



UNITED NATIONS

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS**

SEVENTH SESSION

ANNEX, VOLUME II

NEW YORK



UNITED NATIONS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

SEVENTH SESSION

ANNEX, VOLUME II

NEW YORK

NOTE

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols, i.e., capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

This volume contains documents relating to agenda item 5, as well as a check list of all documents relating to the various items on the agenda of the seventh session.

Documents relating to agenda item 5

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
T/L.88	First report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	1
T/L.91	Second report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	1
T/L.93	Third report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	7
T/L.100	Argentina and United States of America : draft resolution	10
T/L.101	Fourth report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	10
T/L.102	China, Iraq and Philippines : amendments to the draft resolution submitted by Argentina and United States (T/L.100)	39
T/L.103	Fifth report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	40
T/L.104	Sixth report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	56
T/L.106	Seventh report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	61
T/L.107	Eighth report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	64
Check list of documents		65

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — SEVENTH SESSION

ANNEX — VOLUME II

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO AGENDA ITEM 5

Document T/L.88

First report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions

Chairman : Mr. M. P. Aquino (Philippines).

[Original text : English]
[14 June 1950]

1. At the fourth meeting of its seventh session, the Trusteeship Council, acting in accordance with rule 90 of the rules of procedure, established an *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions composed of the representatives of Belgium, China, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States of America, with the task of undertaking a preliminary examination of written petitions and of any observations which the Administering Authority concerned might have circulated in accordance with rule 86, paragraph 2. The committee was also instructed to submit a report to the Trusteeship Council on each petition considered by it, together with its recommendations as to the action to be taken by the Council in each case.

2. At its first meeting, on 14 June 1950, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions unanimously elected Mr. M. P. Aquino as its Chairman and Rapporteur.

3. The committee had been instructed by the Council to examine the request made by Mr. J. E. Albert Togne, in his petition concerning the Cameroons under French administration (T/PET.5/79), for an oral hearing. The committee examined that question at its first meeting, on 14 June 1950. Mr. Laurentie participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority.

4. The special representative of the Administering Authority expressed the opinion that no oral hearing should be granted the petitioner. In the first place, the petitioner was not—as he claimed—qualified to speak on behalf of the Representative Assembly of the Cameroons. Secondly, after the submission of the recent report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa,¹ and in view of the

fact that Mr. Togne was living in Paris, he could not bring the Trusteeship Council additional information of any value. Furthermore, the petition was of a very general character, and did not justify the extraordinary procedure of an oral presentation before the Council.

5. The committee decided to recommend to the Council not to grant an oral hearing to the petitioner.

Document T/L.91

Second report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions

Chairman : Mr. M. P. Aquino (Philippines).

[Original text : English]
[28 June 1950]

1. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, established by the Trusteeship Council at its 4th meeting, was composed of the representatives of Belgium, China, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States of America. During its first four meetings, on 14, 21, 26 and 28 June 1950, it examined the following petitions which had been referred to it by the Council :

Petition from Mrs. Jane T. Wallace concerning New Guinea (T/PET.8/2) ;

Petition from Mr. James Toe concerning the Cameroons under British administration (T/PET.4/65) ;

Petition from Mr. N. Skouloukos concerning the Cameroons under French administration (T/PET.5/69) ;

Petition from Mr. Mathias Mbongue Minyangadou concerning the Cameroons under French administration (T/PET.5/77 and Corr.1) ;

Petition from the Committee of the *Union des populations du Cameroun* at Otélé concerning the Cameroons under French administration (T/PET.5/78) ;

Petition from Mr. J. E. Albert Togne concerning the Cameroons under French administration (T/PET.5/79) ;

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.*

Petition from Mr. Njailou Ousmanon concerning the Cameroons under French administration (T/PET. 5/80);

Petition from the Executive Committee of the *Union des populations du Cameroun* concerning the Cameroons under French administration (T/PET. 5/81);

Petition from Mr. Daniel Kemajou concerning the Cameroons under French administration (T/PET. 5/82);

Petition from Mr. Ernest Eyoum concerning the Cameroons under French administration (T/PET. 5/48).

2. Mr. S. A. Lonergan, in the case of the petition concerning New Guinea, Mr. J. K. Thompson, in the case of the petition concerning the Cameroons under British administration, and Mr. H. Laurentie, in the case of the petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration, participated in the examination as the representatives of the respective Administering Authorities.

3. The *Ad Hoc* Committee herewith submits to the Council its report on these petitions.

PETITION FROM MRS. JANE T. WALLACE
CONCERNING NEW GUINEA (T/PET.8/2)

Summary of the petition

4. The petitioner charges that the indigenous inhabitants are made to clear up explosives from an area of land and alleges that the Administering Authority is attempting to deprive certain indigenous inhabitants of their land for the purpose of building a new community.

5. The petitioner, believing that the head-tax was introduced in order to force the indigenous inhabitants into contract labour, states that her late son shared the same views and advocated that the indigenous inhabitants should be encouraged to plant their virgin land and that they should be given the same prices for their produce as were paid to Europeans and Chinese. She also states that her son recommended that the vernacular should be taught to children of both sexes until the age of eight or nine before they were taught the English language. Girls, she charges, are still barred from school.

6. Attached to the petition are three extracts, two from the *Melbourne Sun*, dated 15 December 1949, and one from the *Age*, dated 17 December 1949.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

7. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/699.

8. With regard to the petitioner's contention that indigenous inhabitants are made to clear up explosives in a certain area, the Administering Authority states that they were offered payment for their voluntary assistance in the location of missiles, which were then exploded

by an army bomb disposal unit, and that no indigenous person has been killed or injured except as the result of indiscriminate handling of explosives despite official warnings.

9. With regard to the petitioner's charges concerning the use of Native land for a new community, the Administering Authority states that the land in question was returned to the indigenous owners when it was found that it was no longer needed as a site for a Native hospital.

10. The Administering Authority further states that, for the year ending 30 June 1949, the head tax regulations were not operative and that abolition of the tax is under consideration; that the implication in the petition that the indigenous inhabitants do not receive the same payment for their produce as Europeans and Chinese is incorrect; that the vernacular is used in primary village schools and that a considerable proportion of pupils attending schools in the Territory are girls.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

11. This petition was examined and discussed at the first meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 14 June 1950. The summary of the discussion is contained in document T/AC.24/SR.1.

12. At its third meeting, the committee approved a draft resolution which is reproduced at the end of this report as draft resolution 1.

PETITION FROM MR. JAMES TOE
CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS
UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.4/65)

Summary of the petition

13. The petitioner describes various domestic difficulties. Among other things, he complains that the allotment money for two years and seven months which was to have been paid to his wife was not paid to her, although the paymaster in Lagos told him it had been paid. He also mentions a court case in which he was told by the district officer that he should call the district officer as a witness "for the sum of £1 5s. 0d". The petitioner states that he paid that sum but has "seen nothing which he has done", and that although he wrote the district officer two letters, the latter "did not care about such matter".

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

14. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/667.

15. The Administering Authority suggests that that part of the petition which deals with grievances about money payments could be the subject of action in the courts and is therefore inadmissible under rule 81 of the rules of procedure of the Council. The Administering Authority further suggests that, with regard to the petitioner's complaints that his children do not obey him, he should be informed that the Council cannot intervene in the matter of his relations with his children.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

16. This petition was examined and discussed at the first meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 14 June 1950. The summary of the discussion is contained in document T/AC.24/SR.1.

17. At its third meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 2.

PETITION FROM MR. N. SKOULOUKOS CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.5/69)

Summary of the petition

18. The petitioner states that in 1935 he was commissioned to operate the government transports for the mail, European and Native staff and material. The devaluation of the franc in 1936 brought him, he says, serious financial difficulties, and he appealed to the Governor asking for an amendment of his transport tariffs, but the appeal was denied. He claims that his losses amounted to 318,000 francs and were responsible for delays in his transport services, for which the Government fined him 188,200 francs. He maintains that he brought the case before the *Conseil du contentieux administratif* and that at the same time a government *Commission de revision des marchés* was ordered to study and report on the subject. Later, according to the petitioner, he was offered a sum of 115,000 francs by the Governor General as an indemnity but was still expected to pay the fines, which exceeded the amount of the indemnity by 73,000 francs. The *Conseil d'Etat*, in Paris, in 1944, upheld the decision of the lower court, and the petitioner had to pay the 188,200 francs in fines. The question of his indemnities, he states, is still pending.

19. He claims a sum of money totalling 2 million francs CFA to cover the refunding of the money he has paid in fines (188,200 francs), the payment of the sum accorded him by the *Commission de revision des marchés* (allegedly 200,000 francs), and "the exchange difference between 1937 and 1949 increased by the legal interest".

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

20. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its special representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions at the second meeting of the committee, on 21 June 1950.

21. The representative pointed out that, as the petitioner had stated himself, the case set forth in the petition had been disposed of by the administrative courts, namely, the *Conseil du contentieux administratif* and, in last instance, the *Conseil d'Etat*, and that therefore, under rule 81 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, the petition could not be considered.

22. He was not sure, however, whether the question of the indemnities which had been offered to the petitioner by the Governor General was covered by the

decision of the *Conseil d'Etat*, since he had not received the text of that decision.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

23. The committee agreed, at its second meeting, on 21 June 1950, to defer the consideration of the petition until it received the text of the *arrêt* of the *Conseil d'Etat*. The summary of the discussion is contained in document T/AC.24/SR.2.

PETITION FROM MR. MATHIAS MBONGUE MINYANGADOU CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.5/77)

Summary of the petition

24. The petitioner places before the Trusteeship Council a land dispute which has existed between him and the administration of the Territory for almost twenty-eight years.

25. The land in question (a sketch map of the land is attached to the petition) was granted to his father in 1903 by the Bonamikengué-Akwa-Duala community, subject to all the guarantees of local custom. Between 1921 and 1922, part of this land was let by the petitioner to Mr. Tabourel, who was preferred to another applicant, Mr. Beynis, a friend of the Paramount Chief Din Akwa. Out of spite, the latter informed Mr. Chazelas, chief regional officer of Duala, that the land in question was the property of the German administration; upon receiving that report, Mr. Chazelas summoned the petitioner to inform him that he was not authorized to regard the land as his.

26. As a precaution against the possible loss of his land, the petitioner built a dwelling house on the part facing the rue du Roi Albert; but the portion in question, that facing the rue Japoma, is still in dispute.

27. The petitioner requested the Trusteeship Council to make representations to the French administration in the Cameroons, with a view to reaching a final decision in the case. He seeks recognition of his rights over the land in dispute, or compensation in the event of expropriation.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

28. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions at the second meeting of the committee, on 21 June 1950. He stated that the land in question had belonged to the petitioner's father and in fact did belong to the petitioner, but that he had not established his title to the land by the required legal procedure. The reason why the petitioner had neglected to establish his title to the land was perhaps that he was not sure that his title was clear; he might be apprehensive that cousins or other persons might claim part-ownership of the land. In his opinion, the Trusteeship Council should recommend to the petitioner that he should undertake the legal procedure necessary to determine his right to the land, a procedure which did not involve any expense.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

29. This petition was examined and discussed at the second meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 21 June 1950. The summary of the discussion is contained in document T/AC.24/SR.2.

30. At its third meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 3.

PETITION FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE Union des populations du Cameroun AT OTÉLÉ CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.5/78)

Summary of the petition

31. The petitioners protest vigorously against the system of the *indigénat* and forced labour imposed by Mr. Maurage, deputy chief of the Sub-Division of Yaoundé. They report that several indigenous inhabitants have been sentenced without trial and request the Trusteeship Council to make representations to the French authorities with a view to the discontinuance of such abuses.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

32. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions at its second meeting, on 21 June 1950. The representative stated that, with regard to the charges concerning the arrest and sentencing of indigenous inhabitants without trial, the allegations gave no details as to the persons condemned or the date of the incident referred to, making it impossible for the Administering Authority to reply. With regard to the protests against the system of the *indigénat* and forced labour, the charges were so vague that the Administering Authority could not comment on them.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

33. This petition was examined and discussed at the second meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 21 June 1950. The summary of the discussion is contained in document T/AC.24/SR.2.

34. At its third meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 4.

PETITION FROM MR. J. E. ALBERT TOGNEY CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.5/79)

Summary of the petition

35. The petitioner, who is the father of ten children and served as a volunteer in the Free French Forces during the Second World War, states that, despite the promises made by General de Gaulle that after the liberation the African peoples would receive indepen-

dence in the French Union, the Cameroons and the other African countries are receiving the same treatment as they received under the Third Republic.

36. In connexion with this matter, he was twice received in audience in the private office of Mr. Marius Moutet and Mr. Coste-Floret, who had served successively as Ministers for Overseas France, but, he says, he did not succeed in obtaining any positive result in those interviews. In the circumstances, the petitioner, acting on behalf and on the instructions of the *Assemblée représentative des peuples camerounais* and of the *Association des originaires de l'Afrique-Equatoriale*, asks to be invited to the United Nations so that he may explain the wrongs from which the Negroes of Africa are suffering.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

37. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions at its second meeting, on 21 June 1950. The representative made available to the committee two communications : a statement from the *Assemblée représentative du Cameroun* denying that Mr. Togney was qualified to act on its behalf, and a communication from chief Amougou, stating that Mr. Togney had written to him asking for support and that he had refused, on the grounds that the people of the Cameroons did not need Mr. Togney's intervention.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

38. This petition was examined and discussed at the first and second meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 14 and 21 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.1 and T/AC.24/SR.2.

39. At its third meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 5.

PETITION FROM MR. NJAILLOU OUSMANON CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.5/80)

Summary of the petition

40. The petitioner, who served the French Administration for more than eighteen years and who is a clerk, first class, in the Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs Service, requests the United Nations to make representations to the chief of the Cameroons Territory so that he may receive amends for an injustice which he has suffered.

41. He states that in 1944 a Mrs. Mauclair complained to the tribunal after six letters which she had caused to be put in the Koutaba-Foumban post office had gone astray ; the petitioner is in charge of this post office. Subsequently a report was addressed to the petitioner, who was required by the chief of the sub-division to sign it, without even knowing that there had been a complaint.

42. Upon being summoned to appear before the Duala tribunal (whereas his judicial district is Fouban), the petitioner asked his chief for a temporary substitute. That request remained unanswered and he had therefore been unable to leave his post, being responsible for the cash and for the office; accordingly, he was sentenced by default by the court of summary jurisdiction of Duala to eighteen months' imprisonment.

43. The petitioner challenges this conviction for the following reasons:

(a) As the matter is one affecting the service, it should first have been submitted to the departmental chief concerned and not brought before the court;

(b) No such sentence has ever been passed on an official of the postal services in metropolitan France unless the offence or offences charged and the charge itself has been clearly stated;

(c) The cause of this conviction was due to circumstances beyond his control.

The petitioner asks to be restored to his post on the local staff of the Cameroons Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs Service and to receive reimbursement of his pay in full.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

44. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions at its second meeting, on 21 June 1950.

45. The representative agreed that the sentence to eighteen months' imprisonment might have been excessive and pointed out that, in fact, the petitioner had been given conditional freedom after serving about six months in prison. Although the petitioner's defection had been not inconsiderable, the Administering Authority was ready to be lenient. However, the request of the petitioner to be reinstated in the Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs Service could not be met, since, under the regulations of the services, no person previously condemned was eligible. Nothing could be done as long as the petitioner was not restored to his civil rights.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

46. This petition was examined and discussed at the second meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 21 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.2.

47. At its third meeting, the committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 6.

PETITION FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
Union des populations du Cameroun CONCERNING
THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION
(T/PET.5/81)

Summary of the petition

48. The petitioners protest against the policy of the Governments of France, Belgium and the United Kingdom which, they claim, tends to delay as much as pos-

sible the progress towards independence of the countries administered by them, and allege that those three governments are trying to evade the effective supervision of the United Nations.

49. The following documents are attached to the petition:

(a) Extracts from *Le Courrier d'Afrique*, of 14 and 15 January 1950, dealing with the colonial conference held in Paris and attended by the representatives of France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. From those extracts it would appear that the purpose of that conference was to bring about the prosperity of the territories of "Darkest Africa" "without outside interference" and to express opposition to carrying out the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which are unacceptable to those governments.

(b) A letter dated 24 December 1949 from the *Union des populations du Cameroun* to the chief regional officer of the Mungo region, protesting against the presence of a detachment of the Cameroons Guards at Mbouroukou. The petitioners claim that the measure was taken not so much to punish the Paramount Chief Pandong for his excessive demands, as to penalize his victims. Part of the population of Mbo, frightened by the presence of troops at Mbouroukou, fled to the British zone. They feared that certain elements might be tempted to take advantage of the virtual state of siege to discriminate against the members of the *Union des populations du Cameroun*.

(c) A letter from the *Union des populations du Cameroun* to Mr. Vincent Auriol, President of the French Union, protesting against the war in Vietnam, the bloody punitive measures adopted in Madagascar and the measures of repression in the Ivory Coast directed against the *Rassemblement démocratique africain*.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

50. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions at its second meeting, on 21 June 1950. The representative stated that the charges of the petitioners regarding the colonial conference held in Paris in January 1950 were outside the competence of the Trusteeship Council, since the conference had dealt with the affairs of Non-Self-Governing Territories rather than of Trust Territories. The protests concerning French policy in Vietnam, Madagascar and the Ivory Coast were also outside the terms of reference of the Council. With regard to the protests against the presence of a detachment of the Cameroons Guards at Mbouroukou, he stated that the presence of the troops was necessary to preserve order in the district.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

51. This petition was examined and discussed at the second meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 21 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.2.

52. At its third meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 7.

PETITION FROM MR. DANIEL KEMAJOU
CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS
UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.5/82)

Summary of the petition

53. The petitioner, who is the delegate of the Mungo region to the Cameroons Representative Assembly and a member of the Assembly of the French Union, protests against the policy of subjection pursued by the Administering Authority. He is of the opinion that there is no valid reason for that policy.

54. There is no such reason from the political point of view, for the Territory should not, in principle or in practice, be severed from the administration of metropolitan France, nor should its people be excluded from the partnership between the mother country and the Trust Territory, nor—most important—from their own administration. The French Government's annual reports clearly show that France is usurping the Territory's entire administration. The principal authority of the Territory is a representative assembly under the ægis of a High Commissioner who, however, is the chief territorial officer and possesses virtually full powers.

55. There is no such reason from the economic point of view, because the so-called *exclusif* system means that the local market is exclusively reserved to the products of metropolitan France, which meet with no competition. The working of the forests is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans or under concession to European companies, the population or the Representative Assembly being unable to voice their views concerning areas exceeding 25,000 hectares. The same is true of the mining industry and all other great commercial and banking undertakings. The same applies to *régime domanial* (the system of State lands). It is likely that certain lands, though not unoccupied or uncultivated, will be let out as concessions to third parties, namely, Europeans, at the expense of those who cultivate them under the local system of property, even though that property should be respected as required by the United Nations Charter, the French Constitution and the Trusteeship Agreements.

56. With regard to the status of the Territory, the petitioner maintains that the French Government has modified a number of decrees or has replaced them by other decrees which are unconstitutional. Furthermore, the Trusteeship Agreement suffers from one principal flaw. Under that agreement, France is able to divest itself of its obligations, whereas no such possibility exists for the Trust Territory. The petitioner proposes that the Trusteeship Council should remedy that situation either by ensuring that a referendum is taken after a specified period of time, or by applying to the Representative Assembly of the Cameroons for its opinion after a period which should likewise be specified.

57. The petitioner proceeds to point out that the entire administration of the Cameroons is exclusively in the hands of Europeans.

58. With regard to the Representative Assembly, the petitioner states that that body is anxious that the scope of its functions should be enlarged so that it may be able to some extent to act as a check upon the supreme authority of the High Commissioner. He requests firmly established privileges for the assembly. Its members should be guaranteed immunity, inviolability and freedom of expression. The assembly should have a fully independent status so as no longer to be subject to the binding authority of the High Commissioner. It should be competent to settle its own agenda instead of constantly having first to refer to the opinion of the chief territorial officer and so as to be able to take decisions concerning any matter which it feels it should consider, such matters to include the question of the unification of the Cameroons under British administration with the Cameroons under French administration. It should be able itself to verify the credentials of its members. Lastly, it should be placed in a position where it would no longer be subject to the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers of the French metropolitan Government which, by simple decree, can dissolve or suspend the Representative Assembly of the Territory.

59. With regard to the status of the inhabitants, the petitioner states that the only recognized right the individual indigenous inhabitant possesses is the right to comply, to submit to and to respect the Administering Authority. The franchise is not extended to all the inhabitants of the Territory; it should be extended forthwith to all the workers, whether members of trade unions or not, and irrespective of their occupation, as well as to all those who have attended a teaching establishment, irrespective of the duration of such attendance.

60. In addition, the petitioner considers that the inhabitants of the Cameroons should henceforth receive Cameroons nationality, the qualifying words "under French administration", or "French Union", being added.

61. The petitioner asks that a campaign should be instituted against illiteracy and disease. He asks for new and numerous schools, colleges and apprenticeship courses and for an increase in the number of hospitals and clinics, of which there are unfortunately very few.

62. The petitioner concludes with a request for an urgent appeal to all the United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to help in the achievement of those ends.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

63. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions at its third meeting, on 26 June 1950. The representative stated that the document in question was really a declaration of principle rather than a peti-

tion and was without positive requests. Speaking of various specific matters raised in the petition, he noted that certain of the powers and privileges which the petitioner sought for the Representative Assembly of the Territory went beyond the powers and privileges enjoyed by such assemblies in sovereign countries. With regard to the question of a separate Cameroons nationality, he stated that such a conception derived from the Trusteeship Agreement and was a possibility rather than an actuality; in fact, the inhabitants were considered as Cameroonians under French trusteeship. With regard to land, he explained that land tenure was passing through a period of evolution from collective to individual ownership.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

64. This petition was examined and discussed at the third meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 26 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.3.

65. At its fourth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 8.

PETITION FROM MR. ERNEST EYOUM

CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS

UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.5/48)

Summary of the petition

66. The petitioner states that in April 1949 he was sentenced to a fine of 20,000 francs, which he paid, and that by the same sentence he was barred from carrying on his occupation as a forwarding agent; in July 1949 the Administrative Council increased the fine to 300,000 francs.

67. He finds that additional penalty excessive, the more so that he is thus deprived of the means to maintain his family.

68. He appeals to the United Nations to intercede on his behalf.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

69. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions at its third meeting, on 26 June 1950. The representative stated that the original fine (*amende transactionnelle*) had been imposed in accordance with an administrative procedure normally followed in order to avoid criminal prosecution in such cases, and that the fine had subsequently been increased from 20,000 to 300,000 francs because information had been brought before the authorities concerning other reprehensible acts committed by the petitioner. If the petitioner did not agree to pay the fine, the case would be brought to the regular courts. The special representative thought that the consequence of an action in the courts would probably be graver for the petitioner than the payment of the fine against which he complained. He added that the petitioner, contrary to his statement,

was not barred from carrying on his occupation as a forwarding agent, which simply required a licence.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

70. This petition was examined and discussed at the third meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 26 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.3.

71. At its fourth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 9.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

For the texts of draft resolutions 1 and 2, adopted without change at the 19th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 235 (VII) and 236 (VII) respectively.

For the text of draft resolution 3, adopted as amended at the 19th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolution 237 (VII).

For the texts of draft resolutions 4 to 9 inclusive, adopted without change at the 19th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 238 (VII) to 243 (VII) inclusive.

Document T/L.93

Third report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions

Chairman : Mr. M. P. Aquino (Philippines).

*[Original text : English]
[7 July 1950]*

1. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, established by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth meeting, was composed of the representatives of Belgium, China, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States of America. During its third, fourth and sixth meetings, on 26 and 28 June and 5 July 1950, it examined the following petitions concerning Togoland under British administration which had been referred to it by the Council :

Petition from Mr. Weto Klu and others, for the people of Awudome (T/PET.6/97);

Petition from Mr. Anthonio K. Agbalé (T/PET.6/134);

Petition from Mr. Sam Kwasi Asase (T/PET.6/137);

Petition from Mr. Moses Donya (T/PET.6/149);

Petition from the Secretary, Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/152);

Petition from Mr. Siegfried Kwami Etse (T/PET.6/153).

2. Mr. Hanrott and Mr. Sutherland participated in the examination as the special representatives of the Administering Authority.

3. The *Ad Hoc* Committee herewith submits to the Council its report on these petitions.

Summary of the petition

4. The petitioners state that the partitioning of West Africa between the British and German Governments has resulted in many injustices and losses in their land. They claim that during the German occupation they were driven off their land, but that they returned after the First World War only to find themselves involved in a dispute over the land with the Abutias. That dispute was finally settled by a court decision to which the petitioners object, and they request that their case should be reconsidered. Attached to the petition are court papers relating to the case.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority.

5. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/687. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative at the third meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He stated that the case had been dealt with by a competent court in a decision which had not been overruled. The original decision had been rendered in 1940 and the statutory bar would prevent the lodging of an appeal at this date. Thus the case was *res judicata* and could not be reopened. There was therefore nothing the Council could do in the matter. The question of the international boundary between the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory did not affect the petitioners' case since their claim was for the ownership of certain lands.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

6. This petition was examined and discussed at the third meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 26 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.3.

7. At its sixth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 1.

PETITION

FROM MR. ANTHONIO K. AGBALÉ (T/PET.6/134)

Summary of the petition

8. The petitioner, an orphan school boy, complains that excessive school fees and other related expenses have forced him to discontinue his education. He requests assistance in order that he may finish standard V.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

9. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/662. It is stated that, since students are wholly or partly exempted from payment of school fees in appropriate cases, and since there is ample provision of scholarships for further education, the cost need not hinder this student if his guardian wishes him to continue his education.

10. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative at the third meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He stated that, in cases of poverty, the educational unit—in this case the Ewe Presbyterian mission—would wholly or partly waive school fees. Scholarships were awarded on the basis of the merit or the promise of the individual candidate, assurance being given that the opportunity would not be thrown away. He did not have information as to the qualifications of this particular candidate, but the mission concerned would inquire into the circumstances and make a decision. The question of the provision of books and a school uniform was again a matter for the consideration of the mission; the cost of books, however, was relatively small, and the uniform was simple and in any case not compulsory. All such matters would be covered by a scholarship. The school fees in that particular section amounted to £2 2s. *per annum* and the cost of school books and uniform to approximately £1.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

11. This petition was examined and discussed at the fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 28 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.4.

12. At its sixth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 2.

PETITION

FROM MR. SAM KWASI ASASE (T/PET.6/137)

Summary of the petition

13. The petitioner requests that a scholarship for medical studies should be granted to his son who is studying in the United Kingdom.

14. Attached to the petition is a letter from the Paramount Chief of Ho and the Asogli State testifying to the qualifications and character of the petitioner's son.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

15. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/654. It is stated that ample scholarship schemes are provided by the Gold Coast Government for persons with the appropriate qualifications and that the petitioner should make his application to the Director of Education in the Gold Coast. A statement to the same effect was also made by the representative of the Administering Authority at the fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee.

16. This petition was examined and discussed at the fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 28 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.4.

17. At its sixth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 3.

Summary of the petition

18. The petitioner, in correspondence exchanged with the authorities concerned, complains that his scholarship for medical studies was terminated because of his ill health. A copy of a certificate from the Director of the Londonderry Research Centre testifies, however, to the fact that the petitioner is normal and sensible and that he has recovered from his nervous breakdown.

19. The petitioner requests either to be allowed to continue his medical studies, or to be given employment in scientific work.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

20. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/668. It is stated that Mr. Donya was following a medical course on a government scholarship in the United Kingdom when, in December 1947, he suffered a mental breakdown. The advice of the Director of Medical Services, who examined the case personally, was that the petitioner was unfit to pursue the course which he had begun. A supplementary statement to the same effect was made by the representative of the Administering Authority at the fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

21. This petition was examined and discussed at the fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 28 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.4.

22. At its sixth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 4.

PETITION FROM THE SECRETARY,
TOGOLAND UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
(T/PET.6/152)

Summary of the petition

23. The petitioner, in a cablegram, states that the farmers, the unions, and the general population of Togoland protest concerning the unconstitutionality of the election of a representative from Togoland on the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, and request intervention. In an addendum, the secretariat of the Togoland United Nations Association submits copies of three communications from various organizations to the Government protesting the alleged unconstitutionality of the election, and requesting the United Nations to intervene in the matter.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

24. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/697. The Administering Authority states that the petitioners,

in protesting the election of a member to the Gold Coast Legislative Council, have a remedy in process of law outlined in the provisions of the Legislative Council Electoral Regulations 1946, part V, which has already been brought to their attention. They did not choose, however, to accept the advice tendered to them to present their petition in accordance with this law.

25. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. The special representative stated that although the Administering Authority considered the question as within the competence of the courts, he wished to deny the allegations of the petitioners that the nominations for the election had not been made known. The Administering Authority was under no obligation to make nominations known to political bodies, but they had been posted in designated places and published in the gazettes as required by law. The reason why the three States of Nkonya, Anfoega and Santrokofi had been left out of the elections was their refusal to amalgamate with other States in the system of local government introduced by the Administering Authority. Their solution was either to form a combined Native Authority themselves, or severally or individually to amalgamate with existing divisions.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

26. This petition was examined and discussed at the fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 28 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.4.

27. At its sixth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 5.

PETITION
FROM MR. SIEGFRIED KWAMI ETSE (T/PET.6/153)

Summary of the petition

28. The petitioner states that he was trained by the German Government to be a medical dispenser, a profession which he had practised until the British local authorities refused to issue him a licence to carry on with his work. He claims that he is experiencing difficulties in providing for the support and education of his large family, and requests that his case should be considered.

29. Enclosed are various certificates pertaining to his training and work and correspondence with the authorities concerned.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

30. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/694. It is stated that the petitioner is endeavouring to reopen the question of his entitlement to a druggist's licence which, as shown in copies of letters enclosed with the petition, was fully examined fifteen years ago. The relevant portions of the Druggists Ordinance, which was repealed

in 1946, and of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, No. 46 (No. 21 of 1946), which replaced it, are quoted. The Administering Authority further states that the petitioner does not fulfil the conditions imposed by the latter ordinance and therefore cannot yet be registered as a pharmacist. His remedy is to pass the examination prescribed by Gold Coast Law. A supplementary statement to the same effect was made by the special representative at the fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

31. This petition was examined and discussed at the fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 28 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.4.

32. At its sixth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 6.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

For the texts of draft resolutions 1 to 6 inclusive, adopted without change at the 23rd meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 244 (VII) to 249 (VII) inclusive.

Document T/L. 100

Argentina and United States of America : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[12 July 1950]

The Trusteeship Council

Having noted petitions Nos. concerning the problem of unification in the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration,

Having considered the report of the Visiting Mission of the United Nations to the Trust Territories of West Africa (T/463),¹

Having heard the oral statements made by the petitioners, Messrs. Sylvanus Olympio, F. Y. Asaré, S. G. Antor, Pedro Olympio and Dermann Ayevea before the Council at its sixth and seventh sessions at Geneva and at New York,

Takes note of the plan put forward by the Administering Authorities (T/702),² as explained and amended in the statements made in the Council on 11 July, which has as its purpose the ascertainment of the real wishes and interests of the inhabitants of all parts of the two Trust Territories ;

Notes in particular that the Consultative Commission is required to make a "detailed study of the represen-

tations which have been or may be made"³ and that the commission is not precluded, if it chooses, from submitting to the Administering Authorities recommendations for the "unification of any parts of the two Trust Territories" ;⁴

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authorities will proceed along the lines proposed and will take all appropriate steps to ensure that the Consultative Commission equitably represents the different sections and groups of the two Trust Territories ;

Requests the Administering Authorities concerned to inform the Council at its next session of the steps which have been taken to give effect to the plan for the expanded Consultative Commission and to submit to the Council a progress report on the deliberations of the Consultative Commission to date ;

Recommends to the Administering Authorities concerned to take all necessary and appropriate measures in order to ensure that, until a definitive settlement is reached, the common traits and traditions of the Ewe people in the two Trust Territories are preserved.

Document T/L.101

Fourth report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions

Chairman : Mr. M. P. Aquino (Philippines).

[Original text : English]
[13 July 1950]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. General	11
II. Petitions concerning Togoland under British administration on which separate draft resolutions were approved	
Petition from Hodo VI, Fiaga of Anfoega Division (T/PET.6/19)	13
Petition from Togbui Gbogbolulu IV, divisional Head Chief of Vakpo (T/PET.6/84). ..	14
Petition from the weavers of Amedzofe (T/PET.6/130)	14
Petition from the Liatl Literate Union (T/PET.6/77)	15
Petition from the women teachers of Togoland (T/PET.6/123)	15
Petition from Mr. S. A. Azuma (T/PET.6/148)	16
Petition from the Togo Political Road Labourers' Union (T/PET.6/136)	16
Petition from the Ex-Servicemen's Union (T/PET.6/138)	17
Petition from the Chief, elders, and people of Biakpa (T/PET.6/20)	17
Petition from the Boy Scouts' Association of Togoland (T/PET.6/127)	18

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2*, Special report on the Ewe problem.

² *Ibid.*, Joint observations of the Government of France and of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the special report on the Ewe problem.

³ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session*, 24th meeting, para. 122.

	<i>Page</i>
III. Questions concerning Togoland under British administration on which separate draft resolutions were approved	
Powers of district commissioners	18
Status of chiefs	18
Native Authority Councils	19
Land	19
Communal development	20
Agricultural development	20
Aid from United Nations specialized agencies	22
Forest reserves	22
Liquor restrictions	23
Co-operative societies	23
Native herbal medicine	23
Award of scholarships to Togolanders	24
IV. Questions concerning Togoland under British administration treated in a comprehensive draft resolution	
Operation of the International Trusteeship System	24
Status of the Territory	24
Administrative integration with the Gold Coast	25
Regional councils	25
Amalgamated divisions	25
Executive organs	25
General economic advancement	26
Industrial development	26
Mining	27
Trade	27
Banking facilities	27
Water supply and electricity	27
Roads and railways	28
Postal services, telegraph, telephone and radio	29
Taxation and finance	29
General social advancement	30
Medical and health facilities	30
Housing	32
Employment of Natives	32
Wages	32
Educational advancement	32
V. Questions concerning Togoland under British administration on which no draft resolutions were approved	
Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board	37
Territorial adjustment	38
VI. Draft resolutions	38

I. GENERAL

1. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, established by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth meeting, was composed of the representatives of Belgium, China, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States of America. During its fourth, fifth, seventh and tenth meetings, on 28 and 29 June and 7 and 12 July 1950, it examined the following petitions

concerning Togoland under British administration referred to it by the Council :

- Petition from the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1) ;
- Petition from the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1) ;
- Petition from five natural rulers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (Southern Section) (T/PET.6/18) ;
- Petition from Hodo VI, Fiaga of Anfoega Division (T/PET.6/19) ;
- Petition from the Chief, elders and people of Biakpa (T/PET.6/20) ;
- Petition from the headmen of Nawuli (T/PET.6/69) ;
- Petition from Nana Kojo Kuma of Nanjoro (T/PET.6/70) ;
- Petition from the Education Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/75) ;
- Petition from the Communal Development Commission, Kpandu (T/PET.6/76) ;
- Petition from the Liati Literate Union (T/PET.6/77) ;
- Petition from the Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/79) ;
- Petition from the traditional Native herbalists, rulers and subjects of Togoland under British Trusteeship (T/PET.6/80) ;
- Petition from Togbui Gbogbolulu IV, divisional Head Chief of Vakpo (T/PET.6/84) ;
- Petition from the Togoland Students Union (T/PET.6/85) ;
- Petition from the youth of Kratsi, Buem, Atando, Akpini, Awatime, Asogli, Nkonya, Anfoega and Santrokofi (T/PET.6/88) ;
- Petition from the chiefs, councillors, elders and people of Luvudo (T/PET.6/89) ;
- Petition from the Akropong Ewe Students Union (T/PET.6/105) ;
- Petition from the Convention People's Party, Upper Trans-Volta region (T/PET.6/115) ;
- Petition from the Awatime Native Authority (T/PET.6/117) ;
- Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/118) ;
- Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/119) ;
- Petition from Mr. G. K. Noamesi (T/PET.6/120) ;
- Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association, Youth Section (T/PET.6/121) ;
- Petition from Mr. T. W. Kwami, Awatime N. A. representative on the Rural Development Committee for Southern Togoland (T/PET.6/122) ;
- Petition from the women teachers of Togoland (T/PET.6/123) ;

Petition from the Reverend T. K. Anku (T/PET.6/121);

Petition from Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia (T/PET.6/126);

Petition from the Boy Scouts Association, West Togoland (T/PET.6/127);

Petition from Mr. A. A. Abaye (T/PET.6/128);

Petition from the weavers of Amedzofe, Awatime (T/PET.6/130);

Petition from Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh (T/PET.6/131);

Petition from the Togo Political Road Labourers' Union (T/PET.6/136);

Petition from the Ex-servicemen's Union (T/PET.6/138);

Petition from the Queen Mother Doe Motte of Ho (T/PET.6/139);

Petition from the Convention People's Party, Regional Conference, Hohoe (T/PET.6/145);

Petition from the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147);

Petition from Mr. S. A. Azuma (T/PET.6/148);

Petition from the Togoland Council (T/PET.6/151);

Petition from Mr. V. O. Anku, President, Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/154);

Petition from Samuel Walter Atsridom IV, divisional chief of Kpedze (T/PET.6/74-T/PET.7/77);

Petition from the natural rulers and people of Western Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/78-T/PET.7/78);

Petition from the Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79);

Petition from the Akpini Native Authority (T/PET.6/83-T/PET.7/81);

Petition from Nana Yao Buakah IV, sub-divisional chief of Baglo, Buem State (T/PET.6/86-T/PET.7/82);

Petition from the Anfoega Duonenyo Working Committee (T/PET.6/90-T/PET.7/83);

Petition from Togbe Howusu XI, Paramount Chief, Asogli State (T/PET.6/92-T/PET.7/85);

Petition from Mr. E. O. Kofi Dumoga, General Secretary, Togoland Union (T/PET.6/94-T/PET.7/87);

Petition from the Ewe Youth Association (T/PET.6/101-T/PET.7/93);

Petition from Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others (T/PET.6/103-T/PET.7/95);

Petition from Mr. Doji Lartey Tychs-Lawson (T/PET.6/108-T/PET.7/99);

Petition from the Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114-T/PET.7/106);

Petition from the Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107);

Petition from the women of Awatime (T/PET.6/129-T/PET.7/109);

Petition from Mr. William L. Akagbor (T/PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110);

Petition from Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tettey, Togoland United Nations Association (Awatime Region) (T/PET.6/133-T/PET.7/111);

Petition from Mr. Lawrence K. Koku Dugboyele (T/PET.6/135-T/PET.7/112);

Petition from Mr. A. K. Odame (T/PET.6/144-T/PET.7/117).

2. Mr. Hanrott and Mr. Sutherland participated in the examination as the special representatives of the Administering Authority.

3. The *Ad Hoc* Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions.

4. A great number of these petitions raised the question of the unification of Eweland or the unification of the Togolands, which the Trusteeship Council had decided to examine in plenary meeting without reference to the *Ad Hoc* Committee. At the same time, all these petitions raised various other questions, usually of a general character, concerning Togoland under British administration, and were therefore considered also by the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

5. The *Ad Hoc* Committee noted the fact that almost all the petitions had been received by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa. It felt that many petitioners, in submitting their communications to the Visiting Mission, had intended primarily to furnish the mission with information on the conditions in the Territory rather than submit formal petitions requesting action by the Trusteeship Council. The *Ad Hoc* Committee appreciated the fact that the Visiting Mission, in drafting its report, had to a certain extent taken into account the points raised in those documents. It was, however, of the opinion that the mission, presumably owing to lack of time, had not been able to make a study of these petitions in its report. Had it been possible for the mission to make specific comments on the communications received, by indicating which were to be considered as mere memoranda and which outlined problems deserving special attention, by making a preliminary study of some of them and singling out those which, in its opinion, were to be given special consideration in the Trusteeship Council, it would have been much easier for the Council and its *Ad Hoc* Committee at the sixth and seventh sessions to dispose of hundreds of petitions listed in the agenda. The *Ad Hoc* Committee was of the opinion that the Trusteeship Council should bear these considerations in mind in drafting the terms of reference and making the necessary arrangements for future visiting missions.

6. Instead of examining those parts of the petitions which dealt with general questions other than unification matters, and considering each petition separately, the *Ad Hoc* Committee decided, at the suggestion of its Chairman, to follow the procedure adopted during the sixth session and to examine simultaneously identical or similar questions raised in all the petitions. To that end, the *Ad Hoc* Committee decided to follow as a general guide in its work the classification of petitions in document T/641.

7. The *Ad Hoc* Committee was of the opinion that not all the groups of questions listed in that document

merited a special draft resolution, as many of the questions had already been fully considered by the Council in the course of its examination of the annual reports for 1947¹ and 1948² on the administration of the Territory. It considered, however, that certain parts of document T/641, which were more or less specific, which raised matters of special importance, or which had elicited noteworthy observations by the Administering Authority, should be dealt with separately.

8. The *Ad Hoc* Committee therefore examined separately a number of petitions dealing with a limited number of questions and approved a separate draft resolution on each of them.

9. The *Ad Hoc* Committee further examined separately a number of questions on which it considered that a certain course of action was required, and approved a separate draft resolution on each of them.

10. On the remaining general questions, the *Ad Hoc* Committee decided to approve a single, comprehensive draft resolution. That draft resolution merely drew the attention of the petitioners to the fact that the various general questions raised in their petitions had been and would be examined by the Council in connexion with its consideration of annual reports on the administration of the Territory, and invited the Secretary-General to furnish the petitioners with the recommendations adopted by the Council in that respect, together with other relevant documents.

II. PETITIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION ON WHICH SEPARATE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS WERE APPROVED

11. Ten petitions dealing with a limited number of questions were singled out by the *Ad Hoc* Committee and separate draft resolutions on them were adopted.

PETITION FROM HODO VI, FIAGA OF ANFOEGA DIVISION (T/PET.6/19)

Summary of the petition

12. In the name of the people of Anfoega Division, Hodo VI, Fiaga of Anfoega Division, states that, since the introduction of the "amalgamation" scheme of local government in 1933, Anfoega Division has remained independent, finding that form of government unprogressive and the ordinance governing it undemocratic, unconstitutional and foreign to Native tradition. He complains that because of this decision of the Anfoega Division, the Administering Authority has wilfully but indirectly retarded the progress of the division

¹ See Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations on the Administration of Togoland for the year 1947. London : His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1948, Colonial No. 225.

² See Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1948. London : His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1949, Colonial No. 243.

by denying it local judicial authority, by refusing to give grants-in-aid to the two senior schools in the division, and by denying it a postal agency until 1947. He offers general criticisms of the "amalgamation" scheme, stating that it denies the people of the Territory a joint council for chiefs, a legislative council, responsible government, trained magistrates, economic planning, social welfare, educational development and advancement in agriculture and industries. He requests that, with regard to Anfoega Division, the division should be granted the right of jurisdiction and be recognized as a State during the interim period when the petition is under consideration. With regard to the general administration of the Territory, he asks that the Administering Authority should take immediate action to implement the provisions of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

13. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/478.

14. After explaining at length the background of the "amalgamation" scheme, the Administering Authority deals with the specific points raised in the petition.

15. It recognizes that the divisions remaining unamalgamated have not shared in the general development of local government institutions, but denies that steps have been taken to retard the progress of Anfoega. It points out, first, that although Anfoega has no Native court, its people have not been denied legal rights, since all cases can be heard in the magistrate's court ; secondly, that the infant-junior section of the two senior schools in Anfoega have been assisted by grants from the Government and, thirdly, that there is now a postal agency at Anfoega.

16. The Administering Authority also makes detailed comments on the general criticisms of the "amalgamation" scheme in the following matters : joint council for chiefs, legislative council, responsible government, district commissioners who are also magistrates, economic planning, social welfare, educational development, agriculture and industries.

17. The special representative submitted supplementary observations in the form of an oral statement at the seventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He pointed out that the district commissioners had been making constant efforts, during the past thirty years, to educate the inhabitants to the advantages of amalgamation. There were, however, always two opposing factions in the area, one desiring that the three unamalgamated divisions should join with each other, and the other desiring amalgamation with existing authorities ; and no clear majority opinion had yet been expressed. Under the new reforms an unlimited choice would no longer be given, and the inhabitants would be incorporated under some local authority.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

18. This petition was first examined on 1 March 1950, during the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions established by the Trusteeship Council at its

sixth session, and action on it was deferred. It was then examined and discussed at the fourth and seventh meetings of the current *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 28 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.20/SR.9, T/AC.24/SR.4 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

19. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 1.

PETITION FROM TOGBUI GBOGBOLULU IV,
DIVISIONAL HEAD CHIEF OF VAKPO (T/PET.6/84)

Summary of the petition

20. The petitioner submits a number of complaints about the medical facilities, economic development, water supply, town planning, and postal, telephonic and telegraphic services in the Division of Vakpo.

21. The medical facilities in the division are allegedly inadequate and the nearest hospital is thirty-two miles away. It is requested that a well equipped dispensary should be established in Vakpo.

22. It is charged that the division is neglected in economic development schemes, and it is requested that the growing of groundnuts, the only economic product of the Territory, should be assisted and encouraged.

23. The present water supply in the division is considered poor, and its improvement is requested.

24. The petitioner states that in 1945, the senior district officer at Ho instructed the chiefs to collect sand and stones for improving the lay-out of towns along the main road. The chiefs and people played their role, but up to the present time, he charges, the central government has taken no action.

25. The petitioner objects to the policy of the administration with regard to the installation of postal agencies in the Territory and complains of the inadequate postal, telephonic and telegraphic services. He charges that the Vakpo postal agency has no savings facilities, and requests improvements in these matters.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

26. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/688. The Administering Authority points out that, if the Vakpo people are impatient for development, they can either pay a higher tax rate and arrange with the Akpini Native Authority to build a dispensary for them, or they can build it themselves. In the latter case they would probably obtain assistance from the government funds at the disposal of the local development committee.

27. The advice and assistance of government agricultural staff is always available to those farmers who desire it. Vakpo has been surveyed for wells, which will be constructed.

28. With regard to the request for a postal agency, the Administering Authority states that it is not prepared to erect a full-scale post office in every village until other, more pressing, developments have been carried out. It

states further that postal agencies are normally run as a part-time occupation by a shop-keeper or other suitable person, who is paid an allowance by the Native Authority concerned. Although there is insufficient savings bank business at Vakpo to justify the extension of savings bank facilities to the division, there is a mobile savings bank unit which tours the area and visits Vakpo regularly.

29. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the seventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He had no information, he said, concerning the particular case of the collection of sand and stones for improving the towns along the main road. The people themselves, however, had requested improvements in the roads, but such renovations had proved impracticable. The sum of £100,000 had been voted by the Gold Coast Government in 1949 for local development schemes in the Gold Coast and Trust Territory. Of that sum, £6,000 had been allocated to Southern Togoland. That was, in fact, the highest individual allocation made to any district. The petitioners could apply to the Rural Development Committee, which was empowered to give financial assistance subject to certain conditions.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

30. This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

31. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 2.

PETITION

FROM THE WEAVERS OF AMEDZOFE (T/PET.6/130)

Summary of the petition

32. The weavers of Amedzofe state that they would be grateful if they were helped with weaving machines, looms, dyes and other material connected with weaving. They also ask for the introduction of mechanized agriculture so that the area may grow its own cotton to meet the needs of the weaving industry for cotton yarn.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

33. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/661. It is stated that the Awatime weaving industry, started in 1943 by the West African Institute of Arts and Crafts, introduced two innovations, the spinning wheel and the broad loom. During the war, with the object of achieving a maximum output, the industry was heavily subsidized by the Gold Coast Government, but at the end of the war, when imports of cotton prints increased, the subsidies were considered no longer justified and were discontinued, and the looms and spinning wheels handed over to the spinners and weavers. The industry rapidly became moribund but, with the inauguration

of the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee in 1949, attempts were made to revive it, and the aid of the Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation was obtained. Though the weavers in a number of areas succeed in making a fair profit on hand-woven cloths of traditional patterns, locally-grown cotton is too limited in quantity and too high in price to compete with imported yarns. A supplementary statement to the same effect was made by the special representative at the seventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

34. This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

35. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 3.

PETITION FROM THE LIATI LITERATE UNION (T/PET.6/77)

Summary of the petition

36. The petitioners state that their division lacks sanitary and medical facilities. They request that a dispensary and sanitary officers should be provided.

37. They maintain that postal services are inadequate and not easily accessible to the inhabitants, who have to travel from eight to twenty-four miles to reach the nearest post office. They request that a post office should be established in Agbonyra.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

38. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/642. It is stated that extension of the public services depends upon the availability of funds. The people could, if they wished, pay a higher tax in order to obtain better facilities for their villages; they should apply to the Akpini Native Authority.

39. It is pointed out that in 1948, the Government spent £59,860 on medical services in Togoland, in addition to which the Akpini Native Authority spent £141. A Red Cross travelling maternity clinic operated in the Territory in 1948.

40. With regard to the request for a post office, the Administering Authority states that nearly every village in the Territory asks for a postal agency on the grounds of prestige but with little reference to the volume of mail or the cost of the service. Agbonyra is on a main motor road on which there are frequent lorries connecting with a town four miles away which has a postal agency.

41. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He pointed out that the question of the establishment of a

post office at Liati would depend on the volume of traffic in that district; the Postmaster-General was the deciding authority in such matters. He did not consider that there was any prospect of establishing a postal agency at Liati.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

42. This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

43. At its tenth meeting, the Committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 4.

PETITION FROM THE WOMEN TEACHERS OF TOGOLAND (T/PET.6/123)

Summary of the petition

44. The petitioners complain of the lack of secondary schools and institutions of higher learning in the Territory and state that the many girls who complete their primary education have no chance either to continue their education or to learn a trade. They request that colleges, secondary schools and training centres with low tuition fees should be established in the Territory.

45. They also complain that medical care for pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants is inadequate and request that scholarships should be given to girls with primary education in order that they may study and train abroad in the fields of nursing and midwifery.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

46. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/653. The Administering Authority points out that although there is no secondary school for girls in the Territory, there are four in the Gold Coast which pupils from Togoland may enter on the same terms as pupils from the Gold Coast. There are two teacher-training colleges in the Territory.

47. Training for nurses is provided at the Nurses' Training Centre at Korle Bu hospital in Accra. Further facilities will be available when the new hospital at Kumasi in Ashanti is completed.

48. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He noted that the Visiting Mission had seen the mobile ambulance service which had been set up in the Southern Section. The service was available to maternity patients. Although the Administering Authority was not completely satisfied with the medical care provided, great progress had been made in that direction during the last ten years.

49. With regard to the request that scholarships should be given to girls with primary education, the qualifications required before a person could be trained

as a nurse were higher than those provided by primary education.

50. Nursing careers in government service had been made very attractive; in addition, midwifery services were provided by some indigenous authorities. Every-thing possible was being done in that field.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee.

51. This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

52. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 5.

PETITION FROM MR. S. A. AZUMA (T/PET.6/148)

Summary of the petition

53. Mr. S. A. Azuma, an inmate of the leper settle-ment at Ho, complains that harsh and arbitrary treat-ment is accorded the inmates of the settlement by the officer in charge. He claims that lepers are forced to do heavy work every day despite bi-weekly injections with their resulting pains and discomfort, and that as a result of these conditions many lepers are leaving the settlement. He requests that the conditions for the lepers should be improved.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Au-thority

54. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/698. Refer-ence is invited to the comments of the Visiting Mission on the Ho leper settlement, in its report on Togoland under British administration (T/465),¹ paragraph 97, which reads in part as follows :

“ The Mission was impressed not only with the aspect of the actual treatment of the disease . . . but with the devotion shown by the director and his staff to their work, and by the success of their efforts to create for the patients an atmosphere of normal village life, with many facilities including a school for the leper children. The Mission felt that this was an example of human as well as medical achievement worthy of the highest commendation.”

55. The Administering Authority states that in the past the policy at this leper settlement was to provide only accommodation, foodstuffs and treatment for the inhabitants of the settlement. Recently, however, this policy has been revised and, by the construction of various amenities in which the co-operation of all pa-tients who were physically fit was needed and employed, the settlement has been reconstituted into a self-sup-porting and vigorous community living on lines as nearly normal as possible. This programme was under-taken with the approval of the majority of the inha-bitants of the settlement, and most patients have bene-

fited both physically and mentally from the community effort. A small proportion of the inmates, however, did not agree with the new policy. Of these, seventy-two have left voluntarily and three were expelled for not co-operating with the treatment and for persistent disobedience of the settlement's rules. The petitioner was among the seventy-two who left voluntarily, but before leaving he made no complaint to the lay worker or to the medical officer in charge. A letter from the Settlement Improvement Committee is attached to the Administering Authority's observations; the committee, composed of elders and members of the leper colony, indignantly protests against the petitioner's allegations.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

56. This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

57. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 6.

PETITION
FROM THE TOGO POLITICAL ROAD LABOURERS' UNION
(T/PET.6/136)

Summary of the petition

58. The petitioners complain that, despite the high cost of living, their present wages (2s. 6d. per working day) are low, and request that the “ future one govern-ment for the whole Togoland ” should consider their cause.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Au-thority

59. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/665.

60. It is stated that all government road labourers are paid at approved rates, the average monthly wage being £3 5s. Wages, living conditions and working conditions of such employees are under constant review by the Labour Department and there is ample ma-chinery for dealing with labour problems.

61. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the seventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He pointed out that, in addition to the basic wage, a 15 per cent cost of living allowance had been paid in 1949. The cost of living allowance had recently been raised and was now about 20 per cent. The increased cost of living allowances had come into force on 1 April 1950 and, to the best of his knowledge, there had since been no further representations on the subject.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

62. This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.*

63. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 7.

PETITION FROM THE EX-SERVICEMEN'S UNION
(T/PET.6/138)

Summary of the petition

64. The Ex-Servicemen's Union, comprising veterans of the Second World War, complains that the promises made to them during the war have not been fulfilled and that their needs and welfare are at present ignored by the Administering Authority. The petitioners request that the "permanent future government" should take into consideration the part they played in the war.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

65. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/655.

66. The Administering Authority states that most ex-servicemen have been resettled without difficulty. The relatively small number of applicants for employment for whom posts were not found have either left the Territory or found employment themselves. The Labour Department continues to watch over the needs of ex-servicemen.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

67. This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

68. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 8.

PETITION FROM THE CHIEF,
ELDERS AND PEOPLE OF BIAKPA (T/PET.6/20)

Summary of the petition

69. The petitioners state that in their village of Biakpa, with a population of only about 400, there are two infant-junior schools, an Ewe Presbyterian vernacular school established in 1912 and a Roman Catholic school established in 1943. Maintaining that the village is not large enough to support two schools and that the presence of the second school is creating dissidence in the village and retarding the political, educational and social progress of the people, the petitioners appeal to the United Nations, stating that by January 1950 they want to see only one educational institution in their village, the Ewe Presbyterian infant-junior school.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

70. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/480.

71. The Administering Authority explains at length the background of the Ewe Presbyterian infant-junior school and the Roman Catholic infant-junior school. The former, which was opened in 1912 and was "designated" in 1946, had an enrolment of seventy-two and expanded to standard 2 in 1949. The latter, which was opened in 1941, and is still "undesignated", had an enrolment of seventy-nine and expanded to standard 3 in the same year. In 1946, an Education Department survey team visited Biakpa and recommended that both schools should be extended to include junior classes; the steady increase in the enrolment of both schools between 1931 and 1948 proved that this recommendation was fully justified.

72. The Administering Authority further states that the Ho and Kpandu District Education Committee, whose functions are purely advisory, received a request from the petitioners for the closure of the Biakpa Roman Catholic school and in 1948 "decided" that the school should be closed, but that Bishop Holland, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Lower Volta Vicariate, declined to concur in the amalgamation of the two schools in Biakpa under a joint board of management.

73. The Administering Authority concludes that in view of its obligations under article 12 of the Trusteeship Agreement, it is not the policy of the Gold Coast Government to close down schools to suit denominational convenience.

74. The Administering Authority also makes detailed comments on the minor points raised in the petitions.

75. In information transmitted to the members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions established by the Trusteeship Council at its sixth session (T/AC.20/L.4 and Corr.1), the Administering Authority stated that neither school normally received assistance from the Government. The teachers at the Ewe Presbyterian school, however, had received a temporary allowance from the Government, and part of a government education grant to the Awatime Native Authority had been allocated to the school, whereas the teachers of the "undesignated" Roman Catholic school had not received any temporary allowance, nor had funds been allocated to the school by the Awatime Native Authority. In the view of the Administering Authority, however, the receipt of financial assistance was irrelevant, as both schools were necessary to satisfy the educational needs of the area.

76. A supplementary statement to the same effect was made by the special representative at the seventh meeting of the present *Ad Hoc* Committee.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

77. This petition was first examined on 1 March 1950, at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions established by the Trusteeship Council at its sixth session, and action was deferred. It was then examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the present *Ad Hoc* Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.20/SR.9, T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

78. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 9.

PETITION
FROM THE BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION OF TOGOLAND
(T/PET.6/127)

Summary of the petition

79. The petitioners, in a memorandum to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, submitted through the Visiting Mission, request the Government to protect and enforce the legal status of the Boy Scouts' Association in Togoland and suggest that the educational authorities should give more attention to scouting as part of their educational work. The petitioners also request financial help from the United Nations to assist them in their various scouting activities and suggest that a scout headquarters with trained staff should be established for Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

80. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/650. It is stated that the practical interest of the Gold Coast Government in the Boy Scouts' Association is demonstrated by its provision of grants of £4,650 and £2,650 to the association in the last two years.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

81. This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

82. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 10.

III. QUESTIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND
UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION
ON WHICH SEPARATE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
WERE APPROVED

83. Twelve questions were singled out by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for treatment in separate draft resolutions containing specific recommendations.

POWERS OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

Summary of the complaint

84. The Convention People's Party charges (T/PET.6/115) that the district commissioners exercise judicial as well as executive powers, have more power over a Native State than the chief himself, and can override any decision taken by a State council. Maintaining that the Gold Coast laws are enforced in the Territory and that Togoland is not represented on the law-making body of the Colony, the petitioners claim that their chiefs are reduced to the level of mere servants.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

85. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/679. The Administering Authority states that the powers of the district commissioners are statutory and are not abused. Furthermore, a representative of Southern Togoland now sits in the Gold Coast Legislative Council.

86. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the seventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He stated that there was no interference by the district commissioners with the traditional and statutory powers of the chiefs. The emphasis of the system of indirect rule lay on building up Native Authorities into bodies of local government. The powers of the district commissioners were thus becoming more and more advisory and would be almost entirely so under the constitutional reforms envisaged in the Coussey proposals.¹

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

87. This question was examined and discussed at the fourth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 28 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.4 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

88. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 11.

STATUS OF CHIEFS

Summary of the complaint

89. Claiming that the Nkonyas were the dominant people in the area before the advent of the Europeans and that the British Government has on different occasions signed trade treaties with their kings, the Nkonya State Council charges (T/PET.6/147) that the Native Administration Ordinance of 1933 deprived the petitioners of their titles and their jurisdiction.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

90. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/689. The Administering Authority states that Nkonya is not a State but an unamalgamated division and has not so far chosen to join any other unit to form a Native Authority.

91. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative at the fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He explained that the Nkonyas represented a very small division, with a population of some 8,000. When the United Kingdom had been granted the Mandate, after the end of the First World War, it had discovered a whole series of separate divisions. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the Gold Coast had tried to amalgamate the various

¹ See *Gold Coast : Report to His Excellency the Governor by the Committee on Constitutional Reform, 1949*. London : His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1949, Colonial No. 248.

related territories in accordance with the will of the people. Certain kindred areas had been merged into workable units, and in 1933 a Native Administration Ordinance had been drawn up. Some divisions, however, had refused to amalgamate. There was no question of having deprived individuals of their titles; persons who held traditional titles, that of king, among others, had been allowed to retain them. With reference to the complaint regarding jurisdiction, the inhabitants had refused to accept the "amalgamation" scheme of local government; if, however, they changed their minds, they would enjoy the rights of legislation and jurisdiction vested in Native Authorities.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

92. This question was examined and discussed at the fourth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 28 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.4 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

93. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 12.

NATIVE AUTHORITY COUNCILS

Summary of the complaints

94. The youth of Kratsi, Buem, etc., state (T/PET.6/88) that the system of nomination of non-chiefs to Native Authority councils is undemocratic and inimical to the wishes of the youth.

95. The Togoland United Nations Association, Youth Section, declares (T/PET.6/121) that the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, 1949, is dictatorial, undemocratic and inimical to the inhabitants of the Territory and that the composition of the present Native Authority Council is unconstitutional. The petitioners request that members of the Southern Togoland Council should be elected by public vote.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

96. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/685 and T/693. The Administering Authority states that until recently the Native Authority normally consisted of the same persons as the traditional State Council, but in accordance with the wishes of the people for wider representation, the membership was expanded by the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, which came into effect in September 1949. Now, it is stated, approximately one-third of the members of each Native Authority are persons who have not held office by tradition, and "stranger communities" are more widely represented. These non-chiefs are at present appointed by nomination in consultation with the people, but will in future be elected. The Native Authority Ordinance empowers "natural rulers" and other representatives of the people to perform acts as members of Native Authorities which

they were not entitled to do by custom. Their administrative powers have thus been increased and the modifications in the composition of the Authorities have made them more, rather than less, democratic.

97. With regard to the election of members to the Southern Togoland Council, the Administering Authority states that members of the council are chosen freely by the Native Authorities from among their own members.

98. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the seventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He pointed out that the changes in the membership of Native Authority councils had been discussed with all the Native Authorities concerned before the changes had been made.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

99. This question was examined and discussed at the fourth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 28 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.4 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

100. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 13.

LAND

Summary of the complaint

101. Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tetey states (T/PET.6/133-T/PET.7/111) that in spite of existing laws, large fractions of land have been purchased by foreigners, mostly from the Gold Coast.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

102. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/690. Reference is invited to paragraphs 83 to 88 of the annual report on the Territory for the year 1948. It is stated in paragraph 83 that an ordinance of 1924 renders it unlawful for any Native in the Territory, without the previous consent of the Governor, to alienate any estate right or interest in, or with respect to, land, to any person who is not a Native of the Territory. It is further stated that full publicity was given to the Administration (Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance, 1924, referred to above, when it came into force and has been given on many occasions since.

103. The special representative of the Administering Authority made supplementary statements at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He refuted the statement contained in the petition and, referring to paragraph 87 of the annual report for 1948, explained that the existing laws governed only transfer by purchase, but did not prohibit the leasing of land to foreigners. Some land in the Territory might consequently be held on lease by foreigners, but no sales of land had been permitted. He pointed out that no specific instances of purchase of land by foreigners were

cited in the petition. He further indicated that the enforcement of the observance of the land tenure system was left to the people themselves, and it was for the chiefs to ensure that the land was preserved for the benefit of the people.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

104. This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

105. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 14.

COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT

Summary of the complaints

106. The youth of Kratsi, Buem etc., state (T/PET.6/88) that there is much room for co-operation and concrete help from the Administering Authority in the establishment of community centres.

107. The Communal Development Commission, Kpandū, asks (T/PET.6/76) that secretaries of commissions for communal development should be given more training and be engaged as free full-time officers, and that the commission should be given financial help for the maintenance of night schools, reading materials, knitting and needlework materials and agricultural tools.

108. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship states (T/PET.6/15) that sanitation is negligible and that in the towns of Hohoe, Kpandū and Kadjebi there is no system of drainage.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

109. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/693.

110. The Administering Authority states that in spite of increased provision made in the past year in mass education and communal development schemes, ultimately the success of the community development drive must depend on local initiative.

111. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the seventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He pointed out that facilities were provided for the training of full-time officers. With regard to the question of the maintenance of night schools and financial help for the purchase of reading materials and knitting and needlework materials, the Rural Development Committee which had been set up in the area was in a position to deal with such matters. It was expected, however, that the people would also do their share, that they would take an active interest and would not waste the materials and facilities provided by the committee. Native authorities could also co-operate in such projects.

112. The Rural Development Committee's approval of any given scheme depended upon whether the proposal really merited support. There was also the pro-

viso that the people who requested facilities made good use of them. The Rural Development Committee was composed of selected members of the Native Authorities and other representatives of the people; it was quite definitely prepared to assist in meritorious cases. With regard to the rural development scheme, however, it was important to avoid interference in any functions which properly belonged to the Native Authorities. Therefore any scheme requiring financial assistance was considered by the committee, which first of all decided whether it should be dealt with by the Native Authority. If the committee decided that it should deal with the problem, it took appropriate action.

113. With regard to community centres, the Rural Development Committee based its decisions upon the requirements of the area and the costs involved; when satisfied on those points, financial assistance was given.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

114. This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

115. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 15.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Summary of the complaints and requests

116. Mr. T. W. Kwami (T/PET.6/122) points out that, although the people of his State, Awatime, are willing and able to apply their labour towards the development of their land, there is a great deal which they cannot do by themselves. He accordingly requests scientific, technical and financial assistance in the overall improvement and modernization of farming in the Territory.

117. The raising and stabilization of the economic resources by mechanized agriculture is requested by the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1).

118. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship requests (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) the improvement of the methods of farming.

119. Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh states (T/PET.6/131) that crops are poor because of the lack of farm machinery.

120. The Akpini Youth Society declares (T/PET.6/114-T/PET.7/106) that unless mechanized agriculture and scientific methods are introduced and the inhabitants trained in the application of these methods, the inevitable result will be starvation.

121. Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others request (T/PET.6/103-T/PET.7/95) that machinery for farming should be introduced.

122. The Nkonya State Council claims (T/PET.6/147) that the Administering Authority has neglected the development of agriculture and has failed to attend to the general welfare of the farming population.

123. Charging that no effort has so far been made by the Agricultural Department to teach the farmers better ways of cocoa cultivation, Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tetley states (T/PET.6/133-T/PET.7/111) that, owing to the prevailing ignorance of the farmers and to poor road transportation, the farmer is not able to market his cocoa at a suitable price.

124. It is stated by the Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107) that although Togoland is administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony, the agricultural services of the Territory are far behind those of the Gold Coast.

125. The Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association recommends (T/PET.6/79) the establishment of a department of agriculture for Togoland which would be distinct from the Gold Coast Department of Agriculture. It recommends further that some co-operation should be effected between the Department of Agriculture and the local farmers, that the Department should teach the farmers the best ways of growing local crops, that agriculture should be mechanized and that the soils should be analysed.

126. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) that agriculture should be mechanized; that intensive agricultural instruction should be instituted in the elementary schools, with a full course in agriculture for interested students; that a special grant should be made by the Government to the new Ho secondary school for the extension of its programme and equipment; that a separate board of agriculture should be established for Togoland in order that the Government may have a direct interest in Togoland; and that the indigenous inhabitants of Togoland should be accorded full participation in the control of their marketing products.

127. The Ewe Youth Association submits (T/PET.6/101-T/PET.7/93) that progress in agriculture has been abominable and ridiculous during the last thirty years of British administration, and that consequently thousands of Togolanderns have been forced to emigrate to the Gold Coast to find their means of living (see T/640, paragraph 85).

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

128. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/365,¹ T/648, T/656, T/677, T/684, T/689, T/690 and T/692.

129. It is stated that every encouragement is given to farmers in the development of their farms and that efforts are made to instruct farmers in improved agricultural methods. Advice and assistance from government agricultural staff is always available, and the agricultural officer stationed at Kpeve on the borders of the Territory spends most of his time touring the Southern Section and is glad to assist farmers with advice and demonstration of machinery.

130. Experiments and demonstrations in mechanized agriculture and artificial fertilizers are being carried out by the Department of Agriculture. Apart from natural difficulties of terrain and the danger of soil erosion, the main obstacle to mechanized agriculture is the reluctance of the people to amalgamate their scattered land holdings, which are often held under precarious conditions of tenure.

131. The Gold Coast Government, by a system of bulk purchase of essential foodstuffs at guaranteed prices, is endeavouring to stimulate production and reduce the cost of living.

132. With regard to the complaints of the Krachi State Council, it is stated that farming, as practised in the Krachi district, is not unsatisfactory from the point of view of adequate food production. The question whether scientific methods would prove economic is being investigated; but little interest has been shown in a demonstration farm in Krachi.

133. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He drew attention to the difficulties involved in mechanized agriculture; in particular, soil erosion had to be considered. It had been found that the introduction of improved agricultural methods was more likely to meet the situation in the Territory than mechanization; thus in the mountain areas the possibilities of terrace farming were being explored. The Administering Authority was carrying out constant research on new and existing crops with a view to agricultural improvement. However, it was for the people themselves to co-operate in those improvements. African demonstrators were sent out by the Administration to teach new methods to indigenous farmers.

134. With regard to the contention that thousands of Togolanderns were forced to emigrate to the Gold Coast to find a living, that statement was a gross exaggeration. It was true that many Togolanderns emigrated to the Gold Coast; however, they did not do so under compulsion but only because they were attracted by life in a wealthier territory. The flow of emigrants was counterbalanced by a large number of immigrants to Togoland from the east. Those who remained in the Territory were by no means exposed to starvation; indeed, the Visiting Mission had been impressed by the well-being of the people.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

135. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/465), paragraphs 58 to 64.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

136. This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR. 7.

137. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 16.

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Session, Annex.*

Summary of the complaints and requests

138. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) that agriculture should be mechanized and that a United Nations agency should be invited to furnish experts and materials, which the Government now lacks, for larger projects designed to counteract the alleged extensive wastage of land to rationalize the food economy and increased production for export.

139. Mr. V. O. Anku states (T/PET.6/154) that the Rural Development Committee was invited to send a representative to Accra to discuss Togoland agricultural problems with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and his staff during their recent tour in West Africa. He maintains that such consultation outside the Territory can be of little help in understanding the problems of the Territory, and requests the United Nations to make arrangements for the Food and Agriculture Organization to go to Togoland to study its needs on the spot.

140. The Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association requests (T/PET.6/79) that a food specialist should be sent by the United Nations to analyse Togoland foods and make recommendations for improvement.

141. The Akpini Youth Society suggests (T/PET.6/114-T/PET.7/106) that the United Nations World Health Organization should arrange to send a commission on food and nutrition to Togoland to study vital health needs.

142. Since the Administering Authority always complains of lack of doctors, Mr. E. K. Akotia asks the United Nations (T/PET.6/126) to send doctors of various nationalities who can train indigenous people to be in charge of dispensaries and can improve the local medicinal herbs.

143. Togbe Howusu XI appeals (T/PET.6/92-T/PET.7/85) to the United Nations World Health Organization to give financial and technical aid to the Administering Authority in order to improve conditions in the leper colony of his division.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

144. The written observations of the Administering Authority on Mr. Anku's petition are contained in document T/659. The Administering Authority states that, with regard to the visit of Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to the Gold Coast during his tour of West Africa, the petitioner seems to be unaware of the fact that Mr. Dodd spent only two days in the Gold Coast and that he was not exclusively or even primarily interested in the agricultural problems of the Trust Territory. The persons from the Trust Territory who were invited to meet Mr. Dodd were carefully chosen as being a representative cross-section of persons engaged in, or having experience of, the agricultural industry in Togoland under British adminis-

tration. One was a government agricultural officer; the others were all prominent personalities in the Territory.

145. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He explained that the Administering Authority and the Government of the Gold Coast were already considering possible schemes for assistance which would be submitted to the Food and Agriculture Organization, with special reference to nutrition projects.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

146. This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

147. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 17.

FOREST RESERVES

Summary of the complaint

148. The chiefs and other inhabitants of Luvudo ask (T/PET.6/89) that the law regarding the forest reserve in the Dodome district should be modified in order to allow the inhabitants to earn their living.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

149. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/647. The Administering Authority states that all land taken for forest reserves is essential to the well-being of the people. Reference is made to paragraph 82 of the annual report on Togoland for 1948.

150. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the seventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He pointed out that the question of forest reserves was very important since such reserves served as a protection to the cocoa farms and were of benefit to farmers. The minimum area required was always selected for the reserve, and it would be quite impossible, in the case under consideration, to reduce the area. He further emphasized that the ownership of the land forming the reserve did not change.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

151. This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

152. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 18.

Summary of the request

153. The State Council of the Krachi Native Authority requests (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1) the repeal, by 1 April 1949, of all laws and ordinances restricting the importation and sale of spirituous liquor in Krachi.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

154. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/365. It is stated that with regard to trade in liquor, the Government's policy is determined by the convention relating to the liquor traffic in Africa signed at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1919, the object of which is to prevent the spread of the trade in liquor. It is further stated that the transfer of Krachi to the Southern Section could not entail any relaxation of these restrictions. The special representative also made a statement to the same effect at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

155. This question was examined and discussed at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.5.

156. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 19.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Summary of the requests

157. The Convention People's Party requests (T/PET.6/115) that in order to secure higher prices for their products, the farmers of the Territory should have a Native-controlled farmer's co-operative society and direct contact with world markets.

158. The establishment of consumer stores is desired by the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship (T/PET.6/15/Add.1).

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

159. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June 1950. He said there was nothing to prevent the inhabitants of the Territory from forming co-operative societies, but it was for them to take steps in that direction. A number of co-operative societies were already in existence in Togoland, particularly in the Southern Section, and their creation had for the past twenty or thirty years been encouraged, both officially and unofficially, by the Administrations of Togoland and the Gold Coast.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

160. This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

161. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 20.

NATIVE HERBAL MEDICINE

Summary of the complaints

162. The traditional Native herbalists, rulers and subjects of Togoland under British administration, following a review of the history, development and uses of herbal medicine, request (T/PET.6/80) that in view of the inadequate medical facilities in the Territory, the Administering Authority should allow the establishment of Native herbal medicine dispensaries, with grants-in-aid for their maintenance.

163. The Awatime Native Authority states (T/PET.6/117) that a comprehensive health scheme is needed and that the training of the best Native herbalists would be of benefit to the country.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

164. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/646. The Administering Authority states that it is the policy of the Gold Coast Government that the maintenance and staffing of dispensaries should be the responsibility of the local authorities, with government assistance in training facilities and buildings. There is a government dispensary at Kete-Krachi and at least twelve Native Authority dispensaries, as well as those run by missions. The Native herbalists are unqualified Native doctors who claim to effect cures partly by magic and partly by the application of herbal remedies. Their activities are not regulated by either the central Government or the local authorities; an occasional prosecution takes place, however, when treatment is based only on the imitation of medical practice and is considered dangerous.

165. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He pointed out that there was nothing to prevent the establishment of Native herbal medicine dispensaries in the Territory, but that the central Government was not prepared to make any grants or to assist in the maintenance of such dispensaries. It should, however, be noted that the Administering Authority in no way prohibited the operation of such dispensaries; it simply did not allow the practice of certain services which might give the impression that the practitioners concerned were qualified medical men.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

166. This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion

is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

167. At its tenth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 21.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO TOGOLANDERS

Summary of the complaint

168. Mr. G. K. Noamesi states (T/PET.6/120) that the majority of the most highly educated Togolanders are teachers, but that, of twenty scholarships said to have been granted to teachers working in the Southern Section of Togoland, only one was awarded to an indigenous teacher (see the annual report on Togoland for 1948, page 145). Furthermore, the transfer of Gold Coast Ewe teachers to Togoland for scholarships makes people suspect that such scholarships might not be intended for Togolanders but are taken by Gold Coast Ewes who have Togoland addresses. It is therefore requested that Togoland scholarships should be awarded through the Togoland Union and that the Administering Authority should exercise the strictest check to see that scholarships designed for Togoland are awarded to indigenous Togolanders.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

169. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/672. It is stated that two scholarships were unfortunately erroneously awarded to persons who were not indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory. The circumstances are fully explained in a letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary to Mr. W. S. Honu, a copy of which is included in document T/672.

170. A supplementary statement was made at the seventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee by the special representative of the Administering Authority. He said that in the case in question, scholarships had been awarded to Ewes. Members of the scholarship committee would be instructed to base their awards on a more accurate interpretation of the nationality of applicants, and there was no danger of a similar mistake being repeated in the future.

171. The Administering Authority could not, in any circumstances, accept the petitioner's suggestion that scholarships should be awarded through the Togoland Union. The latter was a political party, and scholarships were awarded irrespective of party or creed.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

172. This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and T/AC.24/SR.7.

173. At its tenth meeting, the Committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 22.

IV. QUESTIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION TREATED IN A COMPREHENSIVE DRAFT RESOLUTION

174. The remaining general questions were dealt with by the *Ad Hoc* Committee in one comprehensive draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 23.

OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Summary of complaints

175. Two petitions raise the question of the operation of the International Trusteeship System.

176. The Togoland United Nations Association indicates (T/PET.6/118) that the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, namely, resolution 36 (III) on the provision of information concerning the United Nations to the peoples of the Trust Territories, and the resolution on political advancement in the Trust Territories,¹ are not being implemented.

177. The Buem Native Authority expresses the hope (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107) that although the Trusteeship Agreement is silent as to the criteria for or the procedure of termination of trusteeship, such "terminal will be early considered for a change into self-government".

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

Summary of complaints

178. Three petitions raise the question of the status of the Territory.

179. Maintaining that the Gold Coast laws are enforced in the Territory and that Togoland is not represented on the law-making body of the Colony, the Convention People's Party, Upper Trans-Volta region, claims (T/PET.6/115) that Togoland chiefs are reduced to the level of mere servants.

180. The "natural rulers" and people of western Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship, registering their appreciation (T/PET.6/78-T/PET.7/78), of the recent steps taken towards the development of the Territory, nevertheless make the submission that so long as Togoland under British administration is administered as a part of the Gold Coast Colony, it should be governed as an administrative unit having a northern territorial council, a southern territorial council and a legislative assembly constituted by representatives of both territorial councils.

181. Maintaining that Togoland should have its own administration and legislative council separate from those of the Gold Coast, Mr. A. K. Odame requests (T/PET.6/144-T/PET.7/117) that Togoland as a whole should be unified.

¹ See the draft resolution (A/1028) submitted to the General Assembly by the Fourth Committee; that draft was amended and adopted as resolution 320 (IV) of the General Assembly.

182. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/679. The Administering Authority states that a representative of Southern Togoland now sits on the Gold Coast Legislative Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRATION
WITH THE GOLD COAST

Summary of the complaints

183. Five petitions raise the question of administrative integration with the Gold Coast.

184. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship draws attention (T/PET. 6/15/Add.1) to the fact that Togoland "under British Mandate" is administered by the Gold Coast Government, that laws for the administration of Togoland are made by the Governor of the Gold Coast "without representation and without consultation with the chiefs and their people", and that no steps are being taken to prepare the people for self-government.

185. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations states (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) that the "framework of Togoland commerce lies in the Gold Coast by effect of its administrative union".

186. Togbe Howusu XI, Paramount Chief, Asogli State, declares (T/PET.6/92-T/PET.7/85), with reference to the Coussey report, that, in order to maintain peace and attain progress, Togoland should have an independent regional administration and that an administrative union with the Gold Coast would be economically disadvantageous to Togoland and would bring political unrest.

187. The Convention People's Party states (T/PET. 6/115) that the Gold Coast Government enforces laws and that the people of Togoland have no representatives on the body that makes the laws. Since the Administering Authority has failed to act in accordance with Article 73 b of the United Nations Charter, British domination over Togoland should be put to an end forthwith. The chiefs and people of Togoland are prepared to achieve their self-government now, in unity with the Gold Coast, with a separate region for Togoland.

188. Mr. William L. Akagbor declares (T/PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110) that there should be a legislative council for Togoland.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

189. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/679 and T/706. It is stated that Southern Togoland is now represented on the Gold Coast Legislative Council.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

190. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/465), paragraphs 13 to 50.

Summary of the complaints

191. Two petitions raise the question of regional councils.

192. Five "natural rulers" of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship (Southern Section) accept in principle (T/PET.6/18) the formation of regional councils, but object to any council not formed entirely for Togoland. They also suggest the formation of a regional council for Southern Togoland, including Kete-Krachi State.

193. The Togoland Council protests (T/PET.6/151) against the Coussey Committee's recommendations for the establishment of a Trans-Volta-southern regional council and asserts that the implementation of the recommendations of the Coussey Sub-committee on regional administration will be prejudicial to the best interests of the Territory.

AMALGAMATED DIVISIONS

Summary of the complaint

194. One petition raises the question of amalgamated divisions.

195. Samuel Walter Atsridom IV, divisional chief of Kpedze states (T/PET.6/74-T/PET.7/77) that the amalgamation of divisions into States under one paramount ruler has created "inconveniences among the various divisions", as in the case of Asogli State. It is preferable to have a federation of divisions under which the presidency is not permanent, and until such a system is introduced, the Territory will not be at peace.

EXECUTIVE ORGANS

Summary of the complaints

196. The question of executive organs is raised in one petition.

197. The Convention People's Party, Regional Conference, Hohoe, in a resolution passed on 6 November 1949 at Hohoe, objects (T/PET.6/145) to a number of recommendations in the Coussey Committee report which allegedly give the Governor the power of veto and place the financial and the foreign affairs of the Territory in the hands of the "imperialist Ministers".

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

198. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/666. The Administering Authority states that the recommendations concerning the Governor's power of veto over legislation and the retention in the Executive Council of a small number of *ex-officio* ministers were made by the Coussey Committee itself. The proposals of this committee have been accepted by the United Kingdom Government as the basis for constitutional change in the Gold Coast, including the Trust Territory, and have

also been accepted by both the Gold Coast Legislative Council, which has a strong African majority, including a representative of Togoland, and by African representative bodies throughout the Territory.

GENERAL ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Summary of the complaints

199. Four petitions raise questions of general economic advancement in the Territory.

200. Maintaining that the economic policy of the Administering Authority is to preserve the tribal system at the expense of the inhabitants of the Territory, the Convention People's Party, Upper Trans-Volta region, charges (T/PET.6/115) that the economic development of Togoland is artificially retarded and remains at the level of backward, primitive farming and stock-raising.

201. Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia charges (T/PET.6/126) that, although the indigenous inhabitants are promised that returns from the poll tax collected in the Territory will be used for general improvements and development schemes, these projects, with the exception of small improvements attempted before the arrival of the Visiting Mission, have not materialized.

202. Mr. A. A. Abaye compares (T/PET.6/128) the conditions of the Territory as they existed during the German administration with those existing at present and concludes that the people of Togoland were better off economically, socially and educationally under the Germans than they are under the present administration.

203. The Togoland Council requests (T/PET.6/151) that research studies should be undertaken in order to prepare the Territory for economic self-sufficiency.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

204. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/663. With regard to the contention that the people of Togoland were better off economically, socially and educationally under the Germans, the Administering Authority points out that the petitioner appears to think that services can be provided without any effort from the community concerned. In fact, the Gold Coast Government has been shown to be active in each of these spheres so far as funds, staff and supplies of materials have permitted.

205. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He pointed out that the economic advancement of the Territory was dealt with in section F of the annual report on Togoland for 1948. The Territory had no outstanding industry; however, in the Southern Section there was large-scale and increasingly productive cocoa farming, which accounted for most of the prosperity in the Territory. In the north, owing to the poor quality of the soil and the absence of water, only as much food could be grown as the population needed for its subsistence. Every effort was being made to further the

production of foodstuffs suitable for export, such as rice, vegetable oils, yams and beans. Such foodstuffs, however, as could be produced and exported, mainly to the Gold Coast, were not very valuable. The Administering Authority was also endeavouring to promote secondary industries, but prospects for the future were not promising.

206. In the south there was a network of trade routes, so that communications were comparatively easy; in the Northern Section the number of roads was far smaller, but the need for communications was less great because the population was sparse and the main centres widely scattered.

207. In conclusion, he stressed that while the Administering Authority would pursue its efforts to foster the economic advancement of the Territory, there was little hope of economic progress apart from cocoa growing.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Summary of the complaints

208. The question of industrial development is raised in seven petitions.

209. The Awatime Native Authority states (T/PET.6/117) that the need for industrial development is urgent and that a development of local industries should be initiated by the Government in full consultation and free association with the people.

210. The youth of Kratsi, Buem and other areas declare (T/PET.6/88) that people will support any industry started on a sound economic basis and that industries such as cotton growing, weaving and ceramics can be developed to the best advantage of the country.

211. Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others state (T/PET.6/103-T/PET.7/95) that plans and machinery should be introduced in Eweland to replace human labour, that the central government should subsidize such industries and that the money for development should be obtained by co-operative means.

212. Samuel Walter Atsridom IV, divisional chief of Kpedze observes (T/PET.6/74-T/PET.7/77) that there is no improvement regarding local industries, and that the weaving industry established at Awatime and the brick and tile works established at Dzokpe were abandoned by the Government. He requests that the establishment of local industries should be encouraged.

213. The Nkonya State Council considers (T/PET.6/147) that local industries, which were flourishing during the war, have now declined.

214. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) that industries "be removed from the subject of industrial corporations and a national bank be established in lieu".

215. The question of reopening the Awatime weaving industry is raised by Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tetey (T/PET.6/133-T/PET.7/111), as well as the question of establishing pottery, brick and tile industries.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

216. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/649, T/669, T/684, T/689, T/690 and T/693. Reference is invited to paragraphs 107 to 109 of the annual report for the Territory for 1948. It is stated that the Government is willing to assist local industrial enterprise wherever it shows itself; with regard to Kpedze, however, it is pointed out that the town has so far neither developed local industries nor applied for assistance to do so.

MINING

Summary of the complaint

217. One petition raises the question of mining.

218. Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tettey asks (T/PET.6/133-T/PET.7/111) whether the iron ore mines cannot be developed.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

219. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/690. It is stated that the whole of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship has been geologically surveyed. The economic importance of the Akpafu iron ore deposits is declared to be negligible.

220. A supplementary statement was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He pointed out that constant surveys were being carried out by the Geological Survey Department as part of its regular functions, but that there was no prospect of the economic utilization of the Territory's mineral resources, which indeed were practically non-existent.

TRADE

Summary of the complaints

221. Three petitions raise questions of trade.

222. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship requests the Council (T/PET.6/15) to investigate the conditions now prevailing in the Territory with a view to securing the removal of all import restrictions in order to eliminate black-marketing and with a view to ensuring free marketing by farmers of their various types of produce.

223. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) that trade should be stimulated through the opening of roads and the improvement of the two main existing highways; that serious attention should be given to the question of the unification of the two Togolands, without which Togoland economy cannot play a full role and will remain "mutilated" in the Gold Coast framework; that in the meantime a larger proportion of imports should be released to the Territory and that Togoland cocoa should

be marketed and sold separately from that of the Gold Coast.

224. Nana Yao Buakah IV considers (T/PET.6/86-T/PET.7/82) that the scheme of permits for local arms and ammunition should be discontinued.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

225. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/358¹ and T/365.¹ The Administering Authority states that the import licensing system is the same as in most parts of the sterling area and is being progressively relaxed, and that there are no restrictions on the marketing of produce except those dictated by health reasons and the laws restricting the time period for selling the cocoa crops.

BANKING FACILITIES

Summary of the complaints

226. The question of banking facilities is raised in two petitions.

227. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship considers it desirable (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) to establish a credit society for Togoland, such credit society to act as a medium for the sale of the agricultural produce of Togoland.

228. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) the establishment of a national bank.

WATER SUPPLY AND ELECTRICITY

Summary of the complaints

229. Questions of water supply and electricity are raised in ten petitions.

230. It is pointed out by the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) that Kadjebi, the largest cocoa marketing centre of Togoland, suffers from a serious shortage of water.

231. The Akpini Native Authority states (T/PET.6/83-T/PET.7/81) that although the western borders of the Akpini State are only four miles from the Volta river, there is no pipe-borne water supply in the State, that along the western border of the State there is an acute water shortage for seven months annually, and that by providing shallow wells only temporary and unsuccessful results have been obtained. They request that pipe-borne water should be supplied in their capital, Kpandu.

232. Inadequate housing accommodation, a poor water supply and serious unemployment are said by the Convention People's Party (T/PET.6/115) to be some of the social problems facing the Territory.

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Session, Annex.*

233. It is requested by the Anfoega Duonenyo Working Committee (T/PET.6/90-T/PET.7/83) that provision should be made as soon as possible for a pipe-borne water supply to serve all villages in the Dayi-Volta valley.

234. The Akpini Youth Society observes (T/PET.6/114 T/PET.7/106) that large portions of the people of western Togoland drink muddy water and that during the harmattan season the inhabitants of hundreds of villages have to travel over long distances to fetch muddy water. It is maintained that the only way of solving this problem is to provide the area of Kpandu with pipe-borne water.

235. A request for an ample water supply is made by the Queen Mother Doe Motte of Ho (T/PET.6/139).

236. The Ewe Youth Association claims (T/PET.6/101-T/PET.7/93) that although the Volta river is within easy reach, there is no pipe-borne water supply anywhere and people have to drink liquid mud during most of the year. It also states that there is no electric supply.

237. Togbe Howusu XI complains (T/PET.6/92-T/PET.7/85) of the acute water shortage in his division, and the lack of wireless sets and electric installations for home and other uses.

238. Mr. William L. Akagbor states (T/PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110) that there is no electric lighting in Togoland under British administration and that only Ho has a good water supply.

239. Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele maintains (T/PET.6/135-T/PET.7/112) that the Territory is lacking in electric power.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

240. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/657, T/664, T/670, T/677, T/678 and T/679. Reference is invited to the observations of the Administering Authority¹ on the report of the Visiting Mission.¹ With regard to specific grievances, it is stated that deep wells are being constructed at Kpandu. A deep well has been constructed at Adaklu, and while there might have been a shortage of water there two years ago, there is now normally an adequate supply. Pipe-borne supplies of water are also being increased and, owing to recent improvements, Ho now has an adequate pipe-borne supply which will be extended in due course. It is further stated that the contention that there is a seven-month water shortage annually is a gross exaggeration; there is an acute shortage in some places at the height of the dry season, but this is being remedied as rapidly as possible.

241. With regard to electricity, the Administering Authority states that plans for such a supply must necessarily take their place with other capital projects of more immediate importance and more immediately justifying the financial outlay. Although there is no electricity, there is no lack of kerosene or petrol as fuel.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

242. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/465), paragraphs 99 to 104.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS

Summary of the complaints

243. The question of roads and railways is raised in fifteen petitions.

244. More and better roads and communications are demanded by the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14/Add.1).

245. It is pointed out by the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) that such roads as exist are in a very bad state of repair.

246. The Togoland Students Union states (T/PET.6/85) that the Public Works Department should take up the maintenance of roads, that all the main roads should be macadamized and tarred, that more roads should be brought under government maintenance and that the Government should speed up schemes to link all sections of the Trust Territory by good roads.

247. Nana Yao Buakah IV states (T/PET.6/86-T/PET.7/82) that annual taxes which have been collected for three or four years for motor roads and schools have been without purpose.

248. The chiefs and other inhabitants of Luvudo ask (T/PET.6/89) that motor roads linking Luvudo to the main commercial centres should be constructed in order to facilitate the transport of agricultural products to the outside world.

249. The Akpini Native Authority maintains (T/PET.6/83-T/PET.7/81) that the poor condition of the roads in the Territory is due to the fact that political officers and not road experts are in charge of road supervision.

250. Admitting that the Administering Authority is making efforts to improve the means of communication by building and maintaining roads, Togbe Howusu XI claims (T/PET.6/92-T/PET.7/85) that these roads are of little commercial value because of the short distances they cover. He requests the United Nations to assist the Administering Authority in furnishing advice and aid in road construction.

251. The Buem Native Authority states (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107) that there are no all-weather roads and that during the rainy season the mud roads become impassable.

252. Samuel Walter Atsridom IV, divisional chief of Kpedze observes (T/PET.6/74-T/PET.7/77) that road communications are poor and that roads are left in deplorable condition for long periods with the exception of the one road linking administrative stations.

253. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) that many roads should be opened and that the two main existing lines should be macadamized.

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.*

254. It is stated by the Ewe Youth Association (T/PET.6/101-T/PET.7/93) that "the system of communication is one of abject neglect".

255. Mr. William L. Akagbor states (T./PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110) that lack of roads has been the cause of starvation, death and poverty, that sick people cannot go to the only medical officer for lack of transportation, and that they die in thousands.

256. Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh states (T/PET.6/131) that there are no railways.

257. Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele states (T/PET.6/135-T/PET.7/112) that the Territory has no railway lines.

258. Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others request (T/PET.6/103-T/PET.7/95) that railroads should be constructed and linked with motor roads to all important centres; that the Volta river should be bridged to connect Eweland with the Gold Coast, and that postal and telegraphic communications should be improved.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

259. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/358, T/365, T/647, T/656, T/664, T/669, T/683 and T/684. The Administering Authority invites attention to its observations on the report of the Visiting Mission, and to the annual report on the Territory for 1948. It states that the amount of money available for the maintenance of roads was greatly increased during the financial year 1948/49, the results of which should soon become apparent. In 1949 there were 297 miles of all-weather roads, but the roads are bound to become impassable after torrential rain until they are tarred. Road schemes calculated to open up food-producing areas are given priority in the allocation of community development funds, but until the people understand that they must make a greater contribution, either in taxes or in personal effort, if roads are to be extended, progress will be limited.

260. The Administering Authority states that there is no economic justification for a railway.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

261. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/465), paragraphs 65 to 69.

POSTAL SERVICES, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND RADIO

Summary of the complaints

262. Ten petitions raise the question of postal services, telephone, telegraph and radio.

263. The chiefs and other inhabitants of Luvudo ask (T/PET.6/89) for the extension of postal facilities.

264. The Awatime Native Authority regards the lack of telephonic and telegraphic facilities (T/PET.6/117) as a disability which affects the whole system of communication, and points out that as long as the Awatime State is excluded from the telephonic and telegraphic system, that system cannot be said to be satisfactory.

265. The Togoland United Nations Association points out (T/PET.6/119) that of twenty postal agencies, the annual report on Togoland under British administration for 1948 (page 98) shows one at Wegbe, which is located in the Gold Coast Colony, not in the Trust Territory.

266. Togbe Howusu XI complains (T/PET.6/92-T/PET.7/85) of the lack of wireless sets, and of inadequate postal and telephonic facilities.

267. The Akpini Youth Society states (T/PET.6/114-T/PET.7/106) that telephonic communications and postal services are very inadequate and that no radio service exists.

268. The Buem Native Authority maintains (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107) that telegraphic and postal facilities are extremely limited and contacts with the outside world few.

269. The Ewe Youth Association states (T/PET.6/101-T/PET.7/93) that, with the exception of the broadcasting station opened at Keta last September, there is no broadcasting station in the Territory.

270. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship points out (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) that postal and telegraphic communications are scanty and that a large area is inaccessible by post and telegraph.

271. Samuel Walter Atsridom IV, divisional chief of Kpedze observes (T/PET.6/74-T/PET.7/77) that in spite of repeated petitions to the authorities, telegraphic facilities have not been extended to Kpedze.

272. The Akpini Native Authority states (T/PET.6/83-T/PET.7/81) that important points on the trunk road from Yendi to Kpandu are not connected by telephone.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

273. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/647, T/649, T/669, T/683 and T/709. It is stated that development in these fields is proceeding in accordance with a comprehensive ten-year plan and that the services are extended to the different areas as priorities and shortages of materials permit, consideration being given to the relation of the needs of the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory.

TAXATION AND FINANCE

Summary of the complaints

274. Questions of taxation and finance are raised in four petitions.

275. Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others state (T/PET.6/103-T/PET.7/95) that taxation should be progressive.

276. Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia states (T/PET.6/126) that the flat-rate poll tax should be replaced by a progressive income tax based on the means of the individual.

277. The Togoland United Nations Association suggests (T/PET.6/119) that the figures on revenue and

expenditure contained in the annual report on Togoland for 1948, pages 73 and 74, which are based on "estimation", should not be taken seriously. No serious attempt has been made to find out the actual revenue and expenditure of the Territory, and the estimated figures are given to press the point that the Territory is too poor to maintain a separate administration.

278. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) that the total revenue of Togoland should be separately determined.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

279. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/651 and T/709.

280. The Administering Authority states that the taxes paid vary from 4s. to 6s. per year for men and half those amounts for women, payments which everyone in the Territory can afford. Native Authorities are permitted by law to prosecute those who fail to pay. The payment of rates and prosecution for non-payment is considered fully justified if local government is to be successfully established.

281. With regard to the revenue and expenditure of the Territory, the figures given in the annual report for 1948 were a provisional estimate, and it is expected that the report for 1949 will contain more accurate estimates. There is no doubt, however, that the expenditure on the Territory greatly exceeds the revenue from it.

GENERAL SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Summary of the complaints

282. Three petitions raise questions of general social advancement.

283. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) that social life in the Territory should be "preoccupied by the provision of salient economic amenities, viz., electricity, water supplies, public buses and broadcast rediffusion centres".

284. Motivated by the welfare of the people of Togoland, Mr. E. O. Kofi Dumoga submits (T/PET.6/94-T/PET.7/87) the following recommendations. The Administering Authority should aim at forming a "social welfare State" out of the "existing multitude of States", with common public services as the "centres of cohesion". At the same time, it should strengthen "the existing States by protecting them from evil outside influences". "The advice of local talents should be sought and healthy co-operation be established between them and the Administering Authority. This state of affairs is at present non-existent, for most of the officers of the Administration choose to work only with the illiterate chiefs and promote ill-feeling between them and their literate subjects." The "untapped resources of Togoland" should be explored and developed in order that the Territory may gain economic independence.

285. It is charged by the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) that theft and other social evils have been encouraged by the Administering Authority's deliberate neglect of the Territory.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

286. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 29 June 1950. The representative said that there were only five local authorities in the Southern Section and that he was therefore unable to understand what was meant by the term, "multitude of States", used by Mr. Kofi Dumoga. A South Togoland Council had recently been set up to advise on the various matters affecting the interests and welfare of the people in that area. There was, in addition, a rural development committee. All kinds of services, including social welfare, were dealt with by those bodies, and the corresponding government subsidy amounted to some £6,000. A proviso had, however, been made to the effect that the people should also play their part, either by financial contributions or by assistance in the form of labour, in order to carry out the social welfare programme for which they had asked.

287. He was at a loss to understand the reference to "evil outside influences" in Mr. Kofi Dumoga's petition and thought that it was merely an expression of personal prejudice.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES

Summary of the complaints

288. The question of medical and health facilities is raised in eighteen petitions.

289. Up-to-date medical facilities to cater for the population of over 31,000 inhabitants are demanded by the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14/Add.1).

290. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship requests (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) the establishment of first-aid dispensaries. It points out that there are only two government medical officers looking after the health of the entire population and that the mortality rate among adults and infants is very high.

291. The chiefs and others of Luvudo ask (T/PET.6/89) that medical facilities should be extended.

292. Maintaining that Awatime lacks medical facilities and personnel, the Awatime Native Authority requests (T/PET.6/117) a comprehensive health scheme, including the establishment of hospitals and the training of doctors and nurses, and is of the opinion that some of the Native herbalists, if given the opportunity, could be of benefit to the Territory.

293. Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia requests (T/PET.6/126) United Nations assistance in the improvement of medical services in the Territory.

294. Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh states (T/PET.6/131) that the Territory has no hospitals.

295. The Queen Mother Doe Motte of Ho states (T/PET.6/139) that the building of a maternity hospital with a mobile clinic is a real need of the people. She requests that the fees charged at the hospitals should be brought down, so that the average person can pay for his or her treatment. She further requests that quinine should not be denied to the people.

296. The poor health conditions in Nkonya, which has a supposedly high death rate, are said by the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) to be due to inadequate medical services, poor drinking water and unsatisfactory housing conditions.

297. The Buem Native Authority states (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107) that in view of the prevalence of yaws, syphilis, tropical ulcers, malarial fever and other endemic diseases, the need for medical practitioners and medical assistants is urgent. Only two months previously, Southern Togoland had only two medical officers and a poorly equipped dispensary. It is obvious that these services are entirely inadequate. In the absence of statistics, it is possible only to guess at the death-rate among infants and mothers. The need for research laboratories and a well organized statistical service for health is clear.

298. The women of Awatime present a brief description (T/PET.6/129-T/PET.7/109) of the status and conditions of life of indigenous women before and during the German rule and at the present time. They allege that whereas before and following the First World War German missionaries were active in educating the women and looking after their medical needs, the situation has now changed, and that the sick people of Awatime, not having a hospital, remain without care unless they are taken to Ho, Hohoe, or the French zone.

299. Mr. William L. Akagbor states (T/PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110) that there is only one medical officer to attend the whole country.

300. Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele states (T/PET.6/135-T/PET.7/112) that the Territory lacks medical facilities.

301. The Ewe Youth Association states (T/PET.6/101-T/PET.7/93) that there is only one hospital at Keta and two dispensaries at Ho and Hohoe and that in most cases patients have to travel distances of thirty to sixty miles before reaching the nearest place offering medical facilities.

302. The Akpini Youth Society maintains (T/PET.6/114-T/PET.7/106) that the chief cause of ill health is malnutrition, resulting from poverty and ignorance of dietary science. In this connexion it requests that government grants-in-aid should be given to schools to facilitate the establishment of school canteens, and that the Administering Authority should undertake to educate the population in nutritional methods. It further requests that the United Nations World Health Organization should arrange to send a commission to the Territory to study the situation with regard to food and nutrition. Another cause of widespread disease is the lack of a good water supply, of medical personnel and of facilities. The Administering Authority is requested to provide pipe-borne water from the Volta

river and to establish a hospital at Kpandu with "feeding dispensaries".

303. The Convention People's Party states (T/PET.6/115) that the high rates of infant and prenatal mortality are the result of inadequate medical care.

304. Mr. A. A. Abaye requests (T/PET.6/128) that the health needs of the Territory should be considered.

305. The Akpini Native Authority maintains (T/PET.6/83-T/PET.7/81) that Kpandu, the capital of Akpini State, should be provided with an up-to-date hospital and that appropriate feeding dispensaries should be established in different parts of the district.

306. Samuel Walter Atsridom IV, divisional chief of Kpedze, observes (T/PET.6/74-T/PET.7/77) that the nearest hospital and dispensary are in Ho, twenty-one miles away, and that the medical facilities at Kpadape, about six miles from Kpedze, in Togoland under French administration, are inaccessible at night on account of frontier restrictions. The inhabitants of Kpedze decided in 1948 to build a dispensary of their own, but owing to financial hardships progress has been slow. Not only do the inhabitants of Kpedze have to incur travelling expenses, but they also have to pay high medical fees.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

307. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/358, T/365, T/649, T/651, T/656, T/657, T/664, T/669, T/670, T/677, T/679, T/683, T/689 and T/691.

308. Reference is invited to the observations of the Administering Authority¹ on the report of the Visiting Mission¹ and to paragraphs 169 to 186 of the annual report for 1948.

309. Medical facilities are admittedly inadequate, but the Administering Authority is doing its best to recruit the staff necessary to improve them.

310. There are hospitals at Ho, Yendi and Hohoe; the hospital at Ho is being expanded and that at Hohoe replaced by a much larger one with more modern equipment. Hospitals in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast are conveniently situated for the needs of the people of the northern part of the Trust Territory. A model health centre, which will provide midwifery services, is being constructed at Kpandu. There are over a dozen dispensaries throughout the Territory in addition to medical institutions maintained by missions. Weekly clinics are held in many towns. In any thinly populated rural area, however, people have to travel considerable distances on foot and by lorry to receive medical aid.

311. Hospital fees are adjusted to the patient's capacity to pay and are remitted entirely in the case of paupers, of whom there are very few.

312. In 1949, there were two government medical officers and one private practitioner in the Territory.

313. There is a mobile midwifery unit and ambulance at Ho which is available for use in the surrounding area.

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2*.

Quinine is available at the drug store in Ho and is also sold at the post office.

314. Contrary to the claims of certain petitioners, the population is steadily increasing. Vital statistics are being built up with the development of the Territory and the expansion of the Statistics Department.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

315. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/465), paragraphs 94 to 98.

HOUSING

Summary of the complaint

316. The question of housing is raised in one petition.

317. The Convention People's Party states (T/PET. 6/115) that inadequate housing accommodation is one of the social problems facing the Territory.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

318. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/679.

319. There is a government department of housing which is responsible for housing policy. Its activities are related to the urgency of the tasks before it, and priority has had to be given to the large urban and mining centres of the Gold Coast. The department's work is also limited by shortages of staff and materials.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES

Summary of the complaints

320. Two petitions raise the question of the employment of natives.

321. Maintaining that literate Africans in their search for employment should receive serious attention from the Government and from commercial firms, the youth of Kratsi and other areas state (T/PET.6/88) that the youth of Togoland are industrious and are willing to support any industry started on a sound economic basis with government financial aid.

322. The Convention People's Party says (T/PET. 6/115) that serious unemployment is one of the social problems facing the Territory.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

323. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/679 and T/693.

324. With regard to government posts, more than twice as many indigenous inhabitants of the Territory are employed in the Gold Coast civil service as there are civil service posts in the Territory itself. Actual posting, however, is a matter for the local authorities. With regard to private firms, the Government has no influence on their employment policies.

325. With regard to unemployment, there are few unemployed in the Territory.

WAGES

Summary of the complaint

326. One petition raises questions of wages.

327. Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tettey charges (T/PET. 6-133/T/PET.7/111) that persons from the Gold Coast Colony are occupying most of the important positions in the Territory while native Togolanders are paid low salaries and wages.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

328. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/690. It is stated that wages and salaries have risen steadily since 1939 and a further cost-of-living allowance has been granted to government servants and teachers this year.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

329. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/465), paragraph 93.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Summary of the complaints

330. The question of educational advancement is raised in thirty-two petitions.

General

331. Country-wide educational facilities with government subsidies are demanded by the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14/Add.1), such facilities to be left entirely in the hands of the local population.

332. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) points out that there are no public schools of any description and that no steps are being taken to meet the growing needs of education.

333. The Convention People's Party states (T/PET. 6/115) that the few mission-operated schools in the Territory are not enough for the number of children of school age. Charging that education is neither compulsory nor free, the petitioners state that the Ghana national secondary schools of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah are the only institutions of secondary education in the Territory.

334. The Togoland United Nations Association suggests (T/PET.6/119) asking for technical help from the United Nations if the United Kingdom cannot provide it. It also states that the educational map in the annual report is misleading; some sixty-five places shown on the map have either infant schools only or no schools at all.

335. The Reverend T. K. Anku reviews (T/PET. 6/124) the educational activities of the missions in the Territory under the German and British administrations and states that under the former, education was practically free, while under the present administration the

natives are burdened with the high cost of education. Following a discussion of the existing categories of schools in the Territory, the petitioner points out the inadequacies of the educational facilities and makes certain specific requests outlined in paragraphs 351 and 370 below.

336. The Nkonya State Council maintains (T/PET. 6/147) that as there is allegedly no government primary or secondary school in Togoland, the educational needs of the Territory are dependent on a few missionary schools; furthermore, that the school curriculum is such that, at the end of the elementary school period, a child is fit for work only as a domestic servant or office boy.

337. Samuel Walter Atsridom IV, divisional chief of Kpedze observes (T/PET.6/74-T/PET.7/77) that education "is costing us very dear", that there is not a single government-established school, that missionary bodies have decided no longer to finance schools despite the fact that church taxes are collected, and that missionary bodies only manage schools built and maintained by Natives. The petitioner states that school fees are raised without regard to the payer, and asks why primary education should not be free.

338. The Anfoega Duonenyo Working Committee requests (T/PET.6/90-T/PET.7/83) that provision should be made to put the present designated schools on the "assisted" list without delay.

339. The Akpini Youth Society states (T/PET.6/114-T/PET.7/106) that the primary schools were built by the people and run by the missionary bodies. Although the Government gives grants to the few assisted and designated schools, the poor inhabitants, who are already overburdened with heavy church dues, Native Authority taxes and direct and indirect taxes levied by the Government, should not be asked to pay exorbitant school fees.

340. Maintaining that the educational facilities in Togoland under British administration are inadequate, the Buem Native Authority states (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107) that mass illiteracy prevails in the Territory, where there are no government schools and no technical institutions, and that school fees are high.

341. Mr. William L. Akagbor states (T/PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110) that there are no secondary schools, no technical schools and no educational facilities whereby Africans can be trained for better conditions.

342. The Ewe Youth Association states (T/PET.6/101-T/PET.7/93) that in the whole of Eweland the only elementary schools are those run by the missions.

343. Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others maintain (T/PET.6/103-T/PET.7/95) that educational facilities should be equitably spread and not concentrated at only one point, particularly the Gold Coast, west of the river Volta.

344. Nana Yao Buakah IV states (T/PET.6/86-T/PET. 7/82) that taxes presumably for the maintenance of motor roads and schools have been collected, but that the area still suffers from inadequate facilities in these respects. The school in Baglo is "undesignated", it is forty years old and has only a standard III. He requests improvements in these matters.

345. The chiefs and others of Luvudo maintain (T/PET 6/89) that their town, Luvudo, has only one infant school where children are taught in the vernacular, and that it is supported by the people themselves. They request that modern schools should be established to train their children.

Administration of education

346. The Togoland Students' Union requests (T/PET. 6/85) the establishment of a board of education consisting of officials and indigenous inhabitants for the direction of educational policies.

Elementary education

347. With regard to elementary education, the Education Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/75) states that there is no government primary school and that all elementary schools are operated by missionary bodies with the exception of some Native Authority schools. The rate of annual school fees, namely, 15s., £1 10s. and £2 8s. for infant, junior and senior departments respectively, is too high for the average family and imposes limitations on the spread of education. Existing senior schools are inadequate and the elementary education of most boys ends with the junior school course. The decision of the Trusteeship Council in favour of free elementary education (resolution 83 (IV)) should be implemented at an early date, and consideration should be given to a system of control over schools in order to remedy the non-co-operation resulting from the divergencies in educational policy of the various missions.

348. The "natural rulers" and people of western Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship state (T/PET.6/78-T/PET.7/78) that the resolution on free elementary education adopted by the Trusteeship Council should be implemented immediately.

349. The Togoland Students' Union resolves (T/PET. 6/85) that free elementary education should be provided and states that by thoughtful planning and genuine co-operation between the Administering Authority and the people, a start in this direction can be made.

350. The Anfoega Duonenyo Working Committee submits (T/PET.6/90-T/PET.7/83) that primary education should be entirely free and become compulsory as soon as buildings are sufficient.

351. The Reverend T. K. Anku requests (T/PET. 6/124) that children should receive free primary education.

352. Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia states (T/PET.6/126) that if the building of schools cannot be taken up by the Government, the high school fees should be abolished and free primary education given.

353. Nana Yao Buakah IV states (T/PET.6/86-T/PET. 7/82) that the school in Baglo is nearly forty years old and has standard III but is not a designated school, and asks whether undesignated schools are considered good for the education and training of children.

354. The chiefs and others of Luvudo ask (T/PET. 6/89) that a modern school or schools should be estab-

lished for the training of the overwhelming number of children of peasant farmers.

355. Mr. William L. Akagbor states (T/PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110) that school fees are too high.

Secondary education

356. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship expresses (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) the desire that secondary and technical schools should be established.

357. The Education Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations states (T/PET.6/75) that at present there is no secondary school but that one will be opened at Ho in 1950, under the management of the Presbyterian mission unit. It is of the opinion that denominational control will make the institution unpopular to members of other religious groups and that a direct control by the administration would be appreciated. It further urges that secondary education at the new institutions should be fostered by annual grants of scholarships to deserving persons.

358. The Akpini Native Authority objects (T/PET.6/83-T/PET.7/81) to the denominational control of the secondary school which is to be opened at Ho in 1950.

359. The Togoland Students' Union states (T/PET.6/85) that at least three secondary schools should be established, one for the southern, one for the central and one for the northern parts of Togoland.

360. The Akropong Ewe Students' Union suggests (T/PET.6/105) that the Trusteeship Council should ask the Administering Authority to establish at least two secondary schools in addition to the one to be opened at Ho in 1950, with post-secondary teacher-training courses to be attached thereto.

361. Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh complains (T/PET.6/131) that Togoland lacks secondary schools.

362. Mr. William L. Akagbor states (T/PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110) that there are no secondary schools in the Territory, and that even though such schools may exist in the Gold Coast, the people of the Trust Territory have neither the opportunity nor the funds to attend them.

363. Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele states (T/PET.6/135-T/PET.7/112) that the Territory lacks secondary schools.

364. The need for secondary education is expressed by the Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114-T/PET.7/106).

365. Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia states (T/PET.6/126) that "secondary education should not be by means" since the average farmer can hardly earn £10 a year.

Teacher training

366. The Education Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations states (T/PET.6/75) that in addition to the two two-year teacher-training colleges established by missionary units, a four-year training college should be established.

367. Mr. G. K. Noamesi states (T/PET.6/120) that, among the supervisors and assistant supervisors of the Ewe Presbyterian Church schools, there is not a single

Togolander, although it is clear that there are Togoland teachers who are more efficient and qualified for those posts. He requests that all responsible posts in education in the Territory should be held by indigenous teachers.

Technical and vocational training

368. The Education Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations states (T/PET.6/75) that in the absence of any vocational or professional school, boys complete their elementary education without the opportunity of further training for a vocation. It further states that the administration would do well to satisfy an urgent demand for vocational training in trades and in improved methods of local agriculture.

369. The Togoland Students' Union states (T/PET.6/85) that technical and vocational schools should be established in each region to care for its particular needs.

370. The Reverend T. K. Anku requests (T/PET.6/124) that at least one vocational school should be built in order to develop crafts.

371. The Togoland United Nations Association states (T/PET.6/119) that while technical and vocational training is of the highest importance, there is no technical or trade school in the Territory, nor is any provision made therefor in the Government's ten-year development plan.

372. The Anfoega Duonenyo Working Committee submits (T/PET.6/90-T/PET.7/83) that in the very near future provision should be made for vocational and industrial schools where carpentry, masonry, shoemaking, weaving, fitting, etc., can be taught; for agricultural schools where pupils can learn the use of modern implements, and for veterinary schools where animal husbandry can be taught.

373. It is suggested by the Akropong Ewe Students' Union (T/PET.6/105) that at least one agricultural and a technical school should be established.

374. The Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association recommends (T/PET.6/79) that an agriculture training centre should be established for the training of people who want to take up farming, and that financial help should be given to people after their training.

375. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) that agricultural instruction in elementary schools should be intensified and that a special grant should be made to the new Ho secondary school for a full agricultural course.

376. The youth of Kratsi, Buem and other areas state (T/PET.6/88) that agriculture and animal husbandry can be improved on scientific lines by training the indigenous people in agricultural countries overseas; they requested that an agricultural scholarship scheme should be set up.

377. The women of Awatime request (T/PET.6/129-T/PET.7/109) that competent European women teachers should be sent to teach more advanced sewing to girls and that doctors should be sent in order to train girls to become nurses.

378. The Education Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET. 6/75) that a permanent staff should be trained for mass education work, that the mass education scheme should be extended to the non-Ewe sections of Togoland, that a circulating library scheme should be operated in connexion with mass education work and that wireless transmission facilities should be provided at least for the urban centres of Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe and Yendi.

379. The Communal Development Commission, Kpandu, requests (T/PET.6/76) the establishment of a permanent mass-education team, resident in the Trust Territory, and composed of trained men and women, indigenous to the Trust Territory. It asks further that all scientific methods and invention, such as radio and cinema, should be used to raise the level of communal life.

380. The Togoland Students' Union requests (T/PET. 6/85) that mass education should be speeded up and suggests that for this purpose full-time paid teachers should be stationed in both urban and rural districts.

381. While appreciating the work which is being done in mass education, the youth of Kratsi, Buem and other areas note with regret (T/PET.6/88) that the benefits realized from the campaign are not commensurate with its high cost, and suggest that well furnished community centres should be built and supplied with full-time trained mass education teachers.

382. Mr. Doji Lartey Tychs-Lawson points out (T/PET.6/108-T/PET.7/99) that the two Trust Territories of Togoland need "mass higher education" and appeals to the United Nations to introduce "the mass scholarship system" for deserving Togoland youths in order to accelerate educational progress in the Territory.

Mission schools

383. The State Council of the Krachi Native Authority requests (T/PET.6/14) that by 1 April 1949, missions with government subsidies should be allowed to open schools in the State of Krachi.

384. The Akpini Native Authority charges (T/PET. 6/83-T/PET.7/81) that the education imparted by the missionary groups is serving to "disintegrate the social set-up of the rural communities through holding of opposing religious views", and gives as an example the situation in Alavanya where, instead of the one well equipped school which is needed, two schools are badly maintained by religious missionary groups. It objects to the alleged "denominational control of the proposed secondary school" at Ho and requests that education should be centrally controlled by the State.

385. Mr. G. K. Noamesi, discussing mission education in Togoland, states (T/PET.6/120) that the Gold Coast Government, to which the Administering Authority has delegated its power to administer the Territory, has left all educational undertakings in the hands of the Churches, whose educational policies and practices he considers detrimental to the general progress and development of the inhabitants of the Territory.

386. The youth of Kratsi and other areas charge (T/PET.6/88) that there is not a single school in the Territory built by the Government and that the indigenous inhabitants have to build and equip their own schools and pay for the teachers provided by the missions. They state that the missions, which allegedly contribute no money to the upkeep of schools, demand in addition that a large portion of land in the immediate vicinity of the school should be given to them free of charge as their own property. These demands, the petitioners feel, are beyond what the indigenous inhabitants can afford for primary education, especially when the Territory is without secondary, higher or technical and industrial education.

Youth clubs

387. The youth of Kratsi and other areas call on the Administering Authority (T/PET.6/88) to assist the organized youth clubs by furnishing them with community centres and "rediffusion stations" in the large towns, and by supervising such youth organizations as the Boy Scouts and the Red Cross.

Scholarships

388. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship requests (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) the grant of scholarships to "deserving sons of British Togoland".

389. The Education Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations states (T/PET. 6/75) that a close study of the Administering Authority's report on scholarship awards to Togoland candidates reveals inaccuracies, since the report fails to distinguish between Native inhabitants and Native residents of the Territory. Particular consideration for scholarships should be given to deserving Togoland candidates and opportunities should be created for the employment of those who have successfully completed university education.

390. The Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association recommends (T/PET.6/79) the award of scholarships to candidates from Togoland to be trained as agriculturalists overseas.

391. The Togoland Students' Union states (T/PET. 6/85) that an increasing number of scholarships, both for graduates and post-graduates, as well as for the higher professions of medicine and law, should be given to deserving students.

392. The youth of Kratsi, Buem and other areas state (T/PET.6/88) that at least two vacancies in each of the existing recognized secondary schools of the Gold Coast should be secured for deserving teachers without matriculation qualifications and that such teachers should do two years secondary work on study leave with full pay and allowances.

393. The traditional Native herbalists request (T/PET. 6/80) that, in order to improve the different aspects of their profession, two scholarships should be granted yearly to traditional Native herbalists for studies abroad.

394. The Akropong Ewe Students' Union charges (T/PET.6/105) that at present only eighteen scholarships are awarded to Ewe students for study in the higher institutions of the Gold Coast and that the cost of education for these students is high.

395. The Togoland United Nations Association insists (T/PET.6/119) that up to 31 March 1948 only twelve scholarships were awarded to the teachers of the Territory, and not twenty, as stated in the annual report for 1948 (page 145, paragraph 231). Four of these teachers were working in the Colony before and may at any time be transferred to the Colony again.

396. Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia states (T/PET.6/126) that the scholarships awarded by the Government are awarded to Gold Coast residents in Togoland.

397. Mr. Doji Lartey Tychs-Lawson appeals to the United Nations (T/PET.6/108-T/PET.7/99) to introduce "the mass scholarship system" for deserving Togoland youths (see paragraph 382 above).

398. The Buem Native Authority asks (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107) that a comprehensive scholarship scheme should be drawn up for suitable Togoland candidates for the specific purpose of qualifying them for administrative and professional services in the Territory.

399. The Awatime Native Authority states (T/PET.6/117) that education is backward and expensive and that assistance in the form of secondary and technical schools and more scholarships is required.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

400. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/358, T/365, T/643, T/645, T/646, T/651, T/652, T/653, T/656, T/664, T/671, T/672, T/679, T/682, T/683, T/684, T/689, T/691, T/693, T/709.

General

401. Reference is made to the annual report on the Territory for 1948 and to the observations of the Administering Authority¹ on the report of the Visiting Mission.¹

402. Everything possible is being done to improve educational facilities in the Territory. It is emphasized, however, that expansion of social services is dependent on economic progress and on increased trade and wealth in the country.

403. Seventy-six per cent of the children of school-going age in the infant-junior group in the Southern Section are enrolled in schools and 24 per cent in senior primary schools.

404. The Government's policy in the Northern Territories is to develop infant-junior-senior education through the medium of the Native Authorities. Additional Native Authority schools, subsidized to more than half their cost by the Government, are being established as quickly as suitable candidates for teacher training can be prepared in the districts concerned.

405. All schools in the Territory are public in the sense that they are open without discrimination to all members of the public. Many schools are owned by the local authorities.

Administration of education

406. The Administering Authority draws attention to the functions and composition of the Central Advisory Committee, as set forth in paragraph 221 of the annual report for 1948. The work of that committee is supplemented by district education committees. No further planning body is regarded as necessary.

Secondary education

407. There is now a secondary school in the Territory at Ho, with scholarships provided by the Gold Coast Government for secondary education and school fees wholly or partly remitted in appropriate cases.

Teacher training

408. There are two teacher-training colleges in the Territory; teacher-training facilities are being expanded, but there are other needs more pressing than the erection of a boarding institution providing a four-year course, three such institutions being available in the Gold Coast.

409. With regard to the appointment of Togoland in Ewe Presbyterian schools, it is stated that appointments within church organizations are made by church authorities in accordance with proved ability and character, and that there is no discrimination against teachers born in Togoland.

Technical and vocational training

410. Togoland scholars are eligible for technical training at institutions in the Gold Coast, a system which is considered most economic at the present stage of development of technical assistance. Boys from the Territory attend the government technical school at Takoradi and the government training centre at Asuansi, both in the Gold Coast. Further schools and centres are being established as well as a college for technical training at Kumasi.

Mass education

411. Efforts are being made to increase and spread mass education work as far and as fast as the economic state of the Territory and availability of staff permit. Permanent staff are being recruited and trained. A statutory Library Board has been set up in the Gold Coast to provide books at libraries and by circulating vans. The sum of £2,000 has been provided by the Government this year for mass education literature in the vernacular. Funds are provided for broadcast services and radio diffusion buildings at Ho and Hohoe. There have been four joint education schemes with Togoland under French administration. In spite of the increased provisions, however, the Administering

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.*

Authority states that ultimately the success of the Government's community drive must depend on local initiative.

Mission schools

412. With regard to the request that missions with government subsidy should be allowed to open schools in Krachi, the Administering Authority states that in the Northern Territories the Government's policy has been to develop education through the Native Authorities rather than through the missions.

Scholarships

413. The Gold Coast Government devotes an increasing amount of money annually to the provision of scholarships for which Togoland is eligible. Awards are made by an impartial body in the light of the merits of the candidates after full consideration of ability, character and achievement. The first scholarships to French institutions of higher learning under the exchange system have been awarded.

414. With regard to the statistics on Togoland scholarship awards, the Administering Authority states that the statistics were compiled in reply to the Trusteeship Council Questionnaire, which does not ask for separate information concerning those Natives who are resident in the Territory and were born there, and those who are resident in the Territory but were born in the Gold Coast.

415. The Administering Authority substantiates the statement in the annual report for 1948 that twenty scholarships were awarded to teachers in the Territory by listing, in document T/709, the names of the twenty Natives to whom scholarships were awarded. Since the Territory, under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, is administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast, there is no question of limiting the power of education units to transfer these teachers from the Trust Territory to the Gold Coast and *vice versa*.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

416. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/465), paragraphs 105 to 123.

V. QUESTIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION ON WHICH NO DRAFT RESOLUTIONS WERE APPROVED

417. Two questions were still pending before the Council and the *Ad Hoc* Committee adopted no draft resolutions on them.

GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

Summary of the complaints

418. Ten petitions contain complaints regarding the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

419. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship points out (T/PET.6/15/

Add.1) that the Mandated Togoland Farmers' Association is not represented on the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board; that the relationship between the board and the farmers is not defined; that the assertion that the board acts as a trustee is misleading; that the members of the board are not appointed by the farmers; that the disbursements of the board's funds are made by the Governor, and that the board spends money at the expense of the farmer while the latter lives in abject poverty.

420. The Convention People's Party complains (T/PET.6/115) of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, which has no representative from Togoland but controls the profits accumulated from the sale of Togoland cocoa, and requests that such profits should be returned to the farmers.

421. Commenting on the annual report on Togoland under British administration for the year 1948, the Togoland United Nations Association states (T/PET.6/119) that paragraph 16 on page 16 implies that the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board organizes the purchase of Togoland cocoa also and points out that Togoland is not represented on that board.

422. Charging that the Gold Coast holds huge profits from the sale of Togoland cocoa, the Convention People's Party, Regional Conference, Hohoe, requests (T/PET.6/145) that such profits should be disbursed to the Togoland farmers.

423. It is stated by the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) that the farmers of Togoland are demanding control of the use of the money accumulated on their behalf by the Gold Coast Produce Control Board, the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and other agencies.

424. The Buem Native Authority points out (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107) that although Togoland produces at least one-third of the total tonnage of Gold Coast cocoa, Togoland is not represented on the Cocoa Marketing Board. It is asked "that this constitution now may include two or three members of Togoland also on this board to represent the people of Togoland".

425. Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tettey states (T/PET.6/133-T/PET.7/111) that the Cocoa Marketing Board is not known to the cocoa farmer of Togoland, who is without representation on it, but that "there is taxation". The profits derived from cocoa should be used for educating students abroad in agricultural technique. Ignorant farmers are deceived by brokers' middlemen and cocoa agents. The roads to the big centres are deplorable and adversely affect the marketing of cocoa.

426. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations requests (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) full participation of indigenous inhabitants of Togoland in the control of the marketing of their produce, and the formation of a separate board of agriculture similar to the Gold Coast Marketing Board and affiliated with corresponding organizations in the Gold Coast. It further requests that Togoland cocoa should be marketed and sold separately from that of the Gold Coast.

427. Nana Yao Buakah IV states (T/PET.6/86-T/PET.7/82) that a good and a standard price for cocoa is required.

428. Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh claims (T/PET.6/131) that very low prices are paid to the people by the Government for their coffee and cocoa and requests that his charges should be considered.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

429. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/358, T/656, T/666, T/679, T/683, T/689, T/690, T/706, T/709. Reference is invited to paragraph 73 and appendix VII of the annual report on the Territory for 1948, to the report of the Visiting Mission, and to the observations of the Administering Authority on that report.

430. The Administering Authority states that Togoland is now represented on the Cocoa Marketing Board by a divisional chief of Buem. All first and second grade cocoa is at present purchased by the board at the same price, irrespective of grade; sub-grade cocoa is not purchased since there is no demand for it in overseas markets.

431. With regard to the disposition of funds derived from cocoa marketing, the Administering Authority is of the opinion that the funds are being spent in the interests of all the inhabitants of the Territory. Therefore, in the absence of any constructive suggestions, no changes in the cocoa marketing organization are contemplated.

432. A full understanding and appreciation of the policy of the board is a matter of slow growth among many farmers, although every effort is made to instruct them.

433. The Administering Authority refers to the conclusions of the Visiting Mission on the fixing of the cocoa price and quotes its statement that "the present stabilized marketing policy is sound in principle".

Observations of the Visiting Mission

434. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/465), paragraphs 70 to 93.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee.

435. Since one of the petitioners raising the question of the Cocoa Marketing Board had been granted an oral hearing by the Trusteeship Council but, at the time of the preparation of this report, had not yet been heard, the Committee decided not to approve any draft resolution on this question for inclusion in the present report.

TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENT

Summary of the complaints

436. Three petitions raise the question of territorial adjustments.

437. The State Council of the Krachi Native Authority transmits (T/PET.6/14) a resolution adopted at a meeting held in Krachikrom, Kete-Krachi, on 7 March 1949.

In that resolution, the petitioners request that all ordinances and laws of the Gold Coast applicable in Togoland should be repealed and that by 1 April 1949 Krachi and Southern Togoland should be unified as a single entity.

438. The headmen of Nawuli state (T/PET.6/69) that after sixteen years under the rule of the Gonjas, who are British subjects in the Gold Coast (Northern Territories), they do not want a strange ruler in the area again; they desire that the area should again be placed under the rule of the Omanhene of Krachi and under the rule of Southern Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship.

439. Nana Kojo Kuma of Nanjoro, whose people were placed in 1935 under the head chief of the Gonjas in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, expresses the wish (T/PET.6/70) that his people and land should be restored to the Krachi Division, that they should become, as before the period of German administration, subjects of the Omanhene of Krachi, and that they should be included in the Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

440. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/365 and T/638.

441. The Administering Authority states that the transfer of the Krachi district from the Northern Section to the Southern Section of Togoland could not be made immediately. It questions whether the petition really represents the wishes of the persons involved and is conducting a survey to determine the opinion of the inhabitants of the area. In any event, to effect such a transfer would take time.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

442. The observations of the Visiting Mission on unification with the Krachi are contained in its report (T/465), paragraphs 51 to 56.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

443. Since at the time of the preparation of this report the Ewe question and other questions of unification were under consideration by the Trusteeship Council, and since the Committee considered that any action thereon would have a direct bearing on those questions, it decided not to approve a draft resolution for the time being.

VI. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

For the text of draft resolution 1, adopted without change at the 28th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolution 282 (VII).

For the texts of draft resolutions 2 to 23 inclusive, adopted without change at the 28th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 251 (VII) to 272 (VII) inclusive.

China, Iraq and Philippines : amendments to the draft resolution submitted by Argentina and United States (T/L.100)

[Original text : English]
[13 July 1950]

Delete the fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs of the draft resolution and substitute the following :

Recalling that, in its resolution 14 (II) of 15 December 1947, the Council noted the statements by the representatives of the Administering Authorities concerned that the measures then proposed by their governments for the amelioration of frontier difficulties were transitional and would not solve the problem of the Ewes, and invited them to consult with each other and Ewe representatives with a view to evolving further measures for fulfilling the wishes of the Ewe people as expressed in their petitions,

Recalling further that, in the aforesaid resolution, the Council expressed its awareness that the petition of the All-Ewe Conference represented the wishes of the majority of the Ewe population, and observed that the representatives of the Administering Authorities had recognized the point of view of the Ewe people,

Noting that the Visiting Mission, having studied the problem at the request of the Council, has concluded that the unification movement in the southern sections of the two Trust Territories, and apparently in the Keta district of the Gold Coast, has assumed the character of a popular nationalistic movement ; that the desire for unification, which is quite legitimate in itself, is now widespread in the south of both Trust Territories and must be regarded as a deeply rooted political force ; that the population of the Keta and Peki districts of the Gold Coast is a prominent segment of the movement ; that the removal of economic disabilities resulting from the existing frontier does not fully meet the objectives of the movement, and that a solution to the problem should be sought with urgency in the interest of peace and stability,

Noting the statements of the All-Ewe Conference and its affiliations, through their further petitions and oral representations, that the joint measures taken in the past have not solved the problem of the Ewe people ; that the further joint measures intended by the Administering Authorities are not acceptable to them as a means of solving their problem ; that a solution can be found only through unification of the Ewe people under one administration, and that, in the light of the present attitude of the Administering Authorities, the wishes of the Ewe people in this respect might be conclusively determined by means of a plebiscite of all the Ewe people, under the supervision of the United Nations,

Noting that the Togoland Union and, or including, the organization of the " natural rulers and people " of the Southern Section and the Krachi district of Togoland under British administration, have informed the Council through their petitions and oral representations that they desire the unification of the two Trust Terri-

tories, together with the south-eastern area of the Gold Coast inhabited by Ewe peoples, and therefore support the request of the All-Ewe Conference for the unification of all the Ewe people,

Noting that the form of unification desired by the Togoland Union and the organization of " natural rulers and people " would embrace the entire populations of the two Trust Territories, including the northern tribes ; that the Visiting Mission has nevertheless concluded that the unification movement, as a popular movement, is not prominent in the northern sections of the Trust Territories ; that the petitions of certain northern chiefs and the oral representations made on behalf of a number of chiefs of northern Togoland under French administration either express or imply opposition to unification of the Trust Territories, and that the All-Ewe Conference has suggested that a separate plebiscite might be held to determine the wishes of the northern peoples,

Noting further that the *Parti togolais du progrès*, through its petitions and oral representations, has expressed opposition to the requests of the All-Ewe Conference and the Togoland Union,

Is of the opinion that the All-Ewe Conference represents the majority of the Ewe people, that this majority desires the unification of the Ewe people under a single administration, and that this desire for the unification of the Ewe people is substantially supported by the chiefs and people of the Southern Section and the Krachi district of Togoland under British administration, Ewe and non-Ewe alike, who have expressed through the Togoland Union and/or the organization of " natural rulers and people " their desire for the unification of the two Trust Territories as a whole ;

Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission, especially that the desire for unification " is now widespread in the south of both Territories and must be regarded as a deeply rooted political force ",¹ and that " the problem has attained the force and dimensions of a nationalistic movement and that a solution should be sought with urgency " ;²

Takes note of the joint efforts made in the past and agreed to for the future by the Administering Authorities concerned towards a solution of the problem, but notes that the past efforts have failed to satisfy the wishes of the majority of the peoples concerned and that the measures agreed to for the future are not acceptable to them ;

Recognizes that the section of the Ewe people which inhabits the south-eastern part of the Gold Coast Colony lies outside the competence of the Council, but considers that the problem cannot be isolated and solved as a Togoland problem alone and that, in the interests of the peaceful development of the Trust Territories, the wishes of the Ewe people as a whole must be taken into account in the working out of a satisfactory solution ;

Accepts the view of the majority of the Ewe people as a whole and of the inhabitants generally of the

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2*, Special report on the Ewe problem, para. 100.

² *Ibid.*, para. 106.

southern parts of the two Trust Territories that the problem can be finally solved only by their unification under a single administration ;

Recommends that the Administering Authorities concerned, in consultation with each other and with the Ewe people in particular, and those other peoples who live in the Ewe-inhabited areas of the two Trust Territories or who have already associated themselves with the unification movement, should take steps to bring about their unification ;

Notes that the attitude of the inhabitants of the northern parts of the Trust Territories towards the movement for unification has not been clearly established, but considers that the solution of the problem in the south should not be made dependent upon the attitude of the northern peoples ; and recommends accordingly that their position should be investigated and determined in a manner that will take into account their wishes and interests without impeding the process of unification in the south ;

Draws the attention of the Administering Authorities concerned to the importance of taking urgent action to solve the problem in the light of the foregoing conclusions and recommendations in order to eliminate a situation which threatens to endanger the peaceful development of the Trust Territories, and

Requests them to report to the Council at its eighth session on the measures which they have taken.

Document T/L. 103

Fifth report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions

Chairman : Mr. M. P. Aquino (Philippines).

[Original text : English]
[13 July 1950]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. General	40
II. Questions concerning Togoland under French administration on which separate draft resolutions were approved	
Relationship of Togoland under French administration with the United Nations	42
Status of the Territory	42
Forest classification	43
Exchange control	43
Racial discrimination	44
Medical services and public health	44
Alcoholic beverages	45
Assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	45
III. Questions concerning Togoland under French administration treated in a comprehensive draft resolution	
Status of chiefs	46
Regional councils	48

	Page
Municipal councils	48
Executive organs	49
Powers of the Representative Assembly ..	49
Justice	49
General economic development	50
Agricultural development	50
Forests	50
Co-operatives and indigenous provident societies	51
Trade and commerce	51
Taxation	52
Roads and bridges	52
Question of water supply	53
Housing and urban development	53
Educational advancement	53
IV. Draft resolutions	56

I. GENERAL

1. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, established by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth meeting, was composed of the representatives of Belgium, China, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States of America. During its sixth, eighth and eleventh meetings, on 5, 7 and 14 July 1950, it examined the following petitions concerning Togoland under French administration which had been referred to it by the Council :

- Petition from Mr. Augustino de Souza (T/PET.7/14) ;
- Petition from the principal traditional chiefs (T/PET.7/18) ;
- Petition from *La délégation pour le " Jeune Togo "*, *Association culturelle*, Lomé (T/PET.7/19) ;
- Petition from Mr. Corneille Santos, President of the *Association des parents d'élèves de l'enseignement libre* (T/PET.7/37) ;
- Petition from Monsignor Joseph Strebler, Vicar Apostolic of Lomé (T/PET.7/39) ;
- Petition from Yawovi Kossi Ganou, Chief of Amakpapé, and four chiefs of Nuadja (T/PET.7/41) ;
- Petition from Fio Frederic Body Lawson V, Head Chief of the town of Anecho (T/PET.7/50) ;
- Petition from Mr. J. Tuleasi, Central Togoland delegate to the *Assemblée représentative du Togo* (T/PET.7/69) ;
- Petition from Mr. Kodjo Emmanuel Gagli, African doctor, and four others (T/PET.7/105) ;
- Petition from Mr. Mensah Komédja, President of the Nuatja Regional Section of the *Unité togolaise* (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) ;
- Petition from the *Assemblée représentative du Togo* (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21 and T/PET.6/23/Add.1-T/PET.7/21/Add.1) ;
- Petition from the chiefs and notables of Dzolo, Tsi-viéfé, Alagbé and Dziand (T/PET.6/29-T/PET.7/27) ;
- Petition from the Chief and four notables of the town of Assohon (T/PET.6/33-T/PET.7/32) ;

Petition from the *Association post-scolaire des anciens élèves de la Mission catholique de Lomé* (Acclame) (T/PET.6/36-T/PET.7/35);

Petition from the *Syndicat du personnel indigène de l'enseignement public* (T/PET.6/37-T/PET.7/36);

Petition from Mr. D. A. Kumadi (T/PET.6/39-T/PET.7/40);

Petition from the Togoland Progress Party, Aného Togo Section (T/PET.6/44-T/PET.7/51);

Petition from the Aného-Glidji Section of the *Unité togolaise* (T/PET.6/45-T/PET.7/52);

Petition from Ata Quam-Dessou, Chief of the Adjigos, and four other chiefs (T/PET.6/46-T/PET.7/53);

Petition from the chiefs, notables and landowners of the region of Klouto (T/PET.6/48-T/PET.7/55);

Petition from four persons in the name of the population of Aképé (T/PET.6/50-T/PET.7/57);

Petition from the traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre* (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61);

Petition from Toffon Dakpo, Chief of the village of Agbo-Fon, and twelve others (T/PET.6/55-T/PET.7/62);

Petition from the traditional village chiefs, district chiefs and notables of the Canton of Voudou (T/PET.6/56-T/PET.7/63);

Petition from Messrs. Abé, Gbetossouhin and Sodji-houn (Atakpamé) (T/PET.6/57-T/PET.7/64);

Petition from the Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, Sokodé Section (T/PET.6/61-T/PET.7/70);

Petition from Messrs. Georges Komotane and Awanou Nambiema in the name of the population of Mango (T/PET.6/64-T/PET.7/73);

Petition from Mr. Doji Lartey Tychs-Lawson (T/PET.6/108-T/PET.7/99);

Petition from the canton and village chiefs, members of the *Unité togolaise* (Akposso Section), District of Atakpamé (T/PET.6/111-T/PET.7/103);

Petition from the traditional chiefs, district sub-chiefs and notables of the Canton of Djama (T/PET.6/112-T/PET.7/104);

Petition from Mr. Max Aihtson (T/PET.6/143-T/PET.7/116).

2. Mr. Laurentie and Mr. Cédile participated in the examination as the special representatives of the Administering Authority.

3. The *Ad Hoc* Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions.

4. A great number of the petitions raised the questions of unification of Eweland or unification of the Togolands, which the Trusteeship Council had decided to examine in plenary meeting without referring those petitions to the *Ad Hoc* Committee. At the same time, all those petitions raised various other questions, usually of a general character, concerning Togoland under French administration, and therefore were considered also by the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

5. The *Ad Hoc* Committee noted the fact that almost all the petitions had been received by the United Na-

tions Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa. It felt that many petitioners, in submitting their communications to the Visiting Mission, had intended primarily to furnish the mission with information on the conditions in the Territory rather than submit formal petitions requesting action by the Trusteeship Council. The *Ad Hoc* Committee appreciated the fact that the Visiting Mission, in drafting its report, had to a certain extent taken into account the points raised in those documents. It was, however, of the opinion that the mission, presumably owing to lack of time, had not been able to make a study of the petitions in its report. Had it been possible for the mission to make specific comments on the communications received, by indicating which were to be considered as mere memoranda and which outlined problems deserving special attention, by making a preliminary study of some of them and singling out those which, in its opinion, were to be given special consideration in the Trusteeship Council—it would have been easier for the Council and its *Ad Hoc* Committee at the sixth and seventh sessions to dispose of the hundreds of petitions listed in the agenda. The *Ad Hoc* Committee was of the opinion that the Trusteeship Council should bear those considerations in mind in drafting the terms of reference and making the necessary arrangements for future visiting missions.

6. Instead of examining those parts of the petitions which dealt with general questions other than unification matters, and considering each petition separately, the *Ad Hoc* Committee decided, at the suggestion of its Chairman, to follow the procedure adopted during the sixth session and to examine simultaneously identical or similar questions raised in all the petitions. To that end, the *Ad Hoc* Committee decided to follow as a general guide in its work the classification of petitions in document T/523/Rev.1.

7. The *Ad Hoc* Committee was of the opinion that not all the groups of questions listed in that document merited a special draft resolution, as many of the questions had already been fully considered by the Council in the course of its examination of the annual reports for 1947¹ and 1948² on the administration of the Territory. It considered, however, that certain parts of document T/523/Rev.1, which were more or less specific, which raised matters of special importance, or which had elicited noteworthy observations by the Administering Authority, should be dealt with separately.

8. The *Ad Hoc* Committee therefore examined separately a number of questions on which it considered that a certain course of action was required, and approved a separate draft resolution on each of them.

9. On the remaining general questions, the *Ad Hoc* Committee decided to approve a single, comprehensive draft resolution. That draft resolution merely drew

¹ See *Rapport annuel du Gouvernement français aux Nations Unies sur l'administration du Togo placé sous la tutelle de la France, année 1947*.

² See *Rapport annuel du Gouvernement français à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'administration du Togo placé sous la tutelle de la France, année 1948*.

the attention of the petitioners to the fact that the various general questions raised in their petitions had been and would be examined by the Council in connexion with its consideration of annual reports on the administration of the Territory, and invited the Secretary-General to furnish the petitioners with the recommendations adopted by the Council in that respect, together with other relevant documents.

II. QUESTIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION ON WHICH SEPARATE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS WERE APPROVED

10. Eight questions were singled out by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for treatment in separate draft resolutions containing specific recommendations.

RELATIONSHIP OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Summary of the complaint

11. The question of the relationship of Togoland under French administration with the United Nations is raised in one petition.

12. Mr. J. Tuleasi submits (T/PET.7/69) a number of questions regarding assistance from the United Nations in the economic and social development of the Territory. He also asks whether it is possible for Togoland to send a permanent representative to the Trusteeship Council and whether the United Nations can establish a consulate in the Territory. With regard to the United Nations practice of sending missions to the Territory, the petitioner asks whether this practice will be continued in the future.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

13. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. The representative pointed out that the question of relationship with the United Nations had arisen at the preceding session of the Council in connexion with the Cameroons under French administration, and had then been dealt with at length by the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

14. This question was examined and discussed at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.6.

15. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 1.

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

Summary of the complaints

16. The question of the status of the Territory is raised in three petitions.

17. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that it has never of its own volition requested membership of the French Union. On the contrary, the petitioners were very reluctant when the question arose of electing a deputy to the French National Assembly and their decision to send a representative to the Assembly of the French Union was agreed to only after a formal statement by the Minister for Overseas France to the effect that such representation would impair none of the privileges attached to the status of Togoland as a Trust Territory. They would be more interested in having a permanent representative on the Trusteeship Council.

18. The Anecho section of the *Parti togolais du progrès* requests (T/PET.6/44-T/PET.7/51) that wider prerogatives should be granted to the representatives of Togoland in France.

19. Mr. Max Ahtson states (T/PET.6/143-T/PET.7/116) that Togoland has never consented to be turned into a colony nor asked to be included in the French Union. Membership of the French Union is incompatible with the international status of Togoland; that was the reason of the Togoland's initial refusal to elect representatives to the French National Assembly or the Assembly of the French Union. This does not mean that they dislike France, for they have no decided preference as regards the single administration for which they ask.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

20. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. The representative stated that the question of the status of the Territory had arisen at the preceding session of the Council in connexion with the Cameroons under French administration and noted that, as the special representative had explained earlier, the membership of Togoland and the Cameroons in the French Union was in conformity with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement. The French Government had transmitted a note on the subject to the Secretary-General which would dispel any doubts which might arise in that connexion.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

21. This question was examined and discussed at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.6.

22. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 2.

Summary of the complaints

23. The question of forest classification is raised in two petitions.

24. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) the restitution of the "scheduled forests" at Adakakpé and Djémégni. He claims that the local administration took possession of palm plantations, forests and fields at these localities for the purpose of establishing "scheduled forests", without the prior agreement of the Nuatja-born chiefs and the owners of these lands and forests, and further alleges that the inhabitants of the savanna at Adakakpé were evicted with whips and threatened with prison and that the owners of these arbitrarily-seized forests, now landless, have left the town of Nuatja.

25. Yawovi Kossi Ganou and other chiefs of Nuadja request (T/PET.7/41) assistance to obtain possession of their lands in the regions of Amakpapé and Nuadja which were taken from them without forewarning or consultation. These lands are needed in order that there may be sufficient fallow land for successful cultivation.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

26. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of oral statements by its representative and special representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950.

27. Mr. Laurentie, representative of France, stated that the French Government was anxious to assist in the question of forest classification. Certain clashes had taken place but conciliatory negotiations had been undertaken between the Representative Assembly and the Government. The French Government was anxious to safeguard the future interests of the Territory at large. It was necessary to reconcile local and general interests which called for the conservation of forests, but it was extremely difficult to arrive at any satisfactory compromise. The question was one of practical administration and good relationships between the Administration and the people, rather than of general principle.

28. Mr. Cédile, special representative, further pointed out that the question raised in the petition contained in document T/PET.7/41 had been discussed at the previous and current sessions. If certain lands were allowed to remain fallow for cultivation, individual rights might be jeopardized to some extent. The French Government had endeavoured to arrive at a compromise solution and had tried to convince the chiefs that steps should be taken to establish forest reserves in the Territory. He thought that the complaint in question had been settled but was not familiar with the details. It must be borne in mind that such matters came under the direct jurisdiction of the Representative Assembly, which at the present time was opposed to establishing reserves. Such an attitude naturally complicated an already difficult situation.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

29. The observations of the Visiting Mission on this question are contained in its report (T/464),¹ paragraph 52.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

30. This question was examined and discussed at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.6.

31. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 3.

EXCHANGE CONTROL

Summary of the complaints

32. The question of exchange control is raised in two petitions.

33. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that under the present system of exchange control, the export of certain commodities (coffee, peanuts and cotton) is permitted only to France. The greater part of the manufactured products purchased by farmers are of French origin and the prices of French products are higher than those of merchandise produced in other countries. It is requested that the provision of the Trusteeship Agreement concerning equal treatment in social, economic, industrial and commercial matters for all Member States of the United Nations and their nationals should be strictly observed. To this end, it is necessary to ensure free convertibility of foreign exchange in the Territory.

34. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) the free use of foreign currency.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

35. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 6 July 1950. He wished to avoid any possibility of ambiguity in connexion with the question of foreign currency and exchange. In giving further attention to that matter, it must be realized that neither the committee nor the Council could do anything concerning an international question of that nature. The problem, in any case, could not be settled in a few days. The Standing Consultative Commission might deal with the problem in so far as it was related to the boundary between Togoland under British and Togoland under French administration, and try to improve the situation on both sides of the border. The hearings of the Trusteeship Council would further clarify the situation, but the international character of foreign exchange control must be fully recognized.

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.*

36. This question was examined and discussed at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.6.

37. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 4.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Summary of the complaints

38. The question of racial discrimination is raised in two petitions.

39. The Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, Sokodé Section, states (T/PET.6/61-T/PET.7/70) that too great a differentiation is made between the indigenous inhabitants and Europeans in matters of justice and labour.

40. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that according to article 382 of the decree of 2 September 1933 of the *Code d'instruction criminelle locale*, no indigenous inhabitant of Togoland may be a member of the jury of the *Cour d'assises* unless he is a French citizen. This decree should be abrogated in order that Togoland may serve on the jury of any court of justice. The reasons for such a step are that a person on trial should be judged by his fellow citizens; that the Trusteeship Agreement forbids legislation based on racial discrimination, and that justice should not be the privilege of any one class among the population of a country.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

41. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950. The representative explained that the requirement that those serving on juries should be French citizens did not constitute racial discrimination—many indigenous inhabitants were French citizens—but was intended merely to make sure that the jurors were able to read and to write French. Nevertheless, the Administering Authority had recognized the validity of the complaint and, after some consideration, had altered the requirements to include all inhabitants of the Territory who could read and write French. There was no racial discrimination in Togoland under French administration, but sometimes, when the indigenous inhabitants asked for something which the Administering Authority was unable to provide, they complained that there was racial discrimination.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

42. This question was examined and discussed at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.8.

43. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 5.

Summary of the complaints

44. Questions of medical and health facilities, infant mortality and dietary standards are raised in six petitions.

45. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) the construction of a hospital and a maternity centre at Nuatja, serviced by a physician or an African doctor (*médecin africain*), a midwife and male and female nursing staff, and of a dispensary at Tététou. He claims that at the present time the canton of Nuatja is equipped with a small dispensary lacking in medical supplies, that persons seriously ill and expectant mothers must be transferred in hired lorries to the hospital at Atakpamé, and that facilities for weekly pre-natal consultation are no longer provided.

46. Ata Quam-Dessou, Chief of the Adjigos, and four other chiefs state (T/PET.6/46-T/PET.7/53) that after more than half a century of contact with European civilization Anecho possesses no hospital worthy of the name. Owing to the shortage of medicines at the dispensaries, patients are sometimes obliged to seek them elsewhere. While a few other dispensaries are to be found in the interior, they have only just been built and they suffer from the weaknesses common to all welfare work in its initial stages.

47. The Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, Sokodé Section, recognizes (T/PET.6/61-T/PET.7/70) the achievement of the trypanosomiasis service in eradicating sleeping sickness in the northern part of the Territory. But the maternity centre of Sokodé lacks water and light and is housed in temporary and unfit buildings. The public health service is almost non-existent.

48. The Traditional Chiefs and Notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre*, maintain (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61) that there is no proper public health service, maternity ward or suitably equipped ward for bed cases at Atakpamé. The number of dispensaries is infinitesimal as compared with the population of the *cercle* of Atakpamé (six dispensaries for 200,000 inhabitants). An adequate health service should be established and there should be a reasonable increase in the number of dispensaries in the *cercle*.

49. Messrs. Georges Komotane and Awanou Nambiema, in the name of the population of Mango state (T/PET.6/64-T/PET.7/73) that despite the laudable efforts of the doctors of the region, there is a shortage of medicines.

50. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* maintains (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that particular attention and effort must be devoted to the fight against infant mortality. There is also a need for improving deficient dietary conditions.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

51. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950. The representative

pointed out, first, that he had made statements in the Council to the effect that the Administering Authority was endeavouring to improve the medical facilities in the Territory, as shown in the annual report for 1948; secondly, that the dispensary at Nuatja was adequate for light cases and, thirdly, that there was no need to construct a larger hospital for a canton of 2,000 persons when there was a hospital in the nearby town of Atakpamé which could be reached easily. The same applied to the statement of Ata Quam-Dessou.

52. With regard to the claims of the Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, Sokodé Section, he pointed out that there was a water shortage throughout Africa. There was no particular need for electricity in the Sokodé maternity centre justifying the erection of an electric plant.

53. The health services at Atakpamé were indeed limited, but the Administering Authority was unable to expand them for the time being.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

54. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/464), paragraphs 62 to 81.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

55. This question was examined and discussed at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.8.

56. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 6.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Summary of the complaints

57. The question of alcohol and spirits is raised in three petitions.

58. The Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, Sokodé Section, states (T/PET.6/61-T/PET.7/70) that liquor constitutes the greater part of imports. The African, unaware of the ill-effects of alcohol, consumes it to excess. The importation of alcohol into the Territory should be prohibited.

59. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET 6-23-T/PET.7/21) that alcoholism, which is encouraged by the excessive importation of liquor, should be combated energetically by measures of an international character which would equally apply to neighbouring territories.

60. Mr. D. A. Kumadi claims (T/PET.6/39-T/PET.7/40) that alcohol has had a devastating effect on the youth of the Territory.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

61. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950. The representative said that the agreement signed at St. Germain-en-Laye

prohibited the importation of liquor containing more than 16 per cent alcohol to areas almost exclusively inhabited by indigenous populations. After the Second World War, the import restrictions to those areas had no longer been observed, in order to avoid charges of differentiation between Europeans and the indigenous peoples, although the latter were known to consume larger amounts, and more indiscriminately, than the Europeans. It should be remembered, however, that while great amounts of liquor were imported to Togoland, only part of it was consumed locally, the rest being shipped to the Gold Coast. Moreover, import restrictions alone would not be sufficient to solve the problem since the indigenous inhabitants, when unable to procure imported liquor, manufactured it locally.

62. The Administering Authority had tried on numerous occasions to induce the Representative Assembly to take action with a view to restricting the import of alcoholic beverages, but each time had been rebuffed. Import limitations were opposed by a number of large and influential firms in the Territory, which made profits on the import of alcohol. Nevertheless, a bill to restrict the export of liquor to the Trust Territory was currently before the French National Assembly and it was hoped that, when passed, it would limit the amounts of liquor shipped to Togoland.

63. The amounts of liquor currently imported by the Territory were very large; such imports were legal, however, since, apart from the agreement of St. Germain-en-Laye, there were no statutory provisions limiting the import of alcohol. In an effort to curb the consumption of alcohol, Mr. Cédile had issued a decree (*arrêté*) limiting and controlling the establishment of new public drinking places.

64. The effects of alcoholism were no more devastating in the Territory than elsewhere. His primary concern at the present time, however, was to combat the tendency towards alcoholism which was spreading throughout "Darkest Africa".

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

65. This question was examined and discussed at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.8.

66. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 7.

ASSISTANCE

FROM THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Summary of the requests

67. Three petitions request aid from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

68. *La délégation pour le "Jeune Togo"*, *Association culturelle*, Lomé, states (T/PET.7/19) that there is an urgent need for mass education in order to prepare personnel capable of directing the affairs of the Territory. The petitioners ask the Visiting Mission to take the Territory's needs in respect of education into considera-

tion in order that UNESCO may lend its assistance, in particular by providing deserving persons with scholarships to enable them to study in Member States of the United Nations, and also by undertaking a study of educational development in Togoland and other territories in order to determine the time it would take to raise the population to a given level of education.

69. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that 97 per cent of the population is illiterate. It would be desirable, in view of this, to have the technical and financial assistance of UNESCO.

70. Mr. Kodjo Emmanuel Gagli, African doctor, and four others, express the view (T/PET.7/105) that UNESCO would do useful, humanitarian work in interesting itself in the fate of the wretched tribes of Northern Togoland, such as the Lossos, the Lambas, the Tambermas and the Mobas. It would be supported by young and willing elements on the spot which lack the necessary funds. The petitioner requests that UNESCO should send a special study mission.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

71. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950.

72. Mr. Cédile said that the illiteracy rate mentioned by the *Assemblée représentative du Togo* was exaggerated.

73. With regard to the petition from Mr. Kodjo Emmanuel Gagli, he pointed out that, for historical and geographical reasons, the Northern Section, from which the petitioner came, was not as advanced as the Southern Section, but it was merely a question of time before that discrepancy was removed. There was no need to send a special mission to the area.

74. The Administering Authority had not yet fully achieved its aims in the fields of health and education and would continue to exert every effort. Mr. Cédile did not see how a UNESCO mission could do more than the French doctors and teachers who had been in the country for a long time and were thoroughly versed in local conditions. He agreed, however, that the question would have to be considered jointly by the French Government, UNESCO and the United Nations. He further stated that the petitioner clearly had in mind the nudity of the population. The "shame" to which he referred applied to the whole of "Darkest Africa"; the Administering Authorities and missionary societies had striven long and unsuccessfully to clothe the population.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

75. This question was examined and discussed at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.8.

76. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 8.

III. QUESTIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION TREATED IN A COMPREHENSIVE DRAFT RESOLUTION

77. The remaining general questions were dealt with by the *Ad Hoc* Committee in one comprehensive draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 9.

STATUS OF CHIEFS

Summary of the complaints

78. Sixteen petitions raise the question of the status of chiefs.

79. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that the present system of administration in the Territory does not appear to promote the establishment of an indigenous administration either in the near or in the more distant future. The present system has resulted in the abolition of the Native authority, the sole vestige of which is the *chefferie*. Under Decree No. 113/APA defining the status of chiefs, the Administration transformed the traditional chiefs into government officials. Chiefs are appointed by the Administration and they may even be recruited from among African employees of the Administration. *Chefs de canton* are remunerated by salaries, allowances and bonuses for services rendered to the Administration. They may be promoted, suspended from office, or dismissed by the Administration. This system transforms the village chief into an official who merely carries out the orders of the *commandant de cercle*. It is further noted that the Administration has submitted a draft amendment of this decree to the Representative Assembly. The *chefferie* should be an institution of African rule invested with real authority and the force of positive African law. Consequently, it should be especially regarded as the basic cell from which the other organs of local rule will develop.

80. The principal traditional chiefs state (T/PET.7/18) that before the arrival of the Europeans in the area, the prevalent form of political organization was the constitutional monarchy, comprising a hereditary king assisted by a council of State and ministers chosen in accordance with custom. Under that system, the king was judge, commander-in-chief of the army, legislator, and executive and administrative head of the State. He possessed the right to impose taxes and tribute and to exact compulsory labour for certain purposes. It was his duty to protect his subjects, watch over the economy, and to take decisions in concurrence with the council of State. The king also had to perform certain functions of a sacred character. The petitioners trace the history of the monarchy through the various periods of European contact, stating that the kings retained their authority with certain modifications. After the establishment of the Mandate, the administering Powers did not respect the indigenous customs and traditions. They ask how, in a country such as Togoland, where the fundamental and traditional institution is the monarchy, self-government and independence can be achieved

under the terms of the Charter when the Administering Authority strives to destroy that institution instead of developing it. They therefore request that the United Nations should reestablish the authority of the chiefs.

81. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) that the indigenous inhabitants should be free to choose their traditional chiefs themselves and that the prerogative of the African and Togoland *chefs* should be respected.

82. The Chief and four notables of the town of Assohun state (T/PET.6/33-T/PET.7/32) that Togoland chiefs are of no use to the people of the Territory. The Administration has not trained them properly. It treats them as prisoners of war and does not respect them in any way. This system should be changed.

83. In the petition from the Anécho-Glidji Section of the *Unité togolaise* (T/PET.6/45-T/PET.7/52), it is stated that prior to the establishment of the European protectorate, there were traditional chiefs whose powers were governed by constitutions based on customary usage. These powers have gradually disappeared, and the Administering Authority has transformed the chiefs into agents of the executive power without the slightest attempt to train them in the administration of their own affairs. The administrative system now in force has failed to promote the establishment of an indigenous administration progressively endowed with responsibility for civic duties.

84. Ata Quam-Dessou, Chief of the Adjigos, and four other chiefs, state (T/PET.6/46-T/PET.7/53) that the local administration has assumed the right to appoint chiefs arbitrarily, whereas among the inhabitants there are customs governing the appointment of traditional chiefs. The chiefs have become agents of the Administration and their servility is impairing the authority which they should retain over their subjects. In answer to complaints, the argument of "administrative convenience" is advanced. But this alleged convenience cannot alter customs, and the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement require respect for indigenous political institutions. Those provisions, however, are not the first concern of all district officers.

85. The Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, Sokodé Section, states (T/PET.6/61-T/PET.7/70) that the *chefs supérieurs*, who should be the trustees of Native authority, are simply agents of the Administration. This is detrimental to the system of Native administration. The Committee requests that the power of the chiefs should be strengthened.

86. The traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre*, state (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61) that executive power within the *cercle* is exclusively in the hands of the *commandant de cercle*. The Administering Authority grants no authority to the traditional chiefs of the country, who are reduced to the position of agents of the Government and must, under threat of sanctions going as far as imprisonment, carry out the orders of the *commandant de cercle* alone. The authority of the traditional chiefs should be restored and they should be left in effective control of their own villages.

87. The canton and village chiefs of the *Unité togolaise*, Akposso Section, state (T/PET.6/111-T/PET.7/103) that the affairs of the *chefferie* of each village should be left to the indigenous inhabitants themselves, that is to say, without unwarranted intervention by the Administering Authority.

88. Toffon Dakpo, Chief of the village of Agbo-Fon, and twelve others, state (T/PET.6/55-T/PET.7/62) that the rights of the traditional chiefs should be recognized. They deplore the appointment of village chiefs, who are set up and proclaimed by the Administration without the consent and against the wishes of the indigenous inhabitants. The chiefs so appointed exploit the country and subject it to all forms of injustice and oppression. There should be elected traditional chiefs, appointed by the indigenous inhabitants themselves.

89. The traditional village chiefs, district chiefs and notables of the Canton of Voudou urge (T/PET.6/56-T/PET.7/63) that the appointment of traditional chiefs should be left to the indigenous inhabitants in accordance with their customs and usages. Chiefs so appointed and entrusted with special powers to administer their subjects should be recognized as such and safeguarded from removal without the prior knowledge of the rural councils and the villagers themselves.

90. Messrs. Abé, Gbetossouhin and Sodjihoun of (Atakpamé) state (T/PET.6/57-T/PET.7/64) that there are no *chefs de canton* in Native custom and law. These appointments are all made by the Administration.

91. Messrs. Georges Komotane and Awanou Nambiema, in the name of the population of Mango, request (T/PET.6/64-T/PET.7/73) that chiefs should be designated by the people in accordance with custom and that they should not be mere agents of the Administration.

92. Mr. Augustino de Souza transmits (T/PET.7/14) a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the traditional chiefs and notables of the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration, held at Lomé on 17 April 1949. The resolution contains a request that the Administration should free the Togoland *chefferie* of all obstacles to its development and should, in particular, rescind decree No. 113 A.P.A. of 1 March 1945.

93. The traditional chiefs, district sub-chiefs and notables of the Canton of Djama request (T/PET.6/112-T/PET.7/104) that the appointment of traditional chiefs should be left to the indigenous inhabitants themselves, and should follow the usages and customs practised by each of the Ewe tribal groups. The chief thus appointed by the population should be recognized as such and should never be dethroned without the knowledge of the royal council and the population of the village. The petitioners urge that no administration deemed to be foreign to the country should interfere in the affairs of the *chefferie*.

94. The chiefs, notables and landowners of the region of Klouto state (T/PET.6/48-T/PET.7/55) that the powers of the Native chiefs in administrative and financial matters are considerably less than those of the Native chiefs in Togoland under British administration and request that Eweland should be unified in order that a uniform system of administration and education may be established.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

95. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of oral statements by its representative and special representative at the sixth and eighth meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 and 7 July 1950.

96. At the sixth meeting, Mr. Laurentie, representative of France, said, with regard to the status of chiefs, that the Trusteeship Council might not agree with the petitioners' general desire to preserve a traditional institution which was gradually giving way to more democratic forms of government. The Council had received full information on that situation and might consequently transmit its views and recommendations on the points raised by the petitioners.

97. At the eighth meeting, Mr. Cédile, special representative, reminded the committee that, since, on the Administering Authority's proposal, the Representative Assembly had adopted regulations altering the status of chiefs, the points raised in those petitions no longer applied.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

98. The observations of the Visiting Mission on this question are contained in its report (T/464), paragraphs 24 to 32.

REGIONAL COUNCILS

Summary of the complaints

99. The question of regional councils is raised in four petitions.

100. The traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre*, request (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61) the participation of the inhabitants in the administration of the district by means of an elected council for the *cercle*.

101. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that, in order to replace the councils of notables, the Administration submitted to the Representative Assembly draft legislation establishing *conseils de circonscription*. That legislation was incomplete and undemocratic. The Representative Assembly therefore opposed it and it remains pending. It is the opinion of the petitioners that the councils should be real administrative organs designed to enable Africans to participate directly in the administration of the *circonscriptions*. It is only on the basis of such local institutions that it is possible progressively to establish real democracy in the whole of the Territory.

102. The Anécho Togo Section of the Togoland Progress Party requests (T/PET.6/44-T/PET.7/51) more prerogatives for the Togoland Representative Assembly.

103. The Anécho-Glidji Section of the *Unité togolaise* states (T/PET.6/45-T/PET.7/52) that the councils of notables which formerly existed in the Territory had no more than a consultative voice; the administrative system now in force has failed to promote the establishment of an indigenous administration endowed with increasing responsibility for civil affairs.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

104. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of oral statements by its representative and special representative at the sixth and eighth meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 and 7 July 1950. At the sixth meeting, Mr. Laurentie, representative of France, gave the committee the assurance that the French Government was aiming at the ultimate establishment of regional representative bodies and the granting of full deliberating powers to local bodies. At the eighth meeting, Mr. Cédile, special representative, pointed out that the status of the regional councils had been changed by action taken by the Representative Assembly.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

Summary of the complaints

105. Two petitions raise the question of municipal councils.

106. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that a *commune mixte* was established at Lomé in 1922, having at its head an administrator-mayor who also serves as the *commandant du cercle* of Lomé. The members of the municipal committee, who are nominated by the *commissaire*, meet twice a year to give advice on the proposals presented by the administrator-mayor and to vote the budget of the committee. Indigenous *communes* have been established at Anécho and Palimé. In order to increase the participation of the urban inhabitants in the conduct of municipal affairs, it is desirable that municipal councils possessing broader powers should be constituted in the urban centres. The members of the municipal councils should be elected by universal suffrage.

107. The Anécho-Glidji Section of the *Unité togolaise* states (T/PET.6/45-T/PET.7/52) that an indigenous communal council has been formed at Anécho but that its activities tend to be nothing but an empty show. Its seven members are appointed by the Government on the *commandant's* proposal and are more or less his henchmen; accordingly, the population looks askance at their undue powers, from which it derives no benefit.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

108. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of oral statements by its representative and special representative at the sixth and eighth meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 and 7 July 1950. At the sixth meeting, Mr. Laurentie, representative of France, assured the committee that the French Government was aiming at the ultimate establishment of regional representative bodies and the grant of full deliberating powers to local bodies. At the eighth meeting, Mr. Cédile, special representative, pointed out that the status of the municipal councils had been changed by action taken by the Representative Assembly and that the towns of Lomé and Anécho now elected their own municipal councils, which were similar to the municipal bodies in European towns.

Summary of the complaint

109. The question of executive organs is raised in one petition.

110. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that executive power is assigned solely to the *Commissaire de la République*, who is assisted by a privy council, a purely consultative organ, the African members of which are designated by the *Commissaire*. The chiefs of the administrative services are high French functionaries. This state of affairs is not conducive to the preparation of the population for self-government. Consequently the creation of an executive organ, with broad indigenous participation and responsible to the Representative Assembly, is essential.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

111. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. The representative stated that the Territory was not sufficiently mature politically for the creation of an executive organ with broad indigenous participation which would be responsible to the Representative Assembly, as requested by the petitioners. The Trusteeship Council should not accelerate beyond measure the already rapid rate of development in the Territory, but allow sufficient time for the various reforms to take root.

POWERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Summary of the complaints

112. Two petitions raise the question of the powers of the Representative Assembly.

113. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) that the Representative Assembly should be granted legislative powers, the right to control the execution of public works and the right to ascertain whether the credits it votes are used for their proper purpose.

114. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that the Representative Assembly is similar in all respects to the *conseils généraux* in France and in French overseas territories. Its members are elected by universal suffrage, but under a dual electoral college system. Its functions are far from appropriate to the real needs of a Trust Territory, whose special status is different from that of other overseas territories. The Representative Assembly of Togoland is a superstructure without a foundation, since there are in fact no cantonal, municipal, district or divisional councils having any real powers. Apart from the power of decision which it has in budgetary matters and in the administration of movable and immovable public property, the Representative Assembly has a purely advisory role. The budget which it discusses is largely composed of items of compulsory

expenditure and it has no right of supervision over the implementation of the budget which it has voted. The Government merely transmits to its standing committee a monthly statement of credits and payments sanctioned. The Assembly has no power to legislate, this prerogative belonging solely to the National Assembly in France, nor has it the right to discuss political questions, although the main objective of the Trusteeship System is to enable the populations concerned to achieve self-government or independence as the result of the necessary political advancement.

115. The petitioners state that they have consistently called upon the French Government to grant the Representative Assembly of Togoland legislative powers. A legislative assembly empowered to discuss all public questions would afford the Territory the opportunity of serving its apprenticeship with a view to attaining the aim of the Trusteeship System, namely, self-government or independence. It is difficult for the petitioners to understand the French Parliament's role as maker of laws for the Territory which they are not permitted to discuss beforehand. In the case of 90 per cent of those laws, no account is taken of the real interests of the Territory. The petitioners state that if this right cannot be granted under the French Constitution, which apparently makes no provision for the complete autonomy of Trust Territories since legislative power is reserved to organs of the French Union as a whole, they will presumably have no alternative but to demand the recall of their representatives from the French National Assembly and from the Assembly of the French Union in order to safeguard their interests.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

116. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. He pointed out that the question of the powers of the Representative Assembly had been discussed at length in the Trusteeship Council. He recognized that an assembly could not be a truly political organ without having wide powers. The Representative Assembly at present had wide administrative powers; its legislative powers or, rather, powers of regulation (*pouvoir réglementaire*), were still rather limited, and the Trusteeship Council could ask the Administering Authority to widen them.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

117. The observations of the Visiting Mission on this question are contained in its report (T/464), paragraphs 33 to 47.

JUSTICE

Summary of the complaint

118. The question of justice is raised in one petition.

119. The canton and village chiefs, members of the *Unité togolaise*, Akposso Section, state (T/PET.6/111-T/PET.7/103) that preliminary judgment in conciliation and other judicial affairs should be rendered by

the traditional chiefs following the proper customary procedures of each group of the Ewe tribe. Each chief possesses *ad hoc* judicial powers conferred on him by the people.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

120. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. He pointed out that the question of justice raised by the petitioners had been fully discussed by the Council.

GENERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Summary of the complaints

121. Questions of general economic development are raised in two petitions.

122. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that despite the laudable efforts of the Administering Authority, much remains to be done in respect of the economic development of the Territory. In view of the status of the Territory, it is felt that assistance could be requested from specialized agencies of the United Nations for purposes of economic development.

123. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) the industrialization of Togoland.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority.

124. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. The representative stated that, with regard to the general economic development of the Territory, the Trusteeship Council should take into effect the question of economic disequilibrium which would result from heavy expenditure incurred by the French Government if such expenditure were disproportionate to the economy of the Territory.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

125. The observations of the Visiting Mission on the question of general economic development are contained in its report (T/464), paragraphs 50 to 57.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Summary of the complaints

126. Two petitions raise the question of agricultural development.

127. The Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, Sokodé Section, states (T/PET.6/61-T/PET.7/70) that the Cotocoli farmer practises hoe agriculture, which prevents him from fully utilizing the available resources. Cotton, peanuts, kapok and *karité* are export crops of the region, but no effort is made to assist the farmer to

improve his methods of cultivation. The petitioners request the mechanization of agriculture.

128. Messrs. Georges Komotane and Awanou Nambiema, in the name of the population of Mango, state (T/PET.6/64-T/PET.7/73) that agricultural methods are backward and request the introduction of mechanization.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

129. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of oral statements by its representative and special representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. Mr. Laurentie, representative of France, stated that the policy of the French Government was to proceed with agricultural development. Mr. Cédile, special representative, stated further that the question of agricultural development was covered by the ten-year agricultural plan. He pointed out that it was incorrect to state that the Administering Authority had made no efforts to develop the mechanization of agriculture in Togoland. Four well equipped farm schools had been set up for demonstration purposes. Although the larger farms had agricultural equipment, such machinery was very expensive and could not be distributed on a wide scale. The petitioner was apparently asking for the supply of machinery free of charge, but that proposition was obviously beyond the means of the Administering Authority. Certain assistance was nevertheless given in the case of farmers who wished to purchase machinery and tools. Commercial firms held stocks of agricultural equipment and there was no restriction on the sale of such articles.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

130. The observations of the Visiting Mission on this question are contained in its report (T/464), paragraph 50.

FORESTS

Summary of the complaint

131. One petition raises the question of forests.

132. Mr. Mensah Komedja alleges (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) that bush fires caused by persons unknown are always falsely ascribed to the people of Nuatja by the *Service des eaux et forêts*. He requests that the forest wardens should be instructed to refrain from catechising an entire village which had nothing whatever to do with the outbreak of bush fires.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

133. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its special representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. He observed that the representative said that there was no proper system of fire control in the area. When forest fires broke out, a representative of the forest conservation service made inquiries on the spot. As it was felt that

the chief in the area concerned was responsible for supervision, he was subject to a fine. Such fines were imposed in the interests of the region itself.

CO-OPERATIVES AND INDIGENOUS PROVIDENT SOCIETIES

Summary of the complaints

134. Four petitions raise the question of co-operatives and indigenous provident societies.

135. The Anécho-Glidji Section of the *Unité togolaise* states (T/PET.6/45-T/PET.7/52) that indigenous provident societies, whose funds come from the indigenous inhabitant themselves, have been established in the Territory for the purpose of subsidizing the economic development of farmers, planters, artisans and fishermen. Yet none of the members has any say in the investment of the societies' funds; this rests with the *commandant de cercle* who has, furthermore, been seriously at fault as regards compliance with the above-mentioned aim. An administrative council consisting of several indigenous inhabitants has been set up to ensure the smooth running of these societies. However, they have only a consultative role and, even so, are not consulted by the *commandant de cercle*.

136. Ata Quam-Dessou, Chief of the Adjigos, and four other chiefs state (T/PET.6/46-T/PET.7/53) that though the economy is based on agriculture and there could be no pretence of developing it unless an attempt were made to initiate the peasants in modern farming methods, farmers are still using their prehistoric farm implements. Yet indigenous provident societies exist, which are organs maintained by subscriptions of Africans, for the purpose of backing the efforts of farmers and planters and providing financial and technical assistance. Through the fault of the Administration, this purpose is not achieved.

137. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) the establishment of a maize mill at Nuatja at the expense of the indigenous provident society (*société indigène de prévoyance*).

138. The traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre*, state (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61) that the principal element in the economy of central Togoland is agriculture, but that the Administering Authority has shown no willingness to help modernize the equipment so as to achieve greater productivity. Not the slightest co-operative activity is ever suggested to the growers. The exclusively administrative organs called *sociétés indigènes de prévoyance* serve other purposes than the protection of the peasant. The petitioners request the modernization of agricultural implements and the establishment of co-operatives.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

139. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of oral statements by its representative and special representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. Mr. Laurentie, representative of France, stated, with regard to indigenous provident societies and co-opera-

tives, that the Trusteeship Council had been asked to consider those questions and would doubtless make appropriate recommendations in due course. Regarding the request contained in document T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17, Mr. Cédile, special representative, stated that if a maize mill was required at Nuatja at the expense of the indigenous provident society (*société indigène de prévoyance*) then there was no reason why a request to that effect should not be made by the people to that society; the matter concerned neither the Administration nor the French Government officials.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

140. The observations of the Visiting Mission on this question are contained in its report (T/464), paragraph 51.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Summary of the complaints

141. The question of trade and commerce is raised in four petitions.

142. The Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, Sokodé Section, alleges (T/PET.6/61-T/PET.7/70) that all the commerce in the region is in the hands of European firms which monopolize all the resources to the detriment of the Africans. There is no freedom in the determination of prices of export crops. The trading companies, together with the Administration, fix the purchase price beforehand. In the stores, however, where the merchandise is of French origin only, prices are very high. The supply of sugar and petrol in the interior of the *cercle* of Sokodé is very inadequate. The textiles received in Sokodé are of poor quality. The petitioners ask for the establishment of co-operatives, a free price system for their products, and absolute freedom of trade and equal treatment in commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations.

143. The Chiefs and notables of Dzolo, Tsiviéfé, Alagbé and Dziand state (T/PET.6/29-T/PET.7/27) that for some years production has been on no great scale. In order to obtain a good price for their products, such as palm oil, palm kernels, maize and groundnuts, they want merchants to establish themselves in the Territory so as to develop their lands.

144. Ata Quam-Dessou, Chief of the Adjigos, and four other chiefs refer (T/PET.6/46-T/PET.7/53) to Article 76 of the Charter, which provides that one of the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System shall be "to ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals", and state that the indigenous inhabitants have founded tremendous hopes on this article, which leaves the door open to trading concerns other than French and British ones. But they do not see such concerns being set up and they are told that there is a secret ban on "new traders". They ask the Visiting Mission to see that this article does not remain a dead letter in the Territory.

145. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) the revaluation of local products.

146. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of oral statements by its representative and special representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950.

147. Mr. Laurentie, representative of France, stated that the Trusteeship Council had already been given an account of the internal and external trade situation in Togoland. Most of the import and export trade was in the hands of European commercial firms, but one of those concerns had a Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, a Togolander, as its director. The export situation was changing but it could not be completely altered by the Administration overnight. Local trade, however, was entirely in the hands of the indigenous population.

148. Mr. Cédile, special representative, recalled that he had already dealt with the question at plenary meetings of the Trusteeship Council. He explained that, up to 1949, France had acquired some of the products of Togoland. Other products had been sent elsewhere; cocoa, for example, had been exported almost exclusively to the United States because that market had been found the most favourable. A certain amount of market control had been exercised by the Administration, which was familiar with markets and prices and was therefore in a better position to handle such problems. The system of free competition had now been put into operation, however, and traders selected their own export markets without any discrimination or control on the part of the Administration.

149. With regard to the question of monopoly, there were eight large commercial firms in Togoland; one of those firms handled more than half the total value of the Territory's trade. It had been stated that the commercial firms fixed the purchase prices in agreement with the Administration, but that was not so; in fact, prices depended upon the competitive world market rates. When the Administration had controlled prices, it had done so in conformity with the international market.

150. It had also been stated that the supply of products such as sugar and petrol was very inadequate in the interior. When such cases came to the attention of the Administration, appropriate action was taken to ensure supply.

151. With regard to the complaint regarding the poor quality of textiles, that was a matter for the suppliers alone; the Administration could not interfere in such internal matters.

152. There had been no discrimination against any Member State of the United Nations having commercial relations with Togoland; the same regulations and tariffs applied in all cases.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

153. The observations of the Visiting Mission on this question are contained in its report (T/464), paragraph 54.

Summary of the complaints

154. The question of taxation is raised in two petitions.

155. The Anécho-Glidji Section of the *Unité togolaise* states (T/PET.6/45-T/PET.7/52) that taxes known as *taxes vicinales* (taxes for the upkeep of local roads) are paid by those liable to such taxation, the proceeds being left in the hands of the *commandant*, who uses them as he thinks fit.

156. The traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre*, request (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61) that all vexatious taxes which hamper internal trade should be eliminated.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority.

157. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. The representative stated that the special representative had already discussed the question of taxation and had pointed out that the Representative Assembly controlled such matters. The French Government had endeavoured to develop a taxation system in Togoland, but the Representative Assembly had apparently preferred its own.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

158. The observations of the Visiting Mission on that question are contained in its report (T/464) paragraph 56.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Summary of the complaints

159. The question of roads and bridges is raised in three petitions.

160. Ata Quam-Dessou, Chief of the Adjigos, and four other chiefs, state (T/PET.6/46-T/PET.7/53) that the road system is defective and neglected. There is one macadamized road which extends over a distance of 100 yards at Lomé. The railway takes precedence over the roads and, applying this principle, the Administration forbids motor transport carriers to use roads parallel to the railway. The indigenous inhabitant is hampered in his business by being compelled to use the railway.

161. The traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre*, state (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61) that there are no means of communication whereby produce can be transported to the big centres of population. There is not a single road worthy of the name in the whole of this large district. The petitioners request that proper roads should be constructed in order to improve communications.

162. Mr. Mensah Komédja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) that the Administration should maintain

the *routes classées* (" scheduled " highways) in view of the fact that the district taxes covering these are paid to the Administration. He also requests freedom of motor transport over all *voies carrossables* (carriage roads) and the completion of the concrete bridge over the Mono (East Nuatja) to facilitate communications throughout the year and obviate road accidents.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

163. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its special representative at the sixth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 5 July 1950. The representative stated that the question had been dealt with at length by the Council. With reference to the bridge over the Mono, he explained that it was open eight months of the year, and partly usable during the other four months. The Government was currently considering the construction of a permanently usable bridge which was necessary in connexion with the development of the cotton industry.

164. With regard to the question of freedom of motor transport, he said that all carriage roads in the Territory were open to all persons holding a *patente de transporteur* (licence).

QUESTION OF WATER SUPPLY

Summary of the complaints

165. The question of water supply is raised in five petitions.

166. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that the insufficient supply of water throughout the Territory constitutes a grave problem of public health. In view of the very great expense involved in providing an adequate supply throughout the Territory, it is suggested that the United Nations might provide assistance.

167. The traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre*, contend (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61) that there is a lack of drinking water and that public latrines do not exist. The streams which have to serve for all domestic uses as well as for drinking purposes are therefore polluted. A glance at hospital statistics will show the high incidence of disease due to intestinal parasites. Drinking water is requested.

168. Ata Quam-Dessou, Chief of the Adjigos, and four other chiefs, point out (T/PET.6/46-T/PET.7/53) that in several areas in the interior there is no drinking water and that there has been much talk lately about a pipe-borne water supply.

169. The sinking of a concrete-lined well to provide Nuatja with an adequate supply of drinking water is requested by Mr. Mensah Komedja (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17). He claims that in times of drought it is necessary to obtain water at a distance of several kilometres, that on several occasions people have had to migrate southward because of the water shortage and that the use of pond-water for drinking is the cause of numerous cases of Guinea worm.

170. The Chief and four notables of the town of Assohun draw attention (T/PET.6/33-T/PET.7/32) to the fact that there is no water in the village of Assohun. They request that a well should be dug in the village.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

171. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its special representative at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950. As the special representative had already explained to the United States member of the Visiting Mission, the Administering Authority was making great efforts to improve the water supply. It needed, however, the help of the indigenous inhabitants who had frequently refused to co-operate. Progress was therefore slower than could have been desired.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Summary of the complaints

172. Two petitions raise questions of housing and urban development.

173. The *Assemblée représentative du Togo* states (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that there is a need to improve defective housing conditions.

174. The Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, Sokodé Section, states (T/PET.6/61-T/PET.7/70) that Sokodé, a large trading centre and an important junction, is nothing but a large village of thatched huts without streets and lighting. The market is unroofed. Only the European quarter is illuminated. The condition of the indigenous quarter reveals that the standard of living of the Africans is very low. There is no drainage system and during the rainy season the town becomes a muddy bog with hordes of mosquitoes. There are no public latrines.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

175. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its special representative at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950. With regard to the request for urban development, the special representative said that the Administering Authority was unable for the time being to take any action on the matter.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Summary of the complaints

176. Questions of educational advancement are raised in twenty-one petitions.

General

177. The *Syndicat du personnel indigène de l'enseignement public* draws attention (T/PET.6/37-T/PET.7/36) to the educational progress made in the Territory,

It asks the United Nations to lend its generous and vigilant support to the efforts of the Administering Authority in this field. It asks the Administering Authority to accelerate and increase its efforts in order that the population may, as soon as possible, achieve political maturity and self-government.

178. Ata Quam-Dessou, Chief of the Adjigos, and four other chiefs, state (T/PET.6/46-T/PET.7/53) that only elementary education exists in the Territory. At about the ages of fifteen or sixteen, children are thrown on the street because they have reached the age limit. In order to remedy this state of affairs, which the people keenly deplore, provisions should have been made for opening nursery schools, higher educational institutions and vocational training schools. A secondary school has at last been established in Lomé, but the shortage of teachers in that school is a matter of common knowledge.

179. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) the development in Togoland of public education at all levels as well as of technical training.

180. Mr. D. A. Kumadi claims (T/PET.6/39-T/PET.7/40) that the type of education offered in the Territory does not educate Africans to know themselves and to take pride in their heritage. There is too much emphasis on European traditions and culture.

181. The Chiefs and notables of Dzolo, Tsiviéfé, Alagbé and Dziand ask (T/PET.6/29-T/PET.7/27) that sound education should be provided for the masses of the people.

182. Four persons, writing in the name of the population of Aképé (T/PET.6/50-T/PET.7/57), contend that education is a prerequisite for the unification and progress of Togoland and request the Trusteeship Council to recommend that higher education should be encouraged in the two Territories.

183. Mr. Corneille Santos, President of the *Association des parents d'élèves de l'enseignement libre*, thanks the United Nations (T/PET.7/37) for having recognized, in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the "prior right" of parents to choose the kind of education to be given to their children, and requests the United Nations to ensure the more and more effective exercise of that right in Togoland under French administration.

184. In an address before the Visiting Mission, Fio Frederic Body Lawson V, Head Chief of the town of Anécho, expresses his satisfaction (T/PET.7/50) with the present Administration, which has provided the Territory with an enviable system of education and a free medical service.

Local school needs

185. The traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre*, state (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61) that primary elementary education is available in the town of Atakpamé and in some of the villages, but that it is nowhere sufficiently available to make it possible for a satisfactory proportion of the population to benefit therefrom. There is no higher primary education in the *cercle* of Atakpamé. The education of girls lags far behind that of boys. Primary

education both for boys and girls should be expanded in the *cercle* and a higher primary school should be established.

186. The Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, Sokodé Section, states (T/PET.6/61-T/PET.7/70) that the Northern Section of the Territory is much retarded as compared with the south. Illiteracy is universal. It was not until 1936 that the first group of students at the Sokodé regional school received the certificate of primary studies; at the present time the average number of graduates per year is between ten and fifteen. With regard to the education of girls, nothing has been done at Sokodé. The regional school at Sokodé, since its establishment, has enrolled only 2,000 pupils out of a total population of almost 100,000. Children who enter school at the ages of eight or nine, must leave school after a certain period of time because they have reached the age limit; this state of affairs does not aid the development of Sokodé. School buildings are merely sheds covered with thatch and without doors or windows.

187. There is no intellectual *élite* in Sokodé, the only progressive elements being persons of southern origin who are stationed there. No effort has been made to awaken a sense of human dignity and civil responsibility in the African. Chiefs are subjected to the *commandants de cercle*, who make every effort to create a barrier between the people of the north and of the south with a view to retarding or destroying the idea of emancipation brought in by the more educated persons from the south. The Administration should take the initiative in the establishment of literary clubs at Sokodé and throughout the north. There should be a development of public education.

188. Messrs. Georges Komotane and Awanou Nambiema, in the name of the population of Mango, state (T/PET.6/64-T/PET.7/73), that in 1939, two students from the regional school of Mango received the certificate of primary studies. In 1945, four students received the certificate. Education should be developed very intensely.

189. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) the construction of a government school at Tététo.

Subsidies for mission schools

190. Monsignor Joseph Strebler maintains (T/PET.7/39) that the Trusteeship Council should urge the French Government and the Representative Assembly to subsidize mission schools sufficiently to enable them to pay their staff at rates equal to those paid to teachers in government schools, while safeguarding the principle of free education, at least in primary schools. The Representative Assembly voted a grant for teaching staff in 1950 which will enable the missions to pay salaries practically equal to those paid to government teachers.

Mass education and scholarships

191. The traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre*, point out (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61) that a new Franco-British system

of education, started this year, would mitigate the inequality between girls and boys in respect of education. That system, however, is not being proceeded with.

192. The Anécho Togo Section of the Togoland Progress Party requests (T/PET.6/44-T/PET.7/51) that education should be greatly developed to save the masses from illiteracy and enable them to reach a stage where they will be ready for self-government.

193. Mr. Doji Lartey Tychs-Lawson, pointing out (T/PET.6/108-T/PET.7/99) the need of the two Trust Territories of Togoland for "mass higher education", appeals to the United Nations to introduce the "mass scholarship system" for deserving Togoland youths in order to accelerate educational progress in the Territory.

Use of the vernacular

194. It is pointed out by the *Assemblée représentative du Togo* (T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21) that under the present system of education in the Territory, the teaching of the vernacular is ruled out. The majority of the children who attend school are not able to complete the full course of study; consequently they leave school without being able to read or write either French or their native tongue. Therefore in all primary and secondary schools there should be compulsory study of a vernacular language. In this connexion it is suggested that the Ewe language could be used.

195. The *Association postscolaire des anciens élèves de la Mission catholique de Lomé (Acclamé)* states (T/PET.6/36-T/PET.7/35) that instruction in the vernacular in the French schools is virtually non-existent, whereas in Togoland under British administration the teaching of Ewe is of primary concern. Steps should be taken to induce the French Government to include the teaching of Ewe in its teaching programme. Basic education given in the vernacular, and the study of foreign languages based on prior study of the vernacular, have produced excellent results. The results achieved by the Catholic and Protestant missions prove that the Ewe language is capable of satisfactory development.

196. Monsignor Joseph Strebler proposes (T/PET.7/39) a plan for the introduction and establishment of the vernacular in the curriculum of the schools of the Territory. The plan should be carried out in two stages.

197. The first stage would consist of an hour's instruction in reading and writing in the vernacular each day. This step could be taken immediately and is authorized by existing legislation. The remaining classes would be conducted in the French language, as at the present time. The necessary text books for the teaching of Ewe are available.

198. The second stage would be the adaptation of teaching methods and curricula to the African environment and to the needs of Africans. The programme of the infant-junior schools of Togoland under British administration can be regarded as a model. Under that programme, the vernacular has priority over French and is fully utilized as the medium of instruction during the first phase of the child's education. The

petitioner is convinced that a knowledge of reading and writing in the mother tongue would facilitate the learning of French.

199. A bill designed to reorganize private education in the Territory is before the Representative Assembly, but it contains no provisions for instruction in the vernacular. It is the wish both of the Protestant and of the Catholic missions that the population's desire for the introduction of the vernacular in the curriculum should be taken into account and that provision for such instruction should therefore be made in the decree and applied to the curriculum of the official schools.

200. The traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, *Unité togolaise du centre*, state (T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61) that there should be instruction in the Ewe language in all schools.

201. It is requested by the chief and four notables of the town of Assohun (T/PET.6/33-T/PET.7/32) that the Ewe language should be taught in all schools.

202. Mr. Mensah Komedja requests (T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17) that the Ewe language should be taught in all schools in Togoland.

203. The canton and village chiefs, members of the *Unité togolaise* (Akposso Section) District of Atakpamé, maintain (T/PET.6/111-T/PET.7/103) that although the languages spoken in certain parts of the north and centre of the Territory differ from others, the Ewe language should be adopted and officially recognized as the national language of the Territory which should be used as the business language.

204. It is requested by the traditional village chiefs, district chiefs and notables of the Canton of Voudou (T/PET.6/56-T/PET.7/63) that Ewe should be adopted as the Territory's national language. It should be recognized by the Administering Authorities as an official language to be included in the official and private educational programme.

205. Mr. Augustino de Souza (T/PET.7/14) calls for the inclusion of the Ewe language in the school curriculum in Togoland under French administration.

206. The traditional chiefs, district sub-chiefs and notables of the Canton of Djama state (T/PET.6/112-T/PET.7/104) that the Ewe language is becoming a national language of the country. It should be adopted and recognized by the Administration as an official language, and should be incorporated in the official and private education programmes.

207. The chiefs, notables and landowners of the region of Klouto charge (T/PET.6/48-T/PET.7/55) that the French Administration does not permit the teaching of the vernacular in the schools of the Territory, and that its educational policy is to make the inhabitants completely French.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

208. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its special representative at the eighth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 7 July 1950.

209. The special representative recalled that the question of the cultural heritage of the indigenous inhabitants had often been raised in the Council. As already explained, the main purpose of the French educational system was to educate an indigenous *élite* as rapidly as possible for self-government. Education was largely given in French because students would then be able to study in the universities in France.

210. The Administering Authority, however, was well aware of its duty to act as a centre for preserving the African cultural heritage. The library at Lomé contained many photographs and a great deal of material on folklore. The study of folklore was also encouraged at evening classes and in many other extra-scholastic activities although, for the reasons he had already explained, within the schools priority was given to the French culture.

Local school needs

211. With regard to the claims of the Sokobé Section of the Committee of the *Unité togolaise*, the special representative explained that the normal school course lasted six or seven years, in other words, it was provided for children from six to fourteen years of age. Students were allowed some additional time, but if they failed to obtain their school-leaving certificate by the ages of fifteen or sixteen, they were made to leave the school, since the Administering Authority did not want the classes filled with stupid children while younger and more clever children might thereby be deprived of education.

212. In the field of higher education, a bill was under consideration providing for the withdrawal of scholarships from students who failed to make progress during the first two or three years of their study in French schools or universities. The special representative drew attention to the large number of students attending schools or universities in France either on government scholarships or at their parents' expense. The Administering Authority provided moral education in the schools and the pupils benefited from close association with their families and with the indigenous customs and traditions. As far as human dignity was concerned, it was hard to see what more could be desired.

Subsidies for mission schools

213. The special representative stated that the Administering Authority's policy was to subsidize mission schools in two ways. One subsidy was given for buildings and one for teaching staff. In the 1950 budget, the French Government had asked for credits to subsidize the teaching staff and those credits had been voted by the Representative Assembly.

214. The petitioner, however, wished the teachers in the missionary schools to be paid by the State the same salary as teachers in the schools maintained by the State. That was obviously impossible; if the mission schools were identical in every way with the State schools, there would be no purpose in retaining both educational systems.

215. The special representative explained that under the new regulations, Ewe and the other indigenous languages would be taught for four hours a day during the first two years of the primary education cycle and for two hours a day during the following four years. Children would thus be enabled to maintain contact with their mother tongue while still profiting from a rapid French education. The vernacular was taught at the secondary school at Lomé, but the students were often too busy with their other studies to attend the courses.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

216. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/464), paragraphs 82 to 107.

IV. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

For the texts of draft resolutions 1 to 9 inclusive, adopted without change at the 28th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 273 (VII) to 281 (VII) inclusive.

Document T/L.104

Sixth report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions

Chairman : Mr. M. P. Aquino (Philippines.)

[Original text : English]
[15 July 1950]

1. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, established by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth meeting, was composed of the representatives of Belgium, China, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States of America. During its ninth, tenth and eleventh meetings, on 8, 12 and 14 July 1950, it examined the following petitions concerning Togoland under British administration and/or Togoland under French administration which had been referred to it by the Council :

Petition from Mr. Joh. A. Agboka, Leader, German Togoland Association (T/PET.6/28-T/PET.7/26) ;

Petition from Mr. Doji Lartey Tychs-Lawson (T/PET. 6/108-T/PET.7/99) ;

Petition from Mr. Godfried K. Dzasimatu (T/PET. 6/140-T/PET.7/113) ;

Petition from Mr. Foligbo Loko-Ahoussan (T/PET. 7/20 and Add.1) ;

Petition from Mr. I. Sanvee Ahlonkor de Kartraya (T/PET.7/29) ;

Petition from Mr. Voudou-Adjonon Aglamey and eight others from Afagnagan (T/PET.7/43) ;

Petition from *Les originaires de Voudou-Atakpamé* (T/PET.7/65) ;

Petition from Mr. Stephan L. Combey (T/PET.7/102) ;

Petition from Adewamena, Blagyaehene (T/PET. 6/113) ;

Petition from Mr. A. Y. Kpeglo (T/PET.6/157).

2. Mr. D. A. Sutherland and Mr. Hanrott, in the case of the petitions concerning Togoland under British administration, and Mr. Cédile, in the case of the petitions concerning Togoland under French administration, participated in the examination as the representatives of the respective Administering Authorities.

3. The *Ad Hoc* Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions.

PETITION FROM MR. JOH. A. AGBOKA, LEADER, GERMAN TOGOLAND ASSOCIATION, CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.6/28-T/PET.7/26)

Summary of the petition

4. The petitioner, writing on behalf of the German-trained employees in Togoland, states that the German Togoland Association, of which he is the leader and co-founder, was organized to protect the interests of the German-speaking Africans who, he claims, were unable to find employment in the Territory following the end of the German rule. The association, he says, was organized with the full knowledge and consent of the British authorities in the Gold Coast. Following the outbreak of the Second World War, the petitioner and other members of his organization were arrested at Accra, and the association's property as well as his personal belongings were confiscated.

5. The petitioner states that in 1945, he and the other members were released from prison and sent to Togoland, where they were unable to find employment. He also claims that no compensation for their confiscated properties was paid them and requests that, if the principle of self-determination applies to the Africans, justice should be done to the indigenous inhabitants of Togoland.

6. Attached to the petition is a memorandum on the aims of the German Togoland Association.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

7. The written observations of the United Kingdom are contained in document T/644.

8. The Administering Authority states that the petitioner was detained in September 1939, under the defence regulations, as a civil internee, and that the only part of his property or that of the German Togoland Association confiscated consisted of documents of a security nature. Upon his release, the petitioner, together with all other detainees who were neither British subjects nor British-protected persons, was deported. Since none of his property other than documents of a security nature was confiscated, the question of compensation being granted him by the Gold Coast Government does not arise, and the Administering Authority suggests that if the petitioner feels that he is entitled to compensation, he should raise the matter in the local courts.

9. Supplementary statements were made by the special representatives for Togoland under British and Togo-

land under French administration at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

10. The special representative for Togoland under British administration observed that as the petitioner had been deported, neither the Administering Authority nor the Government of the Gold Coast was concerned in the matter of his present or future employment. If he were ultimately permitted to return to Togoland under British administration, he would not be barred from working in any private enterprise, although the Government would naturally refuse to employ him in any capacity. Definite proof had been produced at the outbreak of the Second World War that the German Togoland Association was a subversive organization in close touch with nazi Germany. As such, it had been rightly considered to constitute a threat to the security of the Territory.

11. The special representative for Togoland under French administration stated that if the petitioner, now living in Lomé, abided by the laws governing the Territory, there would be no reason for him to be barred from employment in private enterprise provided he had the necessary qualifications.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

12. This petition was examined and discussed at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.9.

13. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 1.

PETITION FROM MR. DOJI LARTEY TYCHS-LAWSON CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.6/108-T/PET.7/99)

Summary of the petition

14. The petitioner emphasizes the need of the two Trust Territories of Togoland for "mass higher education" and appeals to the United Nations to introduce the "mass scholarship system" for deserving Togoland youths in order to accelerate educational progress in the Territory. He also states that he failed in his efforts to win a scholarship in United States technical institutions and requests assistance in this matter.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

15. The written observations of the United Kingdom are contained in document T/682 and give information on the general questions of education, scholarships and mass education.

16. The special representative for Togoland under British administration made a statement regarding the petitioner's request for a scholarship at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He said that there was an advisory committee at Accra for students wishing to go to the United States. He thought, however, that as the petitioner had failed to obtain a British

scholarship, it was unlikely that he could obtain one for the United States. Certain scholarships, not under the auspices of the Gold Coast Government, were available for the United States, but the petitioner's qualifications did not appear sufficient.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

17. This petition was examined and discussed at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.9.

18. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 2.

PETITION FROM MR. GODFRIED K. DZASIMATU CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET. 6/140-T/PET.7/113)

Summary of the petition

19. The petitioner states that he was employed by the British authorities in 1915 to do post office work in different parts of West Africa, including Lomé and Sokodé, where, he charges, his pay was very low and much under the prevailing salaries. He also charges that he was not given the war bonus which, he says, was received by other employees at the end of the First World War. He claims that the British authorities have refused to grant him a pension and have suggested that he should approach the French authorities with this claim. He therefore requests assistance in this matter.

20. Attached to the petition are copies of correspondence between the petitioner and the local authorities concerning his case.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

21. The written observations of the United Kingdom are contained in document T/660. It is stated in that document that a thorough search has failed to produce evidence suggesting that the petitioner is entitled to any arrears of pay or any pension from either the civil or the military authorities. If the petitioner served in the British forces in the 1914-1918 war and is in straitened circumstances, he is at liberty to present his case to the Secretary and Treasurer, the Gold Coast Legion, Accra, a body receiving an annual subvention from the Gold Coast Government and dealing with personal problems of Gold Coast ex-servicemen.

22. Supplementary statements were made by the special representatives for Togoland under British and Togoland under French administration at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

23. The special representative for Togoland under French administration pointed out that at that time, when the French Administration had succeeded the British, organization had not been very stable. Some persons had been employed on a provisional or day-to-

day basis, and such persons were not entitled to pensions. If, however, the French Administration received a request from the petitioner, they would examine it and reply. It must be remembered, in any case, that the services in question had been rendered over thirty years previously and that there was a statute of limitations. The long delay had probably invalidated the petitioner's claim.

24. The special representative for Togoland under British administration said that the British authorities had advised the petitioner to communicate with the Army Records Office. Investigation had revealed that it was a matter for the French authorities, as it had been proved that the petitioner had never been in the British armed forces. Recalling the circumstances of the occupation of Togoland, he believed that the petitioner must have been in civilian employment.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

25. This petition was examined and discussed at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.9.

26. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 3.

PETITION FROM MR. FOLIGBO LOKO-AHOUSAN CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.7/20 AND ADD.1)

Summary of the petition

27. The petitioner gives a summary of the history of the Kingdom of the Plas (Grand Popo) which submitted voluntarily to a French protectorate in 1885 and which was subsequently partitioned by France and Germany when the frontier between Dahomey and Togoland was defined. Thus, in violation of the provisions of article 3 of the protectorate treaty and of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, the Plas are now divided into two parts, one under the colony of Dahomey, and the other under the Trust Territory of Togoland. The petitioner calls for the unification of the Kingdom of the Plas within the limits defined by the aforementioned protectorate treaty.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

28. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its special representative at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The special representative stated that the matter referred to in the petition fell outside the competence of the Trusteeship Council because it related to proposed changes in the boundaries between Dahomey and Togoland.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

29. This petition was examined and discussed at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on

8 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.9.

30. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 4.

PETITION FROM MR. I. SANVEE AHLONKOR DE KARTRAYA
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.7/29)

Summary of the petition

31. The petitioner, the son of the late king of Agoué State, reviews the history of the relations of his State with the French Government and claims that a treaty was signed between his father and the French authorities by which Agoué became a protected colony of France. He charges that the terms of the treaty were not adhered to by the French Government after the death of his father, and requests that Agoué, the hinterland of which was annexed to German Togoland in 1898-1899, should be incorporated in Togoland under French administration.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

32. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its special representative at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The special representative stated that the petitioner was a villager with no authority to speak for others. Furthermore, the matter referred to in the petition fell outside the competence of the Trusteeship Council because it related to proposed changes in the boundaries between Dahomey and Togoland.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

33. This petition was examined and discussed at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.9.

34. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 5.

PETITION FROM MR. VOUDOU-ADJONON AGLAMEY AND
EIGHT OTHERS FROM AFAGNAGAN CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.7/43)

Summary of the petition

35. The petitioners refer to the United Nations the question of the succession to the traditional chieftainship of Afagnagan. They explain that Afagnagan was founded by the late Aglamey, who settled there as chief. After his death, the right of succession lapsed, owing to the failure of the persons concerned to assume the succession. Subsequently the claims for the installation of the legitimate pretender were rejected by the

new chief and his followers. Recourse to arbitration by the Administration was no more effective in spite of the irrefutable evidence produced, such as the royal sceptre, the crown and other emblems; and on the death of the usurping chief, the administrator appointed that chief's son, Augustin Amlon Adoléhounmé, to the throne. The petitioners appeal to the United Nations for a ruling which would ensure a prompt and lasting solution to this question.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

36. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its special representative at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The special representative stated that the petition was the result of a conflict of authority, and that the matter was in process of settlement by the division of the canton of Afagnagan into two parts.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

37. This petition was examined and discussed at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.9.

38. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 6.

PETITION FROM *Les originaires de Voudou-Atakpamé*
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.7/65)

Summary of the petition

39. The petitioners relate the history of their tribe and its relations with the Gnagna tribe, under whose authority they say they have recently been placed, and request that they should be separated from the Gnagnas and given their own regional chief, since the two tribes have separate languages.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

40. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The special representative stated that the dispute referred to in the petition was in process of settlement.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

41. This petition was examined and discussed at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.9.

42. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 7.

PETITION FROM MR. STEPHAN L. COMBEY CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.7/102)

Summary of the petition

43. The petitioner complains that, owing to his ignorance of the French language, he has not been able to obtain steady employment in Togoland under French administration and consequently has had to resort to the "perilous" occupation of a black market dealer. Stating that this occupation has subjected him to a number of arrests and fines, he appeals for assistance in finding employment.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

44. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its special representative at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The special representative stated that the petitioner was not barred from honest employment in Togoland because of his ignorance of the French language.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

45. This petition was examined and discussed at the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.9.

46. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 8.

PETITION FROM ADEWAMENA, BLAGYAEHENE, CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.6/113)

Summary of the petition

47. The petitioner, claiming that he is the natural ruler of the Nawuri Division, states that the Government drove him and his followers off their lands, which were then annexed to the Solaga land. He also states that, in his attempt to save his land and people, he was arrested, beaten, and imprisoned for four months without any trial.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

48. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its special representative at the tenth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 12 July 1950. The special representative stated that with regard to the petitioner's claim to be the natural ruler of the Nawuris, he and several others had voluntarily left Nawuri in the Gonja District before 1932 in order to escape direct taxation, and had gone to Krachi. There was no Nawuri division, and he was not entitled to use the title, "Blagyaehene". There was no question of confiscation of land by the Government. In regard to the petitioner's

charges that he was arrested, beaten and imprisoned for four months without trial, the special representative stated that in 1943 the petitioner was tried and convicted by the Kpembe Native court for stealing a public ferry canoe which he used elsewhere to run an illegal ferry. He did not appeal against the conviction and served four months in prison. There was no evidence whatever that he had been beaten.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

49. This petition was examined and discussed at the tenth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 12 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.12.

50. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 9.

PETITION FROM MR. A. Y. KPEGLO CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.6/157)

Summary of the petition

51. The petitioner states that he is an Ewe studying medicine at Sheffield University in the United Kingdom and that he will finish the ordinary medical course in the first half of 1951. He wishes to specialize in gynaecology and claims that, though he has carried on his studies since 1940 with scholarship aid, he now cannot obtain a further scholarship to continue his studies in the special field named. He asks the United Nations to help him to obtain a scholarship "in any country".

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

52. The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/713. The Administering Authority states that the petitioner is a native of the Gold Coast Colony, since he gives his birthplace as Peki, and that therefore the matter does not fall within the competence of the Trusteeship Council. The petitioner was, in fact, awarded a Gold Coast government scholarship in 1945 to enable him to obtain his medical qualifications, and he will be eligible for further training after he has returned to the Gold Coast, practised medicine there, and indicated that he has special qualifications.

53. A supplementary statement to the same effect was made by the special representative of the Administering Authority at the tenth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

54. This petition was examined and discussed at the tenth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 12 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.10.

55. At its eleventh meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 10.

For the texts of draft resolutions 1 to 10 inclusive, adopted without change at the 28th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 283 (VII) to 292 (VII) inclusive.

Document T/L.106

Seventh report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions

Chairman : Mr. M. P. Aquino (Philippines).

[Original text : English]
[18 July 1950]

1. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, established by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth meeting, was composed of the representatives of Belgium, China, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States of America. During its ninth, eleventh and twelfth meetings, on 8, 14 and 18 July 1950, it examined the following petitions concerning Togoland under British administration and/or Togoland under French administration which had been referred to it by the Council :

Petition from the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1) ;

Petition from the Convention People's Party, Upper Trans-Volta region (T/PET.6/115) ;

Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/119) ;

Petition from Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh (T/PET.6/131) ;

Petition from the Convention People's Party, Regional Conference, Hohoe (T/PET.6/145) ;

Petition from the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) ;

Petition from the Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107) ;

Petition from the Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79) ;

Petition from Nana Yao Buakah IV, sub-divisional chief of Baglo, Buem State (T/PET.6/86-T/PET.7/82) ;

Petition from Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tettey, Togoland United Nations Association (Awatime region) (T/PET.6/133-T/PET.7/111) ;

Petition from the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1) ;

Petition from the headmen of Nawuli (T/PET.6/69) ;

Petition from Nana Kojo Kuma of Nanjoro (T/PET.6/70) ;

Petition from Abudulai Nayire for the Mamprusi Local Authority (T/PET.6/66) ;

Petition from the Ya-Na, chiefs, elders and people of Dagomba (T/PET.6/67) ;

Petition from the Gonja Native Authority (T/PET.6/68) ;

Petition from the Na of Bimbilla, Paramount Chief of the Nanumbas, his sub-chiefs and the people of Nanumba State (T/PET.6/71 and Add.1) ;

Petition from Chief Tabi Nambiema and other chiefs in the name of the population of Mango (T/PET.6/65-T/PET.7/74) ;

Petition from Chief Gazari III of Aveme Gbohome, head of Aveme and President of the Ewe Union (T/PET.6/87).

2. All the petitions except the last one were examined in so far as they related to the question of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board (first ten petitions) or to questions of boundaries and territorial adjustment (following eight petitions), the other questions raised by these petitions having already been covered by previously adopted resolutions. The last petition was dealt with separately.

3. Mr. D. A. Sutherland and Mr. Hanrott, in the case of the petitions concerning Togoland under British administration, and Mr. Cédile, in the case of the petitions concerning Togoland under French administration, participated in the examination as the representatives of the respective Administering Authorities.

4. The *Ad Hoc* Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions.

QUESTION OF THE GOLD COAST COCOA
MARKETING BOARD

Summary of the complaints

These complaints are summarized in identical language in document T/L.101, paragraphs 418 to 428 inclusive.

Previous action by the Council

5. During its fifth session, at its twenty-eighth meeting, on 22 July 1949, the Council adopted resolution 94 (V), requesting the Visiting Mission to West Africa to investigate the petition from the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship (T/PET.6/15).¹

Summary of the written observations of the Administering Authority

6. The written observations of the United Kingdom are contained in documents T/358,¹ T/656, T/666, T/679, T/683, T/689, T/690, T/706, T/709. Reference is made to paragraph 73 and appendix VII of the annual report on the Territory for 1948, to the report of the Visiting Mission (T/465),² and to the observations of the Administering Authority thereon.²

7. The Administering Authority states that Togoland is now represented on the Cocoa Marketing Board by a divisional chief of Buem. All grade I and II cocoa

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Session, Annex.*

² See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.*

is at present purchased by the Board at the same price irrespective of grade ; sub-grade cocoa is not purchased since there is no demand for it in overseas markets.

8. With regard to the disposition of funds derived from cocoa marketing, the Administering Authority states that in its opinion the funds are being spent in the interests of all the inhabitants of the Territory and, in the absence of any constructive suggestions, no changes in the cocoa-marketing organization are contemplated.

9. A full understanding and appreciation of the policy of the Board is a matter of slow growth among many farmers, although every effort is made to instruct them.

10. The Administering Authority draws attention to the conclusions of the Visiting Mission on the fixing of the cocoa price and quotes its statement that "the present stabilized marketing policy is sound in principle".

Observations of the Visiting Mission

11. The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in its report (T/465), paragraphs 70 to 93. It is stated therein, in particular in paragraph 89, that "the present stabilized marketing policy is sound in principle" and "basically in the interests of the producers" and that "the Togoland farmers' desire to see concrete benefit brought to the Trust Territory from the surplus profits is worthy of consideration".

Oral hearings of the petitioners and statements by the Administering Authority

12. At its twenty-second meeting, on 7 July 1950, the Council granted the representatives of the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship their request for an oral statement in support of their written petition on the cocoa question.

13. At its twenty-third meeting, on 10 July 1950, the Council heard statements by Messrs. Antor and Asaré and questions were put to them. The petitioners restated their requests for a separate cocoa marketing board for Togoland, and a separate cocoa co-operative society ; they protested against the representation of Togoland on the present Cocoa Marketing Board, stating that the chief selected by the Southern Togoland Council did not adequately represent the cocoa farmers of Togoland and was not in any way responsible to them.

14. The special representative of the Administering Authority stated that, with regard to the representative character of the "Farmers' Association" it had been possible to trace only 1,500 tons of cocoa as having been marketed through the Association during the previous three years ; that the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance, which had been publicized in draft form before its enactment, had met with no disapproval from Togoland cocoa farmers ; that only five small cases of swollen shoot disease had occurred in the Territory and had been effectively dealt with by the Agricultural Department at the request of the farmers concerned, who would be eligible for rehabilitation grants ; and that a survey of Togoland cocoa farms was in continuous process by a senior Agricultural Department officer and staff permanently stationed in the Territory.

15. The electoral body for the board was the Southern Togoland Council ; that body consisted of three representatives elected by each of five Native Authorities, the principal members of which were the "natural rulers" whom M. Antor represented. The Southern Togoland Council was responsible for nominating the representatives and did so in its own democratic manner, and there was no question of any intervention by the Government.

16. On 14 July, at the eleventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, to which the matter had been referred, further statements were made by Messrs. Antor and Asaré and by the special representative.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

17. The question of the Cocoa Marketing Board was examined and discussed at the eleventh and twelfth meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 14 and 18 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.11 and T/AC.24/SR.12.

18. At its twelfth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 1.

QUESTIONS OF BOUNDARIES AND TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS

Summary of the complaints and requests

19. Eight petitions raise the question of territorial adjustments.

20. The State Council of the Krachi Native Authority transmits (T/PET.6/14) a resolution adopted at a meeting held in Krachikrom, Kete-Krachi, on 7 March 1949. In that resolution, the petitioners request that all ordinances and laws of the Gold Coast applicable in Togoland under British administration should be repealed and that by 1 April 1949 Krachi and Southern Togoland should be unified as a single entity.

21. The headmen of Nawuli state (T/PET.6/69) that after sixteen years under the rule of the Gonjas, who are British subjects in the Gold Coast (Northern Territories), they do not want a strange ruler in the area again ; they desire that the area should again be placed under the rule of the Omanhene of Krachi and under the rule of Southern Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship.

22. Nana Kojo Kuma of Nanjoro, whose people were placed in 1935 under the head chief of the Gonjas in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, expresses the wish (T/PET.6/70) that his people and land should be restored to the Krachi Division, that they should become, as before the period of German administration, subjects of the Omanhene of Krachi, and that they should be included in the Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship.

23. Abudulai Nayire, for the Mamprusi Local Authority, claims (T/PET.6/66) that before the division of Togoland by the European Powers, a number of towns were part of the Mamprusi State, and that no boundaries separated them from their "brothers", and they request that consideration should be given to their claim.

24. The Ya-Na, chiefs, elders and people of Dagomba state (T/PET.6/67) that, contrary to the wishes of its people, Dagomba was divided in 1896 between Germany and Great Britain, that their cultural, social, racial and linguistic unity has suffered ever since, and that continuance of such division will eventually hinder their progress. They request that the boundaries dividing their State should be abolished and that the part of Dagomba which is now in Togoland under British administration should be juridically a part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

25. The Gonja Native Authority presents (T/PET.6/68) a brief history of the area and protests against the frontier dividing the Gonja State between the Northern Territories Protectorate of the Gold Coast and the Northern Section of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration. The petitioners request the unification of the State and its inclusion as a whole in the Northern Territories Protectorate of the Gold Coast.

26. The Na of Bimbilla, Paramount Chief of the Nanumbas, his sub-chiefs and people of Nanumba State, point out (T/PET.6/71 and T/PET.6/71/Add.1), with regard to the requests of the Dagombas and the Gonjas to be incorporated into the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, that the people of Nanumba State also wish to be incorporated into the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, since all their interests lie in the North rather than in Southern Togoland under British administration.

27. Chief Tabi Nambiema and other chiefs, on behalf of the population of Mango, state (T/PET.6/65-T/PET.7/74) that the Tchocossi tribe was divided as a result of the partition of Togoland after the 1914-1918 war; that between the British and French administrations the state of affairs has done considerable harm to the tribe, especially with regard to family and tribal relations; and that they have protested on several occasions against such a partition, which is prejudicial to the interests of the Tchocossi tribe. In view of those considerations, the petitioners request the Visiting Mission to propose the regrouping of the Tchocossi tribe under a single administration.

Previous action taken by the Trusteeship Council

28. With regard to the petition from the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14), the Trusteeship Council, at the twenty-eighth meeting of its fifth session, adopted resolution 93 (V) requesting the Visiting Mission to West Africa to investigate the petition.

Observations of the Visiting Mission

29. The observations of the Visiting Mission on the petition from Krachi Native Authority are contained in its report (T/465), paragraphs 51 to 56.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

30. The written observations of the United Kingdom on the petition from the Krachi Native Authority are

contained in document T/365.¹ It is stated that the transfer of the Krachi district from the Northern to the Southern Section of Togoland could not be made immediately. The Administering Authority questions whether the petition really represents the wishes of the persons concerned and is conducting a survey to determine the opinion of the inhabitants of the area. In any event, such a transfer would take time to effect.

31. With regard to the other petitions, the United Kingdom merely lists them in document T/703 ("Petitions dealing with political questions affecting Togoland under British administration: observations of the Administering Authority"), showing that the questions raised in those petitions will come up for consideration before the enlarged Standing Consultative Commission, and that in the circumstances the Administering Authority would not regard it as appropriate to comment on those matters raised in the petitions which will be considered by the Standing Consultative Commission.

32. At the ninth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 July 1950, the special representative for Togoland under British administration made a statement to the same effect, adding that in most cases the petitioners were merely stating their attitude and were not asking for any specific action. The special representative for Togoland under French administration gave additional information on the Tchocossi tribe.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

33. The petitions were examined and discussed at the ninth and eleventh meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 8 and 14 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in documents T/AC.24/SR.9 and T/AC.24/SR.11.

34. At its twelfth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 2.

PETITION FROM CHIEF GAZARI III OF AVEME GBOHOME,
HEAD OF AVEME AND PRESIDENT OF THE EWE UNION,
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION (T/PET.6/87)

Summary of the petition

35. Chief Gazari III of Aveme Gbohome, head of Aveme and President of the Ewe Union, complains that the boundary line, the Volta river, which demarcated the former German and British possessions in the area, has broken up the Ewe community there and has created a number of land problems between the Ewes and the Twis. He advises the Visiting Mission to consult him "when transacting business along the river Volta with respect to boundaries between Ewe and Twi peoples".

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

36. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Session, Annex.*

by its representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee at its twelfth meeting, on 18 July 1950. He pointed out that the question of proposed changes in the boundaries between Togoland and the Gold Coast did not fall within the competence of the Council and that the land disputes raised in the petition might be dealt with by the local courts.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

37. This petition was examined and discussed at the twelfth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 18 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.12.

38. At its twelfth meeting, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below as draft resolution 3.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

For the text of draft resolution 1, adopted as amended at the 29th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolution 294 (VII).

For the texts of draft resolutions 2 and 3, adopted without change at the 29th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 295 (VII) and 296 (VII).

Document T/L.107

Eighth report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions

Chairman : Mr. M. P. Aquino (Philippines).

[Original text : English]
[18 July 1950]

1. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, established by the Trusteeship Council at the fourth meeting, was composed of the representatives of Belgium, China, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States of America. It was instructed by the Council to examine the request for an oral hearing made by Mr. Theodore O. Asare, attorney, on behalf of the chiefs, elders and councillors of Worawora, on their

petition concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/185 and T/PET.6/185/Add.1).

2. The Committee examined the question at its twelfth meeting, on 18 July 1950. Mr. Sutherland participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority.

3. The Committee felt that full information on secondary education was already available to it and that an oral presentation would not add anything to that information.

4. As to the substance of the petition, the *Ad Hoc* Committee submits the following report.

Summary of the petition (T/PET.6/185)

5. The chiefs, elders and councillors of Worawora request the assistance of the Trusteeship Council in obtaining better secondary educational facilities in the Worawora Division.

Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

6. The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee at its twelfth meeting, on 18 July 1950. He stated that the existing secondary school at Ho was to be expanded, that it would accommodate 350 students, and that it was expected to be adequate to meet for some years the requirements of the Southern Section of Togoland.

Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the twelfth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on 18 July 1950. The relevant discussion is summarized in document T/AC.24/SR.12.

8. At its twelfth meeting, on 18 July, the committee approved the draft resolution which is reproduced below.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

For the text of the draft resolution, adopted without change at the 29th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolution 297 (VII).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

An asterisk indicates that the document has been reproduced in mimeographed form only.

For the texts of resolutions referred to in this list, see Supplement No. 1 of the Official Records of the relevant session of the Trusteeship Council.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations</i>
T/58	5	Ewe petitions : observations submitted by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Second Session, First Part, Annex</i>
T/232*	7	Memorandum prepared by the Secretariat	
T/347	4 (c)	Replies of the special representative of the Administering Authority to written questions of members of the Trusteeship Council	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Session, Annex</i>
T/357*	4 (e)	Note from the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council transmitting the report on the administration of Togoland under British administration for the year 1948	
T/367*	4 (f)	Note from the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council transmitting the report on the administration of Togoland under French administration for the year 1948	
T/417*	4 (a)	Note from the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council transmitting the report on the administration of Western Samoa for the year ending 31 March 1949	
T/417/Add.1*	4 (a)	Note from the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council transmitting a further copy of the report on the administration of Western Samoa for the year ending 31 March 1949	
T/418	7	Note dated 1 November 1949 from the Director-General of the World Health Organization addressed to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Sixth Session, Annex</i>
T/423 and Corr.1	10	Note by the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Second Special Session, Annex</i>
T/439	4	Observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the reports for 1948 on the six African Trust Territories	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Sixth Session, Annex</i>
T/442*	4 (e)	Answers of the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to part V of the questionnaire contained in document T/293	
T/457, Add.1 and Add.2	10	Working paper prepared by the President of the Trusteeship Council	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 9, annex I</i>
T/461	6	Report on the Cameroons under British administration	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/462	6	Report on the Cameroons under French administration	<i>Idem</i>
T/463	6	Special report on the Ewe problem	<i>Idem</i>
T/464	6	Report on Togoland under French administration	<i>Idem</i>
T/465	6	Report on Togoland under British administration	<i>Idem</i>

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/470*	4 (d)	Note from the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council transmitting the report on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the year ending 30 June 1949	
T/471*	4 (b)	Note from the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council transmitting the report on the administration of New Guinea for the year ending 30 June 1949	
T/471/Add.1*	4 (b)	Note by the Secretary-General listing documents received from the Australian mission to the United Nations in connexion with the report on the administration of New Guinea for the year ending 30 June 1949	
T/471/Add.2*	4 (b)	Note by the Secretary-General concerning a document received from the Australian mission to the United Nations in connexion with the report on the administration of New Guinea for the year ending 30 June 1949	
T/472*	4 (c)	Note from the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council transmitting the report on the administration of Nauru for the year ending 30 June 1949	
T/472/Add.1*	4 (c)	Note by the Secretary-General listing documents received from the Australian mission to the United Nations in connexion with the report on the administration of Nauru for the year ending 30 June 1949	
T/472/Add.2*	4 (c)	Note by the Secretary-General concerning a document received from the Australian mission to the United Nations in connexion with the report of the administration of Nauru for the year ending 30 June 1949	
T/522	6	Observations of the Administering Authority on the report on the Cameroons under British administration	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.</i>
T/523/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1*	5	General questions raised in the petitions from the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration : document prepared by the Secretariat	
T/529	9	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 79th meeting, on 31 March 1950	See resolution 129 (VI)
T/564	10	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 81st meeting, on 4 April 1950	See resolution 232 (VI)
T/592	10	Statute for the City of Jerusalem approved by the Trusteeship Council at its 81st meeting, held on 4 April 1950	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 9, annex II</i>
T/636*		Provision of information concerning the United Nations to dependent peoples : communication received by the Secretary-General	
T/636/Add.1*		Addendum to the above	
T/637*	1	Provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Trusteeship Council	
T/637/Rev.1	1	Agenda for the seventh session of the Trusteeship Council	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, p. ix</i>
T/638 and Corr.1	6	Observations of the Administering Authority on the report on Togoland under British administration	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/639*	5	Classification and summary of petitions : memorandum prepared by the Secretariat	
T/640*	5	Classification and summary of petitions concerning Ewe and other unification questions : memorandum prepared by the Secretariat	
T/640/Add.1*	5	First addendum to the above	
T/640/Add.2*	5	Second addendum to the above	
T/641*	5	General questions raised in the petitions from the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration : document prepared by the Secretariat	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations</i>
T/642*	5	Petition from the Liatiliterate Union concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/77) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/643*	5	Petition from the Communal Development Commission, Kpandu, concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/76) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/644*	5	Petition from Mr. Joh. A. Agboka concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/28-T/PET.7/26) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/645*	5	Petition from the Togoland Students' Union concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/85) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/646*	5	Petition from the traditional Native herbalists, rulers and subjects of Togoland under British trusteeship concerning that Territory (T/PET.6/80) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/647*	5	Petition from the chiefs, councillors, elders and people of Luvudo concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/89) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/648*	5	Petition from Mr. T. W. Kwami concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/122) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/649*	5	Petition from the Awatime Native Authority concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/117) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/650*	5	Petition from the Boy Scouts' Association, West Togoland, concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/127) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/651*	5	Petition from Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/126) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/652*	5	Petition from the Reverend T. K. Anku concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/124) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/653*	5	Petition from the women teachers of Togoland concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/123) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/654*	5	Petition from Mr. Sam Kwasi Asase concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/137) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/655*	5	Petition from the Ex-Servicemen's Union concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/138) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/656*	5	Petition from Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/131) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/657*	5	Petition from the Queen Mother Doe Motte of Ho concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/139) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/658*	5	Petition from Ewe organizations in Accra concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/146-T/PET.7/119) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/659*	5	Petition from Mr. V. O. Anku, President, Togoland United Nations Association, concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/154) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/660*	5	Petition from Mr. Godfried K. Dzasimatu concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/140-T/PET.7/113) : observations of the Administering Authority	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations</i>
T/661*	5	Petition from the weavers of Amedzofe concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/130) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/662*	5	Petition from Mr. Anthonio K. Agbalé concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/134) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/663*	5	Petition from Mr. A. A. Abaye concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/128) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/664*	5	Petition from Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/135-T/PET.7/112) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/665*	5	Petition from the Togo Political Road Labourers' Union concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/136) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/666*	5	Petition from the Convention People's Party Regional Conference, Hohoe, concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/145) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/667*	5	Petition from Mr. James Toe concerning the Cameroons under British administration (T/PET.4/65) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/668*	5	Petition from Mr. Moses Donya concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/149) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/669*	5	Petition from Samuel Walter Atsridom IV, divisional chief of Kpedze, concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/74-T/PET.7/77) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/670*	5	Petition from the Akpini Native Authority concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/83-T/PET.7/81) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/671*	5	Petition from the Education Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/75) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/672*	5	Petition from Mr. G. K. Noamesi concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/120) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/673	6	Observations of the Administering Authority on the report on Togoland under French administration (T/464)	<i>See Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/674*	11	Note by the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council transmitting resolutions 256 A (IX), 256 B (IX) and 275 D (X) of the Economic and Social Council	
T/675*	12	Note by the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council transmitting resolution 275 E (X) of the Economic and Social Council	
T/676		Population studies in Trust Territories : note by the Secretary-General	<i>See volume I of the present annex, page 79</i>
T/677*	5	Petition from the Akpini Youth Society concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/114-T/PET.7/106) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/678*	5	Petition from Mr. W. L. Akagbor concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/679*	5	Petition from the Convention People's Party, Upper Trans-Volta region, concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/115) : observations of the Administering Authority	

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/680	4 (a) and (d)	Observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the reports for 1949 on the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and Western Samoa	See volume I of the present annex, page 1
T/681 and Corr.1	10	Report by the President of the Trusteeship Council on the mission entrusted to him by virtue of resolution 232 (VI) of the Trusteeship Council of 4 April 1950	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 9</i> , annex III
T/682*	5	Petition from Mr. Doji Lartey Tychs-Lawson concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/108-T/PET.7/99) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/683*	5	Petition from the Buem Native Authority concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/684*	5	Petition from Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/103-T/PET.7/95) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/685*	5	Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association, Youth Section, concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/121) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/686*	5	Petition from Mr. Robert Komla Tette concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/106-T/PET.7/97) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/687*	5	Petition from Mr. Weto Klu and others, for the people of Awudome, concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/97) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/688*	5	Petition from Togbui Gbogbolulu IV, Divisional Head Chief of Vakpo, concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/84) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/689*	5	Petition from the Nkonya State Council concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/147) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/690*	5	Petition from Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tettey, Togoland United Nations Association (Awatime region), concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/133-T/PET.7/111) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/691*	5	Petition from the women of Awatime concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/129-T/PET.7/109) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/692*	5	Petition from the Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/79) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/693*	5	Petition from the youth of Krachi, Buem, Atando, Akpini, Awatime, Asogli, Nkonya, Anfoega and Santrokofi concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/88) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/694*	5	Petition from Mr. Siegfried Kwami Etse concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/153) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/695	12	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 5th meeting, on 7 June 1950	See resolution 233 (VII)
T/696*	5	Summary of communications received by the Secretary-General	
T/696/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/697*	5	Petition from the Secretary, Togoland United Nations Association, concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/152) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/698*	5	Petition from Mr. S. A. Azuma concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/148) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/699*	5	Petition from Mrs. Jane T. Wallace concerning New Guinea under Australian administration (T/PET.8/2) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/700	10	Letter dated 20 May 1950 from the Coptic Orthodox Archbishop for Jerusalem and the Near East addressed to the President of the Trusteeship Council	See volume I of the present annex, page 81
T/701	10	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 10th meeting, on 14 June 1950	See resolution 234 (VII)
T/702	6	Joint observations of the Government of France and of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the special report on the Ewe problem	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/703*	5	Petitions dealing with political questions affecting Togoland under British administration : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/704	15	Letter dated 5 April 1950 from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the transfer of powers in the Territory of Somaliland	See volume I of the present annex, page 82
T/705	15	Letter dated 25 April 1950 from the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the transfer of powers in the Territory of Somaliland	See volume I of the present annex, page 82
T/706*	5	Petition from the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship concerning that Territory : T/PET.6/15&Add.1 observations of the Administering Authority	
T/707*	5	Petition from the Akropong Ewe Students Union concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/105) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/708*	5	Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/118) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/709*	5	Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/119) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/710	4 (e)	Information concerning the suggestions and recommendations made by the Trusteeship Council after examining the annual report on Togoland under British administration for the year 1947	See volume I of the present annex, page 43
T/711	4 (e)	Information transmitted by the Administering Authority in respect of the 1948 census of the Gold Coast and Togoland under British administration	See volume I of the present annex, page 51
T/712		Social advancement in Trust Territories : letter dated 26 June 1950, from the Assistant Director-General of the International Labour Organisation addressed to the Secretary-General concerning migrant labour and penal sanctions for breach of labour contracts by indigenous inhabitants	See volume I of the present annex, page 79
T/713*	5	Petition from Mr. A. Y. Kpeglo concerning Togoland under British administration (T/PET.6/157) : observations of the Administering Authority	
T/714*	2	Report of the Secretary-General on credentials	
T/715	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 19th meeting, on 29 June 1950	See resolution 235 (VII)

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations</i>
T/716	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 19th meeting, on 29 June 1950	See resolution 236 (VII)
T/717	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 19th meeting, on 29 June 1950	See resolution 237 (VII)
T/718	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 19th meeting, on 29 June 1950	See resolution 238 (VII)
T/719	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 19th meeting, on 29 June 1950	See resolution 239 (VII)
T/720	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 19th meeting, on 29 June 1950	See resolution 240 (VII)
T/721	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 19th meeting, on 29 June 1950	See resolution 241 (VII)
T/722	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 19th meeting, on 29 June 1950	See resolution 242 (VII)
T/723	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 19th meeting, on 29 June 1950	See resolution 243 (VII)
T/724	16	Note by the Secretary-General	See volume I of the present annex, page 83
T/724/Add.1	16	Supplementary note by the Secretary-General	See volume I of the present annex, page 83
T/725	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 23rd meeting, on 10 July 1950	See resolution 244 (VII)
T/726	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 23rd meeting, on 10 July 1950	See resolution 245 (VII)
T/727	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 23rd meeting, on 10 July 1950	See resolution 246 (VII)
T/728	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 23rd meeting, on 10 July 1950	See resolution 247 (VII)
T/729	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 23rd meeting, on 10 July 1950	See resolution 248 (VII)
T/730	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 23rd meeting, on 10 July 1950	See resolution 249 (VII)
T/731* and Add.1	4	Requests for additional information	
T/732	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 282 (VII)
T/733	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 251 (VII)
T/734	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 252 (VII)
T/735	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 253 (VII)
T/736	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 254 (VII)
T/737	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 255 (VII)
T/738	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 256 (VII)
T/739	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 257 (VII)
T/740	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 258 (VII)
T/741	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 259 (VII)
T/742	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 260 (VII)

[illegible]

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/769	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 288 (VII)
T/770	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 289 (VII)
T/771	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 290 (VII)
T/772	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 291 (VII)
T/773	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 292 (VII)
T/774	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 29th meeting, on 20 July 1950	See resolution 294 (VII)
T/775	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 29th meeting, on 20 July 1950	See resolution 295 (VII)
T/776	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 29th meeting, on 20 July 1950	See resolution 296 (VII)
T/777	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 29th meeting, on 20 July 1950	See resolution 297 (VII)
T/778	9	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 28th meeting, on 17 July 1950	See resolution 293 (VII)
T/779	6	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 29th meeting, on 20 July 1950	See resolution 298 (VII)
T/780	6	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 29th meeting, on 20 July 1950	See resolution 299 (VII)
T/781		Improvement of nutrition in Trust Territories : resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 30th meeting, on 21 July 1950	See resolution 300 (VII)
T/782	18	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 30th meeting, on 21 July 1950	See resolution 301 (VII)
T/783	5	Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 27th meeting, on 14 July 1950	See resolution 250 (VII)
T/794		Resolutions	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 1</i>
T/L.61	4 (e)	Replies of the special representative of the Administering Authority to written questions of members of the Trusteeship Council	See volume I of the present annex, page 55
T/L.69	4 (f)	Replies of the special representative of the Administering Authority to written questions of members of the Trusteeship Council	See volume I of the present annex, page 68
T/L.82	4 (a)	Replies of the special representative of the Administering Authority to written questions of members of the Trusteeship Council	See volume I of the present annex, page 1
T/L.83	4 (b)	Replies of the special representative of the Administering Authority to written questions of members of the Trusteeship Council	See volume I of the present annex, page 14
T/L.83/Add.1	4 (b)	Addendum to the above	See volume I of the present annex, page 27
T/L.84	10	Draft report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly	The draft report contained in this document, as amended at the 10th meeting, is published in the <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 9</i> , paras. 1 to 14
T/L.85	10	Belgium and France : draft resolution	See volume I of the present annex, page 81

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/L.86	4 (a)	Implementation by the Administering Authority of recommendations of the Trusteeship Council	In accordance with the decision taken at the 11th meeting, the text of this document is included in part I of document T/L.87
T/L.87	4 (a)	Report of the Drafting Committee	The draft report contained in this document, together with documents T/L.86 and T/L.87/Add.1/Rev.1, as amended at the 11th and 14th meetings, constitute the section on Western Samoa in the <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
T/L.87/Add.1 and Corr.1	4 (a)	Summary of observations on Western Samoa made by individual members of the Trusteeship Council	See observation on document T/L.87
T/L.87/Add.1/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1	4 (a)	Summary of observations on Western Samoa made by individual members of the Trusteeship Council	See observation on document T/L.87
T/L.88	5	First report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	See page 1 of the present volume
T/L.89	4 (d)	Replies of the special representative of the Administering Authority to written questions of members of the Trusteeship Council	See volume I of the present annex, page 35
T/L.90 and Corr.1	4 (b)	Report of the Drafting Committee	The draft report contained in this document, together with document T/L.90/Add.1, as amended at the 17th and 18th meetings, constitute the section on New Guinea in the <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
T/L.90/Add.1	4 (b)	Summary of observations on New Guinea made by individual members of the Trusteeship Council	See observations on document T/L.90
T/L.91	5	Second report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	See page 1 of the present volume
T/L.92	4 (d)	Report of the Drafting Committee	The draft report contained in this document, together with document T/L.92/Add.1, constitute the Trusteeship Council report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (S/1628)
T/L.92/Add.1	4 (d)	Summary of observations on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands made by individual members of the Trusteeship Council	See observation on document T/L.92
T/L.93	5	Third report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	See page 7 of the present volume
T/L.94 and Corr.1	4 (c)	Replies of the special representative of the Administering Authority to written questions of members of the Trusteeship Council	See volume I of the present annex, page 28
T/L.95	7	Report of the Committee on the Questionnaire	See volume I of the present annex, page 80
T/L.96	9	Final report of the Committee on Administrative Unions	The report contained in this document is published in the <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4</i> , annex

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/L.97	4 (e)	Report of the Drafting Committee	The draft report contained in this document, together with document T/L.97/Add.1, as amended at the 28th meeting, constitute the section on Togoland under British administration in the <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
T/L.97/Add.1	4 (e)	Summary of observations on Togoland under British administration made by individual members of the Trusteeship Council	See observation on document T/L.97
T/L.98	15	Draft special report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly prepared by the Secretariat	The draft report contained in this document, as amended at the 27th meeting, is published in the <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 10</i> , paras. 1 to 12
T/L.99	13	Draft report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering its first special session, its second special session and its sixth and seventh sessions	The draft report contained in this document, together with document T/L.99/Add.1, as amended at the 30th meeting, constitute the <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4</i> , with the exception of the annex
T/L.99/Add.1	13	Draft report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering its first special session, its second special session and its sixth and seventh sessions	See observation on document T/L.99
T/L.100	5	Argentina and United States of America : draft resolution	See page 10 of the present volume
T/L.101	5	Fourth report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	See page 10 of the present volume
T/L.102	5	China, Iraq and Philippines : amendments to the draft resolution submitted by Argentina and United States (T/L.100)	See page 39 of the present volume
T/L.103	5	Fifth report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	See page 40 of the present volume
T/L.104	5	Sixth report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	See page 56 of the present volume
T/L.105	6	Draft resolution prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the decision of the Council of 17 July 1950	Same text as resolution 298 (VII)
T/L.106	5	Seventh report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	See page 61 of the present volume
T/L.107	5	Eighth report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions	See page 64 of the present volume
T/L.108	4 (c)	Report of the Drafting Committee	The draft report contained in this document, together with document T/L.108/Add.1, as amended at the 29th and 30th meetings, constitute the section on Nauru in the <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
T/L.108/Add.1	4 (c)	Summary of observations on Nauru made by individual members of the Trusteeship Council	See observation on document T/L.108

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/L.109	4 (f)	Report of the Drafting Committee	The draft report contained in this document, together with document T/L.109/Add.1, as amended at the 30th meeting, constitute the section on Togoland under French administration in the <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
T/L.109/Add.1	4 (f)	Summary of observations on Togoland under French administration made by individual members of the Trusteeship Council	See observation on document T/L.109
T/L.110	6	Draft resolution prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the decision taken by the Council on 17 July 1950	Same text as resolution 299 (VII)
T/L.111		Argentina : draft resolution on improvement of nutrition in Trust Territories	See volume I of the present annex, page 79
T/L.112	18	China, Iraq and Philippines : draft resolution	See volume I of the present annex, page 84
T/L.113	18	United States of America : amendment to the draft resolution submitted by China, Iraq and Philippines (T/L.112)	See volume I of the present annex, page 84
<i>Petition concerning Western Samoa :</i>			
T/PET.1/1	5	Petition from leaders and representatives of Western Samoa	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, First Session, Supplement</i>
<i>Petitions concerning Tanganyika :</i>			
T/PET.2/93	5	Petition from Mr. H. O. Kallaghe	To be reproduced in the <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Eighth Session, Annexes</i>
T/PET.2/94*	5	Petition from the Indian Association (Tanganyika Territory)	
<i>Petitions concerning the Cameroons under British administration :</i>			
T/PET.4/65*	5	Petition from Mr. James Toe	
<i>Petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration :</i>			
T/PET.5/48*	5	Petition from Mr. Ernest Eyoum	
T/PET.5/69*	5	Petition from Mr. N. Skouloukos	
T/PET.5/77 and Corr.1*	5	Petition from Mr. Mathias Mbongue Minyangadou	
T/PET.5/78*	5	Petition from the Committee of the <i>Union des populations du Cameroun</i> at Otélé	
T/PET.5/79*	5	Petition from Mr. J. E. Albert Togne	
T/PET.5/80*	5	Petition from Mr. Njaillou Ousmanon	
T/PET.5/81*	5	Petition from the <i>Comité directeur de l'Union des populations du Cameroun</i>	
T/PET.5/82*	5	Petition from Mr. Daniel Kemajou	
<i>Petitions concerning Togoland under British administration :</i>			
T/PET.6/12	5	Petition from the Natural Rulers of Southern Section of Togoland	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourth Session, Annex</i>
T/PET.6/14	5	Petition from the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Session, Annex</i>

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations</i>
T/PET.6/14/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/15	5	Petition from the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Session, Annex</i>
T/PET.6/15/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/18*	5	Petition from five natural rulers of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship (Southern Section)	
T/PET.6/19	5	Petition from Hodo VI, Fiaga of Anfoega Division	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Sixth Session, Annex</i>
T/PET.6/20	5	Petition from the Chief, elders and people of Biakpa	-do-
T/PET.6/66*	5	Petition from Abudulai Nayire for the Mamprusi Local Authority	
T/PET.6/67*	5	Petition from the Ya-Na, chiefs, elders and people of Dagomba	
T/PET.6/68*	5	Petition from the Gonja Native Authority	
T/PET.6/69*	5	Petition from the headmen of Nawuli	
T/PET.6/70*	5	Petition from Nana Kojo Kuma of Nanjoro	
T/PET.6/71*	5	Petition from the Na of Bimbilla, Paramount Chief of the Nanumbas, his sub-chiefs and the people of Nanumba State	
T/PET.6/71/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/75*	5	Petition from the Education Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations	
T/PET.6/76*	5	Petition from the Communal Development Commission, Kpandui	
T/PET.6/77*	5	Petition from the Liati Literate Union	
T/PET.6/79*	5	Petition from the Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association	
T/PET.6/80*	5	Petition from the traditional Native herbalists, rulers and subjects of Togoland under British trusteeship	
T/PET.6/84*	5	Petition from Togbui Gbogbolulu IV, Divisional Head Chief of Vakpo	
T/PET.6/85*	5	Petition from the Togoland Students' Union	
T/PET.6/87*	5	Petition from Chief Gazari III of Aveme Gboheme, Head of Aveme and President of the Ewe Union	
T/PET.6/88*	5	Petition from the youth of Kratsi, Buem, Atando, Akpini, Awatime, Asogli, Nkonya, Anfoega and Santrokofi	
T/PET.6/89*	5	Petition from the chiefs, councillors, elders and people of Luvudo	
T/PET.6/97*	5	Petition from Mr. Weto Klu and others, for the people of Awudome	
T/PET.6/105*	5	Petition from the Akropong Ewe Students' Union	
T/PET.6/113*	5	Petition from Adewamena, Blagyaehene	
T/PET.6/115*	5	Petition from the Convention People's Party, Upper Trans-Volta Region	
T/PET.6/117*	5	Petition from the Awatime Native Authority	
T/PET.6/118*	5	Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association	
T/PET.6/119*	5	Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association	
T/PET.6/120*	5	Petition from Mr. G. K. Noamesi	
T/PET.6/121*	5	Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association, Youth Section	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations</i>
T/PET.6/122*	5	Petition from Mr. T. W. Kwami, Awatime Native Authority representative on the Rural Development Committee for Southern Togoland	
T/PET.6/123*	5	Petition from the women teachers of Togoland	
T/PET.6/124*	5	Petition from the Reverend T. K. Anku	
T/PET.6/126*	5	Petition from Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia	
T/PET.6/127*	5	Petition from the Boy Scouts' Association, West Togoland	
T/PET.6/128*	5	Petition from Mr. A. A. Abaye	
T/PET.6/130*	5	Petition from the weavers of Amedzofe, Awatime	
T/PET.6/131*	5	Petition from Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh	
T/PET.6/134*	5	Petition from Mr. Anthonio K. Agbale	
T/PET.6/136*	5	Petition from the Togo Political Road Labourers' Union	
T/PET.6/137*	5	Petition from Mr. Sam Kwasi Asase	
T/PET.6/138*	5	Petition from the Ex-Servicemen's Union	
T/PET.6/139*	5	Petition from the Queen Mother Doe Motte of Ho	
T/PET.6/145*	5	Petition from the Convention People's Party, Regional Conference, Hohoe	
T/PET.6/147*	5	Petition from the Nkonya State Council	
T/PET.6/148*	5	Petition from Mr. S. A. Azuma	
T/PET.6/149*	5	Petition from Mr. Moses Donya	
T/PET.6/151*	5	Petition from the Togoland Council	
T/PET.6/152*	5	Petition from the Secretary, Togoland United Nations Association	
T/PET.6/153*	5	Petition from Mr. Siegfried Kwami Etse	
T/PET.6/153/Add.1*	5	First addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/153/Add.2*	5	Second addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/154*	5	Petition from Mr. V. O. Anku, President, Togoland United Nations Association	
T/PET.6/157*	5	Petition from Mr. A. Y. Kpeglo	
T/PET.6/185*	5	Petition from the chiefs, elders and councillors of Worawora	
T/PET.6/185/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	
<i>Petitions concerning Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration :</i>			
T/PET.6/1-T/PET.7/1	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Conference, Gold Coast	<i>See Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, First Session, Supplement</i>
T/PET.6/2-T/PET.7/3*	5	Petition from Mr. Augustino de Souza	
T/PET.6/3-T/PET.7/4*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Conference, Gold Coast	
T/PET.6/4-T/PET.7/5*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Conference, Belgian Congo	
T/PET.6/5-T/PET.7/6*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Conference, Gold Coast	
T/PET.6/5/Add.1-T/PET.7/6/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/6-T/PET.7/8*	5	Petition from the Council on African Affairs, Inc., New York	
T/PET.6/7-T/PET.7/9*	5	Petition from the African Academy of Arts and Research, New York	
T/PET.6/8-T/PET.7/10*	5	Petition from the Togoland Progress Party	

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/PET.6/9-T/PET.7/11*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Federal Union, Lagos	
T/PET.6/10-T/PET.7/12*	5	Petition from the Togoland Progress Party	
T/PET.6/10/Add.1-T/PET.7/12/Add.1*	5	First addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/10/Add.2-T/PET.7/12/Add.2*	5	Second addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/10/Add.3-T/PET.7/12/Add.3*	5	Third addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/11-T/PET.7/13*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Conference, Accra	
T/PET.6/17-T/PET.7/15*	5	Petition from the Togoland Union	
T/PET.6/21-T/PET.7/16*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Federal Union, Nigeria	
T/PET.6/22-T/PET.7/17*	5	Petition from Mr. Mensah Komedja, President of the Nuatja Regional Section of the <i>Unité togolaise</i>	
T/PET.6/23-T/PET.7/21*	5	Petition from the <i>Assemblée représentative du Togo</i>	
T/PET.6/23/Add.1-T/PET.7/21/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the petition from the <i>Assemblée représentative du Togo</i>	
T/PET.6/24-T/PET.7/22*	5	Petition from the United Togoland Society of Freetown, Sierra Leone	
T/PET.6/25-T/PET.7/23*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe-speaking people, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo	
T/PET.6/26-T/PET.7/24*	5	Petition from Chief Ahiatroga Kossi and notables of the village of Edji (Ave)	
T/PET.6/27-T/PET.7/25*	5	Petition from Chief Kofi Dogli II and others	
T/PET.6/28-T/PET.7/26*	5	Petition from Mr. Joh. A. Agboka, Leader, German Togoland Association	
T/PET.6/29-T/PET.7/27*	5	Petition from the chiefs and notables of Dzolo, Tsiviéfé, Alagbe and Dziand	
T/PET.6/30-T/PET.7/28*	5	Petition from Chief P. K. Sowu II, the <i>doyens</i> , village chiefs and notables in the name of the population of the canton of Mission-Tove	
T/PET.6/31-T/PET.7/30*	5	Petition from Messrs. Ahiagba Gidiglo and André K. Sever for the <i>doyens</i> of Aflao	
T/PET.6/32-T/PET.7/31*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Conference	
T/PET.6/33-T/PET.7/32*	5	Petition from the Chief and four notables of the town of Assohun	
T/PET.6/34-T/PET.7/33*	5	Petition from the members of the <i>Unité togolaise</i> and the population of Gapé	
T/PET.6/35-T/PET.7/34*	5	Petition from Chief Semekanao Agbevon in the name of the indigenous inhabitants of the canton of Aflao	
T/PET.6/36-T/PET.7/35*	5	Petition from the <i>Association postscolaire des anciens élèves de la mission catholique de Lomé (Acclamé)</i>	
T/PET.6/37-T/PET.7/36*	5	Petition from the <i>Syndicat du personnel indigène de l'enseignement public</i>	
T/PET.6/38-T/PET.7/38*	5	Petition from Mr. Kokotey Pomeyie	
T/PET.6/39-T/PET.7/40*	5	Petition from Mr. D. A. Kumadi	
T/PET.6/40/Rev.1-T/PET.7/42/Rev.1*	5	Petition from the chiefs, sub-chiefs and notables of Agbeluvhé	
T/PET.6/41-T/PET.7/44*	5	Petition from the Porto Seguro Section of the <i>Unité togolaise</i>	
T/PET.6/42-T/PET.7/45*	5	Petition from Assiakoley II, Chief of the canton of Porto Seguro	
T/PET.6/43-T/PET.7/48*	5	Petition from Paul Kalipe, Chief of the canton of Vogan	

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/PET.6/44-T/PET.7/51*	5	Petition from the Togoland Progress Party, Anécho Togo Section	
T/PET.6/45-T/PET.7/52*	5	Petition from the Anécho-Glidji Section of the <i>Unité togolaise</i>	
T/PET.6/46-T/PET.7/53*	5	Petition from Ata Quam-Dessou, Chief of the Adjigos, and four other chiefs	
T/PET.6/47-T/PET.7/54*	5	Petition from the President of the Glidji Section of the Togoland Progress Party	
T/PET.6/48-T/PET.7/55*	5	Petition from the chiefs, notables and landowners of the region of Klouto	
T/PET.6/49-T/PET.7/56*	5	Petition from the <i>Unité togolaise</i> , Noepe	
T/PET.6/50-T/PET.7/57*	5	Petition from four persons in the name of the population of Aképé	
T/PET.6/51-T/PET.7/58*	5	Petition from Michael A. Avoga V, for the Chief and notables of the village of Badja	
T/PET.6/52-T/PET.7/59*	5	Petition from Mr. Sama Taliwa, Chief of the village of Demadeli	
T/PET.6/53-T/PET.7/60*	5	Petition from the <i>Mouvement de la jeunesse atakpaméenne</i>	
T/PET.6/54-T/PET.7/61*	5	Petition from the traditional chiefs and notables of the political group, <i>Unité togolaise du centre</i>	
T/PET.6/55-T/PET.7/62*	5	Petition from Toffon Dakpo, Chief of the village of Agbo-Fon, and twelve others	
T/PET.6/56-T/PET.7/63*	5	Petition from the traditional village chiefs, district chiefs and notables of the canton of Voudou	
T/PET.6/57-T/PET.7/64*	5	Petition from Messrs. Abé, Gbetossouhin and Sodjihoun (Atakpamé)	
T/PET.6/58-T/PET.7/66*	5	Petition from Mr. Walter Tete Wilson and others on behalf of the Atakpamé Section of the Togoland Progress Party	
T/PET.6/59-T/PET.7/67*	5	Petition from Danhoui Houssounou, Chief of the canton of Nuatja	
T/PET.6/60-T/PET.7/68*	5	Petition from Head Chief Atchikiti Abassan	
T/PET.6/61-T/PET.7/70*	5	Petition from the Committee of the <i>Unité togolaise</i> , Sokodé Section	
T/PET.6/62-T/PET.7/71*	5	Petition from the Chief of the Northern Section of the Togoland Progress Party (Ayéva Dermann) at Sokodé	
T/PET.6/63-T/PET.7/72*	5	Petition from the <i>Unité togolaise</i> , Mango	
T/PET.6/64-T/PET.7/73*	5	Petition from Messrs. Georges Komotane and Awanou Nambiema in the name of the population of Mango	
T/PET.6/65-T/PET.7/74*	5	Petition from Chief Tabi Nambiema and other chiefs in the name of the population of Mango	
T/PET.6/72-T/PET.7/75*	5	Petition from Togbi Adjatekpo V, Fiaga of the Awatime State	
T/PET.6/73-T/PET.7/76*	5	Petition from Nene Mahumensro Nornor VI, Manche of Agotime Afegame	
T/PET.6/74-T/PET.7/77*	5	Petition from Samuel Walter Atsridom IV, Divisional Chief of Kpedze	
T/PET.6/78-T/PET.7/78*	5	Petition from the natural rulers and people of Western Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship	
T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79*	5	Petition from the Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations	
T/PET.6/82-T/PET.7/80*	5	Petition from Aghoka V, Dufia of Leklebi	
T/PET.6/83-T/PET.7/81*	5	Petition from the Akpini Native Authority	
T/PET.6/86-T/PET.7/82*	5	Petition from Nana Yao Buakah IV, Sub-Divisional Chief of Baglo, Buem State	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations</i>
T/PET.6-90-T/PET.7/83*	5	Petition from the Anfoega Duonenyo Working Committee	
T/PET.6/91-T/PET.7/84*	5	Petition from Abena Lawburi II, Chief of Ziope	
T/PET.6/92-T/PET.7/85*	5	Petition from Togbe Howusu XI, Paramount Chief, Asogli State	
T/PET.6/93-T/PET.7/86*	5	Petition from the Pan-Ewe Union, Kadjebi, Buem	
T/PET.6/94-T/PET.7/87*	5	Petition from Mr. E. O. Kofi Dumoga, General-Secretary, Togoland Union	
T/PET.6/95-T/PET.7/88*	5	Petition from two elders of the Ewe community of Suhum	
T/PET.6/96-T/PET.7/89*	5	Petition from the Ewe Unions Association, Sekondi-Takoradi	
T/PET.6/98-T/PET.7/90*	5	Petition from the elders and committee members of the Glidji Union, Accra	
T/PET.6/99-T/PET.7/91*	5	Petition from the Zowla Union, Accra	
T/PET.6/100-T/PET.7/92*	5	Petition from Mr. Alfred K. Kwawukume	
T/PET.6/101-T/PET.7/93*	5	Petition from the Ewe Youth Association	
T/PET.6/102-T/PET.7/94*	5	Petition from the Kumasi Ewe Youth Literary and Social Club	
T/PET.6/103-T/PET.7/95*	5	Petition from Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others	
T/PET.6/104-T/PET.7/96*	5	Petition from the Anlo Union	
T/PET.6/106-T/PET.7/97*	5	Petition from Mr. Robert Komla Tette	
T/PET.6/107-T/PET.7/98*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Conference, Flawu (Aflao)	
T/PET.6/108-T/PET.7/99*	5	Petition from Mr. Doji Lartey Tychs-Lawson	
T/PET.6/109-T/PET.7/100*	5	Petition from the Tongu Confederacy Native Authority of the Gold Coast Colony	
T/PET.6/110-T/PET.7/101*	5	Petition from Mr. Kodjo Nyatefe	
T/PET.6/111-T/PET.7/103*	5	Petition from the canton and village chiefs, members of the <i>Unité togolaise</i> (Akposso Section), district of Atakpamé	
T/PET.6/112-T/PET.7/104*	5	Petition from the traditional chiefs, district sub-chiefs and notables of the canton of Djama	
T/PET.6/114-T/PET.7/106*	5	Petition from the Akpini Youth Society	
T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107*	5	Petition from the Buem Native Authority	
T/PET.6/125-T/PET.7/108*	5	Petition from Pastor D. K. Adinyira	
T/PET.6/129-T/PET.7/109*	5	Petition from the women of Awatime	
T/PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110*	5	Petition from Mr. William L. Akagbor	
T/PET.6/133-T/PET.7/111*	5	Petition from Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tettey, Togoland United Nations Association (Awatime region)	
T/PET.6/135-T/PET.7/112*	5	Petition from Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele	
T/PET.6/140-T/PET.7/113*	5	Petition from Mr. Godfried K. Dzasimatu	
T/PET.6/141-T/PET.7/114*	5	Petition from the Ewe Youth Literary and Social Club, Ashanti	
T/PET.6/142-T/PET.7/115*	5	Petition from the Ewe Adangbe Progress Union, Accra	
T/PET.6/143-T/PET.7/116*	5	Petition from Mr. Max Aihitson	
T/PET.6/143/Add.1-T/PET.7/116/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/144-T/PET.7/117*	5	Petition from Mr. A. K. Odame	
T/PET.6/146-T/PET.7/119*	5	Petition from Ewe organizations in Accra	
T/PET.6/150-T/PET.7/120*	5	Petition from the Togoland Union	

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/PET.6/150/Add.1-T/PET.7/120/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/155-T/PET.7/121*	5	Petition from the <i>chefs coutumiers du Nord Togo</i>	
T/PET.6/156-T/PET.7/122*	5	Petition from Mr. Augustino de Souza	
T/PET.6/158-T/PET.7/125*	5	Petition from six delegates of Northern Togoland to the <i>Assemblée représentative du Togo</i>	
T/PET.6/159-T/PET.7/126*	5	Petition from the traditional chiefs and notables of Akposso	
T/PET.6/160-T/PET.7/127*	5	Petition from the official representatives of the Minas and Ouatchis of the district of Anécho	
T/PET.6/161-T/PET.7/128*	5	Petition from the representatives of the Atakpamé Section of the <i>Unité togolaise</i>	
T/PET.6/162-T/PET.7/129*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Conference (Keta Branch)	
T/PET.6/163-T/PET.7/130*	5	Petition from Mr. Augustino de Souza	
T/PET.6/164-T/PET.7/131*	5	Petition from the official representatives of the people of the district of Klouto	
T/PET.6/165-T/PET.7/132*	5	Petition from the traditional chiefs and notables of Tsevié (French zone)	
T/PET.6/166-T/PET.7/133*	5	Petition from the Anécho Section of the Togoland Progress Party	
T/PET.6/167-T/PET.7/134*	5	Petition from the Atakpamé Section of the Togoland Progress Party	
T/PET.6/168-T/PET.7/135*	5	Petitions from the <i>Unité togolaise</i> , Fons Section of Atakpamé	
T/PET.6/169-T/PET.7/136*	5	Petition from six cantonal chiefs of the region of Atakpamé	
T/PET.6/170-T/PET.7/137*	5	Petition from eight Ouatchi chiefs and notables	
T/PET.6/171-T/PET.7/138*	5	Petition from fourteen Anas chiefs and notables	
T/PET.6/172-T/PET.7/139*	5	Petition from seven Akposso and Kebou chiefs and notables	
T/PET.6/173-T/PET.7/140*	5	Petition from eleven Minas chiefs and notables	
T/PET.6/174-T/PET.7/141*	5	Petition from the Togoland Progress Party	
T/PET.6/175-T/PET.7/142*	5	Petition from the Togoland Progress Party, Klouto Section	
T/PET.6/176-T/PET.7/143*	5	Petition from the traditional chiefs and notables of Nuatja	
T/PET.6/177-T/PET.7/144*	5	Petition from the Ewe Youth Movement (Headquarters)	
T/PET.6/178-T/PET.7/145*	5	Petition from the Pan-Ewe Union, Kadjebi, Buem	
T/PET.6/178/Add.1-T/PET.7/145/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/179-T/PET.7/146*	5	Petition from the representatives of the Mina population of Anécho	
T/PET.6/180-T/PET.7/147*	5	Petition from the representatives of Northern Togoland to the <i>Assemblée représentative du Togo</i>	
T/PET.6/180/Add.1-T/PET.7/147/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	
T/PET.6/181-T/PET.7/148*	5	Petition from the Ouatchi population	
T/PET.6/182-T/PET.7/149*	5	Petition from the <i>Unité togolaise</i>	
T/PET.6/183-T/PET.7/150*	5	Petition from the All-Ewe Conference	
T/PET.6/184-T/PET.7/151*	5	Petition from five hundred Ewes in Accra	
T/PET.6/186-T/PET.7/152*	5	Petition from the representatives of Southern and Central Togoland to the <i>Assemblée représentative du Togo</i>	

Document No.	Agenda item	Title	Observations
T/PET.6/187-T/PET.7/153*	5	Petition from the traditional chiefs and notables of the Lomé district	
T/PET.6/188-T/PET.7/154*	5	Petition from Togbi Kwadzo and two others	
T/PET.6/189-T/PET.7/155*	5	Petition from the Tongu Confederacy Council	
T/PET.6/190-T/PET.7/156*	5	Petition from the Ewe Union Association, Sekondi-Takoradi	
<i>Petitions concerning Togoland under French administration :</i>			
T/PET.7/2 and Add.1 (English only)	5	Petition from Mr. Augustino de Souza	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Second Session, Annex</i>
T/PET.7/7	5	Petition from Mr. Augustino de Souza	-do-
T/PET.7/14	5	Petition from Mr. Augustino de Souza	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Session, Annex</i>
T/PET.7/18*	5	Petition from the principal traditional chiefs	
T/PET.7/19*	5	Petition from <i>La délégation pour le " Jeune Togo ", association culturelle, Lomé.</i>	
T/PET.7/20*	5	Petition from Mr. Foligbo Loko-Ahoussan	
T/PET.7/20/Add.1*	5	Addendum to the above	
T/PET.7/29*	5	Petition from Mr. I. Sanvee Ahlonkor de Kartraya	
T/PET.7/37*	5	Petition from Mr. Corneille Santos, President of the <i>Association des parents d'élèves de l'enseignement libre</i>	
T/PET.7/39*	5	Petition from Monsignor Joseph Strebler, Vicar Apostolic of Lomé	
T/PET.7/41*	5	Petition from Yawovi Kossi Ganou, Chief of Amakpape, and four chiefs of Nuadja	
T/PET.7/43*	5	Petition from Mr. Voudou-Adjonon Aglamey and eight others from Afagnagan	
T/PET.7/46*	5	Petition from the Association Kéta Gbadonouton	
T/PET.7/47*	5	Petition from two village chiefs of Badougbe on behalf of the population of Badougbe	
T/PET.7/49*	5	Petition from Michel A. Ayassou, Village Chief of Kouvé	
T/PET.7/50*	5	Petition from Fio Frederic Body Lawson V, Head Chief of the town of Anécho	
T/PET.7/65*	5	Petition from the <i>Originaires de Voudou-Atakpamé</i>	
T/PET.7/69*	5	Petition from Mr. J. Tuleasi, Central Togoland delegate to the <i>Assemblée représentative du Togo</i>	
T/PET.7/102*	5	Petition from Mr. Stephan L. Combey	
T/PET.7/105*	5	Petition from Mr. Kodjo Emmanuel Gagli, African doctor, and four others	
T/PET.7/118*	5	Petition from Mr. Anonéré Ahovi, Chief of the canton of Akébou, and other chiefs and notables	
<i>Petition concerning New Guinea :</i>			
T/PET.8/2*	5	Petition from Mrs. Jane T. Wallace	
<i>Petitions concerning Nauru :</i>			
T/PET.9/1	5	Petition from the Nauruan Council of Chiefs	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourth Session, Annex</i>

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations</i>
T/PET.9/1/Add.1	5	Addendum to the petition from the Nauruan Council of Chiefs	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Session, Annex</i>
T/PET.9/3	5	Petition from Mr. John Harris	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
T/PET.9/4	5	Petition from the people of Aiwo	-do-
T/PET.9/6	5	Petition from the Nauruan Council of Chiefs	-do-
T/AC.14/SR.25*	5	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Petitions, Seventh Session, summary record of the 25th meeting	
S/1358*	4 (d)	Report by the Trusteeship Council on the exercise of its functions in respect of strategic areas under trusteeship	
S/1588		Resolution concerning the complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea adopted at the 476th meeting of the Security Council on 7 July 1950	Same text as document S/1587, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 2</i> , p. 25

SALES AGENTS FOR UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

- ARGENTINA**
Editorial Sudamericana, S.A., Calle Alsina 500, Buenos Aires.
- AUSTRALIA**
H. A. Goddard Pty., Ltd., 255a George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
- BELGIUM**
Agence et Messageries de la Presse, S.A., 14-22 rue du Persil, Brussels.
W. H. Smith & Son, 71-75 bd Adolphe-Max, Brussels.
- BOLIVIA**
Librería Selecciones, Empresa Editora "La Razón", Casilla 972, La Paz.
- BRAZIL**
Livreria Agir, Rua Mexico 98-B, Caixa Postal 3291, Rio de Janeiro, D.F.
- CANADA**
The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario.
- CEYLON**
The Associated Newspapers of Ceylon, Ltd., Lake House, Colombo.
- CHILE**
Librería Ivens, Calle Moneda 822, Santiago.
- CHINA**
The Commercial Press, Ltd., 211 Honan Road, Shanghai.
- COLOMBIA**
Librería Latina, Ltda., Apartado Aéreo 4011, Bogotá.
Librería Nacional, Ltda., 20 de Julio, San Juan-Jesus, Baranquilla.
Librería América, Sr. Jaime Navarro R., 49-58 Calle 51, Medellín.
- COSTA RICA**
Tres Hermanos, Apartado 1313, San José.
- CUBA**
La Casa Belga, René de Smedt, O'Reilly 455, Havana.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA**
Československý Spisovatel, Národní Trida 9, Prague I.
- DENMARK**
Messrs. Einar Munksgaard, Ltd., Nørregade 6, Copenhagen.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**
Librería Dominicana, Calle Mercedes 49, Apartado 656, Ciudad Trujillo.
- ECUADOR**
Librería Científica Bruno Moritz, Casilla 362, Guayaquil.
- EGYPT**
Librería "La Renaissance d'Egypte", 9 Sharia Adly Pasha, Cairo.
- EL SALVADOR**
Manuel Navas y Cía., "La Casa del Libro Barato", la Avenida Sur 37, San Salvador.
- ETHIOPIA**
Agence éthiopienne de Publicité, P.O. Box 128, Addis Ababa.
- FINLAND**
Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, 2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki.
- FRANCE**
Editions A. Pedone, 13 rue Soufflot, Paris, V°.
- GREECE**
"Eleftheroudakis", Librairie internationale, Place de la Constitution, Athens.
- GUATEMALA**
Goubaud & Cía., Ltda., Sucesor, 5a Av. Sur, No. 28, Guatemala City.
- HAITI**
Max Bouchereau, Librairie "A la Caravelle", Boite postale 111-B, Port-au-Prince.
- HONDURAS**
Librería Panamericana, Calle de la Fuente, Tegucigalpa.
- ICELAND**
Bokaverzlun Sigfusar Eymundssonar, Austurstreti 18, Reykjavik.
- INDIA**
Oxford Book & Stationery Company, Scindia House, New Delhi.
- INDONESIA**
Jajasan Pembangunan, Gunung Sahari 84, Diakarta.
- IRAN**
Ketab Khaneh Danesh, 293 Saadi Avenue, Teheran.
- IRAQ**
Mackenzie's Bookshop, Booksellers and Stationers, Baghdad.
- IRELAND**
Hibernian General Agency, Ltd., Commercial Buildings, Dame Street, Dublin.
- ISRAEL**
Blumstein's Bookstores, Ltd., 35 Allenby Road, P.O.B. 4154, Tel Aviv.
- ITALY**
Colibri, S.A., 36 Via Mercalli, Milan.
- LEBANON**
Librairie Universelle, Beirut.
- LIBERIA**
Mr. Jacob Momolu Kamara, Gurly and Front Streets, Monrovia.
- LUXEMBOURG**
Librairie J. Schummer, Place Guillaume, Luxembourg.
- MEXICO**
Editorial Hermes, S.A., Ignacio Mariscal 41, Mexico, D.F.
- NETHERLANDS**
N. V. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague.
- NEW ZEALAND**
The United Nations Association of New Zealand, G.P.O. 1011, Wellington.
- NICARAGUA**
Dr. Ramiro Ramirez V., Agencia de Publicaciones, Managua, D.N.
- NORWAY**
Johan Grundt Tanum Forlag, Kr. Augustsgt, 7a, Oslo.
- PAKISTAN**
Thomas & Thomas, Fort Mansion, Frere Road, Karachi.
Publishers United, Ltd., 176 Anarkali, Lahore.
- PARAGUAY**
Moreno Hermanos, Casa América, Palma y Alberdi, Asunción.
- PANAMA**
José Menéndez, Agencia Internacional de Publicaciones, Plaza de Arango, Panama.
- PERU**
Librería internacional del Perú, S.A., Casilla 1417, Lima.
- PHILIPPINES**
D. P. Pérez Co., 132 Riverside, San Juan.
- PORTUGAL**
Livreria Rodrigues, Rua Aurea 186-188, Lisbon.
- SWEDEN**
C. E. Fritze Kungl. Hovbokhandel, Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm 16.
- SWITZERLAND**
Librairie Payot, S.A., 1 rue de Bourg, Lausanne, and at Basle, Berne, Geneva, Montreux, Neuchâtel, Vevey, Zurich.
Librairie Hans Raunhardt, Kirchgasse 17, Zurich I.
- SYRIA**
Librairie universelle, Damascus.
- THAILAND**
Pramuan Mit, Ltd., 55, 57, 59 Chakrawat Road, Wat Tuk, Bangkok.
- TURKEY**
Librairie Hachette, 469 Istiklal Caddesi, Beyoglu-Istanbul.
- UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**
Van Schaik's Bookstore (Pty.), P.O. Box 724, Pretoria.
- UNITED KINGDOM**
H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E. 1; and at H.M.S.O. Shops in London, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Manchester.
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**
International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.
- URUGUAY**
Oficina de Representación de Editoriales, Prof. Héctor d'Elia, 18 de Julio 1333, Palacio Diaz, Montevideo, R.O.U.
- VENEZUELA**
Distribuidora Escolar, S.A., Ferrenquin a La Cruz 133, Apartado 552, Caracas.
- YUGOSLAVIA**
Drzavno Preduzece, Jugoslovenska Knjiga, Marsala Tita 23/11, Belgrade.

United Nations publications can also be obtained from the firms below :

- AUSTRIA**
Gerold & Co., I. Graben 31, Wien I.
B. Wüllerstorff, Waagplatz 4, Salzburg.
- GERMANY**
Buchhandlung Elwert & Meurer, Hauptstrasse 101, Berlin-Schöneberg.
W. E. Saarbach, G.m.b.H., Ausland-Zeitungsvertrieb, Gereonstrasse 25-29, Köln I. (22c).
Alexander Horn, Spiegelgasse 9, Wiesbaden.
- JAPAN**
Maruzen Co., Ltd., 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, P.O.B. 605, Tokyo Central.
- SPAIN**
Librería José Bosch, Ronda Universidad 11, Barcelona.

II

Orders from countries where sales agents have not yet been appointed may be sent to
Sales Section, European Office of the United Nations, or Sales and Circulation Section, United Nations,
Palais des Nations, GENEVA, Switzerland. NEW YORK, U.S.A.