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EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF TOGO LAND UNDER FRENCH  
ADMINISTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1953

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith to members of the Trusteeship Council supplementary information on conditions in Togoland under French Administration submitted by the Administering Authority.

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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE  
FOR TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION IN CONNEXION WITH THE  
EXAMINATION OF THE REPORT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR 1953

## INTRODUCTION

In view of the date at which it was prepared, the following information in respect of the year 1954 submitted by the Special Representative for Togoland under French Administration is purely provisional.

As complete statistics have not yet been compiled, the figures quoted are given on the understanding that they in no way commit the French Government, pending the submission of that Government's regular annual report.

## POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The year 1954 was marked by a number of highly important developments in the sphere of political advancement.

These developments were:

### I. THE ACT CONCERNING THE INSTITUTIONS OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

This new Act, passed in first reading by the National Assembly on 3 December 1954, is an important step towards increased participation by Togolanders in the administration of their own affairs.

The Act was given a first reading by the Council of the Republic on 18 December 1954 and must now go back to the National Assembly for a second reading.

Information is already available regarding the changes it introduces, the French representative's statement in the Fourth Committee (documents A/C.4/283 and A/C.4/299) being relevant in this connexion.

### II. COMMUNES DE PLEIN EXERCICE

Last July, the National Assembly passed in first reading a bill raising four urban centres in Togoland - LCME, ANECHO, ATAKPAME, and SOKODE - to the status of communes de plein exercice.

Like three other urban centres in the Territory, these towns are at present mixed communes. Their municipal commissions, which are elected by direct universal suffrage, already have full deliberative powers, but executive functions are vested in an Administrator-Mayor appointed by the Commissioner of the Republic.

The principal change which will result from the new act is that in the four communes de plein exercice the Administrator-Mayor will be replaced by a Mayor elected by the Municipal Council just as in the communes of Metropolitan France.

Following this change, the towns raised to the status of communes de plein exercice will fully administer their own affairs through their elected representatives.

### III. MIXED COMMUNES

On the basis of legislation already in force, a new mixed commune was set up at Bassari in 1953. Elections to the municipal commission were held in March 1954 and the new municipality began to function immediately thereafter.

### IV. SUFFRAGE

Following the revision of the electoral lists now in progress, the number of registered voters will probably be in the neighbourhood of 200,000, as against 152,000 after the revision of 1954. These figures are clear evidence of the Administering Authority's efforts to bring about a speedy increase in the size of the electorate.

### V. CIVIL REGISTRY

Two developments should be noted:

(1) Amendments to the regulations

An order on the subject was issued in 1954, after the Territorial Assembly was consulted and its suggestions were taken into account.

The main improvements introduced by this reform were as follows:

- (a) The simplification of the form of certificates and registers with a view to facilitating entries.
- (b) The payment of a higher bonus per certificate to civil registry officials and clerks in order to give them a greater incentive to increase the number of registrations.
- (c) The setting up of new civil registry offices in order to ensure that even the most remote village is only a short distance from an office.
- (d) The extension of the time-limits for the notification of deaths having regard to the fact that the chiefs of customary communities do not normally learn of deaths until the funeral rites, which are never held immediately after the death.
- (e) The substitution of supplementary declarations for affidavits with a view to encouraging the population to notify births, marriages and deaths within the prescribed time-limits and also to providing additional safeguards for the persons concerned.

(f) The introduction of fines, extremely light by comparison with the heavy criminal penalties imposed in France, but sufficient to ensure that the notification of births, marriages and deaths gradually becomes an accepted practice.

The new regulations came into effect on 1 July 1954.

(2) The setting up of new civil registry offices

The introduction of the new regulations described above made it possible to set up 33 new civil registry offices during the second half of 1954, thus raising the total number of centres in the Territory from 268 to 291.

#### VI. CUSTOMARY COURTS

In accordance with its policy of gradually increasing the number of customary courts composed exclusively of indigenous inhabitants, the Administering Authority, at the request of the population, has established five new courts at Bê (Lomé cercle), Dalavé (Tsévié cercle), Dayes (Klouto cercle), Mango (Mango cercle), and Kandé (Kandé Subdivision), thus raising their number to 30 as against 25 in 1953.

#### VII. ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALIZATION

In accordance with the wishes of the population, the Administering Authority has continued its policy of decentralization designed to bring the administration into closer contact with the population. At the request of the traditional and elected representatives of the people and with the unanimous approval of the Territorial Assembly, it set up three new subdivisions - Tabligbo (Anécho cercle), Nuatja (Atakpamé cercle) and Niamtougou (Lama-Kara cercle).

The establishment of these three new subdivisions was also fully justified on demographic, geographic, ethnic, economic and social grounds.

#### VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS BOARD

Far-reaching changes in the membership of this Board, which, as is known, deals with disputes arising out of administrative acts, have just been made by a decree promulgated in December 1954.

Under this decree, the Administrative Appeals Board of Togoland will no longer be presided over by the Secretary-General of the Territory, but by the senior magistrate, normally the President of the Court of First Instance of Lomé.

Moreover, although its members will still be selected from officials, they may not be appointed or removed by the Commissioner of the Republic except after consultation with the President of the Board.

These changes were designed to make the Administrative Appeals Board still more independent of the Administering Authority and, hence, to provide the maximum safeguards for persons coming within the jurisdiction of the Board.

#### FINANCIAL SITUATION

The financial situation is generally sound.

While at the close of the financial year 1953 there was a deficit of 190,320,483 francs, the indications are that there will be a surplus on the 1954 budget of 2,031,146,000 francs (of which 1,688,962,000 francs were allocated to current expenditure and 342,184,000 francs to capital expenditure and investments).

As of 30 November 1954, it seemed probable that revenue from indirect taxation would be well up to the estimate, while expenditure, which then totalled 1,163,644,739 francs, was far below the estimate of 1,688,962,000 francs. Furthermore, expenditure on capital equipment and investments was only 164,597,516 francs as against an estimate of 342,184,000 francs.

#### TAXATION

The reform which was initiated in 1953 was carried into effect in 1954. It simplifies considerably the system of direct taxation by eliminating the scheduled tax on wages and salaries, the poll tax, and the tax on the floating population and by modifying the general income tax. With a view to promoting the Territory's economic advancement, provision has been made for temporary exemption from the scheduled tax on industrial and commercial profits beginning in 1954, new plants being exempted from the tax during the first five years of operation.

The same temporary exemption has been extended to new plantations of cacao and coffee trees and oil and coconut palms, while reductions in the scheduled tax have been introduced for tax-payers investing all or part of their taxable profits in Togoland.

No change has been made in real estate taxes. Only minor changes have been made in licence fees.

In regard to indirect taxation, budgetary requirements made it necessary for the Territorial Assembly to increase the rates of the tax on transactions in 1954 from 3 to 3.75 per cent, from 4 to 5 per cent, and from 6 to 7.5 per cent. These rates are still, however, below the corresponding rates in force in the neighbouring territory of Dahomey.

#### ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

The situation is generally satisfactory. As in the previous year, the yield of food crops was large, leaving a substantial surplus for export.

The volume of products purchased at controlled prices showed an increase of almost 11 per cent over the previous year - 39,900 tons as against 36,061 tons. This increase was largely accounted for by a substantial increase in cocoa purchases, which almost doubled, offsetting declines in purchases of tapioca, palm kernels, castor beans, copra and cotton.

The following is an analysis of the marketing of the principal commodities:

(1) Cocoa - 15,581 tons

The increase in the quantities marketed, which was noted in 1953, continued in 1954, as indicated by the figures for the past three years:

1952: 4,995 tons

1953: 7,923 tons

1954: 15,581 tons

Contrary to what occurred in the Gold Coast, the effect of the rise in world cocoa prices was wholly confined to the purchase price paid to the producer and resulted in increased offerings to purchasers in the French zone. In August 1954, producers at Palimé received 203 francs a kilogramme. In the main, the product entering the market continued to be of excellent quality (89.1 per cent of all



the cocoa purchased in October was rated as superior quality) and was in keen demand on the world market.

(2) Palm Kernels - 7.898 tons

Sales were slightly lower than in 1953, but the volume remained higher than in 1952 and 1951. Prices were average, there having been no large-scale demands from abroad.

(3) Coffee - 4,142 tons

The volume of sales amounted to 4,142 tons, a record figure, reflecting the efforts made for some years to expand the cultivation of coffee trees and to organize their protection against pests (in particular, anti-scolytid measures). The current high prices also contributed to this improvement.

(4) Copra - 4,963 tons

Sales in 1954 were somewhat below those of 1953 - 4,963 as against 6,424 tons, the decline being due to the fall in the prices paid to the producer.

(5) Ground-Nuts - 2,338 tons

As a result of a better harvest, the volume of trade was higher than in 1953 - 2,338 as against 1,354 tons. It was, however, below the volume which the production capacity of the ground-nut producing area in northern Togoland would permit.

(6) Tapioca - 1,689 tons

Sales suffered from the low prices resulting from the overloading of the metropolitan market. The volume of trade was 60 per cent lower than in 1953.

(7) Cotton - 1,075 tons

Although the outlook for the harvest was good during the greater part of the 1953 cotton-growing season, the 1954 harvest was poor. After ginning, the crop amounted to 1,075 tons as compared with an average of about 1,500 tons.

(8) Karité - 807 tons

Attractive prices resulted in a satisfactory volume of trade in 1954 (807 tons), showing a marked improvement over previous harvests - 443 tons in 1953 and 502 in 1952.

(9) Palm Oil - 772 tons

Sales in 1954 were far better than in previous years:

1952: 96 tons

1953: 319 tons

1954: 772 tons

This improvement was largely due to the entry into operation of the ALOKOUÉGBE plant, with a production capacity of 1,000 tons. Sales of locally manufactured palm oil remained large, but are not reflected in the statistics, being confined to the domestic market.

(10) Kapok - 332 tons

With producers offering prices of as much as 20-25 francs a kilogramme, trade was brisk. The harvest, after processing, amounted to 332 tons, a figure higher than the average for the last four years (308 tons).

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It should be pointed out in conclusion that the diversity of crops in Togoland is still the best guarantee of the Territory's economic stability. For the past two years, economic progress has more than offset the inevitable setbacks due to poor harvests. Every effort is being made to ensure that this advance continues.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Togoland's foreign trade for 1954 amounted to 49,530 tons of exports valued at 4,274 million francs CFA and to 63,589 tons of imports valued at 2,719 million francs CFA, or a total of 113,119 tons valued at 6,993 million francs CFA.

These figures represent a considerable improvement over those for 1953.

Imports increased by 11,834 tons in volume and by 639 million francs in value.

Exports showed a slight increase in volume (301 tons) and a substantial increase in value - 1,539 million francs, mainly accounted for by increased exports of coffee and cocoa.

#### Exports

(1) Commodities

Exports for 1954 showed an increase over 1953.

The crop primarily affected by this improvement was cocoa, exports of which rose from 7,823 tons valued at 983 million francs to 12,633 tons valued at 2,330 million francs. There has also been a marked improvement in the case of coffee.

The most notable declines occurred in the production of tapioca (60 per cent fall in exported tonnage), maize and shea nuts (Karité).

## (2) Purchasing Countries

Export figures, compared with those for 1953, show that the United States of America, the Netherlands and Germany are excellent customers for Togoland cocoa.

## Imports

Compared with the figures for 1953, the 1954 figures also show an increase in imports of all kinds, both of consumer and capital goods.

Comparison between the 1954 and 1953 figures for the various supplying countries shows that France still contributes most to Togoland's imports, though its share of the total, expressed as a percentage, has declined somewhat (42 per cent in 1954 as against 46 per cent in 1953). All countries supplying Togoland are increasing the tonnage of their contributions to the Territory's imports, except the Gold Coast, whose goods, which actually come from Europe, have to compete with goods imported directly from that continent.

All in all, 1954 was a year in which imports into Togoland steadily increased, ensuring a satisfactory supply.

## CUSTOMS SYSTEM

In 1954, only changes of detail were made in the customs regulations of Togoland and the customs tariff applicable to goods entering and leaving the Territory. These changes were applied with moderation, and increased facilities were provided for certain branches of Togoland's growing industry.

In the matter of customs, the Territory still gives all products absolute equality of treatment, without distinction of origin, both on entering and leaving Togoland. Strict equality of treatment of all States Members of the United Nations remains the fundamental rule of Togoland's customs system. In

practice, therefore, that system is what is described as the "open door" system, a non-preferential system, with import and export duties designed exclusively for revenue and not for protective purposes. They are imposed to provide the necessary sums for the Territory's working budget.

While devised to provide for the indigenous peoples and for Togoland's capital requirements, the customs regulations of the Territory are very moderate, and the existing system of ad valorem taxation ensures that the tax yield corresponds as closely as possible to the price curve; and this, particularly so far as exports are concerned, has the happy effect of reducing taxation when prices fall and increasing it, though not unduly, when the prices of products increase, as happened in 1954 in the cases of cocoa and coffee.

The product of customs duties and accessory charges collected by the customs authorities amounted to 955,841,143 francs in 1954 as against 694,571,244 francs in 1953 (including the Chamber of Commerce tax), the amount of the increase being more than 260 million francs. The total amount by which customs receipts in 1954 exceeded the corresponding budget estimates (807 million francs) was 148 million francs.

The total revenue thus obtained amounted to a sum never before equalled in Togoland, since it exceeded by 227 million francs the amount of customs receipts in 1951, which had hitherto been the best trading year for a period of more than ten years.

The obvious reason for this improvement is the very considerable increase in Togoland's imports, and especially in its exports, which in 1954 amounted to a total of 113,405 tons, as against 100,993 in 1953 and 89,534 in 1952.

Lastly, the total value of the same trade was 7,005 million francs in 1954, as against 4,814 million francs in 1953 and 4,510 million francs in 1952.

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Details showing the growth or decline of imports and exports in 1954 are given below:

(1) Imports: The following increases in tonnage took place:

Cement: 2,334 tons, bringing the total imported in 1954 up to 17,546 tons;

Kitchen salt: 2,000 tons; total imported in 1954 - 5,493 tons;

Table wines: 1,090 tons; total imported in 1954 - 2,266 tons (imports of spirits, on the other hand, fell by more than half in 1954);

Beer: 692 tons; total imported in 1954 - 2,217 tons (imports of gin, on the other hand, fell to 171 tons in 1954 as against 443 tons in 1953, a decline of 60 per cent);

Petroleum products: 795 tons; total imported during the first eleven months of 1954 - 11,493 tons;

Iron and steel: 546 tons; total imported in 1954 - 2,471 tons (for building);

Lorries and cars: 444 tons; total imported in 1954 - 780 tons;

Cotton textiles: 120 tons; total imported in 1954 - 1,071 tons;

Jute bags: 290 tons; total imported in 1954 - 848 tons;

Paper and paperboard and articles thereof: 121 tons; total imported in 1954 - 297 tons;

Household goods: 104 tons; total imported in 1954 - 498 tons;

Refined sugar: 91 tons; total imported in 1954 - 1,591 tons;

Condensed milk: 75 tons; total imported in 1954 - 183 tons;

Preserved fish: 44 tons; total imported in 1954 - 357 tons;

Matches: 61 tons; total imported in 1954 - 109 tons;

Ready-made garments: 37 tons; total imported in 1954 - 99 tons;

Bicycles: 28 tons; total imported in 1954 - 242 tons.

The only import which registered a decline was spirits, the quantity imported in 1954 being 190 tons, 247 tons less than the 437 tons imported in 1953.

(2) Exports: There was a considerable increase in exports in 1954. The items affected were almost exclusively the following:

Cocoa: increase of 4,810 tons; total exported in 1954 - 12,633 tons;

Coffee: 1,242 tons; total exported in 1954 - 4,085 tons;

Ground-nuts: 730 tons; total exported in 1954 - 2,222 tons;

Palm oil: 394 tons; total exported in 1954 - 847 tons;

Livestock: 282 tons; total exported in 1954 - 1,591 tons;

Cotton seed: 422 tons; total exported in 1954 - 1,356 tons;

Manioc flour: 127 tons; total exported in 1954 - 2,737 tons.

Exports fell only in respect of the following items:

Palm kernels: decrease of 2,375 tons; total exported in 1954 - 8,787 tons;

Tapioca: decrease of 2,594 tons; total exported in 1954 - 1,749 tons;

Copra: decrease of 1,511 tons; total exported in 1954 - 5,911 tons;

Ginned cotton: decrease of 363 tons; total exported in 1954 - 1,078 tons;

Dried fish: decrease of 215 tons; total exported in 1954 - 469 tons;

Maize and maize flour: decrease of 354 tons; total exported in 1954 -

936 tons (owing to the considerable decline in imports of wheat flour,  
maize was used for local food requirements);

Shea nuts (Karité): decrease of 147 tons; total exported in 1954 - 460 tons.

So far as concerns the work of the customs service itself, the following measures introduced in 1954 should be mentioned:

#### I. CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT TARIFFS

The following tariff changes were made in 1954:

The ad valorem import duty on beer was raised from 15 to 20 per cent;

The import duty on table wines was raised from 16 to 20 per cent;

The import duty on sparkling wines was raised from 20 to 25 per cent.

The import duty on alcohol had already been raised in 1953 from 45,000 francs to 65,000 francs per hectolitre of pure alcohol. The purpose of the new duties is to suppress alcoholism to the greatest possible extent. They are to be supplemented by measures imposing quotas on imports of alcohol into Togoland, in accordance with the French Government's present policy.

The import duty on printed cotton textiles was reduced from 25 to 15 per cent;

The export duty on coffee was raised from 8 to 12 per cent;

The export duty on cocoa was raised from 5 to 10 per cent;

The export duty on copra was kept at 4 per cent;

The export duty on palm kernels was kept at 4 per cent.

These last tariff changes should be regarded as complementary, since, in view of the considerable loss of revenue which must result from the reduction of the import duty on cotton piece goods from 25 to 15 per cent - cotton piece goods being imported into Togoland on a very large scale for clothing for the indigenous inhabitants - it seemed reasonable to compensate for this by increasing the export duties on products like cocoa and coffee without appreciably harming the trade in those products, the world prices of which have risen considerably since 1953.

A number of tariff changes were sanctioned on the proposal of the chief administrative officer of the Territory in the course of several debates in the Territorial Assembly at the end of 1954.

The changes are as follows:

- (a) a reduction from 20 to 10 per cent in the import duties on asbestos cement water pipes and roofing slabs used in the building of dwellings;
- (b) a reduction from 500 francs to 250 francs per 100 kilogrammes net in the import duty on refined sugar;
- (c) a reduction from 12 to 2 per cent ad valorem in the export duties on perfumes manufactured in Togoland;
- (d) a reduction from 10 to 2 per cent in the export duty on soaps manufactured in Togoland.

These measures have just been approved by the Minister for Overseas France; they will be carried into effect as from the beginning of 1955.

Lastly, the customs service continued in 1954 to provide liberal facilities for the temporary free import of material intended for large-scale prospecting and boring, industrial experiments, etc., and for the admission free of all duty of certain materials such as cement, iron and building timber, and roofing materials, to be used for the building of hospitals, maternity homes, schools, etc., and imported into Togoland under FIDES (Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development).

## FIDES

The execution of a Togoland equipment and development plan in 1954 served a dual purpose: completion of the infrastructure under former programmes, and initiation of the agricultural production development plan under the new programmes.

In 1954:

276,494,941 francs CFA

will have been spent under former programmes for the primary purpose of completing the country's infrastructure and equipment, the various items of expenditure being as follows:

- 40.9 million francs for the railway,
- 74 million francs for the Lomé wharf,
- 65.3 million francs for roads and bridges,
- 19 million francs for postal, telephone and telegraph services,
- 32.9 million francs for deep wells and borings,
- 25 million francs for the new hospital at Lomé,
- 19.3 million francs for agriculture, waters and forests and stock-farming.

Commitments under the new programmes, on the other hand, amounted to:

295,102,364 francs CFA, of which more than 70 million were to be used only for work in connexion with the rural economy proper. 146 million francs were allotted for the completion of the infrastructure and 78 million francs for social work directly connected with agricultural production or the needs of the population: the building of roads to serve production, the repair of the railway, the digging of numerous wells designed to "fix" the population and many other similar operations which must henceforth be regarded as part of the economic development.

The following tables give chapter by chapter expenditures and commitments in 1954 under the various FIDES programmes.



Commitments under new programmes in 1954

Item 1,002 - Agriculture	:	52.8	million	francs	CFA
" 1,004 - Waters and forests	:	11.3	"	"	"
" 1,005 - Stock-farming	:	6.5	"	"	"
" 1,010 - Railway	:	10.0	"	"	"
" 1,011 - Roads and bridges	:	70.5	"	"	"
" 1,012 - Port of Lomé	:	52.2	"	"	"
" 1,016 - Postal, telephone and telegraph services	:	13.0	"	"	"
" 1,019 - Public health	:	59.8	"	"	"
" 1,022 - Water works	:	18.1	"	"	"
Total		295.2	"	"	"

to which are to be added the following expenditures:

21.2 million francs in subsidies to private establishments,

0.8 million francs on cartography,

4.0 million francs for the equipment of the mines service.

The outlay approved in 1954 under the development and equipment plan therefore amounted to almost 595 million francs CFA.

LABOUR

In 1954, the Labour Inspectorate continued to devote all its attention to applying the Labour Code for Overseas France.

After what had been done in 1953, the orders which had already been studied by the Consultative Commission had to be promulgated, a new series of orders had to be studied and issued, and an enquiry had to be conducted to prepare for the institution of a system of family allowances as recommended by article 237 of the Labour Code.

The regulations thus newly issued consist of the following instruments:

1. Order No. 192-54/ITLS of 3 March 1954 instituting a pay slip and employer's register.

This obligation was not always understood at first, even by the workers. It has now become a matter of habit and the Labour Inspectorate's supervision has shown that European firms rapidly complied with it.

It remains to bring the obligation home to African employers, some of whom, being illiterate, still find it very difficult to comply with the requirements of a modern labour legislation.

2. Order No. 193 creating an employer's register.

After protesting against the register, the employers have recognized the need for it and most of them now prefer it to the labour accounting systems previously in force in their undertakings.

3. Order No. 256/ITLS of 19 March 1954 determining hours of work on the railway.

The Order was essential in view of the special needs of such a large enterprise.

It provides for a normal 45-hour working week and establishes special methods of compensating for weekly rest periods not taken owing to the exigencies of certain kinds of work.

But, going beyond the question of the work week and the problems caused by it, the Order establishes a "Labour Committee" on which both management and workers are represented and discuss on an equal footing the difficulties arising from the implementation of the Order.

4. Order No. 275-54/ITLS of 19 March 1954 establishing forms for labour contracts and engagement on probation.

This Order, enacted after approval by the Territorial Assembly, guarantees to expatriated workers conditions of employment supervised by the Labour Inspectorate and should make it possible to abolish improper contracts signed by workers totally ignorant of the environment in which they are to work.

5. Order No. 276-54/ITLS of 19 March 1954 regulating the form and substance, effects and consequences and measures for the supervision of the enforcements of apprenticeship contracts.

This Order represents the adoption in Togoland of the modern concept of apprenticeship, as a social responsibility laid on the employer in the interests of providing the vocational training of workers required for the development of the country.

A circular (No. 75-54/ITLS of 15 July 1954) laid down the rules for applying this particularly important Order to the civil service.

The fact should be faced that the new legislation runs counter to the mentality and habits of the African workers and perhaps also to their abilities.

The Labour Inspectorate has tried to proceed with caution in that connexion.

African craftsmen still retain the old concept of apprenticeship as a form of training which, since it is advantageous to the person receiving it, should not only not cost the person providing it anything, but should bring him returns. The contracts submitted to them for approval had their stricter clauses removed and provided for a wage from the third year, when the apprentice had already received some training and was able to make himself useful to his employer.

The promulgation of Order No. 276, which was in accordance with the spirit of the Labour Code in that it drew no distinction between European and African employers, will make it possible to be stricter with the latter, although caution must still be exercised.

6.. Order No. 277-54/ITLS establishing principles for company regulations.

This Order, which enables the employer to define in a type of formal contract certain rules which must be observed in an undertaking, has not aroused much enthusiasm in the workers. The rules are, so to speak, the duties counterbalancing the rights granted to workers under the Labour Code. Those proposed to the staff representatives in Togoland were closely modelled on regulations in the metropolitan country and laid down duties usual in an undertaking exercising the requisite degree of discipline over its staff. As soon as they had recovered from their initial surprise, however, the representatives suggested certain minor amendments, for the most part justifiable, to which the Labour Inspectorate tried to obtain the employers' consent, although the Inspectorate's usual role is strictly confined to insisting on the deletion of provisions contrary to laws and conventions.

7. Order No. 278-54/ITLS of 19 March 1954 regulating the enforcement of the weekly rest period.

This problem has hitherto not in fact affected Togoland, except as regards domestic workers and watchmen. Order No. 278, however, does not refer merely to Togoland at its present stage of industrial and commercial development, but would cover the regulation of the weekly rest period, should the Territory become more highly industrialized.

8. Orders Nos. 279 and 280. These relate to collective agreements.

The employers' organizations and workers' trade unions are closely linked with the trade union organizations of French West Africa, and the conclusion of new collective agreements will depend very largely on related developments there.

9. Order No. 281-54/ITLS establishing a Technical Advisory Committee attached to the Labour Inspectorate.

This Technical Committee is competent to give an opinion on health and security matters and on the problem of company health services.

It was not convened in 1954, but it will study the Orders enforcing the Labour Code within its competence early in 1955.

10. Order No. 321-54/ITLS of 2 April 1954 to enforce article 164 of the Labour Code for Overseas Territories relating to staff representatives.

The institution of staff representatives was not an innovation in Togoland, but the regulations issued to enforce the Labour Code provide them with exactly the same safeguards as in the metropolitan country: elections by secret ballot, preference given to trade unions in the presentation of candidates, representatives given the requisite facilities (premises, time off), employers bound to receive the representatives, protection against improper dismissal.

The implementation of the new regulations has been somewhat delicate. The staff representatives have found it difficult not to exceed their powers and the employers to reconcile the necessary degree of authority with the representatives' privileges.

11. Orders No. 747-54/ITLS of 26 July 1954 and No. 780-54/ITLS of 2 August 1954, the first establishing the conditions of employment of domestic staff, the second the new minimum wage for such staff.

Regulations governing the various forms of domestic employment presented some difficulty, particularly with regard to the classification of house servants and to the weekly rest period.

They were settled by mutual understanding between the parties concerned, with the dual purpose of providing domestic staff with effective protection and avoiding too strict regulation, which would have resulted in a sharp increase in the shortage of domestic help for low-income families at a time when the scarcity of alternative employment rendered such a situation highly undesirable.

It is true that much remains to be done before labour is regulated in Togoland in a manner adapted to the requirements of the Territory and providing greater purchasing power for all. It would, however, be unjust to take into account only what remains to be done, without paying any attention to what has been done already and the appreciable progress achieved.

## AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Service is successfully continuing its campaign of agricultural education, crop development, improvement of productivity, protection against plant diseases, and soil conservation, and is achieving results throughout the Territory.

The following is a summary of the activities and work performed by the Agricultural Service.

The distribution of seed, plants and cuttings of food crops has continued. Owing to the threat of locusts, which is increasing over the western part of Africa, the campaign to promote the growing of root crops (yams and manioc) in the northern part of the Territory has been intensified. 7,050 cuttings of yams and 67,000 cuttings of manioc have accordingly been distributed.

### Coffee plantations

The travelling teams have cut back 180,000 bushes which were either too old or malformed. In addition, 2,605,000 plants of the Niaouli species have been distributed free of charge, as against 80,000 in 1952 and 420,000 in 1953. Finally, 4,900,000 plants are being raised in the nurseries in the cercles of Klouto, Atakpamé, Tsévié and Anécho for distribution in 1955.

The bonus to coffee planters was distributed in 1954 on the same terms as in the previous year, i.e. 10,000 francs per hectare. Eleven million francs were spent for this purpose in 1954.

### Cocoa plantations

For climatic reasons, no special action has been undertaken to extend the areas under this crop. On the other hand, the plant disease prevention teams have been particularly active.

### Oil palms

Two hundred thousand selected palm nuts have been set to germinate at the Tové hot house. 40,570 germinated and were distributed to the nurseries at

Tsévié, Anécho, Klouto and Atakpamé. In the period May-June, 30,500 palm trees were distributed to planters; and there are now 55,000 palm saplings in the nurseries, ready for planting in 1955.

#### Coconut palms

More than 43,000 saplings were distributed during 1954 for replacements and the establishment of new plantations. Fifty-three thousand nuts were set in the nurseries to meet 1955 requirements.

Fertilizer tests on coconut palms carried out at Baguida Plantation in collaboration with the Oils and Oleaginous Plants Research Institute have been continued, and several planters are now starting to use fully-balanced fertilizers purchased at a price very favourable to the Agricultural Service.

#### Cotton plantations

Nine hundred and twenty-five tons, including 35 tons of selected seed from the experimental stations, have been distributed. This is part of the programme for the complete renewal of the strain of cotton seed, which will be completed by 1957. The output from this improved seed ranges from 35.8 to 36.7 per cent, while the cotton native to the Territory at present yields only 33.5 per cent.

#### Ground-nuts

As a result of tests carried out last year with the Bambey strain, at the Barkoissi pilot centre, a ton of seed of this variety was introduced into the Territory. The yield has been large.

The first step towards increased productivity to be taken is to replace the traditional system of shifting cultivation which exhausts the soil, by a sedentary agriculture based on maintaining in the soil a sufficient quantity of humus to conserve its fertility. In brief, the indigenous inhabitants must be taught to treat the soil regularly with farmyard manure and work it in such a fashion as to prevent erosion of the good compost thus produced.

The pilot centres are devoting themselves to this task.

Since the completion of the pilot centres at Dapango-Toaga and Kandé-Adétou, in 1953, two new centres have been established, at Kabou and Tchitchao.

The Kabou pilot centre covers an area of 40 hectares 8 ares and consists of combined office and residence for the Director, a combined kitchen and store, a machine shed, a tool store and two cow-sheds with manure storage attached.

The Tchitchao centre, which is twice as large, covers an area of 80 hectares 93 ares 12 centiares. In addition to buildings identical with those at Kabou, it has a half-covered cattle yard with a manure storage attached. The supplementary and special purpose assigned to this centre is to demonstrate the possibilities of exploiting this area to encourage the extension of cultivation in this densely-populated cercle.

The usual part played by pilot centres, besides the simple agricultural experiments carried out there, is popular agricultural education, with particular stress on the use of organic fertilizers and animal traction. Every help that can be desired is given to farmers in building up individual and collective manure heaps, in training internes in ploughing with teams, in training oxen, in supplying peasants with farm-carts, water-butts and the lesser farm tools.

Work on plant disease prevention, designed to protect all plants against all diseases, has been actively continued.

In particular, there has been continuous supervision of cocoa and coffee shrubs, in order to keep them in satisfactory condition. One thousand and forty-two new spraying tanks have been distributed to planters to enable them to combat the scolytis beetle. Four thousand eight hundred and five coconut palms, affected or destroyed by the disease known as "Kāīncopé", have been cut down. This disease, which is apparently rife in other parts of the world also, is still, despite the research work of French, English and American plant disease experts, the "mystery disease of the coconut palm". An expert of the Oils and Oleaginous Plants Research Institute, who visited the Territory in December 1953 and January 1954 to deal with this problem, is due to return early in 1955.

There have been no plagues of locusts in 1953 or 1954, but stocks of material and anti-locust products are being built up ready for use.



## FORESTS

217,850 hectares were scheduled in 1954, bringing the total scheduled up to 398,850 hectares. The rate of scheduling has therefore reached 7 per cent; this is still a small figure, but it is closer to the normal: the correct rate of scheduling might be estimated at about 12 per cent in present circumstances. It is noteworthy that the figure obtained in 1954 is very high and that the scheduling, which is still being carried out chiefly in mountainous areas, is not encountering any further opposition from the population, which now understands that the intended purpose is essentially the protection of soil and water and the creation for the future of balanced, well-stocked forests which can supply the country with additional resources.

With regard to reafforestation, the major effort, which was started the previous year, was continued during 1954. The reafforested area now exceeds 600 hectares, the tree chiefly used being teak. The use of gmelina, reported last year, has been extended. Some of the trees planted in 1951 are beginning to yield seed, so that it may be anticipated that the Territory will very soon no longer be dependent on its present sources of supply. About 15 kilometres of live fire-break have been established during the year under review.

Collective plantations have been highly successful; their area has increased to 200 hectares this year, as against 150 in 1953, and in some cases their operation has been hampered by shortage of saplings. The nurseries established in the South in 1953 have been enlarged to remedy this.

Further progress has been made in forest conservation; in addition to the planting of 15 kilometres of live fire-break already reported, it may be noted that the forest areas protected from fire were increased by more than ten thousand hectares in 1954.

An important innovation has been the launching of a fish breeding programme. The purpose is to provide the local inhabitants with a food rich in nitrogen, which is not always available in their traditional, mainly vegetable, diet. It is not, of course, possible to plan the installation

of fish-ponds throughout the Territory, as that would require permanent running water; two zones, however, have been chosen, which have the required physical characteristics and are also thickly populated. These two zones are:

1. In the south west and west of the Territory, the plateau of Dayes and Akposso, and their edges;
2. In the north of the Territory the Cabrais region and the Bafilo plateau.

The fish used belong to the Tilapia family, which have given excellent results almost everywhere in Africa. Some fifteen fish-ponds have already been set up both for breeding fry and for demonstration purposes; the local inhabitants are very much interested; the method used in the family fish-pond built by private individuals themselves; the Forest Service enters the picture in setting the ponds, building dams, where appropriate, to furnish water for a whole chain of fish-ponds, and in the initial stocking with fry.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES

The study of the mineral resources has led to considerable activity in the following areas:

##### Phosphates

Two mining groups have continued prospecting by washing and mechanical drilling. The Ccmptoir des Phosphates de l'Afrique du Nord is surveying the areas to the east and west of Lake Togo.

The Syndicat des Phosphates du Togo is surveying an area situated to the east of Lake Togo, in the Akoumapé area.

This work has not yet been completed and will continue in 1955. Interesting results in certain respects may be anticipated.

Furthermore, chemical tests and dressing will be required to determine the quality of the ore.

### Chromite

The present holder of the chromium prospecting permit, Mr. Gravillou, had deputed the PECHINEY Co. (internationally known experts on electro-metallurgical matters) to undertake research to estimate possible reserves of chromite deposits.

A consignment of 500 tons will be also sent to the PECHINEY factories for semi-industrial electrical furnace tests.

### Iron

The Survey Mission from the Overseas France Mining Bureau has started research on the Bangeli deposits in northern Togoland.

Prospecting (deep and surface) started in January 1954 and is continuing. The deposits being surveyed, which at first sight appeared straightforward, are very much broken up, with some parts destroyed, probably by erosion. Prospecting is also being carried out in connexion with a slight extension northwards.

The Overseas France Mining Bureau is also thinking of undertaking prospecting for bauxite at Mont Agou.

## POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Since 1 January 1954 an office for the issue of local remittances and the like has been in operation at LOME. The fact that this department is now in operation means that the Togoland Postal Service has become independent of the French West African Office at Dakar, which has hitherto issued them.

Three new rural automobile post routes have been opened in the cercles of Klouto, Atakpamé, and Lama-Kara, to serve outlying areas and bring the posts nearer to patrons. Twelve new telephone boxes and 568 kilometres of telephone lines have been put up.

Lomé will shortly be provided with the automatic telephone as a result of the laying of the overhead and underground lines there, which is now completed, and the fitting of new installations, now in progress.

Two radio-electric stations have been installed, at Atakpamé and Sokodé, so that telephone and telegraphic services with Lomé can be maintained if the the wire circuit is broken.

The broadcasting service has passed the experimental stage and is now regular. The Radio-Lomé Station now has its own building and staff, and broadcasts a daily programme much appreciated by listeners. The year 1955, with the arrival of new materials and an increase in staff, will mark the coming of age of Togoland broadcasting.

#### RAILWAYS AND WHARF

The railcar service has been reorganized to meet the wishes of travellers, who show increasing appreciation of this method of rapid transport. The purchase of two new additional railcars is to be arranged.

The work on replacing the German 20-kilogramme rail with 26-kilogramme standard rail is proceeding at the same time as heavy maintenance work on the permanent way.

The extension of the wharf by 45 metres was completed in August 1954. Purchase of a 10-ton crane has been arranged together with two three-ton cranes to supplement the present equipment, which had been found inadequate. A Diesel launch, two 20-ton craft and four 12-ton craft, delivered during the year, have been added to the fleet. A steam launch is to be delivered early in 1955.

The equipment and modernization of the Lomé lighthouse, begun in 1953, have continued. An occulting device, to be delivered shortly, will be set up in the first six months of 1955.

A sports ground has been constructed and placed at the disposal of the staff, which has started a football and sports club. The club has been given a grant to finance its early stages.

Two qualified medical practitioners are available to the Railway Company, to provide medical care.

## PUBLIC WORKS

Work on improving the road network has proceeded steadily, especially on the Blitta-Haute-Volta inter-colonial road, where many construction projects including bridges, culverts and sanitation works were carried out during 1954, while the new stretch of road linking North Togoland (Dapango) and the Haute Volta has been marked out and laid provisionally.

In the south, the work of rebuilding the LOME-ANECHO road linking the Gold Coast with Dahomey has been brought to an end by the completion of the 60-metre bridge over the Anécho lagoon, thus opening the route for heavy traffic (25 tons).

In addition the Public Works Department, drawing on its stores of mechanical equipment, built the Chra-Mount Ahito road, which is 28 kilometres long and entailed a considerable amount of excavation work, in a few months.

Large-scale road works in progress in East Mono will open up for development a hitherto inaccessible region; work has also begun on rebuilding the Palimé-Gold Coast frontier road and on various road-planning studies and road-marking operations in the coffee and cocoa-producing region.

The second portion of the Lomé-Tokoin Hospital was completed at the beginning of 1954, making it possible to bring this important health institution into service. The work covered the main entrance, quarters for a medical officer and the electrical installations.

In addition the approach road to the hospital has been rebuilt and tarred.

The paying patients' clinic is approaching completion, and should come into operation by the beginning of 1955. In December 1954 work was begun on the construction of a lying-in ward of sixty beds, which will complete the general hospital facilities and should be ready by June 1955.

A great deal of work was done to improve the comfort and safety of Lomé aerodrome; e.g. the completion of the water supply installations, modernization of the Air Hotel and its approaches, the laying-out of a large car-park and the installation of an emergency generating plant for the runway ground-lighting.

After many years of study and survey by the Public Works Department the municipality of Lomé has undertaken the filling-in of the lagoon, which will improve health conditions in the town.

In addition to the many projects carried out by the municipal highways department, the Public Works Department has been responsible for the erection of several buildings.

The Lomé Cultural Centre, which was virtually completed in 1954, is to be extended in 1955 by the addition of an open-air theatre which will complete the second stage of the project.

Work was begun in 1954 on a fourteen-room hotel for members of the Territorial Assembly.

Work on the large-scale urban and rural water supply programme was continued during 1954.

At Lomé the following works were carried out on the Agouévé pumping station, which supplies the town of Lomé:

installation of an electrical pumping plant with a capacity of 100 cubic metres per hour;

completion of a 500-cubic-metre reservoir on a 20-metre tower.

At Tabligbo the pumping station was completed and put into operation. The distribution system, which is also completed, comprises a 50-cubic-metre water tower and 3 kilometres of pipelines with drinking-fountains and branch pipes.

The construction of the Ahépé, Afagnangan, Gbeto and Sanguera pumping stations was begun in 1954; the water will be distributed through drinking fountains from small 16-cubic-metre reservoirs. These installations are expected to be in service by the beginning of 1955.

Wells to a total depth of 300 metres have been sunk at Benoto in the Tsévié and Anécho cercles.

A third well, equipped with a motor-pumping installation with a capacity of 50 cubic metres per hour, has been installed at Davédé.

Following the studies carried out in 1950 by the Société EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT (WATER AND SANITATION Society), tenders for the construction of water supply installations for the town of Atakpamé were invited in October, and work is to begin early in 1955.

Hydraulic surveys have been undertaken and are in progress in the north of the Territory.

The Geographical Department of French West Africa, using the aerial survey of the Territory, carried out at the end of 1949, has produced the first maps of Togoland. These maps, on the scale of 1 in 200,000 and 1 in 50,000, cover the entire northern half of the Territory and part of the southern half (Atakpamé cercle). In addition, an air mission arrived at Lomé in December 1954 to complete the aerial survey of the extreme south of Togoland.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

The main event of 1954 was the inauguration of the new hospital at Lomé. This necessitated the installation of ultra-modern equipment and the training of the necessary staff, both of which proved difficult operations; the difficulties, however, have been overcome.

The hospital consists of three wings: a paying patients' wing, a free wing and a contagious diseases wing.

The paying patients' wing is located in a building of several storeys and comprises 16 private rooms and 16 two-bed rooms, or 48 beds in all.

The free wing consists of 12 surgical wards of 8 to 10 beds each, or 116 beds in all, and 18 medical wards with 166 beds.

The contagious diseases wing, which is completely walled off, comprises 10 wards and can accommodate 64 patients in private rooms.

The total number of beds is 394.

The facilities were designed on modern lines and are somewhat revolutionary for an African hospital. They include, for example, labour rooms and a central heating system with a boiler capable of yielding 400 kilogrammes of steam per hour by means of a heating surface of 17 square metres. This boiler supplies steam to the laundry, the disinfection plant, the kitchen and the feeding-bottle sterilization plant. It is completely automatic.

The laundry is sited next to the heating plant, which supplies it with hot water and steam. It consists chiefly of the breakdown tanks, two washing machines, two hydro-extractors, one tumbler and one calender. There is a separate set of equipment for linen of contagious cases.

The kitchen is also mechanized. Food for the wards is kept hot, despite the considerable distance of some of them from the kitchen, by means of two "Fenwick" heated trolleys.

The hospital is working to complete satisfaction.

Eleven million francs have been earmarked under the four-year plan for the construction of a lying-in wing to complete the hospital. Work on this wing has begun and will be completed in June 1955.

In the cercles work has continued on the construction of a technical block at Dapango, which is now nearing completion, and an in-patients ward has been completed at Lama-Kara.

The public health training dispensary at Sokodé has been completely remodelled and renovated.

A dispensary and a medical officer's quarters are under construction at Tabligbo (Anécho cercle).

So far as existing resources permit, the Public Health Department has endeavoured to improve the public health organization, which was already well advanced; the efforts made are reflected in the smoother operation of the health service and the improved quality of treatment given.

In preventive medicine and hygiene, three mobile teams are at work in the north of the Territory at Mango-Dapango, Pagouda and Bassari Sokodé.

198,218 patients have been treated and 112 new cases of trypanosomiasis have been diagnosed, giving an index of new contamination of 0.056 per cent.

The progress made will be appreciated from the following former new contamination indices:

1937: 2.12 per cent

1939: 0.67 per cent

1952: 0.07 per cent.



The teams also diagnosed 2,805 new cases of leprosy.

Sulfone treatment has become the general practice at all medical stations, producing an impressive attendance for treatment.

The malaria control campaign was conducted in 1954 on two separate fronts:

- (a) the Anécho rural area;
- (b) the Lomé urban and suburban area.

The third stage of the house-spraying campaign was completed in both areas at the end of December. The first stage extended from 1 April to the end of September 1953, the second from 15 October to 15 March 1954 and the third, after a delay due to a hold-up in the delivery of insecticides, began on 1 July in the urban area and 15 August in the rural area.

(1) Anécho rural area

For the purposes of the house-spraying campaign, the Anécho rural area comprises a treatment area and a pilot area, which have been well selected for their similarity in climatic, hydrogeological and social conditions. The malaria control campaign in this area has been conducted solely through the spraying of DDT 75 on the interior walls of houses, and comprehensive malariometrical survey has been undertaken with a view to assessing the value of the method.

More than 6,000 children under the age of 5 have been subjected to splenic and haematological examination. The results have already proved very encouraging.

Last stage: population protected:	62,000 inhabitants
surface sprayed:	2,375,640 square metres
dwellings treated:	24,523

(2) Lomé urban area

The malaria control campaign has been carried on by several methods:

- (a) Larva control by conventional methods such as the discharge of DDT-oil mixtures into the lagoon, the filling-in of ponds with household refuse, the detection and destruction of natural and domestic breeding-places.

(b) House-spraying of the area between the lagoon and the Lomé "Circular Boulevard", in other words the protected zone of the town.

Third stage, from July to December:

Surface sprayed: 705,340 square metres, covering 9,720 houses and premises accomodating 22,948 persons.

Malariometrical surveys were continued in the urban area. They show that the spleen and plasmodic rates of children under the age of 5 fell from 33 per cent to 10 per cent and 35 to 12 per cent respectively between October 1952 and October 1954.

One of the most definite improvements in conditions in the urban area is marked by the fact that in 1954, for the first time, not a single case of malaria was diagnosed in the Central Hospital among children who had not left Lomé.

The fourth stage of the campaign will begin in January; it will cover an additional 55,000 inhabitants.

#### EDUCATION

Education in Togoland now rests on firm foundations; it has long been organized in accordance with clearly-defined standards and rules. In short, education has come of age; it continues to develop, and from now on each annual report will merely record the progress achieved.

Purely for the record, therefore, and as a reminder that the main principles which guide the Administration's educational works are kept alive both in thought and in practice, a recapitulation of those principles is given below.

They are:

(1) The absolute quality of all Togolese from the educational point of view, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

(2) The equality of Togolese with other members of the French Union.

The education offered is not only the same for all school children in Togoland, but is also identical in level and quality with that received by children throughout the French Union, whether in metropolitan France or in the other extra-metropolitan territories. The same certificates are delivered, under strictly identical conditions.

(3) The absolute impartiality of, and complete absence of charge for, education at all levels.

#### Primary education

Eighty new classes were opened in 1954 (35 in the south and 45 in the north of the Territory), bringing the total number of classes to 1,117 and the total enrolment for primary education alone to 57,409 as against 52,697 the previous year; i.e. an increase of ~~almost~~ 5,000.

The total percentage of children attending school is now 37.43 per cent as against 34.4 per cent in 1953 and 32.2 per cent in 1952.

The number of girls, which had increased by 1,450 in the previous year, rose in 1954 by 1,321. This is still insufficient progress considering that the percentage of school attendance among girls is only 16.49 as against 58.37 for boys (14.80 per cent and 53.9 per cent respectively in 1953).

The backwardness of the northern cercles from the school attendance point of view as compared with those in the south has been stressed and has been a matter of concern for some time. Considerable progress towards rectifying this disparity has been made. ~~The total enrolment figures show that there were 2,593 new~~ enrolments in the north as against 2,119 in the south. But the progress made towards equality of enrolment becomes even clearer if, instead of the total enrolment (which involves factors operative at least six years ago, since six years is the minimum period of study), we consider the enrolment in each grade year by year. While in the north there are still only 17,116 pupils, as against 40,293 in the south (in public schools alone), the number of children enrolled in the north in 1953 represented 35 per cent of the total enrolment and in 1954 46 per cent; in other words there is a definite trend which, within four or five years, will approximately equalize enrolments in the two parts of the Territory.

#### Secondary education

In secondary education normal development and balance has now been achieved; the various public and private establishments now offer a full curriculum and will meet the Territory's real needs for a long time to come.

The number of pupils was 1,145 as against 1,138 the previous year, in other words there was virtually no change.

The results of the examinations were uneven but on the whole encouraging.

#### Technical education

As in the case of secondary education, the situation became normal in 1954. Tests for commercial certificates of vocational competency were held in Togoland for the first time. Of eleven candidates, six were successful. Moreover, the calibre of the young people receiving this training was acknowledged by the fact that the directors of leading commercial firms in the Territory who were members of the examining panel at once engaged ten of the eleven candidates, in other words not only the successful but the unsuccessful candidates.

Four candidates for technical certificates of vocational competency passed, as against three in 1953. Three of the successful pupils are studying for their industrial diploma(brevet industriel) at a nearby technical college in French West Africa.

#### Adult education

This work continues, with varying success in different localities. The progress achieved in some places is encouraging; in others it seems scarcely commensurate with the effort made. The Administration considers that in this field its efforts should conform closely to the wishes of the people, it being understood of course that the effectiveness of the educational effort is in direct proportion to the nearness to school age of those at whom it is aimed.

#### Fundamental education

In the Iamba country at Bombouaka (Dapango Cercle) encouraging results have been achieved by a campaign in which over a hundred young people, including thirty girls, took part.

It was organized on the same lines and using the same methods as those described in the 1953 report in connexion with the Sotouboua experiment.

Here again principles were established which provided rules of action sufficiently explicit to enable those concerned to feel that by continuing on the same lines they will run no risk of misdirecting their efforts.

#### Higher education

The number of scholarship-holders attending higher education courses in metropolitan universities has increased by 3 since 1954 (68 as against 65). The number of these scholarship-holders, which has now reached the normal level, reflects the Administration's concern that scholarships should be granted only to those who are genuinely and effectively engaged in serious study. In the years to come these young people will be the elite of the country. It is essential that this should be a highly capable and soundly educated elite, fully receptive to culture, not a false elite of doubtful ability and questionable value.

#### Physical training and sports

Here too the statistics show progress in every branch of sport.

Contests between Togolese sportsmen and those of other Territories (Gold Coast, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Cameroons) have shown that they are a match for their opponents and can give a good account of themselves.

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