but does not exceed 24.5 degrees Tralles</p> <p>(c) when the alcoholic strength of the wine exceeds 20 degrees Tralles but does not exceed 24.5 degrees Tralles</p> <p>For the purposes of this item (32):—</p> <p>(1) When wine is imported in cases of twelve bottles of the size known as reputed quarts or twenty-four bottles of the size known as reputed pints, each case shall be deemed to contain two imperial gallons; and</p> <p>(2) And such liquor containing more than twenty-four and a half per centum of pure alcohol as ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer shall be charged duty as spirits.</p>	<p>7/- per imperial gallon.</p> <p>3/- per imperial gallon.</p> <p>5/- per imperial gallon.</p> <p>7/- per imperial gallon.</p>
33	<p>Wood and Timber:—</p> <p>Unmanufactured:</p> <p>Lumber, sawn or hewn, dressed or undressed</p>	50/- per 1,000 superficial feet.
34	<p>All other articles not in this Schedule particularly enumerated or in Schedule 2 particularly exempted</p> <p>Note:—</p> <p>(a) In the case of specific duties, the rates of duty shall be charged upon any greater or less quantity of such articles proportionately.</p> <p>(b) Bottles containing wines, spirits, or other beverages not measured on importation shall be taken to contain as follows:—</p> <p>Imperial quarts—</p> <p>A quarter of a gallon.</p> <p>Imperial pints—</p> <p>An eighth of a gallon.</p> <p>Reputed quarts—</p> <p>A sixth of a gallon.</p> <p>Reputed pints—</p> <p>A twelfth of a gallon.</p> <p>When bottles are measured on importation, measurements shall be taken to the 0.01 of a gallon, and duty charged accordingly.</p>	15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

SCHEDULE 2. (*Section 3*)

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTY

Item No.

1. Ambulance stretchers, fitted first-aid boxes, dressings, splints, bandages, tourniquets, other surgical accessories, and antidotes for the treatment of cases of "gassing", when certified by the Chief Inspector of Mines that such articles are imported solely for any of the purposes stated in Part 14 of the Mining Regulations, and are admitted as such by Comptroller. (Cap. 128.)
2. Animals and birds living.
3. Apparatus and structural materials for telephones and electric lighting.
4. Appliances, apparatus, and materials (not being subject to any specific import duty) shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported exclusively for use in some industrial process for the separation of metals or precious stones from ores, soil, or other natural matter within the Gold Coast, or for use in the handling, dressing, or preparation of ores for commercial purposes.
5. Arms, accoutrements, equipment, uniforms, and professional attire, the property of officers of His Majesty's Navy, Army, Air Force, or Civil Service, or of any Colonial force of volunteers or police, imported by such officers for their personal use as required by the regulations of their respective services.
6.
 - (a) Stores sent by a foreign Government for the official use of any consular officer 'de carrière' of that Government in the Gold Coast.
 - (b) A reasonable amount of articles imported by a consular officer 'de carrière' of any foreign Government other than the Government of the United States of America in the Gold Coast for his personal use or that of his family (including provisions, alcoholic liquor and tobacco) within three months of his first arrival in the Gold Coast or, in special circumstances, within such further period as the Comptroller may allow.
 - (c) All articles imported by a consular officer 'de carrière' of the Government of the United States of America in the Gold Coast for his personal use or for the use of his family or for the use of the diplomatic or consular clerks under his control.
 - (d) Articles imported for the official use of any foreign consulate.
7. Articles for the official use of the United States Trade Commissioner.
8. Articles imported by the Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force and his staff officers for their private use when on inspection duty within the Gold Coast.
9. Articles imported in special circumstances, either for objects of a general public character or for an enterprise deemed to be beneficial to the Gold Coast, in respect of which importation the Governor in Council shall have approved the remission of import duty.
10. Articles, including firearms and ammunition, imported with the sanction of the Governor by an approved rifle club (as that term is defined in the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance) and rifles imported

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with the sanction of the Secretary of the Gold Coast Rifle Association by any member of an approved rifle club exclusively for the purposes of the drill, exercises, or practice of such club, and admitted as such by the Comptroller. (Cap. 144.)

11. Articles of equipment and uniform sanctioned by a Scout Commissioner to be imported for the use of persons who are Boy Scouts within the meaning of section 2 of the Boy Scouts' Association Ordinance. (Cap. 215.)
12. Articles of equipment and uniform, including badges, imported for the use of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society.
13. Articles of equipment and uniform sanctioned by a Girl Guide Commissioner to be imported for the use of persons who are Girl Guides within the meaning of section 2 of the Girl Guides (Incorporated) Ordinance. (Cap. 216.)
14. Articles of equipment and uniform sanctioned by the Quartermaster of the Legion of Frontiersmen to be imported for the use of members of that Legion.
15. Articles of equipment and uniform sanctioned by the Adjutant of the Gold Coast Local Forces to be imported for the use of members of that Force.
16. Articles officially imported by, or for the use of:
 - (a) His Majesty's troops;
 - (b) His Majesty's ships or for any officer or member of the crew serving on any of His Majesty's ships;
 - (c) His Majesty's Air Force; or
 - (d) The Government of the Gold Coast.
- 16A. Articles imported or purchased locally by or for the use of His Excellency the Governor.
17. Biscuits, cabin or ship's.
18. (a) Books, stationery, school apparatus and equipment shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported for use in schools and other educational establishments and to be intended solely for educational purposes.
 (b) School exercise books, drawing books, mapping books, drawing paper, squared paper, coloured crayons, chalks, blackboards, school registers, log books, paints, geometry sets and modelling materials imported for educational purposes, whether for sale or otherwise, and admitted as such by the Comptroller.
19. Boots and shoes of all kinds.
20. Buoys, chains, anchors, and sinkers for mooring vessels.
21. Butter and butter substitutes.
22. Candles including nightlights and tapers.
23. Cement.
24. Cheese.

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25. Clothing imported before embarkation which the Comptroller is satisfied is intended for the importer's personal use on a voyage to a place outside the tropics.
26. Coal, coke, charcoal, and patent fuel.
27. Coins which are legal tender; also all Government, Treasury, Currency, Bank Notes, both British and foreign, and postage stamps (used or unused).
28. Coopers' stores, including casks, shooks, staves, heads, hoops, rivets, rushes, tenterhooks, and chalk specially imported for the packing of West African produce.
29. Cordage and Twine.
30. Corkwood.
31. Corrugated iron sheets.
32. Cups, medals, shields, and other similar trophies, proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be specially imported for bestowal as honorary distinctions or when won abroad or sent by donors resident abroad; provided that the articles do not bear any advertisement, and that this exemption shall not apply or extend to the importation or stocking of the articles mentioned for purposes of trade.
33. Films certified as being of an educational character under section 6A of the Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance. (Cap. 218.)
34. Filters and parts thereof, and all appliances for the filtration of water.
35. Fire engines, couplings, and hose for the same, and fire extinguishers.
36. Fish of all kinds.
37. Fishing hooks, fishing nets and netting.
38. Furniture and ornaments of a non-consumable nature, altar bread and altar wine, altar frontals and linen, and vestments proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported by or for presentation to any religious body in the Gold Coast.
39. Gold of a fineness not exceeding 22 carats which the Comptroller is satisfied is imported exclusively for use by licensed goldsmiths in pursuance of their trade.
40. Harness and saddlery.
41. Ice, ice chests, refrigerators, air-conditioning machines, and component parts thereof.
42. Implements and tools:
 - (a) Agricultural and horticultural;
 - (b) Artisans;
 - (c) Labourers' shovels, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
43. Infants' foods, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
44. Instruments and appliances for:
 - (a) Scientific purposes and research;
 - (b) Surveying and prospecting; or

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- (c) The professional use of registered medical practitioners, registered dentists, licensed druggists, qualified veterinary surgeons, registered midwives, and oculists.
45. Building materials admitted as such by the Comptroller.
46. Lamps and Lanterns and parts thereof.
47. Lard and lard substitutes.
48. (1) Machinery, including parts, viz.:
- (a) Agricultural (including horticultural);
 - (b) For use in generating electric current either for electric lighting or for power for industrial purposes.
 - (c) Marine.
 - (d) Mining and dredging.
 - (e) Other industrial and manufacturing;
 - (f) Railway and tramway;
 - (g) Water boring and pumping;
 - (h) For use in connection with the preparation of, or prospecting for, any natural product of West Africa, or the development of any industry in connection with such product.
- The term 'Machinery' in this item shall mean machines consisting of a combination of moving parts and mechanical elements which may be put in motion by physical or mechanical force, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- (2) Machinery accessories, appliances, and plant, which the Comptroller is satisfied is or are for use exclusively in connection with any machinery detailed above in this item.
49. Manures of all kinds, insecticides, fungicides, vermin killers and other substances which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported exclusively for use as manures, or as remedies for diseases of, or preventives of insect attacks on, plants, animals or human beings, and necessary apparatus for the employment of such substances.
50. (a) Materials which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported solely for the purpose of manufacturing packages to contain petroleum imported in bulk.
- (b) Empty drums to contain petroleum which are imported by or on behalf of companies owning bulk storage plant in the Gold Coast.
51. Materials not being subject to any specific import duty, shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported exclusively for use in direct connection with the preparation of some natural product of the Gold Coast.
52. Materials, not being subject to any specific import duty, imported solely for use in connection with refrigerating cold storage plant and machinery.
53. (a) Aircraft and their component parts, all accessories and instruments necessary for the proper navigation of the aircraft, and tools, machinery and equipment necessary for the repair and maintenance of such aircraft, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- (b) Fuel and lubricants proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported solely for use in aircraft.

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Provided that these exemptions shall apply only to air services approved by the Governor in Council.

54. Medical preparations and drugs included in the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex admitted as such by the Comptroller and such other medicinal preparations and drugs and surgical dressings as may be accepted by the Comptroller.
55. Materials shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported exclusively for the purpose of retreading tyres.
56. Meat of all kinds.
57. Memorial tablets and tombstones, together with the necessary accessories, and ornaments and wreaths for graves.
58. Milk.
59. Mines' rescue apparatus and appliances, including oxygen-breathing apparatus, gas masks, respirators, smoke helmets, asbestos and other protective clothing, safety belts, and necessary spare parts for such apparatus and appliances.
60. Miners' lamps and miners' hats of a type approved by the Chief Inspector of Mines.
61. Mosquito nets and netting and mosquito-proof gauze.
62. Musical instruments and parts and accessories thereof.
63. Oil, mineral separation flotation.
64. Outer packages, containers, and packing materials, not elsewhere enumerated, in which articles not liable to an *ad valorem* duty are packed and imported, provided that such exemption shall not apply to articles chargeable with duty on their gross weight, nor to packages, containers, and packing materials which in the opinion of the Comptroller are not of the necessary and customary form.
65. Packages, excluding bags and sacks, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce and packing materials which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported exclusively for use with such packages.
66. (a) Passengers' baggage, being wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet requisites, and any portable articles imported in a passenger's baggage or on his person, which he might reasonably be expected to carry with him for his own regular and private use, and which are passed as such by the Collector, and in which may be included potable or perfumed spirits not exceeding one reputed quart, cigars not exceeding 50 in number, or cigarettes not exceeding 100 in number, or any other tobacco not exceeding one half-pound in weight.
(b) Household effects admitted as such by the Comptroller and which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to have been in bona fide use by the passenger and are not imported for sale or commercial exchange; provided that this exemption shall operate only upon the passenger's arrival to enter upon an office or employment or upon first arrival as a permanent resident.

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- (c) Camp and travelling equipment admitted as such by the Comptroller.
67. Patterns, samples, and advertising materials, of no commercial value, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
 68. Personal effects, not being merchandise, of natives of the Gold Coast dying in places outside the limits of the jurisdiction.
 69. Personal and household effects, and camp and travelling equipment, imported within two months before or after the arrival of a passenger, or within such further period as the Comptroller shall in the circumstances deem reasonable, provided that the articles are such as would be exempt from import duty under Item 67.
 70. Postal packages despatched by members of His Majesty's West African troops serving in India, subject to the following conditions:
no such package shall—
 - (i) exceed in weight 5 lb., including the weight of the packing,
 - (ii) exceed in value the sum of £1 10s.,
 - (iii) contain any potable spirits,
 - (iv) contain any tobacco marked "H.M. Ships only",
 - (v) contain tobacco (which term includes cigars and cigarettes) exceeding in weight half pound,
 - (vi) contain scent exceeding in quantity half pint,
 - (vii) contain any one type of foodstuff exceeding in weight 2 lb.
 71. Poultry brooders, hovers, incubators, and other poultry-rearing apparatus, including integral spare parts and accessories of such apparatus, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
 72. (a) Printed literary matter, including maps, charts, plans, scientific and technical works in all languages, and printed music.
(b) Blank import boat notes as prescribed by regulation 110 of the Customs Regulations, blank forms as set out in Schedule 1 to the said Regulations and blank forms as set out in the Schedule to the Customs (Aircraft) Regulations.
 73. Provisions, other than hops and malt, classified under provisions not elsewhere specified in Class 1 of the Official Import List.
 74. Rice.
 75. Salt, other than table salt.
 76. Seeds, plants, bulbs, root shrubs and trees imported for agricultural or horticultural purposes.
 77. Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany.
 78. Stereotype or other blocks for printing trade marks.
 79. Sugar.
 80. Tarpaulins imported solely for the purpose of protecting merchandise and/or produce and not being for sale or commercial exchange and admitted as such by the Comptroller.
 81. Telegraph materials: All bona fide telegraph materials imported for the use of Cable and Wireless Limited.

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82. Toys and games, including all accessories and apparatus used in the playing of games, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
83. (a) Vehicles of all descriptions.
(b) Integral spare parts and accessories of such vehicles, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
84. Vessels, including lighters, boats, canoes, and steam and other launches, with their necessary fittings and tackle, such as masts, oars, sails, anchors, chains and the like, together with identifiable spare parts, whether imported with the vessels or subsequently.
85. Water tanks and vats, and ready-made spare parts therefor.
86. West African raw foodstuffs, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
87. Wireless apparatus and parts thereof.
88. Works of art, drawings, photographs, also philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional persons for their use exclusively, and not for sale, gift, or exchange.
89. All goods imported by the British Council which the Comptroller is satisfied are or will be a charge against the funds of the Council and which are not for resale or for the personal use of the members of the Council.

SCHEDULE 3. (*Section 10*)
TABLE OF EXPORT DUTIES

ITEM NO.	ARTICLE	RATE OF DUTY
1	Cocoa	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
2	Diamonds (rough and uncut diamonds which have been or shall be won from the earth within the Gold Coast) Where diamonds are lost in transit the rate of duty shall be 5½ per centum of the average value of the three last preceding consignments which arrived safely.	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
3	Gold	20 per cent of the gold premium, as defined by regulations under Section 13.
4	(a) Mahogany (unsawn logs) (b) Mahogany (sawn)	2d. per cubic foot. 1d. per cubic foot.
5	Cedar and Baku (unsawn and sawn)	1d. per cubic foot.
6	Manganese Ore	2/- per ton.

APPENDIX VII. ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

A. Four incorporated trading establishments are established in the Territory. All have head offices in Europe. A number of petty traders operate, but these are individuals and not companies. There are no industrial enterprises in the Territory.

B. There are ten Co-operative Societies established in the Territory with membership as follows:

	Membership
1 Thrift Society	43
9 All-purpose societies, principally cocoa marketing	1,850
Total	1,893

APPENDIX VIII. HOUSING

A. Number of dwellings (approx.)	1600	700	500	700	800	1700
Number of persons per room (approx. average)	7	7	8	3	2	2
B. Number of dwellings commenced during year	18	10	13	not known	not known	50
Completed during year	6	1	6	not known	nil	not known

APPENDIX IX. PRODUCTION

A. AGRICULTURE

(i) *Southern Section.* Table showing the approximate acreage devoted to the principal crops and the total production of each crop by quantity and value.

Crop	Acreage	Production	Value
Cocoa	104,613	15,730 tons at £74 13s. 4d.	1,174,506
Coffee	2,045	492 „ „ £46 11s. 4d.	22,910
Rice	17,357	2,168 „ „ £50	108,400
Maize	2,846	1,720 „ „ £12	20,640
Yams	1,450	3,100 „ „ £10	31,000
Cocoyams	900	2,700 „ „ £7	18,900
Cassava	1,300	5,450 „ „ £2	10,900

Northern Section. Because the Northern Section of the Trust Territory is administered as an integral part of the Northern Territories, no separate information is available as to the acreage devoted to the various crops nor to production of each crop within the Territory. The predominant crops in the north are cereals (maize, guinea corn, millet, rice, etc.) legumes (groundnuts, cowpeas, beads, etc.), while further south root crops such as yams form a greater proportion of the total. Until staff is available for more detailed investigation and survey, estimates of acreage and production cannot be more than guesses and may be more harmful than helpful.

(ii) Table showing approximate number of livestock by areas.

	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys	Pigs
Southern Section	698	18,587	10,882	nil	nil	2,600
Dagomba, Nanumba and Krachi	27,166	22,935	23,287	461	244	7,435
Mamprusi area	15,666	13,733	9,176	125	1,060	1,066
Total	43,530	55,255	43,345	586	1,304	11,101

B. MINES

No mines are operated in the Trusteeship Territory.

C. INDUSTRIES

No major industries of any kind function in the Territory.

D. FISHERIES

The only commercial fishing vessels are canoes, of which ten were engaged in seine fishing, each working with one net.

The principal species caught by a typical seine were as follows:—

Labeo sp.	25.1	per cent
Mormyrus sp.	13.2	„ „
Distichodus sp.	10.6	„ „
Crysichthys sp.	12.0	„ „
Lates niloticus	9.0	„ „

The total catch of the ten seines in the 1947 season probably amounted to about 40 tons. At an average price of 4*d.* per lb. the value of this catch would have been some £1,500.

No statistics are available as to the catches of set nets, cast nets, lines, and traps. There is no fishery for shell.

E. Other

Estimates for Forest Productivity in 1946 were:

*Major Produce**Outturn*

6,000 cu. ft. sawn timber	} £27,000
100 cu. ft. shingles	
200 cu. ft. hewn timber	
20,000 cu. ft. roundwood	
6,000,000 cu. ft. firewood	
20,000 cu. ft. charcoal	

7,200 persons were employed as pitsawyers, on a part-time basis.

Minor Produce

Bamboos £50: Thatch £700: Vegetable Oil and Seeds £15,000: Palm Wine £15,000: Chewsticks £100: Tietie £75: Game £1,000. Total £31,925.

APPENDIX X. LABOUR

As already stated there is no industry in the Territory. The principal employer of labour is agriculture. A rough estimate of the number of workers employed in cocoa farming each year is 20,000 to 25,000, the labour being divided into three classes.

- The Caretakers who look after bearing farms for owners usually on a share of the crop basis. (The Abusa system.)
- Labour engaged on the annual contract or agreement basis or on temporary agreement by the day.
- The carriers who undertake casual contracts in carrying the crops by handloads from the villages to the buying centres. These comprise men, women, boys and girls from other non-cocoa area particularly French Togoland. Other agriculture is carried on by families and not daily paid labour. Apart from Government which employs approximately 700 and Native Authorities who employ approximately 1,200 the amount of daily paid labour in the Territory is negligible.

B. There are ten Co-operative Societies established in the Territory with membership as follows:

	Membership
1 Thrift Society	43
9 All-purpose societies, principally cocoa marketing	1,850
Total	1,893

APPENDIX VIII. HOUSING

A. Number of dwellings (approx.)	Ho 1600	Hohoe 700	Kpandu 500	Kpandai 700	Yendi 800	Krachi 1700
Number of persons per room (approx. average)	7	7	8	3	2	2
B. Number of dwellings commenced during year	18	10	13	not known	not known	50
Completed during year	6	1	6	not known	nil	not known

APPENDIX IX. PRODUCTION

A. AGRICULTURE

(i) *Southern Section.* Table showing the approximate acreage devoted to the principal crops and the total production of each crop by quantity and value.

Crop	Acreage	Production	Value
Cocoa	104,613	15,730 tons at £74 13s. 4d.	1,174,506
Coffee	2,045	492 „ „ £46 11s. 4d.	22,910
Rice	17,357	2,168 „ „ £50	108,400
Maize	2,846	1,720 „ „ £12	20,640
Yams	1,450	3,100 „ „ £10	31,000
Cocoyams	900	2,700 „ „ £7	18,900
Cassava	1,300	5,450 „ „ £2	10,900

Northern Section. Because the Northern Section of the Trust Territory is administered as an integral part of the Northern Territories, no separate information is available as to the acreage devoted to the various crops nor to production of each crop within the Territory. The predominant crops in the north are cereals (maize, guinea corn, millet, rice, etc.) legumes (groundnuts, cowpeas, beads, etc.), while further south root crops such as yams form a greater proportion of the total. Until staff is available for more detailed investigation and survey, estimates of acreage and production cannot be more than guesses and may be more harmful than helpful.

(ii) Table showing approximate number of livestock by areas.

	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys	Pigs
Southern Section	698	18,587	10,882	nil	nil	2,600
Dagomba, Nanumba and Krachi	27,166	22,935	23,287	461	244	7,435
Mamprusi area	15,666	13,733	9,176	125	1,060	1,066
Total	43,530	55,255	43,345	586	1,304	11,101

B. MINES

No mines are operated in the Trusteeship Territory.

C. INDUSTRIES

No major industries of any kind function in the Territory.

D. FISHERIES

The only commercial fishing vessels are canoes, of which ten were engaged in seine fishing, each working with one net.

The principal species caught by a typical seine were as follows:—

Labeo sp. ...	...	...	25.1	per cent
Mormyrus sp. ...	...	...	13.2	" "
Distichodus sp. ...	...	...	10.6	" "
Crysichthys sp. ...	...	...	12.0	" "
Lates niloticus ...	...	...	9.0	" "

The total catch of the ten seines in the 1947 season probably amounted to about 40 tons. At an average price of 4d. per lb. the value of this catch would have been some £1,500.

No statistics are available as to the catches of set nets, cast nets, lines, and traps. There is no fishery for shell.

E. Other

Estimates for Forest Productivity in 1946 were:

*Major Produce**Outturn*

6,000 cu. ft. sawn timber	}	£27,000
100 cu. ft. shingles		
200 cu. ft. hewn timber		
20,000 cu. ft. roundwood		
6,000,000 cu. ft. firewood		
20,000 cu. ft. charcoal		

7,200 persons were employed as pitsawyers, on a part-time basis.

Minor Produce

Bamboos £50: Thatch £700: Vegetable Oil and Seeds £15,000: Palm Wine £15,000: Chewsticks £100: Tietie £75: Game £1,000. Total £31,925.

APPENDIX X. LABOUR

As already stated there is no industry in the Territory. The principal employer of labour is agriculture. A rough estimate of the number of workers employed in cocoa farming each year is 20,000 to 25,000, the labour being divided into three classes.

- The Caretakers who look after bearing farms for owners usually on a share of the crop basis. (The Abusa system.)
- Labour engaged on the annual contract or agreement basis or on temporary agreement by the day.
- The carriers who undertake casual contracts in carrying the crops by handloads from the villages to the buying centres. These comprise men, women, boys and girls from other non-cocoa area particularly French Togoland. Other agriculture is carried on by families and not daily paid labour. Apart from Government which employs approximately 700 and Native Authorities who employ approximately 1,200 the amount of daily paid labour in the Territory is negligible.

2. A considerable proportion of the labour engaged in cocoa farming is employed at a distance from their homes.

3. Standards for wages are set by Government in the Southern Section and Native Authorities in the Northern Section. Samples of the recently increased wages are:

	<i>Government Southern Section</i>	<i>Krachi N.A. Northern Section</i>
Labourers	2/6 per day	45/- per month
Masons	125/- per month	80/- " "
Carpenter	90/- rising to 187/- per month	50/- " "
Messengers	70/- per month	45/- " "
Overseers	60/- rising to 200/- per month	70/- " "

The rates of pay of Native Authority Staff are shown in the attached table.

4. Labour employed by Government and Native Authorities generally works 45 hours week (i.e. 8 hours a day from Mondays to Fridays, and 5 hours on Saturdays). Hours of work on cocoa farms are not fixed: they vary according to the season.

5. See (3) above.

6. No information is available of rations being provided by employers as a part of remuneration.

7. No industry: no industrial accidents.

8. No cases of illness or death due to occupational disease in industry have been reported.

9. No industrial disputes in the Territory were notified.

B. No information is available of the number of unemployed workers.

APPENDIX XI. COST OF LIVING

SOUTHERN SECTION

Tables showing:

- (1) Average retail prices of main foodstuffs per units at Ho for the years 1939, 1945, 1946 and 1947. The figures in the second column of each year are the arithmetical indices of the 1939 prices.
- (2) Average retail prices of the main foodstuffs at Ho for the years 1939, 1945, 1946 and 1947, giving the cost in pence per pound weight.
- (3) Prices of main foodstuffs per units at Ho for each month from February to November, 1947.

(1) Local Market Prices.

Station—Ho.		Price Index.									
Produce		Unit.		1939		1945		1946		1947	
1. Bananas	Fingers for 3d.	40	100	11	364	11	364	8	500		
2. Bambara nuts	Cig. tins „ 3d.	3	100	3	100	2	150	9	34		
3. Cassava (fresh)	Tubers „ 3d.	23	100	5	460	4	575	4	575		
4. Cassava (garri)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	7	100	5	140	6	117	6	117		
5. Cassava (kokonte)	„ „ 3d.	—	—	9	100	—	—	6	150		
6. Cassava (starch)	„ „ 3d.	—	—	3	100	—	—	—	—		
7. Coconuts	No. for 3d.	6	100	6	100	5	120	6	100		
8. Coconut Oil	Pence per bot.	—	—	16	100	12	75	—	—		
9. Cocoyams	Tubers for 3d.	20	100	4	500	5	400	4	500		
10. Cola	Nuts „ 3d.	60	100	20	300	11	545	21	286		
11. Cola (white)	„ „ 3d.	6	100	11	55	7	86	11	55		
12. Corn (green)	Cobs „ 3d.	23	100	10	230	11	209	12	192		
13. Corn (shelled)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	17	100	6	283	6	283	5	340		
14. Corn (ground)	„ „ 3d.	9	100	4	225	6	150	3	300		
15. Cow-peas	„ „ 3d.	7	100	2	350	3	233	3	233		
16. Garden Eggs	Fruits „ 3d.	87	100	23	378	16	544	22	395		
17. Ginger	Roots „ 3d.	13	100	10	130	7	186	5	260		
18. Groundnuts (shelled)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	6	100	2	300	2	300	2	300		
19. Limes	Fruits „ 3d.	—	—	31	100	90	34	47	66		
20. Mangos	„ „ 3d.	30	100	18	167	19	158	15	200		
21. Okros	„ „ 3d.	101	100	38	266	30	303	30	303		
22. Onions	Bulbs „ 3d.	96	100	23	417	19	505	29	331		
23. Oranges	Fruits „ 3d.	23	100	12	192	10	230	9	256		
24. Palm-fruit	Cig. tins „ 3d.	22	100	7	314	7	314	5	440		
25. Palm Oil	Pence per bot.	4	100	9	225	10	250	17	425		
26. Palm-kernel Oil	„ „ „ 4	100	10	250	11	275	12	300			
27. Papaws	Fruits „ 3d.	6	100	5	120	6	100	5	120		
28. Pears (avocado)	„ „ 3d.	20	100	8	250	10	200	12	167		
29. Pepper (dried chillies)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	6	100	3	200	3	200	2	300		
30. Pine-apples	Fruits „ 3d.	4	100	3	133	2	200	1	400		
31. Plantains	Fingers „ 3d.	33	100	9	367	9	367	5	660		
32. Sweet Potatoes	Tubers „ 3d.	20	100	10	200	—	—	4	500		
33. Tiger-nuts	Cig. tins „ 3d.	7	100	3	233	2	350	3	233		
34. Tomatoes	Fruits „ 3d.	42	100	8	525	6	700	7	600		
35. Water yams	Pence per tuber	4	100	8	200	8	200	9	225		
36. Yams	„ „ „ 5	100	9	180	7	140	10	200			
37. Beef	„ „ lb.	12	100	15	125	16	133	15	125		
38. Mutton	„ „ lb.	15	100	15	100	16	104	18	120		
39. Eggs	„ „ doz.	12	100	13	108	15	125	12	100		
40. Rice (imported)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	—	—	2	100	—	—	—	—		
41. Rice (local)	„ „ 3d.	—	—	1	100	1	100	1	100		
42. Salt (local)	„ „ 3d.	—	—	1	100	—	—	6	17		
43. Firewood	Pence per bundle of 40lbs.	—	—	11	100	—	—	11	100		
44. Fowls (large)	Pence per bird	—	—	—	—	42	100	49	117		
45. Herrings (dried)	„ „ lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	100		
Total		—	—	—	9287	—	9455	—	10842		
Mean		—	100	—	215.9	—	248.0	—	258.1		

(2) Local Market Prices.

Station—Ho.

Produce.	Unit.	Cost per lb.				Remarks.
		1939	1945	1946	1947	
1. Bananas	Pence per lb.	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	3 fingers=1 lb.
2. Bambara nuts	" " "	2.1	2.1	3.2	0.7	
3. Cassava (fresh)	" " "	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	1 tuber weighs 1 lb.
4. Cassava (garri)	" " "	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	approx.
5. Cassava (kokonte)	" " "	—	2.0	—	1.3	
6. Cassava (starch)	" " "	—	3.2	—	—	
7. Coconuts		no conversion factor.				
8. Coconut Oil	Pence per lb.	—	10.7	8.0	—	
9. Cocoyams	" " "	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	1 lb. per tuber.
10. Cola	" " "	1.8	5.3	9.5	5.0	
11. Cola (white)	" " "	12.5	6.8	10.7	6.8	
12. Corn (green)	" " "	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	
13. Corn (shelled)	" " "	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	
14. Corn (ground)	" " "	1.0	2.4	1.6	3.2	
15. Cow-peas	" " "	0.9	3.2	2.1	2.1	
16. Garden Eggs	" " "	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	
17. Ginger	" " "	3.2	4.2	6.0	8.4	
18. Groundnuts (shelled)	" " "	1.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	
19. Groundnut Oil	Pence per bottle	—	—	—	—	
20. Limes	" " lb.	—	1.0	0.3	0.6	
21. Mangos	" " "	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	3 fruits=1 lb.
22. Okros	" " "	0.7	2.0	2.5	2.5	
23. Onions	" " "	1.9	8.0	9.0	6.0	
24. Oranges	" " "	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	
25. Palm-fruit	" " "	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	
26. Palm Oil	" " "	2.7	6.0	6.7	11.3	
27. Palm-kernel Oil	" " "	2.7	6.7	7.3	8.0	
28. Papaws	" " "	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	
29. Pears (avocado)	" " "	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	
30. Pepper (dried chillies)	" " "	3.6	7.1	7.1	10.7	
31. Pine-apples	" " "	1.5	2.0	3.0	6.0	
32. Plantains	" " "	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	
33. Sweet Potatoes	" " "	0.2	0.5	—	1.2	
34. Tiger-nuts	" " "	1.1	2.7	4.0	2.7	
35. Tomatoes	" " "	0.7	3.8	5.0	4.3	
36. Water yams }	Pence per tuber	no conversion factor.				
37. Yams }						
38. Beef	" " lb.	12.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	
39. Mutton	" " "	15.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	
40. Eggs	" " "	10.7	11.6	13.3	10.7	approx. 1½ ozs. each.
41. Fowls	" " "	—	—	17.0	20.0	
42. Rice (imported)	" " "	—	3.0	—	—	
43. Rice (local)	" " "	—	6.0	6.0	6.0	
44. Salt (local)	" " "	—	5.3	—	0.9	
45. Firewood	" " "	—	0.3	—	0.3	

(3) Local Market Prices—1947.

x Station—Ho.

Produce.	Unit.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Mean
1. Bananas	Fingers for 3d.	No Records.	9	9	8	6	9	7.5	9	9	8	9	Return not yet received.	83.5	8.4
2. Cassava (fresh)	Tubers " 3d.		4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		38.0	3.8
3. Cassava (garri)	Cig. tins " 3d.		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		60.0	6.0
4. Cassava (Kokonte)	" " 3d.		—	—	—	—	—	5	6	5	6	6		28.0	5.6
5. Coconuts	No. " 3d.		3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		57.0	5.7
6. Cocoyams	Tubers " 3d.		4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		36	3.6
7. Cola	Nuts " 3d.		9	9	12	12	12	12	12	42	46	49		215	21.5
8. Cola (white)	" " 3d.		6	—	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	24		99	11.0
9. Corn (shelled)	Cig. tins " 3d.		8	6	6	5	4	6	5	5	4	5		54	5.4
10. Corn (ground)	" " 3d.		4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3		28	2.8
11. Cow-peas	" " 3d.		3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2		26	2.6
12. Garden Eggs	Fruits " 3d.		27	24	33	10	9	21	24	21	27	24		220	22.0
13. Ginger	Roots " 3d.		—	—	9	5	4	—	—	5	4	5		32	5.3
14. Groundnuts (shelled)	Cig. tins " 3d.		2	2	2	2	2	1.5	2	2	2	2		19.5	2.0
15. Okros	Fruits " 3d.		21	15	37	12	15	36	36	30	40	59		301	30.1
16. Onions	Bulbs " 3d.		30	30	30	15	18	30	39	27	30	24		273	27.3
17. Oranges	Fruits " 3d.		9	9	6	6	12	9	9	9	9	9		87	8.7
18. Palm-fruit	Cig. tins " 3d.		5	6	6	4	4	5.5	4	5	4	4		47.5	4.8
19. Palm Oil	Pence per bottle		15	15	15	15	18	18	18	18	18	18		168	16.8
20. Palm-kernel Oil	" " " 3d.		12	10	9	11	11	11	11	12	15	15		117	11.7
21. Pepper (dried chillies)	Cig. tins for 3d.		2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2		21	2.1
22. Pine-apples	Fruits " 3d.		—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	1		8	1.1
23. Tiger-nuts	Cig. tins " 3d.		3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2		26	2.6
24. Tomatoes	Fruits " 3d.		12	18	12	5	3	4	7	4	4	4		73	7.3
25. Water yams	Pence per tuber		5	8	8	8	8	16	—	—	—	—		53	8.8
26. Yams	" " " 3d.		12	12	12	12	12	—	8	8	8	8		92	10.2
27. Beef	" lb.		—	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15		135	15.0
28. Mutton	" " " 3d.		18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18		180	18.0
30. Eggs	" doz.		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		120	12.0
31. Rice (local)	Cig. tins for 3d.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1		9	1.0
32. Salt (local)	" " 3d.		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		60	6.0
33. Firewood	Pence per bundle of 40 lbs.		12	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12		111	11.1
34. Fowls (large)	Pence per bird		54	57	51	45	36	42	45	51	54	51		486	48.6
35. Herrings (dried)	" " lb.		24	12	24	24	24	12	16	24	12	—		172	19.1
36. Plantains	Fingers for 3d.		9	6	6	3	3	4.5	4	5	7	6		53.5	5.4

NORTHERN SECTION

The following figures indicate the retail prices in the Dagomba, Krachi and Gonja areas of the Northern Section of Togoland at the beginning of 1948.

Dagomba

Maize (shelled)	...	...	...	...	8/- a cwt.
Guinea corn	...	...	...	...	10/- " "
Millet	...	...	...	...	11/6 " "
Rice (paddy)	...	...	...	...	14/- " "
Rice (cleaned)	...	...	...	...	30/- " "
Yams	...	...	...	...	32/- " "
Groundnuts (shelled)	...	...	...	...	32/- " "
Groundnut-oil	...	...	...	...	9/- per Imperial gallon
Palm-oil	...	...	...	...	9/- " " "
Palm-kernel oil	...	...	...	...	10/6 " " "
Limes	...	...	...	...	1d. a dozen
Bananas	...	...	...	...	6d. " "
Oranges	...	...	...	...	1/6 " "
Plantains	...	...	...	...	2/- " "
Papaws	...	...	...	...	1d. " "
Okros	...	...	...	...	3d. " "
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	6d. " "
Onions	...	...	...	...	9d. " "
Sweet potatoes (rarely available)	...	...	...	...	1½d. per lb.
Salt (ex Ada lagoon)	...	...	...	...	1½d. " "
Bambara beans and local cowpeas	...	...	...	...	2d. " "
Tiger nuts	...	...	...	...	5d. " "
Shea butter	...	...	...	...	6d. " "
Peppers (dried chillies)	...	...	...	...	8d. " "
Ginger (roots)	...	...	...	...	1/- " "
Beef or mutton	...	...	...	...	9d. " "
Chickens, guinea fowls	...	...	...	...	1/6 to 3/- each
Goats	...	...	...	...	12/- to £1 5/- each
Sheep	...	...	...	...	15/- to £1 15/- each
Cattle (for slaughter)	...	...	...	...	£10 to £15 each
Cola nuts (red)	...	...	...	...	2/- per 100
Cola nuts (white)	...	...	...	...	2/6 " "
Guinea corn beer (peto)	...	...	...	...	about 1/- a gallon
Hoes (imported)	...	...	...	...	3/- each
Sandals (locally made)	...	...	...	...	3/6 a pair
Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	1d. each
Hurricane lamps	...	...	...	...	9/- each
Kerosene	...	...	...	...	from 5/- upwards (Imperial gallon)
Talc powder	...	...	...	...	2/6 a tin
Cloth (assorted prints)	...	...	...	...	from £3 to £6 per 12 yards

Krachi

Yams	...	...	...	...	2 for 1/-
Rice	...	...	...	...	10/- per kerosene tin
Konkonte	...	...	...	...	2/- " " "
Gari	...	...	...	...	7/- " " "
Plantains	...	...	...	...	1d. each
Groundnuts	...	...	...	...	7/- per kerosene tin
Groundnut-oil	...	...	...	...	2/- a bottle
Meat	...	...	...	...	2/- a lb.
Fish (smoked)	...	...	...	...	approx. 2/- a lb.
Guinea fowl	...	...	...	...	3/-

Fowls	...	...	...	...	...	3/6
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	1d. each
Salt (Ada)	...	...	...	...	...	10/- a bag (180 lb.)
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1/- a lb.
Soap (Nigerian)	...	...	...	...	...	2/6 a bar
Cloth (prints)	...	...	...	...	...	£4 10/- for 12 yards
Grey Baft	...	...	...	...	...	£1 10/- " " "

Gonja (Kpandai)

Sample prices for four months are given as prices vary according to the season.

<i>Nov. 1947</i>	<i>Oct. 1947</i>	<i>July 1947</i>	<i>Feb. 1947</i>
Kerosene 10d. a bottle			
Yams 9 lb. for 3d.	12 lb. for 2d.	7 lb. for 6d.	12 lb. for 1/-
Maize 7 lb. for 3d.	9 lb. for 3d.	5 lb. for 3d.	6 lb. for 3d.
Guinea corn 6 lb. for 3d.	3 lb. for 3d.	7 lb. for 3d.	9 lb. for 3d.
Groundnuts 5 lb. for 3d.	7 lb. for 3d.	4 lb. for 3d.	3 lb. for 3d.
Tiger nuts 4 lb. for 3d.	5 lb. for 3d.		
Salt 3d. a cigarette tin.			
Cloth (imported) £3 10/- for 12 yards.			
Fish (smoked) 1/6 to 3/- according to size.			

APPENDIX XII. PUBLIC HEALTH

A.

Tables showing	European	African	
	Male.	Male.	Female.
Number of Official Registered Physicians and Surgeons	1	1	—
Number of Non-Official Registered Physicians and Surgeons	—	—	1
Number of Registered Dentists	—	—	—
Number of Licensed Midwives (Subsidised)	—	3	2
Number of Qualified Nurses	—	3	2
Number of Medical Assistants	—	—	—
Number of Sanitary Inspectors	—	4	—
Number of Laboratory Workers	—	—	—
Number of Qualified Dispensers	—	4	—
Number of Ward Attendants	—	2	—
Number of Village Overseers	—	3	—
Number of Vaccinators	—	2	—
Number of Field Assistants	—	1	—

B.—Number of Government, private and mission hospitals, mobile clinics and other medical institutions, classified according to type.

Burnt Bricks. Swish Building. Stone Building.

Number of Government Hospitals	1	4*	—
Number of Private Hospitals	—	—	—
Number of Mission Hospitals	—	—	—
Number of Mission Dispensaries	—	—	2
Number of Mobile Clinics	—	—	—
Number of other Medical Institutions	—	—	—

* One of these is at Kete Krachi and is now used as a Dispensary.

C.—For each hospital, the number of wards and beds, including beds for surgical cases, the number of qualified medical personnel, the number of in-patients and out-patients and the number of visits of inspection by the administration. In this table, differentiate between European and non-Europeans.

Hospital.	No. of wards	No. of bed accommodation		No. of qualified Medical Practitioners.		Non-European		No. of visits of inspection by administration.	Remarks.
		Beds.	Cots.	European.	Non-European.	In-patients.	Out-Patients.		
Yendi	4	36	—	1	—	367	4195	1	One visit each to Nakpanduri and Kete Krachi.
Ho	1*	20	3	—	1	624	6778	2	
Hohoe	8	12	—	—	1	422	7026	1	

* Partly divided into four-bedded female and twelve-bedded male sections.

D. For each clinic or medical centre, the number of medical attendants and the number of patients.

Clinic or Medical Centre.	Number of Medical Attendants.				No. of In- and Out-Patients.	Remarks.
	Dispensers.	Nurses.	Ward Attendants.	Field Assistants.		
Yendi	1	1	—	—	4562	
Ho	1	3	—	—	7402	
Hohoe	1	3	—	—	7448	
Kete Krachi	1	—	—	—	5992	
Nakpanduri	—	—	—	1	386	
Grubi	—	—	—	—	1782	
Bimmbila, Zabzugu, Kpandu ...			Closed.			

E.—Cases of diseases treated in hospitals or medical centres, with the number of cases cured, uncured and fatal for each administrative district, for each of the major diseases, stating age, sex and race of patient.

1. Major Disease	2. In & Out patients treated in hospital.	Cases Cured.												Cases Uncured.												Fatal Cases.												Race.	Remarks.
		0-5 years.		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 yrs. and Over.		0-5 years.		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 yrs. and over.		0-5 years.		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 yrs. and over.			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Malaria (all forms)	2905	8	10	24	3	14	3	11	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All Africans and 1 case Syrian.	Total cases cured, uncured and fatal in columns 3, 4 and 5 of this sheet do not include out-patient cases which are not available.	
Bronchitis	1432	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All Africans.			
Yaws	6407	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.			
Diseases of the Digestive System	2275	1	1	4	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.		
Diseases of the skin	4199	1	—	4	6	1	2	4	13	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.		
Diseases of the eye	1416	1	—	13	9	15	69	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.		
Tuberculosis (all forms)	69	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Ditto.		
Syphilis	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.		
Gonorrhoea	1116	—	—	1	—	13	11	60	30	20	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Ditto.		
	19855	11	12	46	19	46	91	83	53	28	3	8	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	3	5	2	3	—	—	1	3	1	3	1	—	2	—	2	—	—			

- F. The Roman Catholic Mission is the only missionary society engaged in medical work in the Territory. No record of the nationality of the staff of the mission is kept but this is known to be mostly of French and Dutch nationals.
- G. The Roman Catholic Mission is the only missionary society engaged in medical work in the Territory. The Mission receives from Government annual subsidy of £100 for medical work at Kpandu.

APPENDIX XIII. EDUCATION

A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Primary

1947 figures not available yet, but position at the end of 1946 was:

(a) Government	...	...	...	None.
(b) State-assisted	...	...	...	7 Native Authority. 108 Mission and Church.
(c) Non-assisted	...	...	...	218 Mission and Church.
(d) Total number of institutions	...	...	...	333.

Native Authority boarding schools at Tamale, Gambaga and Bawku also serve the northern section of the Territory.

Of the 218 non-assisted schools, 60 have been chosen for "designation". "Designated" schools have been chosen for development by means of grants-in-aid from funds for education administered by Native Authorities. Many other schools which are not aided by the Gold Coast Government receive small grants from Native Authorities.

These statistics are for 1946.

Teacher-training Colleges

There are two two-year post-primary teacher-training colleges conducted by Educational Units and grant-aided by the Gold Coast Government. One of these Colleges, the Roman Catholic Mission at Gbi Bla (Hohoe) was established in January, 1947.

Teachers in training for the Northern Section are enrolled at the Gold Coast Government Teacher-training College, Tamale.

There are no four-year post-primary colleges in the Territory. Students from the Territory are enrolled at Achimota College; the Presbyterian Training College, Akropong, Akwapim; Saint Augustine's Roman Catholic Mission College, Cape Coast.

Secondary Schools

There are none in the Territory. Pupils from the Territory are enrolled in the co-educational Secondary School which forms part of Achimota College and at the Gold Coast Government-assisted secondary schools in the Colony and Ashanti. *For boys:* Mfantimpim (Methodist Church), Saint Augustine's Roman Catholic Mission College, and Adisadel English Church Mission College, all three of which are at Cape Coast; the Presbyterian Church Secondary School, Odumase (Krobo), Eastern Province of the Colony; Accra Academy. *For girls:* the Scottish Mission School, Aburi, Eastern Province of the Colony; the Roman Catholic Mission Convent of the Holy Child, Cape Coast; Wesley Girls' Secondary School, Cape Coast; the Order of the Holy Paraclete (English Church Mission) Convent of Saint Monica, Mampong, Ashanti.

Technical Schools

There are no institutions of this kind in the Territory. There is a Gold Coast Government Technical School at Takoradi and a Trade Training Centre at Asuansi in the Colony. Arrangements are being made for the early establishment at Mapong, Ashanti, of a second Trade Training Centre. These institutions provide four-year post-primary courses and they admit students from the Territory on the same terms as students from the Gold Coast.

Institutions of Higher Learning

None in the Territory. Please see the answers to Questions 219 and 228 of the Questionnaire.

B. PUPILS

The population in the Territory of children of school-going age (6-15 years) is tentatively estimated at 82,000.

The enrolment in 1946 in the primary schools of the Southern Section was as follows:

(1) *State-assisted Schools:*

	8,174 boys
	2,974 girls
Total	<u>11,148</u>

(2) *Non-assisted Schools (estimated):*

	6,510 boys
	2,179 girls
Total	<u>8,689</u>

(3) Total enrolment, Southern Section—19,837.

(4) The enrolment in the northern part of the Territory was 221 boys and 37 girls, making a total of 258.

(5) The total enrolment in the primary schools of the Territory was 20,095.

Note: Christian religious instruction is given in all schools managed by Mission and Church Educational Units according to the tenets of their denominations. There are simple, un-denominational religious observances in non-Mission schools, where the situation is complicated by the presence in the same school of Mohammedan and Christian adherents and animists.

C. TEACHERS

	Primary Schools		Teacher-training Colleges		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Indigenous	637	55	8	—	700
Non-indigenous	—	5	3	1	9

Note: Almost all teachers teach all the subjects of the primary school curriculum.

The Ewe Presbyterian Church conducts a small Theological College at Ho. Its staff includes four Africans and one American of the Evangelical and Reformed Church of North America.

The five non-indigenous women teachers in primary schools include four members of a Roman Catholic Mission Order in respect of whom grant-in-aid was not claimed.

D. EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

See the answer to Question 222 of the Questionnaire. The financial year does not coincide with the Calendar year.

E. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

<i>Nationality</i>						<i>Roman Catholic Mission</i>	<i>Ewe Presbyterian Church</i>
British	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
American	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	4	4

The American Missionary was at the Theological Seminary at Ho.

The Roman Catholic Mission employs a varying number of its Dutch priests as Managers of Schools.

The Dutch member of the Roman Catholic Mission (a priest) was employed as a Supervisor of Schools and one of the British members of the staff of the Ewe Presbyterian Church was likewise employed.

F. GOLD COAST GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

	<i>Primary Schools</i>	<i>Supervisors of Schools and Visiting Teachers</i>	<i>Teacher-training College, Amedzofe</i>
	£	£	£
Roman Catholic Mission	6,366	812	—
Ewe Presbyterian Church	16,094	900	1,392
Total	22,460	1,712	1,392
	<i>Grand total: £25,564.</i>		

APPENDIX XIV. LIST OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, TREATIES, ETC., APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

A. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels.	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs.	5.7.90 Brussels.	20.7.22

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London.	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	18.5.04 Paris.	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in Manufacture of Matches.	26.9.06 Berne.	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an Inter- national Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome.	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels.	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	4.5.10 Paris.	21.6.24
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publica- tions.	4.5.10 Paris.	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels.	23.9.10 Brussels.	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea.	23.9.10 Brussels.	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers.	23.1.12 The Hague.	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention	5.7.12 London.	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works.	20.3.14 Berne.	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye.	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.1890.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye.	20.7.22
Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this Convention are applied to Togoland under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order-in- Council, 1927.	13.10.19 Paris.	20.7.22
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of Inter- national Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	9.10.22
Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children. (Applies to Southern Section only.)	30.9.21 Geneva.	3.7.24
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris.	20.7.22
Protocol regarding ditto	27.10.22 London.	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	30.6.23 London.	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.23 Geneva.	3.11.26
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	24.9.23 Geneva.	12.3.26

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	3.II.23 Geneva.	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9.I2.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.	9.I2.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission and Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.	9.I2.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.	9.I2.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24 Brussels.	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol.	19.2.25 Geneva.	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles.	24.4.26 Paris.	29.4.31
Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris.	9.10.28
Slavery Convention	25.9.26 Geneva.	18.6.27
Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards	26.9.27 Geneva.	26.5.31
Radio-telegraph Convention	25.II.27 Washington.	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.28 Rome.	1.I0.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions.	22.II.28 Paris.	17.I.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	15.6.29 Paris.	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air.	12.10.29 Warsaw.	3.I2.34
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	11.12.29 Paris.	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.	12.4.30 The Hague.	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness.	12.4.30 The Hague.	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.	12.4.30 The Hague.	1.7.37
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol.	30.3.31 Geneva.	3.7.35
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	7.6.30 Geneva.	18.7.36
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques.	19.3.31 Geneva.	18.7.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	13.7.31 Geneva.	18.5.36
Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	24.9.31 Geneva.	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	9.I2.32	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	12.4.33 The Hague.	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.	8.II.33 London.	14.I.36
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34 Cairo.	30.3.35

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.	20.3.34 Cairo.	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Bills of Health	22.12.34 Paris.	31.3.38
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health.	22.12.34 Paris.	31.3.38
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	23.9.36 Geneva.	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees.	28.10.33 Geneva.	30.5.40
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees from Germany.	10.2.38 Geneva.	30.5.40
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navi- gation, 1944.	5-15.1.45 Washington.	21.2.45
International Sanitary Convention, 1944.	5-15.1.45 Washington.	21.2.45

Note.—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of Togoland under British Mandate stipulates that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of the Gold Coast implies adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such Conventions, adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for Togoland), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of the Gold Coast may be regarded as the date of accession of the Mandated Territory.

(B) EXTRADITION TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	29.10.01	
Belgian Congo	5.3.07	1.8.28
Ruanda-Urundi	3.3.11	
	8.8.23	
	2.7.28	
Bolivia	22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.28
Colombia	27.10.88	5.12.30
	2.12.29	
Cuba	3.10.04	12.12.31
	17.4.30	
Czechoslovakia	11.11.24	15.7.27
	4.6.26	
Denmark	31.3.73	10.2.28
	15.10.35	30.6.36
Ecuador	29.9.80	19.1.28
	4.6.34	8.11.37
Estonia	18.11.25	10.3.27
Finland	30.5.24	25.11.26
France	14.8.76	13.11.23
	13.2.96	
	17.10.08	

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	4.7.85	11.9.29
Haiti	30.5.14	
Hungary	7.12.74	13.1.28
Hungary	3.12.73	25.4.28
	26.6.01	
	18.9.36	
Iceland	31.3.73	13.10.37
Iraq	2.5.32	25.11.37
Latvia	16.7.24	5.5.33
Liberia	16.12.92	7.6.26
Lithuania	18.5.26	16.10.28
Luxemburg	24.11.80	11.6.27
Monaco	23.1.37	28.1.28
	17.12.91	1.8.38
	27.11.30	5.7.31
Netherlands	26.9.98	
Nicaragua	19.4.05	27.1.28
Norway	26.6.73	12.1.28
Panama	18.2.07	13.12.29
	25.8.06	
	12.9.08	
Paraguay	26.1.04	24.1.28
Peru	11.1.32	16.1.28
Poland	17.10.92	12.3.34
Portugal	30.11.92	23.6.34
	20.1.32	
	21.3.93	
Roumania	13.3.94	12.1.29
Salvador	23.6.81	
San Marino	16.10.99	8.8.30
Siam	4.3.11	19.7.34
Spain	4.6.78	27.2.28
	19.2.89	13.2.28
	26.11.80	
Switzerland	29.6.04	
	19.12.34	19.9.29
	22.12.31	6.9.35
United States of America	6.12.00	24.6.35
Yugoslavia		1.11.28

(C) COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
China	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products. Notes 1.2.26.	1.2.26
Egypt	Commercial <i>modus vivendi</i> Notes 5/7.6.30.	11.6.30
Estonia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26.	11.7.27

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
	Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34.	8.9.34
Finland	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33.	23.11.33
Germany	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24.	4.3.26
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34.	1.11.34
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38.	1.7.38
Hungary	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26.	17.4.28
Italy	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38.	28.3.38
Lithuania	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22.	24.4.23
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29/10.12.29.	10.12.29
	Agreement and Proctocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34.	12.8.34
	Notes, 6.2.35.	
Netherlands	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35.	1.1.36
Norway	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33	7.7.33
Panama	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28.	10.6.30
Poland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23.	22.1.25
	Commercial Agreement, etc., 27.2.35	14.8.35
Portugal	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation. Flag discrimination, 14.10.33.	14.10.33
Roumania	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 6.8.30.	12.5.31
Siam	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37.	8.12.38
Spain	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22.	1.12.28
	Treatment of Companies Agreement, 27.6.24.	11.7.31
	Convention, etc., Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27.	1.12.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28.	6.2.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28.	31.5.28
Turkey	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30.	3.9.30
United States of America	Togoland (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25	8.7.26
Yemen	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34.	4.9.34
Yugoslavia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27.	4.4.28

(D) CONVENTIONS REGARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Country	Date of signature	Date of application (effective)
Belgium	21.6.22	23.8.25
	4.11.32	27.6.35
Czechoslovakia	11.11.24	17.2.27
Supplementary	15.2.35	5.1.37
Denmark	29.11.32	27.3.34
Estonia	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland	11.8.33	4.6.35
France	2.2.22	27.1.24
	15.4.36	22.9.47
Germany	20.3.28	25.11.29
Greece	27.2.36	19.1.39
Hungary	25.9.35	25.6.37
Iraq	25.7.35	26.3.38
Italy	17.12.30	25.8.32
Lithuania	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden	28.8.30	3.9.31
Switzerland	3.12.37	17.5.40
Turkey	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia	27.2.36	20.11.38

(E) VISA ABOLITION AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Country	Date of application (effective)
Denmark	21.11.31
France	10.2.31
Germany	1.1.29
Netherlands	1.12.29
Norway	21.11.31
Spain	1.1.26
Sweden	21.11.31
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	21.11.31

(F) ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING DOCUMENTS OF IDENTITY FOR AIRCRAFT PERSONNEL WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Country	Date of signature	Date of application (effective)
Belgium	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	21.7.37	21.7.37
France	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	17.5.38	17.5.38

(G) AGREEMENTS RESPECTING THE TONNAGE MEASUREMENT OF MERCHANT SHIPS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Egypt	23.6.39	23.6.39
Estonia	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece	30.11.26	30.11.26
Japan	30.11.22	30.11.22
Latvia	24.6.27	24.6.27
Poland	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal	20.5.26	20.5.26

(H) POSTAL, ETC., AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
France	Agreement regarding Telephonic Communication between Gold Coast (including Togoland under British Mandate) and Togoland under French Mandate, 2.8.33/21.9.33/7.10.33.	1.10.33
	Agreement subsidiary to the Telephonic Agreement of 1933 between Gold Coast (including Togoland under British Mandate) and Togoland under French Mandate, 12/23.4.37.	1.3.37

(I) OTHER TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Finland	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchange of Notes regarding Interpretation of Article 2, 12.3.36.	13.10.33
France	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Togoland, 30.1.30/19.8.30.	23.9.30
	Convention, etc., for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37.	1.1.38
Germany	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38/10.9.38.	10.9.38
United States of America	Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Togoland, 10.2.25. (Also under Commercial Treaties.)	8.7.26

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