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EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS: TOGOLAND UNDER
BRITISH ADMINISTRATION, 1947

Document prepared by the Secretariat

In accordance with the procedure for the examination of Annual Reports which was adopted by the Trusteeship Council at the second meeting of its fourth session on 25 January 1949, the following written questions relating to the Annual Report for 1947 on Togoland under British administration have been submitted by members of the Council.

The Secretariat has classified the questions under the various functional divisions and sub-divisions in general of the Provisional Questionnaire. In each case, the name of the member State submitting the question, together with the paragraph number in the annual report to which it refers most closely, is given in parentheses.

I. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

A. Status of the Territory

1. If because of the arbitrary division of German Togoland between the French and the British, British Togoland is too small and impractical to be maintained as a unit Trust Territory, would it not be more in accord with the spirit of the Charter either to have both British and French Togoland joined as a single Trust Territory under British-French administration, or join the Northern Territories, the Gold Coast Colony, and British Togoland as a single Trust Territory under British administration? (Philippines, Q. 7)
2. The full integration of Togoland into the administrative, legislative, judicial and budgetary systems of the Gold Coast makes it impossible for the Trusteeship Council to evaluate the development of the Trust Territory separately from that of the Gold Coast. For all practical purposes, it appears that the absorption of Togoland into the Gold Coast is the inevitable outcome of this relationship. Would the Special Representative state the manner in which the Administering Authority envisages the independent development of Togoland toward political independence or self-government? (Costa Rica, Q. 7)
3. Is any

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3. Is any administrative reorganization contemplated which might give to the Trust Territory a more clearly separate status than at present?

(China, Q. 7)

4. As the Trust Territory, under the present tie-up with the Gold Coast Colony, has no legislative, administrative and budgetary autonomy (p. 13), does not the administration consider it impossible to bring the Territory progressively as a distinct Trust Territory into self-government or independence? (Philippines, Q. 7)

5. Under the present tie-up with the Gold Coast, does not the Administering Authority believe that the progressive development of the Trust Territory to self-Government or independence will depend entirely on whether the Gold Coast Colony is to become self-governing or independent? (pp. 14-15). (Philippines, Q. 16)

6. Under the present governmental integration of the Trust Territory with the Gold Coast Colony, enumerate what steps have been taken or in what manner the administration expects to maintain the separate entity of the Territory as a Trust Territory. (Philippines, Q. 7)

B. Status of the Inhabitants

7. According to the statement on page 13 (Question 8) inhabitants of Togoland hold the status of British Protected Persons. Precisely what rights, duties, obligations, etc., are involved in this status? What differences are there between this status and that of the status of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast? What differences are there between the status of British Protected Persons and that of British citizens? (Philippines, Q. 8)

II. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY; MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

1. Why do the Native Authorities in the Northern Section have police forces while the Native Authorities in the Southern Section have none? (pp. 15-16). (Philippines, Q. 19)

III. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

A. General

1. It is observed on page 5 of the Report that the Trust Territory of Togoland is divided into two sections, - the Northern, governed as part of the Protectorate of the Northern Territories; and the Southern as part of the Gold Coast Colony. This being so, what are the basic objectives followed in the Protectorate of the Northern Territories and in the Gold Coast Colony and how do these objectives compare with those under Article 76 of the Charter particularly with respect to self-government or independence as the ultimate goal? If there is any difference in basic objectives or in ultimate goals, how does the administration insure, under the present set-up that the Trust Territory shall be developed along the lines envisaged in Article 76 of the Charter? (Philippines, Q. 1, 7 and 21)

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2. Since in answers to questions 21 (p. 17) and 24 (p. 22) there is neither legislation for political advancement nor suffrage laws or regulations, what steps, present or future, are envisaged to develop the Territory progressively for self-government or independence? (Philippines, Q. 21 and 24)

3. It should be helpful if the Administrative Authorities enumerated the manner and the circumstances in which Togoland shared the progress of the Gold Coast. (Iraq, Q. 21)

4. Since the integration of the Trust Territory with the Gold Coast has led the Administering Authority to consider it necessary to give details of the political and administrative structure of the Gold Coast, it will be appreciated if the Annual Report for 1948 contains an account of the constitutional and political reforms advocated by the Commission of Enquiry into the Gold Coast disturbances in that year; the comments and action taken thereon by the Administering Authority and the results of the local committee which is understood to be giving them further consideration; and also an account of the effect which such reforms may have in the political advancement of the Trust Territory. What is the composition of the local committee studying the reforms mentioned above? Has it begun its work? Are any Togoland members of it? (Philippines)

B. Administration

5. Is there any prospect that in the Annual Report for 1949 the Council will be furnished with statistics relating to the actual number of Togoland natives employed in the administration of the Territory and the capacity in which they are employed? (New Zealand, Q. 25)

6. It is stated on page 22 that "Statistics are not available of the actual number of Togoland natives employed in the general administration of the Territory. The Civil Service in the Territory forms part of the Civil Service of the Gold Coast and is indistinguishable therefrom."

(a) Will it be possible to include statistics of the actual number of Togoland inhabitants employed in the general administration of the Territory in the next and in future annual reports?

(b) Is there a Selection Board for appointment to the Civil Service? If so, how many members of this Board are inhabitants of Togoland?

(c) To what extent are employees in the service of the Native Authorities not inhabitants of the area over which the Native Authority has jurisdiction? (China, Q. 25)

7. It has been noted that the Territory's Natives have equal opportunity with the Natives of the Gold Coast in entering all grades of the Civil Service of the Gold Coast in both the administration and technical department (p. 22), but no statistics are available as to the actual number of Togoland natives employed in the general administration of the Territory. Future

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reports might contain such information. (Philippines, Q. 25)

8. To what extent and by what methods are administration officials kept informed of discussions and decisions of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly which directly concern Togoland?

Is information on the Trusteeship System offered in courses to administration and departmental officials who serve in Togoland?
(Philippines, Q. 27)

C. Suffrage

9. State in detail the manner of "election" to the Legislative Council in view of the fact, as stated on page 22, that there are no suffrage laws or regulations. How many inhabitants of Togoland are entitled to "vote" in such elections? How many in fact did "vote" in the last election?
(China, Q. 7 and Q. 24).

D. Executive Council

10. How many native Togolandors are on the Gold Coast Executive Council?
(Iraq, Q. 7)

11. Are there any members of the Executive Council from the Trust Territory? Please state on what basis members are appointed by the Governor. (China, Q. 7)

E. Legislative Council

12. On page 13 it is stated that one of the five members (of the Gold Coast Legislative Council) elected for the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast Colony is an Ewe from Ho in the Southern Section of the Trust Territory. Does each of the five members represent a separate electoral district or is the Eastern Province as a whole an electoral district? In other words, is the Southern Section of the Trust Territory always assured of representation in the Legislative Council? Explain the manner of electing the member for the Southern Section of the Trust Territory. (New Zealand, Q. 7)

13. What are the qualifications necessary for appointment or election to the Legislative Council? Approximately what proportion of Togoland inhabitants have such qualifications? (China, Q. 7)

14. It is stated on page 13 that only one of the thirty-one members of the Legislative Council is from Togoland. Does the Administration consider that the size of this representation is adequate to safeguard the interests of the Trust Territory? Would it be desirable to broaden the Territory's representation on the Council? (China, Q. 7)

15. What is the present membership of the Legislative Council and how many of such members come from the Trust Territory? If, as stated in paragraph 21, page 17 of the Report, there is but one Ewe member from Ho, has not the Administering Authority considered it desirable to give more seats to those coming from the Trust Territory? Is there any local demand for it? (Philippines, Q. 21)

16. Are any of the six members appointed by the Governor to the Legislative Council from Togoland? (China, Q. 7)

17. Why does the Northern Section of Togoland not have representation on the Legislative Council? (China, Q. 7)

F. Territorial Councils

18. "A territorial council for the Northern Territories was inaugurated in 1947. On this council are representatives of all Native Authorities in the Northern Territories and the Northern Section. The present purpose of this council is to advise the Chief Commissioner..."

(a) What is the composition of this territorial council? How many representatives are from the Northern Section of Togoland and how many are from the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast?

(b) How are representatives to this council selected?

(c) Is it contemplated that this council will assume some legislative, financial and executive powers or will it continue in its present advisory capacity? In what manner will the actions and discussions of this group influence the Legislative Council? (China, Q. 21)

G. Local Government

19. It is clear from the Report that the local Native Authorities and State Councils are fairly well developed. Could the Special Representative explain whether the local indigenous authorities display much interest in the wider aspects of the government of the Trust Territory as a whole and whether or not there is any danger that placing too much emphasis on training in local affairs may not lead to the development in certain cases of an attitude of parochialism. What steps are taken by administrative officers to develop wider interests as are apparent among the Ewe people?

In this connection the development mentioned on page 22 (paragraph 23) namely the amalgamation, administratively, of "kindred tribal units" seems a welcome step but is there any prospect of councils being set up for these enlarged districts or of inter-tribal conferences being held to bring about greater participation by the inhabitants in their own affairs on more than a purely local basis? (New Zealand, Q. 7)

20. Can the Government appoint Native Authorities contrary to custom? (Belgium, Q. 22)

21. Have the customary powers of the native chiefs been revoked, with the exception of those provided in the Ordinance? Or are the powers enumerated in the Ordinance exercised in addition to the customary Powers? Reason for the difference between the scope of the powers of Native Authorities in the Northern Section and in the Southern Section? (Belgium, Q. 22)

/22. What

22. What is meant by the strengthening of local government organisation "on the financial side"? No other details seem to be given. (China, Q. 21)

H. Judicial Organization

23. It has been observed that customs are taken cognizance of by Native Authorities, and in Native courts, and are not interfered with except in so far as they are repugnant to natural justice, and equity or may conflict with the provisions of any Ordinance. Is there a written code in the Native languages embodying the local traditional laws? (Philippines, Q. 31)

24. What is meant by "offences which are specified in writing"? (Belgium, Q. 33)

IV. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

A. General

1. It is noted in answer to question 36 (p. 28) that no major economic development programmes are in progress; to question 38 (p. 29) that the people are living at subsistence level; to question 43 (p. 31) that there is no special economic policy or objectives; and to question 46 (p. 31) that no national income estimates in respect of the Trust Territory are available. What steps are envisaged now or in the future for the economic advancement of the Territory as contemplated in Article 76 of the Charter? (Philippines, Q. 36, 38, 43 and 46)

2. Is the Administering Authority giving equal consideration to the production of local consumption and the improvement of local subsistence as it is giving to the production of exports? (Iraq, Q. 35)

3. It is stated on page 30 that an Economic Development Committee has been constituted in the Gold Coast with nine official and eight unofficial members, under the chairmanship of the Governor. There is no direct representation of the Trust Territory on the Committee. Does the Administration consider that the interests of Togoland are sufficiently represented on this Committee notwithstanding the fact that the Territory has no direct representation? Does the Administration plan to include direct representation from Togoland on this Committee? What has this Committee accomplished? What plans or schemes directly involving Togoland has it formulated or placed into operation? State the objectives of this Committee. State in what manner the inhabitants of Togoland will benefit from the activities of this Committee. In its deliberations and plans does this Committee consider Togoland as a separate entity with a special status or is the Trust Territory merely considered as an integral part of the Gold Coast? If the latter is true, is it not possible that the economic development of Togoland might be subordinated to that of the Gold Coast and that the Territory might thereby suffer? What safeguards exist to protect the interests of Togoland in this sphere? (Philippines, Q. 39)

4. "An Ordinance has been passed to establish an Industrial Development Corporation, and it is the policy of Government through this Corporation to aid Africans and others in the development of local industries." (p. 30). What is the composition of the officers of this Corporation? Does it include representatives of Togoland? Does the Administration consider that the interests of Togoland are adequately represented on this Corporation? What have been the activities of this Corporation? What plans or schemes directly involving Togoland has it formulated or placed into operation? State in what manner the inhabitants of Togoland will benefit from the activities of this Corporation. What are the sources of funds to be used by this Corporation? Under what conditions will such funds be repaid? What is its working capital? What rate of interest will it charge on loans, if it is to make loans? (Philippines, Q. 39)
5. What efforts are being made to import consumer goods into the Territory in order to combat inflation? In particular are there any efforts being made to reduce the scarcity and high cost of fishing net and cord? (United States, Q. 35)
6. Is the Administering Authority considering the possibility of undertaking the Volta River hydroelectric project as a public enterprise if private enterprise is unable to carry it out? (United States, Q. 38)
7. It has been observed that in answer to question 46, there is no national income estimate available, and likewise no itemized figures of expenditure for the Territory (p. 50). What steps, if any, are contemplated by the Administering Authority to make them available? (Philippines, Q. 46)
8. Is the programme of "contouring" to prevent erosion confined to the 250 acres already contoured and the further 250 acres proposed? (Belgium, Q. 37)
9. Could the Special Representative give information regarding the growth of Consumers' co-operatives? (New Zealand)

B. Public Finance, Money and Banking

10. By way of explanation of the following questions relating to the complete absence from the Report of details of the financial position of the Trust Territory, its revenues and expenditures, the following remarks of the representative of the United Kingdom at the third session of the Council on 29 June 1948, with reference to the availability of financial and other information from a Trust Territory involved in an administrative union, are recalled for the benefit of the Special Representative:

"I do not myself believe that there are great difficulties in the case of Administering Authorities in presenting to the Council ample material for arriving at a correct appreciation of conditions in a Trust Territory. But if there are any such difficulties, then in my

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opinion, the right course for the Council is to press for the requisite material to be presented to it in the annual reports... If figures are wanted for such territories, as for example Togoland which is administered, in accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship agreement, with the Gold Coast, estimates of such figures will be supplied, and they will be supplied as accurately as possible." (T/PV, 84, pp. 14-16)

(a) Why has the Administering Authority, as seems to be the case, abandoned its practice under the Mandates System of supplying separate and quite detailed statistics for the Territory?

(b) In view of the frequent insistence of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the importance of such figures to proper supervision of the Territory, does the Administering Authority consider that their importance has diminished with the transfer of the Territory to the Trusteeship System? Can the functions of the Trusteeship Council be properly exercised, without such statistics, any more easily than those of the Mandates Commission?

(c) If such statistics are omitted because of any difficulty in compiling them, what is the nature of this difficulty? Although in the previous reports certain items of revenue and expenditure, especially those relating to common services, were given only as proportionate estimates, a large number of items were given as actual revenue and expenditure (e.g. from export duties, licenses and fees, posts and telegraphs etc.; and on agriculture, education, public health, public works, etc.): Why are even these figures omitted from the present report (Costa Rica, Q. 48)

11. The fact that the Administering Authority cannot produce budgetary figures on revenue and expenditure for Togoland separate from those of the Gold Coast makes supervision of the Territory by the Trusteeship Council extremely difficult, if not impossible.

(a) Will the Administering Authority present accurate figures on actual items of revenue and expenditure for the Territory in its next annual report and subsequent reports? (Philippines, Q. 48)

(b) Will the Administering Authority also present the Native Authority budgets in its next annual report and subsequent reports? (Philippines, Q. 48)

12. It is stated in reply to question 51 that the "Gold Coast share under the Colonial Development and Welfare grants is £ 3 1/2 million, exclusive of special grants for research." What portion of these grants has been allocated specifically to Togoland? Enumerate the various projects which have been planned for Togoland as a result of such grants. Since such

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information is of prime importance in assessing the development of the territory, should it not have been included in the Annual Report rather than in a single copy of a report sent to the Secretary-General? Will such information be included in the next annual report? (Costa Rica, Q. 51)

13. In the statement of Mr. Sutherland, it has been noted that in 1947-1949 the total actual revenue was about 28,000 pounds and expenditures about 31,000 pounds. Moreover, since 8,600 pounds of that revenue came from the grants-in-aid made by the Gold Coast Government, it will be appreciated if the details of this grant be furnished. (Philippines, Q. 51)

14. Would the Administration, in future years, be able to separate Savings Bank figures into those for European depositors and those for Africans? (New Zealand, Q. 55)

15. In reply to question 56 (page 34) it appears that, with the exception of members of Co-operative Societies, "credit is locally obtainable only from money-lenders whose rates of interest are restricted by the money-lenders Ordinance to 15 per cent on secured loans and 30 per cent on unsecured loans." What does the Administering Authority plan to do to liberalize credit terms to small borrowers? Approximately what is the total amount of loans made by money-lenders during 1947? During the past five years? How many debtors were involved? What recourse in law have money-lenders in respect to debt defaulters? State how many defaulters there were in 1947. Under what terms can members of co-operative societies obtain credit? (Philippines, Q. 56)

C. Taxation

16. What steps are being taken by the Administering Authority to introduce a system of taxation based on personal wealth and income in all areas of Togoland? (Costa Rica, Q. 61)

17. On what basis is determined the rate of capitation tax in the various areas in the Territory? If it is based on a determination of wealth or income, state the exact criteria used. How precise are such studies? (Costa Rica, Q. 61)

18. What penalties are imposed on tax defaulters? How many tax defaulters were charged and how many were convicted in 1947? What sentences were imposed? Are tax defaulters sentenced to hard labour? (Costa Rica, Q. 61)

19. What methods of enforcement are used in the event of non-payment of "Native Authority Taxes"? (Belgium, Q. 61)

20. It is stated in reply to question 60 that "The only property tax is a tax collected on cattle in the Northern Section". Are people who have paid cattle tax also liable to capitation tax? Does this cattle tax form part of the central revenue of Togoland and the Gold Coast or is this taxation spent locally for the immediate benefit of the inhabitants of these areas? (Costa Rica, Q. 60)

21. Why is it that females pay direct taxes only in a portion of the Southern Section and not in the rest of the Territory? (Costa Rica, Q. 61)
22. Do Africans pay the same dog and firearm license fees as Europeans? (New Zealand, Q. 65)
23. What constitutes "chargeable income" in the table showing the incidence of tax on companies on page 114? Is some accounting made of that proportion of a company's tax based on its earnings in Togoland? Is any portion of the tax paid in the metropolitan country in which the company is registered? If so, is any proportion of this tax returned to Togoland? (Costa Rica, Appendix V)
24. It is stated on page 36 that chiefs are paid salaries by the Native Authorities. Cite the salaries paid to such principal chiefs in five Native Authorities of Togoland in 1947. Show the relationship in each case to the total Native Authority budget and to the expenditure on education and on health. (Costa Rica, Q. 64)

D. Commerce and Trade

25. The Report states that cocoa is the chief source of revenue in British Togoland and that an estimated 16,000 tons will be shipped overseas during the 1947-48 main crop season. In the appendix on production this cocoa is valued at £ 74 13s. 4 d. a ton, which is evidently the price paid by the Government to the British Togoland cocoa farmer. Could the Administering Authority (a) furnish figures on the total profits retained for the benefit of the industry by the Cocoa Marketing Board referred to on page 37; (b) show what uses are made of these profits in addition to the establishment of a price stabilization fund; and (c) indicate what efforts will be made, besides establishing the stabilization fund, to insure that the profits from British Togoland cocoa are spent for the benefit of British Togoland farmers? (United States, Q. 35, 70 and Statistical Appendix IX)
26. Please explain fully how the Cocoa Marketing Board operates, how and to where it exports its cocoa, at what prices and how such prices compare with world market prices, the percentage of its profits and how its operation can benefit the indigenous inhabitants generally. (Philippines, Q. 70)
27. The reply to question 70 refers to the Cocoa Marketing Board "which buys all cocoa produced and guarantees a fixed price for the produce year by year. Profits made by the Board are retained for the benefit of the industry. One use of such funds is to establish a stabilization fund."
- (a) To what extent were Togoland producers of cocoa consulted in the establishment of the Board?
- (b) What is the composition of this Board? How many inhabitants of Togoland are members?

/(c) On

- (c) On what basis is the purchase price of cocoa fixed?
- (d) State the differential, if any, between the purchase price of cocoa in Togoland and the world market price for each of the five years from 1943 to 1947 inclusive. State how many tons of cocoa were produced for export from Togoland for each of these five years.
- (e) What sum has been realized through the operations of the Cocoa Marketing Board? In what specific ways is this fund used for the benefit of cocoa producers and/or other inhabitants of Togoland.
- (f) State the purpose of the "stabilization fund" and describe the manner in which it is being used.
- (g) Has there been any resistance on the part of Togoland cocoa producers to the establishment and activities of the Board? If so, give the reasons and the form of this resistance.
- (h) What is the percentage of cocoa exports to the Territory's total export value of produce?
- (i) What quantity of Togoland cocoa exports to the United Kingdom was re-exported to other countries during 1947? Compare the purchase price in Togoland with the re-export price. (Mexico, Q. 70)

28. What purpose does the establishment of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board serve? How do rates payable to native farmers compare with the free market? What is the Board's total profit in 1947 and the total volume of profits held in reserves? (Iraq, Q. 70)

29. What is the price at present paid for cocoa? How is it fixed? Comparison with the world price? Does the Ministry of Food derive any profits from the resale of cocoa? (Belgium, Q. 70 and 78)

30. What was the cause of the large increase in 1947 in the price of cocoa (from 27s. 6d. to 40s. per 60 lbs.)? Was it in any way the result of a shortage due to swollen-shoot disease in the Gold Coast? Has this high price been maintained since then? Has the disease yet spread to Togoland? What is the nature of swollen-shoot disease? (Philippines, Q. 5)

31. Is the "Federation of Co-operative Societies" a Gold Coast or a Togoland organization? Do all the cocoa farmers in the Trust Territory belong to it? Does an individual farmer have the right to sell his crop directly to the Cocoa Marketing Board? (Philippines, Q. 76)

32. In reply to question 73 the statement is made that "Coffee and such small quantities of palm kernels as are produced in the Territory are controlled by the Government through the Controller of Export Produce who buys at fixed prices and sells to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom. Any profits are retained for the benefit of the industries concerned."

/(a) What

- (a) What considerations led the Administering Authority to control the price and sale of coffee and palm kernels? To what extent have the inhabitants of Togoland been consulted in respect to such controls?
- (b) On what basis is the purchase price of these commodities determined?
- (c) What is the relation between the purchase price of these exports in Togoland to the prevailing world price? In what manner has the differential, if any, between these two prices been used? In what manner have the producers of these commodities benefited?
- (d) To what extent does the Ministry of Food re-export to other countries commodities which it has imported from Togoland? Please give the quantities and types of such re-exports, if any, during 1947 and indicate in respect to each the purchase price in Togoland and the re-export price from the United Kingdom. (Mexico, Q. 73)

33. Does this refer to the profit realized by the Controller of Export Produce or by the Ministry of Food? (Belgium, Q. 73)

34. It is stated in reply to question 75 that "Imports are subject to a licensing system partly designed for the control of currency and partly to control quantity where the goods are subject to international allocation."

- (a) Are all importers subject to this licensing system? If two or more importers apply for licenses to import the same quantity and quality of goods, what factors determine the granting of the license?
- (b) On what basis are licenses granted for imports from hard currency areas? What was the total value of imports from hard currency areas in 1947?
- (c) State the number of import licenses granted to indigenous inhabitants and the number granted to non-indigenous inhabitants of Togoland in 1947. Give the total value of imports for each of these groups in 1947. (Mexico, Q. 75)

E. Land and Natural Resources

35. It is stated in reply to question 83 that "there has as yet been little attempt to improve methods of cultivation or soil conservation..." By what methods and to what extent does the Administering Authority now intend to improve methods of cultivation or soil conservation? Were these not pressing problems which deserved an action programme in the past? (Costa Rica, Q. 83)

36. It appears from the reply to question 86 that no compensation is made for land acquired by the government for public service. Are the indigenous inhabitants satisfied with this Ordinance? On what basis does the Administering Authority justify such acquisition without compensation? (Mexico, Q. 86)

F. Forests and Mines

37. Are these royalties fixed by special convention in each case?
(Belgium, Q. 94)

G. Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry

38. It is stated that in the North a temporary shortage of grain occurs fairly regularly and that elsewhere abnormal weather conditions can bring about serious food shortages or even famines. How often have such food shortages or famines occurred during the past five years? How serious have they been? What measures have been taken by the Administration to prevent famines in the future? (Philippines, Q. 100)

39. It is stated on page 12 of the Report that at Mamprusi there was "Much difficulty owing to the shortage of food." How many people were involved? Did any of them die of starvation? (Iraq, Q. 5)

H. Industry

40. In reply to question 107 it is stated that "there are no major manufacturing industries and establishments in the Territory" (p. 46) and that "no industrial developments are planned in the Territory for the immediate future." (p. 47). Have any surveys been made to determine whether it might be advantageous to develop major or secondary industries in Togoland? What have been the results of such surveys, if any? Is the economic development of the Territory considered by the Administration to be mainly along the lines of peasant agriculture? Has any consideration been given to the possibility of cocoa processing in Togoland so that it might be exported as a manufactured good instead of raw produce? If so, what has been the result of such consideration? (Philippines, Q. 46 and 47)

I. Transport and Communications

41. Is it feasible to bridge the Volta River in order to facilitate communications between British Togoland and the Gold Coast? (United States, Q. 38)

42. What is the total mileage of the three new roads referred to on page 3? How many labourers were used in their construction? What were the monthly wages of such labour? From what sources were they paid? Were any unpaid labourers used in this road construction? (Philippines, Introduction)

V. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

A. General

1. It is stated in reply to question 117 that "It is not possible so far to make any distinction between the services provided generally for the Gold Coast and those provided specifically for the Territory. Nor can a line be drawn showing the amount spent on social welfare for the
/Territory

Territory distinct from the whole of the Gold Coast..." Does the Administering Authority consider that it is possible for the Trusteeship Council to appreciate and evaluate the nature and extent of social services in the Territory if such important information is denied? Will the Administering Authority include in its next annual Report and in subsequent reports such information? (Costa Rica, Q. 117)

B. Social Conditions

2. Is child marriage not prohibited? (Belgium, Q. 123)
3. Migration of the Konkomba. Where have they gone? Cause of this mass emigration? Is this the movement referred to in paragraph 125? (Belgium, Q. 5 and 125)
4. What is the reason for the immigration from French Territory to the Northern Section of Togoland, apparently large enough to be "one of the factors causing recent famines"? (Costa Rica, Q. 125)

C. Standards of Living

5. Does the Administering Authority intend to undertake family living studies or other surveys of cost of living? If such studies have not been made in the past, on what basis has the Administration determined rates of capitation taxes and on what basis has it determined prevailing wage scales? (Costa Rica, Q. 129)
6. In reply to question 100 it is stated that the food standard is slightly above the subsistence level. In what ways is the Administering Authority attempting to raise this standard? How will such attempts differ from those in the past which apparently did not raise the standard more than "slightly above the subsistence level"? (Costa Rica, Q. 100)

D. Status of Women

7. Is it not believed proper to implement social evolution with progressive legislation to improve the status of women rather than rely exclusively on popular effort towards that end? (Philippines, 132)
8. Could the Special Representative give some more information regarding the unofficial establishment of women's councils? (New Zealand, Q. 132)

E. Labour Conditions and Regulations

9. It has been noted that the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organizations as accepted by the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Gold Coast have not so far been applied either in the Gold Coast or in the Trust Territory (p. 58). Fuller information regarding this matter might be contained in future Reports. (Philippines, Q. 151)
10. It has been noted that most of the labourers in the cocoa areas are from the French Territories, who live in their own communities amongst local inhabitants. What influence do these "stranger natives" exert in local affairs? (Philippines, Q. 149)

/11. Is there much

11. Is there much employment of children in agricultural work and, if so, does it affect their attendance at schools? (New Zealand, Q. 151)
12. The reply to question 152 gives the personnel of the Gold Coast Labour Department as well as the total allocation (£26,930) for the Department. What labour personnel is stationed in Togoland? What is the expenditure on Labour Department activities in the Territory? (Costa Rica, Q. 152)
13. It has been observed that no charge was preferred in the Territory during 1947 against any employer or other person for an offence against the labour laws; has there never been any incident which might constitute an offence against the labour laws? (Philippines, Q. 153)
14. In reply to question 154 it is stated that both Government and Native Authorities have adopted a "fair and reasonable daily wage rate" as well as "satisfactory" wages and salaries for their artisans and established staff. What were the factors which determined that 2s.6d. per day in the Southern Section or 45s. per month in the Northern Section, for example, constituted a "fair and reasonable" wage? (Costa Rica, Q. 154)
15. What were the factors which gave rise to the strike of forty sanitary labourers in the Krachi district? What were the demands? On what basis was the strike settled? (Costa Rica, Q. 155)
16. Why are there no trade unions in the Territory? (Costa Rica, Q. 155)
17. What is meant by the calling out of unpaid labour "for certain economic purposes"? How many hours of such labour were worked in the Territory in 1947? Indicate the projects on which such labour worked. (Costa Rica, Q. 159)
18. How many of the indigenous inhabitants of Togoland have received scholarship facilities for training overseas as referred to in the reply to question 162? How many individuals from the Territory were receiving such training in 1947? (Costa Rica, Q. 162)
19. Can figures be given for these scholarships (number, amount)? (Belgium, Q. 162)
20. What are the wage scales for unskilled labour from the Northern Section of Togoland in the mines of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Gold Coast? What controls does the Administering Authority exercise over such labour and, specifically, what guarantees does it obtain in respect to labour conditions for these workers? (Costa Rica, Q. 164)
21. It has been noted that there is no discrimination in employment and in wage or salary payments according to race, nationality, religion, or tribal association (p. 61); what steps has the Administration taken to make it effective in actual practice? (Philippines, Q. 166)

F. Public Health

22. The table on page 135 shows a total of only twenty-five medical and health personnel for the entire territory of 382,200 inhabitants. Only two are Medical Officers. In view of this small staff, certain questions are necessary concerning the statements made in reply to question 169.

(a) How regular and complete are the "routine house-to-house inspections"?

(b) How extensive and how effective is "health education"?

(c) How often does the Medical Officer from Tamale (Gold Coast) visit Yendi? That is, what does "fairly regularly" mean?

(d) How often does the Medical Officer from Tamale visit Kete Krachi? That is, what does "occasionally" mean?

(e) Do the visits referred to in (c) and (d) constitute the only direct contact of the 209,900 peoples of the Northern Section with a medical officer?

(f) How often and by whom is the Dispenser at Garu controlled?

(g) What are the latest figures available for actual medical expenditure in Togoland? Will the 1948 Report contain figures of actual medical expenditure in the Territory? (Costa Rica, Q. 169)

23. What is the staff personnel and organization for mass treatment of yaws and trypanosomiasis? What areas and number of inhabitants have been under such treatment? At what cost? What is the size and qualifications of the staff doing health education? (Costa Rica, Q. 170)

24. Figures for the "mass treatment" of trypanosomiasis? Are these the 381 cases mentioned in paragraph 177? (Belgium, Q. 170 and 177)

25. Of what order are the frequent outbreaks of smallpox and cerebro-spinal meningitis referred to in paragraph 171? It is mentioned in 177 that there were no epidemics in the Territory, but it is stated in reply to question 171 that it has been found advisable to put the northeastern border of the Northern Territories and the Kete Krachi area under the Infectious Diseases Ordinance. (Costa Rica, Q. 171 and 177)

26. How much effective information on the epidemiological situation can be obtained with the extremely limited qualified staff at the disposal of the Territory? (Costa Rica, Q. 172)

27. In what sense is "The Territory treated equally with the Gold Coast in the provision of Medical Officers from the Colonial Medical Service and in the award of Medical scholarships which enable candidates to take up medical studies in the United Kingdom"? Give the comparative number of medical officers in the Gold Coast and Togoland respectively and the number of medical scholarships awarded to the inhabitants of each area. (Costa Rica, Q. 174)

/28. Does the

28. Does the Administration select promising Africans from the Trust Territory for training in medical work on the Gold Coast?

(New Zealand, Q. 175)

29. What is known about the extent of tuberculosis in the population of the Territory, other than the small number of cases treated? Is trachoma common in the Territory? What is known about the extent of syphillia other than the small number of cases treated? (Costa Rica, Q. 177)

30. Are any figures available with regard to the extent of leprosy in the Territory other than the number of lepers in institutions?

(Costa Rica, Q. 178)

31. To what extent has the population been effectively vaccinated?

(Costa Rica, Q. 181)

32. Since there are only two medical officers in the Territory, how often can they make "periodic visits" to all the dispensaries?

(Costa Rica, Q. 186)

33. The table on page 136 shows a total of sixty-eight hospital beds and three cots available for the population of 382,200. This means a provision of one hospital bed or cot for every 5,383 inhabitants. With only two medical officers, this is a ratio of 191,100 inhabitants for each medical officer. What action does the Administering Authority intend to take to remedy the present deplorable medical and health situation? (Costa Rica, Statistical Appendix XII)

34. Are efforts made to instruct women in the villages in elementary health work? In this connection have the unofficial women's councils shown an interest in the improvement of health in their areas?

(New Zealand)

G. Penal Organization

35. It has been noted that corporal punishment can be inflicted under the law and such penalty is in theory applicable to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants. Please cite actual instances where corporal punishment has, in fact, been applied to non-indigenous inhabitants. (Philippines, Q. 213)

VI. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

A. General

1. The Report reveals that there exists no separate administrative agency for the development of education. Does the Administering Authority believe that this situation is conducive to political consciousness and eventual self-government? (Iraq, Q. 221)
2. The Report states (p. 75) that there is no separate department of Education for the Territory, control and development being the responsibility of the Education Department of the Gold Coast. Is it felt that educational needs of the Territory can be met adequately by a Department whose major responsibilities are in respect to the Gold Coast? (Philippines, Q. 221)
3. Under No. 142, p. 56, it is noted that the entire educational system of the Trust Territory is under the operation of religious missions with some twenty-nine missionaries, the basic objective being to develop a balanced educational system to equip the people to participate in their economic, social, cultural and political advancement. Does the Administering Authority contemplate now or in the near future assuming directly this function of education rather than leaving it to religious missions? If not, does the Administration consider missions more capable of directing education than the government itself? What are the overriding considerations for leaving education entirely in mission hands? (Philippines, Q. 142)
4. Are any Togoland inhabitants members of the Central Advisory Committee on Education? Does the Administration feel that Togoland opinion in respect to education policy is expressed adequately through this Committee? (p. 75) (Philippines, Q. 221)
5. In view of the fact that the Administering Authority's plans for the educational development of the Territory will require constantly increasing costs, would the Administering Authority explain more fully what its long range plans are for securing these additional funds? (United States, Q. 219)
6. What portion of the £1,212,760 spent by the Government on education in 1947 was devoted to Togoland? If such information is not now available, will precise and complete statistics on educational expenditure in Togoland be given in future annual reports? (Philippines, Q. 221)

B. Schools and Curriculum

7. In the entire Trust Territory, how many schools existed in 1946, and how many were built or added during 1947? How many are expected to be built in the next two years? (Philippines, Statistical Appendix XII, A)

8. No Secondary Schools seem to exist in the Territory. What measures are being taken by the Administering Authority to make secondary education available in the Territory? (Iraq, Statistical Appendix XIII)
9. There seem to be only two Teacher Training Schools in the Territory; does the Administering Authority believe that this has met the local requirements? (Iraq, Statistical Appendix XIII)
10. With the exception of 2 two-year post-primary teachers training colleges, there are no secondary schools, technical schools or institutions of higher learning in the Territory. When is it expected that the secondary school for boys will be established at Ho? (p. 74) How many more secondary schools is it planned to establish in Togoland? Does the Administering Authority intend to establish technical schools or schools of higher learning in the Territory? (Philippines, Q. 219)
11. To what extent has information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System been incorporated into the curriculum (syllabi, textbooks, instructions to teachers, etc.) of the educational system of the Territory? What other methods are being used to inform pupils of the special status of the Territory in which they live? (Philippines, Q. 226)

C. Pupils

12. The school-age population of the Territory is estimated to be 75,733. The total enrollment in schools is approximately 29 per cent of this figure. Under present plans of educational development, how many years will it be before 60 per cent is enrolled? 80 per cent? (Philippines, Statistical Appendix XIII, B) and (T/186/Add.2)
13. There were only 591 pupils enrolled in a total of eleven schools in the Northern Section (population 209,900), while there were 21,985 pupils enrolled in 359 schools in the Southern Section (population 172,300). What steps are being taken by the Administering Authority to reduce the sharp disparity in educational facilities between the Northern and Southern Sections of the Territory? (Philippines, Statistical Appendix XIII, B) and (T/186/Add.2)
14. Why are fees charged for primary education in the Southern Section? Do government-assisted missionary schools also charge fees? What percentage of the average annual family income is represented by 42 s., the annual fee for classes IV-VII? Does the Administration plan to introduce free elementary education in the near future? (Philippines, Q. 230)
15. How many students from Togoland were enrolled at Achimota College in 1947? What proportion did they form of the entire enrollment that year?

How many students from Togoland were studying abroad in 1947? What was the total number of Togoland students in secondary schools and schools of higher learning in 1947? (Philippines, Q. 230)

16. It is stated on page 80 that approximately 120 scholarships for secondary education are awarded from public funds each year. How many of these scholarships were awarded to Togoland inhabitants in 1947? (Philippines, Q. 230)

D. Adult and Community Education

17. Is it felt that the recent appointment of one officer for adult education will be very effective in reducing the estimated 80 per cent illiteracy in the Territory? Does the Administration intend to establish a comprehensive scheme of adult and mass education? (Philippines, Q. 234 and 235)

18. When is it intended to establish public libraries in Togoland? (Philippines, Q. 239)

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. To what extent and by what methods has information on the United Nations and the Trusteeship System been disseminated to the inhabitants of the Territory? (Philippines, Q. 247)
