

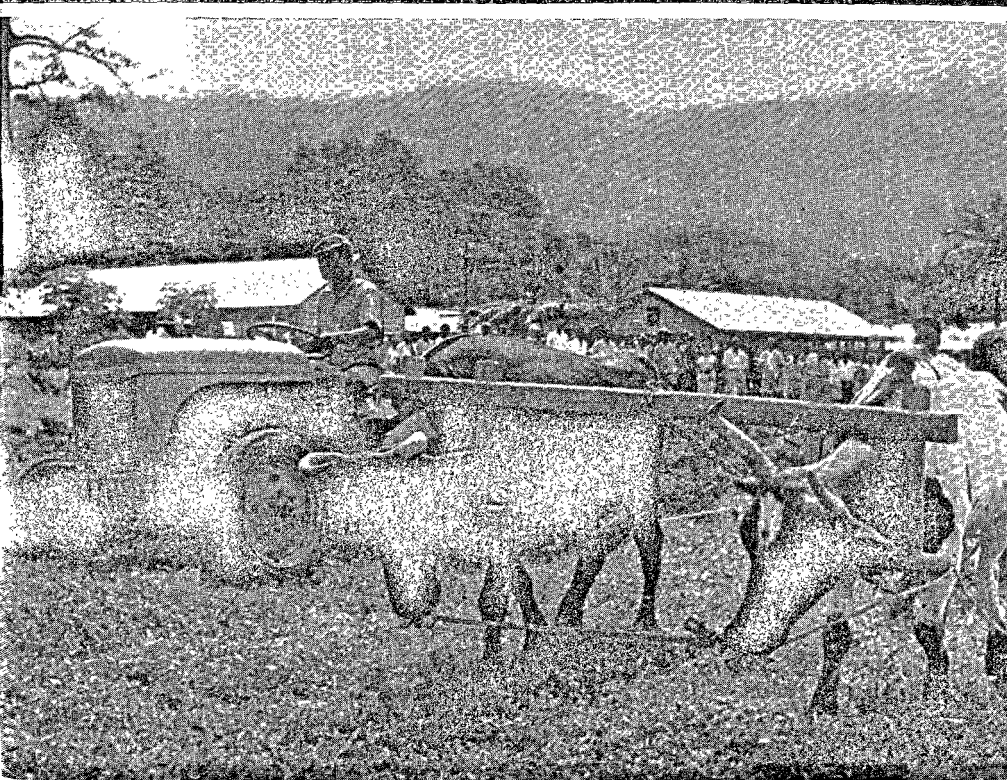


Togoland

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

Report for the Year

1955



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*The cover illustration shows tractor versus oxen.
Display to farmers at Kpeve agricultural station.*

REPORT

by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the General Assembly of the
United Nations on

Togoland

under United Kingdom Administration
for the Year 1955

LONDON:

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1956

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FOREWORD AND MAIN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

FOR Togoland under United Kingdom Administration the year 1955 was one of great progress towards the main political objectives of the United Nations Charter. A Special Mission from the Trusteeship Council visited the Territory in compliance with General Assembly resolution '860 (IX) and recommended that the wishes of the inhabitants as to the future status of the Territory should be ascertained by means of a plebiscite. The special report of the Mission contained detailed recommendations for the plebiscite's conduct. In general, these recommendations were acceptable to the Administering Authority and were endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 944 (X). Arrangements had been put in hand by the end of the year for the preparation of the register of voters and Sir John Dring, K.B.E., had been appointed by the Administering Authority as Administrator for the Plebiscite. The United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, his staff and the team of United Nations observers to supervise the plebiscite were expected to arrive in the Territory in the first few days of 1956.

The Convention People's Party Government, returned to power in the general election of 1954 under its leader Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, remained in office throughout the year and no change of Ministers and no by-elections in the Trust Territory occurred. In so far as the Trust Territory was concerned the legislative programme for the year contained only three enactments of importance—the Teachers' Pension Ordinance, the Building Societies Ordinance and the Housing Corporation Ordinance.

The main task of the year has been the consideration given to the nature of the constitution which the Gold Coast, and in so far as the results of the plebiscite may indicate that this is the wish of the people of the Trust Territory, should enjoy on the attainment of independence. At the request of the Administration, Sir Frederick Bourne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., visited the Gold Coast and Togoland under United Kingdom Administration in the last months of 1955 to advise on problems which had arisen from demands made by opposition parties for a federal constitution. Sir Frederick Bourne's report, which contained recommendations in favour of a considerable measure of devolution of power to regions, was published in December.

In addition to the discussions which were held by their Standing Committees with Sir Frederick Bourne, the two Regional Councils concerned with the two sections of the Trust Territory continued to meet regularly and to provide, in particular, valuable advice to the Administration on the allocation of development funds within their regions.

In the field of local government the main progress has been the development of the works organisations of district councils and the acceptance by them of increased responsibility for district development. In the Southern Section all district councils are now fully engaged in large road and bridge construction programmes financed by grants from the Administration and the Cocoa Marketing Board.

District councils in the North are also actively engaged in training staff and building up works yards; from the sums placed at their disposal by the Administration for development works, it is estimated that some £43,000 will be spent during the current financial year in the Northern Section of the Trust Territory. In both sections district councils now maintain on an agency basis most of the roads other than trunk roads.

The four Nanumba local councils whose functions had had, for lack of local government staff, to be transferred to the District Council have now been reopened. Now that adequate staff has been found, these four councils—Nakpa, Dakpam, Juo and Bimbilla—show promise of becoming efficient units of local government.

In order to ensure that representation in councils in the Northern Section is more direct and in order to simplify voting, it is proposed to amend the establishing instruments of all councils in the Section to produce the result that each ward returns one member to its council. This change affects eight local councils lying wholly or partly within the Territory.

Local councils in the Southern Section continue to make progress. The total revenue of these councils in 1954–55 rose to £267,967, from the figure for 1953–54 of £176,285. Many local councils have received loans from the Administration for capital developments, particularly in the construction of new markets.

In the economic field, living costs remained fairly stable throughout the year and in Ho showed a decline on the 1954 figures. There were no major alterations in wage levels. A slightly larger cocoa crop and the increase of the purchase price of cocoa from 72 shillings a load to 80 shillings for the mid crop, when considered in relation to the stable or decreased living costs, indicate a substantial increase in purchasing power. There is also good reason to believe that the supply of goods has improved.

A factor in bringing about this welcome state of affairs may well have been the rapidly improving state of the Territory's communications, both in the improvement and reconstruction of trunk roads and in the construction of feeder roads opening up new farming areas.

Good progress has been made on the eastern trunk highway. The section over the Bame Pass is virtually completed; work has started on the next section from Woadze to Golokwati. The section from Jasikan to Kadjebi has been put out to tender and the section from Kadjebi to Nkwanta is being surveyed. In the Northern Section, work from Yendi on the preliminary stage has proceeded as far north as Gbindire. The line from Gbindire to Nakpanduri and across the Gambaga scarp is being surveyed. The alternative line in the Southern Section is also receiving attention. The section from Have Etoe to Kpandu has been put out to tender and the section from Kpandu to Jasikan has been surveyed. Extensive progress has been made on feeder road links in both Sections mainly by local authorities. These include a number of new bridges and a new ferry across the Oti River at Kpetchu. A programme of tarring of main streets in towns and villages in the Southern Section has been started.

The reconstruction of the Yendi hospital has almost been completed and at the end of the year work on the construction of the hospital at Worawora was in full swing. It will be operated and staffed by the Evangelical Presbyterian Mission. Funds for the construction of the new hospital are being provided by the Administration. Local authorities more than doubled their expenditure on medical and health services during the year. Extensions and improvements have taken place at the Bimbilla Health Centre and the Napkanduri clinic. Work has started on the construction of maternity clinics at Ahamansu, Kadjebi, Nkonya Wurapong and New Ayoma, and on dressing stations at Alavanyo-Kpeme and Anfoega-Akukome.

The year was notable for the construction of the first housing estate in the Territory. The Ho estate will consist of 80 single quarters, 24 double quarters and 6 three-roomed houses. Two small estates are also to be built at Jasikan and at Kadjebi. The first houses are to be available for letting at subsidised rentals early in 1956.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the improvement of water supply. The fully treated piped supply for Kpandu was 80 per cent. complete at the end of the year and a temporary supply already in operation. Three successful boreholes have been drilled at Ho and will be the source of water for the piped supply, the design for which was 90 per cent. complete by the end of the year. Construction is expected to begin in 1956. Six drilling rigs were operating in the Southern Section providing water to villages by means of boreholes fitted with pumps. Boreholes were also sunk in the Zabzugu and Yelzori areas of the Northern Section and a well sinking team has been active in the Pusiga area. Cattle ponds have been excavated.

Probably the most important event of the year in the education field was the completion of the building of the Trade School at Kpandu. This school is due to admit the first pupils early in 1956, and will conduct courses in building and general engineering trades. The school will, in the first instance, admit boarders to be selected as far as possible from all parts of the Territory, but provision is being made to admit day-pupils from towns and villages near Kpandu at a later stage. The Teacher Training College at Pusiga in the extreme north of the Territory, which was opened in 1954, added a second intake of 60 students in January, 1955. The modern buildings of the Jasikan Teachers Training College, costing approximately £155,000, were completed and occupied during the year. At Mawuli Secondary School, Ho, girls have been admitted for the first time, a sign of the increasing awareness in the Territory of the importance of higher education for girls.

Though there is still a great disparity in enrolment in primary schools between the Northern and Southern Sections, enrolment in the Northern Section continues to increase rapidly. In 1955 it rose by about a third, compared with the figures for 1954. Enrolment in both primary and middle schools in the Territory as a whole increased to 49,757. The decrease in the size of the intake of Class 1 was arrested; enrolment figures throughout for that class show an increase over 1954.

A map of the Territory is provided in the folder at rear cover of this report.



TOGOLAND REPORT 1955

PART I

Introductory Description

TOGOLAND under United Kingdom Administration is a narrow strip of territory averaging about 40 miles wide and about 320 miles long, lying between latitude $6^{\circ} 20' N.$ and $11^{\circ} 11' N.$ and longitude $0^{\circ} 27' W.$ and $0^{\circ} 54' E.$ Its southernmost boundary lies some 25 to 30 miles from the sea and it has, therefore, no coastline or ports. It comprises an area of 13,041 square miles of which 7,196 square miles form the Northern Section and the remaining 5,844 square miles the Southern Section. Q.1-4

2. The Northern Section consists primarily of gently undulating savannah country; the Southern Section of hilly country including peaks and ridges of over 2,000 feet high. These hills are mostly covered in forest and thick scrub. The chief rivers are the Volta, which forms a part of the Territory's western boundary, and the Oti which, after rising in the French Upper Volta colony, flows through the centre of the Territory to join the Volta at Kete-Krachi.

3. The climate resembles that of other regions in West Africa lying within similar latitudes and is seasonal in nature. A rainy season lasts usually from May to October. It tends to last longer in the south than in the north; a rainfall figure of about 40 inches is normal in the north and 70 inches in the south.

4. The Northern Section of the Territory comprises three administrative districts—Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja. Administrative districts are not to be confused with districts councils, which may cover a different area, and which are described in Part V of the Report. These three administrative districts are based on areas of traditional authority and consequently extend into neighbouring areas of the Gold Coast. In fact that part of the Gonja District lying within the Territory consists of only a very small part of the whole. The principal town of the Northern Section is Yendi (pop. 1948: 7,700), the administrative centre of the Dagomba District and the headquarters of the Chief of all the Dagombas.

5. The Southern Section is divided into three administrative districts—Jasikan, Kpandu and Ho, with headquarters at the towns mentioned. Kete-Krachi is the headquarters of a sub-district of the Jasikan district. Ho is also the headquarters of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, comprising the whole of the Southern Section and the Ewe-speaking parts of the Gold Coast.

6. The ethnic and social structure of the Territory is described in paragraphs 23 to 44 of the 1952 Report. Dagombas (to whom the Nanumbas are closely related) and Mamprusis form the principal and ruling groups in their respective areas. The people of this section are mainly animists whose beliefs have been in the larger towns influenced to some extent by the impact of Islam. In the south, the people are mostly either Ewe- or Twi-speaking peoples possessing strong historical links with neighbouring peoples in the Gold Coast. The Ewes themselves are also predominant in neighbouring areas of the Gold Coast,

where in fact more than twice as many Ewes reside as in the Territory. Their religion is largely animist, though the activities of Christian missions have gained many adherents.

7. The history of the Territory is described in paragraphs 45 to 54 of the 1952 Report. Modern history can be said to begin with the declaration by Germany of a Protectorate over Togoland in 1884 and by the frontier settlement of 1888 which first divided the Ewes in the Gold Coast from those in Togoland. This settlement similarly created a frontier running through the lands of the Dagombas and Mamprusis in the north. The German Protectorate was occupied by British and French forces during the 1914-18 War and was subsequently divided into separate administrations. From the assumption of the administration by the British it has been a principle of policy to persuade the multitude of small independent divisions (sometimes only amounting to one village) to amalgamate into sizeable units, based either on traditional authority or community of interests and thus to establish a sound basis for local government authorities. This has recently provided the basis on which local and district councils of to-day have been established. These councils are composed of members two-thirds of whom are elected in secret ballot by universal adult suffrage and one-third of whom are chosen by the traditional authorities.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

8. The basis of the administration of the Territory in law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York on the 13th December, 1946. The administration of the Territory in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement is provided for by the Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship Orders-in-Council, 1949 to 1954, made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, together with the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance (Cap. 112). The constitution of the Gold Coast and the Territory is set out in the Gold Coast (Constitution) Orders-in-Council, 1954 and 1955. Q. 5

9. Natives of the Territory, like natives of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, hold the status of British Protected Persons by virtue of the British Protectorates, Protected States and Protected Persons Order-in-Council, 1949, made under the British Nationality Act, 1948. In practice there is no difference in the Gold Coast or the Territory between British subjects and British Protected Persons: nor are any specific rights or responsibilities conferred in the Territory upon inhabitants of either sex which do not apply to persons living in the Gold Coast. Q. 6
Q. 7

10. The peoples of the Territory enjoy in the United Kingdom and in its Colonies, Protectorates and other Dependencies the same guarantees as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the people of those Colonies, Protectorates and other Dependencies.

11. In law, members of immigrant communities, by which are meant non-natives of Togoland, have the same status as the indigenous inhabitants, except that they are specifically prohibited by the provisions of the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance (Cap. 112) from acquiring land, unless the permission of the public authorities has previously been obtained.

12. Aliens residing in the Territory may acquire British nationality provided they fulfil the requirements of the regulations laid down for naturalisation. The law also provides that British Protected Persons who wish to become Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies may do so upon compliance with requirements less onerous than those applicable to aliens, but since for practical purposes in the Territory no distinction of status is made between British subjects and British Protected Persons, this is of purely academic interest to the Territory's inhabitants.

PART III

International and Regional Relations

Q. 10 13. The West African Inter-Territorial Council continues to be the main organ of inter-territorial co-operation in British and British-administered West Africa. As explained in previous reports, the functions of the Council are to review the progress made in, and to make recommendations for, inter-territorial and international collaboration in research and other social and economic matters, to consider the estimates of the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat and to consider any other matter referred to it by the British West African Governments. The Council aims at reaching conclusions with a view to common action although its decisions are not binding on member Governments.

14. Each Government is represented at the Council's meeting by two members of its Cabinet or Executive Council. The titular President of the Council is the Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria and whichever Government is acting as host to the meeting provides the chairman who in fact presides at meetings.

15. A meeting of the Council was held in January in Accra.

16. The Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.) comprising the governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom continues to maintain its programme of technical conferences. Representatives from the Administration attended a conference on social sciences at Bukavu in the Belgian Congo and the Inter-African Labour conference at Beira during the year. A meeting of West African geologists was held at Dakar in February and a meeting of the West African Regional Committee for Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation at Kumasi in the Gold Coast in October. At the latter conference steps were taken to ensure co-operation in the production of environmental maps and to survey environmental conditions of The Volta Basin. The Administration was also represented at the second meeting of the Council of the Inter-African Pedological Service held in the Belgian Congo, where one of the main items discussed was the production of an overall soil map of Africa South of the Sahara.

17. The Territory has continued to share in the increasing exchange of knowledge and experience gained by the work of the Commission's information bureaux and by the Scientific Council for Africa which acts as scientific adviser to the C.C.T.A.

Q. 8 18. Representatives from the Administration attended as observers at the conference of the International Labour Organisation held at Geneva during the year.

19. Renewed application for assistance from F.A.O. was made during the year for advisers to continue assistance in the Kpong Pilot Irrigation Scheme, mentioned in paragraph 23 of the 1954 Report. Approval was granted for the 1956 programme of assistance to include the services of an agronomist for six months and a soil physicist for ten months of the year. W.H.O. assistance has been approved for the provision of experts on malaria and tuberculosis control.

20. The Assistant Director General of UNESCO discussed with representatives of the Administration possible technical assistance projects. Approval was subsequently given to the provision of two experts ; one, an expert on publishing to act as Director of the Vernacular Literature Bureau and the other to re-organise the Bureau's editorial section and to train editors. Two experts have also been provided to help in the formation of mechanical field units to assist in village development work.

21. Paragraph 19 of the 1954 Report referred to the visit to the Territory of a technical assistance mission on housing. One of the members has returned to act as a temporary housing adviser and policies are being devised in the light of the Mission's advice. A "roof loans scheme" has been devised whereby materials including windows and door frames are issued on loan to applicants on the guarantee of the Village Housing Society to which the applicant must belong. Q. 8
Q. 142

22. Regular interchanges of epidemiological information continue to be made between the Administration and the World Health Organisation. Q. 8

23. Informal contact between administrative and departmental officers on both sides of the frontier has continued, particularly in the extreme north where officers from neighbouring French territory have shown a particular interest in the Tamne land planning scheme.

Economic Association

24. In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under United Kingdom Administration, the Territory and the Gold Coast are treated as a single entity for purposes of administration and finance. Full economic equality exists between the Territory and the Gold Coast and there is no customs or other barrier between them. The economic life of the Territory is, to a great extent, bound up with that of the Gold Coast. All the main trading companies operating in the Territory have regional headquarters in Accra and it is in the urban centres of the Gold Coast that the principal natural markets for the Territory's exportable foodstuffs lie. The purchase of the cocoa crop is organised by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board (on the Board of which one member is a Togolander) and other agricultural cash crops by the Gold Coast Agricultural Produce Marketing Board (*see* Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 1). This latter Board has an arrangement with the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company, a company established by the Nigerian Produce Marketing Board, whereby the Company sells produce dealt in by the Gold Coast Board on an agency basis. Q. 11

25. The Territory is not federated with neighbouring French territory for Customs or fiscal purposes, but arrangements have been made by which cocoa produced in the Territory is passed in transit through the sphere of Togoland under French Administration and shipped from the port of Lome. Special customs and fiscal arrangements have been made by the Administration and the Government of Togoland under French Administration; these were set out in Appendix III to the 1949 report and have since been extended. There has been a similar extension of the range of goods which may be exported and imported between British and French administered territory free of import and export controls.

26. The people of the Territory do not view their future as one of isolation from their neighbours, and all envisage continuance of economic association with one or more neighbouring territories. Virtually the whole of the Northern Section of the Territory has for some time been demanding the integration of that Section into the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Groups in the Q. 10

Southern Section have for some time been variously demanding, (a) the unification of the Territory with Togoland under French Administration, (b) the unification of that part of the Territory inhabited by Ewe-speaking peoples with the areas of the Gold Coast and French Togoland inhabited by Ewe-speaking peoples, and (c) the unification of the Territory with the Gold Coast. The demand for Ewe- and Togo-unification arose partly out of economic grievances but the movements have now become almost entirely political.

Non-Governmental Bodies

- Q.9 27. The only non-governmental bodies of an international character carrying on activities in the Territory are the missions, whose work is described in subsequent sections of the Report.

PART IV

International Peace and Security

28. The Gold Coast Police Force, which is raised and operated under Chapter 37 of the Laws of the Gold Coast, has the primary responsibility for internal order in the Territory. No special division has been constituted for use in Togoland but 3 senior officers and 175 inspectors and non-commissioned officers and constables are stationed in the Territory. These are administered as part of the Force as a whole and consequently no exact figures are available showing the division of cost between the Gold Coast and the Territory, but the estimated cost of policing the Territory during the financial year 1954-55 was £67,754, exclusive of expenditure on capital works. Q. 12

29. The Police are normally unarmed, but are trained in the use of rifles. All subordinate officers are recruited from peoples of the Gold Coast or the Territory, while the senior grades are either natives of the Gold Coast or the Territory or are recruited from the United Kingdom. Detachments, which are stationed in the Southern Section at Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe, Kete-Krachi and Kadjebi, number 4 inspectors and 149 non-commissioned officers and constables and are commanded by a Senior Superintendent of Police at Ho with an Assistant Superintendent at Hohoe. In the Northern Section there are detachments at Yendi and Saboba, totalling 22 non-commissioned officers and constables under the command of a Senior Superintendent of Police stationed at Tamale. Mounted police from Tamale carry out patrols in the Konkomba area.

30. Wireless communications are established at Ho, Hohoe and Kete-Krachi Police Stations in the Southern Section and at Yendi Police Station in the Northern Section.

31. With one exception all the local councils in the Southern Section run their own local police forces. The size of these is laid down by each council's establishing instrument; they are authorised to employ between them 7 inspectors, 34 non-commissioned officers and 95 constables. The powers of the local authority police with regard to arrest with or without warrant and searching premises are similar to those of the Gold Coast Police whom it is their duty to assist whenever required to do so, but in practice their powers are restricted by the limited criminal jurisdiction of the local authority courts they serve.

32. In the Northern Section local authorities have increased their police establishment which now totals 11 non-commissioned officers and 55 constables.

33. New rates of pay for police have been recommended to local authorities as follows :—

Inspectors	...	...	...	£120 × 10-£210 × 12-£294 per annum.
Sergeants	...	...	...	£106 × 6-£130 × 10-£170 per annum.
Corporals	...	...	...	£88 × 6-£130 per annum.
Literate constables	...	...	...	£76 × 4-£100 per annum.
Illiterate constables	...	...	...	£72 × 4-£100 per annum.

These rates, though not mandatory, are being widely adopted.

34. No military forces are stationed in the Territory, though units of the Gold Coast Regiment stationed in the Gold Coast would be available to serve in the Territory if required. Inhabitants of the Territory are at liberty to enlist in the Regiment or in any of its auxiliary units. The infantry battalions draw the majority of their recruits, all of whom are volunteers, from the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and the Northern Section of the Territory. Recruits for the various classes of tradesmen are normally required to have received a middle school education, and the majority of these recruits are selected from applicants from the southern part of the Gold Coast and of the Territory. All recruits undergo a seven months initial training course at the Regimental Training Centre. At this centre there is also maintained a Boys' Company which has 88 boys on roll though this number will be gradually raised to 120. Boys are enlisted, with the consent of their parents, at 14 years of age, and remain in the Company for 4 years during which time they receive a thorough education and a grounding in military subjects. By this means, a steady flow of potential N.C.O.s. and tradesmen is ensured, and a family tradition of service in the Gold Coast Regiment is fostered. Eight boys, of whom one is an Ewe, have been selected and will be sent to the United Kingdom for apprenticeship training in military trades. The present Commander of the Boys' Company is an Ewe from the Territory. There are several African Officers serving with the Regiment, including two from the Territory; Officer Cadets are sent to the United Kingdom for training for regular and for short service Commission after a preliminary course in the Gold Coast.

Q. 13 35. No cases of collective violence or disorder requiring military intervention occurred during the year. At Yendi an altercation between a Konkomba and a Basare led to a riot in which bows and arrows were used and three persons lost their lives. Seventy-two persons were arrested and bound over to keep the peace.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

36. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is responsible, under the Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under United Kingdom Administration, for the administration of the Territory. A constitution has been provided for the Territory by Orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, made by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890. Her Majesty is advised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the appointment of the Governor and on the grant of Her assent to certain bills reserved for Her consideration. The Secretary of State is also responsible to the United Kingdom Parliament for the administration of the Territory and his approval is required in the exercise by the Governor of certain reserve executive powers described in the following chapter. Q. 14
Q. 15

37. The present constitution, brought into effect in 1954, has brought the Gold Coast, with which, in accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Territory is administered as an integral part, to the last stage of constitutional development before independence.

38. The Gold Coast and the Territory are divided into 104 constituencies from each of which a member is returned to the central legislature. Whereas previously the central legislature contained a number of ex-officio members and members representing special interests, the new Legislative Assembly consists entirely of directly and democratically elected representatives of the people. From the Legislative Assembly are appointed all the members of the Cabinet which is the principal instrument of policy.

39. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor in accordance with the constitutional practice of the United Kingdom by which the leader of the majority party in the Assembly is invited by the Governor to be the Prime Minister and the rest of the Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister and allocated their portfolios by him.

40. The new constitution has involved a large measure of devolution of the Administering Authority's powers and duties on the Legislative Assembly and Cabinet. In fact in nearly all fields the day to day administration of the Gold Coast and the Territory is now their responsibility. This is an inevitable concomitant of the orderly approach to complete independence in any non-self-governing or trust territory. Only by progressively extending the measure of responsibility exercised by the elected representatives of the people can the requisite experience be acquired for successful administration when independence is achieved. Nevertheless the ultimate responsibility of the United Kingdom Government for the administration of the Territory is carefully preserved in the constitution, by the placing of responsibility for the implementation of the Trusteeship Agreement upon the Governor acting in his discretion and by the provision that any law which is repugnant to any provision of the Trusteeship Agreement shall be void to the extent of the repugnancy. The Governor also retains a special responsibility for the subjects of Defence and External Affairs, the latter including relations with the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies.

41. The present constitution is regarded as being the last stage before the Gold Coast attains independence. When that status is attained the constitutional position of Togoland under United Kingdom Administration cannot fail to be extensively altered since, under the terms of the United Nations resolution 944 (X), the inhabitants are shortly to take part in a plebiscite, exercising their choice between the union of the territory with an independent Gold Coast or its separation from the Gold Coast with which it is at present administered and the maintenance of trustee status pending the ultimate determination of the territory's political future.

42. The following chapters describe in greater detail the various aspects of the working of the constitution during the year 1955.

CHAPTER 2. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

The Cabinet

Q. 17, 43. The principal instrument of policy for the Gold Coast and the Territory is
20 the Cabinet of Ministers. It consists of not less than eight persons who must be Members of the Legislative Assembly.

44. The Ministers, one of whom is styled the Prime Minister, are subject to appointment and dismissal by the Governor, in accordance with the constitutional conventions applicable to the exercise of such functions in the United Kingdom by Her Majesty the Queen. This means that the Prime Minister is usually the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly and that Ministers are appointed or dismissed in accordance with the Prime Minister's advice.

45. The Prime Minister normally presides over the Cabinet or, in his absence such Minister as he shall appoint. The Governor is empowered to summon a special meeting of the Cabinet to meet under his presidency but has not had occasion to use this power. Decisions are taken by simple majority. A quorum is four Ministers besides the person presiding.

46. The Prime Minister may charge any Minister with responsibility for any department or subject other than a subject specially reserved to the Governor. The reserved subjects include all matters relating to defence and external affairs. In so far as the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government is affected by virtue of the Territory's trust status or by the Trusteeship Agreement, a Minister can only exercise his functions in accordance with and subject to such directions, if any, as the Governor may address to him. Thus though the Cabinet is the principal instrument of policy and is the executive authority for the internal administration of both the Gold Coast and the Territory, the Governor is empowered to intervene in respect of Togoland whenever he should see fit.

47. The agenda for each meeting of the Cabinet is submitted to the Governor at the same time as to Ministers and the decisions and conclusions of the Cabinet are sent to him immediately following a meeting.

The Legislative Assembly

Q. 19 48. The Legislative Assembly comprises representatives of all parts of the Gold Coast and Togoland under British Administration without distinction between the various sections of the population. It consists of a Speaker (elected by the Assembly but not necessarily from among its members), ninety-seven members from rural constituencies and seven members from municipalities.

Seven of the rural members come from electoral districts lying wholly within the Territory and a further seven from electoral districts partly within and partly outside the Territory.

49. A Deputy Speaker is chosen by the Assembly from among its members.

50. The Legislative Assembly has power to pass laws, called Ordinances, for the peace, order and good government of the Gold Coast and the Territory.

51. Government policy is decided by the Cabinet and Government bills are introduced by Ministers for consideration in the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly debates the bills and may approve, modify or reject them. Any member may introduce a bill or propose a motion for debate, but unless the prior consent of the Governor has been obtained the Assembly may not proceed upon any bill, amendment, motion or petition which:—

(a) would amount to a money measure;

(b) would affect the salaries or conditions of service of public officers; or

(c) would affect any subject the responsibility for which is vested in the Governor or any matter the responsibility for which is vested in the Attorney-General (*i.e.* the initiation, conduct and discontinuance of criminal prosecutions).

Two important limitations placed by the constitution on the legislative powers of the Assembly are, first, that any law which may be inconsistent with the Trusteeship Agreement in respect of the Territory is to the extent of that inconsistency void so far as the Territory is concerned, and, secondly, that no law may make persons of any racial community liable to disabilities to which persons of other such communities are not made liable.

52. Estimates of revenue and expenditure are prepared annually and after approval by the Cabinet are laid by the Minister of Finance before the Assembly usually in February of each year. The proposals for all expenditure, other than "statutory expenditure", are submitted to the vote of the Assembly by means of an Appropriation Bill which contains estimates under appropriate heads for the several services required. The Assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any head of expenditure but may not vote an increased or reduced amount. Should it be necessary during the year for expenditure to be incurred which is either not included in or in excess of that provided in the Appropriation Ordinance, a Supplementary Appropriation Bill must be introduced in the Assembly.

53. "Statutory expenditure", which is not subject to a vote of the Assembly, includes expenditure on pensions and gratuities in respect of public service, the salaries of Judges and of the Auditor-General (though their rates of pay are nevertheless fixed by the Assembly), and interest on the management of the public debt.

54. A detailed description of the method by which the Assembly members are elected is provided in Chapter 4. The main qualifications required of a candidate are that he must not be the holder of a public office and must be a British subject or British Protected Person of 25 years of age or more, he must have sufficient ability to speak and to read the English language to enable him to take an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly. A member's term of office normally lasts until the next dissolution of the Assembly.

55. The Assembly may be dissolved by the Governor after consultation with the Prime Minister at any time within four years of the date of the return of the

first writ at the last preceding general election. A general election must follow within two months of dissolution. There must be a session of the Assembly at least once in every year but a session may consist of a number of meetings.

56. All questions proposed for decision are determined by a simple majority vote. If an equal number of votes is cast the motion is lost. The Speaker, who normally presides, has neither an original nor a casting vote. The Deputy Speaker, presiding in his absence, may use his original vote. A quorum of the Assembly is 25 members.

57. The proceedings are conducted in English. The minutes of the proceedings are kept by the Clerk to the Assembly who must record the names of members attending and all decisions of the Assembly. The proceedings are tape-recorded and an official verbatim record is published and normally made available to members and to the public by 7.30 a.m. on the morning following the sitting.

The Governor

Q. 17 58. The Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief is constituted by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the Realm. These Letters Patent also provide for the appointment by the Governor of a Deputy Governor who acts for him in his absence and who at any time may perform on his behalf many of the powers and functions vested in the Governor himself. As explained above, the Cabinet is the chief instrument of policy. Normally the Governor neither presides over nor attends meetings of the Cabinet, but he is required to act in accordance with the Cabinet's advice in all matters over which he is not specifically empowered to act in his discretion or on the advice or recommendation of some other person or body. Such exceptions are the control of the Public Service, the subjects of defence and external affairs and matters affecting the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government by virtue of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Governor is empowered to give directions to Ministers as to the manner in which they are to perform functions relating to the Trust Territory.

59. Royal Instructions lay down the procedure to be observed by the Governor and the Legislative Assembly in making laws, particularly as regards the signification or withholding of assent to a Bill. No bill becomes law or, as it is called an Ordinance, until it has been assented to. In most cases it is the Governor who assents to bills but he is prohibited from doing so without the prior consent of the Secretary of State in the case of certain classes of bills. These classes include any Bill:—

- (a) for the divorce of married persons;
- (b) affecting the currency of the Gold Coast or relating to the issue of bank notes;
- (c) imposing differential duties;
- (d) inconsistent with existing treaty obligations;
- (e) affecting the discipline or control of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces;
- (f) of any extraordinary nature and importance which would prejudice Her Majesty's prerogative or the rights and property of Her Majesty's subjects residing outside the Gold Coast or the trade, transport or communications of any part of Her Majesty's dominions or protectorates.

The Governor may, if urgent necessity so requires, assent to any of such Bills (except one inconsistent with treaty obligations) but must immediately send to Her Majesty the Bill and his reasons for so assenting. Provision is made for the

preservation of customary laws, rights and interests. The Governor is instructed, to the utmost of his power, to promote religion and education among the inhabitants, and he is especially to take care to protect them in their persons and in the free enjoyment of their possessions, and by all lawful means to prevent and restrain all violence and injustice which may in any manner be practised or attempted against them. The Instructions also regulate the exercise by the Governor of his power of pardon in capital cases which power he exercises in his own discretion though it is provided that before sentence of death is in any instance carried out he must receive the advice of a Committee of the Cabinet, consisting of Cabinet Members appointed in consultation with the Prime Minister.

60. No use has yet been made by the Governor of his reserve powers. The following provisions are made for the exercise of these powers and for the constitutional control of their use. If the Governor considers that it is expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government that any Bill introduced or motion proposed in the Assembly should have effect and if the Assembly fails to pass such Bill or motion within such time and in such form as the Governor may think reasonable and expedient, the Governor may declare that the Bill or Motion shall have effect. The expressions "public order, public faith or good government" in this context, include responsibility of the Gold Coast as a territory within the British Commonwealth of Nations and all matters pertaining to the creation or abolition of any public office or the salary or other conditions of service of any public officer. The Governor may not make any such declaration except under the following conditions:—

(a) in accordance with a resolution of the Cabinet;

(b) if the Cabinet, having been consulted fails within reasonable time to resolve that the declaration be made, then the Governor may submit the question to a Secretary of State or in circumstances of urgent necessity may make the declaration without submitting to a Secretary of State provided he certifies in writing that urgent necessity requires that the declaration be made without prior authority.

Provision is made whereby any Member of the Assembly may submit a written statement objecting to the Governor's declaration and explaining the reasons for his objection. The Governor is requested to forward any such statement to a Secretary of State.

61. In no circumstances, other than with the authority of a Secretary of State may the Governor not reserve for Her Majesty's pleasure any Bill which is in any way inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution Order-in-Council or any Bill which determines or regulates the privileges, immunities or powers of the Assembly or its Members. Any law to which the Governor has given his assent may be disallowed by Her Majesty.

62. Provision exists in the Royal Instructions to the Governor for him to act without receiving the advice or recommendation of any person or authority in cases of extreme urgency or if, in his judgment, Her Majesty's service would sustain material prejudice by his seeking such advice or recommendation. Likewise he may act contrary to any advice or recommendation given should he consider it expedient in the interests of public faith, public order or good government to do so (which expression includes all matters pertaining to the creation or abolition of any public office or to the salary or other conditions of service of any public officer or officers) but he must receive the prior approval of the Secretary of State or, in cases of extreme urgency, report to the Secretary of State that he has done so, giving reasons for his action.

Organisation of Government

Q. 16 63. As explained above, the Governor is himself responsible for matters relating to defence and to external affairs. Defence matters include the naval, military and air security of the Gold Coast and the Territory, the organisation and control of military forces, the organisation and discipline of the Gold Coast Police and the control of the Police in the suppression of offences likely to affect the security of Her Majesty's dominions. Matters relating to external affairs include matters affecting relations with foreign states, with any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or with the United Nations or its Specialised Agencies. The Governor may also seek the views of a Committee consisting of the Prime Minister and four other Cabinet members in the exercise of his special responsibilities.

64. The Prime Minister may charge any Minister with responsibility for any department or subject not reserved to the Governor or retain responsibility himself. Subjects and departments are assigned by him to Ministers as follows:—

<i>Minister</i>	<i>Ministry</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Departments</i>
1. The Minister of State.	—	Assembly Business. Ceremonial. Co-ordination of Policy and of legislation. Development. Tema Development Corporation. Housing: Urban Policy. Government Subsidised Housing Estates. Accra Rehousing. Hire Purchase Housing Schemes. Housing Loans Boards. Building Societies. Slum Clearance. Rural Policy. Rural Housing Schemes. Housing Advisory Committees. Lands: Crown Land Policy. Acquisitions and Resettlement. Concessions. Registration of Title. Valuation. Crown Lands Advisory Committees. Health Boards and Site Boards. Town and Country Planning.	Housing. Lands. Rural Housing. Surveys.
2. The Minister of Finance.	Finance.	Accounts and Accounting. Advances. Banks and Banking. Census. Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Compensation, other than workmen's. Currency. Custodian of Enemy Property.	Accountant-General. Customs. Government Statistician. Income Tax.

<i>Minister</i>	<i>Ministry</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Departments</i>
2. The Minister of Finance— <i>cont.</i>	Finance— <i>cont.</i>	Customs and Excise Duties. Economic policy. Estimates. Exchange. Financial matters in connection with the Courts. Fees and Dues. Funds. Government Stores (Policy regarding purchase and safeguarding). Grants. Insurance. Investments. Loans. Losses of cash and stores. Revenue and Expenditure. Royalties. Statistics. Subsidies and Subventions. Taxation and Taxes. Tender Boards.	
3. Minister of the Interior.	Interior.	Aliens. Arms and Ammunitions. Broadcasting. Deportation and Stowaways. Evacuees and Refugees. Extradition and Fugitive Offenders. Foreign Processes. Functions of Boundary Settlement Commissioner. Government Archives. Immigration, Emigration and Repatriation. Information Services. Police, except in those matters for which the Governor is responsible. Printing. Recommendations in respect of Naturalisation Visitors.	Boundary Settlement Commission. Information Services. Law Officers.* Police. Printing. Registrar-General. Broadcasting.
4. Minister of Local Government.	Local Government.	Elections. Local Constitutional Commission. Local Government. Local Authorities. Local Government Training School.	—
5. Minister of Works.	Works.	Public Works: General Administrative. Supervision. Government Offices in Accra. Public Works Annually Recurrent. Public Works Extraordinary. Hydrological Survey. Urban Water Supplies. Building economics, capacity and priorities. Development of Utility Services. Rent Control. Rural Water.	Electricity. Public Works. Rural Water Development.

* To the extent provided in section 18 (2) of the Order-in-Council.

<i>Minister</i>	<i>Ministry</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Departments</i>
6. Minister of Communications.	Communi- cations.	Co-ordination of Communica- tions. Relations with Motoring Asso- ciations. Roads (Development and maintenance, including Bridges and Ferries). Civil Aviation. Southern Africa Air Transport Council. West African Airways Cor- poration. West African Air Transport Authority. Meteorology. Seismology. Co-ordinating Office for Meteorological work in West Africa. World Meteorological Organ- isation. Posts. Post Office Savings Bank. International Postal Union. Telecommunications. International Telecommunica- tions Union. Harbours and Ports. Inland Waterways. Lighthouses. Marine Transport. Railways. Government Transport Ser- vices. Transport Department Com- mittee. Testing Drivers. Vehicle Examinations.	Civil Aviation. Ser- Meteorological vices. Posts and Telecom- munications. Railways and Har- bours Administra- tion. Transport.
7. Minister of Trade and Labour.	Trade and Labour.	Agricultural Produce Market- ing Board. Cocoa Marketing Board. Commerce. Diamond Industry (Local). Exports and Export Control. Imports and Import Control. Industrial Development. Industrial Development Cor- poration. Liaison with Chambers of Commerce and Trade Asso- ciations. Liquor Licensing. Marketing. Mining. Price Control. Produce Inspection and Grad- ing. Relations with Board of Trade. Supplies. Timber Industry (Marketing, Inspection Grading). Geological Survey. Tourist Traffic.	Geological Survey. Mines. Co-operation.

<i>Minister</i>	<i>Ministry</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Departments</i>
7. Minister of Trade and Labour— <i>cont.</i>	Trade and Labour— <i>cont.</i>	Trade Liaison: (1) Imperial Trade Correspondence. (2) Trade Fairs, including British Industries Fair. (3) Trade Publications. (4) Introduction of Importers and Exporters. Trade Commissioners Abroad. Factories Inspection. Industrial Relations. International Labour Conventions. Trade Testing, Apprenticeship, etc. Trade Unions. Workmen's Compensation. Co-operative Societies.	
8. Minister of Agriculture.	Agriculture.	Agriculture (excluding marketing). Agricultural Development Corporation. Agricultural Loans (except to cocoa farmers). Animal Health and Husbandry. Cocoa Industry (excluding marketing). Fisheries. Food Production. Forestry (excluding marketing). Game. Irrigation. Land Planning and Usage. Livestock Control. Soil Conservation. Soil Survey. Tsetse Control.	Agriculture. Animal Health. Forestry. Fisheries. Soil and Land-use Survey. Tsetse Control and Game.
9. Minister of Health.	Health.	Administration of Government Health Services. Curative Medicine. Hospitals, Dispensaries and Clinics. Nutrition. Preventive Medicine. Sanitation. Supervision of Non-Government Health Services.	—
10. Minister of Education.	Education.	Education Department: Central Advisory Committee on Education. Non-Government Teachers' Terms of Service. Registration of Private Schools and other Educational Institutions. Relations with Local Government Education Authorities and Committees (in consultation with the Ministry of Local Government).	Education. Social Welfare and Community Development. Prisons.

<i>Minister</i>	<i>Ministry</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Departments</i>
10. Minister of Education— <i>cont.</i>	Education— <i>cont.</i>	<p>Scholarships, Secondary Schools.</p> <p>Teachers' Associations.</p> <p>Technical Education below the level of Kumasi College of Technology.</p> <p>Formal Education other than that under the supervision of the Education Department:</p> <p>Relations with—</p> <p>Achimota School.</p> <p>Kumasi College of Technology.</p> <p>University College of the Gold Coast.</p> <p>West African Examinations Council.</p> <p>Scholarships:</p> <p>Scholarships Selection Board.</p> <p>Students' Advisory Committee (Private Students).</p> <p>Scholarships tenable—</p> <p>(1) in Sixth Forms.</p> <p>(2) at Kumasi College of Technology.</p> <p>(3) at the University College of the Gold Coast.</p> <p>(4) Overseas Students' Welfare.</p> <p>Social Welfare and Community Development Department:</p> <p>Advisory Committee on Mass Education and Community Development.</p> <p>After-care of Offenders.</p> <p>Industrial Schools.</p> <p>Juvenile Court Panels.</p> <p>Local (Community) Development Committee.</p> <p>Probation Committees.</p> <p>Remand Home Visiting Committees.</p> <p>Social Welfare Advisory Committee.</p> <p>Vernacular Orthography Advisory Committee.</p> <p>Relations with—</p> <p>Boy Scouts.</p> <p>Girl Guides.</p> <p>Other Voluntary Societies.</p> <p>Vernacular Literature Board.</p> <p>Prisons Department:</p> <p>Borstal Institutions.</p> <p>Prisons Advisory Committee.</p> <p>Prison Visiting Committee.</p>	

<i>Minister</i>	<i>Ministry</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Departments</i>
10. Minister of Education— <i>cont.</i>	Education — <i>cont.</i>	General: Relations with— British Council Churches and Missions Gold Coast Amateur Sports Council. Gold Coast Library Board. Monuments and Relics Commission. National Museum. National Theatre. Social and Cultural Clubs.	

The Prime Minister himself retained responsibilities for:—

Cabinet Business.

Constitutional matters.

Economic Adviser.

Ministerial functions in relation to the Audit Department.

Ministerial functions in respect of the administration of the Public Service.

Regional Administration.

The Economic Adviser is responsible directly to the Prime Minister and may advise on the economic aspects of any sphere of Government activity or policy. He works in close touch with the Ministry of Finance.

65. Each Minister normally has a Ministerial Secretary to help him. These Ministerial Secretaries are appointed by the Governor, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, from the members of the Assembly. They are the counterpart of Parliamentary Under Secretaries in the United Kingdom. Each Minister also has a Permanent Secretary who is a senior civil servant and who, subject to the general direction and control of the Minister, exercises supervision over the department or departments in the charge of the Minister.

66. The Territory is represented in the Assembly by the following members:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Electoral District</i>
Mr. J. A. Braimah ...	Independent ...	Gonja East district
Mr. Nantogmah Attah ...	Convention Peoples' Party ...	Nanum-Dagbon district
Mr. J. H. Allassani ...	Convention Peoples' Party ...	Dagomba East district
Mr. S. I. Iddrisu ...	Convention Peoples' Party ...	Dagomba North district
Mr. Yakubu Tali ...	Northern Peoples' Party ...	Dagomba South district
Mr. Bawumia Mumuni ...	Northern Peoples' Party ...	South Mamprusi East district
Mr. Jambaidu Awuni ...	Northern Peoples' Party ...	Kusasi Central district
Mr. Idana Asigri ...	Northern Peoples' Party ...	Kusasi East district
Mr. Joseph Kodjo ...	Convention Peoples' Party ...	Akan-Krachi district
Mr. F. Y. Asare ...	Convention Peoples' Party ...	Buem district
Mr. S. G. Antor ...	Togoland Congress ...	Kpandu North district
Mr. G. R. Ahia ...	Convention Peoples' Party ...	Kpandu South district
Rev. F. R. Ametowobla ...	Independent ...	Ho East district
Mr. Kodzo Ayeke ...	Togoland Congress ...	Ho West district

67. Mr. Allassani has been appointed Minister of Education. Mr. Asare, the member of Buem, is Ministerial Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government.

Administration of the Territory

Q. 18 68. As already stated, the provisions of Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory are carried into effect by the Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship Orders in Council 1949 and 1954. These provide that the laws in force in the Gold Coast Colony and Northern Territories shall, except in so far as any of their provisions may be repugnant to the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, be the laws in force in the Southern and Northern Sections of the Territory. In practice there are a few laws which apply solely to the Territory or to one or other of its sections but for the most part the laws of the Gold Coast Colony and the Northern Territories are the laws of the Territory.

69. In the Northern Territories, including the Northern Section of the Territory, the Governor is represented by a Chief Regional Officer whose headquarters are at Tamale in the Northern Territories. In the Southern Section he is represented by the Regional Officer in charge of the Trans-Volta Togoland Region with headquarters at Ho in the Territory. Responsible to these two officers are the administrative officers, or "Government Agents", in charge of or stationed in districts. In the north, Government Agents are stationed at Bawku, Gambaga, Yendi and Salaga. In the Southern Section they are stationed at Ho, Kpandu and Jasikan, the last-named district comprising of the Akan or predominantly non-Ewe areas of the section having a sub-station at Kete-Krachi where an administrative officer is also stationed. These administrative officers are responsible for the general administration of their districts, and, in co-operation with the professional and technical departments, for the welfare of the inhabitants and for the guidance of local authorities. Although the Government Agent keeps in closest possible touch with all aspects of local government in his area, he holds no statutory position with the local authorities. It is his function however to advise them and report to the Minister of Local Government on their affairs. In the Northern Section and in the Krachi sub-district of the Southern Section administrative officers also exercise magisterial functions.

70. Until 1952 administrative officers also exercised certain powers in regard to the constitution of native states which in some cases amounted to the power of reviewing a State or Divisional Council's finding on a constitutional issue. These powers are no longer exercised by administrative officers as a result of the enactment of the State Councils Ordinance, but if, in the opinion of the Governor, a State Council is unable to arrive at a decision in a constitutional matter, he may appoint a Committee of Inquiry. The Governor's decision made in the light of the Committee's report is final and conclusive.

71. Until recently administrative officers were appointed exclusively by the Secretary of State who retains responsibility for the careers of these officers within the framework of the Unified Colonial Service (now known as the Oversea Civil Service). However, in 1952 legislation was enacted which provided for members of the Junior Civil Service, for indigenous officers of the Senior Civil Service appointed after April, 1952, and for any existing officer who so opted, to become members of the Local Service of the Gold Coast and the Territory, control of which is vested in the Governor. It was also provided that after the 1st November, 1952, all expatriate officers appointed on non-pensionable terms for a specified period should be members of the Local Service.

Advisory Councils

Q. 20 72. The Trans-Volta Togoland Council continued to play an important part in the planning of regional development. New elections to the Council were held in May and in June the Council was addressed by the Prime Minister, the

Minister of Finance and the Minister of Education. A progress report on expenditure from the special £1,000,000 grant for development in the Region was presented to the Council and it was asked to advise on the expenditure of an additional special grant of £65,000 for regional development during 1955-56. The Council met six times during 1955.

73. There have been three full meetings of the Northern Territories Council during 1955. The Council has, during the course of the year, debated and accepted the Report of its Development Committee. This Report represents the views of the representatives of the people of the Northern Territories, including the Northern Section of Togoland, on what development may reasonably be expected during the next planning period. Its contents will be given full consideration when the Government's final decisions are taken regarding the 1957-62 Five-year Plan. The Standing Committee of the Northern Territories Council met more frequently, having a total of twelve meetings. Besides considering and offering advice on a large number of detailed matters affecting the Region as a whole, it also continued its deliberations on a proposed amendment to the Land and Native Rights Ordinance which would have the effect of handing over control of the leasing of land to non-natives, at present exercised by the Governor, to the Northern Territories Council.

74. The major issue of the extent to which the powers and functions of the Central Government may be devolved upon Regional Councils has occupied a great part of the Council's attention and has been the subject of a number of representations. As a preliminary measure of devolution, an amount of £135,000 for development works, £36,300 of it within the Northern Section, was allocated on the recommendation of the Council.

75. The Chairman of Council was once again the Tolon-Na, a Dagomba. During the course of the year the present Council was to have retired and elections were to be held for a new Council. As, however, local government elections have been deferred until 1956 it was not considered desirable that members of the Northern Territories Council should be elected by district councils until those bodies had themselves submitted to a fresh test of public opinion. Accordingly, the Northern Territories Council elections have been deferred until 1956. Mr. S. S. Alhassan, the representative of the Council for Nanumba, has resigned as a result of being posted away from the area he represented. He has been replaced by Mr. Alhassan Braimah.

76. Work is about to commence on a separate meeting hall and offices in Tamale for the Northern Territories Council. An amount of £20,000 has been provided.

77. All four of the State Councils concerned wholly or partly with the Northern Section have met at irregular intervals during the year and have considered particularly the traditional attitude to the proposed amendment to the Land and Native Rights Ordinance.

78. The Mamprusi State Council has been the most active of the four since it has engaged, during the course of the year, a full-time State Secretary. A number of declarations of, or modifications to, customary law have been made.

79. Both the Northern Territories Council and the Trans-Volta Togoland Council held discussions in the latter months of the year with Sir Frederick Bourne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who, at the request of the Administration visited the Gold Coast and Togoland under United Kingdom Administration to advise on problems which had arisen from demands made by opposition parties for a federal constitution. Sir Frederick Bourne's report was published in December

and suggested the establishment of Regional Assemblies with the following objects:—

- “(i) to afford an effective link between regions and the Central Government and thereby to remove any danger of excessive centralisation;
- (ii) to provide for the formation and ventilation of local opinion on matters of national importance;
- (iii) to procure the use of local knowledge and experience to ensure that legislation is devised and implemented and schemes and projects involving expenditure in the region designed, and the required money provided, in a manner suited to the circumstances of the region concerned.”

The report envisaged supreme legislative power remaining in the centre but the devolution of a considerable number of functions and powers, particularly supervisory powers, to the Regional Assemblies. The report suggested that the Assemblies should consist partly of the local members of the central Legislative Assembly, partly of members elected to it by local authorities and partly of members co-opted by these two classes of members as men of standing and experience whose advice they would value.

80. Any implementation of the report in so far as the Trust Territory is concerned is, of course, dependent on the outcome of the plebiscite to be held in the Territory.

CHAPTER 3. THE CIVIL SERVICE

Q. 22 81. There is a single civil service for Togoland and the Gold Coast, though the constitution provides discretionary powers to the Governor as regards matters specifically affecting Togoland. Subject to this reservation the position of the civil service is described below.

82. Prior to the 31st July, 1955, the control of the Public Service, including the appointment, promotion and disciplinary control of public officers was vested in the Governor acting in his discretion but advised by a Public Service Commission and, in the case of Judicial Officers, by a Judicial Service Commission. On the 31st July, 1955, important changes were introduced under the provisions of the Gold Coast (Constitution) Orders-in-Council 1954 and 1955, and the powers vested in the Governor which he formerly exercised in his discretion on the advice of the Public Service and Judicial Service Commissions became exercisable on the recommendation of these Commissions whose independence from political influence continues to be preserved in the constitution. The Governor is required to consult the Prime Minister before appointing members of the Public Service Commission and Judicial Service Commission and before filling certain of the higher posts in the Service. The Prime Minister deals with matters affecting the Civil Service generally in the Legislative Assembly and the Establishment Secretary who is attached to the Prime Minister's Office is responsible for the Service's administration.

83. A compensation scheme has been introduced to meet the changed circumstances under the constitutional amendments. Until the 31st July, any confirmed pensionable officer appointed by the Secretary of State was permitted to retire on pension with, if he had not attained 53 years of age, a compensatory addition to his pension. Officers appointed by the Secretary of State were given the option of joining the Local Service on the 31st July, 1955: those who opted not to join were permitted to retire at once with compensation; those who opted to join

serve with a continuing right to retire with compensation at any time. Compensation takes two alternative forms—compensatory pension or lump sum compensation. Both are in addition to earned pension.

84. By the end of the year some twenty per cent. of the total number of officers eligible to retire prematurely under this scheme had availed themselves of the opportunity to do so.

85. As regards recruitment, the Administration continues to pursue with determination its declared policy of Africanisation of the Public Service. No overseas recruitment to established posts in the Civil Service is made until the claims of every possible qualified Gold Coast or Togoland African candidate have been considered. When in the last resort it becomes necessary to appoint an overseas officer the following procedure is followed:—

(i) when the recruitment of a candidate is essential, every effort is made to recruit him on contract terms; the length of the contract is in each case determined by the time likely to be required to train an African to fill the post;

(ii) only when it is clearly impossible to find an overseas candidate on contract terms is approval given for an officer to be recruited into the pensionable grade; each such case is submitted to the Cabinet.

86. Training facilities continue to expand. During the year 1955, a training course was conducted for newly appointed administrative officers at the Civil Service Training Centre at Accra. This was an induction course designed to introduce the candidates to the duties of administrative officers in the field and in Ministries.

87. It is hoped that such training will be supplemented later by further courses of training at Oxford or Cambridge after these officers have completed three years' service in the field. The courses are designed to combine academic instruction in basic principles of Government and Administration with training in practical subjects. The widening of the experience and outlook of administrative officers through study courses should be to the ultimate benefit of the Service.

88. Formal induction courses were organised at the Centre for new entrants to the Executive, Clerical and Sub-Clerical classes. At Ho two courses were organised for Clerical Officers and Clerical Assistants during the year.

89. Government Shorthand and Typing Training Schools which give in-service training in shorthand and the office arts have been established at various centres in the Gold Coast. The possibility of opening an additional school at Ho particularly for officers stationed in the Southern Section of the Territory is receiving active consideration.

90. The recommendations of the Training Mission which visited the Gold Coast in 1954 are being progressively implemented and a training programme for the clerical, executive and administrative classes has been drawn up. This provides for central courses run at the Civil Service Training Centre designed to provide general background training for the classes mentioned—and more intensive "on the job" training to be given by Departments. For this purpose Departmental Training Officers have been appointed by all Departments who are charged with the responsibility of organising such training. In addition, further training is given through scholarships in institutions of higher learning as a means of producing qualified personnel, as quickly as suitable trainees are available, for appointment to more responsible posts. A wide range of scholarships exist to provide higher training abroad specifically leading to senior posts in the civil service. A list of such departmental scholarships awarded to candidates from the Territory and the Gold Coast is provided in Appendix IV.

CHAPTER 4. SUFFRAGE

Q. 23 91. The ordinance which makes provision for elections to the Legislative Assembly, introduced in 1953, divides the Gold Coast and the Territory into 104 single-member constituencies. Fourteen of these lie wholly or partly in the Territory; a list, including the local council areas contained in each constituency, may be found in Appendix IV.

92. All those who wish to take part in an election for members of the Legislative Assembly must first register their names for inclusion in the electoral roll. A separate roll is prepared for each ward of each constituency, a ward usually having a population of two to three thousand. To be registered one must:—

- (i) be a British national or Protected Person or be serving in the military forces or police;
- (ii) be aged 21 years or more;
- (iii) be the owner of immovable property or have been resident for six months in the ward concerned;
- (iv) have paid his or her local authority basic rate either for the current or previous year.

A person is only disqualified from voting if apart from not being registered he or she:—

- (i) has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding one year and five years have not elapsed since release, or has, within the preceding five years, been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty;
- (ii) is a certified lunatic;
- (iii) has been convicted of an offence connected with elections.

93. The electoral rolls are published and any person may within a specified time object to the inclusion of another person's name or to the omission of his own from the list. Claims and objections are heard in public by a specially appointed Revising Officer who is not permitted to be the same person as the officer in charge of the registration.

94. There is no restriction on the number of candidates who may stand for election in any one constituency. Each candidate must be nominated in writing by three electors of the electoral district for which he is a candidate and no candidate may be nominated for more than one electoral district. Each candidate must deposit the sum of fifty pounds which is refunded to him if the election is not contested or, if it is contested, if he obtains not less than one-sixth of the total number of votes cast. No person can be a candidate unless he is a British Subject or Protected Person, of the age of twenty-five years or upwards and have sufficient ability to speak and read the English language to enable him to take an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly. He must not be the holder of a public office or in government employment or have been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty. His term of office normally lasts till the next dissolution of the Assembly.

95. The electoral regulations which govern the conduct of elections throughout the country, provide for the widest publicity to be given to the date of the election, the situation of the polling station and the names of the candidates and their nominators. Each candidate or party is given a coloured symbol of its choice well before polling day. This symbol is placed against the name of each candidate on the notice advertising the election. Each polling station is equipped with one sealed ballot box for each candidate, bearing the appropriate symbol and so placed that polling can be conducted in complete secrecy. Polling, in

accordance with the regulations is from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Persons wishing to take part in the elections are required to give their name to the polling assistant who checks the name against the electoral roll and calls out his name and occupation before giving him a ballot paper, marked with an official mark, to place, in secrecy, in the ballot box of the candidate of his choice. Each candidate is allowed to have two agents attending each polling station to guard, and if necessary protest, against any attempt at impersonation. In order to ensure that no elector can vote twice, the elector must submit to having his left thumb pressed upon a pad impregnated with ink before voting. At the conclusion of the election, the counting of votes is conducted in the presence of the candidates or of their counting agents.

96. The regulations also provide for the right to petition, complaining against the undue election of a Member of the Legislative Assembly. A candidate, or any person who has a right to vote at the election concerned, has the right of petition. If the petitioner can show to the satisfaction of the Court that corrupt or illegal practices committed for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of any person have so extensively prevailed that they may be reasonably supposed to have affected the result, then the election of that person must be declared void. Furthermore, no election is valid if any corrupt or illegal practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected or his agent. Failure to comply with the electoral regulations does not in itself invalidate the election, provided the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Regulations or provided such non-compliance did not affect the result of the election.

97. The election resulted in six Convention Peoples' Party candidates, four Northern Peoples' Party candidates, two Togoland Congress candidates and two independents being elected to represent the fourteen constituencies. In all 124,076 votes were cast out of a registered electorate of 197,000.

CHAPTER 5. POLITICAL ORGANISATION

98. The 1954 elections were contested by four parties: the Convention Peoples' Party, the Togoland Congress, the Northern Peoples' Party and the Moslem Association Party. Q. 24

99. The Convention Peoples' Party continues to work for the close association of Togoland under United Kingdom Administration with the Gold Coast with a view to their sharing together the responsibilities and privileges of full self-government at the earliest possible time. In the 1954 election the Party returned six of its candidates from the fourteen constituencies wholly or partly within the Territory to the Legislative Assembly. The Convention Peoples' Party is the majority party in the Assembly.

100. The policy of the Togoland Congress is to unite the two trust territories of Togoland forthwith with a view to their complete political and economic independence from the Gold Coast. The Togoland Congress derives its strength almost entirely from the Southern Section of the Territory and is represented in the Assembly by two members. An Independent, also from the Southern Section, associates himself closely with the Togoland Congress.

101. The Northern Peoples' Party was formed in the Northern Territories and in the Northern Section of the Territory shortly before the 1954 elections. Although this Party was formed with the particular purpose of opposing the Convention Peoples' Party, it joins with the latter in seeking the integration of the Northern Section of Togoland with the Northern Territories of the Gold

Coast. It receives most of its support from the Mamprusi and Gonja areas of the Northern Section. Five of the constituencies lying wholly or partly within the Territory are represented by members of the Northern Peoples' Party in the Assembly. The leader of the Northern Peoples' Party is the leader of the Opposition in the Assembly.

102. The Moslem Association Party has shown no signs of activity during the year.

103. A new factor in the political field is the formation of a strongly supported Konkomba Youth Association, which is primarily an organ to voice the feelings of the Konkombas in Eastern Dagomba. The roots of the Association may be found in the maturing social aspirations and political conscience of the Konkombas arising from the growing conviction of their own individuality.

CHAPTER 6. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Q. 21 104. Appendix IV C contains a complete list of the local and district councils lying wholly or partly within the Territory. In the Northern Section the four Nanumba local councils, Nakpa, Dakpam, Juo and Bimbilla were re-opened during the year, after being suspended for lack of staff. In the interim the Nanumba District Council had undertaken their functions. Now that adequate staff has been found, the four councils show promise of becoming efficient units of local government. In the Southern Section the Dzigbe Local Council changed its name to "The Dutaso Local Council".

Composition of Councils

105. The composition of all local authorities in the Territory is similar; approximately one-third of the membership is reserved for "Traditional Members", that is to say, councillors who are appointed by the traditional authorities (state councils or other traditional bodies) within the area of the council. The remaining councillors, who are styled "Representative Members", are elected by popular vote. Direct appointments and elections are made only to the local councils, the membership of district councils being formed by a process of "election up" by the lower councils from among their own representative and traditional members. In the Northern Section, provision exists for this procedure to be modified, and in that area the traditional members of district councils have been appointed direct by the traditional bodies.

Qualifications for voting and membership of councils

106. The qualifications for voting for the election of representative members to local councils are as follows:—

Voters (including women) must:—

- (i) be 21 years of age or over;
- (ii) either own immovable property, *i.e.*, land or houses or some similar property, in the area of the council, or, if not owning such property, be resident in the council area and have lived there for at least six months out of the preceding twelve; and
- (iii) be liable to pay a rate to the council, or to the district council, and to have paid such rate at least three months before the date of election.

107. Provision exists for women to be exempted from liability to pay any rate, while maintaining their right to vote. There is also a general provision, designed to meet the special circumstances of those living away from home, for

qualification (iii) to be satisfied by the production of a rate receipt issued in respect of payment to some council other than the council in which the individual wishes to vote. Persons disqualified from voting are as follows:—

(1) individuals who have been sentenced to death or to imprisonment for a term exceeding 12 months or who have been convicted of any offence involving dishonesty (this disqualification lapses five years after the termination of the period of imprisonment);

(2) lunatics; and

(3) individuals disqualified under any law relating to offences connected with elections.

108. The membership of local authorities is restricted to those eligible to vote, some additional categories of persons being also disqualified. These include undischarged bankrupts, employees of the local authority and of the Administration (except with permission), members of the armed forces and the Gold Coast Police and also, as far as the Southern Section is concerned, Paramount Chiefs. An additional disqualification which is not applicable to the Northern Section, is that no person who cannot read and write the English language may become a member of a district council.

Functions of Local Authorities

109. The powers of local authorities vary within the limits laid down by the Ordinance and are prescribed in the establishing instrument.

110. The division of functions between local and district council is not standard but practical experience is beginning to show what functions district councils can perform and they are gradually assuming increased responsibilities. They are already taking over from the Administration, on an agency basis, responsibility for the maintenance of secondary roads and, from their constituent local councils, the maintenance and construction of feeder roads. Their works organisations and mechanical units are steadily being built up and their staff trained and, with substantial loans provided by the Administration, have undertaken capital works of considerable importance, particularly in the construction of new covered markets. The division of functions between local and district councils in the Northern Section has now been formally achieved. The relevant instruments will shortly be amended.

111. A course on road construction and maintenance was held at the rural training centre at Ho for staff of district and local councils. Training was given by staff of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, with the advice and assistance of the District Engineer, Public Works Department.

112. In the Northern Section district councils superseded both in area and functions the old Native Authorities. They remain the rating authority upon which local councils may precept. The functions of local councils are very varied in extent. They administer markets, dressing stations, meat stalls, and may maintain a number of feeder roads within the limits imposed by the establishing instrument. In the field of land planning, forestry, animal health and agriculture they exercise functions seldom exercised by councils in the Southern Section.

The Control of Local Authorities

113. Statutory powers delegated to the Minister of Local Government enable him to exercise effective control over local authorities when their interests require it. Their budgets and the rates they impose are all subject to his approval and he may initiate action for the recovery of surcharges imposed by the Administration's Audit Department. He may also issue financial memoranda for the

guidance of councils and in extreme cases he may transfer the functions of a defaulting council to a committee of management appointed by himself. For this ultimate step he must obtain the approval of the Cabinet. Powers to approve budgets and rates, to issue financial memoranda, to initiate action to recover audit surcharges and to approve bye-laws have now been delegated to the Regional Officers, who are the Minister's representatives in the Trust Territory, but they exercise them subject to the general overriding control of the Minister. Liaison between councils and the Administration is maintained through administrative officers styled "Government Agents" who have been empowered to represent the Minister in the districts under their charge at meetings of councils. These officers have the right of access to the records of councils and also exercise on behalf of the Minister a certain degree of day-to-day supervision over their finances. To them the councils look for friendly guidance on the spot.

The relationship of local authorities to other bodies

114. The new local authorities are entirely self-contained, and, though of course subject to the ultimate control of the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Local Government, are otherwise completely independent of other Government bodies and councils. The only connection that local authorities have with regional councils lies in their representation on such councils or in co-incidence of memberships. Thus the Northern Territories Council consists of members elected by nine district councils and two local councils, the Trans-Volta Togoland Council is representative of local authorities, and many of the traditional members of local authorities may at the same time be members of State or Divisional Councils; but the local authorities exert no executive authority over the territorial bodies nor are they subject to any such authority in their turn.

The relationship between local authorities and traditional councils

115. Parallel with the new system of local Government there exists the organisation of traditional authorities. These are normally organised into State and Divisional Councils. State Councils are given jurisdiction in their respective areas to determine any matter of a constitutional nature, including questions relating to the installation, abdication, etc., of chiefs, but normally only after the matter has been considered by the Divisional Council concerned. The appointment and tenure of office of chiefs is thereby placed wholly on a customary basis, although provision exists under the relevant ordinances for the Governor, in his discretion, to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to enquire into any dispute of a constitutional nature. Moreover, in cases relating to installation, abdication, etc., of Paramount or Head Chiefs, or in respect of disputes arising in any area in which there is no Paramount or Head Chief, an appeal from the decision of the traditional council lies to the Governor, who may refer the matter to an appeal commissioner before determining the issue in dispute.

116. In theory, apart from this right to appoint one-third of the members of local authorities, the only link between the two types of council lies in the presidency of the local government bodies, to which office a Chief is invariably appointed. The law emphasises that it is the duty of local authorities everywhere to ensure the adequate maintenance of traditional bodies.

Training of Local Authority Staff

117. Intensive courses lasting three months each are given at the Local Government School in Accra to employees and would-be employees of local authorities. Local government administration and finance are the principal subjects taught. The courses are open to and attended by candidates from the Trust Territory of whom 22 passed through the School during the year. Five attended similar courses at the wing of the school in Tamale.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

118. The Courts system of the Territory consists of Native Courts, Magistrates' Courts and the Supreme Court, which serve the Gold Coast and Togoland alike. From the Supreme Court appeals lie, in cases of sufficient importance, to the West African Court of Appeal. This for many years has served all the British West African territories but in December, 1955, a separate Court of Appeal was established for the Federation of Nigeria.

Q. 25
Q. 27

119. Leaving aside for the present Native Courts, which are dealt with below, initial jurisdiction except in land cases is exercised by a magistrate who may be a professional lawyer appointed as District Magistrate, or, where cases for hearing are few, the local administrative officer sitting as a magistrate. There is a District Magistracy covering the whole of the Southern Section. In the Northern Section administrative officers perform all magisterial functions but it is the Administration's aim to relieve them of their judicial functions as soon as staff conditions permit. A number of magisterial districts may be grouped into what is known as a "Senior Magisterial District", throughout which a "Senior Magistrate" has jurisdiction. District Magistrates exercise civil jurisdiction limited to suits in which the amount at issue does not exceed £150 and criminal jurisdiction to punish offences by a fine not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for one year or both. Senior Magistrates have power to exercise civil jurisdiction up to £300 and criminal jurisdiction in all offences punishable by imprisonment, by a fine not exceeding £500 or by imprisonment not exceeding five years or both. Their power of punishment is nevertheless limited to a fine of £300 or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both, except in the case of a person previously convicted of the same offence, when the maximum sentence of imprisonment is four years.

120. A criminal case too serious to be tried by either a District Magistrate or Senior Magistrate is normally the subject of a preliminary enquiry by the Magistrate who, if he finds there is a *prima facie* case against the defendant, commits him to the Assizes which are presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Civil cases which exceed the jurisdiction of a magistrate are heard by a Judge of the Supreme Court. While most land cases are in practice first tried in native courts, the Lands Division of the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction in land cases arising in the Southern Section. In the Northern Section this power is held by the Court of the Chief Regional Officer.

121. In practice the larger number of cases, both civil and criminal, are disposed of in native courts. In the Southern Section there are 25 of these, established under the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland) Ordinances.

122. Provision is made under this Ordinance for grading native courts, "A", "B", "C" and "D". Nineteen are graded "B". The remainder are graded "C". Courts of "B" grade can in criminal cases impose a maximum penalty of a fine of £25 or three months' imprisonment, while courts graded "C" may impose a maximum penalty in criminal cases of a fine of £10 or of two months' imprisonment in default of payment. The Ordinance gives powers to the Governor to make orders conferring powers on native courts to administer the provisions of any Ordinance; jurisdiction has been conferred on native courts to deal with a large number of the less serious crimes under the Criminal Code, and to hear cases under a number of other Ordinances, such as those dealing with the control of mosquito breeding and control of prices. Each native court in the Southern Section has a panel of about thirty members and a duty roster is drawn up so that the three or five members needed to constitute the court are available. Some of the courts sit in a number of divisions so that people living in inaccessible places are not inconvenienced by long journeys.

123. Native courts in the Northern Section are established under the Native Courts (Northern Territories) Ordinance. They have specified criminal jurisdiction in respect of rules and orders made by local authorities, of certain of the simpler common law offences specified in the laws and also of some offences, criminal only by virtue of customary law (such as adultery), as prescribed by Order of the Governor. Native courts also have defined jurisdiction in civil actions. There are three grades of native court—"A", "B", and "C". "A" courts may inflict fines up to £50 and imprisonment up to six months. "B" and "C" courts may inflict fines up to £25 and £5 and imprisonment up to three months and one month respectively. In civil cases native courts can try actions for debt, demand and damages, divorce and other matrimonial suits and cases involving succession of property and paternity of children. An "A" court is limited to suits involving not more than £50, a "B" court not more than £25, and a "C" court not more than £10. "A" and "B" grade courts also have jurisdiction to hear cases relating to the ownership of land. Steps were taken during the year to upgrade thirteen courts in the Northern Section from "C" to "B".

Q. 26 124. Where there are Native Courts of Appeal these hear appeals from the native courts of original jurisdiction. Appeals lie from Native Courts of Appeal and, in areas where there are none, from the native court of original jurisdiction to Magistrates' Courts and thence to the Supreme Court. There are two exceptions to this—appeals in land cases in the Southern Section lie direct from native courts to the Land Division of the Supreme Court and appeals from Magistrates' Courts in all civil cases in the Northern Section lie to the Court of the Chief Regional Officer. Further appeals lie in cases of sufficient importance to the West African Court of Appeal and from there to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

125. In addition to these systems of appeal, Government Agents and in the Southern Section the Senior Judicial Adviser (stationed in Accra) have powers to review the decisions of native courts. These powers are rarely used but are available as a speedy means of remedying any real miscarriage of justice. Similarly the findings of magistrates in criminal cases are liable to review by the Chief Justice or by the Judge of the Supreme Court from the judicial division in which they lie.

126. Apart from the fact that non-Africans are not normally subject to native courts and cannot become members of them, the courts of the Gold Coast and the Territory do not differentiate in any way on grounds of race, sex or nationality.

127. The Chief Justice is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Prime Minister. Other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Judicial Service Commission which consists of the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the senior Puisne Judge, the chairman of the Public Service Commission and a retired judge. A judge of the Supreme Court appointed before the 5th May, 1954, holds office during Her Majesty's pleasure and a judge appointed after that date is not removable except by the Governor on an address by the Legislative Assembly carried by not less than two-thirds of its members, praying for his removal on the ground of misbehaviour or of infirmity of body or mind. The rules and procedure relating to the appointment of magistrates are the same as for other government officers in similar grades, except that District Magistrates are under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Service Commission instead of the Public Service Commission. Judges and Magistrates may be Africans or non-Africans and there is nothing to prevent suitably qualified women becoming members of native Courts magistrates or judges.

128. Members of native courts in the Southern Section are appointed by the Governor subject to the advice of the local council first having been sought. The power of appointing substitutes for those members who are unable or unwilling to continue serving or whom the local council may wish to remove is delegated to the Regional Officer. The Governor's powers of appointment in the Northern Section are delegated to the Chief Regional Officer of the Northern Territories. Any member of the public may become a member of a native court provided he enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens. In the Southern Section panels are revised once a year; in the Northern Section members hold office as long as they conduct themselves properly. In the Northern Section the native courts normally consist of a head chief with a number of other chiefs and elders. Care is taken to see that in any area where immigrant communities form an important portion of the population at least one member of each such community is on the native court panel. Registrars are appointed by the local councils, subject, in the Southern Section, to the provisions of the Native Courts Regulations. Only persons "of African descent, provided that the mode of life of such person is that of the general community and that such person is in his country of origin subject to African Customary law" are subject to the jurisdiction of native courts. Native courts hear cases in the native language but the court records are written in English. In all other courts proceedings are conducted in English, but anyone has a right to speak in his own language and have the proceedings interpreted to him; and this is the invariable practice when one or more of the parties is not conversant with English.

Q. 26

129. Court interpreters are required to have a good knowledge of spoken English and a normal knowledge of the vernacular language or languages most commonly spoken in the neighbourhood to which they are posted. No special conditions are applied to their recruitment, which is done locally.

130. Trials in the Supreme Court and in Magistrates' Courts are held 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. These are substantially the same as the Rules of Procedure applied in Courts in England.

131. Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in the Colony and the Southern Section of the Territory. The Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 10) provides that trials of all cases punishable by death shall be with a jury; but the Governor may provide by Order for the trial by jury of any offence and he has in fact done so in the case of all offences punishable by imprisonment for life. All other indictable offences in the Colony and the Southern Section of the Territory are tried by the court with assessors. In the Northern Section all indictable offences are tried by the Supreme Court with assessors. In land cases a Judge of the Land Court may sit with assessors where he thinks it desirable either generally or where a question of native customary law is involved. As regards procedure in native courts, regulations have been made in respect of the Southern Section which in many respects are similar to the Rules of Court of the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts but they have been made to suit the more limited jurisdiction of native courts. The procedure of native courts in the Northern Section is not governed by precise rules, although the English practice is followed broadly as a result of supervision by Government Agents and of the dictates of the courts to which appeals lie. The method of ascertainment of fact is the hearing of evidence on oath and cross-examination. Where a civil case before a Magistrate's Court or the Supreme Court is cognisable by a native court, the Court is required to refer the parties to that native court and to cease further hearing of it.

132. The Procedure Regulations applicable to the Southern Section (Regulations No. 23 of 1949) lay down the scale of fees to be charged in native courts. In the Northern Section a flat fee of 5s. is paid on a first hearing and of 10s. on appeal, and it is the general practice of the courts to require both parties to deposit the fee, the successful party recovering his deposit at the conclusion of the hearing.

133. 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 court. Free legal aid is provided for persons accused of indictable offences in the Divisional Court.

Q. 27 134. Only penalties specified by law can be imposed by the courts. All sentences of imprisonment are carried out in Government prisons on warrants issued by the courts. Warrants of imprisonment issued by native courts require endorsement by an Administrative Officer before they can be given effect. Corporal punishment may be awarded to adult males only by a Judge of the Supreme Court and only for the offence of housebreaking with weapons. No such punishment was awarded during the year. Wherever practicable juveniles and young persons sentenced to imprisonment are transferred to the special institution described in Part VII. Corporal punishment may be awarded to boys under the age of 16 by Magistrates' Courts and in the Northern Section also by native courts. The Legislative Assembly has expressed itself against the complete abolition of corporal punishment for the present.

135. The Governor in Council may make a deportation order against an individual who is native neither to the Gold Coast nor the Territory, who has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment and who has been recommended for deportation by the Court convicting him. A deportation order may also be made against a non-native if the Governor in Council deems it to be conducive to the public good. In the case of a British subject or protected person certain limitations are placed on the power to make a deportation order. Deportation as between the Gold Coast and the Territory is not possible.

136. Any person charged before a Magistrate's Court may, if the court considers that the circumstances of the case warrant it, be discharged without being convicted, provided he signs a bond to be of good behaviour and to appear before the court if required at any time during a prescribed period which must not exceed three years. A similar procedure can be adopted in respect of persons convicted on information of any offence punishable by imprisonment.

137. The Court may similarly make a probation order should it think that the offender's youth, character, antecedents, home surroundings, health, mental condition or other extenuating circumstances warrant it. In such cases the offender must express his willingness to abide by the provisions of the order in preference to accepting summary punishment.

138. A probation order may have effect for between six months and three years from the date of the order and require the offender to submit to the supervision of a probation officer. It may also specify a particular area or place of residence. Details of the provisions regarding the probation of offenders are contained in the Probation of Offenders Ordinance (Cap. 11).

139. The law contains no other provision relating to forced residence.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

140. Broadly speaking, the legal system follows that of England. The common law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, are the law in the Gold Coast and the Territory, except in so far as they have been modified by a local ordinance. Criminal law has been codified in the Criminal Code. Q. 28

141. The great majority of legal relationships existing between persons arise as a result of African customary law. Most property (including interest 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 obligation to be governed exclusively by English law, the customary law is inapplicable.

142. With regard to native courts the law provides that native customary law within the area of jurisdiction of the native court is administered, provided it is not 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. There is a further proviso with regard to criminal offences which are only such by virtue of native customary law, limiting jurisdiction to seven offences set out in the first schedule to the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1. FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

Q. 29 143. The finances of Togoland under United Kingdom Administration have since the Territory was first placed under Mandate—and indeed even before that—been integrated with those of the Gold Coast. There is no separate budget for the Territory nor is any distinction made between revenue derived from the Gold Coast and that derived from the Territory. The reasons for this arrangement have been discussed at some length in the past, especially in the Committee on Administrative Unions, and it does not appear necessary to rehearse them here. Nevertheless each year the revenue which has been derived in and in connection with the Territory and expenditure incurred in and in connection with the Territory are estimated as accurately as is possible and are furnished for the information of the Trusteeship Council.

144. The public budget for the Gold Coast and the Territory is presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Minister of Finance, and is considered in detail in Committee of Supply. Each Minister is responsible for the preparation of the estimates of those Departments under his control and he defends them in Committee of Supply. The allocation of funds to each Ministry is agreed in advance by the Cabinet. An Appropriation Ordinance is passed by the Assembly. Supplementary provision for items of unforeseen expenditure is authorised with the consent of a Standing Committee of the Assembly and subsequently embodied in a Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance. Certain items of expenditure, e.g. public debt charges, the salaries of judges and of the Auditor-General, and certain pensions and gratuities, are known as “statutory” expenditure and are not subject to the approval of the Assembly, though the rates of salary for judges and the Auditor-General are determinable by the Assembly (no reduction being possible during their terms of office).

145. Copies of the Gold Coast Estimates and of the Finance and Accounts for the year 1954–55 have been forwarded to the Library of the United Nations.

146. Ordinary and extraordinary expenditure is normally covered by budgetary revenue. Development expenditure is largely financed out of the Development Funds, made up of additional duties imposed on the export of cocoa. Separate Development Estimates have been provided since the year 1952–53.

Q. 30
Q. 32 147. The revenue estimated to have been derived from and in connection with the Territory and the expenditure estimated to have been incurred in and in connection with the Territory during the financial year ended on the 31st March, 1955, is given at Appendix VI. The system by which these estimates have been compiled is fairly elaborate. As will be seen not all the revenue deriving from the Territory is collected within its boundaries but the proportions collected within and without vary widely from item to item and there is no standard formula for determining the proportion of revenue collected in the Gold Coast which can be considered as having been derived from the Territory. Similar considerations apply to the calculation of the Territory’s expenditure.

148. By far the greater part of the revenue is actually received outside the Territory, since all export duty on cocoa and excise and most income tax and some licensing fees are paid in Accra and most of the import duties is collected at ports. In the case of export duty it is possible to calculate the Territory's share fairly accurately, but many other items of revenue, including import duties and income tax, have inevitably to be estimated. The proportion of the expenditure shown which is actually paid out in the Territory is generally higher than is the proportion of revenue shown which is received in the Territory. Even here, however, projects undertaken in Togoland (e.g. by contractors with head offices in Accra) may be actually paid for outside the Territory. Moreover the central government expenditure—on the Governor's office, on ministries and on the Legislature—and that of certain Government departments established wholly in the Gold Coast is incurred outside the Territory and the percentage of such expenditure which it is thought can appropriately be "charged" to the Territory (it is normally between 5 per cent. and 10 per cent.) has to be assessed separately in each case.

149. While the figures of revenue and expenditure given are only approximations, the picture given of the Territory's finances is probably more or less correct. The revenue for 1954–55 of £3,399,862 shows an increase of £782,535 over the figure for 1953–54 and has thus in three years more than doubled. The increase is almost entirely attributable to the increased revenue from export duty on cocoa and to a further increase in the sum transferred from Development Funds to finance development projects carried out during the year. Contributions to these Funds from cocoa export duty amounted to the record sum of £3,675,856, on account of the new rates of cocoa export duty introduced during the year and the exceptional high prices being fetched by cocoa on the world market at the time. A further contribution to the funds came from the "Trans Volta/Togoland" special loan, from which £395,389 was spent during the year.

Q. 31

150. Expenditure, including that on development projects, amounted to £3,233,696, an increase of £503,323 over the previous year. Costs during the period have remained stable and the figures provide a picture of the increased pace of development.

151. Ordinary revenue (*i.e.* revenue excluding the contribution from development funds and the United Kingdom Government's contribution under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act) may be regarded as having exceeded ordinary expenditure (*i.e.* excluding development expenditure) by £91,489. In the previous financial year a deficit of £134,737 was estimated.

152. The figures in Appendix VI A include the operation of the road fund established in the previous financial year.

153. The public debt of the Gold Coast has been incurred mainly to finance railway construction and the building of Takoradi Harbour. While the Territory, especially the Northern parts, benefit to some extent from these, the amount of that benefit is so difficult to assess that in the interests of simplifying the Territory's financial position for the purpose of the report it has not been considered appropriate to regard any portion of this debt as being charged to the Territory. A further sum of £700,000, making a total of £1 million was loaned from the Cocoa Marketing Board during the year to finance the special development grant made to the Trans Volta/Togoland Region in 1953. Grants from the Administering Authority are given for specific projects proposed by the Administration and no conditions are attached except that they should be expended on the projects for which they have been made. These grants are for the Gold Coast and the Territory generally and no amounts have been specifically earmarked for the Territory. The main grant during the year affecting the Territory was for rural water supplies.

Q. 34

Q. 33

Q. 36 154. As has been seen, the bulk of revenue comes from indirect taxation, notably import and export duties. Import duties are collected by the Customs Department, chiefly at the ports but also on the land frontiers. Changes in the rates of import duty are given in Appendix VII. An appeal against an assessment by the Customs lies to the Cabinet.

155. The only product of the Territory on which export duty is collected is cocoa. Duty is paid at the rate of 10 per cent. or £10 per ton, whichever is less, when the f.o.b. price does not exceed £120 per ton; when the price is between £120 and £260 the duty is half the amount by which the price is in excess of £100, and when the price exceeds £260 per ton an amount equal to the difference between the price and £180.

156. Other indirect taxation collected by the Administration includes stamp duties, licence fees for auctioneers, dogs, domestic servants, firearms, goldsmiths, hunting, letter-writers, prospectors, money-lenders, motor vehicles, pawnbrokers, surveyors, and for sellers of petrol, wine, beer and spirits.

Q. 35 157. The only direct tax collected by the Administration is the income tax payable by individuals and companies under the Income Tax Ordinance. Income Tax owed may be sued for in a civil action by the Commissioner of Income Tax. A right of appeal against an assessment exists to the Supreme Court or, at the option of the taxpayer when tax on the disputed portion of the income does not exceed £50, to a Board of Commissioners, an impartial body of non-official persons appointed by the Governor. An appeal lies from the Board to the Supreme Court and where the income assessed is not less than £1,250, from the Supreme Court to the West African Court of Appeal.

158. All the above taxation is payable by indigenous inhabitants and others alike without discrimination.

CHAPTER 2. LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCE AND TAXATION

Q. 29 159. Details of local authority revenue and expenditure are to be found in **Q. 32** Appendix VI. The financial year 1954-55 revealed once again greatly increased budgets and financial responsibility. Local councils in the Southern Section increased their expenditure from £183,323 to £284,288. Prior to 1954-55, local councils in the Northern Section did not all have budgets of their own; figures in respect of these are quoted in this year's report for the first time. Figures are also available for the first time of the revenue and expenditure of district councils in the Southern Section.

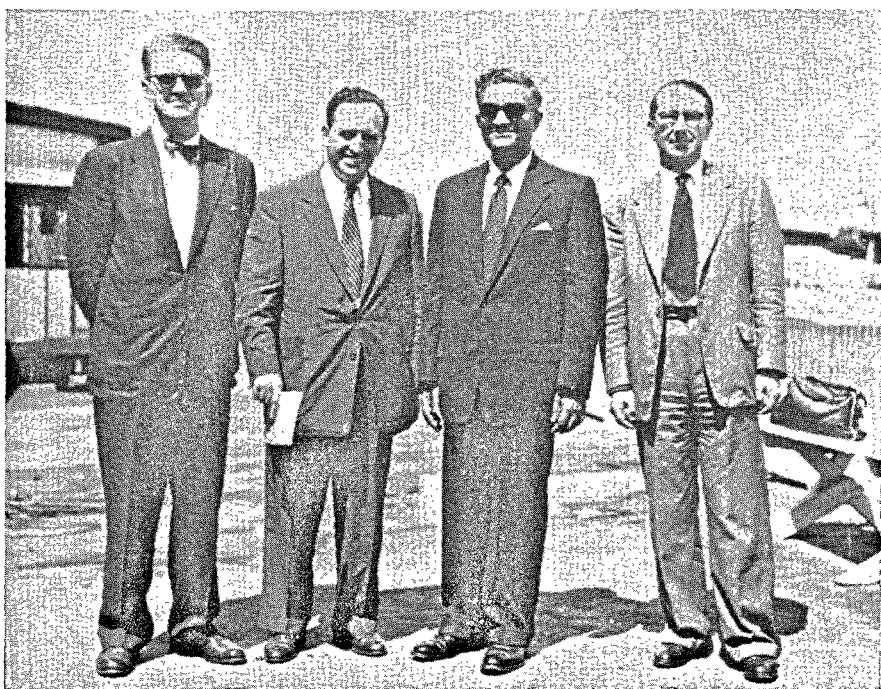
160. The provision of loans by the Administration to local authorities for capital works has continued in accordance with the scheme described in the 1954 report on the Territory. £26,300 was issued on loan to local councils in the Southern Section during the year, mostly for the erection of markets. £8,000 was loaned to local councils in the Northern Section for water supplies.

161. The Regional Councils have advised on the allocation of funds provided by the Administration for development projects within the Region to be carried out by district councils. In the Southern Section these grants to district councils amounted to nearly £28,000. The greater part was spent on the provision of roads and drains and the balance on clinics, telecommunications and water supplies.

Q. 35 162. The bulk of local authority revenue continues to be derived from the **Q. 37** annual rate and grants-in-aid. Proposals for the reform of the prevalent system of rate imposition with a view to it being more closely related to ability to pay have been under consideration. Any ratepayer may, however, apply to his council for reduction or total remission of rate on the grounds of poverty.



View of Ho and the southern savannah.



The United Nations Visiting Mission, 1955.



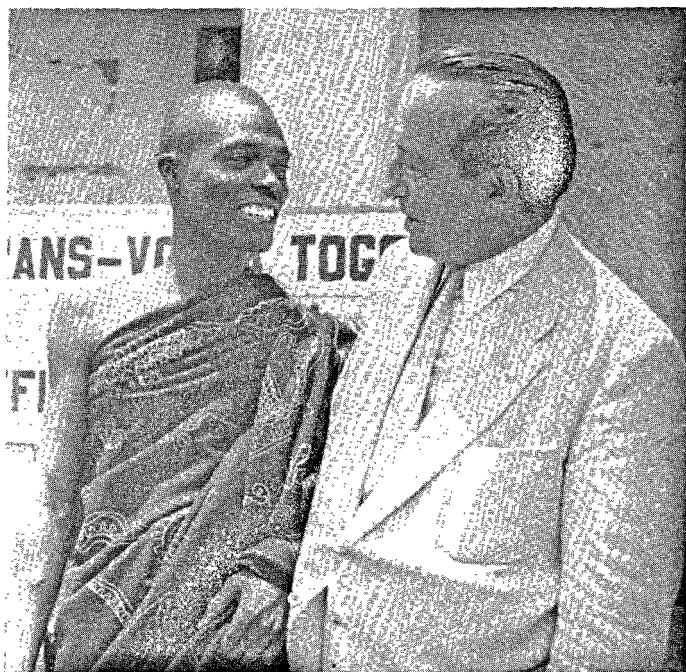
The Mission and all that accompanied it.



Mr. S. K. Banerji, Chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission, is handed a petition at Yendi.



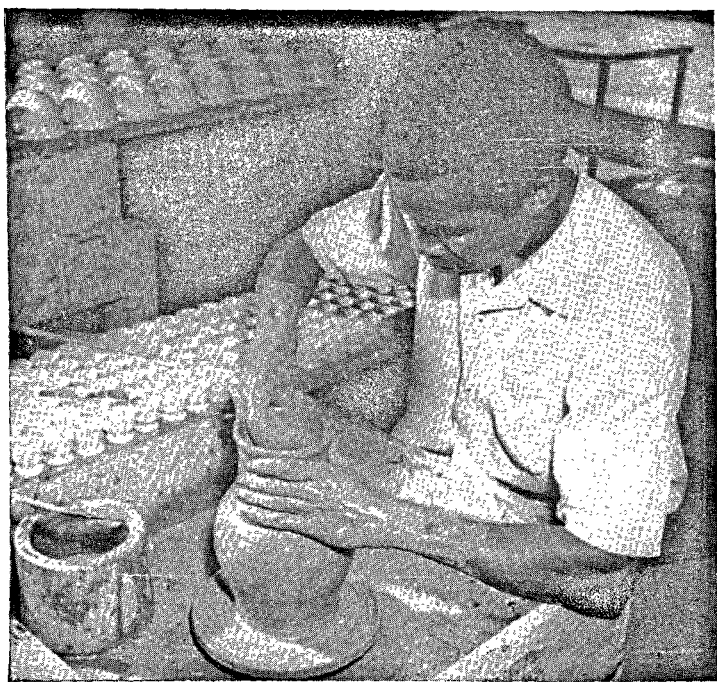
Mr. S. E. Tarazi, of the Visiting Mission, inspects school handicrafts in the Northern Section.



Mr. Benjamin Cohen of the United Nations Secretariat with Togbe Tepre Hodo III, Chairman of the Trans-Volta Togoland Council.



Members of the Trans-Volta Togoland Council inspect a model of Tema township.



Potter at work.

163. Another "local government publicity campaign" was conducted during the year. The emphasis was put on paying rates early so that councils could budget properly. It is intended that local councils should carry out their own publicity campaigns in 1956, and therefore staff and members of the councils took a more active part than in the previous campaign, explaining and answering questions about the estimates, while the mass education staff gave demonstrations with specially prepared visual aids. Much of the success of the campaign was due to a preliminary course of training given to local authority and mass education staff in the rural training centre, Ho, at which officers from the school of local government, Accra, as well as officers stationed locally, gave talks on various aspects of local government.

SECTION 2. MONEY AND BANKING

164. The currency in circulation in the Gold Coast and the Territory is West African currency issued by the West African Currency Board which operates under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and has its headquarters in London. Its regulations provide for the automatic issue and redemption of currency on demand and the maintenance of full sterling backing. Q. 38

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

(a) United Kingdom—

Gold Coast and Dependencies Coinage Order, 1912.

Gold Coast and Dependencies Coinage Order, 1913.

Gold Coast and Dependencies Coinage (No. 2) Order, 1920.

(b) Local—

The Currency Ordinance (Cap. 205).

The Coins Ordinance (Cap. 213).

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

166. The Bank of the Gold Coast established in accordance with the provisions of the Bank of the Gold Coast Ordinance, 1952, opened during 1953 in Accra ; no branches have yet been opened in the Territory. Both the main commercial banks, the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) have branches there, the former at Hohoe and Yendi and the latter at Ho, Hohoe, Kadjebi and Yendi, in each case the last-named branch being opened during the year. Full banking facilities are available. In addition, all Post Offices and 17 Postal Agencies in the Territory transact Savings Bank business.

167. No bank or other agency is authorised to issue currency in the Territory.

168. The provisions controlling the use of foreign exchange (based on the United Kingdom Exchange Control regulations) are contained in the Exchange Control Ordinance. Residents in the Territory are required to surrender for sale to the banks as authorised dealers their holdings of specified foreign currencies. Similarly, banks have authority delegated under the provisions of the Ordinance to authorise payments for purchase of goods from countries outside the sterling area. All other payments to foreign countries must receive the prior approval of the Exchange Control. Investments in the Territory by persons resident outside the sterling area are normally allowed by the Exchange Control and repatriation of the funds is permitted at a later date. There are no restrictions regarding payments within the sterling area. Q. 39

169. The official rates of exchange are those fixed by the Bank of England and published in the Press. Q. 40

Q. 41 170. The following facilities are available for both small and large scale investors and borrowers alike:

(i) *Issue of 4 per cent. Gold Coast Stock, 1968-1973*

The Local Loans Ordinance, 1953, authorised the issue by the Bank of the Gold Coast of £500,000 of the above stock at par, the list of applications for stock opening on 21st September, 1953, and closing on the 30th January, 1954. Applications could be received at the branches of the two main commercial banks in the Territory and at District Treasuries of the Administration. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied to the financing of development works within the Development Plan for rural water supplies, electricity capital works and radio telephone links. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is payable half yearly. Applications were accepted for £50 stock or multiples thereof but transfers in multiples of £25 may be effected without charge through the Bank of the Gold Coast by instrument in writing. The stock is redeemable at par by the Administration on or after the 1st August, 1968, but not later than the 31st July, 1973.

(ii) *Issue of 3½ per cent. Gold Coast Stock, 1969-1974*

£1,000,000 of this stock was issued later in the year at 97½ redeemable at par. Rather less than one-half of this was taken up by institutions, firms, and individuals; the rest was taken up by the Cocoa Marketing Board, which is prepared to sell portions of its holdings at intervals of six months if there is a demand from other sources.

(iii) *Treasury Bills*

An experiment was made in July, 1954, with the issue of 90-day Treasury Bills to the amount of £500,000 which was initially over-subscribed. The Bank of the Gold Coast offered re-discount facilities on these bills.

(iv) *Premium Bonds*

An issue of bearer premium bonds in £2 units was made early in 1955, following the issue of registered premium bonds in £5 units in 1954. The response to the bearer premium bonds was disappointing. Only about one-fifth of the issue was taken up by the public. This result was much the same as that of the issue of registered bonds. Efforts to dispose of the remaining bonds of both issues are now being made but progress is slow despite the fact that two draws of registered bonds and one draw of bearer bonds have been held.

(v) *At the Bank of British West Africa, Hohoe and Yendi*

Savings Bank deposits are accepted with a maximum of £100 per month up to a total of £2,000 at a rate of interest of 3 per cent. per annum per pound for each completed calendar month.

Fixed deposits are accepted for periods of six months and under one year with interest at 1½ per cent. per annum, and 2 per cent. per annum for a period of one year. A special rate of 3 per cent. is allowed for local authorities.

The rate of interest charged on loans varies according to the circumstances and the nature of the security offered.

(vi) *At Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Ho, Hohoe and Yendi*

Savings Bank accounts may be held up to a maximum of £2,000 with interest at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance.

Deposits intended for fixed deposit accounts are accepted without limit for periods of 6 and 12 months at varying rates of interest although in general interest rates on fixed deposit accounts are the same as those allowed by the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.

The rate of interest charged on loans varies according to the circumstances and the nature of the security offered.

(vii) *At Post Office and Postal Agencies*

Six Post Offices and 18 Postal Agencies in the Territory conduct Savings Bank business. A mobile savings bank unit also tours the Territory. Deposits of 1s. upwards are accepted and interest is paid at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Amounts of up to £3 may be withdrawn on demand.

171. Facilities for small scale borrowers are also being improved. Apart from the normal facilities supplied by the banks, loans may be obtained for specific purposes from various agencies. Loans schemes for small industrial purposes and for the expansion or improvement of cocoa farms and for the relief of indebtedness amongst cocoa farmers are described in greater detail elsewhere in this report.

172. A beginning has been made in establishing a system of agricultural credit. One of the greatest difficulties is the obtaining of adequate security for a loan, and to date, loans in the first instance have been limited to £20 in order to test the credit worthiness of the borrower. Those farmers who meet their obligations are then given more substantial assistance if they require it and if a further loan is justified. All the loans given out so far have been made without the usual form of security, for few have any to offer. It is however required that borrowers should organise themselves into groups, the members of which accept joint and several liability for each others obligations and make a deposit equal to one-tenth of their loans into an account from which any undischarged liabilities of the group can be met. The scheme is still in its infancy but appears to be functioning satisfactorily.

173. In 1954 an ordinance, the Guarantee Corporation Ordinance, was passed by the Assembly placing short term credit facilities within the reach of the smaller trader, formerly hampered by lack of individual capital. The ordinance seeks to replace the missing individual capital by a system of collective responsibility which the small traders community can itself operate. It provides for the resources of individual traders to be amalgamated to form the ordinary share capital of the Corporation, while the Administration's contribution is by way of preference shares. To save heavy overhead expenses, the clerical and accounting work of the Corporation will be carried out—initially at any rate—by the Bank of the Gold Coast, with which the Corporation will be in the closest liaison, but the actual business of the Corporation, in the form of guarantees given and usance promissory notes endorsed for its individual members, will be managed and controlled by local committees of the members themselves, subject to the general directions of the Board.

SECTION 3. ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. THE DEVELOPING ECONOMY

174. The economy of the Territory is, in the nature of things, closely bound up with that of the Gold Coast. This is accounted for in part by the Gold Coast providing the natural market for its exportable foodstuffs, and in part by the Territory itself possessing no outlet to the sea. All the Territory's overseas imports enter through Gold Coast ports, where the main offices of the principal commercial firms operating in the Territory have naturally been established. This

Q. 42
Q. 45

feature will still obtain even after the opening of the new port of Tema within the next few years, although under a favourable economy the provision of additional import and export facilities so close to the Territory's border should enable a marked acceleration of the tempo of economic and general development.

175. The Territory, therefore, shares both the advantages and the drawbacks inherent in the Gold Coast economy. Over recent years it has benefited by the high world price of cocoa. Now that the price is tending to fall the danger of over-dependence on a single crop is more readily apparent. This danger is even more marked than in the case of the Gold Coast, whose predominantly agricultural economy is nevertheless balanced to some degree by other natural resources such as timber and minerals. The Territory, on the other hand, is almost entirely agricultural and enjoys neither workable mineral resources nor, as yet, many of the factors which encourage the growth of industry. The Territory's economic dependence on cocoa is illustrated by the estimated figures of exports given in Appendix IX.

176. Before however turning to the Administration's policy in regard to the cocoa price it is appropriate to make some mention of the general economic situation in the Territory during the year.

Q. 43 177. Aggregate personal incomes in the Territory are estimated to have increased slightly, owing in part to a larger cocoa crop and the increase in the producer price from 72s. to 80s. for the mid-crop, and in part to the greatly increased value and size of the coffee crop. Although there was no general change in the level of wages and salaries, and precise figures of changes in total employment are not available, it is probable that total income from employment increased as a result of expanding opportunities.

178. There was a further fall in 1955 of the average c.i.f. cost of goods imported into the Territory, though the total volume and value is believed to have increased considerably. The average value index for all imports stood at 97 for 1955 (1954 = 100). The price of local foodstuffs in the Southern Section of the Territory remained stable (with one or two individual exceptions); in the case of Ho where there had been a sharp increase in 1954, the index of market prices fell from an average of 204 in 1954 to 181 in 1955.

179. There would thus appear to have been a substantial increase in general purchasing power and improved conditions of supply.

180. The sharp fall in the world price of cocoa which occurred towards the end of the year has proved the wisdom of the Administration's policy of internal price stabilisation referred to in detail in the 1954 Report. That policy has been continued, though it was modified early in the year to the extent of granting a modest increase—from 72s. to 80s. a load—in the price paid to cocoa farmers—an increase which it was felt could be justified in the light of the then ruling world price, and which could be allowed without any serious risk of inflation. That this assumption was correct is borne out by the fact that, as stated above, prices of foodstuffs and commodities in the Gold Coast and the Territory remained generally stable. In the light of events the cocoa farmer can now realise the benefit of a guaranteed selling price in spite of the vagaries of world markets, while the Administration can take satisfaction from the fact, that thanks to the reserves accumulated in more prosperous times, the first phase of its plan of capital development, necessary for the expansion of the economy on a broader and sounder basis, is now in sight of completion. Any prolonged continuation of the low price for cocoa must of course necessarily restrict the scope of further development, but the Plan's primary object, namely that of creating the machinery necessary for expansion of the country's economy and to establish a climate for development by means of an overall improvement and extension of the basic

services—has largely been realised. Moreover, through the curb kept on inflationary tendencies, it has been possible to do this without, on the whole, any marked increase in expenditure due to rising costs and prices. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind the very considerable addition to the country's recurrent expenditure resulting from the development so far achieved, and the deteriorating world position of cocoa must reinforce the Administration's view that future planning should concentrate on the productive and revenue-earning services and thereby stimulate the increase in general agricultural and industrial production necessary to finance any substantial improvement in social services.

181. Elsewhere in this report mention is made of the progress of development work undertaken in the fields of agriculture, communications, public works, health and education within or adjoining the Territory, and a list of the main projects is given. This list is not, however, exhaustive as it does not include a number of works which while not actually sited within the Territory, are none the less of extreme importance to its development.

182. Work on the new harbour at Tema has continued during the year, facilitated by the opening of the new railway to the Shai Hills from which the material for the breakwater is being transported. The first phase of construction of the harbour, which is all that is planned for the present, will provide for four berths. The total cost of this construction including road and rail access will be over £14 million. It is hoped that the harbour will be opened to shipping by 1959. Work has also gone ahead on the construction of the new township which is to serve the harbour. This is being planned in terms of "Communities", each of roughly 12,000 persons, and with its own amenities. Work is proceeding on roads and sewerage for the first community, and over 1,000 houses have been built which are being used to house the labour force engaged on the work. It is hoped that the first two communities, with a population of approximately 25,000, together with part of the town centre and industrial centre, will be completed by the time that the harbour is open to shipping.

183. Investigations on the Volta River Project have continued during the year, and the services of expert advisers and consultants have again been employed. It is hoped that a decision on the project will be taken during the course of 1956. The National Committee on the Project, which includes two Togolanders, has continued to keep in close touch with the activities of the Preparatory Commission in charge of the investigations, and has held a number of meetings during the year.

184. Further progress has also been made on the works selected by the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council for construction out of the £1,000,000 allocation referred to in the last Report. The Worawora hospital is some 50 per cent. complete and work on the Peki maternity home and clinic just outside the Territory will be complete in the near future. The trade school at Kpandu is nearing completion and is to open in the New Year. District councils have continued their programme of road improvements in their areas from the allocation of £304,000 made available for the purpose. The campaign to expand rural water facilities has been pursued with vigour. Further details are given in subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER 2. INVESTMENTS

185. The outside private capital invested in the Territory is negligible, consisting only of commercial and mission buildings and properties. Some of the firms are registered in foreign countries, and some of the missions are international organisations.

Q. 47

186. The Administration's policy in regard to foreign capital investment in the Gold Coast and the Territory is contained in a statement to the Legislative Assembly made by the Prime Minister in March, 1954. This statement was reproduced in Appendix VI D of the 1954 Report.

CHAPTER 3. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Q. 48 187. The immigration laws of the Gold Coast and the Territory are designed to afford economic protection to the inhabitants of the Gold Coast and the Territory against persons from all other areas. The Immigration Ordinance prohibits the entry into the Gold Coast or the Territory "of any persons or classes of person whose intended occupation may, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, prove detrimental to the economic development of the inhabitants." The only classes of person so far prohibited are (1) persons intending to set up in retail trade and (2) persons desiring to establish other new businesses or professional practices who are not in possession of capital sums of £5,000 and £1,500 respectively.

188. Apart from the special position accorded to natives of the Gold Coast and the Territory described above, no distinction as regards economic or commercial matters is made in the laws on grounds of race or nationality. The only economic activities carried on by nationals of members of the United Nations other than the Administering Authority are by commercial firms in the Southern Section, viz., La Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale (French) and La Societe Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain (French), and by other nations, viz., the Union Trading Company (Swiss).

189. No non-indigenous group enjoys by law a special position in any branch of the economy of the Territory. In practice the main trading firms are registered in Europe. Other functions undertaken by non-indigenous persons include transport to and from the Northern Section; fishing, which is undertaken almost entirely by the Adas from the Gold Coast Colony, and petty trading in the Northern Section by Yorubas from Nigeria. All these African non-indigenous groups, if they reside within the Territory, enjoy the same privileges and pay the same taxes as the local people.

CHAPTER 4. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

Q. 49 190. Indebtedness is not a serious problem in the rural areas of the Territory but there is a tendency for it to be heavier and more permanent among salaried workers, with higher standards of living and more calls on their purses because of the family system, than among wage-earners.

191. Money-lending is controlled by the Moneylenders Ordinance (Cap. 176). This requires that all money-lenders (which term is presumed to apply to any person lending money at interest) should take out a licence and that interest on loans secured by a first charge must not exceed 15 per cent. on the first £500 and 12½ per cent. on any amount in excess of £500 and that interest on unsecured loans must not exceed 30 per cent. Money-lenders are required to keep a record of all their transactions.

192. Usury on any significant scale is discouraged by the facilities for borrowing which are becoming more readily available to the general public. Apart from loans obtainable from the Gold Coast National Bank they are also obtainable

for specific purposes; e.g. the "roof loan" scheme for the construction of houses in rural areas, the loans made by the Cocoa Purchasing Company and the Co-operatives for the improvement of cocoa farms, the loans provided by the Industrial Development Corporation for small scale industrial purposes, and the agricultural credit scheme to which reference is made in the following chapter. Such few cases of rural indebtedness as may continue to occur may be expected, as in the past, to receive the attention of the Co-operatives.

SECTION 4. ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

(i) Statutory Boards and Corporations

193. In order to improve the economic organisation of the Gold Coast and the Territory and to further the material advancement of these countries, it has been the policy of the Administration to set up a number of statutory bodies exercising specialised functions. Broadly speaking, the intention of the Administration in setting up these statutory boards and corporations was to devise a machinery for dealing with certain economic and commercial matters which, on the one hand, were so vital to the prosperity of the country that the Administration could not divest itself of all responsibility regarding them, but, on the other hand, were of such a nature that they could not be effectively handled unless, within the limits of the controls imposed, the authorities created for this purpose were free to operate independently. The controls vary in every case, but they follow a common pattern. The members of the board, including the chairman and managing director, are appointed by the responsible Minister with the prior approval of the Cabinet; in certain cases provision is made for giving them directions in any general or particular matters; they have to make reports and submit accounts to the Administration; they have certain statutory functions, some of which require special approval before they can be exercised. Within these limits, the boards and corporations are free to carry out the duties for which they have been constituted without reference to outside authorities. Q. 50

194. The first of these boards, the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, was established in 1947 as a permanent purchasing and marketing organisation for the cocoa crop of both the Gold Coast and the Territory. Changing economic circumstances have influenced the development of the Board's functions and its relationship with the Administration. At first the primary function of the Board, carried out to a great extent independently of the Administration, was price stabilisation, with world prices around a figure of £150 per ton. But with the rise of world prices and the accumulation of as large reserves by the Board as were justified for price stabilisation, it became necessary for the Government to restrict the amount of trading surplus available for allocation to reserves and to assume a larger measure of control over the Board's activities. Without such control and in the presence of high world prices, the country's economy would have been dependent on the decisions of the Board rather than the decisions of Government. The final stage in this process was the further increase made in 1954, in the rate of export duty, which had the effect of restricting the Board's receipts from sales of cocoa to £180 per ton. Thereby the Government in order to protect the country's economy, virtually took over responsibility for fixing the price paid to the producer for his crop.

195. The Board consists of the following nine members who are all appointed by the Minister of Trade and Labour with the prior approval of the Cabinet:—

- (a) a chairman;
- (b) a managing director;
- (c) three members representing producers;
- (d) three members who have wide experience in commercial matters;
- (e) one member, an official in the Ministry of Finance.

The managing director and the representative from the Ministry of Finance during the year were Europeans; the others were African, and include Mr. G. K. Martin who is a native and resident of Southern Togoland.

196. The report of the Chairman of the Board and the Board's accounts for the crop year ending the 30th September, 1955, are set out in Appendix IX B. It will be seen that the surplus on the year's trading operation amounted to approximately £8,000,000 compared with £11,000,000 in 1953–54. The reduced surplus reflects the new rates of export duty on cocoa introduced in 1954 and to some extent the increased price paid to the producer in respect of the 1955 "mid-crop". The surplus was mainly allocated to General Reserve, £1,000,000 to the Cocoa Rehabilitation Reserve and £790,000 to the University College of the Gold Coast endowment and capital grant reserve. The principal payment from reserves during the year was £2,200,000 for the rehabilitation of the cocoa industry. £817,265 was withdrawn from reserve to provide grants for local development. The Board has continued to operate and finance a number of scholarship schemes and 46 students from the Territory are now undergoing courses of higher education under these schemes. During the year the Board made a further grant of £1,346,880 to the West African Cocoa Research Institute to support its research programme of disease control and into questions of soil fertility and fermentation. It also financed the campaign conducted by the Departments of Agriculture and of Social Welfare and Community Development to teach farmers how to detect swollen shoot disease, to control capsid damage by spraying, to protect cocoa from other disease and how best to lay out their farms. The Board has increased its holdings of Government securities, which now stand at over £11,000,000.

197. As explained in previous reports, the Cocoa Marketing Board purchases its cocoa from licensed buying agents. These include, in addition to the principal export and import trading firms, the Board's wholly owned subsidiary, the Cocoa Purchasing Company, and also the Co-operative Marketing Association which acts on behalf of the various co-operative produce marketing societies. The Cocoa Purchasing Company has also been given the responsibility for the issue of loans to cocoa farmers. Until June, 1954, loans were issued only for the relief of indebtedness. Farms in these cases were normally in the hands of extortionate money lenders. To restore the farms to their owners free of debt the Company pays off the amount legally enforceable against the farmer and then manages the farm in association with the owner for a period, which should not exceed three years, during which it recovers the amount of the loan. Interest on the loan is charged at a maximum rate of 10 per cent. per annum and only on outstanding principal. Since June, loans have also been issued for the improvement and extension of farms; those for improvement are repayable in eighteen months; those for extension, which are not paid out in full until planting is complete, are repayable in seven years. Interest charged to the farmer by the Company is a matter for the Company's discretion; it must be sufficient to meet reasonable operating expenses and to set up reserves for bad debts, but should not exceed 10 per cent. per annum.

198. In 1954 the Cocoa Marketing Board also appointed the Co-operative Marketing Association as an agency for the issue of loans on terms similar to those granted by the Cocoa Purchasing Company. Many of the Togoland farmers are shareholders in branches of this Association. The Association is most active as a cocoa buying agency, purchasing approximately 26 per cent. of the Territory's 1954-55 crop. Further reference to the Association is made below.

199. The Agricultural Produce Marketing Board and the Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation were amalgamated during the year to form the *Agricultural Development Corporation* established under a new Ordinance (No. 10 of 1955). Since the former Marketing Board had been charged with the duty of promoting the development of the producing industries, while the former Development Corporation had been empowered to undertake the marketing of agricultural produce, there was a danger lest the two authorities should encroach upon each other's province. In completely separating production from marketing there was an equal danger that one agency might develop a product which the other could not sell. The amalgamation was designed to avoid such a situation and to effect increased efficiency in both development and marketing. On the marketing side the Corporation regulates the purchase, grading and export of certain scheduled products (for which purpose it may fix prices). The scheduled products are palm oil and palm kernels, copra and coconut oil, shea nuts and shea butter, coffee and groundnuts. The Corporation is also the managing agent for the administration of a revolving fund for the distribution of agricultural credit on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture. On the development side the Corporation has a number of schemes both on the ground and in the planning stage. One of these schemes, for the cultivation of tobacco, is being carried on by the Corporation in test sites just outside the Territory, in the savannah lands south of Ho.

Q. 41

200. An important subsidiary of the Corporation is the *Gonja Development Company*. This company was set up in 1949 to carry out a mechanised agricultural pilot project covering an area of approximately 32,000 acres at Damongo in the Northern Territories. Modern methods of agriculture require capital expenditure on mechanical equipment, improved water supplies and soil conservation measures which the small farmer is unable to provide for himself. This is one aspect of the scheme; another is the development of food supplies which will become increasingly important as industrial development proceeds in the south of the country. A third aspect is to find a means of securing to small farmers settled on individual holdings in village groups the benefit of mechanisation and improved essential services, while not interfering with the powers of the farmers to increase their income by their own efforts. At the present stage, and for some years to come, all those aims must be regarded as experimental, though many valuable lessons have already been learnt.

Q. 50
Q. 58

201. The Company's 1955 cropping programme has been planned for :—

- 800 acres of fallow under pigeon pea.
- 40 acres of tobacco.
- 150 acres of groundnuts.
- 2,000 acres of local guinea corn.
- 400 acres of rice.
- 810 acres of maize.

202. The Agricultural Development Corporation consists of a Chairman, a Managing Director and nine persons, all appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture with the prior approval of the Cabinet. The nine members must be persons appearing to be qualified as having experience of, and having shown capacity in matters relating to agriculture, fisheries, trade, finance, science, administration

or the organisation of workers. The Managing Director and two of the members are at present Europeans; the others are Africans and include Mr. W. Henkel who comes from Kete-Krachi in the Territory.

203. The last report of the Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation is reproduced in Appendix X. The last report of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board was reproduced in the 1954 report on the Territory.

204. A third Board, the *National Food Board*, is purely an advisory body and in particular makes recommendations for the use of special funds allocated to encourage food production. The funds are mostly spent on roads and bridges in areas which can be opened up for food farming. It was on the recommendation of the Board that such funds were made available for the new drift across the Oti river on the main road to the north, thus dispensing with the need for ferries during the greater part of the year.

205. Another statutory corporation, the *Industrial Development Corporation*, is charged with the duty of securing the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for developing the country. There has been much discussion regarding the policy to be pursued by this Corporation, but it has now been settled that while the best chances of commercial success lie in the fostering of medium or large sized enterprises, funds should also be set aside for small businesses, and a separate scheme for administering such "small loans" is now in operation. None of the larger enterprises so far planned is situated in the Territory but some of its inhabitants are benefiting under the latter "small loans" scheme.

(ii) Trading Concerns

Q. 50 206. The following limited liability companies owned and operated by Africans
Q. 42 are registered in the Territory:—

The Estab. Trading Co. Ltd. (Hohoe).
Togoland Trade & Industries Ltd. (Hohoe).
Togoland Cocoa Producing & Trading Assoc. Ltd. (Hohoe).
Messrs. Appiah Sons & Co. Ltd. (Teteman-Buem).

In addition there are numerous small trading firms in existence operating under private African ownership, but as these are not registrable as companies, no list of names is available. A number of incorporated trading companies whose main offices and branch business depots are established in the Gold Coast or overseas also extend their activities into the Territory, but they operate only for the purpose of marketing and trade.

(iii) Monopolies

Q. 50 207. No monopolistic organisation either private or public exists in the
Territory, with the exception of the Cocoa Marketing Board and the Agricultural Development Corporation already mentioned. The predominant position in trading is held by the several large European firms, who have established themselves in this position by their commercial initiative which has been consolidated over many years of trading within the Territory. The major proportion of the imported commodities sold in the Territory is imported by these long-established companies, but there is nothing to debar any of the inhabitants of the Territory from entering into the trade, as the same facilities are available to all in trade matters. Although general indications are to the effect that in the Gold Coast the number of Africans who participate in the direct import trade is steadily increasing, the same statement cannot be made with regard to those

in the Trust Territory who apparently still prefer to obtain their requirements from the main European companies who operate in the Territory, or travel to Accra or other towns in the Gold Coast to obtain supplies.

208. The interests of African traders receive some protection from the Administration's immigration policy. Except in most exceptional circumstances no expatriate may establish a new retail business and no existing firms may be granted permission to employ additional expatriates for the purpose of retail trade. Firms are encouraged to train Africans to take over the more responsible posts, particularly those which may become available in the course of natural expansion. Every attempt is made to give African firms an opportunity to gain experience in the handling of larger quantities of goods; import allocations of those few commodities which are still subject to specific licensing are issued to them in proportion of their proven ability to import and distribute.

209. So far as those sections of the economy are concerned which are controlled either directly by the Administration, or indirectly through the statutory bodies mentioned above, it is the intention to transfer to the indigenous inhabitants ever-increasing responsibility for the control and development of the community's economy. A single African Chamber of Commerce has now been formed. This has secured for individual importers a stronger position than they held formerly in the commercial activities of the country and provides a forum for discussion and a vehicle for corporate approach by the Administration on any issue which may affect commerce and trade in the Territory. Membership is open to any company or individual trader operating in the Gold Coast or the Territory. Q. 44

(iv) Co-operation

210. The Administration has been active in the development of many forms of co-operation, especially in the marketing of cocoa. Co-operatives act as agents for the Marketing Board on the same terms as the large trading firms, which means that they handle the cocoa from the time it is purchased until the time it is placed on board ship, and they receive a commission from the Board for doing so. The Administration is confident that in the spread of co-operation a sure means exists of developing the resources and economy of the Territory in the interests of its inhabitants. Q. 50

Marketing Co-operatives.—The cocoa marketing primaries remain firmly established, and by the 31st December, 1955, thirty-three cocoa marketing societies were in existence. The total quantity of cocoa marketed by these societies amounted to 5,427 tons or approximately 26 per cent. of the Territory's total crop. The quality remained high, well over nine-tenths of the crop being Grade 1. Sales were made by the primary societies through the unions (*see* paragraph 197) and the Gold Coast Co-operative Marketing Association, which is the central agency for all co-operative marketing societies, to the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board. In addition these societies purchased 185 tons of coffee valued at £54,000.

211. The Gold Coast Co-operative Bank, with headquarters at Accra, borrows from the commercial banks the funds required for financing produce marketing on the strength of a guarantee by the Administration, and the Co-operative Marketing Association is able, through the two unions, to extend the benefits of this facility to marketing primaries in the Territory.

212. In addition to marketing the primaries serve as organs through which loans, mostly from the Gold Coast Co-operative Bank, pass to farmers. These loans are usually of a short duration of up to nine months for such purposes as

family maintenance, farm labour expenses, medical expenses, and children's education fees. The total given to farmers in this way in the Territory amounted to £54,737 during the year, compared with £48,840 in 1954. The rate of interest on all types of loans never exceeds 10 per cent. per annum, and constitutes one of the main forces attracting farmers into membership. Steady efforts are made by both the Bank and the Department of Co-operation to encourage the habit of thrift, and farmers in the Territory had saved £20,000 in special private deposit accounts by the end of March, 1955.

213. The Kusasi Agricultural Development Co-operative Society has its headquarters at Bawku, but nearly half the total membership comes from the Territory. In addition to encouraging the adoption of improved farming methods (*vide* Chapter 3), the sale of members' produce and the inculcation of the habit of thrift, the society is actively helping the food production campaign. During the year ending June, 1955, its membership increased by 205 to 988, and subscribed share capital by £250 to £610. The bulk of the working capital has been donated by the Mamprusi District Council, the Agolle Local Council and by the Administration. On sales of agricultural equipment valued at £4,440 and of groundnuts valued at £3,051, the society realised a substantial surplus. Loans amounting to £5,421 were granted to 227 individuals for the purpose of farm improvement.

Consumer Co-operation

214. The two societies in Jasikan and Tsito are now in process of liquidation. The future of consumer co-operation in the Territory, as in the rest of the Gold Coast, is under consideration by the Administration.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Q. 51 215. The Territory's exports may be divided into two categories—first those
Q. 52 which are produced for export outside West Africa; these are purchased on behalf of the two marketing boards by a number of agents—chiefly, the producer co-operatives, the Cocoa Purchasing Company and the main trading firms; and, secondly, foodstuffs surplus to the Territory's requirements which are mainly exported to the urban centres of the Gold Coast; this trade is entirely in the hands of a large number of Africans, mostly natives of the Territory and the Gold Coast, dealing for the greater part in comparatively small quantities and moving their purchases out of the Territory by a number of different routes. The functions and activities of the two marketing boards have been described in the previous chapter.

216. Imports from outside West Africa and products manufactured in the Gold Coast are imported into the Territory by larger European firms established in the Gold Coast and with branches in the Territory, by a few Lebanese retailers, by a number of African businessmen, by African petty traders and to some extent by the consumers themselves who purchase their requirements while outside the Territory and return with them. The share of this trade in the hands of each of these groups is not known but it is probable that the large European trading firms have a larger share than any of the other groups. Sales are made by the branches in the Territory of the main firms both retail to the consumer and wholesale to African middlemen. Another class of imports are foodstuffs from the Gold Coast—mainly salt, fish and shallots—which are imported exclusively by African traders.

217. There are flourishing markets at every main centre and at these locally grown foodstuffs and a range of other goods change hands. The womenfolk of

the Territory are the main traders in foodstuffs; they also deal in cloths and a number of imported commodities. There are also a number of itinerant traders who for the most part come from outside the Territory—from Nigeria and countries to the north of the Territory.

218. The machinery for the control of prices of essential commodities which are in short supply is operated by the Commerce Division of the Ministry of Trade and Labour. Control is enforced strictly to ensure even distribution of goods to the people at prices considered to be fair to both buyer and seller. The controls are rescinded when supplies become equal to demand and control is retained now only over a very small number of goods. **Q. 53**

219. The economy of the Territory is almost entirely agricultural with cocoa constituting the most important crop and the chief source of revenue. Exports of foodstuffs to Gold Coast markets are the second source of wealth but it is hoped that coffee and palm products will play a larger part in the Territory's economy in the future. **Q. 54**

220. The Territory is subject to the same system of import licensing as the Gold Coast but the proportion of total trade affected is very small. The majority of the commodities imported are authorised entry under Open General Licence and only a small minority are subject to specific import licensing. The principal factors governing the system of licensing are those of availability of supplies and currency and the general policy is to relax the controls as and when the conditions are favourable. The principal commodities for which specific import licensing has been necessary during the period are tobacco and motor spares from the United States and lubricating oils, grease and motor spirit from all sources.

221. Export of cocoa, coffee, palm products, coconut products and shea nuts may be made only by the two Marketing Boards or under their authority. There are no restrictions on the export of foodstuffs.

222. The customs laws apply to the Territory in the same way as they do in the Gold Coast. Goods which originate or are produced in Togoland under French Administration and, with the exception of coffee, all West African raw foodstuffs, are admitted into the Territory free of duty. Coffee was declared a prohibited import during the year in order to protect the Marketing Board at times when it may be paying a guaranteed price above the world market price. The Gold Coast and the Territory enjoy their position inside the British Commonwealth so far as preferential import duties on their exports are concerned. On the other hand, no preference is given to the United Kingdom or any other country in the customs tariff on imported goods. Drawback of duty is not granted on goods exported overland, other than by air.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

223. The greater part of the Territory consists of land which is in theory capable of cultivation but partly owing to lack of water and partly owing to the system of shifting cultivation, only a comparatively small proportion is under crops at any one time. In the Southern Section, especially along the eastern boundary, there is a considerable area sufficiently covered with trees to fall within the definition of closed forest. As one travels further north the vegetation takes on the characteristic of savannah woodland gradually becoming more open until replaced by extensive areas of grassland. It is estimated that about 14 per cent. of the Territory is under forest and 6 per cent. under cocoa. There **Q. 55**

are two main areas of comparatively undeveloped sparsely inhabited country, amounting in all to some 800 square miles. One is between 8° 20' and 8° 50' N. lying between the River Oti and the eastern frontier; the other is south of this on each side of the River Oti between parallels 8° 20' and 8° 05' N. Two other much smaller areas lie along the riverine tract of the Morago river on its northern bank, and along its southern bank along the eastern portion of the Gambaga scarp. The prevalence of tsetse fly is probably the principal reason for lack of development but in the Oti River areas lack of water is also a restricting influence.

224. Only in limited areas of Kusasi in the Northern Section and of the Nkonya area in the Southern Section is there pressure of population on the land. In neither case is it yet acute but it would no doubt become so if over-cultivation and soil deterioration were allowed to continue.

Q. 55 225. In 1953 an Ordinance known as the Land Planning and Soil Conservation
Q. 58 Ordinance was passed with the object of providing a system whereby land can
Q. 61 be saved from erosion and whereby land which is unproductive by reason of erosion or through excess of water can be brought into productivity and also to provide a system to preserve the country's water resources. In this respect it is complementary to the Forests Ordinance under which areas required for the protection of headwaters may be reserved. Further reference to this Ordinance is made in Chapter 6. The Land Planning Ordinance has to date been applied only to the Northern Section.

Q. 55 226. After selection, an area, known as a Land Planning Area, is first surveyed to determine the present population and use of the land. On the basis of this survey a local "Land Planning Committee", composed of representatives of the Government departments mainly concerned and of local inhabitants, prepare a plan for the land's future use. It is, for example, decided which areas are suitable for cultivation on a sustained production basis and which areas should be allocated to other uses such as grazing land and woodland. Plans are also made for the other requirements of a developing community, such as communications and water supplies. The plan is put into effect by the Government departments responsible and work in the various planning areas is co-ordinated by the Central Land Utilisation Committee of which the Chief Regional Officer of the Northern Territories is Chairman.

227. The only area in the Territory formally designated for land planning so far is the extreme North and is called the Tamne Land Planning Area (see map at cover).

Land Tenure

228. A detailed examination of native customary land law is not within the range of this report. Generally speaking, however, land in the Southern Section is owned by stools, kinship groups (clans, extended families), or individuals, and rights in land can be divided into :—

(a) allodial rights, which are the greatest estate known in customary law, and which are of an absolute nature;

(b) perpetual, inheritable and alienable usufructs which are subject to the rights of the allodial owners, with whom remains the ultimate reversion in the land;

(c) perpetual and inheritable, but non-alienable usufructs, subject to superior rights of the allodial owners;

(d) temporary usufructs, which are linked with the method of shifting cultivation, and which in practice are simply rights to farm within an area;

(e) share tenancies (*abusa*), which are tenancies granted upon payment to the land owners of one third of the produce, in cash or kind;

(f) building rights, which are rights in buildings as distinct from rights in the piece of land on which the building is erected;

(g) common rights of various nature, such as rights of way, fishing rights, hunting rights, grazing rights, etc.

229. Land can be transferred by sale or by a grant involving the payment of nominal dues to the grantor as acknowledgment of his superior rights, or by free gift. Succession to land by inheritance is in nearly all cases patrilineal. Land can be pledged for debt, in which case the lender obtains use of the land until the debt is redeemed.

230. In the Northern Section the concept of land still embodies a religious aspect. Rights in land, which are of a usufructuary character, are equivalent to those which are met elsewhere. Share tenancies however are not known, and sales of land do not occur except occasional sales of buildings in trade centres. There is no pledging of land. The caretakers of the land, called *Tendanas*, are usually heads of kinship groups having also functions connected with the religious aspect of the land. But in the major part of Dagomba and also in Kusasi and South Mamprusi their lay duties are exercised to a great extent by chiefs acting in their capacities as tribal heads.

231. All the land in the Territory is held by the indigenous inhabitants except for the areas specifically mentioned in this chapter. No figures are available for the proportion which is held individually, but it is much less than half the area of the Territory.

Alienation of Land

232. By virtue of the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, Cap. 112, it is not lawful for any native of the Northern or Southern Section of Togoland without the previous consent of the Governor to alienate any estate, right or interest in, or with respect to, any land in Togoland to a non-native of that Section. In 1955 approved alienations amounted to 36.5 acres, most of which were for further commercial development. Q. 56

233. Non-natives of Togoland are also restricted in their acquisition of rights to land in Togoland by the Concessions Ordinance which applied to the Southern Section and by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance and Minerals Ordinance, which apply to the Northern Section. The Concessions Ordinance, read in conjunction with Order-in-Council No. 9 of 1926, requires that any grant by a native of rights over land (except land situated in a town) or over the minerals, timber or other products thereof, shall be subject to judicial enquiry if the area of the land exceeds 5 acres in the case of a grant to a non-native and 25 acres in the case of a grant to a native. It is the duty of the Court at the enquiry to ensure that a just bargain has been made and that the essential rights of natives living in the area are protected. The Ordinance limits the grant to a term of 99 years. There are no extant concessions under this Ordinance in the Southern Section.

234. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance (Cap. 147) provides that subject to the preservation of all rights to land existing before the date of application of the Ordinance, all land is native land and is placed under the control of and subject to the disposition of the Governor (by the grant of a Certificate of Occupancy) and shall be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the natives or non-natives for terms not exceeding 99 years. No certificates of occupancy were granted during the year.

235. In the Southern Section alienation of land on a tenancy basis has been in the main to Ewes from that part of the Gold Coast adjoining the Territory. There has recently been a marked influx of Ewes into the Krachi area where they rent and cultivate land under the Abusa and Abenu systems. Under the latter system the Northern Ntrubus (formerly Adeli-Ntrubus) have alienated about one-half of their stool land, most of it for cocoa farming.

236. A small amount of land is also held by Missions for their schools and mission stations. In cases where these existed prior to the Mandate of the League of Nations the land may have been acquired absolutely but in other cases the usufruct has been given to the Missions by the Chiefs concerned, usually gratis. Apart from land held by the Missions a few small sites are held on lease by the United Africa Company on account of the ferries which the company operates on behalf of the Administration across the Oti, Asuakawkaw and Volta Rivers.

Government Acquisition

Q. 57 237. Land in the Southern Section which is required for the public service can be acquired by voluntary negotiation or by compulsory acquisition under the Public Lands Ordinance (Cap. 134). When likely to be required for only a limited period of years it may be acquired under the Public Land (Leasehold) Ordinance (Cap. 138). In the Northern Section land is acquired under the terms of the Administration (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 111). Notice of the intention to acquire must be given and compensation claims are settled by the Government Agent with an appeal to the Chief Regional Officer. Compensation is paid for growing crops and in respect of disturbance or interference with any building work or improvements taking place on the land to be acquired.

238. During the year just under 50 acres were acquired in the Northern Section, 2·7 for a Rediffusion Station, and 47·17 for Rural Water Development, both at Yendi. Action was also being taken to acquire land for an agriculture station at Malzeri, near Yendi. In the Southern Section 46 acres were acquired, the large proportion of which was for a model health centre, and a rural training centre.

239. The area of land held by the Administration amounts in all to about seven square miles.

Land disputes

Q. 55 240. In the Northern Section land disputes are infrequent, though there are occasional petty quarrels over farm boundaries, usually easily settled without recourse to Native Courts.

241. In the Southern Section the development of formerly unoccupied and vacant lands for the cultivation of economic crops, particularly cocoa, has given rise to a number of disputes between clans and families. As each clan or family advances its clearings into the vacant land they ultimately meet and in the result there is a "boundary" dispute.

AGRICULTURE

Q. 58 242. Twenty-two thousand and thirty-five tons of cocoa beans were marketed in the Territory during the 1954-55 crop year.

243. Good progress was made in the survey being conducted by the two cocoa survey officers stationed at Jasikan. The primary object of this survey is to locate, map, and treat, any outbreaks of swollen shoot disease. No such outbreaks were found during the year. These officers are also responsible for assisting farmers with supplies of improved and ordinary planting materials, and

with advice on the best methods of improving their farms and combating the numerous pests and diseases which attack cocoa. One hundred and twenty-three thousand seedlings and some 1,000 pods of the high yielding, and early maturing, Amazon cocoa types were issued from Departmental nurseries, and plans were made to increase the 1956 output to 350,000 seedlings. During 1955 the major emphasis was placed on demonstrating the efficiency of spray-painting young cocoa with DDT to control capsid attack. A combined team of the Departments of Agriculture and Social Welfare and Community Development toured the Territory emphasising the importance of these protective measures and other matters connected with cocoa growing. Pneumatic hand sprayers were made available to farmers at the subsidized price of £2, and insecticides were issued free. Development of the Akaa Cocoa Station near Jasikan continued, and by the end of the year 31 acres of cocoa, and nine acres of coffee had been planted, and preparations made for the planting in 1956 of a further 14 acres of cocoa, 4 acres of coffee and 10 acres of oil palms. Investigations were also continued on methods of controlling borers and termites, which prove troublesome to young cocoa in the drier cocoa areas such as Krachi.

244. Demonstrations have continued to be given in districts, and parties of farmers from the Territory visited, at the Administration's expense, the West African Cacao Research Institute at Tafo and the main Department of Agriculture Cocoa Station at Bunso.

245. About 1,600,000 acres of the Territory have now been surveyed during the course of the campaign to control swollen shoot disease. Of these, 303,560 acres were found to contain cocoa and were examined for swollen shoot outbreaks. Just over 40,000 acres were mapped and examined during the year.

246. Though cocoa continues to be by far the most important cash crop, the Akaa Cocoa Station was developed also as a centre for coffee and oil palm propagation and multiplication, in accordance with the plans for diversifying the Territory's agriculture. Nine acres of coffee had been planted by the end of 1955 and the ground had been prepared for the 1956 planting of four acres of coffee and 10 acres of Nigerian oil palms.

247. The comparatively favourable price paid locally for coffee has assisted the Department's efforts to popularise the crop as an alternative to cocoa. From departmental nurseries in the Territory 151,679 seedlings were distributed to farmers during 1955. All seedlings distributed were planted on farms which had been lined and pegged by the extension staff of the Department. A target figure of 238,000 seedlings has been set for distribution in 1956. The campaign against the coffee cherry borer beetle by parboiling the beans before drying is being continued. This borer has been responsible for adversely affecting the quality of Togoland coffee during recent years. The presence of the coffee rust disease (*Hemileia sp.*) has added to the difficulties of developing the industry. Its incidence is, however, not widespread.

248. Improved oil palm seeds received from the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research at Benin in Nigeria continue to be propagated at Kpeve.

249. A site for a new Agricultural Station has been selected at Ohawu, just south of the Territory, and constructional work is in progress. This station will be of great practical value to Togoland farmers in the savannah areas south of Ho. The station's main purpose will be to investigate mixed farming methods, cattle husbandry, use of fertilisers, anti-erosion methods, and the possibility of introducing mechanisation into the local farming economy; and to undertake oil palm extension.

250. It will also be a centre for experiments with new cash crops, particularly tobacco. Trials are already being carried out in the Ohawu district into the possibilities of tobacco production, and the prospects appear promising.

251. Thus the encouragement of oil palms, coffee, and tobacco are all part of the plan to diversify the Territory's agriculture, particularly in the Southern Section where cocoa predominates.

Q. 61 252. There are three principal under-developed savannah areas in the Southern Section of the Territory. The Krachi area, the central plain in the Kpandu district (the Dayi valley) and the area south of Ho. Cultivation in the past has been concentrated in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills, where the vegetation is dense, and it is thought that given adequate communications and good water supplies there should be no serious obstacles to the development of these savannah plains as food-producing and cattle-rearing areas, quite apart from their cash-crop potentialities already referred to. A good part of all the three areas has been surveyed, and development is progressing steadily, water supply and communications being regarded as the keys. Already new farms and villages are springing up along the length of the new roads through the savannah south and south-west of Ho, and the process is being accelerated as water from the bore-holes being drilled in the area becomes more generally available. The agricultural survey of the Dayi basin has been completed. It showed that the development of large presently unproductive areas could be effected by the provision of improved communications and water supplies. The survey of the Krachi area was also completed, and a provisional site selected for a new Agricultural Station on the typical yam soils of the Krachi district between Dumbai and Tutukpene. As a result of surveys already undertaken a plan for the development of communications in this extensive area, hitherto almost unpopulated, has been drawn up and is being carried out.

253. Rice production is on the increase throughout the Territory.

Q. 59 254. There is as yet no area of the Territory, where in a normal year, food-stuffs sufficient to feed the local population are not produced. One of the few areas where there is any pressure on the land is the Kusasi area in the extreme north. Here the Kusasi Agricultural Development Co-operative Society continues to grow in strength and membership. Membership in the Territory has risen from 62 farmers in 1950 to 988 in 1955.

255. It is a pre-requisite of membership that the applicant should build a kraal for the proper making of manure. He is taught to contour-plough with the use of bullocks and to make proper use of the manure for his crops of millet and guinea-corn.

Q. 55, 58 256. The use of ploughs is increasing. One effect of this increase is that more land is tilled and less left fallow, but it is hoped to counter any adverse effect of this by the increased use of manure.

257. Experiments have also been taking place in the use of artificial fertilisers. Preliminary results have suggested that the increased yield resulting from their use, in groundnut farming at least, should amply repay the cost, and fertiliser extension work has been initiated. Plans for its further expansion are well advanced.

258. Every effort is being made to increase the numbers of trained agricultural advisory staff, and facilities exist at Nyankpala near Tamale and Kwadaso near Kumasi for such training. Boys in the Northern Section, shortly before they complete their middle school education, inform their district councils of their choice of career. If they choose Agriculture they are interviewed by the Agricultural Education Officer and, if suitable, are admitted to the training centre at the

Central Agricultural Station at Nyankpala where they undergo a two-year course. Entry to the Agriculture Department is open to those who have at least two years' experience. Boys and girls in the Southern Section are eligible to compete for entry to the Ashanti and Colony Training Centre at Kwadaso to qualify, after a three-year course, for appointment as Agricultural Assistants in the Department. The minimum educational qualifications required for admission to the Kwadaso Training Centre are the Cambridge School Certificate or its equivalent, or the Middle IV leaving Certificate plus two years in a Secondary School. The University College of the Gold Coast offers degree courses in agriculture.

259. The inhabitants of the Territory are in no way subject to compulsion or to restriction of any kind in respect of the growing of food and economic crops except in areas of forest reserve. In forest reserves food farming under the "taungya" system, controlled by the Forestry Department, is permitted where reservation has produced a shortage of available land outside the reserve. The "taungya" system involves the planting of a tree crop at the same time as the food crops, thereby ensuring the enrichment of the forest crop as well as making land available for temporary food crops. Q. 60

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

260. Cattle, sheep, goats and pigs, together with some horses and donkeys, are kept in Togoland, the chief stock owning areas being in the north and in the far south. The central area contains comparatively little livestock and the 8,000 cattle reported to be maintained in the Krachi area in 1954 have now been considerably reduced as the owners, who are principally migratory Konkomba farmers, have left the district in the course of their normal movements in search of virgin farm land. The cattle population thus fluctuates from year to year. In the central savannah just north of Ho, however, the stock owning population is settled, and the 2,000 cattle recorded in 1954 have been maintained with the normal herd increase. In northern Togoland there are approximately 17,000 cattle in Mamprusi, 29,500 in Dagomba, 5,200 in Nanumba and 850 in the Kpandai area. The total cattle population of the territory is approximately 56,000, an increase of 1,000 over the estimate given for 1954. Q. 62

261. The cattle are of the type found in other parts of the Gold Coast pastoral areas and are predominantly of the humpless or so-called West African Short-horn type. Considerable crossing with Zebu has taken place, however, especially north of the Gambaga Scarp where conditions favour the Zebu more than elsewhere. The cattle are in general small, producing little milk and provide approximately 250 lb. of meat.

262. The sheep are mainly of the small West African type providing about 30 lb. of meat, although in certain localities in the south there is a larger animal of the Fulani type, which is larger in the body and longer in the leg. It is considered that these Fulani sheep are worth encouraging and a flock is maintained on the Nungwa veterinary station, in the Gold Coast, to investigate their value.

263. The goats are the usual short-legged small uneconomic type found elsewhere in the Gold Coast, and a flock of Anglo-Nubians is maintained on Nungwa veterinary station with a view to improving the former by crossing.

264. The pigs are chiefly of the small black long-snouted West African type but interest is being shown in large whites both in the area between the Gambaga Scarp and Krachi and in the south.

265. In general the level of animal husbandry and breeding is low. There are signs in the south that the Nungwa veterinary station has had some effect, and an effort has been made by the people to improve their cattle by crossing with good quality Zebu bulls. The same may be said of the north. It is, however, a haphazard process, and breeding, which follows no set plan, is indiscriminate. Recently a gradually developing interest in improvement has been discerned and there is a rather more receptive attitude now than formerly. A number of cattle owners' associations have been formed through which it is hoped that education in improved methods may be given. It may also be possible to develop these associations on co-operative lines.

266. Grazing is communal, in the south on family group lands and in the north on tribal lands. Water supplies are short in certain areas.

267. No major changes in the method of stock husbandry have taken place during the year but an animal health survey in the southern savannah lands of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, which include the southernmost parts of the Trusteeship area, has been completed, and its findings have been considered in association with a number of other departmental surveys. From these findings it is hoped that it will prove practicable to apply stock development measures to southern Togoland in general.

268. In disease control, rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia are the principal dangers. The former is effectively controlled by mass immunisation of cattle with Lapinised Virus Vaccine which is now popular with stock owners. Pleuro-pneumonia is controlled by culture vaccine. Anthrax, which occasionally occurs sporadically, is countered by the use of spore vaccine, while the tick-borne diseases and Trypanosomiasis are attacked therapeutically as they arise.

269. The principal products of the livestock industry are meat, hides and milk. The latter is unimportant as it is not a major article of diet and the yield is very low. It is, however, the chief medium for payment of hired Fulani herdsman where herding is not carried on by the village boys. Meat is generally consumed locally. A few animals are exported to Accra, but the general trend of cattle movement for slaughter in the area is towards the cocoa farms, except when an influx of funds from the sale of cocoa is used for the purchase of fish from the coast; then the fishermen, conversely, change their diet from fish to meat. Hides are either used locally or eaten.

270. Close liaison is maintained at all times between the veterinary officers in the Trust Territory and their colleagues in Togoland under French Administration.

271. The work of the department is assisted by the Department of Tsetse Control which aims at providing tsetse free land for an increasing population and its livestock needs. During the year the department conducted a fly survey in the extreme south of the Territory and carried out protective clearing near Kpetchu ferry on the Oti river. Assistance was also provided to the Department of Agriculture in the clearing of fly from the land required for the Ohawu agricultural station, mentioned in the previous chapter.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

Q. 63 272. The development of the Territory's fisheries is the responsibility of the Fisheries Department, the headquarters of which is at Accra.

273. The methods of fishing chiefly in use are by seine nets and set nets, with cast nets and lines making smaller though considerable contributions. Seines and set nets are subject to legislative control under the Fisheries Regulations. These provide that seines may be used only under permit from a Government Agent,

that their wings must not be more than 80 yards in length, and that the mesh in their bags must not be less than 2 inches. Set nets may work freely, but their depth must not exceed 12 feet and their mesh must not be less than 2 inches.

274. During the 1955 season ten seine nets fished in the Territory, all of them working in the Volta. In the Oti river fishing was chiefly by set nets and lines.

275. The river fisheries are an important source of food. Catches vary from year to year, but the seines alone may well yield a total of some 40 tons. No estimate can be given of the catch to set nets, cast nets and lines, but it is certainly substantial. Almost the whole of the catch is preserved by smoking, this being done by the women of the fishing camps. Some of the smoked fish is exported to the markets of Ashanti, and the rest is sold within the Territory.

276. The river fisheries are capable of some measure of further development, but their expansion must be watched with care as the waters are of limited extent and the stocks might be endangered if fishing were to become too intense. Seining might be pursued more actively in the Volta, but the Oti, a tributary of the Volta, is not suited to this method of fishing and extension in this river should rather be by a wider use of set nets, cast nets and lines. Hitherto fishing in the Volta and its tributaries has been practised almost exclusively by immigrant fishermen from the Tongu villages of the lower river; it would be greatly to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Territory if they would themselves take an active share in the utilisation of their waters.

277. The Fisheries Department has therefore had two principal objectives: (i) to protect the river stocks from undue depletion, by the control of existing fisheries, and (ii) to impart instruction in suitable methods of fishing, with a view to enabling local people to participate therein.

278. As a step towards achieving these aims instruction schemes have for several years been organised in collaboration with the Dagomba District Council. In 1955 two such schemes were in operation, at Sabari and Kpalaba respectively on the Oti river. At both centres groups of youths from neighbouring villages were taught how to make and use cast nets, lines, and basket traps, and how to handle canoes. A fair standard of proficiency is usually reached after one season's training. The learner then starts work on his own account, though for a further season the Department's staff continues to supervise and assist him.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

279. A Forest Ordinance provides for the constitution of forest reserves in order to safeguard water supplies, to assist the well-being of the forest and agricultural crops therein 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; for the protection of the forest and the punishment of offenders. A Trees and Timber Ordinance (Cap. 158) protects certain valuable timber trees while immature.

280. The Forestry Department has selected and secured approval for the constitution of 13 Forest Reserves totalling 342 square miles in area. Of these approximately 168 square miles are in savannah and 174 square miles in closed forest. Two new Reserves, to be called the Kumbo and Lambo Reserves, were selected in the Bimbilla neighbourhood (in the south of the northern section of Togoland). They are required for the protection of water supplies and the

Q. 64

prevention of excessive erosion in hilly areas. They total approximately 100 square miles, and it is hoped that they will be constituted under Local Authority bye-laws.

Q. 65 281. Forest plantations continue to be extended. There are now some 763 acres of plantation, 143 acres having been added during the year. Planting of forest trees is an essential part of the land planning scheme described in Chapter 3. A seed nursery has now been established in the Tamne Land Planning Area. Local authorities are encouraged to acquire young trees for planting in towns and villages as shade trees.

Q. 64 282. The Administration's reservation policy, including the arrangement for safeguarding the interests of individuals, and the extent to which forest products are utilised, are described in detail in the 1953 report. Export of charcoal to Accra from the south-western corner of the Territory was noted to have begun on a small scale during the year.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

Q. 67 283. The only known mineral deposits are iron ores occurring in the hills along the frontier between the two Togolands between Shiene and Kubalem, approximately 14 miles south-east of Yendi. These deposits are apparently similar to the Banjeli deposits in Togoland under French Administration some 22 miles to the north-east but unlike the latter do not seem ever to have been worked even by primitive methods. The iron ores, which are siliceous, hematitic replacements of shales and tillite, form steep-sided knife-edged ridges. Large quantities are available but they vary appreciably in quality both lineally and in depth. These deposits have up to date been too inaccessible for detailed geological work on them to be considered justified. But in view of the improvement in communications which would follow if the Volta River hydro-electric scheme were implemented, a geologist is at present stationed in the area to assay the deposits.

Q. 68 284. In the Northern Section, as in the Northern Territories, all minerals are vested in the Crown by virtue of the Minerals Ordinance (Cap. 155) but provision is made for mineral rights to be leased. Any fees, rents and royalties which might be received, would be dealt with like rents from native lands, *i.e.*, a proportion would be passed to the local authority of the area. Leases may be determined if the lessee commits a breach of the Ordinance or ceases mining operations for six months.

285. In the Southern Section the disposal of mineral rights is the subject of the same controls as apply to the transfer of land. In addition the Concessions Ordinance further regulates the terms of any disposition to a non-native of any subsoil or surface rights.

286. Other legislation controls prospecting (The Prospecting and Digging Licences Regulations), mining (The Mining Rights Regulation Ordinance), and the mining and sale of radio-active minerals (The Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance). Provision is made for compensation to be paid for any damage done to the surface of the land or to stock by the holder of a prospecting right.

287. 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.

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

288. The Territory is not well endowed with the requirements of industry and no large scale manufacturing industries or establishments exist. The question of industrialisation both in the Territory and in the Gold Coast is being examined by the Administration in the light of the recommendations of the Lewis Report on "Industrialisation and the Gold Coast". Q. 70

289. A fair section of the population is engaged in local handicrafts and cottage industries, subsidising incomes acquired mainly from agriculture. In the Northern Section these include spinning, weaving, basket and mat making, and some pottery and iron work. Pottery is more actively practised in the Southern Section particularly in the Ziga pottery works at Ve Kolenu of which an illustration is provided in this Report. Weaving is carried on at Kpandu.

290. The majority of the commodities produced in the Territory are consumed locally, although the Industrial Development Corporation, through its subsidiary "The I.D.C. Local Industries Salesroom Ltd.", established in the Gold Coast, is buying an increasing quantity of these commodities for local sale. The Corporation is also exploring avenues for an overseas market for the products of local industries. A new showroom has been opened by the Corporation in Tamale. Q. 71

291. In suitable cases, the Industrial Development Corporation offers financial assistance through its "Small Loans Scheme" in order to improve and encourage production. In the year under review, £3,150 has been paid out to persons engaged in local industries in the Territory, and a further £1,000 has been approved for payment. Q. 72

292. No form of industrial licensing or similar control exists in the Territory. Q. 73

293. Investigations carried out during the year in Ho have resulted in preliminary steps for the supply of electricity to the town. Generating sets, switch gear and materials have been ordered. Sites have been selected for a power station and sub-station buildings and work on the erection of pylons for overhead mains is expected to begin early in 1956. Q. 74

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(i) Postal Services

Q. 75

294. Thirteen new postal agencies were opened during the year bringing the total in the Territory to six post offices and 62 postal agencies. Details of the location of these agencies are provided in Appendix XIII.

295. During the year the frequency of the Accra-Ho and Kpandu-Hohoe service was increased from a thrice weekly service to a daily service. Other services, including the once weekly service between Ho and Palime and the twice weekly Kpandu-Kete Krachi, Ho-Keta and Yendi-Kpandai services continued to be maintained.

(ii) Telephone Services

296. These continued to be expanded during the year and there is now a wire mileage of 1,067 compared with 898 in 1954. Telephone facilities have been provided at Liate-Agbonyra. A three-carriage trunk line between Accra and Ho and another trunk line between Kpandu and Vakpo Afeyi were completed during the year.

297. Telephone rentals vary according to the number of subscribers. When the number of subscribers on an exchange does not exceed 20, the private rate of subscription is £9, and the business rate is £15 per annum. No charge is made for local calls, but for distances between 5 and 200 miles charges vary from 3d. to 5s. 4d. for a three minute call. Beyond 200 miles a flat rate of 6s. 8d. is charged. Between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. all calls beyond a 50 miles radius are charged 1s. 4d. Below 50 miles they are charged half rate. A radio telephone service operates from Accra connecting the Gold Coast and the Territory with other West African territories, certain countries in Europe, Canada and the United States of America.

(iii) Telegraphs

298. All offices connected to the telephone system are provided with telegraphic facilities. There is also short-wave wireless telegraph communication linking Yendi and Kete-Krachi with offices in the Gold Coast. The Mamprusi area makes use of the post offices at Bawku and Gambaga, just inside the Northern Territories, which have regular mail services and telegraphic facilities.

(iv) Roads

299. Satisfactory progress was made during the year on the new north-south trunk road. The re-alignment and construction of about 25 miles of road between the Senchi Ferry and the Territory was completed, providing a two-lane, two-coat, bitumen surfaced carriageway. The reconstruction of the road across the Bame Pass near Kpeve was also nearing completion.

300. Mention was made in the 1954 Report of the new bridge across the Volta River. Construction of this bridge began during the year. The total cost is likely to be in the neighbourhood of £750,000. It will have a two-pin steel arch centre span of 805 feet and six 50-foot reinforced concrete spans giving a total span of 1,105 feet. The centre span of this bridge will be the third largest single span in Africa.

301. Within the Territory itself approximately 22 miles of the road between Woadze and Golokwati had reached 35 per cent. completion by the end of the year. This section of the north-south trunk road alone is estimated to cost over £310,000. Work on an equally extensive and costly section of the alternative north-south route between Have-Etoe and Kpandu was also begun. The contract for the reconstruction of this road included the erection of a 180-foot span reinforced concrete bridge. In the Northern Section work continued on widening and improving the existing route to the North, and construction of a 15-foot wide gravel carriageway between Gushiegu and Bongo-da, a distance of 40 miles, was completed. At the end of the year tenders were under consideration for the construction of 10½ miles of the new road between Jasikan and Kadjebi, and it is hoped that work will begin early in 1956.

302. Work on the construction or improvement of other roads has continued, much of it being undertaken by district councils which have been building up works organisations for this purpose. Funds have been provided not only by the administration and local authorities themselves but also by the Cocoa Marketing Board. Some idea of the scale on which road projects have been undertaken in the Southern Section can be gauged by referring to the construction by district councils in the Southern Section of 10 bridges and approximately 50 culverts during the year. Numerous feeder roads have been constructed or reconstructed both by district and local councils. In the Northern Section particular mention should be made of the temporary drift constructed over the Oti river at Sabari. Vehicles of up to two tons can pass over the river for the first time. Many other

roads are under construction or being improved. In particular a road has been made from Misiga to Kulugungu on the northern frontier of the Territory. The road has involved the construction of one large bridge. The Tamne river has been bridged at Bugri on the line which will join the main north-south trunk road and continue to Kongo on the international frontier.

303. An excessively severe rainy season did extensive damage to roads throughout the Territory, and particular attention had to be paid to road maintenance and repairs. The drift across the Asuakawkaw river at Akrosu was severely damaged. The road maintenance system is in the process of overhaul and small gangs are being grouped together to form larger mobile units equipped with transport.

304. The 1954 Report made mention of the construction of a new drift across the Oti river. This was completed during the year at a cost of over £20,000. It consists of a low level 750 feet long causeway and bridge, and permits a highway crossing of the river for seven or eight months of the year.

(v) Ferries

305. There are three main ferries in the Territory: at Kete-Krachi (across the Volta), at Otsu (across the Oti), and at Akrosu (across the Asuakawkaw). In the case of the Oti the drift mentioned in the previous paragraph limits the need for the operation of the ferry to about four months of the year. Management and operation of these ferries is leased out to a company which, in accordance with the terms of the lease, are permitted to deduct annually a fixed sum from the ferry toll receipts before handing over the balance to the Administration. From this sum all costs of running and maintaining the ferries have to be made. All ferries are subject to inspection and tolls are fixed by law.

306. A new ferry was constructed during the year by the Krachi Local Council across the Oti river at Kpetchu.

(vi) Transport

307. The Government Transport Department continues to operate mail services between Accra and Hohoe. Specially designed vehicles have been introduced into the service and arrangements have been made for possible extension of the services to cover a wider area.

308. In order to provide first-aid repair and maintenance services to departmental and local council vehicles in the Southern Section, the Department has based a well-equipped mobile repair service truck at Ho with a duty schedule to cover the principal towns and business centres once every three weeks.

309. Special arrangements have been made with the authorities of Togoland under French Administration to facilitate transport between the two territories. Lorries from British Togoland may visit Palime and Lome for periods up to 24 hours without any formalities. Reciprocal arrangements are provided for French transport along certain roads in the Territory. Arrangements for foreign transport in the Territory are otherwise governed by the International Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles (1926) and the Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol (1931). Q. 77

(vii) Meteorological facilities

310. The 1955 meteorological establishment comprised three synoptic stations, one agro-meteorological station (Kpeve), two climatological stations (Kpandai, Pusiga), five evaporation stations (Worawora, Wurupong, Kete-Krachi, Yendi, and Kpeve) and 41 rainfall-recording stations. Stations of the first category are Q. 75

situated at Yendi in the Northern Section and at Kete-Krachi and Ho in the Southern Section. These are continuously operated by technical officers of the permanent establishment and full meteorological observations, which at Kete-Krachi include upper wind soundings, are recorded and reported. Stations of the second and third categories record a standard range of instrumental observations twice daily and these results are used scientifically in connection with agricultural and other field investigations. They are operated by the staff of other departments as well as voluntary staff. In 1955, 17 additional rainfall stations were opened. Rainfall is measured daily under the authority of schools, missions, local council authorities and voluntary observers and conveniently situated field units of other departments.

311. Meteorological facilities within the Territory are maintained by the Gold Coast Meteorological Department at whose headquarters, in Accra, the systematic analysis and publication of results are arranged and reports are also broadcast at three hourly intervals for the use of other meteorological services.

(viii) Training facilities

Q. 76 312. Technical training facilities supplied by the Administration are described in detail in Part VIII below. In addition, the Administration runs a Telecommunications Engineering School at Accra. Here trainees, including a number from the Territory, receive a comprehensive course designed to bring them up to a standard comparable with that of telecommunications engineers in the United Kingdom.

313. Fifteen road overseers and section officers attended a course on road construction and maintenance, conducted by the Mass Education Section of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development at the rural training centre at Ho. The course included instruction on the siting and construction of roads, the building of simple bridges and culverts, and the control of labour.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

Q. 78 (i) General

314. A list of the principal capital development works completed or under construction by the Administration during the year is contained in Appendix VIII. An account has been given in the previous chapter of the road construction programme.

315. The following is a list of the principal projects undertaken by local authorities :—

(a) Northern Section

New primary day schools at Yendi, Sambu, Wulesi, Demon, Lugni, Kagbiri and Binde.

Extensions to schools at Katiejeli, Saboba, Yendi, Bugri and Nakpanduri.

Teachers quarters at Bunkpurugu and Nakpanduri.

Slaughterhouses at Katiejeli, Bunya and Pulimakom.

Market sheds at Kpandai, Bunya, Pekpira, Kongo, Pulimakom, Bunkpurugu, Nakpanduri, Binde and Bimbago.

Police quarters and buildings at Kpandai, Wulesi, Bunkpurugu and Nakpanduri.

Lorry park at Kpandai.

Local authority offices at Bimbilla, Chereponi, Sunson, Yendi, Sambu, Bunkpurugu and Yunyoo.

Numerous wells through the whole Section.

District Council Works Organisation Yard at Yendi.

Strangers' camp at Zabzugu.

Cattle ponds at Bimbilla and Kpaliba.

(b) *Southern Section*

Numerous new markets and market improvements, particularly at Kpetoe, Kpandu, Kwamekrom, Borada, New Ayoma, Likpe Bakwa, Kete-Krachi, Banda and Dodo-Amanforom.

Postal agency at Tanyigbe and post office at Likpe Mate.

Dressing station at Anfoega.

Local authority offices in many council areas.

These projects have all been completed. Projects under construction in the Southern Section are too widespread to recount individually and in detail, but include new markets at Ho, Kpedze, Kadjebi, Papase, Jasikan, etc. Also sports stadiums at Ho and Kpandu, four post offices, a village hall at Takla, a lorry park at Kpetoe, council buildings and offices, school buildings and numerous septic tank latrines, anti-erosion drains, etc.

(ii) **Expenditure** (excluding that of local authorities)

316. <i>Recurrent</i>	£
Share of head office administrative expenses at 10 per cent. ...	16,290
Administrative expenses in the Territory	19,434
Maintenance of buildings, etc.	20,718
Maintenance of roads	148,551
Maintenance of airfields	1,174
Replacement of plant and equipment	6,556
<i>Extraordinary</i>	
Improvements to roads and road plant	39,731
Sanitary improvements	2,103
Minor works, furniture, rest houses, etc.	7,118
<i>Development</i>	
New roads, road improvements and surveys	275,456
Feeder roads	23,916
Public Works Department yard, Ho	15,128
Ho, administrative offices	1,309
Resthouses	2,294
Junior staff quarters (not elsewhere included)	46,898
Bungalows and senior staff quarters	24,196
Police quarters, Hohoe and Ho	31,070
Share of works at Accra and Tamale, etc.	27,957
	<hr/>
	£709,879

(iii) **Water Supplies**

317. In 1955 as in 1954 the campaign to improve the Territory's water supplies received particular attention. Q. 78
Q. 61

318. At the end of 1954 piped water supply schemes were in operation at Yendi, Hohoe and Kpetoe. By the end of 1955 the £40,000 scheme to supply Kpandu with a fully treated piped water scheme was 80 per cent. complete and

a temporary supply was already in operation. At Agodeke, mention of which was made in the 1954 Report and where a successful borehole had been drilled in 1954, a piped supply scheme was designed and construction almost completed. At Ho three successful boreholes were drilled and here, too, a temporary supply is now in operation. The design for the permanent supply is 90 per cent. complete.

319. Drilling continued in many parts of the Territory. The plan to provide piped water supply to Worawora, where a new hospital is under construction, received a set-back; adverse geological conditions prevented a sufficient quantity of water from being available from the various boreholes drilled in the neighbourhood. Several successful boreholes were, however, drilled elsewhere, partly by the Department of Rural Water Development and partly by a firm of contract drillers. One in particular was provided for the new agricultural station at Akaa.

320. Throughout the Territory the construction of wells and ponds continued. With the receipt of additional earth moving equipment it was possible to embark on an extensive pond digging scheme, particularly in the southern part of the Territory and also in Nanumba and Dagomba in the northern section.

321. The Department's activities in the Territory have necessitated a considerable increase in the staff, and the construction of permanent workshops and stores for the Department in Ho. These were enlarged upon and improved during the year.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

322. The 1952 report described the social structure of the Territory and discussed the impact of modern ideas on the various traditional forms of African society. The Christian Missions continue their devoted work though in the north the great majority of the population is still animist. Moslem influences exist in the larger towns. Q. 79

Voluntary Organisations

323. Missions and Churches continue to be the principal voluntary organisations engaged in the Territory. In the Southern Section the main missionary body is the Roman Catholic Mission, Trans-Volta (with headquarters at Keta, outside the Territory). Its importance is matched by the Evangelical Presbyterian Church, with headquarters at Ho, which is an African Church affiliated with and drawing staff from the Church of Scotland and from the Presbyterian Church in the United States. By far the greatest number of Christians in the Territory belong to one of these two denominations; but the Anglican Church, the Methodist Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission and the Salvation Army have each a number of adherents but no missionaries resident in the Territory. The Apostolic Revelation Society, an entirely African religious body which originated in the Keta district outside the Territory, and the First Century Gospel Mission, each have a number of adherents. Q. 80,
88, 106,
160, 186

324. All these religious bodies with the exception of the last-named, are recognised Educational Units. The overwhelming majority of the public primary and middle schools in the Territory are at present under the management of either the Evangelical Presbyterian Church or the Trans-Volta Roman Catholic Mission, though the financing of these schools is almost exclusively undertaken by grants from local authorities and from the Administration. The Anglican Church, the Salvation Army, the First Century Gospel Mission and the Apostolic Revelation Society each have one school but neither the Methodist Church nor the African Episcopal Zion Mission maintain schools within the Territory.

325. The Evangelical Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Peki Blengo, just outside the Territory, trains candidates from the Territory for the Presbyterian ministry.

326. Attached to the Evangelical Presbyterian Church are 21 missionaries (including wives) resident in the Territory. These are distributed as follows: 8 (7 American and 1 Scottish) at Ho, 9 (3 German and 6 American) at Worawora, and 4 British at Amedzofe, Kpandu and Jasikan. Of the 8 at Ho, 5 are on the staff of the Mawuli Secondary School. The missionaries at Worawora are mainly engaged in medical work.

327. There are 25 missionary priests and one missionary lay brother of the Roman Catholic Mission, Trans-Volta, working in the Southern Section. There are also three missionary sisters, all Irish. The priests include four Africans and two British. The rest are Dutch.

328. In the Northern Section the work of the missions lies mostly in the fields of proselytisation and medicine, for the schools are nearly all managed by local authorities. The Evangelical Presbyterian Mission operates a small school at

Yendi and another at Katiajeli but the two missions most in evidence are the Assemblies of God and the World Wide Evangelisation Crusade. The former runs a Mission station at Yendi, a dispensary and maternity clinic at Nakpanduri and also a clinic at Saboba. The Mission also opened a new dressing station and clinic at Yakazia during the year. Two American nursing sisters have joined the Mission. The World Wide Evangelisation Crusade is doing valuable work for lepers both in its leper settlement at Nkanchina where a small school exists and in clinics in the Gonga and Krachi areas of the Territory. Further reference is made in Chapter 7 to the Mission's achievements.

329. Figures for the number of adherents and income of the various missions and churches are not readily available since missionary fields do not in general coincide with the boundaries of the Territory. No restrictions were imposed on missionary activities during the year.

330. *The Gold Coast Boy Scouts Association*, which is a voluntary organisation, officially recognised by and in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government, has continued its activities in the Territory. There are five scout districts: Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu, Jasikan and Liat. There are 44 scout troops with registered membership (including cubs) of 1,130. There are three training grounds and during the year seven scouts obtained the highest training certificate, "the Wood Badge". Eight persons from the Territory serve on the Gold Coast and Togoland Supreme Council of the Movement. The Governor is the present Chairman of the Council. *Girl Guides* have continued their activities. Though there is still a shortage of guiders more recruits are being trained.

Q. 80, 176, 180, 186 331. *The British Council* continued its activities during the year. Its travelling cinema van operating from Accra carried out three tours of the territory. In all, 16 towns were visited and film shows were given for schools and for groups organised by the People's Educational Association. English periodicals were distributed regularly, as in the past, to leading schools and educational institutions.

Q. 113 332. The senior organiser from the *British Red Cross Society* mentioned in the 1954 report was attached to the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in order to assist in the women's work of the mass education section, as well as in general health instruction. In addition to these duties she has also been largely responsible for the organisation and supervision of the health campaigns conducted in co-operation with the medical officer in charge of medical field units which are described later in this report. There has been a noticeable increase in the work of the Red Cross in the territory during the year under review, particularly in the number of Junior Red Cross Links formed. A division of the Society was formed during the year to serve the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and the Northern Section of the Territory. It has a sub-division at Binde in the Northern Section.

Broadcasting

Q. 75 333. A step forward has been taken in the development of Broadcasting in the Territory by the establishment of a Divisional Headquarters at Ho under a senior engineering officer. A fourth station has been constructed at Kpandu in addition to the existing stations at Ho, Hohoe and Yendi, and was opened in March, 1956. There are now 964 subscribers to the relay service in the Territory with a listening public of approximately 9,500. In addition to this, there are a fair number of wireless sets which provide further listening facilities.

334. The Government broadcasting station at Accra (ZOY) continues to transmit news, music, talks and entertainment in English and six African

languages, which include four spoken in the Territory, namely Ewe, Twi, Hausa and Dagbani. Recordings of important events, music and talks from the Trust Territory are broadcast from the transmitters at Accra and are very popular with the inhabitants.

Information Services

335. The aims and objects of the Administration's Information Services Department are to interpret and explain the intentions and actions of Government to the people of the Gold Coast and the Territory; to report to the Administration the reactions (which may include the misapprehensions) of the public to its policies; and to help to create an atmosphere in which the people can take an increasing interest in the government of their country. No less is it the duty of the department to enrich the cultural life of the community by improving existing standards of entertainment and appreciation of the arts and sciences, and to stimulate creative interest. It is also the policy of the department to publicise as widely as possible in the outside world development and progress within the country.

Q. 86
Q. 176

336. Early in 1955 a Regional Office of the department was established at Ho under the direction of a London trained African journalist. He and his staff were able during the year to extend the department's activities within the Territory and to establish a weekly news-sheet carrying photographs and stories of development within the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region.

337. The five major sections of the department are Film, Cinema, Publications and News, Photographic and Volta Project Publicity. This last named section introduced into Togoland during the year a new medium for the dissemination of information: the Volta River Travelling Exhibition. This consisted of a self-contained exhibition housed in a marquee, showing models, relief maps and photographs, describing the Volta River Project in detail. Films illustrating similar schemes elsewhere and how they could be adapted locally, were shown by two mobile cinema vans attached to the exhibition, and explanatory illustrated booklets were given away. The exhibition was seen by an estimated audience of some 50,000.

338. Within the Territory the principal medium of disseminating news of government activities is through the Press. During 1955, 1,415 press releases were issued, 98.4 per cent. of which were used by local newspapers. The total number of insertions made by local newspapers in respect of these items of news during the year 1955 was 5,234. Seventy-one press releases dealt specifically with the affairs of the Territory, all of which were published. In addition, nine press conferences were arranged with Ministers at their Ministries. Another very popular and useful medium of publicity is the picture sheet made up of photographs, taken by the department's photographers, pasted on to wall sheets with suitable captions and stories. During the year, 145 of these were issued to Togoland containing 1,015 photographs covering a variety of news items and events and various development schemes. A feature maintained during the year was the regular issue of printed photo-posters, showing development projects undertaken in various parts of the country. These included features dealing with enterprise in Togoland. In 1955, 38,000 photo-posters were produced. Out of this total 8,950 were sent to Togoland.

339. *The Gold Coast Weekly Review*, a paper produced by the department, serves to bring news of Government activities in a simple form to many parts of the country where newspapers are difficult to obtain. Indeed, in some such areas newspapers are virtually unknown. In the Northern Section, for example, *The Gold Coast Weekly Review* is used, together with a special *Northern Territories Page* produced in Tamale, by messenger-interpreters who travel from

village to village explaining the contents to the villagers. Over 2,400,000 copies of the *Review* were printed in 1955, 156,000 of which were distributed in the Territory. Also a special *Trans-Volta/Togoland Page* was started on 11th May with the weekly circulation of 5,500. It is distributed free of charge. Another medium of disseminating information is by means of booklets and leaflets, a number of which were produced during the year. Subjects included Education and the Volta River Project.

340. In December, 1955, a privately owned static 35-mm. commercial cinema was started on a trial basis in Hohoe. The department's cinema vans undertook regular tours in 1955 throughout the Territory and gave in all 249 performances and 66 lectures to an estimated audience of 257,530.

341. Films of general and educational interest are shown on the regular tour, but in addition cinema vans are used for special campaigns on behalf of Ministries and Government departments. It is the practice of the department to supplement cinema shows as much as possible with practical demonstrations by appropriate Government departments, and with photographs, pictures and booklets when available.

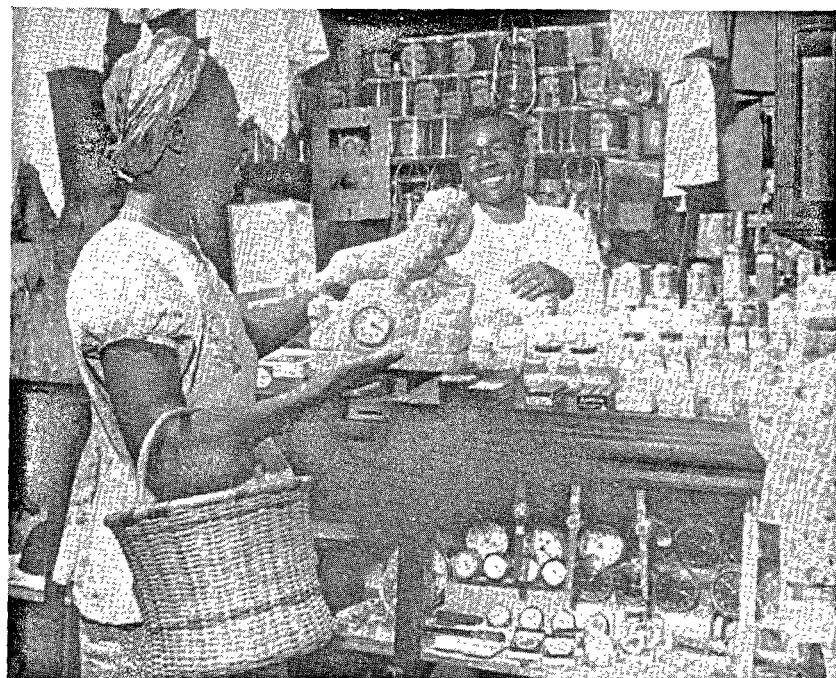
342. The films shown include those obtained from the Information Section of the United Nations Secretariat but are in the main films made by the Administration's film unit. The aim of the unit is to make films on current local problems for local audiences as well as to project the Gold Coast and the Territory overseas. During the year the unit completed on behalf of the Ministry of Housing a 35-minute colour film "Mr. Mensah Builds a House", designed to encourage better housing in villages. A most important film completed in 1954 and shown widely in the Territory by the cinema vans attached to the Volta River Travelling Exhibition in 1955 was "A River Creates an Industry". This film, which consists of two parts, covers the construction in Eastern Canada of the Saguenay River hydro-electric scheme and the development which followed in its wake, and then shows the proposed plan for the Volta River Project and how a similar hydro-electric scheme could be developed in the Gold Coast and Togoland. Two films in preparation during the year were partly set in Togoland.

343. The resources of the Information Services Department described above ensure that adequate arrangements exist for making known to the general public information concerning current developments of local and national significance, as well as information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations. United Nations film strips are circulated in the Territory showing on departmental projectors loaned to educational institutions.

344. Government and Mission Schools are included on the distribution list for selected publications, including material supplied by the United Nations. The arrangements for the supply and distribution of United Nations publications have been improved as a result of discussions and correspondence between the Administration and the Information Section of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Information Officer in Monrovia. United Nations publications including publications of the specialised agencies are supplied to the public libraries at Ho and Kpandu.

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

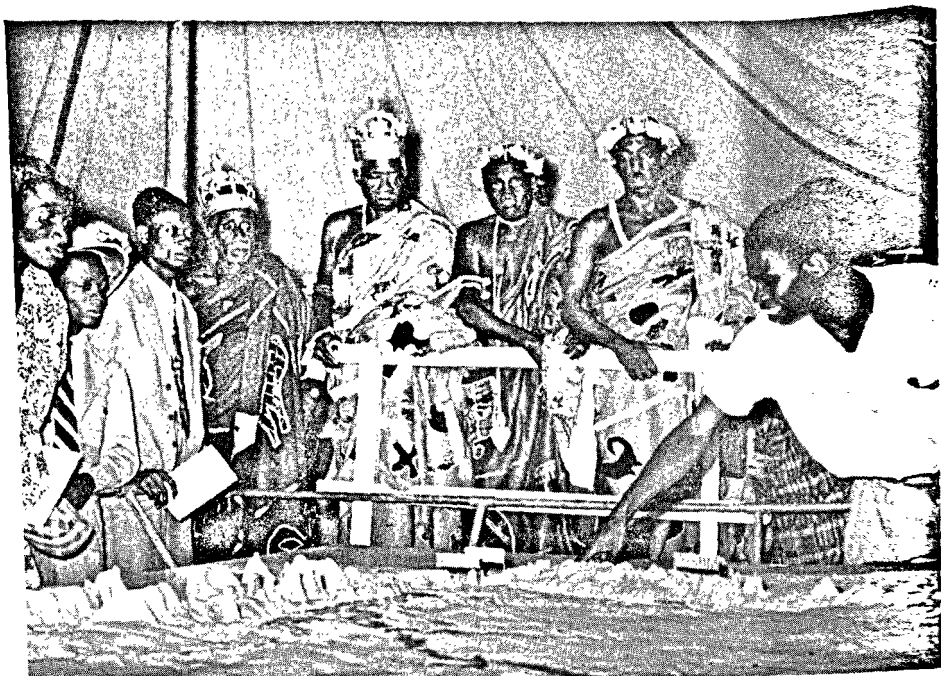
Q. 81 345. The constitution of the Gold Coast and the Territory provides specifically that no law shall make persons of any racial community liable to disabilities to which persons of other such communities are not made liable.



Shopping scene, Ho.



Market scene, Ho.



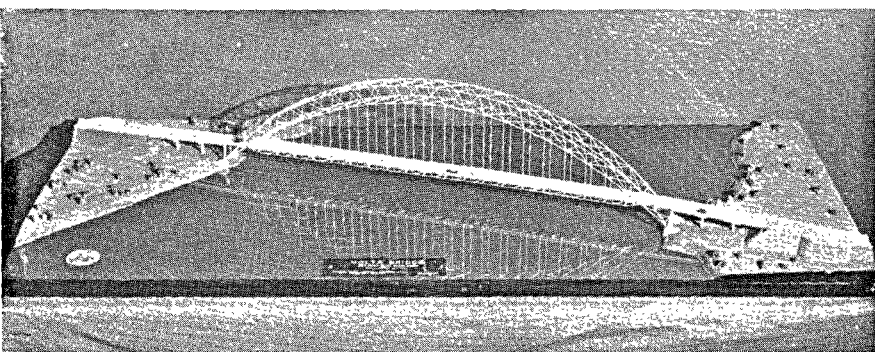
Travelling Exhibition.



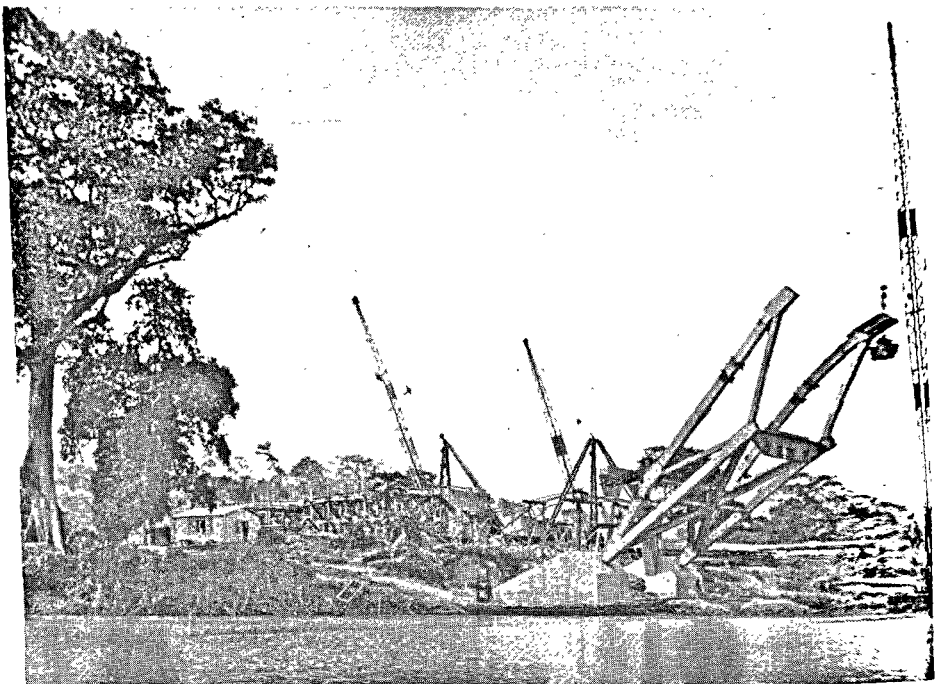
Farmers receive instruction in harvesting coffee.



Demonstrating agricultural machinery at an agricultural show in the Trans-Volta Togoland Region.



Model of the new bridge across the Volta River at Adome.



Adome bridge under construction.



Road construction. Bame Pass.

346. In Togoland under United Kingdom Administration all elements of the population are secured in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion and are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and property.

347. Copies of the Universal Declaration have been distributed in the Territory and subsequent U.N. publications have kept those interested in the matter abreast of recent developments in the field of Human Rights. Q. 83

348. In the ordinary course the English law of arrest prevails with its concomitant safeguards.

349. There is no slavery in the Territory and the Criminal Code prohibits practices resembling slavery, in particular the placing or receiving of any person in servitude as a pledge or security for debt. While such practices undoubtedly occurred in the past no complaints have been received in recent years. Q. 82

350. Similarly in the past a number of traditional customs have been inconsistent with what have come to be regarded as human rights, *e.g.*, some of the peoples of the Territory used to permit the betrothal of children in circumstances where subsequent repudiation was difficult or impossible. Nowadays there has been a modification of most of these customs—in the case of such intended marriages, a party who feels strongly opposed to it can be released from the obligation—if necessary in the last resort by appealing to the Administration. No abuses arise as a result of the adoption of children. At present there is no provision of the law which permits adoption. Q. 89

351. Certain simple customary services are granted willingly to chiefs by their subjects but are not enforceable at law, and minor communal services of types permitted under the International Labour Organisation Convention on forced labour are still performed gratuitously and cheerfully. Q. 82

352. No restrictions which are inconsistent with Article 29 of the Universal Declaration are imposed on the publication and circulation of newspapers and periodicals. Q. 85

353. The British tradition of freedom of the Press is now firmly implanted in the Gold Coast and the Territory and the courts would give effective protection to anyone whose liberties had been infringed. The entry into the Gold Coast and the Territory of only a small number of publications is banned on grounds that they are pernicious, demoralizing or grossly misleading. There are no restrictions on the holding of public meetings.

354. Full freedom of thought and conscience is ensured to all inhabitants as is the free exercise of religious worship and instruction. Indigenous religions are recognised by the Administration, in so far as legal oaths may be sworn according to such local beliefs. No active measures have been taken to safeguard fetish worship, but the policy of the Administration is one of complete religious toleration. Supervision of some fetish cults has, however, been necessary from time to time where malignant and anti-social practices have been apparent. The number of petitions received from the Territory by the Trusteeship Council and its Visiting Missions leaves no doubt that the right of petition is widely known. Q. 87
Q. 84

355. The immigration laws, except in so far as they exempt certain groups (*i.e.*, natives of the Gold Coast and the Territory, Government officials, and foreign consuls accredited to the Administration) from their provisions, are completely non-discriminatory. These laws are administered by the Police under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior and in consultation with the Ministry of Trade and Labour. They are designed to keep out of the Gold Coast and the Territory only undesirable persons and persons whose activities are likely to Q. 90

prove detrimental to the economic development of the inhabitants of the country. In practice all firms established in the Territory which employ non-Africans are granted allocations for such employees which may not be exceeded without the permission of the authorities. These allocations may be increased where the Administration is satisfied that an expansion of the firm's activities would not be detrimental to the economic development of the inhabitants of the country. In practice new retail stores operated by non-Africans cannot normally be established. No control over movement between the Gold Coast and the Territory exists and no separate immigration statistics for the Territory are available.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

Q. 91, 356. The status of women in civil law is not inferior to that of men, and
92 women may appear before courts for the hearing of their claims to recognised rights and for the enforcement of their substantiated claims.

357. Women enjoy under native custom rights of ownership of property and wealth. While matrilineal succession as in Ashanti is not practised, women's property is in most areas 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 members of the family any extra produce is hers to dispose of as she wishes.

358. Native customary law regarding a husband's liability for his wife's debts and vice versa is not always clearly defined, since indebtedness of any sort, particularly in the Northern Section, is rare. Normally a woman 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 tie with her family (*i.e.*, blood relations). If, in trading on her own account, she incurs 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 this case the woman would herself be responsible, and it would be for her family to come to her aid.

Q. 93, 359. Women are entitled to hold public office and discharge public functions,
94, 95 but they rarely do. There is one woman member of the Legislature: she does not come from Togoland. Both the Dagomba and Mamprusi have a certain number of women chiefs and women generally are taking an increasing interest in public and political affairs. Whether married or unmarried they are not debarred by custom or law from taking employment as wage or salary earners in any particular occupation though physical incapacity may be a limiting factor. Women generally occupy themselves with household duties and the lighter tasks of agriculture, and the trade in food and certain imported goods in the local markets is very largely in their hands. Excellent opportunities exist for women to train as teachers or nurses and an increasing number of women have found employment in these professions. Others find such occupations as assistant mass education officers, welfare workers, telephone operators, and increasing numbers are taking on clerical duties formerly undertaken by men. During the year under review women were employed on clerical duties by local authorities in the Northern Section for the first time. Some women are beginning to train as agricultural assistants in Government service. Training institutions exist in the Gold Coast for all these occupations and use of them is made by girls in the Territory.

Q. 96 360. With very few exceptions marriages are conducted under customary law. The alternative is marriage under the Marriage Ordinance (Cap. 127) which

normally entails the authority of a Registrar's or marriage officer's certificate. In this case parental consent is required if one of the parties is less than 21 years of age.

361. Native customary law with regard to marriage varies according to locality. There is no minimum legal age for marriage but even in cases where in theory the consent of both parties is unnecessary, it is certainly required in practice. In the Northern Section parental consent is required in theory up to any age, but in cases of dispute between parents and children there is resource to the Government Agent of the District who invariably is able to prevail upon the former to yield to the wishes of the latter. Among the Mamprusi the normal form of marriage is by elopement, though even here parents are usually privy to the intentions of the parties and are careful not to get in the couples' way. Ewe custom also requires parental consent. It is the duty of the parents to satisfy themselves that the groom is self-supporting and that both parties have reached puberty before wedding celebrations. Compulsory marriages are unknown.

362. The custom of a payment being made from the bridegroom's family to the bride's family exists throughout the Territory except amongst the Mamprusi. The money or chattels transferred cannot however properly be regarded anywhere as direct payment for the bride. The money, which in Ewe areas may be as much as £20 or more, is usually spent by the bride's parents on buying household articles and clothes which the bride will use during her married life. It also constitutes a form of insurance premium paid to secure the impartiality of the bride's family in any disputes that may arise between husband and wife, for if the woman seeks divorce she must repay her husband most of the presents he has given her.

363. Polygamy under customary law is possible though certainly not general. The Ewes are in the main monogamous and in the Northern Section it is only the richer members of the community who are able to afford more than one wife.

364. Cases of female circumcision have been known among only one tribe in the Northern Section. Public opinion, which is the only satisfactory method of dealing with such social and customary problems, is being stimulated and educated against this practice.

365. Several women's associations of a social character exist of which the most important is probably the Ewe Women's Association which was founded towards the end of 1953 and which operates both in the Territory and Trans-Volta. It includes women of some of the similar tribal groups as well as Ewes. These associations are being specially catered for by the Mass Education Section of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and their main interests are centred in child care and nutrition. All staff engaged on mass education work encourage women to take the lead whenever possible in literacy and other community development work and effect has now been given to the policy that one-third of the department's field staff should be women. A female mass education assistant has formed a popular women's group at Bimbilla in the Northern Section. Activities include talks and demonstrations on nutrition, child care and needlework.

Q. 97

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

366. The Labour Division of the Ministry of Trade and Labour with headquarters in Accra which is responsible for the administration and enforcement of labour laws and regulations throughout the country, has opened a District Labour Office in Ho to deal with labour matters in Togoland. A senior officer

Q. 101

of the Division was posted to Ho in March, 1954. The Labour Advice Centre, formerly based in Hohoe was transferred to Jasikan in March, 1954, to be in the centre of the cocoa growing areas in the territory and to be near the areas where a particularly large amount of development work is in progress or is about to be undertaken. The Centre is a sub-office of the District Labour Office in Ho and is under the control of a Labour Inspector. One of the main duties of the District Labour Officer in Ho and his Inspector in Jasikan will be to investigate working conditions of cocoa farms.

367. The Ministry's functions are mainly concerned with circumstances in factories and industrial areas of which there are none of importance in the Territory. They do however include the inspection of labour conditions, the finding of employment, the review of wages and living conditions, the review of the local application of international labour conventions and the maintenance of camps and provision of medical facilities along the main routes used by migrant workers on which normal facilities do not exist.

368. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development continues to be responsible for the care and repatriation of destitute and incapacitated workers, though such cases continue to be few in the Territory, where labour is still mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits particularly in the cocoa industry. Increased building activities continue to provide new openings for tradesmen and artisans.

369. No special arrangements exist for the recruitment of labour from outside the Territory nor in view of the natural supply is there any need for it. A steady transitory flow of labour exists from areas to the north and east of the Territory through to the industrial and coastal areas of the Gold Coast, and the Department maintains labour camps for use by those labourers if required.

Q. 98 370. The conventions and recommendations of the International Labour
Q. 99 Organisation accepted by the Administering Authority for the Gold Coast have
Q. 100 equally been applied to the Territory and are incorporated in the Labour Ordinance, which is applicable to the Territory. Full information on the application of International Labour Conventions is contained in the Administration's latest report to the International Labour Organisation, and is included also in the information relating to the Gold Coast furnished to the Secretary General of the United Nations under Article 73(e) of the Charter.

Q. 103 371. The registration and regulation on trade unions is governed by the Trades Unions Ordinance (Cap. 91), as amended by Ordinance No. 19 of 1953. Any five or more persons can form a trade union but all trade unions must be
Q. 100 registered and accounts must be kept and audited. The total number of unions with members or branches in the Territory is now 18. Nearly all the trade unions take part in central or national negotiation committees comprised equally of workers and management representatives which meet at least twice a year to negotiate on terms and conditions of employment; nearly all have local committees in the Territory.

Q. 102 372. A strike of employees of the Posts & Telecommunications Department
Q. 104 in the Gold Coast slightly affected the Territory. Sixty-one employees were involved in a demand for a revision of salary scales, but after the intervention of labour officers and the clearing up of misunderstandings all employees returned to work. The strike lasted eight days.

Q. 105 373. Six cases of recovery of unpaid wages and one of breach of contract were prosecuted during the year.

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

374. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development which operates under the aegis of the Ministry of Education is divided into two sections; one is for the organisation of welfare in urban and industrial areas, including the control of juvenile delinquency, and the second (called the Rural Development Section) is designed principally for the promotion of mass (fundamental) education, as the most useful form of rural welfare. It is the second section which is of principal importance to the Territory at present. Its activities are fully described in Part VIII. Q. 106

375. There are few large towns in the Territory and no doubt this is why juvenile delinquency is not a serious problem. Nonetheless it was decided to post a Senior Assistant Welfare Officer to work in the Ho Magisterial District so that such cases as did arise could be more expeditiously dealt with. He acted as probation officer and also supervised prison after-care work in the Southern Section although this continued to be carried out in the main by mass education staff of the department. The Assistant Welfare Officer at Tamale continued to be responsible for the after-care of discharged prisoners in the Northern Region.

376. Changes in the department's senior staff stationed in the Territory are contained in Appendix IV. The staff was recruited and is being employed to develop the Mass Education and Community Development work which was started experimentally in 1948 in the Southern Section of the Territory. In the North, too, a Dagomba mass education team has been recruited and trained and has been active in the Territory. An account of the work being done is given in Part VIII of the Report. Q. 108
Q. 106

377. The only international convention dealing with social security and welfare already applied to the Territory by legislation are those relating to workmen's compensation in case of accidents, and maternity protection. Pensions are paid to retired government officers and the local authorities in the Northern Section pay pensions in addition to gratuities to their own retired staff. Soldiers disabled during the two world wars also receive pensions from the administration and, in some cases, from the Gold Coast Legion, an ex-servicemen's organisation which is a branch of the British Empire Service League. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has now taken over from the Labour Department responsibility for the repatriation of destitute labourers. The Krachi Local Council maintains a small hostel for paupers and for labourers going south and returning home to the north. No special legislation for social welfare was enacted during the year. Q. 106
Q. 107

378. Local custom provides for the care and maintenance of orphaned children; abandoned children are almost unknown in the Territory. Any delinquent child and any child in need of care or protection can by order of a magistrate be committed to the care of a suitable person or detained, if from the Southern Section, in the Industrial School at Swedru in the Gold Coast under the administration of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. Delinquent boys from the Northern Section may be sent to the newly opened industrial school at Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Q. 89

CHAPTER 6. STANDARD OF LIVING

379. It has not yet proved possible to hold a survey of household budgets in the Territory. Q. 109
Q. 110

380. The collection of market prices of locally produced foodstuffs has continued at Ho and at a limited number of smaller towns in the Territory. For much of the Southern Section the trend in living costs can be illustrated by the index

of local market prices for Ho, which is a constituent of the combined index for seven towns, in the Gold Coast and the Territory details of which are given in Appendix XIV, taken in conjunction with general changes in the c.i.f. value of imported goods entering the Gold Coast.

381. The variation of local market prices at Ho did not follow the normal pattern elsewhere in the Gold Coast during 1955. During the year prices at Ho showed little change, whereas the combined index for seven towns increased towards the end of the year. For the combined seven town index the average for 1955 was 184 (1948 = 100), which was unchanged from 1954. The annual index for Ho, however, showed a considerable decrease in 1955 to 181, in comparison with a figure of 204 for 1954. Market prices at Ho reached their highest level in the first quarter of 1954; the level of prices then declined during the remainder of 1954 and into the first quarter of 1955, after which there was little change. It would appear that there has been an improvement in the market facilities in response to the general development and expansion in the area; improved communications and the opening up of new farming areas have improved supply.

382. The c.i.f. value of goods imported into the Gold Coast, and thus into the Territory, fell further in 1955. The average value index for all imports stood at 97 for 1955 (1954 = 100). The decrease was most marked for manufactured goods. As regards consumer goods, there was a further decrease in the average value of textile imports; foodstuffs generally showed a fall of 1 per cent., while there was a 1 per cent. increase in the average value of imports of beverages and tobacco. Further details are shown in the table at Appendix XIV.

383. The total amount of personal incomes in the Territory is estimated to have increased in 1955. Although there was no general change in the level of wages and salaries and precise figures of changes in total employment are not available, it is probable that total income from employment increased as a result of expanding opportunities for employment. The level of cocoa incomes in the Territory is particularly significant in relation to aggregate incomes. Cocoa incomes were larger in 1955 than in 1954 as a result of a small rise in production and of the increase in the guaranteed price per load from 72s. to 80s. from the beginning of mid-crop purchases in 1955.

CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

- Q. 112 384. Expansion of the activities of the Ministry of Health continued in 1955, subsequent to the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry into the Health Needs of the Gold Coast, and the merging with the Medical Department in 1953. The Permanent Secretary (a lay official) is responsible to the Minister for the administration of health services throughout the country: the Chief Medical Officer (formerly the Director of Medical Services) is of equal rank and status with the Permanent Secretary and also has direct access to the Minister. The Chief Medical Officer is the professional and technical adviser on health matters to all Ministries and Departments; in the headquarters of the Ministry of Health he is assisted by a Deputy Chief Medical Officer and a Principal Medical Officer who work in the closest collaboration with the administrative organisation at their respective levels. Each region has a representative of the Ministry of Health in charge of the area's health services, though in the case of the Trans-Volta Togoland Region it has not yet been possible to station the representative of the Ministry of Health within the region.
- Q. 111 385. The only new legislation affecting public health introduced during the year was the Pharmacy and Poisons (Amendment of Schedule) Order, 1955, the text of which appears in the volumes of legislation being sent to the United Nations Library.

386. Regular exchanges of epidemiological information continue to be made between the Administration and the World Health Organisation. Such information is also supplied to neighbouring territories and other governments. World Health Organisation assistance has been applied for and approved for the provision of experts on malaria and tuberculosis control. Q. 114

387. Meetings are held annually between the heads of medical services of the British West African territories and every encouragement is given to Medical Officers to contact the medical authorities in neighbouring French territories. Officers of the medical field units are encouraged also to meet their French colleagues and discuss plans for the conduct of campaigns against smallpox, yaws, trypanosomiasis, etc.

388. The population of the Territory is associated with the work of the Ministry of Health chiefly through the medium of the local authorities, many of which operate dressing stations and maternity clinics and undertake general health measures such as mosquito larvae inspections and the operation of incinerators and latrine clearance. The government hospitals at Ho, Hohoe and Yendi have visiting committees, as does the hospital at Bawku, which, although situated just inside the Gold Coast, serves the population of the Territory in that area. Visiting committees, with the exception of the Secretary (the Medical Officer) and the Chairman (an administrative officer) consist of members of the community. Q. 115

389. It will be seen from Appendix XVI C that estimated direct Government expenditure on the Territory's health services amounted to £121,351. Local authority recurrent expenditure exceeded £50,000 and capital expenditure on medical and health projects was also substantial. Including the cost of constructing dressing stations, maternity clinics, sanitary structures, drains, etc., it is likely to have exceeded direct capital expenditure by the Administration during the year. The work however was largely carried out with the aid of grants from the Administration (which do not figure in the details of direct Government expenditure on medical and health services) and from the Cocoa Marketing Board. Details of local authority capital expenditure on medical and health projects are not available having been included in their accounting systems under the heading of public works. Such capital expenditure is being accounted for separately in the current financial year. Q. 116

390. Government medical officers have been stationed at Yendi, Hohoe and Ho in the Territory and at Bawku and Salaga (just outside the Territory) during the year. A second medical officer was stationed at Ho, in charge of the two medical field units working in the area. It is appreciated that the supply of doctors is inadequate and the Administration has accepted as a long term aim that two medical officers should be posted to each Government hospital. A more immediate aim is the posting of a Senior Medical Officer to Ho to take charge of the medical and health services in the Trans-Volta Togoland region. Recruitment of medical officers has not been possible on a scale sufficient to enable these aims to be achieved immediately, but it is expected the situation will improve rapidly as the Ministry's training scheme bears fruit. Sixty-four students are at present studying for medical degrees in the United Kingdom under this scheme. Q. 121
Q. 122

391. The services provided by the Administration's medical officers are supplemented by private practitioners of whom there are four practising in the Territory; also by missionary doctors of whom there were two on the staff of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church at Worawora during 1955. The staff was expected to be expanded in 1956 in connection with the hospital's reconstruction and enlargement.

392. The registration of doctors and dentists is regulated by the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap. 69). Under this Ordinance, in order to practise medicine in the Territory, a person is normally required to be in possession of a diploma which would entitle him to registration in the United Kingdom. The Chief Medical Officer may, however, allow a person holding some other recognised diploma to practise in a limited area if he considers that conditions in that area, particularly the lack of doctors warrant it.

393. Pharmacists are required to be in possession of a certificate of competency issued by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board. Nurses are required to be registered by the Nurses Board which recognises either the qualification of "State Registered Nurse" (which can be obtained either in the United Kingdom or at the Nurses' Training School, Accra, and is granted reciprocal recognition by the Council of Nursing in England and Wales) or the local qualifications of Qualified Registered Nurse (Q.R.N.) which involves a shorter course of training. A new training school has been opened at the Kumasi hospital, for State Registered Nurses.

394. It is an offence for an unqualified practitioner to practise medicine or surgery in the Territory. Though the benefits to be derived from scientific medicine are becoming more widely appreciated, cases are still brought to light from time to time of practice by unqualified practitioners. Treatment by herbalists in accordance with traditional methods is not regarded as practising medicine.

Q. 119 395. The Midwives Ordinance (Cap. 72) provides for the training and registration of midwives and regulates their practice. The Administration encourages registered midwives engaged in private practice by paying a subsidy to them. In addition to the subsidy, a bonus of 10s. is paid per delivery up to a total of thirty deliveries per quarter. Rules regulating the practice of registered midwives are applicable in the Territory.

Q. 117 396. The Administration operates hospitals at Ho, Hohoe and Yendi and also at Bawku and Salaga just outside the Northern Section of the Territory. The reconstruction of the Yendi hospital to which reference was made by the Visiting Mission in paragraph 120 of its report on the Territory (T/1210) was almost complete by the end of the year. Improvements have been made to the Ho hospital, particularly by the provision of electric light to the operating theatre, the construction of an X-ray room and the completion of a new labour ward. A new isolation block will be built in 1956 and it is hoped also to provide electricity to the whole hospital.

Q. 119 397. Facilities for the confinement of women and ante-natal and post-natal clinics exist at all Government hospitals. Where local authority midwives are attached to hospitals they may also attend women in their own homes.

Q. 117 398. The Administration operates health centres at Bimbilla in the Northern

Q. 113 Section and at Kpandu. These centres are designed partly as treatment stations

Q. 119 for minor illnesses and partly as centres for health education. Each also has attached to it an ante-natal and child welfare clinic. The staff in each case includes

Q. 8 a clinic superintendent and a midwife who tour the neighbourhood. A Landrover, provided by UNICEF, operates from the Bimbilla health centre and a programme of visits to outlying villages, combining treatment with health education, has begun. A volunteer female mass education assistant helps in the work. The Assemblies of God Mission at Saboba, in Konkomba country, is extending its activities, under the supervision of two American nurse-midwives who take general outpatient, leprosy and ante-natal clinics and conduct normal deliveries. A maternity clinic at Jasikan includes a twelve-bed ward for lying-in cases.

399. The facilities provided at the Administration's hospitals are supplemented by the network of local authority and Mission dressing stations and clinics and by the Administration's Medical Field Units, the work of which has been described in detail in previous reports. The unit operating in the Dagomba area of the Territory which, in particular, was carrying out a yaws eradication campaign, examined over 50,000 people during the year, giving protection and treatment where necessary. Another unit operated in the Krachi area surveying and treating trypanosomiasis, leprosy, yaws, etc. Gradually, most valuable statistics are being built up of the incidence of diseases in various parts of the Territory. Thirty dressing stations are now being operated by local authorities. These are regularly visited by inspecting pharmacists, and advisory personnel from the Ministry of Health. Q. 113
Q. 117

400. The Evangelical Presbyterian Church operates a hospital at Worawora in the Jasikan district, with 51 beds, largely in temporary accommodation. At a total cost of over £100,000 new buildings for the hospital were nearing completion at the end of the year, providing a capacity of approximately 100 beds. The Administration has made a grant of £80,000 towards the cost of the new buildings. The hospital has specialised in the treatment of tuberculosis cases, some of which (approximately 8-10 patients a week) are referred to the Administration's tuberculosis specialist. In 1956 it is proposed to institute a radiographic survey of the Worawora townspeople. Dressing stations are operated in various parts of the Territory by the Assemblies of God Mission (in the Northern Section) and by the Roman Catholic Mission and the Salvation Army.

401. The World Wide Evangelisation Crusade continues its leprosy work in the Kpandai neighbourhood. The Mission's leprosarium at Nkanchina covers some 2,500 acres and, from it, the staff regularly visit five out-patient clinics. The Mission receives an annual grant from the Administration and free supplies of the drug D.A.D.P.S. The Administration has contributed a grant towards the cost of expanding and improving the Nkanchina settlement. Among the buildings recently completed or under construction are a small hospital, a dining hall and boys' and girls' dormitories.

402. There are two Government leper settlements in the Territory, one at Ho and the other at Yendi. Admission of patients from the Territory and elsewhere is voluntary. Accommodation, treatment and, in the case of paupers and those who are unfit, food also, are provided free of charge. Reconstruction of some of the Ho settlement's buildings began during the year. There are also numerous clinics at which leprosy treatment is available. Q. 117

403. Fees are charged at Government hospitals and dispensaries in accordance with the Hospital Fees Regulations (No. 56 of 1942). It is at the discretion of the medical officer whether a fee is charged or not in any particular case and each medical officer has authority to waive the collection of fees from paupers. For out-patients attendance the fee ranges from 6d. to 2s. 6d. Patients suffering from certain diseases such as tuberculosis, venereal disease, florid yaws, etc., are treated free. Q. 120

404. Research work which is, of course, applicable to the Territory as to other parts of the Gold Coast, is mainly carried out at the Medical Research Institute in Accra in connection with the work of Medical Field Units and at the West African inter-territorial research units. A number of scientific papers were published during the year. Q. 118

405. As explained in previous reports, it is neither possible nor desirable in rural areas to separate preventive services entirely from curative services, and the medical officers at Yendi, Ho, Hohoe and at Bawku, just outside the Territory, Q. 130

perform the functions of medical officers of health in their respective areas, supervising the work of the health staffs of the Administration and local authorities. Government health inspectors are stationed at Yendi, Bimbilla, Ho, Hohoe, Kete-Krachi and Kpandu, and a Health Superintendent is stationed at Ho. Other Government health workers are stationed in towns and villages throughout the Territory and in most areas include vaccinators and village overseers. Local authorities provide assistance for health and sanitary services, particularly at Jasikan, Kadjebi, Worawora, Ahamansu, Borada and Papase.

- Q. 123 406. In the Southern Section the bucket conservancy system is used at Ho,
- Q. 130 Hohoe, Kpandu and Kete-Krachi. In places where this is insufficient, septic tanks and pit latrines have been constructed as well. In the smaller towns and villages, pit latrines are normally used. In the Northern Section, the bucket conservancy system is used at Yendi, where there are also a few septic tank latrines.
- Q. 124 407. A fully treated pipe-borne water supply is available at Hohoe, Yendi, Kpetoe and Agoriki, the supply system at Agoriki having been completed during the year. The supply for Kpandu is almost completed and the existing gravity fed water supply system at Ho is being largely extended by the addition of pump supplies from several bore-holes, which when completed will supply ample water to all parts of Ho. Plans have been made to extend the supply at Yendi. Further bore-holes have been drilled in various parts of the Territory, some of which have been equipped with small power-driven pumps and a small distribution system, and others having hand-operated pumps. In the north wells have been sunk and large ponds dug at Sambu and Bimbilla. It is hoped to extend the programme of bore-hole drilling to the north of the Territory if geological reports are favourable. Apart from the areas mentioned above, water is obtained from reservoirs, streams and wells; the wells are wholly or partly lined with concrete according to ground conditions to prevent the access of surface water which would otherwise contaminate the supply. Many large buildings have attached to them water tanks in which rain water from the roof is collected.
- Q. 126 408. Stagnant pools in areas where the work can be properly supervised are treated regularly to prevent mosquito breeding. In some areas clearing has been undertaken of dense shady trees and shrubs near rivers and pools which are favourable to tsetse habitation.
- Q. 130 409. Tsetse control is the concern of a special department. During 1955 the Department made a fly survey in the Southern portion of the Territory and carried out protective clearing near the Kpetchu ferry on the Oti river.
- Q. 125 410. Slaughterhouses or slabs are available at most of the larger centres where cattle are slaughtered for sale; all cattle are inspected by 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 and local authority sanitary staff. In some markets there are fly-proof meat stalls at which all meat must be sold.
- Q. 130 411. Reference has already been made to the Medical Field Units which have been carrying out vaccination in various parts of the Territory. Their work is supplemented at the main centres by that of the Government sanitary inspectors who at the same time are vaccinators and by teams of public vaccinators attached to hospitals.

412. Measures against malaria and other communicable diseases are carried out as a routine procedure by the medical and health staff while treatment for venereal and other diseases is available at all hospitals and at some dispensaries.

413. The following are the principal diseases occurring in the Territory :—

bilharzia;	pneumonia (all forms);
dysentery (all forms);	trypanosomiasis;
diseases of the skin;	tuberculosis; and
gonorrhoea;	yaws.
guinea worm;	

Q. 127

Q. 129

Among the endemic diseases occurring are bilharzia, guinea-worm, leprosy, malaria, onchocerciasis, trypanosomiasis and yaws. These diseases are not compulsorily notifiable locally except trypanosomiasis and no accurate statistics of their incidence in the Territory as a whole are available apart from those being compiled in those areas where medical field units are active. No major outbreak of infectious disease occurred during the year.

414. The principal causes of death over all age groups during the year were malaria, pneumonia and tuberculosis. In the case of infants and children pneumonia and dysentery were common causes of death.

Q. 128

415. Training of dressers for the staffing of local authority dressing stations is undertaken at the hospitals at Ho, Hohoe, Yendi and Bawku.

Q. 131

416. Candidates from the Territory are eligible on the same terms as candidates from the Gold Coast for the award of Government medical and dental scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom. They also enjoy the same facilities as people of the Gold Coast for attendance at the various training institutions run by the Administration. These institutions comprise two nurses' training colleges at Accra and Kumasi, two midwifery training schools, a school of hygiene at Accra to train sanitary inspectors for the Certificate of the Royal Institute (West Africa) and two schools, one at Tamale and one at Kintampo, to train health inspectors for rural work. The Kumasi College of Technology provides a professional pharmacy course of four years duration, leading to the Certificate of Competency of the Gold Coast Pharmacy and Poisons Board and to the College Diploma in Pharmacy.

417. Health education constitutes one of the primary functions of the health staff. Health inspectors, vaccinators and village overseers in their visits educate the people in health matters and carry out routine house-to-house inspections. Practical examples are given by the construction of model sanitary structures and water supplies in the larger villages. An important part in this work is played by the Mass Education Section of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. During 1955 staff of this section devoted a large proportion of their time to health education. In almost every village in which they worked, they organised Health Days, during which they talked about hygiene and sanitation and assisted the inhabitants in clearing the village, cutlassing insect-breeding bush and destroying mosquito breeding places. Properly constructed pit latrines were dug, walled and roofed by communal effort, with the advice and assistance of mass education staff and often with tools lent by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. Good drains were made in villages to prevent accumulations of water likely to breed mosquitos. Health teaching to school children, as part of the school syllabus, was given by school teachers. Extra-curricular activities were carried out by Junior Red Cross Links and special courses of health instruction were given for voluntary village leaders. Major health campaigns are organised jointly by staff of the Medical Field Units of the Ministry of Health and the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. One of these, a campaign to teach the principles of maternity and child care, was conducted at Kpandu during the year. In practically all of these activities the officer of the British Red Cross Society, seconded to the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, played a prominent part.

Q. 132

Q. 133 418. There is very little gross malnutrition in adults and only isolated cases in
 Q. 134 children, but mild cases of nutritional deficiency are not uncommon in children
 Q. 135 and adolescents. During the year a sample study of food habits was carried out
 in the Southern region. The results pointed to possible deficiencies of protein and
 vitamins, especially of the B group, and mineral salts in the diet of all sections
 of the population, especially in children. This was confirmed by a study of cases
 attending hospital outpatients departments. The Agricultural Development
 Corporation has intensified its "grow more food" campaign, and with the co-
 operation of the Department of Agriculture good results are being achieved.

419. Advice on nutrition is given to mothers attending ante- and post-natal
 clinics at the various hospitals and dispensaries and the Mass Education Teams
 of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development have con-
 tinued to give courses on nutrition to groups of women from the villages. Milk
 is supplied to hospitals and clinics for the supplementary feeding of children.

420. Bread, cassava, plantain, yam, millet, guinea corn and maize are all
 important as staple foods in the Territory but are largely supplemented by beans,
 peas, rice, palm and groundnut oil, and shea butter. Milk and sugar are widely
 bought, particularly in the Southern Section.

CHAPTER 8. DRUGS

Q. 136 421. The manufacture, production, sale, exportation, labelling and distribu-
 Q. 137 tion of narcotic drugs is controlled by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 73),
 Q. 138 the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 70) and the Customs Ordinance
 Q. 139 (Cap. 167), though in effect no drugs are manufactured in the Territory or
 exported from it.

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

423. Apart from legislation, the following measures have been taken to
 regulate the traffic in and use of dangerous drugs:—

- (a) control of imports and exports by the Administration;
- (b) completion of returns by medical practitioners, dental surgeons,
 veterinary surgeons and registered pharmacists showing accurately con-
 sumption and stocks of dangerous drugs;
- (c) surprise inspection of stocks and records.

CHAPTER 9. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

Q. 140 424. Under the Customs Ordinance, spirits are required to be imported
 through the main ports and must be accompanied by certificates of age and
 origin in accordance with the terms of the Liquor Traffic Ordinance (Cap. 219)
 and the regulations made thereunder. This Ordinance also forbids local distilla-
 tion. Only by such measures is it possible to provide adequate control and
 arrange for testing at the ports of entry of purity and alcoholic contents.

425. Stringent regulations exist governing the issue of licences to sell spirits,
 wine and beer, particularly if consumption on the premises is to be permitted.
 The issue of a licence depends, inter alia, on the character of the applicant, the
 type of store and the quality of its equipment. The hours between which liquor
 may be sold are restricted and, by virtue of the Young Persons (Exclusion from
 Licensed Premises) Ordinance, it is illegal for young persons under the age of
 sixteen to be in the bars of licensed premises.

426. The local brewing of beer is permitted but the needs of the south and to some extent the north also are supplied by imports and by the produce of a large brewery at Accra. In the north considerable quantities of "pito", a local beer made of guinea-corn, are used. In the Southern Section palm wine (the fermented sap of the oil palm tree) takes the place of pito. There are still occasional prosecutions for the possession of illicitly distilled liquor.

427. Import figures of beer and spirits are quoted in Appendix IX. Rates of import duty are quoted in Appendix VII. No liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. pure alcohol is deemed to be wine and no liquor containing more than 10 per cent pure alcohol is deemed to be ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout. Q. 141

CHAPTER 10. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

428. There are no mining or industrial 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, aluminium or asbestos roofing is gradually replacing thatch, especially in the towns and large villages. The standard of furnishing varies: In the Northern Section it is likely to be sparse and very simple but in the South is unlikely to exclude tables, chairs and cupboards sufficient for the family's needs. Sprung beds are not uncommon though some members of the family may sleep on mats. Q. 142

429. The Towns Ordinance (Cap. 86) contains provisions regarding thickness of walls, types of roofing, spaces between houses, etc., and these are generally observed in the scheduled towns (Ho, Kpandu, Kpeve and Hohoe). As far as old buildings are concerned, observance is insisted on only if hardship is not likely to be caused. New buildings in the scheduled towns must conform to be the required conditions, and the result is a slow but steady improvement as old buildings become obsolete and are replaced by new. There are signs that the people are becoming increasingly aware of the value of sound, well-constructed buildings.

430. Arising from a recommendation made by the U.N.T.A.A. mission which visited the Territory in 1954, a Roof Loans Scheme for improving and increasing housing in the rural areas has been formulated and should be in operation in early 1956. Loans will be issued in the form of roofing materials, of a value not exceeding £200. These loans will be interest free and repayable over the four years following that of the issue of the loan. This scheme will replace the former Housing Loans Board scheme, the operation of which in rural areas has not proved satisfactory. Q. 142
Q. 8

431. The construction by direct labour, of a subsidised Housing Estate at Ho has progressed well. Forty single quarters and 8 two-roomed houses have been completed and a further 40 single quarters, 16 two-roomed houses and 6 three-roomed houses have been started and are due for completion by the 30th June, 1956. Two smaller estates at Kadjebi and Jasikan are being built by contract under the direction of the Regional Officer. The estimated cost of the estate at Ho is £34,500 and of those at Kadjebi and Jasikan £24,000 and £17,000 respectively. Jasikan will contain approximately 120 room units and Kadjebi 80. The estate at Ho will be managed on behalf of the Department of Housing by the Asogli Local Council after training has been given. Arrangements are being made to hand over the other two smaller estates to the neighbouring local council.

432. A senior planning officer is now posted to the Territory. Socio-economic surveys for Kete-Krachi are completed. Town plans have been completed for Yendi, Ho and Kpandu, while those for Jasikan and Hohoe are in hand. A number of villages have been given advice on the siting of buildings and roads. Town planning projects are in hand for the construction of sports stadiums at Ho and Kpandu and for link roads at Hohoe.

433. In addition an assistant surveyor has been added to the staff of the Mechanical Field Unit financed by the Cocoa Marketing Board and controlled by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. He has already prepared several village layouts, and the demand for his services is increasing rapidly throughout the southern regions of the Territory.

CHAPTER 11. PENAL ORGANISATION

(i) General

Q. 145 434. There are now five prisons in the Territory. They are situated at Ho (male and female prisons), Kpandu, Kete-Krachi and Yendi. These prisons are treated as an integral part of the prisons system of the Gold Coast where special institutions exist for certain classes of prisoners. These include central prisons to which are transferred those serving sentences of over two years and where facilities exist for industrial and vocational training. A contagious diseases prison caters for those suffering from leprosy and tuberculosis. Female prisoners are provided with separate accommodation if detained for only a few days or may otherwise be sent to the newly built female prison in Ho. Youths between the ages of 16 and 21 may be sent to the "Borstal" Institution, a prison without bars near Accra.

Q. 147 435. The prisons in the Territory are staffed by warders of the Prisons Department with a Staff Warder as Keeper of each Prison. The Government Agent of the district concerned is the officer-in-charge and is responsible for the general administration of each prison.

436. During the year 1955 the daily average number of prisoners in custody, and the staff at each prison in the Territory, was as follows:—

Prison	Staff	Daily average number in custody
Ho (male and female) ...	1 Keeper of Prison, 27 Warders and Matrons.	62.50
Kpandu	1 Keeper of Prison, 21 Warders ...	59.50
Yendi	1 Keeper of Prison, 12 Warders ...	24.26
Kete-Krachi	1 Keeper of Prison, 14 Warders ...	26.89

The figures of warders are inclusive of staff warders.

(ii) Discipline

437. Prison offences are defined in Prison Regulations. Major offences are remanded to the Director of Prisons or the Visiting Committee. The powers of punishment are restricted to confinement to cell, forfeiture of remission, reduced diet, loss of privileges, e.g., by fining of earnings. Such powers are limited by law.

438. Confinement to cell as a punishment is not often used and there was no instance of reduced diet being imposed as punishment during the year. Forfeiture of remission, loss of privileges (such as the earning scheme, attending

concerts and lectures), and extra work are the more normal punishments. In general, the policy is to grant certain privileges to prisoners on admission and to place the onus of retaining them on the recipients. There is also in existence a special system of grades, each of which carries a small additional privilege such as a gratuity. The payment scheme, smoking, educational classes, concerts and lectures are valuable aids to discipline. Any prisoner on the payment or "earnings" scheme is privileged to spend part of his savings on luxuries such as cigarettes, tobacco, sweets, etc., but it is compulsory that half the amount should be saved.

439. A Visiting Committee alone has the power to impose a sentence of corporal punishment with a light cane up to a maximum of 24 strokes. The prior approval of the Cabinet must be obtained for flogging which may be recommended only for mutiny or a serious assault on a member of the prison staff. No sentence of corporal punishment has been imposed for the last three years.

440. The discipline of the prisoners at the prisons concerned is shown by the following table. Figures for 1954 are included in brackets for comparison.

	Close confinement and reduced diet	Forfeiture of remission	Corporal punishment	Loss of privilege
Ho	(4) —	(19) 2	—	(4) 1
Kpandu	(1) —	(8) —	—	(5) —
Yendi	(—) —	(17) 3	—	(—) —
Kete-Krachi	(—) —	(5) 8	—	(—) —
Totals	(5) —	(49) 13	—	(9) 1

441. All convict prisoners sentenced to a term or terms of imprisonment exceeding one month can by good conduct and industry earn remission of one-third of their sentences. The remission of sentence is absolute; except in the case of prisoners who have been convicted of certain offences involving fraud and dishonesty, and who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of two years or over. Such prisoners are released on licence for the residue of their sentence.

(iii) Prison Labour

442. Although an offender may be sentenced to hard labour or imprisonment, there is in practice no distinction in the class of labour, prisoners who are fit to do so performing the same work. The period of labour is for not less than six or more than eight hours a day. Prisoners work under the supervision of Trade Instructors and Warders.

Q. 146

443. Unskilled labour is generally employed externally on agricultural and conservancy work, on building work for the Prisons, poultry, sheep and pig farming. There is no employment of prisoners by private persons. Other prisoners are employed on cane and basket work. The proceeds from the sale of such work and from the pig farm and poultry are credited to general revenue. Farm produce may be used for prison feeding purposes.

444. Prisoners receive no remuneration for work, as they work for the Administration and where prison produce is sold the proceeds are credited to general revenue. There is however a scheme whereby a prisoner or an inmate can earn, by good conduct and industry, a monthly wage of between 2s. and 3s.

(iv) Health and Welfare

Q. 147 445. Special care is taken to ensure satisfactory sanitary conditions. Medical officers pay regular visits to the prisons. Sick prisoners are either treated in the prison infirmaries, or in serious cases are sent to hospital for treatment. Prisoners suffering from tuberculosis or leprosy are transferred to the special contagious diseases prison near Cape Coast in the Gold Coast. Criminal lunatics, certified as such by a psychiatrist or medical officer, are transferred to the mental hospital in Accra.

446. School classes are held in nearly all local prisons and evening handicraft classes are encouraged as a means of developing creative abilities. Religious services are held weekly and Ministers of all denominations are allowed to visit. Library books are available to all prisons and no restrictions are placed upon the number of books which a prisoner may read.

447. Prisoners serving long sentences at central prisons may receive a limited number of visits from relatives at Government expense. Alternatively they may be transferred to the local prison nearest their homes for two weeks to enable their relatives to visit them.

(v) After-care

448. Each prisoner who has been transferred is provided, on discharge, with free transport to his home or place of conviction, whichever is the nearer. Subsistence, clothing, and tools are issued to deserving cases on the recommendation of Discharge Boards.

449. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development continued to be responsible for prison after-care. In the Territory this work is mainly done by staff of the Mass Education Section, but the Senior Assistant Welfare Officer posted to the Territory during the year assumed responsibility for supervision of this work in addition to his duties as Probation Officer and his general welfare work. The same staff act as investigation and after-care agents for the Boys' Industrial School, Swedru.

(vi) Improvements

Q. 148 450. The principal development of the year has been the completion of the women's prison in Ho, as an annex to the enlarged male prison. It has its own staff of trained matrons. In Yendi another cell and increased storage accommodation has been provided. Improvements have also been made to the sanitary arrangements.

(vii) Staff and Training

Q. 145 451. Strength of prison staff in the Territory during the year is shown in paragraph 436.

452. The training facilities have been further advanced and serving officers with the requisite educational background and aptitude for higher responsibilities and whose ages were such as would enable them to serve long enough to attain higher grades before reaching retiring age were selected for training. The first group completed their institutional training towards the end of the year and have been posted to keep local prisons as part of the training until vacancies in higher grades occur.

453. Promotion courses for potential Staff Warders continue to be a feature in the training organisation of the Department.

454. Applicants for service in the department are interviewed by a departmental selection board and if successful they undergo a course of training for three months. Generally, candidates are required to possess the Middle Form IV Certificate. Instruction includes lectures on penal administration, the treatment and training of prisoners, the control of men and methods of instruction in physical training and drill. On conclusion of the course the recruits are posted to the type of prison for which by character, language and race they appear most suitable.

(viii) Social Problems and Juvenile Delinquency

455. The Territory has no social problems tending towards crime which are peculiar to it and unlike those of other rural areas in Africa. In Hohoe alone has there grown up something of an urban atmosphere, but even there the problem associated with the transition from rural to urban conditions are not yet serious. This may in part account for juvenile delinquency not at present being a serious problem. Similarly, prostitution and brothel keeping are virtually unknown in the Territory.

Q. 144

Q. 143

Q. 149

456. Legislation exists enabling juvenile courts to be established and such courts have been set up in parts of the Gold Coast and have proved a success there, but the amount of juvenile delinquency in the Territory does not warrant their establishment in the Territory also. A probation officer is, however, now available at Ho to serve the Magistrate's Court, in addition to dealing with his other welfare work.

457. Juveniles are defined by law as persons under 16 years of age. Juveniles found guilty of offences, or those who are destitute, can be sent by a magistrate for a period of special training to the Industrial School at Swedru in the Gold Coast which is under the Department of Social Welfare; there they are looked after and given either trade-training or schooling under specialist guidance. The period of detention is for three years or until the child reaches the age of 16, 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.

458. In addition to receiving a general elementary education at the Industrial School, a child is taught farming and, if he has aptitude, receives practical instruction in woodwork, tailoring, leather-work and shoe-making, or mat- and basket-making. Juvenile delinquency among girls who are more closely controlled in the family is virtually non-existent in the Territory. However, girls under 16 from the Territory may be sent to the recently opened Accra Girls' Industrial School for a period of training.

459. A system of after-care extends to every corner of the country and juveniles discharged are visited as regularly as possible by After-Care Officers and Probation Officers.

460. In 1955 three boys from the Territory and two girls were committed to the Industrial Schools at Swedru and Accra respectively. There were no discharges from these institutions of boys or girls from the Territory.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Q. 150 461. Education in the Territory is regulated under the Education Ordinances and Rules (Cap. 121 for the Southern Section and Cap. 122 for the Northern Section), and under the Accelerated Development Plan for Education. The latter came into effect in January, 1952, being part of the far-reaching Development Plan that was approved by the Legislative Assembly in August, 1951.

462. The main objective of education 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. It is important that, at all stages of its development, the educational system should be as far as possible a balanced whole; that is to say it must provide a sufficient foundation of primary education, a sufficient supply of secondary education of all kinds both academic and technical, and the necessary facilities for higher or post-secondary education. Though at any given moment in the development of education one or other of these elements may, to some extent, outstrip the others in its expansion, as a matter of general policy each element as far as possible expands proportionately to the others. The Accelerated Development Plan for Education, while speeding up the development of education at all levels, seeks to secure such a balanced system of educational advancement.

Q. 151 463. General educational policy is formulated by the Minister of Education, and its execution supervised by the Department of Education. There is also a Central Advisory Committee on Education. Members of this represent the principal educational units (that is the missions and churches which conduct schools, grant-aided by the Administration), the Education Department and the Gold Coast Teachers' Union. One member represents the interests of women's and girls' education. In addition the Committee includes outstanding members of the community who have made a study of educational affairs.

464. Valuable though this Committee is in providing a link between the Administration and public opinion on educational affairs, a more intimate and more local link is provided by the District Education Committees. These are local advisory bodies which advise on the local application of educational policy and on the establishment of new primary and middle schools, having regard to the needs of the areas concerned and the availability of teaching staff and funds. The District Education Committees are an essential means of basing educational policy on a broad sympathetic understanding among the people and of bringing local education policy under local control.

465. In the Southern Section there are three District Education Committees, one for each of the three district council areas. Each committee has a chairman nominated by the district council. The members are:—

The Government Agent concerned,
The Regional Education Officer, or his representative,
One representative from the district council,
One representative from each local council,

A representative of each educational unit managing grant-aided schools in the area.

One lady member appointed by the Committee to represent the interests of the education of women and girls,

One representative of the Gold Coast Teachers' Union.

466. In the Northern Section each district council has its own education committee consisting of local councillors and private members, the latter being mostly teachers. The Assistant Director of Education may be invited to attend committee meetings. Missions are unrepresented as such, since the great majority of schools are run by the district councils themselves. The District Education Committees are, however, only concerned with primary and middle education. Participation by the public in the administration of secondary and post-secondary education is achieved by membership of the governing bodies of secondary schools and teacher training colleges.

467. The administration of education in the Southern Section of the Territory is the responsibility of the Assistant Director of Education, Trans-Volta/Togoland, a new staff grade appointment, who is stationed at Ho. The District Education office which was opened at Hohoe in 1954 was moved to Ho in the latter part of 1955. There are now eleven Assistant Education Officers stationed in the Southern Section, four of these are on the staff of the Pupil Teacher Centre at Santrokofi, near Hohoe. The new Government Teacher Training College at Peki—just outside the Territory—added a second intake of male students in 1955, and had a total enrolment of 60 students by the end of the year. This college provides a two-year Certificate "A" course, mainly for teachers in middle schools who already hold Certificate "B".

468. There is no separate education organisation for the Northern Section of the Territory, which is administered as an integral part of the Northern Territories. The Assistant Director of Education (Northern Territories) controls all education in the Region, and District Education Officers stationed at Tamale and Bolgatanga are responsible to him for the administration, inspection and supervision of primary and middle schools in the Northern Section. The administrative and inspecting staff of the Education Department in the Northern Territories consists of 1 Assistant Director of Education, 1 Senior Education Officer, 2 Education Officers, 4 Assistant Education Officers and other executive staff.

469. A new Government training college was opened at Pusiga, in the Northern Section, in January, 1954, to which a Principal (Teacher-Training College), an Education Officer and a number of Assistant Education Officers were posted. This institution holds a two-year course to qualify pupil teachers for service in primary schools in the Territory. Educational Units with schools in the Southern Section of the Territory participate in the supervision of schools. In the case of the larger Educational Units the responsible officer for the administration, supervision and management of the Unit's schools is the General Manager of Schools. In addition he may have under him a Supervisor of Schools whose business it is to travel round visiting the Unit's schools, exercising a general supervision over them and reporting to the General Manager. Supervision is also exercised at the local level by the local managers of schools who are usually the local priests or ministers of the various denominations. Where local councils are directly responsible for the management of schools, these also participate in supervision.

470. Throughout the Territory the general supervision of primary and middle schools consists of informal visits, lasting from one to three days according to the size of the school and the purpose of the visit, by Assistant Education Officers

three times a year and periodically by Education Officers; during these visits advice and demonstration lessons are given. Formal inspection of one or two days' duration by one or more Education Officers and Assistant Education Officers, depending upon the size of the school, are carried out once or twice every three years. Detailed reports are then written which may contain recommendations regarding teaching methods, staffing, administration, etc., and copies are sent to the General Manager of the Educational Unit, the local manager and the head teacher of the school concerned. The inspection of secondary schools and training colleges is carried out by panels of Education Officers and Senior Education Officers, usually under an Assistant Director. Copies of the report are sent to the General Manager of the Educational Unit and head of the institution.

471. There is one Government school in the Territory, this being the primary school opened at Pusiga in the Northern Section, in 1953. The school is used as a demonstration and practice school by students of the new teacher-training college opened there at the beginning of 1954. All other schools are either public, *i.e.* grant-aided from central or local government funds, or private, *i.e.* not so aided. Public schools may be conducted either by a mission or church, by a local authority or by a mission or church on behalf of a local authority. In either case, whether the school is public or private, the Director of Education or his representative has the right of entry and inspection.

Q. 153 472. Under the Accelerated Development Plan for Education no new primary or middle school opened by a denominational religious body, or by a person or group of persons, receives assistance from public funds unless the prior approval of the local authority concerned for the opening of the school has been obtained. Private persons or bodies are not debarred from opening schools, but any such school will not receive grants from public funds and will be liable to be closed by law if it is potentially dangerous to the physical or moral well-being of the public.

473. The educational work of missions and churches is appreciated by the great majority in the communities which they serve, and the new developments in the organisation of education imply no disregard for the devoted service and the great achievements of the missionary societies. With their long experience, the Missions have developed administrative organisations and achieved a skill in management which are very important assets to the education system of the country, and the local authorities will no doubt rely on the experience and help of the Missions for some time to come.

474. Under the Accelerated Development Plan, local authorities are ultimately to become responsible for financing, with very substantial help from the Administration, all public primary and middle schools, whether these are under direct management of local authorities or of Educational Units. Until the local authorities are in a position to assume the duties of Local Education Authorities, the Educational Units are continuing as the intermediary between the Administration and the schools for purposes of finance. For the present, the Administration is meeting between 80 and 99 per cent of the cost of teachers' salaries in primary schools in the Southern Section, and the difference between fee income and the cost of teachers' salaries in all middle schools approved before 1st January, 1952. In the Northern Section local authorities are being refunded the whole of the cost of teachers' salaries. Material services, including the provision and upkeep of buildings, are the direct financial responsibility of the local authorities but substantial grants for this purpose are paid by the Administration to local authorities responsible for providing schools in the Northern Section. The construction of new school buildings, or of extension to existing school buildings is often undertaken by communal effort. Encouragement, both in the form of technical advice and the loan of block-making machines is given

to such enterprises by the Mass Education Section of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development where such schools are approved by District Education Committees.

475. For public (that is grant-aided) secondary schools the Administration meets the full cost of teaching staff according to an approved establishment and provides funds to meet all reasonable charges appropriate to a day school, provided that tuition fees at the approved rate are offset against expenditure. The cost of boarding is not met by the Administration but by boarding fees, which are fixed by each school, subject to the approval of the Administration, on the basis of cost. There are two public secondary schools in the Territory:—Mawuli Secondary School—a boarding institution—at Ho, and the Kpandu Secondary Day School. There is also a private secondary school for boys at Kpandu managed by the Roman Catholic Mission and various other private institutions. The Government Secondary School at Tamale serves the Northern Section.

476. Teacher training colleges are grant-aided on the same basis, except that no tuition fees are charged. All students receive an allowance equal to the salary and increments they would receive if they were teaching.

477. The main conditions on which grants-in-aid are at present payable by the Administration are described in paragraph 646 of the 1952 Report.

478. There are no schools established on the basis of racial, colour or religious segregation in the Territory; nor is the study of religion or attendance at religious observance obligatory in any public-aided school in the Territory. Q. 154
Q. 155

479. Lessons concerning the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System are given in Middle schools, and United Nations Organisation pamphlets and publicity material are distributed regularly throughout the Territory. Posters in connection with the United Nations Organisation and the International Trusteeship System, with vernacular captions explaining them where necessary, are displayed as they are received, in the classrooms of all types of schools. The tours of the United Nations Visiting Missions lend realism to these lessons. One institution in the Territory is taking advantage of the U.N.E.S.C.O. gift-coupon scheme. Q. 156

480. There is no provision for compulsory education in the Territory. Q. 157

481. Tuition is free in all public-aided primary schools throughout the Gold Coast, for boys and girls alike, fees having been abolished in January, 1952.

482. In the Southern Section fees continue to be charged in middle and secondary schools but there is a generous system of scholarships, described later, and provision for partial or complete exemption in appropriate cases. Scales of fees for middle schools are prescribed according to the resources of the areas concerned and upon the advice of District Education Committees.

483. The scales in force were established in 1948 and were as follows:—

(a) For larger and more prosperous centres of population (none of which is within the Territory):

Middle forms I–IV, 48s. per annum.

(b) For the rest of the Colony and Ashanti and the Southern Section (with the exception shown in (c) below):

Middle forms I–IV, 42s. per annum.

(c) For a small number of areas in which the resources of the community are limited:

Middle forms I–IV, 24s. per annum.

These scales remained in force in 1955, but in the case of category (a) middle form rates have in some instances been raised to 60s.

484. In 1948, the scales of fees in category (b) were adopted by the District Education Committee for the Southern Section (there was only one committee for the whole Section at the time) as being well within the means of the inhabitants of the Section. The Krachi Local Authority, which has been joined to the Section since this scale was adopted, charges only 30s. for tuition fees at the Local Authority Middle School and a boarding fee of £6 per annum.

485. In public secondary schools and at the Government Secondary Technical School at Takoradi there is a uniform tuition fee of £12 per annum; in secondary boarding schools, due to variations in the cost of food from area to area, the fees for board vary, ranging from £30 to £48 per annum; generally, fees in girls' schools are lower than those in boys' schools. The boarding fee at Mawuli Secondary School, Ho, was £40 per annum in 1955. No fees, either for tuition or board, are charged at the Government Secondary School, Tamale, which serves the Northern Section.

486. No charge is made for tuition in teacher training colleges; boarding fees are met by the students themselves from the allowances equivalent to salaries paid to them while they are in training. In 1955 the boarding fees averaged £44 per annum in the Southern Section but were considerably lower than this at Pusiga Training College in the Northern Section.

487. In the Northern Section, all travelling expenses of pupils at boarding institutions are paid by the local authorities or the Administration. In the Southern Section there is no provision for free transportation.

488. Tuition fees are not charged in either primary or middle schools. The cost of equipment is met by local councils aided by Government grant in all schools. Food and clothing are provided by councils free in the primary boarding schools, and middle boarding schools except that in the latter case, viz. Yendi Middle Boarding School, those who are not Dagombas are charged £5 per annum. Transport arrangements for pupils attending boarding schools are undertaken by the District Council; each child being paid a daily subsistence allowance of 6d. while on the journey.

489. The importance of girls' education has yet to be appreciated by a large proportion of the population and, though there are distinct signs of improvement, the enrolment of girls is still far below that of boys. In the Northern Section, while there are no local laws restricting education for girls, the use of girls for domestic duties by their parents is an obstacle to school attendance.

490. Details of scholarships held by students from the Territory are contained in Appendix XVIII. There are now 375 scholarship holders from the Territory in secondary schools (including the Government Secondary Technical School at Takoradi) and trade schools, compared with 320 in 1954, and 31 scholarship holders in institutions of higher education, excluding holders of Cocoa Marketing Board scholarships.

Q. 158 491. Under the Accelerated Development Plan for Education, financial responsibility for the provision and upkeep of all primary and middle school buildings in the Southern Section rests exclusively with the local authorities. In the Northern Section, as part of the plan to accelerate the pace of educational development, substantial grants are paid by the Administration to local authorities responsible for managing schools for both capital and recurrent expenditure. Supplies of equipment were generally adequate although the maintenance and equipping of schools in certain parts of the Southern Section continued to suffer severely through the inability of the local authorities to meet these charges in addition to their share of teachers' salaries. Some new buildings were erected as a result of local effort, but in some areas local authorities' financial difficulties restricted development.

492. The year 1955 was of unprecedented achievement in the completion of new educational buildings, illustrations of some of which appear in this report. The new residential Trade School at Kpandu was completed and due for opening early in 1956. The permanent buildings of the teacher training college at Jasikan were completed and occupied. Members of the Visiting Mission stayed there during their tour of the Territory. The college has its own running water and electric light system. The permanent buildings of the Mawuli secondary boarding school at Ho are now complete, having been provided with new science laboratories of modern design. The whole project has cost approximately £309,000. Girls were admitted to this school for the first time in 1955. In 1955, too, the first phase of the building programme for the Tamale Women's Training College was to a large extent completed. The college, which will serve the needs of the Northern Section, has so far been provided with a classroom block, a dormitory, dining hall, kitchen and other domestic buildings. The pupil teachers' centre at Santrokofi, near Hohoe, which provided six-week courses for 300 pupil teachers during the year, was opened in new premises. New primary schools continue to be built or reconstructed throughout the Territory. Five new primary school buildings have been opened in the Northern Section and extensions made to three other schools.

493. In the Southern Section text-books are supplied to the schools by branches of the Scottish Mission Book Depot at Ho and Hohoe and by other bookshops at local stores in the larger towns. In the North text-books are ordered in bulk by the district councils from Kumasi or Accra after the needs of each school have been ascertained. The supply of text-books in the Territory is adequate. Text-books generally are in English but readers are also available in Ewe and Twi in the South. Most middle schools in the Southern Section maintain small libraries, though these are mostly very limited in scope. Many primary schools have class libraries, consisting of supplementary and other suitable readers. A comprehensive library is maintained by the Yendi Middle Boarding School in the Northern Section. There is a certain demand for books in English, though as yet it cannot be claimed that a reading habit has been established among the literate classes. There is no demand for books in any other language than English except to a certain degree in the Southern Section. A mobile book-van of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development gave assistance in ensuring an adequate supply of books in the area. Q. 159

494. A list of approved text-books and school materials for use in primary and middle schools in 1956 was issued by the Education Department towards the end of the year. It was intended as a guide to the type, quantity and price of the books required by children in each class and form.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

495. It is the Administration's policy to provide as soon as possible a six-year basic primary course for all children at public expense. At present the course is open to all children from the age of six years. Entry at an earlier stage will be introduced later when circumstances permit. Children will complete their six years in the primary school (the former infant-junior school) at the age of eleven or twelve years and then proceed to a four-year course (the former senior primary course), known as the Middle-School Course. Q. 152
Q. 161

496. The aim of the primary course is to provide a sound foundation for citizenship with permanent literacy in both English and the vernacular. On the completion of such a primary course children are ready to proceed to one of Q. 162

varying types of course in the next stage of their education, according to their aptitudes and abilities; but those who proceed no further have progressed sufficiently far not to lapse into illiteracy or forget their fundamental training.

497. Enrolment in class 1 of the primary schools rose in 1955 for the first time since 1952, when the introduction of fee-free primary education had caused the enrolment of an exceptionally large number of children of comparatively wide age-range. In the Southern Section the total enrolment, in class 1, rose by 302 to 9,998. It is still evident, however, that a considerable number of children are being withdrawn after their first year of schooling. In the Northern Section enrolment in class 1 increased from 351 to 473. In spite of constant efforts by officials of the Administration and by teachers and by chiefs there is still difficulty in filling the available places at some of the village schools in this Section. Nevertheless the enrolment in these schools rose in 1955 to 1,601, an increase of 396, or nearly a quarter over the 1954 figure.

498. In the Northern Section nearly all schools are run by local authorities either as day schools or boarding schools. The statutory maximum enrolment for each class is 46 (the number authorised for all primary and middle schools in the Accelerated Development Plan for Education). In areas of the Northern Section where demand for places is low, an admission of 20 is aimed at, although, as mentioned above, this is not always achieved. Apart from the local authority schools, there is a Government school attached to the Teacher Training College at Pusiga. A special school is also run for leper children by the Mission in charge of the Nkanchina leper settlement.

Q. 163 499. The problem of devising a curriculum suitable for African schools is that of providing a training which on the one hand will lead to the same academic standard as that of schools in Europe, in order that Africans may be enabled to pass necessary public examinations and, if necessary, enter European universities and other establishments of higher education, and which at the same time will avoid the danger of providing a training which reflects a purely European background of culture and social structure and is therefore quite out of touch with African life. The problem is complicated by the difficulty of language; the education of infants at present being in the dominant vernacular of the area, and the transition to English is made in time to enable them to carry out the latter part of their primary, and the whole of their middle and secondary, training in the medium of English. The technical problems involved are difficult and fascinating, and are the subject of constant research and experiment among teachers and educationists, particularly in the training colleges.

500. English is taught as a subject in the basic primary course, and the transition from the mother tongue to English is effected gradually until English becomes the vehicle of instruction in the first year of the middle school course, that is, in Middle Form I. All middle school and secondary education is given in the medium of English with the object of ensuring that pupils taking secondary school examinations should be able to enter universities in the United Kingdom on equal terms with students born there. Under the Accelerated Development Plan it is hoped to introduce English as the medium of instruction into the upper classes of the primary school but this policy will require the posting of additional Certificate A teachers to primary schools. The prevailing shortage of such teachers will make it difficult to carry out these plans immediately. In some areas where there are small tribal enclaves and many dialects are spoken, children are obliged to learn a second vernacular because their own is not spoken in the local school. In some such areas (as yet only in the Gold Coast) experiments are in progress involving the use of English as the medium of instruction throughout

the primary course ; but, for the most part, Ewe is the school vernacular of the southern part of the Southern Section and Dagbani and Mampruli the major vernaculars of the Northern Section.

501. The syllabuses for language (including both English and Vernacular) and arithmetic teaching in primary schools, which had been prepared by the Institute of Education, University College of the Gold Coast, with the co-operation of the Education Department, and issued in 1954, continued in use during the year. New syllabuses issued during the year included a complete social studies syllabus, and physical education syllabuses for both lower and upper primary classes. Work continued on the compilation of nature study, hygiene, art and crafts and music syllabuses. Some very useful material was compiled by Peki Training College and issued in the form of notes for the teaching of English composition in Middle Form IV, and Civics in the Middle Form I and Music throughout the middle school.

502. The curriculum in the lower primary classes include reading and writing of the vernacular, simple conversational English, environmental study of a simple sort, number work, nature lessons, drawing, dramatisation, dancing, simple craftwork and gardening. In the upper primary classes reading and writing of English, English grammar and composition are added, also elementary arithmetic, practical hygiene and environmental and social studies. The last includes geography, history and citizenship.

503. Children normally enter primary schools at 6+, and the normal entry age of each class from I to VI is from 6+ to 11+ respectively. The chief reasons for any such lack of attendance as there may be in the Southern Section are the fluctuations of population due to the cocoa season, the incidence of sickness, and the incidence of heavy rains. Some tribes remain reluctant to send their children to school in the Northern Section where the population is less static, where children may be required to tend their parents' herds and where long distances are involved. The existing boarding facilities were designed to militate against these factors but, as the people become more and more aware of the benefits of education, primary day schools are being provided. Q. 164

CHAPTER 3. MIDDLE SCHOOLS

504. Middle schools of whatever kind are organised in four classes, namely Middle Form I to Middle Form IV, each having a maximum enrolment of 46 pupils. Q. 165

505. The middle school, as its name implies, provides a course midway between the primary and the secondary schools. It is an objective of policy to reduce the present 8-10 year period preparatory to secondary education until it eventually becomes possible to admit selected pupils direct from the top class of the primary course to the first secondary form without any intervening attendance at middle schools. At present the middle school course is not an alternative to the secondary school course, but a necessary stepping-stone towards it; however, when the age of entry to secondary schools has been reduced to 12 years pupils completing the primary course will be able to follow the post-primary course that is most suited to their needs and abilities—secondary grammar, secondary technical or middle. The middle schools are to provide a type of education increasingly practical in nature, as opposed to the academic course of the secondary grammar school, designed to prepare children for grappling with everyday problems of living. The majority of pupils, perhaps 75 per cent., will undoubtedly be more suited to this type of education. Q. 152

Q. 167 506. The curriculum of the middle schools is a natural development of that in the upper classes of the primary schools but at a higher level; it includes housecraft and civics. Steps are being taken to re-orientate this curriculum with a view to its becoming more practical and more closely related to present-day needs; in particular, in the rural areas it will have an agricultural bias.

507. The curriculum of the middle school at Yendi, in the Northern Section of the Territory includes masonry, metalwork and carpentry in addition to a systematic study of general subjects which is sufficiently wide to provide a frame-work of world knowledge against which world affairs can be assessed in a simple form and by local comparisons. The curriculum is a practical one aimed at turning out an all-round handyman who has learned to reason things out and is self-reliant. The teaching of mixed farming seeks to improve upon traditional methods with a view to obtaining greater yields per acre and per man and to checking soil erosion and impoverishment. Indigenous crafts taught include pottery, weaving and leatherwork.

508. Housecraft is taught by women teachers in all middle girls' schools and in an increasing number of mixed schools. It includes hygiene; cookery (with special reference to dietetic value of local foods); marketing in relation to income; household management; needlework, including specially the making of simple hygienic garments; and child welfare.

Q. 168 509. The age of entry to middle schools is normally 12+, and the entry age of each form is from 12+, to 15+, respectively. However, pupils in primary schools vary in age from 6+ to 15+. Many births are not recorded and ages have therefore to be estimated on admission. In middle schools the ages of pupils may vary from 11+ to 19+.

PART VIII

CHAPTER 4. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

510. It is the aim of secondary schools to provide a sound general education of the grammar school type to fit pupils for the Civil Service, for commerce or for higher studies leading to one or other of the professions. The course is designed to enable pupils to pass the Overseas School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate at the end of the fifth year. Q. 166

511. Two secondary schools in the Territory are financed by the Administration: Mawuli Secondary Boarding School, Ho, and Kpandu Secondary Day School, each under the control of a board of governors in which local interests are represented. In addition there is a secondary school for boys at Kpandu managed by the Roman Catholic Mission and there are several other private institutions of varying quality. The Mawuli School, now virtually completed, has been provided from public funds with notable new buildings and science laboratories of the most modern design. Girls were admitted to the school for the first time in January, 1955. Q. 165

512. The Kpandu Day School, a co-educational institution, admitted a further intake in new temporary buildings, bringing the total enrolment to 94. Plans are under consideration for the enlargement of this institution in permanent buildings. The Roman Catholic school at Kpandu has 110 boys, and is conducted without assistance from public funds.

513. All the secondary schools in the Gold Coast public educational system, including the Government Secondary Technical School at Takoradi, many of which are provided with boarding facilities, are also available to girls and boys from the Territory. Twenty-three pupils from the Northern Section and 477 from the Southern Section were attending these schools in the Colony, Ashanti, and Trans-Volta during 1955, and another 23 from the Northern Section and one from the Southern Section were attending the Government Secondary School at Tamale. These figures illustrate the increasing tendency of pupils from the Northern Section to attend the secondary school at Tamale rather than schools in the South.

514. The Government Secondary Technical School, Takoradi, was attended by 28 boys from the Territory during 1955. The School now prepares boys for the Overseas School Certificate Examination and for entrance to the Kumasi College of Technology or to the University College, by means of a five-year secondary technical course. The old four-year vocational courses in the building and engineering trades, and courses for those training to become teachers of handicrafts in middle schools and teacher-training colleges are continuing to be held until the students have completed their training ; no new pupils, however, are being admitted to these courses.

515. Secondary schools, both in the Territory and the Gold Coast, prepare pupils for the Overseas School Certificate Examination conducted by the West African Examinations Council. Achimota School and four other assisted boys' secondary schools have sixth forms leading to the Overseas Higher School Certificate Examination and to entry to intermediate and degree courses at the Kumasi College of Technology, University College of the Gold Coast and to universities in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Post-School Certificate courses leading to the Overseas Higher School Certificate Examination are also conducted at the Q. 167

Kumasi College of Technology; and the nucleus of a sixth form created at the two girls' secondary schools. The curriculum of the secondary schools includes the study of languages, mathematics, science, history and geography and also art, handicrafts and music and, in girls' and mixed schools, domestic science. The syllabuses in most subjects are planned in accordance with the requirements for the Oversea School Certificate Examination. English is the medium of instruction but some of the main vernacular languages are studied and can be offered as subjects in the School Certificate Examination.

516. The subjects taught in the Tamale Secondary School are mathematics, English, Latin, French, general science, agriculture, history, geography, civics, music, woodwork, art and masonry. Art includes drawing, design, sculpture, leatherwork, bookbinding and weaving.

517. The West African Examinations Council to which reference is made above includes representatives of the Gold Coast University College and the Ibadan University College, Nigeria, the Education Departments of the British Territories in West Africa, the secondary schools in these territories, the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and the University of London. The Council concerns itself primarily with School examinations and examinations carried out on behalf of the civil services of the West African Governments, and works in close contact with appropriate examining bodies in the United Kingdom as well as education institutions in West Africa; in particular it shares responsibility with the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate for the West African School Certificate which replaced the Cambridge School Certificate in 1955. Such a partnership is essential to see that, while standards equivalent to those in the United Kingdom are maintained, local needs and desires are met.

- Q. 168 518. The normal age of entry into secondary schools will eventually be 12+ in the case of all pupils, and the average age of the respective Forms I to V will be 12+ to 16+. However, at the present, pupils are selected for admission to Achimota School and the Government and assisted secondary schools, such as Mawuli School, Ho, and Kpandu Secondary Day School, on the result of common entrance examinations conducted by the West African Examinations Council and taken by pupils in Middle Form II-IV, as the middle school course is as yet not alternative to the secondary school course but a necessary stepping stone to it. Eventually, as a result of educational policy, it will become possible to admit selected pupils direct from the top of the six-year primary course to the first secondary form without any intervening step. Pupils would then enter the Secondary school at 12+ for a 5-year course leading to a secondary school certificate at 17+ and the University College Entrance at 19+. At present good pupils are admitted to secondary schools from Middle Forms II to IV, *i.e.* at ages from 14+ to 16+, and therefore cannot complete their secondary education before the age of 20+. (Pupils from Middle Form IV usually enter secondary schools in Form II.) Unfortunately it is not possible to reduce the age of entry to secondary schools until (a) the quality of the primary course has been improved by a considerable increase of trained teachers, and (b) the standard of English has sufficiently improved in primary schools to enable younger pupils to follow the instructions in Form I of the secondary school.

CHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER SCHOOLS

- Q. 152 519. Facilities for trade and technical education are provided in trade schools
Q. 171 and technical institutes in the Gold Coast and at the Kumasi College of Technology for pupils of both sexes from the Territory. In addition construction was completed at the end of 1955, of a new residential trade school at Kpandu.

This project, for which the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council allocated £100,000 from a special £1 million development grant for the region, allows for blacksmith shops, motor repair shops, general engineering machine shops, woodwork shops, masons' sheds, residential and administrative buildings and surrounding playing fields. Machinery and tools alone for the school are likely to cost £20,000. Government trade schools are designed to provide four-year post-middle-school courses in carpentry and joinery, masonry and the engineering trades with a general education background which is continued throughout the four years. They are residential schools, one such being at Tamale where the pupils include nine boys from the Northern and five from the Southern Section of the Territory. There were 54 pupils from the Territory taking courses at other trade and technical institutions (excluding the Takoradi Government Secondary Technical School) conducted by the Administration in the Gold Coast.

520. The technical training available to students from the Territory at the Government Secondary Technical School at Takoradi has already been described in paragraph 514.

521. Technical Institutes, which are non-boarding establishments, are being developed in the main industrial centres of the Gold Coast. It is intended that these should provide part-time training in trades and vocations for apprentices of both sexes and for other young people employed in Government service, industry or commerce, follow-up courses to improve craftsmanship and courses in cookery, dressmaking, housecraft, etc. Although no such institutes are yet planned for the Territory it is hoped to base mobile training units on these institutes which will be able to visit the rural areas and provide short courses in building, motor fitting, blacksmithing and in other common and essential trades. Part-time courses of a technical institute type may be arranged at a later date at the new Government trade school at Kpandu.

522. Previous chapters of this Report have described the schools run for local government staff and for agricultural instructors. Mention has been made also of the primary schools in the leper settlements at Ho and Nkanchina run for the leper children. The latter school continues to have an enrolment of 24 boys and 14 girls between the ages of 5 and 14. Blind children may go to the special school operated by the Society for the Blind at Akropong in the Gold Coast.

CHAPTER 6. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

523. Apart from the teacher-training colleges described in Chapter 7 below, there are two institutions of higher education in the Gold Coast to which inhabitants of the Territory have access on the same footing as inhabitants of the Gold Coast—the University College of the Gold Coast and the Kumasi College of Technology. Q. 169
Q. 170]

524. The University College is governed by a Council consisting partly of academic and partly of lay members. A Board consisting of all heads of academic departments is responsible for the organisation and regulation of courses in the College.

525. The University College has the following academic teaching departments:—

Arts : English, Classics, Economics, History, Mathematics, Theology, Philosophy, Sociology, Phonetics and French Studies.

Science: Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Physics and Zoology.

In addition there are an Institute of Education, a Department of Extra-Mural Studies (see Chapter 9 below) and a Department of Archaeology.

526. The College is entirely residential and prepares students for external degrees of the University of London. It will continue to do so until it becomes qualified to award its own degrees. The College has been admitted to the special relationship extended by the University of London to certain English and colonial university colleges. Under the scheme, the syllabuses for London degree courses may be modified to suit local conditions and the College takes part in the setting and marking of the examinations. Final approval of the courses and examinations rests with the University of London who require to be satisfied on the qualifications of the teaching staff and the system of teaching. Facilities for research are available in all teaching departments.

527. Grants-in-aid for the College's recurrent expenditure over the period 1953-58 have been approved by resolution of the Legislative Assembly amounting to £3,000,000 over the quinquennium. An additional grant has been approved for economic research. The Medical Research Council of Great Britain has continued to subsidise work on radio-active substances in the Department of Physics and Zoology.

528. The number of students in the University in 1954 was 345 of whom 28 came from Togoland.

529. Fees at the University for tuition, board and lodging amount to £100 per annum but all the students from the Territory hold scholarships of one sort or another, in no case amounting to less than £50 per annum.

530. The large area of land on which the Kumasi College of Technology now stands was granted by the Asantehene. The functions and needs which this College is intended to satisfy are already numerous and of course varied, changing constantly with the changing social and economic conditions of the country.

531. By training men and women in so many branches of technical work in a single institution it is intended to develop in the students a sense of appreciation of a common purpose and a common spirit for tackling the various problems of the country.

532. The language of instruction at the Kumasi College of Technology is English; and the courses are open to men and women on equal terms.

533. The Engineering workshops, pharmacy and classroom blocks mentioned in the 1954 report are now in full use. Buildings either completed or started during the year include:

- A three-classroom school (completed).
- Extension of hospital (completed).
- Post office (completed).
- Music school (completed).
- Student halls and common rooms (completed).
- Art school sculpture building (in progress).
- Art school kiln shed.
- Nursery school (completed).
- Office extension (completed).
- Twenty bungalows (in progress).
- Six junior staff quarters (in progress).
- Maintenance extension (in progress).
- Primary school extension (in progress).
- Dining hall extension and kitchen (completed).
- Dining hall store and changing rooms (completed).

534. The College has its own electricity plant and funds have been set aside to link the College with the Kumasi water supply system.

535. The following courses were in progress in December, 1955 :—

Department of Engineering

Degree Courses in:—

Civil Engineering

Mechanical Engineering

Electrical Engineering

Surveying Course

Department of Commerce

Secretarial Course

Accountancy Course

Department of Science and General Studies

Higher School Certificate

(Intermediate) Course, Arts and Science Sections

Department of Pharmacy

Professional Pharmacy Course, Intermediate and Final Sections

Department of Agriculture

4-year Rural Science Course

1-year Rural Science Course

1-year Forestry Course

Department of Teacher Training

2-year Post-Secondary Course

Specialist Housecraft Course

Specialist Physical Education Course

Specialist Art and Crafts Courses

Specialist Music Courses

In December, 1955, there were 685 students in residence and the senior academic staff of the College at that date numbered 75.

536. Admission to the College is by a competitive entrance examination open to all satisfying the minimum requirements for entry to the examination. A large number of scholarships are awarded annually by the Ministry of Education and from other Government sources. In December, 1955, there were 104 students who stated they were from British Togoland and nine students from French Togoland.

537. Approximately 70 students from the Territory are known to be studying overseas, the majority in the United Kingdom and Germany. The Administration maintains students' Liaison Officers in the United Kingdom and North America whose services are available to assist students from the Gold Coast and the Territory alike. The Cocoa Marketing Board maintains a liaison officer in Germany.

CHAPTER 7. TEACHERS

538. Teachers are certificated by the Education Department under powers delegated by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. For trained teachers (men and women alike) there are two principal certificates: Q. 152
Q. 172

CERTIFICATE "A", awarded to teachers who have completed the full primary and middle school courses and have undergone a subsequent four-year course of training, or who have completed a secondary course and have

undergone a subsequent two-year course of training in an approved boarding institution; Certificate "A" qualifies teachers for employment either in primary or in middle schools.

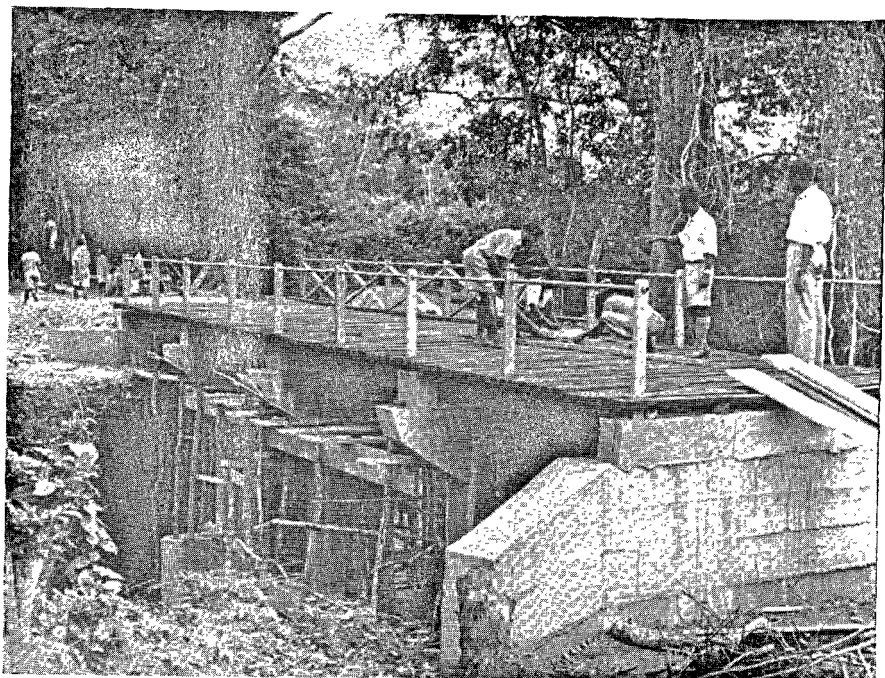
CERTIFICATE "B", awarded to teachers who have completed the primary and middle courses and who have undergone a subsequent two-year course of training in an approved boarding institution; this certificate qualifies teachers for employment in primary schools only—they are not qualified to teach in middle schools. Certificate "B" teachers may qualify for Certificate "A" by attending special two-year courses mentioned below.

539. Though the numbers of teachers in training at colleges in the Territory rose from 402 in 1954 to 517 in 1955, the supply of trained teachers still falls far short of the numbers required by the vastly increased intake into primary schools following the introduction of fee-free education. The supply of trained teachers is in large part supplemented by young pupil teachers who, after serving for one or more years in a teacher capacity, provide the main source of recruitment to the teacher training colleges. The number of teachers posted to the Territory after completing their training in other parts of the Gold Coast is steadily declining as the Territory's own teacher-training facilities increase. The Territory now has four training colleges. The Evangelical Presbyterian Training College, Amedzofe, provides a two-year course leading to Certificate "B" for men and women students. The total enrolment in 1955 was 120 and the output 60. St. Francis' Training College, Hohoe, a body corporate institution, also provides a Certificate "B" course. The enrolment and output in 1955 were 161 and 74 respectively. The college became co-educational in 1954; there are now 42 women students on roll. Jasikan is also a body corporate Certificate "B" institution. Enrolment increased to 120 in 1955, the output being 60 students. The permanent buildings of this college were completed in the course of the year. Enrolment at Pusiga Government Training College increased to 120 in January, 1955, and the first output of 56 students became available for posting to primary schools within the Territory at the end of the year.

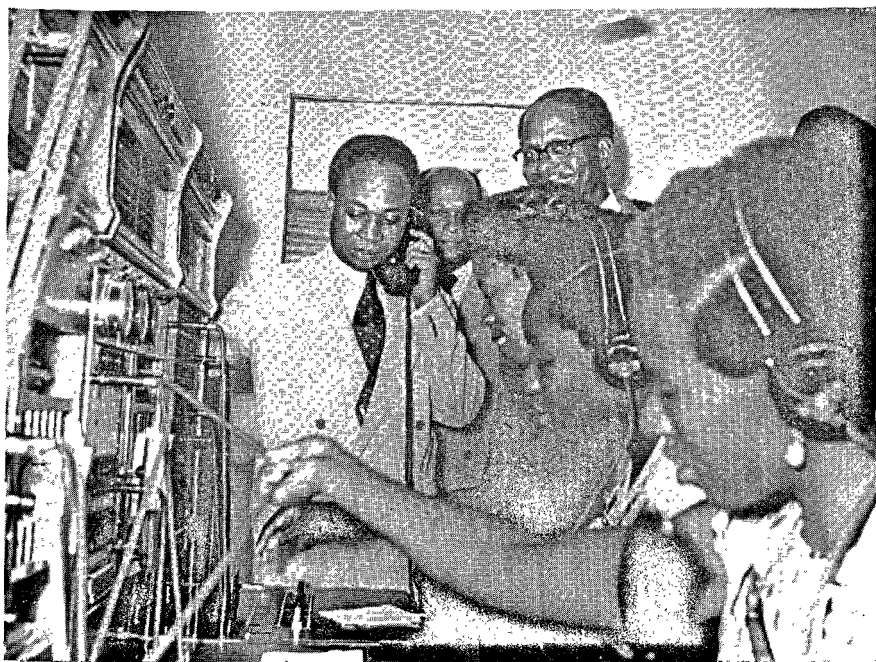
540. The Government Training College at Peki, just outside the Southern Section in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, increased its enrolment to 60 students in 1955. This college provides a two-year course of training for teachers who are already in possession of Certificate "B" and who have taught for some time in primary schools. The 29 students who successfully completed their course in 1955 became available to staff middle schools in the Territory.

541. The type of training given at Peki Government Training College was also provided at nine other colleges in the Gold Coast, replacing the old four-year course. A special three-year Certificate "A" course for holders of a Teachers' External Certificate was offered by three Certificate "A" colleges in the Gold Coast for the first time in 1955. There were 260 students indigenous to the Territory enrolled in training colleges in the Gold Coast during the year.

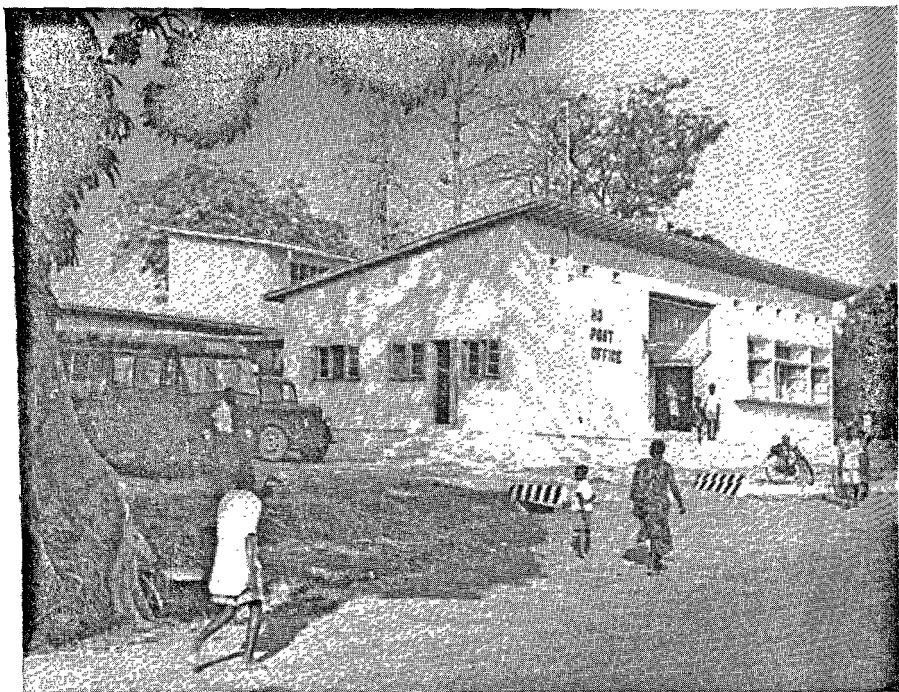
542. The scheme for increasing the number of six-week courses for pupil teachers, described in paragraph 573 of the 1953 Report, came into operation in 1954 with the opening of the residential pupil-teachers' centres staffed by Assistant Education Officers in temporary buildings under the guidance and supervision of the staff of the former Emergency Training College at Saltpond in the Gold Coast. One such centre, originally at Hohoe in the Territory, was rehoused during the year a few miles away at Santrokofi. This centre has so far provided six-week courses for 450 pupil teachers. Short vacation courses, intended mainly for pupil teachers who had not passed through the centres, and refresher courses for certificated teachers were also held during the year.



Bridge constructed by a District Council.



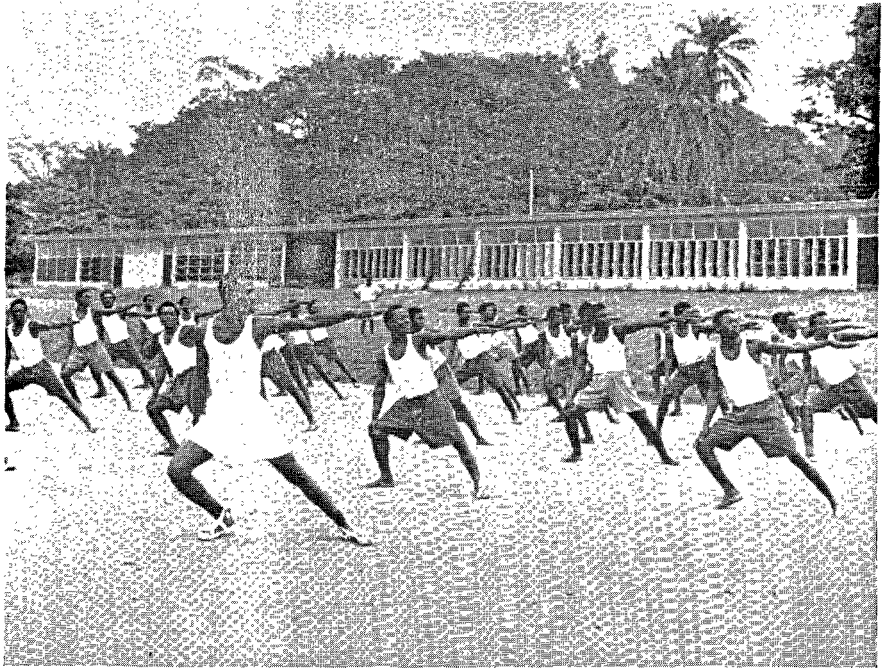
The Prime Minister opens a new telephone exchange at Ho.



New Post Office, Ho.



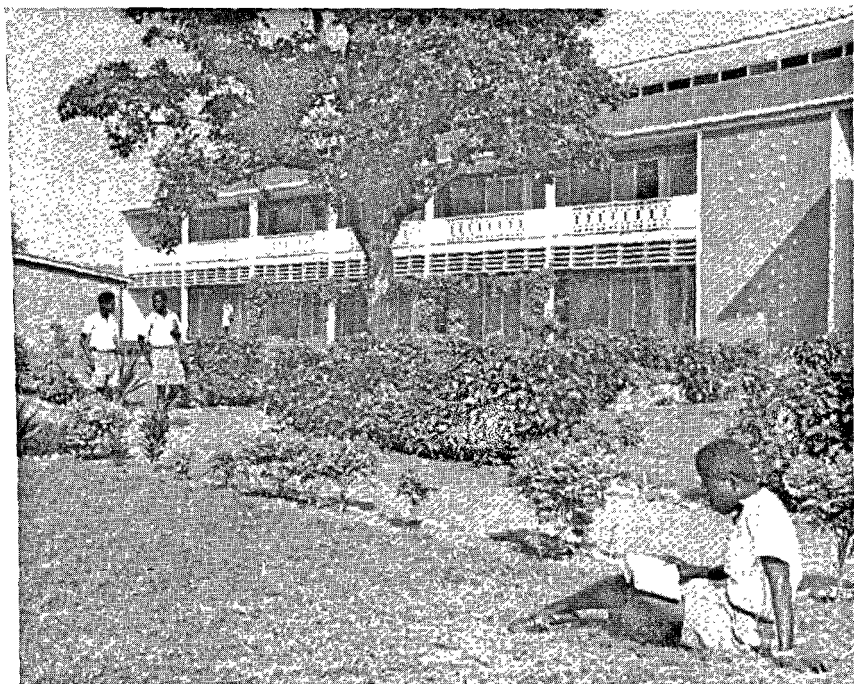
Nurse in village dispensary.



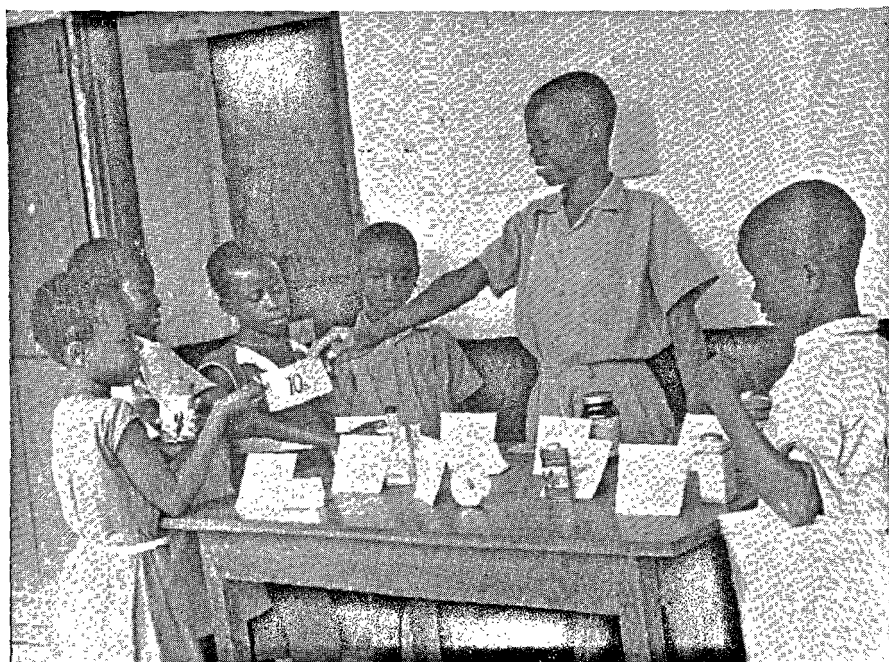
Physical training, Amedzofe Teacher Training College.



First-aid and hygiene class for school teachers at the Rural Training Centre, Ho.



Dormitory block. Mawuli Secondary School.



Learning to shop at a primary school.

543. In future, all pupil teachers without a secondary education—the majority—will, after one or more years' experience in the field, undergo first a two-year course of training for Certificate "B"; thereafter those who show most promise in the field will be withdrawn for a further two-year course leading to the Certificate "A". It is the intention that eventually, when the supply of trained teachers overtakes the demand, all teachers will undergo the Certificate "A" course.

544. Teachers' salaries and allowances remained unchanged during the year, new scales having been introduced in April, 1952. Q. 173

CHAPTER 8. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

545. The Administration's scheme for mass education and community development has attracted world-wide attention and as been accepted by the Fundamental Education Section of U.N.E.S.C.O. as an associated project. The aim has been to foster a spirit of community development and to present social service as an important and interesting function of educated leadership. Community development has been defined as "a movement designed to produce better living for the whole community, with the active participation, and if possible on the initiative of the community; but if this initiative is not forthcoming, by the use of techniques for arousing and stimulating it in order to secure its active and enthusiastic response to the movement". The mass literacy campaigns are one of the means of fostering this spirit of community development, for it is recognised that the attainment of literacy makes people aware of the need for social and economic improvements. It affects them both in their domestic and their social life; better standards of housing, of communications and of cultivation, enlightened training of children, improved housecraft, account keeping and correspondence become possible and in time essential to literate people. Furthermore it is of ever increasing importance that with the development of a democratic system of local government the system should be supported by a body of informed opinion able to take a full and comprehending share in local administration and the business of its councils. Q. 174
Q. 175
Q. 176

546. Brief mention has already been made in Part VII, Chapter 7, of the work of Mass Education Staff in connection with ante- and post-natal care and nutrition. The revised syllabus of teaching to be given by female members of staff was put into operation during 1955 and contained, in addition to teaching in nutrition and maternal child welfare, systematic instruction in hygiene, cooking and house-wifery. Encouragement is given to the formation of women's groups in villages and where these exist members of staff visit them at regular weekly intervals to carry out teaching according to this syllabus, selecting first those parts of it most desired by the women and leading up to the teaching that appears most necessary in the particular villages. It is however impossible with the number of staff available, to cover the whole region in this thorough manner. About nine months is therefore spent in the number of villages that can be efficiently covered, and during this time voluntary leaders from among the members of the groups are given one-month's residential courses of training at the rural training centre, Ho, so that they can gradually take over from the female members of staff, who then move on to other villages and only return at monthly intervals to their original villages. During 1955 four such courses were held for voluntary leaders, two for Ewe-speakers and two for Twi-speakers. The noticeable improvement in the women's home-making ability, and the better health and appearance of the children whom they are encouraged to bring with them, make the men of the villages from which they come eager to assist the women's groups and encourage their wives to follow the teaching they receive there. Q. 135

547. In addition to this work among women, the normal work of mass education and community development continued. Apart from the literacy drive which was repeated again in 1955, a special campaign for the improvement of cocoa production was carried out in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. This is described in detail below. There was also a special health campaign in the Krachi area and, in some areas, local government campaign on the lines of that conducted in 1954.

548. Staff of the Department assisted and encouraged a large number of village projects carried out by communal effort. In many of these great assistance was given by the Mechanical Field Unit which was able to assist with transport, the loan of machines, technical supervision and advice and, in a few cases, the assistance of skilled artisans such as carpenters and masons.

549. The appeal of the literacy drive was, as was to be expected, less than it has been in previous years. Nevertheless it succeeded in producing 2,297 new literates. This does not include figures for the Krachi district where, due to local conditions, the drive started only in November. While this figure is much lower than in previous years it still shows that there is a demand for literacy still unsatisfied, and that mass education staff are meeting a real need of the people in this work. In many cases, also, the literacy class has developed into a social institution of importance and often plays a leading part in the improvement of the village.

Q. 174- 550. The advanced literacy certificates which were introduced in 1954 still
176 proved very popular, and many who had already passed the U.N.E.S.C.O. standard of literacy continued to study to obtain this higher certificate. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-five were successful in this, which is very encouraging, as one of the difficulties of a literacy campaign is that if only a comparatively low standard of literacy is attained there is a grave danger of new literates relapsing once again into illiteracy; those who have been able to attain the reasonably high standard necessary to obtain the advanced certificates are unlikely to do so.

551. These certificates, as well as the first literacy certificates, were presented as usual at large gatherings held at two or three different towns in each district. To these towns came learners and teachers, chiefs, elders, distinguished visitors, and the general public, and the occasions were ones of great enthusiasm and rejoicing in which all took part.

552. The literacy drive in Krachi district has always presented its own special problem owing to the shortage of voluntary instructors inevitable in a district which still has a high degree of illiteracy. A small-scale experiment was therefore carried out at the beginning of the drive there in the production of teachers from among the illiterates themselves. A small number was selected for a residential course designed to make them literate and also teach them how to work as instructors in their villages. Those who passed the examination held at the end of the course formed literacy classes where they taught under fairly close supervision of members of the Department's staff. While the course was not entirely successful in that it proved impossible to train to the required standard all who attended, it has provided useful experience. Even this year it has been possible, as a result of this experiment, to open literacy classes in villages where they could not otherwise have been started.

Q. 182 553. The provision of further reading material is always a problem when undertaking a literacy campaign, and the distribution of literature in the rural areas where there are no booksellers or agents is even a greater problem. There

is the danger in employing Mass Education staff on the distribution of literature that they may tend to become mere distributors of literature and that their primary job of community development may be left undone.

554. A Vernacular Literature Board, an independent Board financed entirely from Government funds, was set up by Ordinance in November, 1950. The functions of the Board are described thus in the Ordinance: "It shall be the duty of the Board to establish, equip, manage and maintain printing and publishing establishments in the Gold Coast for producing vernacular literature, and to take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out such duties: but the Board shall in this respect have regard to the normal development of private agencies in the printing and publication of vernacular literature". This board has successfully established vernacular newspapers in Ewe and Twi, which are sold at 1d. a copy. The Ewe version has a circulation of approximately 16,500 copies and appears monthly. Articles suitable for new literates appear in the paper. During the year, application was made to U.N.E.S.C.O. for two experts to assist in the re-organisation of the Vernacular Literature Bureau, and it is expected that these officers will be taking up their posts early in 1956.

555. Four graded readers are available in quantity, and in addition the Scottish Mission Book Depot, at Accra, and the Methodist Mission Press, at Cape Coast, are producing and distributing an increasing quantity of vernacular literature. The Department's mobile book vans greatly ease the problem of distribution of vernacular literature. Public Libraries at Ho and Kpandu each contain books in the vernacular as well as in English.

556. Mass education staff in the southern half of the Territory also took part in a campaign to increase the production of cocoa. Additional staff were financed by the Department of Agriculture and trained in mass education techniques at the rural training centre, Ho, before being posted to the cocoa-growing areas of the Territory. Special teams were formed of these staff together with staff from the cocoa division of the Department of Agriculture under the leadership of experienced officers of the mass education staff and these teams toured the cocoa areas teaching the lessons which the Department of Agriculture wished the farmers to learn.

557. The objects of the campaign were to teach cocoa farmers:

- (a) to report the occurrence of swollen shoot;
- (b) to control capsid attack;
- (c) to control black-pod disease;
- (d) to plant in straight lines.

558. Special films and film-strips have been prepared for this campaign, and are being shown by a cinema van from the Department of Information Services which works in close co-operation with the teams in the field. Staff of both the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and the Agriculture Department combine in setting out posters and distributing broadsheets, which are also distributed by the Education Department.

559. In addition to this the mobile teams also give demonstrations, talks, and lectures, and produce plays, both of educational and entertainment value, since these have been found to be of great value in arousing the interest of the public and conveying in a dramatic and memorable manner the information which is to be given to them. Special "one-day-schools" have been arranged for the cocoa buyers, who are in very intimate touch with the farmers, and dances, which are always popular, have been arranged at which demonstrations of sprayers for use in combating cocoa disease have been given. It has been decided that this campaign will be carried on for at least another year, so that there is no possibility of the new knowledge now given to the farmers being forgotten.

560. A new mass education "region" was formed in the Krachi district during the year in connection with a plan to pay particular attention to the development of the area. Towards the end of the year mass education staff specially trained by an officer of the British Red Cross Society joined health workers provided by the Medical Field Units and set off to spend a week in each of twenty-four villages selected by the medical officer in charge of the field units as most needing education in the control of endemic diseases.

561. The rural training centre, Ho, has proved to be of great value in the furthering of community development in southern Togoland. During 1955 a total of twenty-two courses were held there, including courses for voluntary leaders, for departmental staff and for staff of other departments and local authorities. In addition to these courses, which have meant that at no time has the rural training centre been empty for more than a fortnight, it has also served as a centre for public gatherings and official and social functions on many occasions.

Q. 175 562. In the Northern Section, the Community Centre at Yendi has been renovated and revived. The Mass Education Officer stationed at Yendi has been active in Eastern Dagomba with a team of ten assistants, promoting the building of cattle kraals, teaching the use of manure and encouraging community labour in the building of wells, roads and culverts. In connection with the Demon soil conservation scheme farmers have been helped to plant rice and a small dam was constructed as a community effort. In Kusasi, a Mass Education team carried out extension work on behalf of the Forestry Department and in the Nanumba area afforestation work was done. Throughout the period, the teaching of literacy to adults has continued.

563. The work of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in the field of mass education is supplemented by the activities of the People's Educational Association, a voluntary body organised under the auspices of the Department of Extra-Mural Studies at the University College of the Gold Coast. Branches in the Territory co-operated in arranging informal activities and week-end conferences. "One-day schools" were held in various towns and villages, usually on Saturday afternoon, and included the giving of two or sometimes three lectures on subjects of social or economic interest.

CHAPTER 9. CULTURE, RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

Q. 177 564. The Territory benefits from research facilities which are common to all British West African territories and organised on an inter-territorial basis. These include:—

- The West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo, in the Gold Coast;
- The West African Institute for Oil Palm Research at Benin, in Nigeria;
- The West African Council for Medical Research which is responsible for the work of various units (e.g. virus research, hot climate physiology and helminthiasis research), mostly in Nigeria;

- The West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research at Vom in Nigeria;

- The West African Fisheries Research Institute at Freetown, in Sierra Leone, with a fresh water fisheries sub-station in Northern Nigeria;

- The West African Institute for Social and Economic Research;

- The West African Building Research Institute in the Gold Coast;

- The West African Rice Research Institute at Rokupr in Sierra Leone;

- The West African Maize Rust Research Unit at Ibadan in Nigeria;

- The West African Timber Pest Research Unit, working both in Ashanti and in Nigeria.

565. Of particular importance to the Territory is the work of the West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo in the Gold Coast. Here the present programme combines short and long term investigations into a group of interlocking problems affecting all aspects of the growth and bearing of the cacao tree.

566. The main headings under which the researches have been made were listed in paragraph 583 of the 1954 Report. Detailed studies of the various factors affecting transmission of cacao viruses by mealybugs have been made and considerable research has been undertaken into the movements of mealybugs (by their radioactivation) and into their habits. Spraying techniques for the control of Black Pod disease and capsid attack have been studied and developed. An extensive series of manurial experiments has been laid down to observe the effect of fertilizer application on newly planted and on established cacao. Work on plant breeding and selection and on problems arising from fermentation, drying and storage of beans has been continued.

567. The work of these joint institutions and projects is supplemented by that carried on independently in the Gold Coast and the Territory. Medical research is carried out partly at the Ministry of Health Research Institute at Accra and partly in the field. Field research during the year included the survey work of the field units described in Chapter 7 of Part VII. Meteorological research affecting the Territory is undertaken by the Gold Coast and British West African meteorological services. Research at the Department of Agriculture's stations both in the Territory and the Gold Coast is a continuous process and experiments on crop strains and entomological research have continued. The Forestry Department has continued an extensive research programme into fire protection, the establishment of plantations and the growth of indigenous and exotic tree species. The Department of Animal Health maintains a veterinary laboratory at Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, providing a diagnostic service for animal diseases and a centre for cattle disease research. A hydrographic research engineer is being posted to Ho in the Southern Section of the Territory early in 1956.

568. The formal detailed preliminary soil, vegetation and land-use survey of the Nasia basin (3,230 square miles) commenced in 1954 by the Department of Soil and Land-Use Survey, was completed during the year. Approximately one-third of the area surveyed lies within the Territory, but the information obtained from the whole of the basin contributes to the knowledge of the environmental conditions prevailing in the tree savannah zone of the northern part of Togoland. The survey of the area known as the Togoland Cocoa Region (2,150 square miles), only a small part of which lies outside the Territory, has also been completed and much useful information has been obtained on the soils that have developed over the parent rock not found elsewhere in the Territory. The reports on these two surveys are under preparation. A start was also made on the formal survey of the Ho-Keta plains (2,800 square miles) towards the end of the year.

569. Other surveys conducted during the year include :—

Cocoa: The cocoa division of the Department of Agriculture has now surveyed 1,786,110 acres of the Territory, of which 311,833 acres have been found to contain cocoa. Only the remoter areas of the Krachi District remain to be surveyed.

Water Supply: The Geological Survey Department has had two parties engaged in geological and geophysical investigations with a view to drawing up plans for the improvement of water supplies in the Southern Section of Togoland. Its duties are to determine by the application of geological principles the means, such as wells, boreholes, dams, etc., by which water

supplies may be obtained in each locality, and to locate the sites at which these supplies should be constructed. Earth resistivity measurements are employed in the location of sites for boreholes. The geologists also make a geological log of the rocks penetrated at each borehole as it goes down to enable them to advise on the depth to be drilled and any other measures necessary to obtain the best results.

Tsetse Fly: The Department of Tsetse Control has conducted a fly survey in the extreme south of the Territory and has also carried out clearing around the new Kpetchu ferry across the Oti river.

Geology: Survey of the iron ore deposits in the Northern Section of the Territory at Shiene was begun during the year.

570. Land Survey is the responsibility of the Gold Coast Survey Department. During the year no new mapping has been carried out in British Togoland, but six surveys were completed in connection with land titles, in addition to a contour survey of land at Kete-Krachi in connection with preparations for a new town site. A new edition of the Bimbilla Town Survey was published at 1/2500 scale.

571. Two of the regular 1/62,500 scale series topographical maps were re-printed together with three sheets at 1/250,000 scale compiled by air survey. The 1/250,000 scale sheet covering that part of the Territory south of Kpandu is also ready for reprinting. Work in progress in the drawing office includes the compilation of several sheets by photogrammetry for eventual publication at 1/62,500 scale and including portions of the Territory.

572. The Trade Correspondent section of the Commerce Branch of the Ministry of Trade and Labour is available to provide a commercial information service and other practical forms of assistance to any enterprise within the Gold Coast or the Trust Territory. It provides a liaison between importers and exporters assisting each to find suitable markets for the commodities it is desired to purchase and those which it is desired to sell. A trade library containing comprehensive information on world-wide commercial subjects, opportunities for entering markets, etc., is maintained and is available for general use, while the staff in charge is there to assist, advise and guide, on training methods, volumes of trade, credit conditions and other aspects of commercial interest and value to Africans who aspire to enter this sphere in the economic life of the country.

Q. 178 573. Indigenous art, craft and music form part of the curricula of all primary and middle schools. There are specialist art and crafts and music teachers at the teacher-training colleges (Amedzofe and St. Francis, Hohoe, and Pusiga) and at Mawuli Secondary School. Each school is encouraged to foster and to teach the handicrafts prevalent in the area in which it is situated. In addition to local festivals in which pupils are encouraged to participate, local music and dances are features of the curriculum and the local patriarchs of the Northern villages are often invited to the school to speak on the customs and beliefs of the tribe.

Q. 181 574. Ewe and Twi are the principal languages of the Southern Section, Twi being predominant in the Krachi and Buem areas. In the Northern Section Mampruli and Dagbani and many dialects, mostly limited to small tribal areas, are spoken.

Q. 179 575. A National Museum, which will also serve the Territory, has been set up

Q. 180 in association with the Department of Archaeology of the University College of the Gold Coast, and the Professor of Archaeology has been appointed Director. In the course of the year all arrangements were completed for the museum

buildings to be erected in Accra. Meanwhile the museum has continued to be housed by the Department of Archaeology of the University College at Legon. Owing to the multitude of exhibits which will be transferred to Accra and of research specimens which may stay permanently at Legon, the Department's premises have been so congested as to impose severe limitations on activity within the building. Priority was necessarily given to work preparatory to use of the museum at Accra; insufficient time or space could be afforded to archaeological research, though several hundreds of individual antiquities were made ready for exhibition or studied for publication. External work also was restricted, though an unprecedented amount of excavation was undertaken on sites threatened with destruction, and resulted in more than eight tons of finds. No special collectors were employed, and in consequence the number of acquisitions fell below that of previous years. But 118 donors presented 913 objects; the Department of Archaeology continued to supply ancient objects in profusion, the Monuments and Relics Commission deposited a set of moulds from which to make casts of architectural decoration and 267 purchases were made. The number of visitors continued to increase.

576. Objects from the Territory are being incorporated in the National Museum collection with the proviso that they shall remain available for return to the Territory on demand.

577. The Gold Coast Library Board, established in 1949, is an independent body corporate charged with the duty of establishing, equipping, managing and maintaining libraries throughout the country. It is grant-aided by the Administration. In its work to get books to the people it has opened libraries, organised postal services and established book box and mobile library services. Special attention has been paid to the needs of children and teachers, and books are provided both in the vernaculars and in English. All of its services extend to the Territory, which is represented on the Library Board. There are branch libraries in Ho and Kpandu which include books for both adults and children, as well as a selection of current periodicals. Frequent visits are made to the other parts of the territory by the Library Board's mobile libraries. Q. 183

578. There are two privately-owned printing presses in the Territory—one at Ho, the other at Hohoe. Both are hand-operated and can only undertake minor jobs, such as the printing of posters and pamphlets. For the rest, the printing needs of the Territory are met from official and private resources in the Gold Coast. Q. 184

579. There are as yet no theatres in the Territory. A privately owned static 35 mm. commercial cinema was opened in Hohoe on a trial basis in December. Q. 185

PART IX

Publications

580. Volumes containing the legislation enacted in 1955 will be forwarded to the United Nations Library when published. Q. 187

581. A bibliography of the more important works regarding the Territory was contained in Appendix XXIV of the 1952 Report. Q. 188

PART X

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and Trusteeship Council

Q. 189 582. The resolutions of the General Assembly made at its ninth and tenth sessions relating to Togoland under United Kingdom Administration concerned the appointment of a special Visiting Mission to the Territory, and to the holding of a plebiscite to ascertain the wishes of the people as to their future status on the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast. As stated in the introduction to this Report, the Special Visiting Mission toured the Territory in August and subsequently submitted a report (T/1206). In general, these recommendations were acceptable to the Administering Authority and were endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 944(X). Arrangements had been put in hand by the end of the year for the preparation of a register of voters and for the necessary preparations for the holding of a plebiscite in May, 1956. Sir John Dring, K.B.E., was appointed by the Administering Authority as Administrator for the plebiscite, and the team of United Nations observers to supervise the plebiscite was expected to arrive in the Territory in the first few days of 1956.

583. The 1954 report on the Territory was not scheduled for examination by the Trusteeship Council before its 18th Session in June, 1956. The Council's recommendations made at its 15th session in the light of the 1953 report on the Territory, have largely been covered by the 1954 Report, by the supplementary information (T/1148) and by previous chapters in this report. The following paragraphs, however, comment on the salient points in the recommendations.

Political Advancement

584. The Constitution of 1954 brought the Territory to the last stage of political development before the final attainment of self-government or independence. The Territory's future status awaits the results of the plebiscite to be held in 1956.

585. Local authorities have continued to assume greater responsibilities as can be shown by the increase in their expenditure from £183,323 in the Southern Section in 1953-54 to £258,646 in 1954-55. Comparative figures in respect of the Northern Section are not available, it being only subsequent to the financial year 1953-54 that local councils have all been operating with budgets entirely separate from those of the district councils. District councils have in particular been building up their own works organisations with which to undertake road construction and maintenance and many building activities formerly the responsibility of the Administration.

586. The training of African staff has been receiving special attention and particular schemes are mentioned in various parts, both of this report and in the 1954 report on the Territory. At the beginning of 1955, 439 students from the Gold Coast and the Territory were studying under departmental scholarship schemes with a view to appointment as senior officers in the service. Details are provided in Appendix IV A of both the 1954 report and of this report. Further details of training schemes are provided in Part V, chapter 3, of both reports.

587. A continued dearth of qualified magistrates combined with the small number of court cases in widely separated centres continues to stand in the way of the complete separation of executive and judicial powers in all areas of the Territory, but this still remains the Administration's aim.

Economic Advancement

588. The Administration continues to share the Trusteeship Council's concern at the dependence of the Territory's economy on the cocoa industry. Alternative crops are being experimented with, particularly by the newly formed Agricultural Development Corporation. Coffee figured in the Territory's list of exports for the first time for many years in 1954. In 1955 the value of coffee exports increased from £70,308 to £207,760, despite a substantial decrease in the world price. In the event of the Volta River hydro-electric scheme being implemented, it is hoped that other industries may be encouraged to develop. The cheap system of communication provided by the artificial lake which would be formed, might make the working of the iron ore deposits in the Northern Section of the Territory commercially attractive.

589. With a view to the improvement of agricultural techniques, advice and assistance is provided by not only the Department of Agriculture's staff in the field but also at the agricultural stations where demonstrations are given to groups of visiting farmers, and research constantly carried out into crop management and methods of disease control. Demonstrations in 1955 included two "open" days at Kpeve, where many visitors gathered to watch demonstrations of tractor and bullock cultivation and the latest barn and processing machinery. Two pilot rice schemes were laid down near Hohoe in 1955 using tractors and implements. These trials are designed to explore the possibility of introducing mechanised rice cultivation to farmers working communally. Interest is also stimulated by agricultural shows at which demonstrations are given of the use of modern machinery and of new methods compared with traditional methods, and also by the display of films, such as that of "Musa the Mixed Farmer" (which has been shown to members of the Trusteeship Council). This film stresses the value of mixed farming and the proper use of manure from bullocks kept for ploughing.

590. The views of the Trusteeship Council on the rates of interest charged by the Cocoa Purchasing Company on loans it makes to farmers have been brought to the attention of the Company.

591. The future of consumer co-operation is still under consideration by the Administration.

Social Advancement

592. Consideration is being given to means by which better vital statistics and other population data can be recorded with a view to the ultimate preparation of a civil register. Many difficulties have been encountered and progress is disappointingly slow.

593. Expenditure by local authorities on health services more than doubled to approximately £50,000 in 1954-55. Most local authorities now operate dressing stations or clinics. Construction during the year of a new hospital at Worawora with funds provided by the Administration began. Four new maternity clinics and two dressing stations are also being built.

594. Eighty-eight persons from the Gold Coast and the Territory are undergoing training for senior technical posts (doctors, dentists, radiographers, etc.) in the Ministry of Health. The training of doctors is a long-term process, but the effects of the Administration's training policy over the last few years should shortly be felt in an expansion of the qualified staff available.

Educational Advancement

595. Every effort continues to be made to redress the imbalance of educational progress between the Northern and Southern Sections of the Territory and it is hoped to make available in the Second Development plan a special allocation of funds designed to that end. The Trusteeship Council at its 15th Session expressed the hope that further rapid progress in this field would prove possible. In 1954 it was possible to report that enrolment in the Northern Section had more than doubled in three years. In 1955 enrolment rose again from 1,206 to 1,601 in aided primary schools, an increase of approximately one third in one year. Two more schools were opened during the year in the Section, but difficulty is still sometimes encountered in filling all the available places.

596. The observations of U.N.E.S.C.O. on the educational conditions in the Territory in 1953 (T/1150 of the 18th January, 1955) suggested that certain educational resources of the south (notably in teacher training) should be drawn on to meet the needs of the north. Since 1953 the new teacher training college has been opened at Pusiga, providing an output of approximately sixty teachers a year, thus meeting the need observed by U.N.E.S.C.O.

597. In resolution 1059 (XIV) the Trusteeship Council requested certain Nawuri and Nanjuro petitioners to represent their grievances to the Administering Authority and requested the Administering Authority to hear the petitioners with sympathy with a view, if possible, to settling their grievances. An enquiry was held early in the year, as a result of which steps were taken to increase traditional membership on the Alfai and Kpembe Local Councils so as to provide for the representation of the dissident Nawuris and Nanjuros, on those Councils, and for a Nanjuro member to sit on the panel of the Kpembe Native Court.

APPENDIX I

Relationships between English Units with Metric Equivalents

(Trusteeship Council Resolution 231 (vi))

LENGTH

	1 inch	=	2.540 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	.3048 metre
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	.9144 metre
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres

AREA

	1 sq. foot	=	.0929 sq. metre
9 sq. feet	= 1 sq. yard	=	.8361 sq. metre
4,840 sq. yards	= 1 acre	=	.4047 hectare
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile	=	2,590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

1 cubic foot	=	.0283 cubic metre
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CAPACITY

	1 pint	=	.5682 litre
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4.546 litres

WEIGHT

	1 ounce troy	=	31.10 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois	=	28.35 grammes
16 ounces avoird.	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	.4536 kilogramme
100 lb.	= cental	=	45.36 kilogrammes
112 lb.	= cwt.	=	50.80 kilogrammes
20 cwt.	= 1 ton or long ton	=	1,016 tonnes

APPENDIX II

Population

A. TOTAL POPULATION OF TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Year</i>	<i>Togoland</i>	<i>Southern⁽¹⁾ Section</i>	<i>Northern⁽²⁾ Section</i>
Census figures:			
1921	187,959	87,175	100,784
1931	293,714	125,566	168,148
1948	382,768	172,575	210,193
Mid-year estimates:	<i>000's</i>	<i>000's</i>	<i>000's</i>
1935	314	136	178
1939	335	147	188
1943	356	159	197
1948	385	174	211
1949	391	177	214
1950	397	214	183
1951	404	219	185
1952	410	223	187
1953	416	227	189
1954	423	232	191
1955	429	236	193

⁽¹⁾ Includes Krachi from 1950.⁽²⁾ Includes Krachi up to 1949.

B. ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION, MID-1955

Thousands

	<i>Togoland</i>			<i>Southern Section</i>			<i>Northern Section</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All ages ...	429	217	212	236	120	116	193	97	96
Under 1 year ...	20	10	10	10	5	5	10	5	5
1-4 years ...	43	22	21	24	12	12	19	10	9
5-14 years ...	91	48	43	51	26	25	40	22	18
15-24 years ...	81	41	40	44	22	22	37	19	18
25-34 years ...	76	37	39	40	20	20	36	17	19
35-44 years ...	63	30	33	34	17	17	29	13	16
45-54 years ...	34	18	16	20	11	9	14	7	7
55-64 years ...	15	8	7	9	5	4	6	3	3
65 years and over	6	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	1

APPENDIX III

Climatic Data

YENDI

Lat. 09° 27' N ; Long. 00° 01' W ; Height above M.S.L. 640 ft.

Month	Mean Temperature F		Mean Relative Humidity %		Mean Rainfall	
	Maximum	Minimum	0600 G.M.T.	1500 G.M.T.	Amount (ins.)	Rain Days
January	95.8	67.5	51	20	0.08	1
February	98.0	70.9	56	25	0.27	1
March	98.6	74.7	76	31	1.68	3
April	96.0	74.8	85	43	3.73	6
May	91.3	73.1	92	56	5.29	8
June	87.1	71.9	96	66	5.67	10
July	84.9	70.9	97	73	6.14	10
August	83.1	70.9	97	73	7.47	12
September	85.4	70.3	97	69	10.29	16
October	88.5	70.4	96	61	5.31	11
November	93.9	68.3	89	37	0.72	2
December	94.6	64.5	55	21	0.31	1
Annual Mean ...	91.4	70.7	82	48	46.96	81

KETE-KRACHI

Lat. 07° 48' N ; Long. 00° 04' W ; Height above M.S.L. 221 ft.

January	95.0	68.7	88	34	0.75	1
February	96.9	72.2	84	34	1.36	3
March	97.0	75.1	89	42	3.06	7
April	95.0	74.7	92	51	4.93	9
May	92.1	74.0	95	58	6.36	11
June	88.0	72.7	96	65	7.03	13
July	85.2	72.1	96	71	5.95	13
August	84.4	71.5	95	71	4.87	11
September	87.2	71.7	97	69	8.90	16
October	89.6	71.3	97	64	7.17	16
November	92.8	70.4	97	52	2.63	8
December	94.1	66.5	95	39	0.86	2
Annual Mean ...	91.4	71.7	93	54	53.87	110

Ho

Lat. 06° 36' N ; Long. 00° 29' E ; Height above M.S.L. 520 ft.

January	92.7	71.3	89	44	1.47	2
February	94.4	72.7	92	45	2.93	5
March	92.7	73.5	95	56	5.37	9
April	91.9	73.2	95	60	5.65	9
May	89.8	72.8	95	66	6.74	11
June	87.2	71.4	96	71	7.19	15
July	84.4	70.3	97	71	4.82	11
August	83.9	69.4	97	71	3.22	9
September	86.7	70.2	96	67	6.15	13
October	88.2	70.6	96	66	7.55	14
November	90.4	71.6	95	59	3.45	8
December	91.7	71.8	94	49	1.86	4
Annual Mean ...	89.5	71.6	95	60	56.40	110

APPENDIX IV

Civil Service and Structure of Government

A. SENIOR GOVERNMENT STAFF STATIONED IN THE TERRITORY

The following were the changes in the strength of senior Government staff stationed in the Territory in 1955.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Rural Water Development	Engineers	- 1
	Inspector of Works	+ 2
Agriculture	Agricultural Officers	+ 1
	Agricultural Survey Officers	- 1
Education and Community Development.	Assistant Director of Education	+ 1
	Senior Education Officers	+ 1
	Education Officers	- 1
	Mass Education Officers	+ 1
	Community Development Officers	+ 1
Forestry	Assistant Conservator of Forests	- 1
	Forest Assistants	+ 1
Co-operation	Assistant Registrar	+ 1
	Co-operative Officers	+ 1
Public Works	Executive Engineers	+ 1
	Chief Inspector of Works	+ 2
	Inspectors of Works	- 3
Tsetse Control	Scientific Assistant	- 1
Labour	Assistant Labour Officer	+ 1

NOTE: Figures are normally provided as at the end of the year under review. In December 1955 many officers were transferred to special duties in connection with the plebiscite.

Details of medical and health staff are provided in Appendix XVI.

B. PARTICULARS OF SCHOLARSHIPS HELD UNDER DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING SCHEME

<i>Department</i>	<i>Nature of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Year Available</i>	<i>Remarks (Appointment for which will qualify)</i>
Ministry of Health ...	Medicine	6	1956	Medical Officer(s)
		8	1957	Medical Officer(s)
		8	1958	Medical Officer(s)
		16	1959	Medical Officer(s)
		13	1960	Medical Officer(s)
		13	1961	Medical Officer(s)
Dentistry		1	1957	Dentist
		2	1959	Dentists
Pharmacy		1	1956	
		1	1957	
		1	1958	
<i>Practical Training:</i>	Mental Nursing	7	1955-56	Radiographer(s)
	Radiography	2	1957	Hospital Secretary
	Hospital Administration	1	1956	Hospital Secretary
		1	1957	
	X-ray Equipment	1	1956	Medical Records Officer
	Personnel Management	1	1956	Personnel Officer
	Nursing	1	1958	Sister Tutor
	Entomology	1	1956	Entomologist
Agriculture	Agricultural Degree	4	1956	Agricultural Officer(s)
		3	1957	Agricultural Officer(s)
	Agricultural Engineering	11	1958	Agricultural Officer(s)
		1	1959	Agricultural Engineer
Forestry	Degree plus Diploma in Forestry	1	1956	Assistant Conservator of Forests
		2	1957	Assistant Conservator of Forests
		9	1958	Assistant Conservator of Forests
		1	1959	Assistant Conservator of Forests
Surveys	Land Surveying	1	1956	Surveyor(s)
		2	1957	Surveyor(s)
	Practical Course in Drawing	4	1958	Surveyor(s)
		1	1957	

Department	Nature of Course	Number	Year Available	Remarks (Appointment for which will qualify)
Public Works	Quantity Surveying	1	1958	Quantity Surveyor(s)
		2	1959	Quantity Surveyor(s)
Public Works or Town and Country Planning	Architecture	1	1956	Architect(s)
		5	1958	Architect(s)
	Building Degree in Town Planning	5	1959	Architect(s)
		1	1956	Architect(s)
		1	1959	
Lands	Law	2	1957	Solicitor(s)
		1	1958	Solicitor(s)
	Valuation	10	1959	Solicitor(s)
		3	1960	Solicitor(s)
		3	1956	Valuers
		5	1958	Valuers
	Deeds Registry	1	1957	
Transport	Transport Operation	2	1957	Assistant Transport Officers
Information Service	Journalism Photography	2	1956	Assistant Publications Officer(s)
		1	1957	
Supreme Court	Court Duties	2	1956	
Housing	Estate Management	1	1957	Housing Manager
		2	1959	Housing Managers
Ministry of Communications	Civil Aviation	3	1957	Air Pilots
Law Office	Law	2	1956	Legal Service
		5	1960	
Post Office	Engineering	2	1956	Assistant Engineers
	Postal Duties	3	1957	Assistant Engineers
	Wireless Technique	4	1956	Assistant Comptroller of Posts
	Practical Training (Technical)	1	1956	
		1	1956	
Animal Health	Veterinary Science	2	1959	Veterinary Officer(s)
		1	1960	Veterinary Officer(s)
		1	1961	Veterinary Officer(s)
		4		

Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1957 1958	Mechanical Engineers Mechanical Engineers
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1956	
Government Statistician	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1957 1958	Assistant Statistician Assistant Statistician
Social Welfare and Community Development.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1957	Welfare Officers
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1957	
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6 13 11 5 9 8 10	1956 1957 1958 1956 1957 1958 1957 1958 1957 1958	
										3 4 3	1956 1957 1958	
										11	Uncertain	Offered financial aid to enable them to complete their courses.
										1 4 2 4	1956 1959 1960 1961	
										4	1956	
										2	1956	
										5	1956	

C. ELECTORAL CONSTITUENCIES

(i) *Northern Section*

<i>Name</i>					<i>Composition</i>
Gonja East, Yeji and Prang	...	...	...	...	Prang Local Council* Yeji Local Council* Debre Local Council* Tuluwe Local Council* Kpembe Local Council† Alfai Local Council
Nanum-Dagbon	...	...	...	...	Nanumba District Council Kworli Local Council Yelzori Local Council
Dagomba East	...	...	...	...	Yendi Local Council Sunson Local Council
Dagomba North	...	...	...	...	Chereponi Local Council Gushiegi Local Council Karaga Local Council*
Dagomba South	...	...	...	...	Mion Local Council† Tolon Local Council* Kumbungu Local Council*
South Mamprusi East	...	...	...	...	Nalerigu Local Council† Yunyoo Local Council Bunkpurugu Local Council
Kusasi Central	...	...	...	...	Wards D and F-H of the Agolle Local Council†
Kusasi East	...	...	...	...	East Agolle Local Council

(ii) *Southern Section*

Akan-Krachi	...	...	...	...	Krachi Local Council Akan Local Council
Buem	...	...	...	...	Nkonya Local Council Biakoye Local Council Buem Local Council Likpe-Lolobi Council
Kpandu North	...	...	...	...	Akpini Local Council Gbi Hohoe Local Council East Dain Local Council
Kpandu South	...	...	...	...	Anfoega Local Council Ablode Local Council Peki-Guan Local Council*
Ho East	...	...	...	...	Adaklu Local Council† Asogli Local Council Anyigbe Local Council
Ho West	...	...	...	...	Djigbe Local Council Yingor Local Council

* Outside the Territory.

† Partly outside the Territory.

APPENDIX V

Justice

A. CRIMINAL STATISTICS; MAGISTRATES' COURTS AND SUPREME COURT

Offences	Number of Persons Convicted				Penalties				
	Adults		Juveniles		Death	Imprisonment	Caning	Fines and Bound Over	Probation
	Male	Female	Male	Female					
Murder and attempted murder	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	1*	—
Manslaughter	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	23	—
Criminal harm	64	6	1	—	—	47	1	134	—
Assault	154	2	—	—	—	22	—	6	—
Rape, Indecent Assault, etc.	13	—	—	—	—	7	—	23	—
Other offences against the person	32	—	—	—	—	9	—	16	—
Arson and damage to property	20	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Burglary and housebreaking	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stealing	134	2	8	1	—	89	3	32	6
Fraud by false pretences	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	—
Forgery and falsification of accounts	12	—	1	—	—	10	—	2	1
Other offences against property	18	1	—	—	—	5	—	14	—
Counterfeiting	6	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	2
Riot and unlawful assembly	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—
Perjury	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Corruption, Extortion, etc.	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—
Gaming	20	—	—	—	—	8	—	12	—
Other offences against public order	317	14	12	—	—	15	—	321	7
Illegal practice of medicine	10	1	—	—	—	2	—	9	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	49	—	—	—	—	5	—	44	—
Mercury Ordinance	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Liquor laws	17	4	—	—	—	2	—	19	—
Drunkenness	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Dangerous Drugs Ordinance	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Moneylenders Ordinance	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Immigration Ordinance	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
All other statutory offences	113	1	1	—	—	21	—	93	—
TOTAL	1,096	31	25	1	1	280	4	851	17

* Found guilty but insane.

NOTE: (i) The canings related in all cases to juveniles.
(ii) The total of 1,153 convictions resulted from 1,281 prosecutions.

B. CRIMINAL CASES HEARD BY NATIVE COURTS

<i>Cause of Action</i>	<i>Northern Section</i>	<i>Southern Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assault or Threatening	135	817	952
Slander	5	112	117
Stealing	84	346	430
Sanitation	241	822	1,063
Morality	48	69	117
Infringement of Local Authority Rules	20	381	401
Custom	1	197	198
Other offences	25	577	602
TOTAL	559	3,321	3,880

APPENDIX VI

Public Finance

A. GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(i) Togoland Revenue, 1954-55

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount £</i>
1. Customs and Excise:	
Import duties	698,983
Export duty (credited to ordinary revenue)	1,028,000
Excise duties	7,022
Miscellaneous	5,041
2. Income tax	51,000
3. Motor licences	19,172
4. Other licences	16,883
5. Fees and charges for specific services	11,720
6. Receipts and earnings of Government departments	
• Posts and Telecommunications	26,110
Transport	15,264
Other	22,930
7. Interest on surplus funds	65,248
8. Miscellaneous	33,059
9. Harbour dues	12,879
10. Grants from Cocoa Marketing Board	41,060
11. Colonial Development and Welfare grants	74,676
12. Contributions from development funds	1,270,814
TOTAL	£3,399,862

(ii) Togoland Expenditure, 1954-55

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	£
1. The Governor	5,980
2. Accountant-General	6,502
3. Agriculture	142,452
4. Air Service (Meteorological)	8,021
5. Animal Health	15,877
6. Audit	6,866
7. Broadcasting	9,933
8. Central offices of Ministries	61,938
9. Co-operation	5,215
10. Customs and Excise	52,130
11. Education	916,181
12. Election expenses	5,809
13. Fisheries	904
14. Forestry	34,466
15. Geological Survey	7,638
16. Grants to local authorities (including grants for new offices)	120,035
17. Harbour expenditure	11,494
18. Income Tax	5,840
19. Information Services	10,604
20. Justice	10,385
21. Labour	12,479
22. Lands	6,238
23. Land Planning	6,400
24. Legislature	6,924
25. Local Government School	1,600
26. Military	106,152
27. Medical	117,980
28. Miscellaneous	49,979
29. Pensions and gratuities	102,871
30. Police	67,754
31. Posts and Telecommunications	118,378
32. Printing	37,306
33. Prisons	25,873
34. Public Service Commission	2,167
35. Public Works	722,628
36. Regional Organisations	51,713
37. Registrar-General	2,320
38. Social Welfare and Community Development	48,559
39. Soil and Land-Use Survey	11,864
40. Statistical	6,060
41. Survey Department	7,505
42. Tema Harbour (share of preparatory expenditure)	52,326
43. Town planning	2,829
44. Transport Department	27,200
45. Tsetse Control	1,689
46. Volta River Preliminary Survey	25,949
47. Water Supplies	172,683
TOTAL	£3,233,696

B. LOCAL AUTHORITY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1954-55

(i) Revenue of Southern Section Local Councils

£'s

	Adaklu	Asogli	Dutaso	Anyigbe	Yingor	Gbi Hohoe	East Dahn	Ablode	Akpini	Anfoega	Krachi	Akan	Buem	Blakoye	Likpe Lolobi	Nkonya	Total
Annual Rate ...	1,825	2,466	3,908	2,669	5,906	2,402	4,668	3,157	3,531	2,939	11,099	16,175	11,911	5,234	4,978	4,047	86,915
Native Courts ...	205	780	1,002	632	905	840	1,283	821	1,651	445	872	2,043	1,605	746	589	913	15,392
Land ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	2,561	1,932	—	—	—	15,157
Fees and Tolls ...	9	3,007	334	2,992	1,136	6	400	679	1,212	524	2,069	2,561	1,153	1,010	400	289	21,413
Licences ...	54	36	35	101	125	210	99	47	36	28	526	499	241	197	105	46	2,425
Interest ...	25	13	38	26	27	1,172	1,576	952	5,896	1,569	205	283	—	2,920	299	—	600
Miscellaneous ...	25	2	354	25	—	1,172	1,576	952	5,896	1,569	205	283	—	2,920	299	—	29,847
Grants-in-aid ...	4,202	9,361	5,311	5,355	4,166	5,372	5,253	3,467	4,740	4,568	23,613	15,022	9,126	4,769	3,944	1,835	110,104
Totals ...	6,328	15,665	11,062	11,800	12,265	13,640	13,279	9,123	17,086	10,073	38,763	46,715	28,724	14,876	10,315	7,139	266,853

(ii) Expenditure by Southern Section Local Councils

£'s

	Adaklu	Asogli	Dutaso	Anyigbe	Yingor	Gbi Hohoe	East Dahn	Ablode	Akpini	Anfoega	Krachi	Akan	Buem	Blakoye	Likpe Lolobi	Nkonya	Total
Administration ...	287	591	597	613	794	670	507	480	747	490	967	1,103	769	547	441	442	10,045
Treasury ...	463	565	1,029	550	576	449	704	556	570	348	1,504	2,887	1,722	856	406	664	13,849
Native Courts ...	116	585	783	387	847	429	724	456	1,066	245	969	1,034	1,332	404	225	391	9,993
Police ...	333	605	1,070	672	637	401	801	445	935	498	1,842	1,673	1,024	509	488	551	12,484
Prisons ...	1	—	7	4	13	2	3	15	23	7	10	46	5	11	7	4	158
Agriculture ...	—	18	100	—	70	96	—	—	96	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	476
Forestry ...	—	—	—	191	623	—	304	116	—	—	236	174	—	—	—	—	236
Medical ...	51	1,971	743	1,360	700	2,980	787	384	1,629	803	2,003	6,285	2,407	1,482	392	161	4,418
Health ...	900	1,725	1,511	1,613	2,641	2,722	2,722	1,718	3,809	901	3,316	4,039	4,949	2,461	1,471	1,141	26,232
Education ...	517	2,186	2,523	1,444	366	423	787	1,683	827	637	9,327	3,573	2,045	1,196	703	450	42,624
Works, etc. ...	970	939	957	888	1,076	703	747	1,739	773	313	9,545	3,574	5,233	1,894	1,894	481	29,381
Miscellaneous ...	1,646	4,071	1,292	4,928	4,265	2,642	3,140	676	7283	4,611	7,904	23,681	6,083	5,874	3,558	739	82,393
Extraordinary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	5,284	13,256	11,066	12,620	12,608	10,491	12,026	7,268	17,758	8,843	41,380	50,239	25,665	14,199	10,475	5,468	258,646

(iii) Revenue and Expenditure of Southern Section District Councils

(a) Revenue

£'s

	<i>Ho</i>	<i>Buem-Krachi</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fees	—	876	—	876
Precepts	1,067	9,046	1,949	12,062
Loans	—	750	—	750
Central Government grants ...	17,937	43,921	27,108	88,966
TOTAL	19,004	54,593	29,057	102,654

(b) Expenditure

£'s

	<i>Ho</i>	<i>Buem-Krachi</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>	<i>Total</i>
Administration	614	1,401	667	2,682
Courts	—	182	12	194
Treasury	35	17	—	52
Medical	—	1,055	—	1,055
Miscellaneous	95	1,412	—	1,507
Works	—	20,132	536	20,668
Extraordinary	650	12,719	9,431	22,800
TOTAL	1,394	36,918	10,646	98,958

(iv) Revenue of Northern Section Local Councils

£'s

	Agolle	East Agolle	Bunkpurugu	Nalerigu	Yunyoo	Chereponi	Sunson	Gashiegu	Mion	Yendi	Yelzori	Kworth	Alfai	Kpenbe	Total
Rates ...	1,114	2,084	1,041	1,760	711	200	200	316	253	463	179	92	2,385	2,939	13,988
Native Courts ...	283	102	20	110	4	—	—	297	145	2,172	468	34	3,163	171	797
Fees and Licences ...	5,300	2,165	1,078	2,016	270	343	546	—	—	2	720	—	—	6,020	24,017
Ferries ...	22	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	853
Land and Native Rights Ordinance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement ...	2,635	1,640	1,360	980	240	4,700	2,430	—	300	1,960	1,660	300	1,480	2,664	22,369
Grants ...	9,039	6,660	3,743	3,612	1,196	1,261	715	1,361	1,359	6,061	855	400	3,723	7,681	47,612
Interest ...	—	—	16	128	47	4	3	22	27	292	27	—	25	—	842
Miscellaneous ...	49	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	18,442	12,742	7,258	8,676	2,468	6,508	3,914	1,996	2,084	10,950	3,909	826	10,883	19,569	110,225

(v) Expenditure by Northern Section Local Councils

£'s

	Agolle	East Agolle	Bunkpurugu	Nalerigu	Yunyoo	Chereponi	Sunson	Gashiegu	Mion	Yendi	Yelzori	Kworth	Alfai	Kpenbe	Total
Council Administration ...	738	400	387	537	221	361	202	205	321	497	421	197	814	1,953	7,254
Traditional Authority ...	30	30	—	—	—	96	—	—	51	417	—	—	120	483	663
Treasury ...	382	272	177	331	142	—	57	31	—	—	57	—	363	609	2,985
Judicial ...	240	110	48	54	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	110	589
Police ...	872	618	340	656	175	54	38	32	21	24	44	11	50	128	3,063
Works ...	3,578	1,689	1,431	1,081	293	2,614	2,474	—	321	1,939	1,916	300	2,194	3,553	23,383
Works staff ...	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	87
Miscellaneous ...	712	279	576	879	417	250	182	186	31	—	137	—	2,618	2,631	8,898
Education ...	477	700	243	527	126	377	336	440	340	2,763	193	—	303	3,674	2,376
Medical ...	1,515	706	605	1,805	—	388	—	202	—	247	63	—	1,059	3,674	14,524
Health ...	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205	575
Agriculture ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	205
Animal Health ...	442	192	63	243	17	—	—	—	88	607	89	63	—	258	1,868
Forestry ...	608	283	194	687	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665	2,975
Water supply ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,124	3,540
Precept ...	6,554	6,970	2,764	2,675	432	—	—	1,000	647	203	—	—	1,416	—	21,245
Capital works ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	16,153	11,815	6,828	9,538	2,115	4,140	3,289	2,096	1,820	6,699	3,483	781	9,303	16,235	94,295

NOTE: In the case of Alfai and Kpenbe Local Councils Capital Works are included under the heads for the corresponding services and not under a separate head. The Agolle, Nalerigu, Mion and Kpenbe Local Councils are only partly in Togoland.

(vi) Revenue and Expenditure of Northern Section District Councils

NOTE: The figures given in this and following tables in respect of the Northern Section are for the whole of the District Council area, which in the case of Gonja, Dagomba and Mamprusi lie partly outside the Territory. The percentage of that part of the population of Gonja, Dagomba and Mamprusi lying within the Territory is 11 per cent., 39 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively.

(a) Revenue

Description of Revenue	Mamprusi			Dagomba			Nanumba			Gonja		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Rates/Precept ...	31,170	11	0	29,914	8	0	50,71	11	0	11,800	0	0
2. Native Courts ...	4	5	0	1,257	3	0	261	9	6	145	0	0
3. Fees and Licences ...	5,238	6	3	2,112	8	6	2,494	5	0	—	—	—
4. Ferries ...	407	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Land and Native Rights Ordinance ...	84	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Reimbursements ...	27,969	2	3	—	—	—	1,691	0	0	—	—	—
7. Grants ...	46,168	10	0	56,635	0	3	8,496	0	0	2,077	0	0
8. Interests on investments	148	15	0	772	16	4	—	—	—	333	16	6
9. Miscellaneous ...	7,531	2	5	1,959	18	7	40	14	10	1,733	18	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	118,722	5	3	92,651	14	8	18,055	0	4	16,089	14	9

(b) Expenditure

Description of Expenditure	Mamprusi			Dagomba			Nanumba			Gonja		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Council Administration	11,258	17	6	3,026	10	10	762	4	5	2,815	3	11
2. Traditional Authorities	7,990	4	6	4,260	6	0	916	10	0	2,622	10	11
3. Treasury ...	3,189	3	11	5,128	5	9	932	5	4	392	2	6
4. Judicial ...	—	—	—	2,431	2	9	124	3	0	82	8	0
5. Police ...	8,264	11	4	4,416	7	0	983	11	0	2,752	8	0
6. Works Recurrent ...	4,153	14	9	2,024	15	7	1,958	18	0	553	6	0
7. Works Staff ...	3,336	15	10	611	12	4	351	7	9	375	7	6
8. Miscellaneous...	2,574	18	4	2,553	16	10	32	6	0	300	0	0
9. Education ...	33,865	8	5	19,848	4	11	2,091	12	3	5,551	15	4
10. Medical ...	5,222	16	1	369	17	11	165	19	0	12	13	4
11. Health ...	2,313	13	10	589	4	0	1,853	10	6	147	1	2
12. Agriculture ...	6,685	9	9	534	12	0	—	—	—	175	18	6
13. Animal Health ...	300	16	6	167	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Forestry ...	350	0	0	—	—	—	389	16	0	—	—	—
15. Water Supply ...	756	6	3	6,138	5	3	854	15	11	637	16	4
16. Fisheries ...	—	—	—	614	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Capital Works ...	22,291	10	7	29,699	7	6	11,739	18	0	3,216	12	8
GRAND TOTAL ...	112,554	7	7	82,423	4	10	23,156	17	2	19,635	4	6

C. LOCAL AUTHORITY RATES

Rates Imposed for 1954-55

Southern Section

Rating Authority (Local Council)	Basic Rate		Additional Men	Graduated Rate Women
	Men	Women		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adaklu	18 0	9 0	—	—
Asogli	20 0	10 0	—	—
Dutaso	20 0	6 0	5 0	2 6
			10 0	4 0
			or	or
			20 0	10 0
Anyigbe	12 0	6 0	—	—
Yingor	20 0	10 0	8 0	4 0
			or	
			9 0	
Gbi Hohoe	10 0	5 0	5 0	2 0
East Dain	20 0	10 0	10 0	5 0
Ablode	20 0	10 0	20 0	10 0
Akpini	20 0	10 0	—	—
Anfoega	20 0	10 0	20 0	—
Krachi	15 0	5 0	—	—
Akan	10 0	5 0	10 0	5 0
			or	
			20 0	
Buem	20 0	10 0	20 0	10 0
Biakoye	20 0	10 0	20 0	5 0
			40 0	10 0
			or	or
			100 0	20 0
Likpe Lolobi	40 0	20 0	—	—
Nkonya	40 0	20 0	—	—

Northern Section

Rating Authority (District Council or, in Gonja, Local Council)	Basic Rate		Additional Men	Graduated Rate Women
	Men	Women		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Mamprusi	5 0	—	1 0	—
			5 0	
Dagomba	10 0	—	—	—
Nanumba	10 0	—	—	—
Gonja-Volta	9 0	—	—	—

NOTE: In the Northern Section Cattle were taxed in the Dagomba and Nanumba District Council areas at 2s.; in the Gonja-Volta District Council area at 3s., and in different parts of the Mamprusi District Council area at 3s., 4s., or 5s. Bicycles throughout the Northern Section were taxed at 5s.

APPENDIX VII

Taxation

A. INCOME TAX

The following new rates were introduced, to have effect from the year of assessment commencing on 1st day of April, 1955, and for all subsequent years of assessment.

(i) The personal allowance of £200 has been raised to £350.

(ii) The new rate of tax upon individuals.

	Chargeable Income		Rate of Tax
	£		s. d.
For every pound of the first	400		0 6
For every pound of the next	400		1 0
" " "	400		2 0
" " "	800		3 0
" " "	1,000		4 0
" " "	1,000		5 0
" " "	1,000		7 6
" " "	5,000		9 0
For every pound exceeding	10,000		11 6

The following table shows examples of the amount of tax payable by six classes of taxpayer for the year of assessment 1955-56:—

Income	Single man	Married man	Married man with one child		Married man with two children	
			No educational allowance due	Maximum educational allowance due	Maximum educational allowance due for one child	Maximum educational allowance due for both children
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
500	3 15 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
600	6 5 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	Nil	Nil	Nil
700	8 15 0	5 0 0	3 15 0	Nil	Nil	Nil
800	12 10 0	7 10 0	6 5 0	1 5 0	Nil	Nil
900	17 10 0	10 0 0	8 15 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	Nil
1,000	22 10 0	15 0 0	12 10 0	6 5 0	5 0 0	Nil
1,250	40 0 0	27 10 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	12 10 0	6 5 0
1,500	65 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	27 10 0	25 0 0	15 0 0
1,750	100 0 0	77 10 0	70 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	27 10 0
2,000	137 10 0	115 0 0	107 10 0	77 10 0	70 0 0	50 0 0
2,500	220 0 0	190 0 0	182 10 0	152 10 0	145 0 0	115 0 0
3,000	320 0 0	290 0 0	280 0 0	240 0 0	230 0 0	190 0 0
4,000	552 10 0	515 0 0	502 10 0	452 10 0	440 0 0	390 0 0
5,000	883 15 0	827 10 0	808 15 0	733 15 0	715 0 0	640 0 0

B. CUSTOMS TARIFF

The following new rates of import duty were introduced in 1955:—

	<i>Rate of duty prior to 22nd February, 1955</i>	<i>New rate of duty</i>
Ale, beer, cider, perry, porter and stout...	3shs. 6d. the gallon	4shs. 0d. the gallon
Lime: all kinds	5shs. 0d. the ton gross	—
Matches: In boxes containing 80 matches or less (matches in boxes containing a greater quantity than 80 matches each to be charged in proportion)	6shs. 6d. the gross boxes	—
(1) In boxes containing 50 matches or less	—	4shs. 2d. the gross boxes
(2) In boxes containing more than 50 matches but not more than 80 matches (matches in boxes containing a greater quantity than 80 matches to be charged in proportion)	—	6shs. 8d. the gross boxes
Paper:		
(1) Printing Paper, other than newsprint, namely, plain or composite paper in reels of not less than 9 inches wide or flat and folded in the original mill ream wrapper, of a size not less than 16 inches by 15 inches	—	10 per cent ad valorem
(2) Paperboard (Cardboard) excluding building board, in uncut rectangular sheets of a size not less than 16 inches by 15 inches... ..	—	10 per cent ad valorem
Oils: edible	the gallon 10d. or 15 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is the higher	—
Brandy, Gin, Whisky, other potable Spirits and Perfumed, including dentifrices, etc.	£4 5s. 0d. the gallon	£4 17s. 0d. the gallon
Rum	£3 14s. 0d. the gallon	£4 6s. 0d. the gallon

The following additions were made to the list of articles exempted from import duties, with effect from 22nd February, 1955:—

Bottles, pots and jars, common, empty.

Cement clinker.

Wire.

Wire netting.

Barbed wire.

Gypsum.

Lime, all kinds.

Oils, edible.

Oils, palm, palm kernel and coconut.

Paper bags (excluding envelopes and fancy containers).

Printers' ink, type, type metal, printing machines and printing appliances (other than paper).

Sodium compounds principally used industrially, including caustic soda, soda ash and sodium silicate.

The following additions have been made to the list of prohibited imports:—

Cinematograph films, except at the ports of Accra and Takoradi.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in the case of films which the Comptroller is satisfied are intended solely for exhibition in private premises to which the public are not admitted on payment or otherwise.

Raw coffee imported overland or by inland waters.

The following change has been made to the rates of excise duty:—

	<i>Rate of duty prior to 22nd February, 1955</i>	<i>New rate of duty</i>
Beer	2shs. 6d. the gallon	2shs. 9d. the gallon

APPENDIX VIII

Public Works

The following is a list of the principal capital projects, undertaken by the Administration, completed or in progress in 1955. It excludes road and bridge construction items and works undertaken by local authorities.

<i>Projects completed during the year</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i> £
Teacher Training College, Pusiga	123,755
Mawuli Secondary School, Ho	295,000
Jasikan Teacher Training College	155,000
Kpandu Trade School	100,000
Hospital extensions and improvements, Yendi	26,000
X-ray department, Ho hospital	1,700
Post Office, Ho	8,000
Prison buildings	5,900
Police buildings	36,200
Veterinary office, Yendi	2,860
Public Works Department Stores and Yards	21,000
Bungalows and staff quarters	94,200
Rural Water Supply workshops and yard, Ho	15,000
<i>Projects under construction</i>	
Government offices	27,125
Broadcast relay station, Kpandu	6,091
Piped water supply, Kpandu... ..	—
Isolation block, Ho hospital	9,280
Post Office, Kpandu	8,224
Police buildings	10,420
Prison warders' quarters	16,745
Government staff quarters	12,000

APPENDIX IX

Commerce and Trade

A. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

It would be impossible without placing a cordon round the Territory to provide exact figures of the Territory's trade. Such a cordon is unthinkable and would in any event be too high a price, in interference in the movement of goods and people as well as in cost, to pay for the production of trade figures.

Nevertheless an attempt has again been made to estimate the Territory's trade following the method adopted and explained at Appendix VIII of the Report on the Territory for 1951.

The figures of exports must in particular be regarded as rough estimates, with the exception of cocoa, coffee and palm kernels, for which figures are known exactly and which account for over 80 per cent. of the Territory's exports by value.

(i) The Territory's Imports—1955 (estimated)

Item	Unit	Quantity	Value
			£
Meat, salted ...	cwt.	3,234	13,522
Meat, canned, etc. ...	cwt.	2,520	40,123
Milk, canned ...	cwt.	5,236	39,360
Butter ...	cwt.	283	6,321
Cheese ...	cwt.	182	2,810
Dairy products ...	cwt.	627	11,466
Fish (ex Gold Coast) ...	tons	1,800	252,000
Fish, canned ...	cwt.	13,620	124,664
Wheat flour ...	cwt.	46,845	151,011
Cereals ...	cwt.	244	1,834
Cabin biscuits ...	cwt.	2,804	14,573
Biscuits, sweet ...	cwt.	868	11,105
Fruit, canned ...	cwt.	173	1,500
Jams and Marmalades ...	cwt.	422	2,994
Vegetables, canned ...	cwt.	587	4,173
Sugar ...	cwt.	50,933	144,599
Confectionery ...	lb.	56,045	5,585
Coffee ...	cwt.	66	2,053
Tea ...	cwt.	67	2,680
Spices ...	lb.	3,122	221
Margarine ...	cwt.	969	8,404
Kola (ex Gold Coast) ...	tons	31	5,208
Lard ...	cwt.	296	2,916
Other foodstuffs ...	cwt.	—	3,571
Mineral Waters ...	liq. galls.	422	243
Mineral Waters (ex Gold Coast) ...	liq. galls.	10,000	2,300
Wine ...	liq. galls.	1,659	1,222
Beer ...	liq. galls.	357,232	167,547
Brandy ...	liq. galls.	258	682
Gin ...	liq. galls.	5,360	7,868
Rum ...	liq. galls.	50	66
Whisky ...	liq. galls.	2,542	5,748
Tobacco unmanufactured ...	cwt.	1,205	43,964
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	—	—	137,764
Salt (overseas) ...	cwt.	5,483	3,891
Salt (ex Gold Coast) ...	tons	3,000	126,000
Motor spirit ...	gall.	1,954,370	97,893
Kerosene ...	gall.	871,377	40,912
Gas oil ...	gall.	261,992	11,381
Lubricating oil ...	gall.	116,327	27,010
Edible oils ...	cwt.	134	1,272
Washing blue ...	cwt.	164	2,499

Item	Unit	Quantity	Value
			£
Paints	cwt.	18	218
Drugs and medicines	—	—	43,783
Perfumery	gall.	252,604	40,362
Soap	cwt.	14,265	54,595
Gun powder	cwt.	329	3,819
Sporting ammunition	—	—	13,149
Disinfectants and insecticides	cwt.	257	4,663
Starch	—	—	3,800
Leather	lb.	13,833	1,805
Vehicles tyres and tubes	No.	49,561	90,855
Medical articles of rubber	—	—	4,815
Cork manufactures	cwt.	99	1,396
Paper and paper boards	cwt.	2,532	12,396
Envelopes and paper containers	—	—	5,958
Exercise books	—	—	9,408
Sewing thread	lb.	10,952	8,670
Yarns	lb.	36,610	11,977
Cotton piece goods	sq. yd.	—	1,083,606
Silk piece goods	sq. yd.	40,209	8,793
Wool and linen piece goods	sq. yd.	63,278	17,679
Art silk piece goods	sq. yd.	—	337,300
Art silk headties	sq. yd.	206,267	23,936
Embroidery ribbons and lace	—	—	1,605
Cordage	lb.	5,140	325
Bags and sacks	No.	373,797	56,614
Blankets	cwt.	1,444	12,852
Towels	sq. yd.	91,054	10,356
Bed linen	cwt.	15	743
Other textiles	cwt.	49	1,803
Floor coverings	sq. yd.	34,993	2,107
Cement	tons	27,924	225,608
Asbestos cement manufactures	tons	6,926	18,857
Glass	sq. ft.	43,630	2,491
Glassware	—	—	11,888
Imitation jewellery	—	—	3,555
Building steel	tons	421	20,328
Corrugated iron sheets	tons	1,686	140,370
Corrugated aluminium sheets	cwt.	1,071	10,984
Timber (ex Gold Coast)	cu. ft.	4,500	2,812
Sporting guns	No.	617	8,431
Wire netting	cwt.	1,307	6,957
Wire nails	cwt.	2,869	13,531
Axes and hatchets	doz.	210	842
Matchets	doz.	12,247	15,574
Hand tools	doz.	14,467	28,189
Household utensils, iron	cwt.	13,669	127,282
Household utensils, other	cwt.	909	15,495
Cutlery	—	—	4,690
Household hardware	cwt.	1,508	25,697
Metal stoves	cwt.	605	3,650
Other metal manufactures	—	—	19,019
I.C. Engine spare parts	cwt.	327	13,977
Agricultural machinery and parts	cwt.	122	1,949
Tractors and parts	—	—	22,571
Office machinery	—	—	3,421
Sewing machines and parts	—	—	12,889
Weighing machines	cwt.	36	529
Grain milling machinery	cwt.	175	2,107
Other machinery and parts	cwt.	314	7,047
Batteries	—	—	7,503
Radio and telegraph apparatus	—	—	17,841
Private cars	No.	78	43,402
Motor cycles	No.	11	1,144
Motor vehicles, engines and bodies	—	—	164,573
Bicycles and parts	—	—	30,643

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
			£
Lamps, oil burning	No.	48,389	11,820
Lamps, electric battery	No.	49,610	5,131
Lamp globes and chimneys	No.	98,487	3,564
Furniture and fixtures	—	—	8,169
Hand bags	—	—	5,973
Stockings and hose	doz. prs.	3,035	1,854
Singlets	doz.	18,074	13,363
Shirts	doz.	13,731	27,465
Other underwear	doz.	3,182	3,796
Outer wear	—	—	15,070
Hats and caps	No.	30,639	4,312
Headties	doz.	8,050	3,820
Other clothing	—	—	12,633
Footwear	pair	69,659	28,857
Photographic apparatus	—	—	1,971
Photographic supplies	—	—	2,172
Watches, clocks and parts	—	—	5,065
Musical instruments	—	—	10,360
Books and printed matter	—	—	9,534
Candles	lb.	82,374	4,846
Matches	grs. boxes	42,496	23,258
Umbrellas	No.	3,957	1,455
Refrigerators and parts	—	—	3,375
Sports goods, toys and games	—	—	2,409
Office supplies	—	—	3,918
Brooms and brushes	—	27,233	1,449
Various manufactures	—	—	43,973
TOTAL			£4,695,801

(ii) The Territory's Exports—1955 (estimated)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
			£
Cocoa	tons	22,071	3,227,635
Palm kernels	tons	1,861	59,056
Coffee	tons	742	207,760
Cattle	No.	4,300	30,000
Sheep	No.	4,500	11,250
Goats	No.	3,500	7,000
Poultry	No.	3,500	1,750
Pigs	No.	600	3,000
Yams	tons	4,100	57,400
Guinea corn	tons	200	11,000
Millet	tons	200	7,200
Maize	tons	7,800	187,200
Pulses	tons	150	5,400
Groundnuts	tons	3,000	153,000
Rice	tons	600	37,200
Plantains	tons	800	4,800
Charcoal	—	—	10,500
TOTAL			£4,021,151

B. REPORT OF THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD
FOR THE CROP YEAR 1954-55

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

For the Crop Year 1954-55

As Chairman of the Board since 30th July, 1955, I have pleasure in presenting the Eighth Annual Report for the year ended the 30th September, 1955.

The trading surplus of £6,033,564, together with the sum of £2,226,835 from investments and other income, amounts to £8,260,399; deducting from this Finance, Administration, Board Members' and Sheds Maintenance Expenses totalling £202,204, the net surplus on operations for the year amounts to £8,058,195, compared with £11,075,097 for 1953-54.

OVERSEAS SALES 1954-55

The first forward sales of the 1954-55 crop were effected in the early part of July, 1954, at around £485 per ton f.o.b., but by the time the season opened, towards the end of September, the value had declined by more than £100 a ton, to about £375. During the last quarter of the year the market fluctuated nervously, with a low point in October of £335, and a high point in November of £410, and with sales being made at the turn of the year at £365. During January there was a gradual rise to £405, but thereafter weakness developed; by the end of February the market had declined to £340, and by the end of March to £290. A steady but quiet market around £280 was experienced during the second quarter of 1955, but by the end of July further weakness brought the value down to £250 f.o.b.

The average sale price obtained by the Board for the season's operation was £355 per ton.

It will be seen that the market fell during the season by about £235 per ton, back to the value prevailing at the beginning of the 1953-54 season. This heavy decline was due mainly to the reduced demand for cocoa beans at the much higher cost, to the increased use of substitutes, and to a larger production in Brazil and French West Africa. As mentioned in the last report, the price of cocoa had reached an unhealthy height, and it is to be hoped that the current value will prove to be nearer to a fair price to producers and consumers alike, and that during the 1955-56 season no factors will develop in the supply and demand position which will create any violent fluctuations which are so disturbing to the Cocoa Industry as a whole.

Smuggling

The marked fall in the world market price of cocoa as compared with the previous year has not been without its effect on cocoa smuggling. A year ago the Board was losing large quantities of cocoa by way of smuggling into the adjoining French Territories.

With the fall in world price, coupled with the increase in the producer price from 72s. to 80s. a load for mid-crop, local prices became more attractive and the incentive to move cocoa over the border into French Territories was diminished. Nevertheless the danger of smuggling still remained and Government and the Board have not relaxed the measures adopted by them to combat this illegal traffic.

In addition to the price incentive it was clear that some cocoa was being lost through the Gold Coast to the Ivory Coast through the lack of adequate road communications. In the adjoining French frontier territory much emphasis had been laid on the improvement of road communications; on the Gold Coast side of the frontier, however, road communications were poor and inadequate, and on the Tano River the only transport, other than canoes operating on the river, is owned by the French.

Although the exact amount of cocoa lost is not known it was felt that the presence on the river of transport owned by the Gold Coast is necessary to enable the Board to purchase Gold Coast cocoa in those areas which depend on the Tano River for access to a market, and also develop the production potential of the areas concerned. For this

reason the Board decided to operate a transport service on the river. Orders for two motor launches have been placed and their construction is nearing completion. Negotiations for the acquisition of land for the construction of wharves and offices are in hand, and a firm of Consulting Architects has been employed. A road linking the river terminus to the main arterial road is being built by the Public Works Department with funds provided by the Board.

LOCAL OPERATIONS

Producer Price

The producer price for the main crop was fixed at 72s. a load of 60 lb.

In fixing the producer price of 80s. a load for the mid crop of the year under review the Board announced that the same price would apply also to the main crop for 1955-56. The result had been that large stocks of cocoa which would have been withheld in the hope of a higher price later on were released for sale immediately, and the actual quantity of mid crop purchased was 13,652 tons as compared with the Department of Agriculture's estimate of 5,000 tons.

Purchases

The Buying Season opened on the 24th September, and the total quantity of Main and Mid Crop cocoa purchased amounted to 220,100 tons.

The velocity of Main Crop purchases was as follows:—

	<i>Tons</i>
Total at 28.10.54	48,279
Total at 25.11.54	117,200
Total at 30.12.54	117,220
Total at 27. 1.55	198,332
Total at close of Main Crop	206,445

Buying licences were granted to 32 firms, of whom 20 were African.
Sources of supply were:—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Main Crop tons</i>	<i>Mid Crop tons</i>	<i>Total tons</i>
Ashanti	109,314	2,749	112,063
Eastern Province	48,484	4,766	53,250
Western Province	28,321	4,395	32,716
Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship/Trans-Volta	20,326	1,745	22,071
Total tonnage	206,445	13,655	220,100

These figures indicate the quantities obtained from the Producing Areas as declared by Licensed Buying Agents and do not therefore correspond exactly to the Sales tonnages shown in the Accounts.

The Main Crop figure of 206,445 fell well below the Department of Agriculture's final estimate of 220,000 tons. This fall may have been due to weather factors which interfered with the growth of the crop and with harvesting and preparation, as well as to the considerable quantity of cocoa which was smuggled from the Gold Coast into adjacent French Togoland and the Ivory Coast as a result of the higher price paid for cocoa in those territories during part of the year.

Quality

In general, the quality of cocoa for the main crop season has been poor, as evidenced by the large amount of arbitration awards for quality made against the Board (see Schedule B of the accounts). Whereas during the main crop season of 1953-54 64 per

cent of the total cocoa sealed with Grade I quality, up to the end of January, 1955, 50·4 per cent only of the current year's main crop was Grade I. Comparative figures for the later months in the two seasons are as follows:—

	1954	1955
February	62·0 per cent	49·1 per cent
March	61·3 per cent	48·5 per cent

The principal defects were mouldy and germinated beans, which were mainly accounted for by prolonged minor rains, which delayed harvesting, and also the delay by farmers in harvesting their crop in anticipation of an increase in price for which there was some agitation in the early part of the main crop season.

Once again, as an exceptional measure, the Board purchased during the year, normally unsaleable cocoa of inferior quality which would otherwise have been mixed with good quality cocoa offered for sale during the 1955-56 season. Purchases commenced on 21st August, 1955, and continued into the 1955-56 season.

Cost of Operations

The following is an abstract of "cost per ton" relating to year under review:—

	Main Crop			Mid Crop		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Price paid to the Producer	134	8	0	149	6	8
Allowance to Buying Agents	11	11	0	11	18	4
(Average)						
Storage Time Allowance						146 11 4
Export Duty				175 15 5		1 11
Railway and Road Transport				3 19 11		
Lighterage, etc.				19 9		
Finance and Bank Charges						180 15 1
Administration (Salaries, Office Ex- penses, Board Meetings, etc.) ...						12 5
Cost per ton f.o.b. Gold Coast ...						6 2
						£328 6 11

Finance

The main feature of the year's finance was again the very high rate of export duty paid. Total duty paid amounts to £38,358,939, compared with £34,041,115 for the previous year. The effect on the Board's revenue as a result of the high rate of export duty, based on a Producer price of 80s. a load of 60 lb., and other expenses on the 1954-55 level, may again be seen from the following table of the value for duty (i.e., normally the f.o.b. price):—

F.O.B. Price	Government Duty	Received by Farmers	Buying and Other Expenses	Board's surplus or deficit
£	£	£	£	£
410	230	149	18	13 per ton
380	200	149	18	13 "
350	170	149	18	13 "
320	140	149	18	13 "
290	110	149	18	13 "
260	80	149	18	13 "
250	75	149	18	8 "
240	70	149	18	3 "
230	65	149	18	— 2 "

With world price around £250 per ton, all that would accrue to the Board by way of surplus would be £8 per ton.

Investments

A "switch" operation was made during the year involving the sale of £2,000,000 (nominal) of the Board's holding of 3 per cent. War Loan 1955-59 and the re-investment of the proceeds in 3 per cent. Savings Bonds 1965-75. Although the sale of the War Loan resulted in a book loss of £45,412, which has been written off, the purchase of the Savings Bonds resulted in a capital appreciation of £236,941 in respect of which an additional annual interest of £7,108 will accrue to the Board.

On the 1st January, 1955, £550,000 3½ per cent. Gold Coast Government Stock 1969-74, was purchased at £97 10s. Of this Stock the Board released £10,000 to the Bank of the Gold Coast on 9th July, 1955, at £97 10s.

The request for a loan of £2,408,000 for development purposes received from Government referred to in the previous report was later renewed and the loan was finally paid on 31st March, 1955. The steady growth of the Board's investment in Gold Coast Government Securities is shown in the following figures:—

	£
1951	1,567,857
1952	2,198,105
1953	5,552,285
1954	9,286,484
1955	11,293,005

In January, 1955, a request for a further loan of £6,000,000 was made by Government to be paid during the financial year 1955-56. The payment of this amount has been approved by the Board but it does not appear in the present accounts.

During the year the Board applied for, and was allotted, 300,000 Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid in its subsidiary Company, the Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited. With this payment the whole authorized capital of £2,000,000 of the Company has now been taken up by the Board.

During the year a further sum of £900,000 was paid to the Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited for the purpose of making loans to cocoa farmers for the relief of indebtedness, and for improvement and expansion of farms. The sum of £100,000 was also paid to the Gold Coast Co-operative Marketing Association Limited for the same purpose.

The total sum made available to the Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited and the Co-operatives for loans to cocoa farmers now amounts to £3,000,000.

Appropriations and Reserves

As mentioned earlier in this Report, the net surplus on operations for the year amounts to £8,058,195, compared with £11,075,097 for 1953-54. After writing off expenditure on Housing Projects and Equipments, Publicity, Field Inspectorate, Local Development Grants, Tano River Project, Staff Car and Loss on sale of Investments, amounting to £183,264, the balance available for appropriation is £7,874,931. Of this amount £1,000,000 has been allocated to Cocoa Rehabilitation Reserve; £5,250,368 to General Reserve; £564,563 to Local Development Grants Reserve for rural development, and £790,000 to Endowment and Capital Grant Reserve (University College of the Gold Coast).

During the year expenditure was incurred in connection with extra publicity work to explain the reasons underlying the decision to fix 72s. a load as the minimum price to be paid for cocoa for a period of four years. The nature of the work made it difficult to keep a check on the expenditure of funds by the publicity agents, and the scheme was therefore abandoned in February, 1955.

It has not been possible so far to obtain from the recipients details of how the allocations to them have been spent, but action to obtain the necessary information for examination by the Auditors is still proceeding.

Expenditure was also incurred in connection with reward to informants in connection with cocoa smuggling. The nature of the work also made it difficult to keep a check on the expenditure, and the scheme for the payment of rewards was abandoned in March,

1955; it has also not been possible so far to obtain from the recipients details of how the allocations to them have been spent. Steps are, however, being taken to obtain the necessary information for examination by the Auditors.

Auditors

Messrs. Midgley, Snelling, Barnes and Company were re-appointed Auditors for the year ended 30th September, 1955.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

For the second year in succession the Board's subsidiary Marketing Company in London yielded a substantial dividend. In the Gold Coast the Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited completed its third year's operation during the period under review by purchasing 40,992 tons of cocoa, and now ranks as second highest purchaser in the list of Buying Agents.

GRANTS UNDER SECTION 8 (3)

Cocoa Rehabilitation (Swollen Shoot Disease)

The Board still continues to be responsible for the whole cost of cocoa rehabilitation, which is so vital to the Cocoa Industry of the country.

The scheme is administered by the Department of Agriculture acting on behalf of the Board, and a statement is attached (Schedule H) showing the total expenditure on the scheme since its commencement to the 30th September, 1955. The actual amounts paid by the Board during the past eight years have been as follows:—

							£
1947-48	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,000
1948-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	350,000
1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,000
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	500,000
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
1952-53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500,000
1953-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250,000
1954-55	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200,000

As stated elsewhere in this report, the Board has again allocated from the surplus of the current year a further sum of £1,000,000 for cocoa rehabilitation.

Black Pod and Capsid Control

The large-scale educational and publicity drive in farming areas which was organised by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, and for which financial assistance was provided by the Board, was launched in April, 1955.

The object of the campaign was to increase the yield of cocoa farms by assisting the cocoa farmer to control the pests and diseases which now attack his crop.

The West African Cocoa Research Institute by research and the Department of Agriculture by experiment have found methods of destroying, or at least circumscribing, the activities of the pests and diseases which are at present attacking the cocoa trees and causing considerable losses, and the main emphasis of the campaign has been on the following:—

(1) The education of farmers in the early detection of symptoms of swollen shoot disease and the necessity for reporting outbreaks in their farms to the Department of Agriculture.

(2) Control of capsid damage (young cocoa only) by spraying.

(3) Protection of cocoa from black pod disease by regular harvesting, weeding, removal of diseased pods immediately they are recognised, drainage of swampy farms and spraying.

(4) Instruction of farmers in planting their new trees in lines, in order to facilitate inspection and spraying, and to assist methodical harvesting, all of which lead to increased production.

The campaign will continue for 10 months and will end at about the beginning of February, when the progress made will be assessed, techniques evaluated and another campaign for 1956 planned.

According to the Director of Agriculture, "Capsid control continued to offer the greatest attraction, farmers readily buying sprayers to treat their own farms. Advice on planting in lines was also well received. Other aspects of the campaign, namely recognition and report on swollen shoot by farmers and black pod control have not yet made headway".

Research

The Board continued to support research into control measures for pests and diseases, new varieties of cocoa more prolific and more resistant to disease, soil fertility and fermentation, and provided during the year a further grant of £1,346,880 to the West African Cocoa Research Institute for research work.

Scholarships

The Scholarship Scheme was conceived in 1950, when a capital sum of £1 million was invested in 3 per cent. Savings Bonds 1955-65, to provide it with an annual income. The capital sum has been increased from time to time as more scholarships were awarded, and at the end of last year a total capital sum of £3 million had been invested.

A further investment of £4 million has now been approved to provide additional income for the 1955 awards.

Primary Awards

This part of the scheme was in operation from 1951 to 1954, during which period 103 pupils benefited. No further awards for elementary education are now being made by the Board.

Secondary Awards

This scheme also was started in 1951 and is still in operation; 83 awards have been made since the scheme began and 10 out of the 18 scholars (male and female) to whom awards were made have successfully completed their course. The Board intends to concentrate on the award of scholarship for secondary education increasingly in the future.

Gold Coast University Awards

Until the present year these awards had been made on only one occasion, in the academic year 1951-52. The number awarded was 13. Two of the students were not successful at their intermediate examinations and their scholarships have been withdrawn in accordance with the conditions of the awards, five have completed their degree courses, one was sent to the United Kingdom for a specialised course in engineering after his Intermediate B.Sc., and five students are still at the College.

The Board, in conjunction with another public corporation, has agreed to give financial assistance to six students for studies in agriculture at the University College of the Gold Coast.

Overseas Awards

The Board has 124 scholars in overseas institutions pursuing various courses. Further awards have been made and the new students have in most cases already joined their colleagues. The main feature of the new award is the shifting of emphasis from professional courses in Accountancy and Secretarial Practice, to such subjects as Engineering—civil and mechanical, hydraulic and electrical—Forestry, Soil Science and Geological Survey, Quantity Surveying and Architecture and Town Planning.

The needs of the country in the light of its development programme influenced the choice of the above subjects.

Rural Development Grants

The scheme whereby funds were to be made available for development purposes in cocoa-growing areas was also inaugurated in 1950-51.

The first payment of 6s. per ton has been progressively increased to £2 per ton; such payments are made through local authorities.

The following are the total amounts paid to various regions from 1951 to 1955:—

	£	s.	d.
Colony	475,074	15	10
Ashanti	570,565	18	0
Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship/Trans-Volta ...	132,840	0	0

Clinics and community centres, wells and culverts, roads and bridges—these testify to the wise use of the Board's funds in all the regions.

The establishment of Mechanical Field Units by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development with funds provided by the Board has been a major feature in the programme. With self-help in the form of communal labour, much has been achieved and funds have been made to go further. In order to speed up work, and convinced by the achievement of the Mechanical Field Units, the Board intends to establish more units in the near future. Approval has also been given for expenditure to be incurred on the employment of expert technical staff from overseas to help with supervision.

The main concern of the rural population is the construction of more feeder roads, and in respect of grants for 1955–56 the Board is accordingly asking district councils and the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development to give priority to the construction of such roads in drawing up their current development programmes.

Agricultural Department of the University College of the Gold Coast

The Board has agreed to make available to the Agricultural Department of the University College of the Gold Coast a grant of £1,000,000. £750,000 of this is by way of an endowment fund to be invested in perpetuity by the College, and £250,000 by way of a capital grant, payment of which will be made over a period of four years, for the establishment of a new centre in the Forest Region for Education and Research. At this centre students would receive part of their instruction on cocoa itself and in the management of forest soil. Research into commodity crops and food production would also be included. The centre would be the base for studies into the economics of production of cocoa and other crops in the forest region.

An earlier grant of £1,000,000 was made in 1949 for the purpose of assisting in the founding of an Agricultural Faculty within the framework of the University College of the Gold Coast.

STAFF

It is a matter of great regret that Mr. A. E. Hampson retired from the service of the Board, with effect from 25th May, 1955. In him the Board has lost a valued and respected officer.

Mr. Hampson ably held the office of General Manager of the Board for a period of six years, during which he pursued with energy and sincerity the policy of complete Africanisation of the Board's Executive Staff.

The Board took the opportunity of showing in tangible form its lively appreciation of Mr. Hampson's six years' service as General Manager, and again records its gratitude for his handling of the many problems that arose in the formative years and for his sympathetic and understanding treatment of staff matters. The Board wishes to express once more not only its grateful thanks but also every good wish for his happiness in his retirement.

The Board counts itself fortunate in having Mr. H. A. Dodoo as his successor, Mr. Dodoo having been formally appointed General Manager on the 25th May, 1955. Mr. Dodoo was formerly Chief Accountant, and so full continuity has been preserved.

I wish to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Board, of thanking the staff and all ranks of employees for their loyal and efficient service.

F. R. KANKAM-BOADU,
Chairman.

Schedule A

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD—STATEMENT OF FUNDS AND ASSETS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1955

	£	£	30th Sept., 1954 £
<i>Reserves and other Allocations:</i>			
Stabilization	51,000,000		
Rehabilitation Scheme	5,153,750		
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance	1,500,000		
Research	153,120		
General Trading	12,000,000		
General	11,987,243		
Local Development Grants	3,678,716		
Buildings	646,522		
Endowment and Capital Grant (University College of the Gold Coast)	790,000		
	86,909,351	83,855,919	
<i>Scholarship Fund</i>	3,012,338	3,011,007	
	£89,921,689	£86,866,926	

*The above items are represented by the following Assets less Liabilities**Investments:*

U.K. Government Securities (at or under par) (Market Value, 30.9.55, £28,586,529)	32,854,269
Government of the Gold Coast 3½ per cent. Registered Stock 1969-74 (at cost)	526,500
Takoradi Harbour Extension and Railway Development Loans	5,118,563
Railway and Trans-Volta/Togoland Development and Takoradi Harbour Extension Loans	6,174,441
Shares in The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Limited (250,000 Shares of £1 each, 5s. paid)	62,500

NOTE.—There is a contingent liability in respect of the uncalled portion of these shares amounting to £187,500.

Shares in The Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited:

20,000 Founders Shares of £10 each, fully paid	£	200,000
50,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, fully paid		500,000
1,300,000 Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid		1,300,000
		2,000,000

Loans to The Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited and The Gold Coast Co-operative Marketing Association Limited for the purpose of making Loans to Cocoa Farmers 3,000,000 || Post Office Savings Bank Account—Accra | 67,197 |
| | 49,803,470 |
| | 46,015,484 |

<i>Current Assets:</i>									
<i>Liquid Balances:</i>									
On Short Deposit Accounts with Bankers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,033,000	
On Current Accounts with Bankers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,061,825	
On Sundry Imprest Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	34,095,093
<i>Other Current Assets:</i>									
Stocks of Cocoa Bags and Twine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,417	
The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Limited Current Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,238,420	
Advances Recoverable from Licensed Buying Agents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,890,508	
Interest Accrued on Investments and Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198,904	
Staff Advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,106	
Other Debtors and Payments in Advance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,553	3,503,908
									<u>37,599,001</u>
<i>Less Current Liabilities:</i>									
Licensed Buying Agents in respect of Cocoa Afloat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278,875	
Accrued Expenses, Rents Received in Advance and Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214,345	
									<u>493,220</u>
									37,105,781
									37,840,335
<i>Fixed Assets:</i>									
<i>Housing Projects, Cocoa Sheds, Office Furniture and Equipment, Motor Vehicles and Launches:</i>									
Cost to date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159,395
Written off to date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159,295
									<u>100</u>
									100
									<u>86,909,351</u>
									83,855,919
<i>Scholarship Fund Investments:</i>									
3½ per cent. War Loan 1952 or after (at par) (Market Value, 30.9.55, £755,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
3 per cent. Savings Bonds 1960-70 (under par) (Market Value, 30.9.55, £1,679,407)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,954,354
Bank Current Accounts and Cash in Hand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,984
									<u>3,012,338</u>
									3,011,007
									<u>£89,921,689</u>
									£86,866,926

K. BOADU, *Chairman.*HARRY A. DODOO, *General Manager.*H. A. K. NELSON, *Acting Accountant.*

Schedule B

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1955

		1954				1954	
Tonnage Sold:							
Old Crop, 1953-54	...	...	2,320	1952-53	...	24	
Main Crop, 1954-55	...	...	206,445	1953-54	...	205,580	
Mid Crop, 1955...	...	...	13,655	1954	...	4,900	
Sub Grade (Inferior), 1955	...	...	777			—	
			223,197			210,504	
Less: Unshipped Stock, 30.9.55:							
Main Crop, 1954-55	...	142					
Mid Crop, 1955...	...	4,043		1954	...	2,250	
Sub Grade (Inferior), 1955	...	777					
			4,962				
			218,235			208,254	
Cost of Cocoa Purchased		£	32,007,314	1954	£	77,619,531	74,704,946
Shipping and Transport Expenses:							
Export and Local Duty	...	38,358,939		Proceeds of Sale of Cocoa		...	...
Railway Freight	...	789,542		Less: Allowances for:			
Lighterage	...	163,699		Quality		131,486	
Harbour Dues	...	40,941		Weight		946	
Lone Shipping Expenses	...	2,455				132,432	1,560
Road Transport	...	82,129				77,487,099	74,703,386
Check Weighing	...	8,398					
Miscellaneous Shipping Expenses	...	118					
		39,446,221	34,996,140				
Trading Surplus for the year carried down	...	6,033,564	9,279,474				
		£77,487,099	£74,703,386			£77,487,099	£74,703,386

[illegible]

Schedule C

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD—APPROPRIATION OF SURPLUS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1955

	£	1954 £	1954 £	Net Surplus on Operations for the year	£	1954 £
<i>Expenditure charged against Current Surplus:</i>				...	8,058,195	11,075,097
Housing Projects, Housing Expenses, Office Equipment, Cocoa Sheds and Bags Equipment ...	19,560					
Publicity Scheme ...	11,386					
Field Inspectorate Expenses including Cost of Motor Vehicle	86,681					
Local Development Grant Expenses ...	40					
Tano River Project ...	19,135					
Amount written off Staff Car ...	1,050					
Loss on Sale of Investments ...	45,412					
		183,264	17,916			
<i>Allocation of Balance of Current Surplus:</i>						
Rehabilitation Reserve ...	1,000,000					
General Reserve ...	5,520,368					
Local Development Grants Reserve	564,563					
Endowment and Capital Grant (University College of the Gold Coast) ...	790,000					
		7,874,931	11,057,181			
		£8,058,195	£11,075,097		£8,058,195	£11,075,097

Schedule D

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD—STATEMENT OF RESERVES AND OTHER ALLOCATIONS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1955

<i>Reserves and Other Allocations</i>	<i>As at 30th September, 1954</i>	<i>Allocated at 30th September, 1955</i>	<i>Payments during the year</i>	<i>Balance at 30th September, 1955</i>
Stabilization	51,000,000	—	—	51,000,000
Rehabilitation Scheme	6,353,750	1,000,000	2,200,000	5,153,750
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000
Research	1,500,000	—	1,346,880	153,120
General Trading	12,000,000	—	—	12,000,000
General	6,466,875	5,520,368	—	11,987,243
Local Development Grants	3,931,418	564,563	817,265	3,678,716
Buildings Reserve	653,876	—	7,354	646,522
Tetteh Quarshie Memorial	450,000	—	450,000	—
Endowment and Capital Grant (University College of the Gold Coast)	—	790,000	—	790,000
	£83,855,919	£7,874,931	£4,821,499	£86,909,351

Schedule E

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD—SCHEDULE OF UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1955

<i>Stock</i>	<i>Nominal Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Balance Sheet Value (at or under par)</i>	<i>Market Value 30th September, 1955</i>
	£	£	£	£
3% War Loan, 1955-59	5,400,000	5,617,061	5,400,000	5,130,000
3% Savings Bonds, 1955-65	12,450,000	12,542,771	12,385,733	10,769,250
3% Savings Bonds, 1960-70	8,450,000	8,255,671	8,255,671	6,886,750
3% Savings Bonds, 1965-75	7,389,209	6,812,865	6,812,865	5,800,529
	£33,689,209	£33,228,368	£32,854,269	£28,586,529
<i>Scholarship Fund Investments</i>				
3½% War Loan, 1952 or after	1,000,000	1,042,262	1,000,000	755,000
3% Savings Bonds, 1960-70	2,060,622	1,927,477	1,954,354	1,679,407
	£3,060,622	£2,969,739	£2,954,354	£2,434,407

Schedule F

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD—SCHEDULE OF LOCAL LOANS TO THE
GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1955

<i>Loan</i>	<i>Balance at 30th September, 1954</i>	<i>Loans made during the Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repayments during the Year</i>	<i>Balance at 30th September, 1955</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
2½% £600,000 Takoradi Harbour Extension Loan	515,234	—	515,234	25,183	490,051
2½% £1,000,000 Takoradi Harbour Extension Loan	862,156	—	862,156	41,880	820,276
2½% £700,000 Takoradi Harbour Extension Loan	629,697	—	629,697	28,582	601,115
4% £3,520,000 Railway Development and Tako- radi Harbour Extension Loan	3,332,079	—	3,332,079	124,958	3,207,121
3½% £4,015,000 Railway and Trans-Volta/Togo- land Development and Takoradi Harbour Ex- tension Loan	3,947,318	—	3,947,318	140,048	3,807,270
3½% £2,408,000 Railway and Trans-Volta/Togo- land Development and Takoradi Harbour Ex- tension Loan	—	2,408,000	2,408,000	40,829	2,367,171
	£9,286,484	£2,408,000	£11,694,484	£401,480	£11,293,004

Schedule H

COCOA REHABILITATION GRANT PAYMENTS SCHEME

(ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1955)

					£
(A) Total Payments by the Board to the Department of Agri- culture for Cocoa Rehabilitation since the commence- ment of the scheme to 30th September, 1955					£9,400,000
(B) <i>Payments to Farmers and other Expenditure</i>					
<i>Payments to Farmers</i>					£
Initial cutting out Grants ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,546,298
Retreatment Grants ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,253,192
Replanting Grants ... ..	...	...	...	...	132,045
					4,931,535
<i>Other Expenditure</i>					
Administration and half the cost of Field Operations					4,511,129
Capsid Control Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	8,000
					4,519,129
					£9,450,664
(C) Total appropriations by the Board for Cocoa Rehabilita- tion 1947-48—1954-55					£14,553,750
Total payments to the Department of Agriculture as above					9,400,000
Balance available					£5,153,750

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

We have examined the annexed Statement of Funds and Assets as at 30th September, 1955, which is in agreement with the books of account.

In our opinion proper books of account have been kept. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit with the exception of the following:—

(a) Audited Accounts of The Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited have not been seen after those made up to 30th September, 1954. The Report of the Auditors on these Accounts contains the following qualification:—

“For outstanding advances made to buyers and loans made to farmers and other debts due to the Company, the Directors consider that a provision of £2,000 against bad debts is adequate. Subject to realisation of advances to buyers and loans to farmers and other debts due to the Company, in our opinion the explanations given by the Directors were satisfactory and such Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet *et seq.*”

At 30th September, 1955, the loans made by The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board to The Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited for the purpose of making loans to Cocoa Farmers amounted to £2,800,000. According to information given to us, repayment of principal and interest by Cocoa Farmers in respect of loans made out of such £2,800,000 is calculated to be in arrear at that date to the extent of not less than £415,000, of which £200,873 has been repaid to 31st December, 1955.

In the absence of Audited Accounts of The Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited for the year ended 30th September, 1955, and having regard to the aforementioned qualification and the loans position as stated, we are unable to satisfy ourselves that the Shares in and Advances to that Company by The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board are fully of the value at which they are included in the annexed Statement of Funds and Assets.

(b) Included in the annexed Appropriation of Surplus as at 30th September, 1955, under the headings of Publicity Scheme and Field Inspectorate Expenses are payments to various persons amounting to £6,550 and £1,685 respectively for which we have seen receipts, but no details as to how the monies were expended.

Subject to the foregoing remarks we have verified the Investments of the Board and in our opinion such Statement of Funds and Assets gives a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Board as at 30th September, 1955.

MIDGLEY, SNELLING, BARNES & Co.

(Chartered Accountants),

Auditors.

ACCRA, 18th February, 1956.

APPENDIX X

Agriculture

GOLD COAST AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

FIFTH REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1954-15TH MAY, 1955

Constitution

The Gold Coast Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation was created on 25th October, 1952, by Ordinance No. 47 to take over the property, assets, rights and liabilities of its predecessor, the Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation Limited, which had been established in 1948. The Corporation is charged with the duty of "securing the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for developing agriculture and fisheries in the Gold Coast". At the opening of the period under review, the composition of the Board was as follows:—

Mr. W. M. Q. Halm	...	...	...	...	Chairman
Mr. J. A. E. Morley, M.B.E. (Special Commissioner)	...	...	...	...	Managing Director
Mr. K. Twum-Barima	...	...	...	...	Member
Mr. B. E. Dwira	...	...	...	...	Member
Mr. Peter Gavor	...	...	...	...	Member
The Director of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	Member

When the members were re-appointed on 12th December, 1954, Mr. R. B. Braimah, who had been elected to the Legislative Assembly, was replaced by Mr. E. A. Chanayireh. These appointments were not for a fixed period, but were terminable at the pleasure of the Minister.

2. The reason for this was disclosed in the Governor's speech at the opening of the second session of the Legislative Assembly when it was announced that a Bill would be introduced to establish an Agricultural Development Corporation to combine the functions of the Agricultural and Fisheries Development and the Agricultural Produce Marketing. This Bill was given a second reading on 31st March, 1955, and was passed into law on 20th April, 1955. The Ordinance, No. 10 of 1955 with the short title of "The Agricultural Development Corporation Ordinance" was to take effect from 16th May, 1955, and contained a section under which the new Corporation would take over from the old all its property, rights, assets and liabilities.

Meetings

3. During the period under review three meetings of the Board were held.

Staff

4. Mr. J. Cofie continued as General Manager, on secondment from the Ministry of Agriculture. By arrangement with the Department of Agriculture, Mr. J. P. Mayhew, Development Officer, continued to take charge of one of the Corporation's schemes, after he returned from leave. The Corporation is indebted to the Director of Agriculture for authorising this arrangement. Mr. G. Karger continued as Project Officer. Mr. D. Westmacott was appointed Principal Projects Officer and arrived in the country shortly before the end of the period under review.

Policy

5. The Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, speaking at the second reading of the Ordinance on 2nd October, 1952, defined the purpose of the Corporation to be one of—

"furthering the Government's two-fold policy of developing export crops in order to reduce the present dangerous dependence on cocoa, and at the same time developing crops for local consumption, in order to ensure the maintenance of an adequate food supply in the Gold Coast. . . . The part which the Government intends that the Corporation should play in securing these aims is the provision of large scale agricultural undertakings and also, it is proposed, fisheries schemes, which individuals or private owned interests would be unlikely to finance".

Of the two aims, alternative export crops and local food crops, the latter is considered to be more important in the short term, in view of the industrial development on which the country is now embarking. As regards the method, there is a clear division between the public schemes of a certain magnitude, which are the function of the Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation and measures to assist individual farmers, which have been dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture (since the termination of the Agricultural Loans Board in March, 1954). During its early days, before this division of function was established, the former Agricultural Development Corporation made a few small loans to farmers, but these have not been repeated.

6. Owing to the heavy expenditure incurrable on the major development projects which the Corporation is expected to establish, the Technical Advisory Committee (to the Minister) on Agriculture and Agricultural Development was asked to consider which crops, in the state of present knowledge of agricultural problems, should be selected for development on an "estate" basis—using this word with caution, for it is recognised that development on such lines, however desirable from the purely agricultural point of view, must be carefully related to existing systems of land ownership in the Gold Coast if it is to succeed. This Committee finalised its report on the general question of agricultural development—including those aspects in which the Corporation was specially interested—early in 1954. As a result of this report, and of subsequent discussions, the Corporation has been engaged in the preparation of schemes connected with the following:—

Oil Palms	Pineapples	Fisheries
Cocoa	Market Gardens	Boat Building
Coffee	Fibres	Agricultural Machinery

(Cereals, Groundnuts, Rice and Tobacco are already being developed on an existing scheme.) Only slow progress has been made; the staff difficulties mentioned in the previous report have been aggravated by the fact that the Corporation has had to detach staff in order to prepare for the taking over by its successor of the small loans scheme at present being administered by the Ministry. Apart from this the proposal to effect legislative changes did not cause any important interruption in the Corporation's activities, and work proceeded on the assumption—the only possible one in the circumstances—that the new organisation would endorse and carry out the programme prepared by the old.

7. Several meetings of the Projects Advisory Committee were held during the period under review. The qualification for members of this Committee is that they must be "professional agriculturists, or agricultural scientists, or persons engaged in the administration of agricultural projects or projects involving agriculture." It is considered indispensable to invite the technical criticisms of this Committee at an early stage of planning a new scheme and the comments received have always been valuable.

Land Tenure

8. Industrial schemes can sometimes be planned although the future site of the industry is not known. This is not so with agricultural schemes; the Corporation has therefore been brought face to face with the "land tenure problem" of the Gold Coast which has formed the subject of countless reports, and to which it has been notoriously difficult to find any satisfactory solution that is also an acceptable one. In the course of the past year an effort was made to find a way out of the difficulty by an amendment to the Public Lands (Leasehold) Ordinance. This amendment, which proposed a very modest alteration to the existing law but might have been of some help to the Corporation in difficult cases, was unfavourably received when it was discussed by the Assembly in February, 1954 and, though due to be brought up again for further consideration has since remained in abeyance. The present position therefore is that if the Corporation wishes to develop an area by means of a Subsidiary Company—as it would normally do—it must go through the same procedure as any private body of obtaining a concession and having that concession validated by the Supreme Court. This procedure is laborious, and the rate of progress has been correspondingly slow.

Projects

9. The natural arrangement is to decentralise, by the setting up of Subsidiary Companies as soon as each venture has reached a stage where this can conveniently be done.

10. A report of the *Gonja Development Company* for the five months ending 31st March, 1955, with accounts for the twelve months ending on the same date, is attached as an appendix. This Company was formed in January, 1950. The nominal capital is £1 million, divided into 50,000 "A" shares and 950,000 "B" shares, which do not carry any voting right. Of the "A" shares, seven were allocated to the signatories of the Memorandum and Articles, 26,000 were allotted to the Corporation which thus became the majority of the shares in this class, and 23,993 were allotted to the Government. The whole of the "B" shares have also been allotted, the shares being held by the Government. The Articles (as amended) provide that three of the Directors, including the Chairman, are to be appointed by the Corporation, and three by the other shareholders (*i.e.*, the Government). The Managing Director is appointed by the other Directors. The present membership of the Board is as follows:—

Mr. W. M. Q. Halm— <i>Chairman</i>	...	...	...	...	(Corporation)
The Director of Agriculture— <i>Member</i>	...	...	...	...	(Corporation)
Mr. B. E. Dwira— <i>Member</i>	...	...	...	...	(Corporation)
Mr. E. A. Mahama— <i>Member</i>	...	...	...	...	(Government)
Mr. E. M. Nyenhuis— <i>Member</i>	...	...	...	...	(Government)
Mr. Ayebo Asumda— <i>Member</i>	...	...	...	...	(Government)
Mr. J. D. B. Panton— <i>Managing Director</i> .					

11. The report (and also the Accounts) show that the *Gonja Development Company* has two distinct activities, which have become further separated during this period. One of these is the development, through mechanisation of agricultural production in the Northern Territories. The other is road building and construction generally—an ancillary purpose essential to the carrying on of development of any kind in an area so lacking in communications, which has become progressively more important as an end in itself. For some time past the Company has been considering the appropriate ways and means of separating these two activities (the latter has now little relevance to agriculture). A Government Advisory Committee which was appointed to look into this and other matters affecting the future of the Company has now also reported in favour of this separation.

12. Work continued on the *Market Garden* project at Abessey about fifteen miles from Accra. The purpose of this (pilot) scheme is to supply vegetables of high quality and variety all the year round, by means of overhead irrigation, using water from the neighbouring Nsaki. The planted area is 21 acres and a small poultry farm is run in conjunction with it. Facilities have been granted to the University College of the Gold Coast to use a part of the site for investigation into plant pests and diseases. The experience of the project over the two years since its inception has shown the urgent need for researches of this kind—a wide variety of diseases has appeared, the treatment and often the very nature of which are unknown. Some knowledge has nevertheless been gained in how to overcome these problems, and much experience has also been acquired on the agronomic side, with the result that the scheme, though still not paying its way was beginning to look rather more healthy.

13. At the conclusion of the year under review, consideration was being given by the Projects Advisory Committee to a full sized market garden project, using some of the experience which had been acquired at Abessey.

14. The Pig and Poultry Project referred to in the previous report was discontinued as a separate project very soon after the beginning of the period under review. The remaining pigs had by then been disposed of; the poultry were transferred to the market garden (*see* paragraph 12 above).

15. Fair progress has been made with the *Pineapple Project*, the position on 31st March, 1955, being as follows. At Abessey 18 acres had been planted out of a total of 25 acres. At Ntoaso 60 acres had been planted out of a total of 284 acres. Negotiations for 150 acres at Sakyikrom were in hand. The planting has mainly been done with the indigenous type, which is known to be satisfactory for canning purposes though less is known about its yields compared with Smooth Cayenne which makes up the remainder (about ten per cent. of the total). All planting material has been obtained locally, in small quantities, at an average cost of 11s. per 100 suckers delivered at site. The first harvest from the Abessey site will be disposed of locally; plans are now in progress, by the Industrial Development Corporation, for the erection of a canning factory which will, it is hoped, be in operation by the time that the larger areas come into bearing.

16. The way for the *Fisheries Project* mentioned in the previous report is now clear, with the lettering of the contract for the construction of Tema harbour, where the project is to be based. Initial arrangements were taken in hand towards the end of the year, in the hope that the fishing operations may be ready to begin as soon as there is a wharf to land the catch, i.e. about mid-1956.

17. Negotiations for the *Oil Palm Project* mentioned in the previous report had reached a final stage and now only wait the appointment of the new Board to be completed.

18. A second site for a similar project is under consideration.

19. A site proposed for a *Coffee Project* is being investigated.

20. A site had been chosen for a *Cocoa Estate* and satisfactory arrangements had been agreed with the landowners. The eventual soil survey proved unfavourable, however, so that the project had to be examined. More recently, a second site has been proposed, more advantageous than the first. Agreement in principle has again been reached between the Corporation and the landowners, subject to a proper concession, and present indications are that the soil and agricultural surveys will prove favourable.

Loans to Farmers

21. As has been stated earlier in this Report (paragraph 5) a few loans to individuals were made before the Corporation entered on its present policy. Some small repayments were made during the period under review.

Finance and Investments

22. The Ordinance provides for loans to be made to the Corporation by the Government up to an aggregate of £1 million, for the purpose of enabling the Corporation "to defray expenditure properly chargeable to capital account, including defraying initial expenses and provision of working capital." Up to date the Corporation has received the sum of £373,400 of which £243,200 was paid over during the period under review.

23. Initial estimates have been submitted of the funds likely to be required for the Corporation's programme during the Government second development plan period, but these will require much further detailed work before approval can be obtained for them.

Conclusion

24. The thanks of the Corporation are due to the Minister and Ministry Officials, for help and encouragement, to the Department of Agriculture and members of the Project Advisory Committee, for advice and assistance, and to its own staff, for loyal service.

W. M. Q. HALM,

Chairman,
Gold Coast Agricultural and Fisheries
Development Corporation

ACCRA, 15th May, 1955.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 17 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE, 1952

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and attached Profit and Loss Account with the books and vouchers of the Corporation, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The Accounts of the Gonia Development Company Limited for the year ended 31st March, 1955, have not been produced. Subject to the foregoing, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the above Balance Sheet presents a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Corporation at 15th May, 1955, and the attached Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the Loss for the period ended on that date.

Thorpe Road,
Accra, Gold Coast.
24th September, 1955.

PANNELL CREWDSON & HARDY,
Chartered Accountants.
Auditors.

<i>Staff Provident Fund:</i>		
37	Corporation's Contribution ...	388 9 11
<i>Depreciation:</i>		
1,630	Buildings ...	1,837 10 11
261	Bungalow Furniture ...	260 7 6
27	Office Machinery and Furniture	23 19 10
		<u>2,121 18 3</u>
<i>Expenditure on Schemes Written Off:</i>		
Pineapple Scheme—		
	Ashalaja (folio 7) ...	918 11 1
	Abessey (folio 7) ...	567 15 0
	Ntoaso (folio 8) ...	896 6 0
	Sakyikrom (folio 8) ...	613 11 8
	Experimental Projects ...	75 4 3
	Sisal ...	225 1 11
922		<u>3,296 9 11</u>
<i>Loss on Vegetable and Livestock:</i>		
3,644	Projects—Abessey (folio 5) ...	5,172 12 8
		<u>£18,280 7 11</u>
13,292		<u>13,292</u>
		<u>£18,280 7 11</u>

SCHEDULE OF FIXED ASSETS

	Cost			Depreciation			Net Balance at 15th May, 1955
	Balance at 1st April, 1954	Additions During the Period	Balance at 15th May, 1955	Balance at 1st April, 1954	Depreciation During the Period	Balance at 15th May, 1955	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bungalows	32,607 10 10	60 0 0	32,667 10 10	1,837 10 11	4,940 6 9	27,727 4 1	
Bungalow Furniture and Fittings	2,201 14 2	100 0 0	2,301 14 2	260 7 6	648 9 4	1,653 4 10	
Office Equipment	164 12 6	47 0 0	211 12 6	12 15 9	68 6 6	143 6 0	
Office Furniture	108 15 0	12 15 0	121 10 0	11 4 1	33 2 11	88 7 1	
	£35,082 12 6	219 15 0	35,302 7 6	2,121 18 3	5,680 5 6	29,612 2 0	

(folio 1)

SCHEDULE OF ADVANCES TO APPLICANTS

	Principal		Balance at 1st April, 1954	Interest		Net Balance at 15th May, 1955
	Balance at 1st April, 1954	Balance at 15th May, 1955		Interest for the Period	Repayments During the Period	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(i)	416 0 0	396 0 0	42 3 10	25 3 0	—	463 6 10
(ii)	8 0 0	4 0 0	18 0	8 0	18 0	4 8 0
	£424 0 0	400 0 0	43 1 10	25 11 0	18 0	467 14 10

(folio 1)

Interest on Loans repaid.

3 8 3
£28 19 3
(folio 2)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 15TH MAY, 1955

[illegible]

NET PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 15TH MAY, 1955

Net Loss on Vegetables	...	...	2,630	6	4
Net Loss on Livestock	...	...	2,510	18	11
Add Bank Charges ...	...	...	...	5	16
Sundry Office Expenses	...	...	...	25	10
<i>Net Loss for the Period</i>	...	...	<u>£5,172</u>	12	8

(folio 3)

ABESSEY PINEAPPLE SCHEME

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Expenditure to 15th May, 1955, less Amounts written off:</i>						
Machinery and Equipment	473	12	2			
Less Depreciation	118	8	2			
				355	4	0
Tools	37	19	4			
Less Depreciation	9	9	10			
Suckers				28	9	6
Wages				1,010	1	3
Soil Survey				1,138	10	0
Clearing and Stumping				19	9	6
Administrative Salaries				567	5	0
Fertilisers				528	8	1
				31	15	9
				£3,679	3	1
				(folio 1)		
<i>Expenditure written off:</i>						
Compensation Rent				116	2	0
Travelling and Transport				5	18	0
Petrol, Oil, etc.				50	10	1
Tractor Maintenance				22	19	2
Project Manager's Travelling Expenses				165	4	8
Sundry Expenses				79	3	1
Depreciation—Tools				9	9	10
Machinery and Equipment				118	8	2
				£567	15	0
				(folio 3)		

ASHALAJA PINEAPPLE SCHEME

	£	s.	d.
<i>Expenditure written off:</i>			
Suckers	136	13	7
Wages	29	18	5
Compensation Rent	54	0	0
Soil Survey	123	13	6
Administrative Salaries	293	8	9
Travelling and Transport	81	4	8
Loose Tools	16	19	6
Clearing and Stumping	116	8	0
Project Manager's Travelling Expenses	53	8	9
Sundry Expenses	12	15	11
	£918	11	1
	(folio 3)		

REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON
NTOASO PINEAPPLE SCHEME

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Expenditure to 15th May, 1955, less Amounts written off:</i>						
Machinery and Equipment	473	12	2			
Less Depreciation	118	8	2			
				355	4	0
Tools	104	4	7			
Less Depreciation	26	1	2			
				78	3	5
Suckers				2,679	15	1
Wages				2,885	5	1
Administrative Salaries				528	8	1
Clearing and Stumping				2,554	7	9
Fertiliser... ..				31	15	9
				£9,112	19	2
<i>Expenditure written off:</i>				(folio 1)		
Compensation Rent				108	6	8
Rent—Bungalow and Office				36	7	6
Petrol, Oil, etc.				204	1	11
Tractor Maintenance				99	4	1
Project Manager's Travelling Expenses				159	3	8
Sundry Expenses				144	12	10
—Machinery				118	8	2
—Tools				26	1	2
				£896	6	0
				(folio 3)		

SAKYIKROM PINEAPPLE SCHEME

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Expenditure to 15th May, 1955, less Amounts written off:</i>						
Machinery and Equipment	473	12	2			
Less Depreciation	118	8	2			
				355	4	0
Tools	140	1	2			
Less Depreciation	35	0	4			
				105	0	10
Office Equipment	92	10	0			
Less Depreciation	9	5	0			
				83	5	0
Other Charges				77	18	4
Wages				184	6	9
Soil Survey				165	15	3
Fertiliser				31	15	10
Administrative Salaries				528	8	0
Petty Cash Balance				10	1	9
				£1,541	15	9
<i>Expenditure written off:</i>				(folio 1)		
Rent—Bungalow and Office				230	18	6
Travelling and Transport				1	17	0
Tractor Maintenance				117	10	0
Petrol, Oil, etc.					10	6
Sundry Expenses				48	13	11
Project Manager's Travelling Expenses				51	8	3
Depreciation—Tools				35	0	4
Machinery and Equipment				118	8	2
Office Equipment				9	5	0
				£613	11	8
				(folio 3)		

ABESSEY VEGETABLE AND LIVESTOCK SCHEME

SCHEDULE OF SUNDRY CREDITORS

	£	s.	d.
Achimota University	24	6	6
Accra Ice Company Limited	7	19	9
Fords (S.A.)	7	2	11
F. Kirchoff	34	7	1
Wages and Supervision	60	7	10
Agricultural Department—Pokoase	46	7	0
Sutton and Sons	151	0	11
	£331	12	0

(folio 6)

SCHEDULE OF SUNDRY DEBTORS

	£	s.	d.
Modern Greengrocery	30	7	9
Accra Club	119	11	5
Lisbon Hotel	19	10	2
Kalamazoo Grocers	37	19	9
Ridge Hospital	52	14	10
S. K. Aboah	98	7	8
Bikhazi Brothers	5	0	0
Fisons	24	11	5
	£388	3	0

(folio 6)

SCHEDULE OF DEBTORS PREPAYMENTS

	£	s.	d.
Gonja Development Corporation Ltd. (Current Account)	62	10	0
Interest due on Deposits	290	9	0
J. P. Ephson	57	6	0
Premium on Land	685	12	0
As in Balance Sheet	£1,095	17	0

(folio 1)

SCHEDULE OF SUNDRY CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	£	s.	d.
Union Trading Company—Hardware	71	2	7
Union Trading Company—Motors	112	14	0
Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	45	10	0
Crown Agents	86	6	0
Executive Allowances	29	3	4
Bungalow Repairs	22	18	4
Audit and Accountancy	183	15	0
As in Balance Sheet	£551	9	3

(folio 1)

THE GONJA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, 1954-31ST MARCH, 1955

Development

No further land clearing had been undertaken during this period with the exception of the widening of an experimental contour strip which has combined two strips into one by the removal of the grass strip. This area will be closely watched to see that no erosion takes place.

Expatriate Staff

Expatriate Staff employed by the Company Headquarters at Damongo at 31st March, 1955, consisted of:—

Managing Director
Secretary/Accountant
Assistant Accountant
Confidential Secretary
Chief Storekeeper
Workshop Superintendent.

The Assistant Accountant was transferred to the Agricultural Staff in preparation for the proposed division of the Company. The Chief Storekeeper was temporarily transferred to the Road Section pending the termination of his contract as this post had become redundant. A mechanic had also been transferred to the Road Section. Headquarters Staff therefore consisted of the following at 31st March, 1955 :—

Managing Director
Secretary/Accountant
Confidential Secretary
Workshop Superintendent.

The Agricultural Staff consisted of:—

Unit Manager
Accountant
Field Assistant
Specialist Tobacco Officer
Agricultural Engineer.

The grain processing and selling organisation was transferred to the control of the Unit Manager and the staff employed in this section were also transferred to the Agricultural Unit. Mr. Boswell resigned in February to take up other employment in Kumasi.

Expatriate Staff employed in the Road Section at 31st March, 1955, consisted of:—

Managing Director of the company who is acting as Chief Engineer
Agent
Assistant Agent
Surveyor
Cashier/Storeman
4 Mechanics
1 Plant Operator
1 Maintenance Supervisor
1 General Foreman
1 Building Superintendent.

Building Section

The Building Section was mainly employed on bridges and culverts and also on supervision of Junior Staff Quarters being constructed on contract to the Forestry Department at Damongo. Three bungalows were also constructed at Kadelso, one of which was for the Public Works Department and two for Staff working South of the river. The latter will be taken over by Public Works Department as Rest Houses when vacated by Company personnel.

Hospital

Arrangements for the handover of the Company Hospital to Government were completed and the Company Hospital has been sold to Government who have made arrangements for the continuation of its work with the White Fathers' Mission.

Agricultural Unit

For the 1955 cropping season the following cropping programme was accepted:—

800 acres fallow under pigeon pea
40 acres tobacco
150 acres groundnuts
2,000 acres local guineacorn
400 acres rice
810 acres maize.

No acreage was planned for dwarf sorghum, this being due to the fact that it has been found extremely difficult to dispose of stocks of grain of this variety. Hegari—*i.e.* dwarf sorghum—although a fully mechanised crop, is difficult to sell. It is believed to be unpalatable to the local African and the colour and size of the grain compares unfavourably with local sorghum.

Advisory Committee

The Second Advisory Committee visited Damongo early in April. The future policy of the Company is largely dependent on the Committee's recommendations.

J. D. PANTON,
Managing Director.

July, 1955.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE GONJA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

We have examined the annexed Balance Sheet and Development Account together with the schedules thereto, which are in agreement with the books of account.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of these books, and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st March, 1955, and of the net expenditure on Development for the year ended on that date.

CASLETON ELLIOTT & Co.,
Auditors.

ACCRA, 6th January, 1956.

THE GONJA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET—31ST MARCH, 1955

	£	1955 £	1954 £
<i>Fixed Assets:</i>			
Damongo (Schedule 1)	215,658		254,777
Kintampo (Schedule 2)	150,619		142,562
		366,277	397,339
Development (Schedule 3)		462,983	331,062
Current Assets (Schedule 4)	270,376		227,026
<i>Deduct:</i>			
Current Liabilities (Schedule 5)... ..	90,377		32,292
Net Current Assets		179,999	194,734
		£1,009,259	£923,135
	<i>Authorised</i>	<i>Issued and Fully Paid</i>	
<i>Represented by:</i>			
Share Capital:	£	£	£
“A” Shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000
“B” Shares of £1 each	950,000	950,000	867,007
	£1,000,000	1,000,000	917,007
<i>Loan:</i>			
Gold Coast Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation		5,252	6,128
Over-subscribed Share Capital carried to Loan Account		4,007	—
		£1,009,259	£923,135

Schedule I

THE GONJA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
FIXED ASSETS—DAMONGO AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1955

	Cost			Aggregate Depreciation			Net Book Value		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Administration, Stores and Survey:</i>									
Certificate of Occupancy	1,200	0	0	120	0	0	1,080	0	0
Buildings	11,738	8	9	1,242	0	3	10,496	8	6
Staff Accommodation	58,149	17	8	10,375	15	8	47,774	2	0
Bungalow Plant, Furniture and Fittings	5,390	11	6	1,646	14	8	3,743	16	10
Sundry Equipment	12,175	4	5	3,072	4	1	9,103	0	4
	88,654	2	4	16,456	14	8	72,197	7	8
<i>Roads</i>	4,772	5	1	—			4,722	5	1
<i>Retail Store:</i>									
Buildings	2,432	3	10	581	16	4	1,850	7	6
Plant and Machinery	774	5	0	172	6	6	601	18	6
	3,206	8	10	754	2	10	2,452	6	0
<i>Workshops and Transport:</i>									
Buildings	—			—			—		
Plant, Machinery and Tools	8,003	2	4	2,097	18	9	5,905	3	7
Water Plant, Piping and Storage	15,550	11	2	3,171	5	9	12,379	5	5
Power House Plant and Machinery	6,930	10	6	1,593	10	9	5,336	19	9
Vehicles	23,185	1	8	18,507	1	8	4,678	0	0
Tarpaulins	—			—			—		
	53,669	5	8	25,369	16	11	28,299	8	9
<i>Building Section:</i>									
Plant and Tools	2,948	14	8	627	1	7	2,321	13	1
<i>Hospital:</i>									
Buildings	—			—			—		
Plant and Equipment	Sold in year to			Government.					
<i>Clearing:</i>									
Plant and Tools	2,999	5	2	973	7	5	2,025	17	9
Tractors and Implements	—			—			—		
	2,999	5	2	973	7	5	2,025	17	9
<i>No. 1 Unit:</i>									
Buildings (including Staff Accommodation)	54,972	15	11	7,110	12	5	47,862	3	6
Bungalow Plant, Furniture and Fittings	2,222	1	10	705	6	11	1,516	14	11
Plant, Machinery and Tools Workshop	1,953	14	6	368	1	6	1,585	13	0
Power House	4,490	6	4	1,264	10	4	3,225	16	0
Vehicles	4,582	10	0	3,823	0	3	759	9	9
Tarpaulins	324	3	6	216	2	4	108	1	2
Tractors and Implements	58,141	7	2	17,143	17	11	40,997	9	3
Grain Drying Plant	8,791	11	2	1,682	17	1	7,108	14	1
Office Plant, Furniture, etc.	303	6	1	88	16	9	214	9	4
Sundry Plant and Tools	388	3	11	127	9	6	260	14	5
	£ 136,170	0	5	32,530	15	0	103,639	5	5

NOTE.—Buildings for Administration and Workshops have been reduced this year by the transfer of the Buckchurch and other buildings which are included with Agricultural buildings.

Schedule 2

THE GONJA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

FIXED ASSETS—KINTAMPO AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1955

	Cost			Aggregate Depreciation			Net Book Value		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Buildings Accommodation	2,910	17	4	1,906	17	4	1,004	0	0
Bungalow Plant, Furniture and Fittings ...	2,929	18	10	1,393	18	10	1,536	0	0
Vehicles	67,313	13	3	34,715	13	3	32,598	0	0
Road Making Plant	178,051	4	9	69,123	4	9	108,928	0	0
Office Plant, Furniture and Fittings ...	293	0	11	172	0	11	121	0	0
Workshop Plant and Tools	3,669	8	8	3,017	8	8	652	0	0
Sundry Plant and Tools	11,368	15	8	5,988	15	8	5,780	0	0
	£266,536	19	5	£115,917	19	5	£150,619	0	0

Schedule 3

THE GONJA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1955

							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Operating Costs:</i>												
Administration							27,336	8	6			
General Stores							2,768	18	1			
Workshop and Transport							19,155	5	1			
Hospital							5,149	3	8			
Survey							1,061	17	8			
Clearing												
No. 1 Unit							57,255	17	4			
Loss on N.E.L.F.C.												
Loss on Building Jobs							373	6	3			
Loss on Road Construction							21,974	7	0			
										135,075	3	7
<i>Deduct:</i>												
Profit on: Building							—					
Road Construction							—					
Asset Realisation							8,410	19	6			
Retail Store							153	16	1			
										8,564	15	7
										126,510	8	0
<i>Add:</i>												
Formation Expenses							—					
Prior Period Adjustments (Net)							2,817	0	1			
Provision for Doubtful Debts							2,593	14	5			
										5,410	14	6
										131,921	2	6
Balance brought forward as at 1st April, 1954										331,061	11	0
Balance carried forward										£ 462,982	13	6

Schedule 4

THE GONJA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

CURRENT ASSETS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1955

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Damongo General Stores				47,947	6	1			
Kintampo-Yapei General Stores				44,222	5	9			
Retail Stores Wholesale Stock				1,386	9	7			
Retail Stores Stock Account 1 }									
Retail Stores Stock Account 2 }				939	15	2			
Retail Stores Stock Account 3 }									
Goods-in-transit Agricultural Division ...				3,612	10	10			
Goods-in-transit Contracting Division ...				648	0	7			
Livestock				161	0	0			
							98,917	8	0
Sales Ledger Debtors	73,865	3	10						
Less: Provision for doubtful debts ...	2,593	14	5						
				71,271	9	5			
Purchase Ledger Debtors—new				5,984	6	0			
Purchase Ledger Debtors—old				672	15	4			
Staff balances				1,677	14	4			
Recoverable from former Retail Store-keeper				1,587	10	8			
North-eastern Land Planning Committee...				864	6	4			
Engineering and Construction Co. (I.D.C.), Ltd.				31,936	4	0			
West Gonja Hospital				768	16	2			
Gold Coast Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation				84	8	11			
Telegram Deposits				25	0	0			
							114,872	11	2
Work-in-Progress, Damongo				11,810	3	11			
Work-in-Progress, Kintampo				3,946	2	4			
							15,756	6	3
Damongo Cash				2,486	12	11			
Damongo Cash, Canteen				10	0	0			
Kintampo Cash				36	12	0			
Barclays Bank (D.C.O.), Kumasi				6,109	18	7			
Bank of British West Africa, Tamale ...				30,718	17	7			
Barclays Bank (D.C.O.), London				1,467	13	8			
							40,829	14	9
Total Current Assets							£ 270,376	0	2

Schedule 5

THE GONJA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

CURRENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1955

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Purchase Ledger Creditors—new	51,514	12	7			
Purchase Ledger Creditors—old	17	12	0			
Sales Ledger Creditors... ..	1,032	14	4			
Staff Balances includes leave pay accrued	4,735	5	3			
Company Provident Fund Contribution on accrued leave pay	454	19	1			
Leave passages accrued	1,691	14	7			
Key Money Deposits	51	1	3			
Provident Fund "A"	73	6	6			
Provident Fund "B"	245	19	9			
Unclaimed wages	128	9	0			
Engineering and Construction Company (I.D.C.), Limited	30,355	15	4			
Essalikawu Centre Deposit Account	75	0	0			
				90,376	9	8
Total Current Liabilities				£90,376	9	8

APPENDIX XI

Forest Produce

							<i>Estimated Amount</i>	<i>Estimated Value</i>
							<i>cu. ft.</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>Major Forest Produce</i>								
Sawn Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	14,400
Shingles	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	20
Round Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	664,250	8,303
Hewn and Split	...	...	...	...	...	...	204,200	2,552
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	619,960	21,800
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,386,485	103,220
								<u>£150,295</u>
<i>Minor Forest Produce</i>								
Palm Wine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204,200
Vegetable Oil and Seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363,141
Game	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,451
Bamboos and Canes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408
Chewsticks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,210
Ropes (tie tie)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,766
Thatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,707
Gums and Resins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
								<u>£661,097</u>

APPENDIX XII

Co-operatives

On 31st December, 1955, excluding the Kusasi and Abutia Co-operatives, to which reference is made in the body of the report, the distribution of co-operative societies in the Territory was as follows:—33 primary cocoa marketing, and two secondary unions. Each primary society is affiliated to a union, the two union districts being roughly separated from each other by the motor road running from Kpandu to Golokwati and Palime. The Northern Trans-Volta Co-operative Union Limited, with headquarters at Jasikan, is the larger of the two, and at 31st March, 1955, comprised 23 cocoa marketing societies, with a farmer membership of 3,960 and paid-up share capital amounting to £23,298. The southern union, with headquarters at Tsito, had 10 cocoa marketing primaries with a membership of 2,123 and paid-up share capital of £9,358. A little over one-third of the total share capital had been re-invested by the primary societies in their respective unions. Additional private savings by members in the form of deposits totalled £20,000. Figures of membership and paid-up share capital in both unions have increased.

The cocoa marketing societies handled a total of 5,427 tons of cocoa and 185 tons of coffee. Both cocoa and coffee are marketed through the two unions which in turn sell through the Co-operative Marketing Association to which all Unions are affiliated, to the Marketing Board and Agricultural Development Corporation respectively. The Gold Coast Co-operative Bank granted loans totalling £49,500 to the two unions and the primaries distributed some £54,737 as loans to their farmer members. The figures below illustrate the steady progress of the co-operative movement in the Territory.

PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETIES

	1948-49	1950-51	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Number of Societies ...	12	18	26	33	33
Membership ...	2,896	3,866	5,051	5,804	6,083
Paid-up Share Capital ...	£5,287	£10,824	£24,858	£28,956	£32,656
Loans taken ...	£8,099	£8,351	£34,189	£44,849	£54,737
Members' deposits ...	£4,420	£4,891	£15,238	£16,999	£20,017
Tons of cocoa handled ...	3,913	5,164	8,057	6,316	5,427
Tons of coffee handled ...	—	—	—	—	185

NOTE.—Figures for the year 1949 onwards relate to the financial year ending on 31st March. The cocoa figures for 1952 onwards, however, relate to the Cocoa Marketing Board's year ending 30th September. They include particulars of two societies whose areas of operations are partly in the Gold Coast Colony.

APPENDIX XIII

Posts and Telecommunications

A. POST OFFICES AND POSTAL AGENCIES

(i) *Post Offices*

Ho	Kete-Krachi
Hohoe	Kpandu
Kadjebi	Yendi

(ii) *Postal Agencies*

Adaklu Abuadi	Kpeve
Agotime Kpetoe	Liat Agbonyra
Ahamansu	Likpe Bakua
Akpafu Mempeasem	Likpe Kukurantumi
Alavanyo Kpeme	Likpe Mate
Amedjofe	Logba Alakpeti
Anfoega Akukome	Lolobi Kumasi
Anfoeta Tsebi	Matse
Apesokubi	New Ayoma
Asato	Nkonya Ahenkro
Aveime Danyigbe	Nkonya Wurupong
Avenui	Okagyakrom
Baglo	Old Ayoma
Bimbila	Pai Apaso
Borada	Poasi
Bowiri Amanforo	Santrokofi Benua
Dodo Amanforom	Shia
Dodi Papase	Sokode Gbogame
Dzoloakputa	Sovie Dzigbe
Fodome Xelu	Tanyigbe
Gbi Wegbe	Tapa Abotoase
Golokwati	Taviefe Avenya
Guaman	Teteman
Gyingyiso Buem	Teti
Have Etoe	Tsinderi
Jasikan	Tsrukpe Tota
Koloenu	Vakpo Afeyi
Kpandai	Vane
Kpedze Awlime	Wegbe
Kwamikrom	Worawora
Leklebi Dafo	Ziofe

B. MAIL SERVICES

<i>Route</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Accra-Ho-Kpandu-Hohoe	Daily
Hohoe-Kadjebi	Thrice Weekly
Ho-Keta	Twice Weekly
Kpandu-Kete Krachi	Twice Weekly
Kete Krachi-Salaga	Thrice Weekly
Yendi-Tamale	Thrice Weekly
Ho-Palime	Once Weekly

C. TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

<i>Place</i>	<i>Departmental Connection and Call Boxes</i>	<i>Subscribers</i>	
		<i>Private</i>	<i>Official</i>
Agotime Kpetoe	1	1	1
Anfoega Akukome	—	8	—
Apesokubi	—	15	—
Borada	1	10	—
Dodi Papase	1	9	—
Golokwati	1	2	—
Ho	11	26	29
Hohoe	5	23	10
Jasikan	1	30	2
Kadjebi	2	32	1
Kpandu	3	15	5
Kpedze Awlime	—	4	—
Kpeve	1	1	3
New Ayoma	—	8	—
Nkonya Ahenkro	2	9	—
Shia	1	—	—
Sovie Dzigbe	—	1	—
Teteman	—	16	—
Vakpo Afeyi	—	1	—
Wegbe	1	—	—
Worawora	1	12	—
Nkonya Wurupong	—	9	—
Amedjofe	—	1	1
Likpe Kukurantumi	—	9	—
Matse	—	2	—
Have Etoe	—	1	—
Dzolokpuita	—	1	—
Liati Agbonyra	—	—	1

Telegraph facilities are available at all places listed above and also at Kete-Krachi and Yendi.

D. STATEMENT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED, 1955

<i>Description</i>	<i>Northern Section</i>	<i>Southern Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Stamp Sales	6,580	9,408	15,680
Money Orders Issued	4,908	46,862	51,770
Money Orders Paid	1,086	23,124	24,210
Postal Orders Issued	3,386	79,814	83,200
Postal Orders Paid	1,571	43,629	45,200
Savings Bank Deposits	2,935	46,105	49,040
Savings Bank Withdrawals	6,117	39,243	45,360
Telegraph Revenue	436	4,474	4,910
Telephone Revenue	—	19,290	19,290
Trade Charges collected on parcels	550	8,630	9,180
Customs Duty collected on parcels	246	3,354	3,600
Other Charges collected on parcels	15	165	180
TOTAL	21,830	329,790	351,620

APPENDIX XIV

Cost of Living

A. ANNUAL AVERAGE RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS OF
LOCAL PRODUCE IN HO

Commodity				Unit	Cost in pence	
					1954	1955
Starch food:	Cassava—fresh	10 tubers ... ..	...	...	22.4	24.5
	Cassava—garri	1 cig. tin ... ..	...	...	1.0	1.4
	Cassava—kokonte	1 cig. tin ... ..	...	...	1.0	1.0
	Cocoyams	10 tubers ... ..	...	...	10.9	12.5
	Corn—shelled	1 cig. tin ... ..	...	...	2.1	1.3
	Corn—ground	1 cig. tin ... ..	...	...	3.7	2.1
	Plantain	10 fingers ... ..	...	...	6.3	5.4
	Yam	1 tuber ... ..	...	...	15.1	21.8
Protein food:	Wateryam	1 tuber ... ..	...	...	11.6	11.1
	Cowpeas	1 cig. tin ... ..	...	...	3.5	3.0
	Groundnuts	1 cig. tin ... ..	...	...	3.0	3.0
Fats:	Beef—fresh	1 lb. ... ..	...	...	37.3	34.8
	Palm oil	1 bottle ... ..	...	...	19.2	15.3
	Palm kernel oil	1 bottle ... ..	...	...	19.6	21.0
Vegetables:	Coconut oil	1 bottle ... ..	...	...	—	35.7
	Garden eggs	10 fruits ... ..	...	...	2.3	3.3
	Okros	10 fruits ... ..	...	...	2.3	1.9
	Onions—small	10 bulbs ... ..	...	...	—	1.4
	Pepper—dried	1 cig. tin ... ..	...	...	2.6	2.9
Fruits:	Tomatoes—medium	10 fruits ... ..	...	...	10.3	11.0
	Bananas	10 fingers ... ..	...	...	3.9	3.5
	Oranges	10 fruits ... ..	...	...	6.5	7.3
Condiments:	Pawpaws	1 fruit ... ..	...	...	—	1.8
	Pineapples	1 fruit ... ..	...	...	—	11.3
	Kola nuts—red	10 nuts ... ..	...	...	4.8	8.0
	Kola nuts—white	10 nuts ... ..	...	...	6.9	8.4

B. INDEX OF MARKET PRICES OF LOCALLY PRODUCED FOODSTUFFS

1948 = 100

Period							Ho	Combined seven Towns Index
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	184
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	184
1954—								
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	191
2nd Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	186
3rd Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	177
4th Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	180
1955—								
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	183
2nd Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	180
3rd Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	182
4th Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	190

C. AVERAGE VALUE INDEX OF IMPORTS
(c.i.f. Gold Coast)

1954 = 100

		Total	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Mineral fuel	Chemicals	Manu- factures classified by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscel- laneous manu- factured articles	Miscel- laneous transactions
1954	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	...	97	99	101	96	103	96	98	92	95
1954—										
1st Quarter	...	100	100	101	102	100	100	98	104	99
2nd Quarter	...	103	98	100	100	97	105	102	105	116
3rd Quarter	...	101	100	100	100	103	101	102	100	100
4th Quarter	...	97	101	100	98	101	92	98	94	91
1955—										
1st Quarter	...	97	100	103	99	103	97	95	91	94
2nd Quarter	...	96	98	101	96	99	94	100	90	99
3rd Quarter	...	98	102	100	94	104	97	95	98	95
4th Quarter	...	98	98	101	96	106	96	102	91	94

APPENDIX XV

Labour

WAGE RATES AND WORKING HOURS

The Administration and local authorities are the principal employers of wage earning labour. Wage rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers are generally uniform throughout the Territory at the following levels:—

				s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Carpenters ...	...	...	...	9	3	a day or about	12	0	0 a month
Masons ...	...	...	...	9	3	„ „	12	0	0 „
Mechanics ...	...	...	...	9	3	„ „	12	0	0 „
Blacksmiths ...	...	...	...	9	3	„ „	12	0	0 „
Drivers ...	...	...	...	9	0	„ „	11	0	0 „
Timekeepers ...	...	...	...	8	0	„ „	10	0	0 „
Forest Guards ...	...	...	...	8	0	„ „	10	0	0 „
Messengers ...	...	...	...	4	6	„ „	5	10	0 „
Watchmen ...	...	...	...	4	6	„ „	5	10	0 „
Road Labourers (unskilled) ...	...	...	...	4	0	„ „	5	0	0 „
Paddlers or Carriers ...	...	...	...	5	0	„ „	6	0	0 „

Labour employed by the Administration and local authorities normally works a 45-hour week (i.e., 8 hours a day from Mondays to Fridays and 5 hours on Saturdays).

Overtime work is generally paid for at government rates which are as follows:—

- (i) Overtime worked between Monday and Saturday noon is paid for at the rate of time and a quarter.
- (ii) Overtime worked between 12 o'clock noon and midnight on Saturday is paid for at the rate of time and a half.
- (iii) Overtime worked on Sundays and Public Holidays is paid for at the rate of double time.
- (iv) For daily-rated labour one normal working hour's rate is calculated as $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the daily wage.
- (v) For employees paid on an annual or monthly basis the normal working hours rate of pay is calculated as $\frac{1}{168}$ part of the monthly wage.

APPENDIX XVI

Medical and Health

A. STAFF

Table showing number of	Government		Missionary		Private		Local Authority	
	Euro- pean	African	Euro- pean	African	Euro- pean	African	Euro- pean	African
(a)								
Registered Physicians...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Physicians ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Registered Dentists ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)								
Chief Nurse ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staff Senior Nurse ...	—	4	—	—†	—	—	—	—
Staff Nurses ...	—	17	—	2	—	2	—	1
Pupil Nurses ...	—	53*	—	—†	—	—	—	—
Ward Assistants ...	—	4	—	30	—	—	—	—
Local Authority Dressers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
(c)								
Senior Staff Midwives...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Senior Staff Nurse Mid- wives ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staff Midwives...	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	33
Staff Nurse Midwives...	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	—
(d)								
Laboratory Assistants...	—	1	—	—†	—	—	—	—
Microscopists ...	—	—	—	—†	—	—	—	—
(e)								
Pharmacists ...	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Dispensers ...	—	—	—	—†	—	—	—	4
(f)								
Health Superintendent	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Inspectors ...	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	12†
(g)								
Regional Field Super- visor ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field Superintendent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior Field Assistant...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field Assistants	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field Technicians ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trainee Technicians ...	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy Control Officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Togoland nurses under training in the Gold Coast.

† Figures relate to Northern Section only.

‡ Figure unavailable.

B. MEDICAL FACILITIES

<i>Medical Institutions</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
(a) General Hospitals ...	3	1	—	
Cottage Hospitals and Nursing Homes ...	—	—	—	
(b) Dispensaries and Dressing Stations, Maternity Clinics and Homes ...	1	5	30	Excludes private practitioners' clinics and dressing stations at present unstaffed.
(c) Health Centres ...	2	—	—	Maternity and Child Welfare work also undertaken.
(d) Leper Settlements ...	2	1	—	
(e) Leper Clinics ...	11	5	20	Mission and Local Authority Clinics are included in (b).

C. EXPENDITURE ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, 1954-55

	£	£
Personal emoluments and wages ...	37,713	
Administrative expenses ...	8,614	
Specialist services and field units ...	18,763	
Travelling and transport ...	3,001	
Hospital equipment and drugs ...	25,508	
Fuel and diet ...	2,222	
Leper settlements ...	2,798	
Miscellaneous (including training institutions) ...	7,385	
		106,004
Bawku hospital construction (part) ...	574	
Tamale hospital extensions and maternity clinics (part) ...	733	
Yendi hospital reconstruction ...	6,660	
Bimbilla Health Centre, completion ...	496	
Ho hospital improvements ...	720	
Kpandu Health Centre ...	808	
Ho Leper Settlement ...	1,985	
		11,976
Sanitary improvements and maintenance of structures* ...	1,692	
Tsetse control* ...	1,689	
		3,371
TOTAL ...		£121,351

NOTES:

(1) The items marked * are included under heads other than "Medical" in Appendix VI A.

(2) The figures exclude expenditure on water supplies amounting to £172,683 and medical and health expenditure by local authorities of which recurrent items alone amounted to approximately £50,000.

APPENDIX XVII

Penal Organisation

A. COMMITTEES: 1955

Name of Prison	Total Com- mittals	Number committed for Debt, on remand and for penal punishment				Length of Sentences of those sentenced to Imprisonment (in months)						Previous Convictions		
		Debt (3)	Remand and Trials (4)	Penal Imprison- ment (5)	18 and over (6)	12-18 (7)	6-12 (8)	3-6 (9)	1-3 (10)	Under 1 (11)	Once (12)	Twice (13)	Thrice (14)	
(1)	(2)													
Ho	272	4	77	191	7	2	23	59	99	1	27	8	4	
Kpandu	606	3	295	308	4	7	49	120	125	3	38	24	18	
Yendi	170	—	68	102	—	7	18	42	33	2	5	5	6	
Kete-Krachi	119	—	31	88	—	—	13	22	52	1	15	1	3	
TOTAL	1,167	7	471	689	11	16	103	243	309	7	85	38	31	
Men	1,135	7	462	666	11	16	101	237	294	7	84	38	31	
Women	28	—	9	19	—	—	1	5	13	—	1	—	—	
Young Persons { Male ... Female ...	1 1	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Juveniles { Male ... Female ...	2 —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	

C. NATIONALITY OR TRIBAL ORIGIN OF CONVICTED PRISONERS:

Prison	Ga	Twi	Fanti	Ewe	Ashanti	Other Inhabitants of the Gold Coast	Northern Territories Inhabitants	Moshie	Hausa	Nigeria	Kroo	Asiatics and Europeans	Others Un- classified	Total
Ho ...	7	5	1	169	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	191
Kpandu ...	—	10	6	174	8	3	13	3	14	7	1	—	69	308
Yendi... ..	—	—	1	2	3	6	72	13	3	2	—	—	—	102
Kete-Krachi ...	—	1	1	10	3	40	22	6	3	2	—	—	—	88
TOTAL ...	7	16	9	355	15	49	111	22	23	11	1	—	70	689

Questions

Questions	Ho	Kpandu	Yendi	Kete-Krachi
1. How many wards are there?	2	3	—	1
2. How many cells are there?	17	10	4	2
3. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol, how many cubic feet of space is there for each prisoner during the hours of sleep?	488.10	251.50	388.80	276.70
4. What is the cubic capacity of the cells and wards?	30,508	16,560	9,430	7,440

E. DIETARY SCALES

Extract from Prisons Ordinance. First Schedule (Regulation 20)

Ordinary Diet		Punishment Diet		Infirmary Diet	
5 days a week	2 days a week	Daily		Daily	
MENU A WITH AKASA <i>Breakfast</i> Akasa ... 10 oz. Sugar ... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. = 2 cubes	MENU B (1) WITH AKASA <i>Breakfast</i> Akasa ... 10 oz. Sugar ... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. = 2 cubes	Kenkey	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Amounts of foodstuffs to be allowed daily for the infirmary diet. The weights are waste free raw weights unless otherwise stated. Akasa, cooked ... 10 oz. Sugar ... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Corn for Kenkey ... 8 oz. <i>or</i> Rice ... 8 oz. Cassava ... 21 oz. <i>or</i> Yam ... 28 oz. <i>or</i> Plantain ... 27 oz. Fish, fresh ... 4 oz. <i>or</i> Fish, smoked ... 4 oz. Beef, fresh ... 4 oz. Vegetables (see note) ... 8 oz. Palm Oil ... 2 oz. <i>or</i> Palm Oil and ... 1 oz. Cooking Oil ... 1 oz.	
Main Meals Kenkey ... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Beef, fresh, cooked ... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Palm nuts, raw weight ... 10 oz. Vegetables, raw weight —see note ... 6 oz. Fruit, raw weight— see note, 1 orange or its equivalent ... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt—see note ...	Main Meals Cassava, boiled ... 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Fish, smoked, waste free un- cooked weight ... 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Beans, dried, uncooked weight ... 3 oz. Vegetables, raw weight—see note ... 6 oz. Fruit, raw weight—see note, 1 orange or its equivalent ... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt ...	Salt	...		
	MENU B (2) WITH MASHED YAM AND PALM OIL <i>Breakfast</i> Yam, waste free, uncooked weight ... 17 oz. Palm Oil ... 1 oz.				

Beans ...	...	...	2 oz.
<i>or</i>			
Groundnuts (see note)	...	...	2 oz.
Fruit (see note)	...	...	2 oranges
Salt (see note)	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Notes:

- (a) Vegetables—The 8 oz. vegetables should serve the two main meals.
- (b) Groundnuts—When groundnuts are given the amount of oil given to be reduced to 1 oz. which may be either palm oil or cooking oil.
- (c) Fruit—Two oranges or a similar amount of other fresh fruit to be given daily.
- (d) Salt—Extra salt to be made available so that the prisoners may take it if they wish to do so.

Analysis figures for the items of this diet will be made available for the use of Medical Officers.

<i>Main Meals</i>			
Cassava, boiled	...	...	2½ lb.
Fish, smoked waste free, uncooked weight	...	...	4½ oz.
Beans, dried, uncooked weight	...	...	3 oz.
Vegetables, raw weight—see note	...	...	6 oz.
Fruit, raw weight—see note, 1 orange or its equivalent.	...	...
Salt	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

or
MENU B (3) WITH RICE AND BEANS*Breakfast*

Rice, uncooked weight	...	...	4 oz.
Beans, dried, uncooked weight	...	...	1 oz.

Main Meals

Coconut Oil	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Cassava, boiled	...	...	2½ lb.
Fish, smoked, waste free, uncooked weight	...	...	4½ oz.
Beans, dried, uncooked weight	...	...	3 oz.
Vegetables, raw weight—see note	...	...	6 oz.
Fruit, raw weight—see note, 1 orange or its equivalent.	...	...
Salt	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

ALTERNATIVES FOR THE STAPLE FOODS

Menu A

Kenkey may be replaced by boiled rice.			
Rice, uncooked weight	...	...	22 oz.

E. DIETARY SCALES—continued

Ordinary Diet		Punishment Diet	Infirmary Diet
5 days a week	2 days a week	Daily	Daily
<p>ALTERNATIVES FOR THE STAPLE FOODS— continued Menu B</p> <p>Cassava may be replaced by Yam or Plantain as follows:—</p> <p>3½ lb. boiled cassava, 4 lb. 7 oz. Yam, raw peeled weight</p> <p>or</p> <p>Plantain, raw peeled weight 4 lb. 6 oz. 2½ lb. boiled cassava, Yam, raw peeled weight 3 lb. 3 oz. or</p> <p>Plantain, raw peeled weight 3 lb. 2 oz.</p>			

NOTES:

Vegetables—The exact amounts of the vegetables to be given will depend to some extent, on supplies available, suggested amounts are:—

Peppers, red dry	...	...	...	¼ oz.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	1 oz.
Onions	...	...	...	½ oz.
Garden eggs	...	...	...	2 oz.
Okros	...	...	...	2 oz.

Fruit—One orange or a similar amount of other fruit should be given each day.

Salt—If it can be arranged extra salt should be made available for the prisoners to take it if they wish.

1. All native prisoners are to be allowed 10 oz. of boiled Akasa every morning (except when on punishment diet) to be taken before the day's work is begun.

2. In the case of Kruo-men rice may be substituted for Kenkey at the following rates:—
Rice uncooked weight Ordinary diet 22 oz., Punishment diet 15 oz., Infirmary diet 22 oz.

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.

APPENDIX XVIII

Education

A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Management	Primary		Middle		Secondary		Teacher Training Colleges (Aided)
	Aided	Unaided	Aided	Unaided	Aided	Unaided	
<i>Southern Section:</i>							
Local Authority ...	15	—	7	—	—	—	—
Evangelical Presbyterian Church ...	181	5	36	7	—	—	1
Roman Catholic Mission ...	123	6	28	14	—	1	—
Anglican Church ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvation Army ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
First Century Gospel Mission ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Seventh Day Adventist Apostolic Revelation Society ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate bodies ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	—	5	—	13	2	2	2
Ministry of Health (Leper School) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	322	23	71	35	2	3	3
<i>Northern Section:</i>							
Department of Education ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Local Authority ...	17	—	1	—	—	—	—
World Wide Evangelisation Crusade (Leper School) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	18	1	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL FOR TERRITORY...	340	24	72	35	2	3	4

NOTE:

- (i) "Aided" means maintained from central and/or local government funds.
- (ii) "Unaided" or "Private" means not maintained either from central or local government funds.
- (iii) The Evangelical Presbyterian Church was formerly known as the Ewe Presbyterian Church.
- (iv) Three middle schools were wrongly classified in 1953 as being unaided local authority schools. Two were mission schools and one privately operated.
- (v) Statistics in respect of all private secondary and vocational schools are not available.

(i) Enrolment, Primary and Middle Schools—continued

Management	Primary Schools						Middle Schools				Total
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Northern Section:											
Government	32	17	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Local Authority	6	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Local Authority	346	280	213	228	126	90	46	49	35	23	1,436
	89	52	44	20	20	14	—	—	—	—	239
Total Boys	378	297	226	228	126	90	46	49	35	23	1,498
Total Girls	95	58	49	20	20	14	—	—	—	—	256
Total (Northern Section)	473	355	275	248	146	104	46	49	35	23	1,754
Total for Territory	5,960	4,216	4,060	4,091	3,328	2,785	1,930	1,767	1,668	1,590	31,395
	4,511	3,035	2,894	2,653	1,763	1,354	782	587	453	330	18,362
TOTAL	10,471	7,251	6,954	6,744	5,091	4,139	2,712	2,354	2,121	1,920	49,757

NOTE: Figures do not include unaided schools.

(ii) Enrolment in Assisted Secondary Schools and Training Colleges in the Territory

Management	Training Colleges				Secondary Schools					
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	Certificates Awarded	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Total
<i>Education Department</i>										
Government Training College, Pusiga ...	M 60	56	116	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Evangelical Presbyterian Church</i>										
Evangelical Presbyterian Training College, Amedzofe ...	M 35	36	71	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F 25	24	49	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Corporate Bodies</i>										
(i) St. Francis' Training College ...	M 60	59	119	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F 27	15	42	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Jasikan Training College ...	M 60	60	120	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Mawuli Secondary School ...	M —	—	—	—	43	60	62	65	40	270
	F —	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	19
(iv) Kpandu Secondary School ...	M —	—	—	—	33	32	25	—	—	90
	F —	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Total ...	M 215	211	426	211	76	92	87	65	40	360
	F 52	39	91	39	20	3	—	—	—	23
TOTAL ...	267	250	517	250	96	95	87	65	40	383

NOTE: Statistics in respect of all private secondary schools are not available. There were 110 pupils in the Bishop Herman (Roman Catholic Mission) private secondary school at Kpandu, during 1955.

(iii) Enrolment of Togoland Pupils and Students in aided Government Secondary Trade and Technical and Teacher-Training Institutions in the Gold Coast excluding the Territory

<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Number Indigenous to Northern Section</i>		<i>Number Indigenous to Southern Section</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Secondary*	44	2	431	47	475	49	524
Technical and Trade Training Institutions†	10	—	56	—	66	—	66
Teacher-Training Colleges ...	10	18	206	26	216	44	260
TOTAL	64	20	693	73	757	93	850

* Includes the Government Secondary Technical School, Takoradi.

† Includes full-time courses at trade and technical institutes.

(iv) Enrolment in Higher Educational Institutions outside the Territory

<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
University College of the Gold Coast ...	15	—	15
Kumasi College of Technology	4	—	4
Sixth form courses	23	2	25
United Kingdom	15	2	17
United States of America	1	—	1
India	2	—	2
Yugoslavia	3	—	3
Philippines	1	—	1
TOTALS	64	4	68

NOTE: Figures exclude 46 Cocoa Marketing Board scholars studying in the United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany and the Gold Coast.

C. SCHOLARSHIPS

(i) Scholarship Holders in Institutions of Higher Education (excluding Teacher-Training Colleges)

<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
University College of the Gold Coast ...	13	—	13
Kumasi College of Technology	4	—	4
Sixth form courses	23	2	25
United Kingdom	15	2	17
<i>Special Scholarships for Togoland Students</i>			
United States of America	1	—	1
India	2	—	2
Yugoslavia	3	—	3
Philippines	1	—	1
TOTALS	62	4	66

NOTE: Figures exclude scholarships to 46 Togoland students granted by Cocoa Marketing Board.

(ii) Scholarships held in Secondary Schools and Trade Schools

	Secondary Schools in Territory		Secondary Schools outside Territory (including the Government Secondary Technical School, Takoradi)		Trade Schools outside Territory	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Southern Section						
Government Scholarships ...	91	9	140	25	14*	—
School, Mission or Church Scholarships ...	2	—	8	1	—	—
Cocoa Marketing Board Scholar- ships ...	4	—	3	—	—	—
Commercial Firm Scholarships	—	—	4	—	—	—
Local Authority or Municipal Scholarships ...	18	2	11	—	—	—
King Edward VII Scholarships	—	—	1	2	—	—
Awards made under the Trans- Volta/Togoland Scholarships Scheme ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total (Southern Section) ...	123	11	167†	28†	14†	—
Northern Section						
Government Scholarships ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Authority Scholarships ...	—	—	23	—	9	—
Total (Northern Section) ...	—	—	23‡	—	9‡	—
TOTAL FOR THE TERRITORY ...	123	11	190	28	23	—

* This figure includes 1 scholarship for the Tarkwa Technical Institute.

† These figures are in respect of institutions situated in the Colony, Ashanti and Trans-Volta/Togoland.

‡ These figures are in respect of institutions in the Northern Territories excluding the Territory only.

D. TEACHERS

(i) Teachers in Primary Schools

<i>Management</i>	<i>Trained</i>		<i>Untrained</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Southern Section</i>				
Local Authority	20	—	22	3
Evangelical Presbyterian Church	221	60	377	72
Roman Catholic Mission	133	21	300	50
Anglican Church	1	—	3	1
Salvation Army	1	—	2	1
Ministry of Health (Leper School)	—	—	1	—
Total (Southern Section)	376	81	705	127
<i>Northern Section</i>				
Government... ..	1	—	1	—
Local Authority	32	—	21	1
Total (Northern Section)	33	—	22	1
TOTAL FOR THE TERRITORY	409	81	727	128

(ii) Teachers in Middle Schools

<i>Management</i>	<i>Trained</i>		<i>Untrained</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Southern Section</i>				
Local Authority	13	—	4	—
Evangelical Presbyterian Church	104	16	25	5
Roman Catholic Mission	69	13	18	—
Total (Southern Section)	186	29	47	5
<i>Northern Section</i>				
Local Authority	1	—	4	—
Total (Northern Section)	1	—	4	—
TOTAL FOR THE TERRITORY	187	29	51	5

(iii) Teachers in Secondary Schools, Training Colleges and other Vocational Schools

	Overseas Staff						African Staff						Total					
	Trained			Untrained			Trained			Untrained/Vocational			Trained			Untrained		
	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<i>Government</i> Government Training College, Pusiga ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Evangelical Presbyterian Church</i> Evangelical Presbyterian Training College, Amedzofe (Assisted)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Roman Catholic Mission</i> Bishop Herman Second- ary School (Unaided)	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—
<i>Independent</i> (i) St. Francis' Training College (Assisted)...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	2
(ii) Jasikan Training College (Assisted)...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Mawuli Secondary School (Assisted) ...	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	1	—	2
(iv) Kpandur Secondary School (Assisted) ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Private</i> Other Vocational Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—
TOTAL ...	9	1	10	1	—	11	3	10	1	69	4	68	4	5	1	79	5	5

E. EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE, 1954-55

	£
<i>(a) Recurrent:</i>	
Administration	19,028
Inspection expenses	3,620
Grants to managing authorities	278,245
Recurrent, Northern Section	26,312
Achimota School (part)	4,400
Grants to Teacher Training Colleges and Secondary Schools	44,124
Technical education	26,589
University College of the Gold Coast	30,378
Scholarships	9,035
Gold Coast Library Board	1,610
West African Examinations Council	2,379
Miscellaneous	1,765
	<u>£447,485</u>
<i>(b) Development:</i>	
University College of the Gold Coast	83,548
Kumasi College of Technology	24,500
Scholarships	4,486
Gold Coast Library Board	840
Mawuli Secondary School	54,646
Kpandu Day Secondary School	2,933
St. Francis' Training College, Hohoe	7,088
Jasikan Training College	71,459
Amedzofe Training College	48
Santrokofi Pupil Teachers' Centre	1,031
Pusiga Training College	12,633
Kpandu Trade School	24,013
Grants for buildings and equipment, etc., primary and middle schools	181,471
	<u>£468,696</u>
TOTAL	<u>£916,181</u>

APPENDIX XIX

List of International Conventions, Treaties, etc., applied to
Togoland under United Kingdom TrusteeshipA. 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
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 International 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 Publications ...	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, 26.2.85, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	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 U.K. Trusteeship 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 International 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 and Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.23 Geneva	3.11.26

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	24.9.23 Geneva	12.3.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities	3.11.23 Geneva	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission and Transit of Electric Power and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 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	25.11.27 Washington	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.28 Rome	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions ...	22.11.28 Paris	17.1.31
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	3.12.34
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	9.12.32 The Hague	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	8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
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

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
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 Navigation 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 stipulated that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of the Gold Coast implied 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	
	5.3.07	1.8.28
Belgian Congo	3.3.11	
Ruanda-Urundi	8.8.23	
	2.7.28	18.2.28
Bolivia	22.2.92	
Chile	26.1.97	
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	
	13.2.96	13.11.23
	17.10.08	
*Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	4.7.85	11.9.29
	30.5.14	
Haiti	7.12.74	13.1.28

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Hungary ...	3.12.73	25.4.28
	26.6.01	
	18.9.36	
Iceland ...	31.3.73	25.11.37
Iraq ...	2.5.32	5.5.33
*Latvia ...	16.7.24	7.6.26
Liberia ...	16.12.92	16.10.28
*Lithuania ...	18.5.26	11.6.27
Luxemburg ...	24.11.80	28.1.28
	23.1.37	1.8.38
Monaco ...	17.12.91	5.7.31
	27.11.30	
	26.9.98	
Netherlands ...	19.4.05	27.1.28
Nicaragua ...	26.6.73	12.1.28
Norway ...	18.2.07	13.12.29
	25.8.06	
	12.9.08	
Panama ...	26.1.04	24.1.28
Paraguay ...	11.1.32	16.1.28
Peru ...	17.10.92	16.1.28
Poland ...	30.11.92	12.3.34
Portugal ...	20.1.32	23.6.34
	21.3.93	
	13.3.94	
Roumania ...	23.6.81	12.1.29
Salvador ...	16.10.99	8.8.30
San Marino ...	4.3.11	19.7.34
Siam ...	4.6.78	27.2.28
Spain ...	19.2.89	13.2.28
	26.11.80	
	29.6.04	
Switzerland ...	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 modus vivendi—Notes, 5-7.6.30 ...	11.6.30
*Estonia ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26 ...	11.7.27
	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

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
*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 Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34—Notes, 6.2.35 ...	12.8.34
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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
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

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

E. VISA ABOLITION AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
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

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

H. POSTAL, ETC., AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Country	Name	Date of application (effective)
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. CONSULAR CONVENTIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Country	Date of signature	Date of application (effective)
Norway ...	22.2.51	18.9.52
Sweden ...	14.3.52	18.9.52
United States of America ...	6.6.51	18.9.52

J. OTHER TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Country	Name	Date of application (effective)
Finland...	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchanges of Note 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 regarding 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

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

APPENDIX XX

Cross Reference to Questions in Trusteeship Council's Questionnaire

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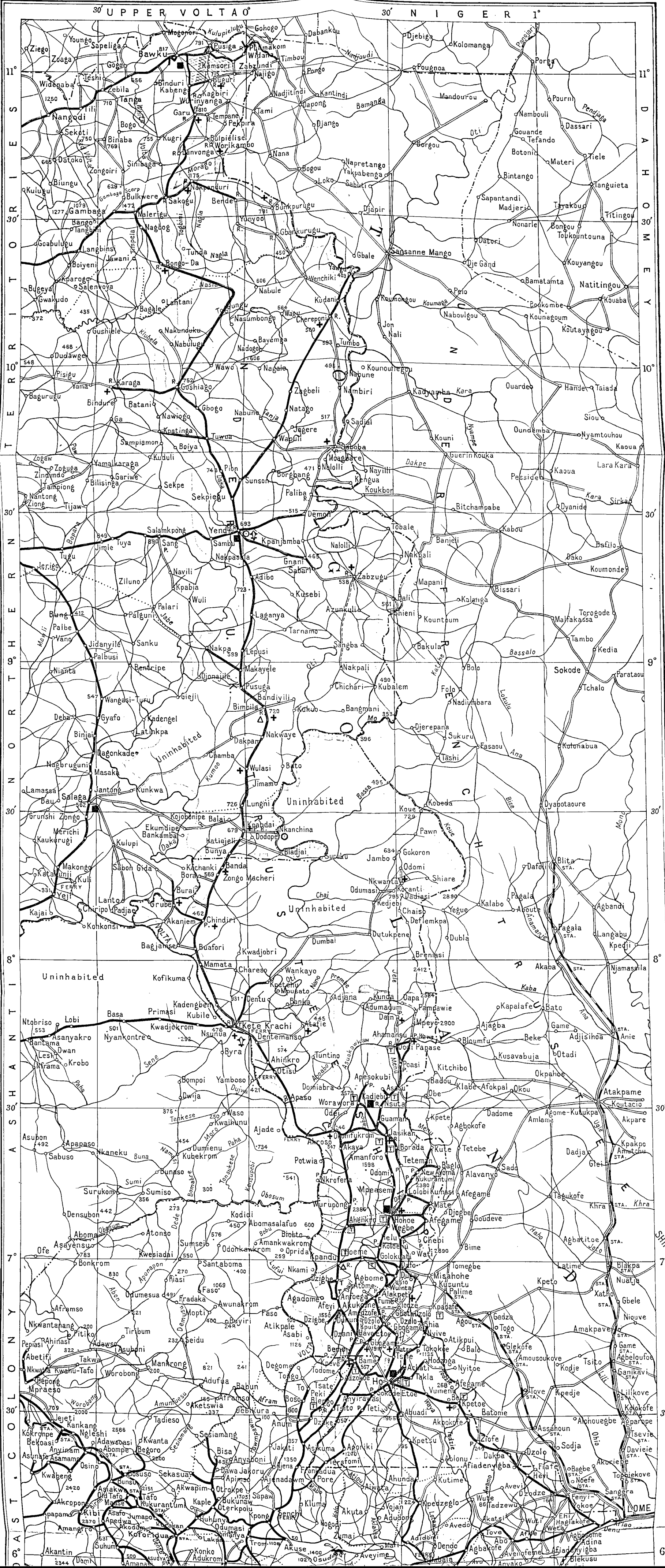
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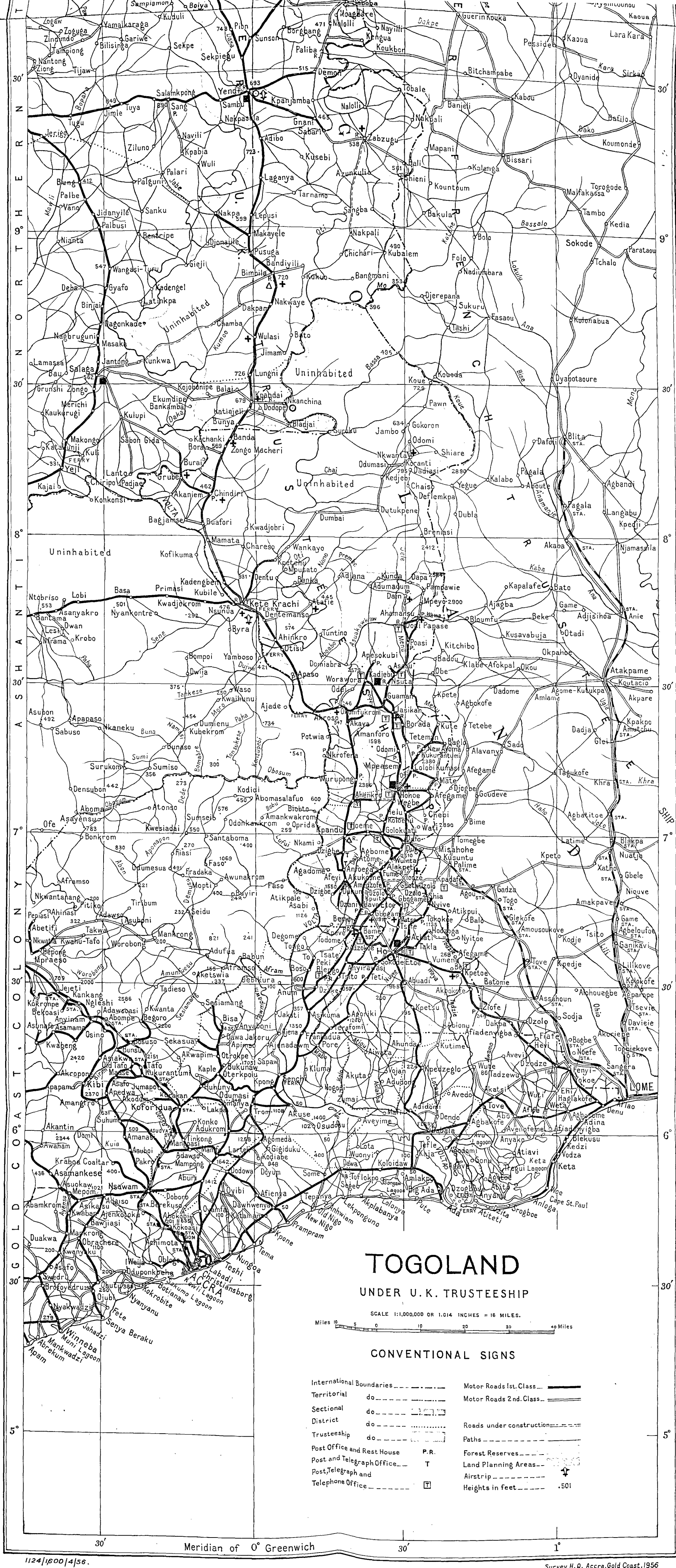
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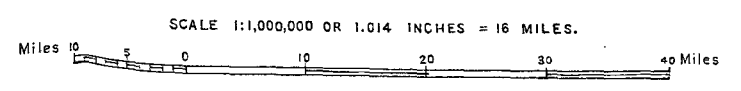
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TOGOLAND
UNDER U.K. TRUSTEESHIP



CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

International Boundaries	Motor Roads 1st. Class
Territorial do	Motor Roads 2nd. Class
Sectional do	Roads under construction
District do	Paths
Trusteeship do	Forest Reserves
Post Office and Rest House	Land Planning Areas
Post and Telegraph Office	Airstrip
Post, Telegraph and Telephone Office	Heights in feet

Hospitals	Dispensaries, Dressing Stations and Clinics
Health Centres	Leper Settlements

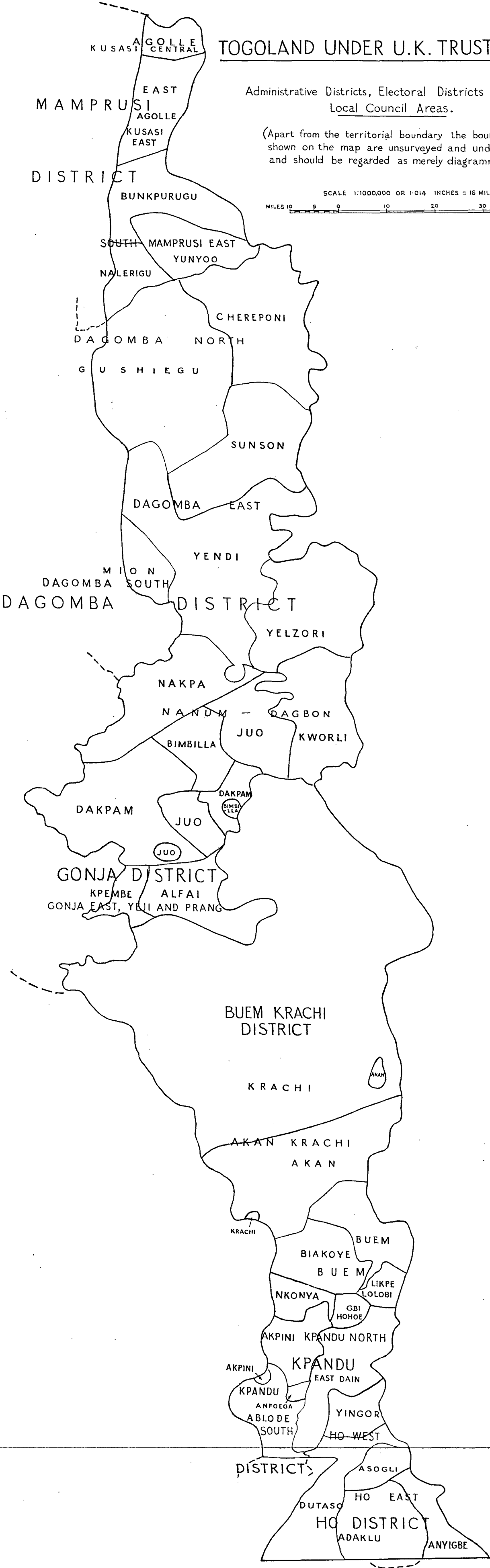
TOGOLAND UNDER U.K. TRUSTEESHIP

Administrative Districts, Electoral Districts and Local Council Areas.

(Apart from the territorial boundary the boundaries shown on the map are unsurveyed and undefined, and should be regarded as merely diagrammatic.)

SCALE 1:1000,000 OR 1:1014 INCHES = 16 MILES

MILES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40



- Boundary of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.
- Boundaries of Administrative Districts, Constituencies and Local councils.
- Boundaries of Constituencies and Local councils.
- Boundaries of Local councils.