



Wednesday, 2 July 1952, at 2.30 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Procedure for the examination of annual reports.....	1
Examination of the annual report on the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration for the year 1951 (T/990, T/1012) (<i>continued</i>)..	2

President: Mr. Awni KHALIDY (Iraq).

Present:

The representatives of the following States members of the Trusteeship Council: Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representative of the following specialized agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Procedure for the examination of annual reports

1. Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand): With regard to the method of treatment by this Council of the reports now before it, I have come to the conclusion, reluctantly, that the present method is protracted and that it has led to a considerable waste of time, which we cannot afford. I should have been happy to support the present division of the interrogation, if I may use that expression, had it accelerated our procedure, but I am afraid that it has not and that it has led to confusion. I therefore propose that we should revert to the system which we followed for some time—it may have been for years—and that we should examine the reports and discuss them with the special representative in accordance with the headings, "Political advancement", "Economic advancement", "Social advancement", and "Educational advancement".

2. Mr. GERIG (United States of America): As I said at the 433rd meeting, I do not think that it is very profitable to spend too much time on this question of procedure, and I do not mind which method we adopt. In either case we shall fill the record with the same questions, the only difference being that with one method it is possible to find the answers and with the other method it is not possible to do so.

3. I was wondering, however, whether, for example, if the representative of New Zealand took up the question of political organizations, I, as a member of this Council, would be permitted to interrupt him and to raise a question related to his question on the subject, or whether I should have to wait until he had finished his questions on a variety of topics and then revert to

the discussion of political organizations myself, going over the same ground again. Does the Council see any difficulty in permitting representatives to put questions related to a topic which is being discussed? I think that would be another way of achieving approximately the same result.

4. The PRESIDENT: May I answer Mr. Gerig. If I remember rightly, I believe this was the principle, although it was not practised very much in the past; that is, if we took the four categories one after the other and a member was asking a question under one category, another member who might want to continue the subject would be given the opportunity to do that. I think that will save time. If Mr. Gerig asked this question of me as President, then I would say that I should be pleased to give any member the opportunity to follow up one point within a category.

5. Mr. GERIG (United States of America): I am quite satisfied with that.

6. The PRESIDENT: Then I take it that the representatives agree on the adoption of the proposal of the representative of New Zealand to go back to the old method, with the understanding that members who would like to follow up a certain point within a category would be free to do so. I shall do my best to help them.

7. Mr. HURE (France) I entirely agree with what the President has just said. I think the crux of the problem lies in the fact that Conference Room Paper No. 2,¹ which we have before us, was based on the final Questionnaire [T/1010], whereas the annual reports were drawn up on the basis of the Provisional Questionnaire.

8. Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand): I take it that we shall continue the present discussion on the basis of the form we were following yesterday [433rd meeting] and resume the old method with the qualification mentioned by Mr. Gerig when we come to the next Territory.

9. The PRESIDENT: To save time, would the Council agree to follow this method: yesterday, when we stopped, we had completed half of the questions in

¹ Document distributed to members of the Council only.

the economic category; if the Council does not mind, I shall now call for questions under economic advancement; I shall gladly allow any member to speak who has questions on that subject.

It was so agreed.

Examination of the annual report on the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration for the year 1951 (T/990, T/1012) (continued)

[Agenda item 4 (d)]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Ensor, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, took a place at the Council table.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT (continued)

10. Mr. S. S. LIU (China): I have a question in connexion with banking. According to paragraph 209 of the annual report², a banking expert, Sir Cecil Trevor, visited the Gold Coast in 1951. After studying the situation, he made certain recommendations on the question of setting up a national bank. This paragraph goes on to say that the report of the expert is being studied with a view to carrying into effect as soon as possible those recommendations which may be approved by the Legislature. Can the special representative tell the Council how far that examination has gone and what exactly was the nature of the recommendations made by this expert?

11. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The setting up of a national bank has now been approved in very broad principle. Sir Cecil Trevor has reported and left, and another expert, who is expected to become the director of the new national bank in due course, is in the Gold Coast working out in further detail the proposals for the setting up of a national bank, which will then be discussed in detail by the Legislative Assembly.

12. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) I should like to know whether ploughs and other agricultural implements are manufactured in Togoland.

13. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): There is no such manufacturing in the Territory except in so far as the very simplest implements are put together and given new handles. There is that sort of thing in the Territory.

14. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): My next question relates to paragraph 342 of the report. The Development Plan provides for the creation of 250 square miles of forest reserves and 77 square miles of land-planning areas. In this connexion I should like to know, first, the nature of these land-planning areas and secondly, to whom does the land to be used for forest reserves and land-planning areas belong at the present time?

15. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): In the Northern Section, as in the Northern Territories, all of the land

is in theory legally vested in the Governor of the Gold Coast, who holds it on behalf of the people of the area. In practice, of course, the land is worked by the people who live there, and the Governor's control only enters into the matter if there is any question of establishing individual ownership. The land-planning areas are, from a geographical point of view, indicated very roughly on the map. All three of them are to be found in the Mamprusi District to the far north, where the increasing population is beginning to press a little heavily on the land. I do not know exactly where the forest reserves will be, but I think most of them will be also in Mamprusi District. I should, however, explain that the constituting of land-planning areas and forest reserves does not alter the question of ownership. The land continues to be owned as at present. It is merely the control and restriction of cultivation which is involved in the setting up of the land-planning area or of a forest reserve.

16. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Does this mean that the tribes at present living in the areas proposed for land-planning areas and forest reserves will continue to have the use of the land as heretofore and will not be subject to any pressure, or are special measures envisaged?

17. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): There will certainly be no alienation of the area. The present ownership of the land itself will be unaffected. The forest reserves and land-planning areas will be laid out on the ground to take into account as much as possible any important centre of population which will be excised from the area of the forest reserve or land-planning area. But the inhabitants in general who, of course, farm some distances from their homes may be restricted as to cultivation. They are used to farming by burning down the bush, cultivating the land for some years and then allowing the bush to grow up again while they move on elsewhere. They will be allowed sufficient land to go on farming. In fact, much of the land on which they are farming will be greatly improved as a result of the land-planning measures. It is probably true to state that they will have less mobility. They will have to farm more regularly the same areas and will have to adopt better methods of fertilizing those lands, so that they continue to produce crops year in and year out, instead of this more mobile system of cultivation which is doing so much damage at the moment.

18. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): My next question relates to paragraph 303 of the report. As I understand it, the cattle for export are moved from the Mamprusi area to the south of Togoland and the Gold Coast. No local meat industry has so far been created in the Trust Territory. What is the explanation of the fact that there is as yet no meat industry in the Trust Territory? Is the creation of such an industry envisaged in the near future?

19. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): There are no plans for the setting up of such a meat industry at the moment. The area in question in the Territory is comparatively small, and the number of cattle which are exported actually from the Territory is also comparatively small and not sufficient to justify the setting up of an industry which would either involve a canning

² See Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1951.

plant of some capacity or the refrigerated transport of meat, which is not practicable in the present circumstances of communications in that area.

20. Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand): I just wanted to ask the special representative one question arising out of the question asked by the representative of the Soviet Union. As I understood him, he asked whether agricultural implements were produced in the Territory. I should like to ask the special representative whether, in view of paragraph 355 of the report, there is any coal, iron ore or other raw material which would make the manufacture of agricultural implements in the Territory a feasible proposition.

21. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): There is no source of power in the Territory. Wood is the main type of fuel used to produce heat, and that is barely sufficient at the moment to provide simply for the cooking needs of the Territory, let alone to provide for any industrial purposes. Iron ore is known to exist in not very paying quantities in one of the most inaccessible parts of the Territory, which is roughly east of Zabzugu, on the map, and almost on the frontier with French Togoland. The particular area in which the ore exists is singularly ill provided, even with trees. What communications there are are poor, and the cost of working these deposits, except in very small quantities by the most primitive native methods, which resemble those of the Iron Age elsewhere, is quite impracticable.

22. Mr. GERIG (United States of America): On this same point, where are the agricultural implements manufactured? Are they manufactured in the Gold Coast or must they be imported from outside?

23. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): At the moment, virtually all agricultural implements are imported from outside West Africa.

24. Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador): During the tenth session, when we were considering the Trust Territories of the Pacific area, we were informed that some Administering Authorities were importing radio sets and selling them at low prices to the indigenous inhabitants. This was done, of course, because the radio is one of the most important means of educating the population. Since radio stations are being set up in the Trust Territories, I should like to know whether the Administering Authority has considered importing radio sets and selling them at low prices.

25. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): A great deal of experimentation with cheap radio sets has been done in Northern Rhodesia, where it is a success. When we experimented with the same sets in the Gold Coast, it was found that they were unsuitable because of the much greater humidity. Therefore, we have come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory way of developing radio contact with the outside world is by means of rediffusion stations in the main towns, and elsewhere by radio kiosks, and an illustration of one of these kiosks can be seen in the report. This involves a much more expensive humidity-proof set being set up in a public place, to which the townspeople can go and listen. We have opened a rediffusion station at Ho, and another one is almost finished at Hohoe. Two more

are planned for the Southern Section and at least one in the Northern Section.

26. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): I should like to ask the special representative why the mining legislation in the Northern Section differs from the mining legislation in the Southern Section. In other words, could the special representative amplify the information contained in paragraphs 350 to 353 of the report? We should also like to ask the special representative whether any licences for prospecting were applied for and granted in 1951, and, if so, how many.

27. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): To answer the last part of the question first, no licences were applied for and none was granted, although I have no doubt that licences would have been granted had there been any applications. With the exception of this one low-grade iron-ore deposit to the east of Zabzuga, there are no known mineral deposits in the Territory. Therefore, the question of mineral legislation is somewhat academic.

28. The difference between the legislation in the Northern Section and that in the Southern Section derives from the fact that the Northern Section is administered as part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, whereas the Southern Section is administered as part of the Gold Coast Colony. The legislation relating to the ownership of land is different, and land is regarded also as relating to the minerals which lie underneath. Therefore, when we say that the land in the Northern Section is vested in the Governor for and on behalf of the people of that area, we also mean that the minerals which lie underneath the land are similarly vested. For that reason, the Government already has a much greater first control over the land and the minerals than it has in the south. In the Southern Section and the Colony, the Government does not own land except for small plots which it holds for strictly governmental purposes, and there it is necessary to have more complicated mining and concession legislation in order to control the use made of the land and the minerals by companies endeavouring to exploit them.

29. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): We have another question regarding the radio station run by the Administering Authority at Accra. My delegation would like to know in what form the four-and-a-half hours broadcasting is distributed. We should like to know the subjects with which these radio broadcasts deal. Are these programmes transmitted without interruption? We should also like to know whether news is given about the United Nations, as well as about the objectives of the Trusteeship Council.

30. The PRESIDENT: Would it be possible for the representative of the Dominican Republic to defer this question until we consider the category of educational advancement? The question, as it was asked and as I understood it, really pertains to information on the United Nations and broadcasting information in general. In my opinion, that, logically, does come under educational advancement. However, I will not press the point in any way.

31. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): I will very gladly postpone this question until a later

stage, but I want to stress that the question does relate to paragraph 419 of the report, which bears the sub-heading, "Radio".

32. The PRESIDENT: I will call on the representative of the Dominican Republic when we come to the heading of educational advancement.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

33. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): My delegation wishes to ask the special representative whether, in his opinion, child betrothal, to which reference is made in paragraph 466 of the report, is on the increase or on the decline?

34. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Child marriage as such does not really exist in the Territory. We do have the betrothal of young people, by their families largely, but the marriage ceremony does not take place until they are of reasonable age, and if it proves completely unacceptable to the parties when they reach that age, it can normally be avoided. I would say, generally speaking, that the influence of Christian missions and the Government has done a great deal to reduce the prevalence even of this practice, harmless though it seems to be.

35. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): My delegation now wishes to put a question relating to human rights. We should like to ask the special representative whether, in his opinion, there has been an increase or decrease in the number of petitions from Togoland and, if so, to what such a trend is due?

36. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): There has been a very large number of petitions from the Trust Territory of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship since the Trusteeship Council came into being. This morning, at the 33rd meeting of the Standing Committee on Petitions, we were discussing petitions with numbers 314, 315 and 316. In the last few months there has been a surprising decrease in the number of petitions, so that we have only three to consider at this session. I can only attribute this to the fact that the would-be petitioners in the Territory are well aware that a visiting mission is about to come to the Territory and they prefer to put their petitions to that mission when it is there, so that it will have an opportunity of looking into the matter on the spot. They would prefer to do this rather than send it direct to the Trusteeship Council at a time when the visiting mission is about to arrive.

37. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): In conclusion, I should like to put a few brief questions on the status of women. My delegation has noted with satisfaction that there is some degree of equality in regard to civil rights between women and men in the Territory. We have read that a new electoral law grants women the right to vote. We should like to know how this advance in women's rights was received in the Territory. We should also like to know whether the women of the Territory fought for this right or whether its grant was due to the high sense of justice inspiring the Administering Authority.

38. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The grant of suffrage to women took place at the same time in the

Territory and in the Gold Coast. This grant of suffrage is being extended outside the towns, for the first time, by the new Constitution; the Government has felt that it is consonant with the political advancement of both the Gold Coast and the Territory that as many as possible of the population, of whatever sex they are, should be given the opportunity of taking part in this important political advancement.

39. I, myself, should incline, to the view that the women of the Territory have perhaps been given this right before they had the opportunity of making strong representations on the subject. There are groups which have been talking more and more in terms of political rights for women, but they have not particularly concerned themselves with the suffrage; they concerned themselves more with women's membership of Native Authorities. But I would not at the same time suggest that women in the Territory are not ready for this, because, as I explained earlier, the number of women who did take part in the elections was, to the best of my knowledge, very considerable.

40. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Can the special representative explain the contradiction between the statement made in one paragraph that women have been granted the right to vote and the statement made in another that native custom does not recognize women's right to vote? What are the facts?

41. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I know of the existence of the first paragraph. Native custom does not recognize formal political rights in native customary matters, but all the important developments of the Territory are now taking place by virtue of legislation enacted by the central government, which in those matters overrides native custom, so that it is only in the comparatively few native customary matters such as the selection and appointment by the people of their chiefs that women have a comparatively small part, although of course in some parts of the country there is one woman who does have an important part in the instalment ceremonies; she is often called the Stool Mother. But generally speaking, in native customary matters such as disputes between chiefs and other chiefs and between chiefs and their subjects, which are settled out of the courts, women would not play an important part. In the new political organs, both of the central government and local government, women have exactly the same rights to vote and to stand for election as do men, and that completely overrides native custom.

42. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): My delegation would like to ask the special representative whether he can explain why men in the Territory are employed in weaving, which is an essentially feminine trade.

43. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I am afraid I do not know the explanation of that. It is undoubtedly the native custom in both the Gold Coast and the Territory that the men do the weaving. The women in those areas are pretty much tied to their house and the looking after children, but they do of course help in the preparation of the cotton for weaving since that can often be done right in the home while the women are looking after the children in the household. The actual preparation of the thread to be used on the looms is very often the

work of women, but the weaving itself is, to the best of my knowledge, invariably done by men.

44. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Paragraph 482 of the report indicates that women are engaged in light agricultural work. Can the special representative tell us what kind of agricultural work is involved?

45. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): That varies very much from area to area. Normally, they do not play a very important part in the cocoa industry, but their activities are particularly concerned with the lighter forms of agricultural activity connected with the growing of foodstuffs. Very often, women of the family have small farms around the house which help to provide vegetables and other crops that do not require heavy manual activity. These crops are for use by the family and for resale by the women themselves. The proceeds of the sale of the produce from such farms, when it is sold of course, goes to the woman's personal money account and it not a part of the general pool for the family. She keeps that money for herself.

46. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Paragraph 483 states that there is dissatisfaction among the women of the Dagomba District with the inferior status to which they have been subjected. Can the special representative tell us how the Administering Authority learnt of the dissatisfaction mentioned in this paragraph?

47. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): This is largely a Native customary matter, but the administrative officers concerned, whenever the question comes up in the Native Authority or in the State Council, do their best to press modern ideas upon those bodies where any decision is going to be taken and to moderate any harshness which is perhaps shown by some of the elders who remember former days when women were more subject to man's control than they are now. But it is a matter of persuasion rather than compulsion. In practice, assistance would be given by an administrative officer to any woman who considered that she was being compelled or forced into a position in which she thought she should not be.

48. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Paragraph 500 of the report states that there is virtually no unemployment in the Territory. The same paragraph gives the explanation for the absence of unemployment. We should like further details on the matter. In other words, is there no unemployment at all in the Territory or does this statement apply only to the cocoa harvest period or to some other particular period of the year?

49. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): By "unemployment" is meant, in that connexion, the inability to find jobs by persons who are actively seeking employment. The fact that a cocoa farmer, in some cases, is able to earn enough money in seven or eight months to keep himself for the rest of the year does not mean that he is considered by us to be unemployed for the four months that remain. Nor are those labourers so considered who work on other people's cocoa farms for some part of the year and then go back and work on their own farms or on their family farms during the

rest of the year, of their own volition. It so happens that the harvesting of cocoa and the growing of foodstuffs occur at opposite ends of the year, so that by and large when one is planting and harvesting food there is very little to be done to the cocoa farm, and when one is harvesting cocoa it is too dry to work on the farms. Thus this seasonal movement creates a situation in which persons may be employed by others for part of the year, and the fact that they are not employed by others for the whole year does not mean that they are unemployed then since, in most cases, they are self-employed or working on family farms.

50. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Paragraph 505 of the annual report states that the policy of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women is accepted. My delegation would like to know, however, whether this policy is applied.

51. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The policy of the Gold Coast Government, as an employer, is to pay men and women exactly the same rates for equal work. There are, however, comparatively few departments in which women and men are engaged in equal work; but where they are, they receive the same salary, and by and large the example of the Government is followed by other employers. For the most part wage-earning by women is confined to the major urban centres, and in the Territory it will be found that, apart from those who undertake nursing, midwifery and other such predominantly female occupations, women do not become wage-earners.

52. By far the most important role of women in the country's economic structure is that of marketing. They are the great sellers and buyers of foodstuffs and a great range of other articles, either on their own account or on account of money lent to them by their husbands or families. In this capacity they are comparatively rarely in any form of regular employment by someone else.

53. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Is maternity protection practised in the Territory?

54. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): My impression is that the question of maternity protection arises principally where women are engaged in full-time wage-earning; as I understand it, it consists of paying them their wages during the period of their confinement and immediately afterwards. Thus, in so far as wage-earning is comparatively rare among women, so, similarly, this form of protection is rare. In practice, for the rest of womankind, the family system of looking after a member of a family who is in need of care, either because of motherhood or old age, or because of incapacity of any other kind, is, of course, very widespread, and at the moment it is not considered that, beyond extending the medical and health provisions so that women may bear children under modern and hygienic conditions, any further assistance to mothers is required.

55. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Is the number of paupers in the Territory considerable and, if so, is it proposed to set up special asylums for them?

56. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Here again the family system of looking after the indigent members of a family is still very effective, and it would be a great mistake for us to interfere with that until such time as the Government was in a position to undertake the whole modern range of social security, which, I am afraid, cannot be envisaged in the immediate future. We do, however, make some provision for indigents who are passing through the Territory in one direction or another in search of or returning from work, and in particular the Krachi Native Authority has built, at Kete Krachi, which is a place where people travelling up and down very often have to stay for the night, a small hostel for itinerant labour of that kind.

57. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Is there, or has there been any female juvenile delinquency in the Territory?

58. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The court returns for the last three years indicate that there was only one girl sentenced in, I believe, 1949. I have the returns here for both 1950 and 1951, but they relate exclusively to males. I rather think, however, that in 1949 there was one case of a female juvenile offender who was cautioned and discharged, but certainly in the last two years no girls have been brought before the courts.

59. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): According to paragraph 570 of the report, the most common endemic disease in the Territory is yaws. We note that 27,346 cases of that disease were treated in 1950. Can the special representative tell us whether, as a result of the anti-yaws campaign being conducted in the Territory, the incidence of the disease is declining?

60. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I am afraid that I have no reliable statistics indicating its incidence either at present or in past years. The comparative increase in the number of cases of yaws treated — from 19,400 in 1950 to some 27,000 in 1951 — almost certainly arises from the increased activities of the mobile teams in the Northern Section, which have been touring the villages and treating the people there. I do not think, therefore, that we can draw any conclusion concerning the increasing incidence of yaws from these figures. I imagine that the activities of these mobile teams, which are now becoming regular, should do a great deal to bring the disease down to less serious proportions.

61. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Does the special representative consider that the measures taken by the Administering Authority at the present time in regard to leprosy are sufficient?

62. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The method of treating leprosy has recently changed owing to the bringing on to the market of a very remarkable new drug, the name of which escapes me for the moment. As the result of the use of this drug it is hoped that it will be possible to reduce very considerably the number of persons who have to be isolated from the rest of the community and placed in leper settlements, and to carry out mobile treatment in the field. But until the new drug has been tested more fully it is not possible to be absolutely confident that it will effect a

permanent cure. As soon as we know whether the persons treated and apparently cured by the drug continue to remain free from leprosy we shall be able to extend the treatment of the disease throughout the country, which is a very desirable aim. We have recently appointed in the Gold Coast — although he does, of course, visit the Territory and superintend the treatment of lepers there — a specialist in leprosy who is making a very careful study of the effects of this drug, the period of time during which lepers have to be treated with it and the number of re-examinations which are necessary after they appear to have been cured.

63. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): My delegation would be glad if the special representative could explain why infant mortality has increased in the Territory in recent years.

64. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Am I right in thinking that the question is based on the statistics given in appendix I, section C, of the annual report? If so, I should like to point out that that table relates solely to infant mortality in the town of Ho and cannot be regarded as general for the whole Territory. I shall be happy to give a further explanation of these figures if it can be confirmed that it is this table which the representative of the Dominican Republic has in mind.

65. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Thank you. I wish to put a question which the special representative may be able to answer. My delegation would like to know whether prostitution is common in the Territory and whether measures are being taken to combat it.

66. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Prostitution is not at all common in the Territory. I regret that there are, I believe, a few girls from the Territory who have gone to urban areas elsewhere and become prostitutes, although I have no detailed knowledge as to their numbers. But in the Territory itself I should have said that the incidence of prostitution was probably as low as anywhere else in the world.

67. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): I have just three more questions. I want to ask the special representative whether any women have been convicted of homicide in the Territory?

68. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): So far as I know, there have not been any such cases. I have never heard of a case of that kind. I fear that the statistics given do not list adult criminals according to their sex. The number of persons convicted of homicide in the Territory is very small. There were three in 1951 and one in 1950. I am sure that if any of those had been a woman, I would have heard about it.

69. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Can the special representative tell us whether the women's prisons³ in the Territory have been modernized?

70. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): There is a small, gradual but steady improvement in the quality of build-

³ "Women's prisons" was incorrectly interpreted during the meeting as "women's houses", and the special representative's reply (para. 70, below) was based on that interpretation.

ings generally. That applies equally to both sexes, because there are very few buildings occupied exclusively by one sex or the other.

71. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Can the special representative tell us whether corporal punishment is applied to the women of the Territory as well as to the men? If so, is it applied in exactly the same conditions as to the men, or is due regard paid to the physiological state in which the woman subject to punishment may find herself at the time?

72. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Corporal punishment is not applied to women.

73. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): I thank the special representative for the patience with which he has answered my questions.

74. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): I should like some information on the migrant labour mentioned in paragraph 497 of the report. Is no information available regarding the number of migrant workers coming to work on the cocoa farms and on transporting cocoa? What is the weight of the load of cocoa which they carry? The report states that they seem to have little difficulty in finding accommodation in the farms and villages in the areas in which they work. Does the Administration exercise no control over the conditions in which these migrant workers live?

75. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): There has as yet been very little investigation into the conditions of work of labourers in the cocoa industry, who are, of course, distributed throughout the forest country over a very wide area. "Load" is a common expression in the Gold Coast for our unit of purchasing cocoa. It is usually the amount transported and it amounts to 60 pounds, though I have heard of labourers voluntarily carrying two loads at one time in order to earn more money. The really important headloading of cocoa used to be from the Ahamansu-Papase area down to Kadjebi. That area was made accessible to vehicles this year, for the first time, and the distance which cocoa has to be carried should be materially reduced. I am afraid that we have no detailed figures as yet of the number of labourers engaged in the cocoa industry. I should imagine that now that this road and other feeder roads have been opened up, they will be more and more exclusively engaged in looking after the farms and less in the actual transport of cocoa by headload.

76. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): Paragraph 498 mentions trade unions and the right to strike. In what circumstances are strikes permitted? Have no steps been taken to prevent labour conflicts?

77. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The Labour Department of the Gold Coast, which operates in the Territory, is extremely active in intervening in disputes between employees and employers. The number of times in which they have had to intervene in the Territory itself has been negligible, though of course a lot of these unions referred to are the employees of certain companies whose head offices are in Accra, and probably their cases have been dealt with on a number of occasions by negotiations between a central committee of the union in Accra and the employer in Accra through the labour officers in that centre. There are

only the normal restrictions on the right to strike; that is, an attempt must be made to negotiate a settlement with the assistance of the Labour Department before a strike can take place, and a strike has to be based on an industrial dispute. A strike for other purposes is not normally considered legal.

78. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): Paragraph 541, which refers to the establishment of new missions, states: "Any new missionary society which desires to establish itself in the Territory would have to satisfy the Administration that it was suitably equipped for the particular missionary field (e.g. medical or educational) which it wished to enter before any Government assistance would be considered." This, no doubt, applies to government subsidies. But are missionary societies free to establish themselves without restriction and without having to prove that their activities meet certain standards if they do not request a government subsidy?

79. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): A missionary society which wished to engage solely in religious activities in the Southern Section would, of course, meet with no objection. It would have to get permission to open a school under the new legislation and it would have to negotiate with the Government if it intended to carry out medical services. However, providing it confined itself to religious activities of a normal sort — that is, those not of a type liable to lead to a breach of the peace, as certain missions have been doing elsewhere in Africa — there would be no objection to their starting up. In the north, of course, the Government has slightly more control in that it controls the alienation of land, so that no mission would be able to acquire land except by applying to the Government for the actual grant of land. In the Southern Section, the mission would have to apply to the Government for permission to obtain the land from an indigenous owner. But there, the government control would not be used providing the terms of the bargain between the two parties were considered reasonable and the land was not excessive. In the north, the Government is the one which actually negotiates for the sale of the land. If the missionary activities were likely to offend susceptibilities in the predominantly Moslem areas, the Government might possibly use its control over the land to persuade the mission to establish itself somewhere else.

80. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): Are there any closed districts?

81. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I am afraid the expression "closed districts" is a new one to me. I can only think that we do not have any.

82. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): There are none in the Gold Coast or in the Territory.

83. Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand): In paragraph 457 of the report, there is a reference to the effect that a large part of the population still believes in the power of the fetish. Later, in the same paragraph, it is stated that the law permits the various types of fetishes and the practices attached to them provided that they are not opposed to public morals or the dictates of humanity. Will the special representative give me some further details about this practice? Does it present any

particular problems? Are there any particular cultural practices connected with fetishes which are prevalent and which are opposed to public morals or inhumane?

84. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): There is a very large number of fetishes both in the Territory and in the Gold Coast and the practice of the fetishes varies considerably. No fetish has shown harmful results in the Territory in recent years. There have been some in the Gold Coast which were tending to spread and which we have had to prohibit. We have prevented them from entering the Territory by virtue of that prohibition in the Gold Coast. This prohibition is necessary normally where it leads to the loss of human life in various peculiar circumstances. But there have been no cases recently in the Territory where the fetish practice has shown really undesirable signs and we have had to intervene.

85. Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand): I was indebted to the special representative for his answer to the question with respect to the legal capacity of women in matters of political rights granted by the new Constitution as contrasted with their rights under the native customary law. I am not quite sure whether I have precisely understood a sentence in paragraph 476. It may be explained in exactly the way employed by the special representative not long ago. The following is stated there: "Women have not the same general or specific rights as men..." Am I right in assuming that those words specifically apply to customary rights?

86. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): They apply largely to customary rights, but I believe that the power to inherit property from men is not enjoyed by women in the Territory in the same way as it is enjoyed elsewhere. Normally, the property of a man—and men, after all, have most of the property—has to be inherited by other men, according to native custom.

87. Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand): I now come to labour. At the end of the period covered by the report, there was apparently no senior officer of the Labour Department of the Gold Coast within the Territory. Does the special representative consider that there should be one or does he think that the area is adequately served by this official in the Gold Coast?

88. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): As I pointed out, most of the trade unions in the Territory are merely branches of greater trade unions in the Gold Coast, and most of the employers of those people also live in the Gold Coast, so that the negotiations between employer and employee conducted in the Gold Coast may well affect the Territory. It is important that there should be an ample labour staff at the seat of government where these negotiations are being conducted.

89. If I may venture possibly to criticize the Government which employs me, I think it is desirable that, as soon as they can spare someone to do so, they should conduct a survey of the labour employed in the cocoa industry, both in the Territory and in the Gold Coast. But I do not think that, once that has been done, it will be necessary permanently to station a senior labour officer in the Territory.

90. Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand): My last question deals with the matter of medical and health services.

In asking it, I am conscious that in paragraph 568 of the report there is a reference to the Government's decision to appoint a commission of inquiry into the health needs of the Gold Coast and the Territory. I presume that that commission has probably been appointed by now. I have observed that my predecessor in this Council at the ninth session [373rd meeting] on the occasion of the examination of the last report said that the Administering Authority should give the most urgent attention to the shortage of trained indigenous medical personnel. He felt that an endeavour should be made to provide increased training facilities—perhaps by a special school attached to the Gold Coast University College—so that Africans might assume responsibilities in the field of public health. I wonder whether the special representative would care to comment on that.

91. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I should like to say more about what we are doing to provide training institutions, although these exist in the Gold Coast rather than in the Territory itself, but are, of course, open to persons from the Territory and the Gold Coast alike. There is a comprehensive list in the information on the Gold Coast furnished to the United Nations under Article 73 e of the Charter⁴, and I should like to read it out, even though it is of some length, to give the Council an idea of how much we are doing.

92. First of all, there is a nurses training college in Accra, which gives training for a period of four and a half years; to be eligible for that training, middle or secondary education is required. Those completing that course are nurses (S.R.N.). Then there are five hospitals where training is conducted over a period of three years, and the people emerging qualified are nurses (Q.R.N.). There is a midwifery school in Accra, which gives training for one and a half years, and the persons emerging are qualified nurse-midwives. There is a midwifery school in Kumasi, which confines itself to the qualifications of midwife only. There is a school of hygiene in Accra, which trains people over a period of three years to become sanitary inspectors or sanitary superintendents. There are schools of hygiene at Kintampo and Tamale, which give training for three years and which train people to be rural sanitary inspectors. There is a pharmacy school in Accra, which gives training for three years, and those completing that training are pharmacists. There is a medical research institution at Accra, which takes people for three years' training to become laboratory assistants and microscopists. There is an X-ray department in the hospital in Accra training people for three years to become X-ray assistants.

93. It is eventually hoped that the Gold Coast University College will provide full medical courses. At the moment it is confining itself to providing the preliminary training which has to be completed in the United Kingdom; but it saves the country and the students a good deal of money by giving them the first three years of training in the Gold Coast, so that the period of training in England can be materially reduced.

94. Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand): I am indebted to the special representative for his answer. Has the num-

⁴A summary of this information is contained in document A/2134.

ber of medical practitioners in the Territory increased in the last year? I take it, of course, that there are medical practitioners who can be used, let us say, in Accra. But that cannot be an altogether satisfactory situation. Can the special representative tell me what is the present position as to registered medical practitioners in the whole area?

95. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): During the year 1951 the number of doctors practising in the Territory rose from four to five. Of these five, three are the government medical officers in charge of the three hospitals; there is one private practitioner working on his own, with a small treatment clinic; and there is now the new mission medical officer at Worawora, with the temporary Mission hospital there. I referred to it as being temporary because the quarters are temporary, although I do not think the intention to keep a hospital there is temporary. It is, as far as I know, permanent.

The meeting was suspended at 4.10 p.m. and was resumed at 4.35 p.m.

Mr. Forsyth (Australia), Vice-President, took the Chair.

96. Mr. S. S. LIU (China): My first question is connected with one of the questions put by the representative of New Zealand, and refers to the activities of the Labour Department. In paragraph 491 of the report, to which the representative of New Zealand referred, an enumeration is given of the officers of the Labour Department. Since there is now no senior officer stationed in either part of the territory, I take it that none of the senior officers listed in that paragraph is an indigenous inhabitant, probably much less an indigenous inhabitant from the Territory. Is that understanding correct?

97. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): A number of this senior staff of the Labour Department are in fact Africans, but none happens to be from the Territory.

98. Mr. S. S. LIU (China): My second question is also connected with one of the questions asked by the representative of New Zealand, and it refers to the Commission to inquire into medical and health questions. I wonder if any indigenous inhabitants are on that commission.

99. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The membership of that commission, which was under the distinguished chairmanship of Sir John Maude, formally Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Health in the United Kingdom, did include one African. Unfortunately, he also is not a native of the Territory; he comes from the Gold Coast.

100. Mr. S. S. LIU (China): In paragraph 503 of the report, there is a reference to a scholarship scheme under which artisans are to be sent to the United Kingdom for training. This scheme was inaugurated at the end of 1951, and I wonder if any of these scholarships were granted to indigenous inhabitants from the Territory.

101. Mr. ENSOR (Special representation for Togoland under British administration): Of the scholarships which were awarded during the last two months of 1951, two went to persons from the Territory, and

they were the people to whom I referred in my opening statement [430th meeting]. One is a potter, from Koloenu who is doing very well on his own account, but we have that, with more training and experience in the United Kingdom, he will be able to make his industry to an even more flourishing concern than it is at the moment. The other is a lorry-fitter from Kpandu, also in the Territory. Both are doing very well in the United Kingdom, I am informed.

102. Mr. S. S. LIU (China): I was interested in the work on nutrition done by the nutrition officer, and also in the research work in connexion with teaching and nutrition which is being done by the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Health Fisheries and Education, to which reference is made in paragraph 593. Will the special representative tell us more about this work and what its results have been?

103. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I am afraid that the progress made in this field during 1951 was in fact very small. It is hoped that it will be possible to get much more going in the nutritional field in the future. One of the readjustments we had to make was made in the light of the report⁵ of the two experts from the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization who visited the Gold Coast and reported last year on the nutritional disease called kwashiorkor. Since diets consisting predominantly of certain types of crops tend to produce this disease, and since one of the crops now found to produce this disease, cassava, was one of the crops we were encouraging, especially in the Northern Section, it now seems to us no longer advisable to encourage the people to plant and grow cassava unless we can be certain that their diet will be well balanced with other foodstuffs.

104. Mr. S. S. LIU (China): My last questions are concerned with corporal punishment. In the foreword to the report, it is stated that the Legislative Assembly debated in August a bill designed to abolish corporal punishment as a punishment which the courts may award to adults. The result of that debate was that the Legislative Assembly had to modify the bill introduced by the Government, and corporal punishment was retained for one crime, that of armed housebreaking. I wonder whether the Legislative Assembly has been fully informed of the desire of the General Assembly and of the Trusteeship Council to see the complete and immediate abolition of corporal punishment. To what extent was the Legislative Assembly, which served the Gold Coast as well as the Territory, informed of the desire of these organs of the United Nations?

105. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The Minister of Education and Social Welfare who introduced this bill into the Legislative Assembly made use of all the arguments that he could in order to persuade the Assembly to adopt this measure, including reference to the desire of the United Nations that it should be totally abolished, as well as the general feeling now prevailing in world public opinion. However, although it was not discussed at length, I happen to know that the members of the Legislative Assembly were still concerned about this

⁵ See *Kwashiorkor in Africa*, FAO Nutritional Studies, No. 8; also Monograph Series of the World Health Organization, No. 8.

particular offence, because they were aware that in a rural area, like Togoland, where houses are not substantially built and where police services are not as prompt on a scene of a crime as perhaps they are in New York, the utmost deterrent should still be in the hands of the law to discourage engaging in armed housebreaking. The vote on this question was taken by a simple question and answer of "Aye" and "No". The vote in favour of retaining corporal punishment for this one offence was a very heavy one and included, as far as we could make out, all the representatives of the Territory.

106. I would stress that as far as the Territory is concerned, it is almost entirely for its deterrent effect that this corporal punishment has remained in the armory of the courts, since no sentences issued in the Territory, or to persons from the Territory, have now, for a very large number of years, included corporal punishment for adults.

107. Mr. S. S. LIU (China): I want to pursue this subject a little further. We note that although the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly has legislative authority over the Colony and the Territory as a whole, the Administering Authority, nevertheless, through the Governor, retains certain reserve powers which may be used to legislate for Togoland separately, or to protect its interests as an international territory. If that is the case, could the Administering Authority use these reserve powers to assure the abolition of corporal punishment which would apply to Togoland, if not to the Gold Coast?

108. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I am not the Governor's legal adviser and, therefore, it is with some reluctance that I venture an opinion on this subject. My impression is that these powers could, in the last resort, be used for that purpose. However, it would be very much of a last resort, and there are at the moment no indications that the use of these powers in that manner would be favoured by the population of the Territory. In fact, as I have already explained, there is every reason to suppose that the representatives of the Territory in the Legislative Assembly did in fact vote for the retention of this type of punishment for this particular crime. Therefore, it would not only be using an extreme measure of the Constitution, but it would also be running against what we believe to be popular opinion in the Territory. I feel certain that it is important that councils which are going to pass resolutions on the subject of corporal punishment should be aware of the feeling in the Trust Territory on these subjects, because it is not desirable for those who are running the Trust Territories to go entirely counter to public opinion in the Territories themselves.

109. Mr. S. S. LIU (China): Could the special representative tell us what views were expressed by the five indigenous members in the Legislative Assembly? Did they express very strong views for the retention of the punishment?

110. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): As far as I am aware, none of them actually spoke on the subject, but when it came to the vote, they all voted for it. I have tried to verify the matter beyond doubt and I have not been able to, but as far as I can make out, all

five of them, and a large majority of the members of the Gold Coast, voted for the retention of corporal punishment for this particular crime, and this particular crime only. I am sure that it is the wish of not only the Administering Authority but also of the Ministers of the Gold Coast Government who moved this to come back to the measure at some stage and complete it as it was originally introduced. But we think that public opinion has not yet come around to favouring the complete abolition of corporal punishment, and we would rather leave it for a while with the hope that when the measure is re-introduced, it will command a very wide general acceptance.

111. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Paragraph 474 of the report reads as follows:

"In July the existence of a possible threat to peace and good order by the holding of meetings in the frontier area of the Southern Section, led the Governor in Council, acting under the Police Force Ordinance, (Cap. 38), to subject the holding of public meetings and processions to the prior permission of the Senior District Commissioner, Ho, in the area of the Southern Section within 10 miles of the international frontier. No applications to hold meetings in the area described above were refused."

112. In this connexion, I should like to know the reasons for these measures and the nature of the threat to peace and good order in this area.

113. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I think that the Trusteeship Council will recall that at the end of its ninth session [379th and 380th meetings] this matter was discussed in connexion with certain telegrams received from the Territory and certain articles or news items contained in the Press here. In practice, there were suggestions that there should be large rallies in frontier areas in connexion with the various unification questions, and it was feared that large groups of people, meeting in frontier areas and coming from both sides of the frontier, might burst over the frontier in either direction and cause breaches of the peace. The public meetings which were planned were moved back away from the frontier. The main ones were actually planned in the Gold Coast area of the frontier and not in the Territory itself, and the public meeting was moved back away from the frontier and took place without any disturbance. There was a certain element of tension in Hohoe as a result of rumours that were flying about as to the plans of those who were going to hold the meeting. Therefore, it was considered advisable to extend the provision of this law up through the Southern Section of the Territory. In practice, the situation rapidly returned to normal, and it has not been necessary to refuse any applications to hold meetings.

114. I should explain that the police forces in the Territory are extremely small and in no single area are they sufficient to control a large public meeting which might be incited to commit acts of harm. Therefore, it remains desirable, particularly where the meeting is likely to be in a frontier area, that we should obtain notice of the intention to hold the meeting, so that if there is any real danger to peace, the necessary police can be drafted to the area to see that life and property are adequately protected.

115. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): My next question concerns paragraph 490 of the report, which states that in the Southern Section the general standard of living has continued its tendency to rise. I should like to know the form this improvement has taken, the section of the population affected and whether any concrete information is available on the subject.

116. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Unfortunately, no precise data is available on the subject, and it is therefore not possible to measure this improvement in terms of definite figures. We do know that the cocoa farmers, and other persons dependent on the cocoa industry, are, as a result of the higher cocoa price, receiving more money. Those of us who have been connected with the Territory over a period of years continue to observe what we consider to be a slight but steady improvement in the standard of living. It is based on personal observation from those who have known the people for some time; this statement is not based on concrete statistical data.

117. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Reference has been made to the Commission of inquiry into the Health Needs of the Gold Coast and the Territory. I should like to know how many representatives of Togoland are members of this commission.

118. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): There was only one African member of the Commission. He was not a native of the Territory. The rest were people from elsewhere, chiefly the United Kingdom, and they had very wide experience of health problems elsewhere.

119. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): My next question refers to paragraph 576 of the report, which states: "The Territory receives the same treatment as the Gold Coast in the provision of medical officers". Does the Administering Authority intend to take steps to secure a sufficient number of doctors, having regard to the status of Togoland as a Trust Territory?

120. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): While we continue to administer the Territory as part of the Gold Coast, we cannot fail to take into account the needs of all areas and the resources of both. But since there is at the moment a very buoyant financial position for both Territories, it should not be the case that any particular area should lack the financial means to procure the satisfaction of its needs. The provision of the necessary doctors may, until the medical training department of the University of the Gold Coast is established, continue to be a limiting factor because in spite of our efforts to recruit from elsewhere, there has not been the same enthusiasm of doctors elsewhere to come to this area as we had hoped. The needs of the Territory should be much more accurately known when the result of the Maude Commission's inquiry becomes available. I should just add the position regarding that inquiry is that the Commission has been to the Gold Coast and to the Territory. It has now returned to the United Kingdom where its final report is being written. When we have this assessment of the needs of the Territory,

we shall be in a much stronger position to know how far we are able to meet them in the foreseeable future.

121. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I should like to revert to the question of the standard of living. One part of the report, to which I have already referred, states that the standard of living has continued its tendency to rise. But from appendix X of the report it appears that prices in 1951 were 100 per cent higher than in 1948. The question thus arises as to why the Administering Authority considers that there has been a rise in the standard of living. Have salaries increased and, if so, what categories of employees or workers were affected and what is the amount of the increase?

122. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): First of all, I should explain that the figures in appendix X indicate local market prices concerning the normal range of foodstuffs eaten by the African population and purchased in the local markets. They do not relate to a comprehensive picture of the cost of living because, unfortunately, that is not yet available to us. I was careful, when talking about the increase in the standard of living, to stress the fact that it referred particularly to the cocoa farmers and other people dependent upon the cocoa industry because, as is well known, the price of cocoa has risen very largely over the period covered by these figures. In fact, the increase in the price of cocoa is one of the principal factors which has driven the price of foodstuffs up. The cocoa farmers and their dependents have greatly benefited. In addition, since 1948, there has been an improvement in the remuneration of government employees amounting, until recently, to a temporary amount of 20 per cent at the lowest levels and 15 per cent at very much higher levels. The very latest salary increases give a further 17 per cent in the Southern Section over and above that, and a 45 per cent increase in the Northern Section over and above the salaries, plus temporary allowance paid at the end of 1951.

123. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): You are referring to the fact that the rise in the standard of living affects the section of the population employed in the cocoa industry. What percentage of the population is engaged in the cocoa industry and may be regarded as enjoying a higher standard of living than in the past?

124. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Here again I am afraid I have no very accurate figures. I think that there has been in general a slight but steady improvement all around. That was particularly the case for those dependent on cocoa. Here perhaps it would be incorrect or misleading to give a proportion for the whole Territory because cocoa is not grown all over the Territory. If we take the middle section of the Territory stretching from Hohoe in the south to Kadjebi and Ahamansu and Papase in the northern part of the Southern Section, I should have said that, from that area, 90 per cent of the people were in some way dependent on cocoa. To the south of this area the number of persons dependent on cocoa tapers off, and to the north it tapers off even more sharply, so that when we get into the northern part of the Krachi District, the only people who are dependent on cocoa are a few migrant labourers who go south to work in

the cocoa season on the farms. I would stress, however, that this increase in the price of local foodstuffs in the market works both ways in a predominantly agricultural area since most of the food for which the index has increased is grown in the Territory, and so this indicates that the farmers are receiving higher prices for their products.

125. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I should like to go back to the medical services. As I understand the special representative's replies to the questions put to him by previous speakers, there are at present only five doctors in the Trust Territory; at any rate only five doctors were employed during the period under review. Does this figure include all doctors in government or mission service and in private practice?

126. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): That is correct except in so far as there were a number of doctors — there was one doctor in charge of each treatment team — who spent some time in the Northern Section and they came in and out of the Territory. However, for the full-time doctors working in the Territory during the last year, five is the correct number.

127. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Having regard to the very small number of doctors, is the Administering Authority taking any steps to secure more so that the number of doctors for the Territory will be adequate?

128. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Before I could pass any judgment on what is regarded as adequate personnel, I should prefer to await the report of the Maude Commission. There are, however, in addition to the doctors actually in the Territory, two doctors just outside the Territory, one at Bawku and one at Salaga, who do in fact serve certain areas inside the Territory which are nearer to those doctors and hospitals. There are three other doctors and hospitals in the Territory. By general standards in this area in general the number of doctors is not perhaps altogether inadequate.

129. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Am I to understand that the Administering Authority considers that the number of doctors is not inadequate and that no special emergency measures are necessary to increase their number?

130. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): As I said, I should prefer to await the decision of the Sir John Maude Commission. If it finds that the number of doctors, hospitals and other facilities needs increasing, I am sure the Administering Authority and the Government will do their best to meet those needs from the funds allocated for that purpose in the development plan.

131. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I was referring to the fact that the special representative said, in reply to my question, that five doctors together with the two doctors working in the frontier zones, i.e., seven doctors in all, could not be regarded as inadequate. In other words, he considers that that number of doctors is adequate. Does he not think that his replies are somewhat contradictory? He says, on the one hand, that he prefers not to reply pending the findings of the Maude Commission and, on the other, that the present number of doctors is not

inadequate. My delegation considers that, commission or no commission, five doctors are completely inadequate for the whole Territory. It was for that reason that I put my question, to which I assume a more detailed answer will be given at a later stage.

132. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I do not believe that there is any country in the world which would have its representative state solemnly in this Council that the health services in its territory were entirely adequate and not open to improvement. We are all trying to improve our health services. I gave it as my personal opinion that, taking into consideration the general standards in that part of Africa, we were not doing too badly. That, however, was, as I have said, a personal opinion, and cannot be regarded as the view of the Administering Authority. It was particularly in that respect that I felt that the official views of the Government which I represent would have to await the findings of the Maude Commission.

133. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I would point out to the special representative that the problem of doctors attracted my particular attention because there was the same number of doctors — five in the Territory of Togoland in 1929 when, incidentally, the population was larger than it is today.

134. My next question relates to paragraph 573 of the annual report. I do not think that the special representative has given the number of lepers in the Trust Territory at present. Would he be good enough to give me the figure now?

135. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Before dealing with the question of lepers, I should like to say that I have not the figures giving the number of doctors in the Territory in 1929 so that I can neither confirm nor dispute the statement of the representative of the Soviet Union. I would certainly say, however, that with improved medical personnel at the lower grades and improved transport and communications it is possible for a doctor nowadays to deal with and treat many more persons than in 1929.

136. There are no accurate records of the number of lepers in the Territory, and I greatly regret that I am unable to give the figure requested by the representative of the Soviet Union.

137. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I understand that there are no statistics on the total number of lepers.

138. In connexion with the information given in paragraph 595 of the report, I should like to ask how many cases there have been of the disease known as kwashiorkor.

139. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The statistics available to me do not specify this disease, and I am afraid that I cannot give the figure.

140. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): My next question relates to infant mortality. According to the report [*appendix I, section C*], the infantile mortality rate in the town of Ho, which is so far the only place for which statistics have been supplied, reached the figure of 208 per

thousand, as against 146 per thousand in 1949 and 82 per thousand in 1945. I should like to know the reasons for this rise in the infant mortality rate at Ho, and to what extent it reflects the general situation in the Territory as a whole. I appreciate, of course, the difficulty of comparison with the general situation in view of the fact that no other statistics are compiled.

141. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): These figures have given me concern for some time, particularly after discussion with the government Statistical Department, and I am afraid that I have to admit that they are practically meaningless. We have been in the habit of supplying them, however, and it has been decided not to desist, but it so happens that Ho is a comparatively small town set in a fairly highly populated rural area. In Ho there is a hospital, and women come to be confined either in that hospital or near it. The number of children born in Ho, therefore, bears no relation to its normal population. Nor does the number of children who die in infancy. Moreover, particularly now that there are more midwives around the Territory, women expecting difficult confinements are sent in by midwives to Ho and, for that matter, other centres where there are hospitals, with the result that more difficult cases are coming into this area each year. I am afraid, therefore, that the increase in infant mortality as shown in these figures probably has no significance other than to indicate that more difficult maternity cases are coming into Ho each year than before, and when measured, as they are, in relation to the population of Ho itself, they have little or no other significance.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

142. Mr. DESTOMBES (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization): UNESCO has submitted, to the Trusteeship Council, comments on the annual reports for 1951 on the Territories of Tanganyika, Togoland under British administration, Togoland under French administration, the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration. These comments were approved by a committee of the Executive Board of UNESCO on 13 June. They are contained in document T/1012 and were circulated to members of the Council before the annual report on Tanganyika was considered.

143. We have not submitted general comments on the African Territories as a whole. Such comments, in which frequent reference is made to UNESCO's current programme, were annexed to the comments submitted to the Council at its tenth session in connexion with the study of the four Pacific Territories. Since UNESCO's programme remains the same as in February, these general observations, which are contained in document T/962, are equally applicable to the African Territories.

144. As regards Togoland under British administration in particular, our comments follow approximately the order of the new Questionnaire, but we have not commented on every section. We have not, for example, commented on higher education; we have, however, noted that there are eighteen students in the Gold Coast and others in the United Kingdom, twenty-five of whom hold scholarships.

145. The information contained in paragraph 169 of the report, dealing with the Local Government Training

School which was opened in the Gold Coast in 1951, is of considerable interest to the Territory since it is probable that students from Togoland will follow courses at this school.

146. The PRESIDENT: I wish to thank the representative of UNESCO in the name of the Council for the statement he has made.

147. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): If I understand the position correctly, the Tamale Training College is in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and not in the Trust Territory. This training college has been in existence for eight years. In the schools of the north there are nine teachers born in the Territory and fifteen from outside the Territory — that is, I assume, fifteen teachers from the Gold Coast. There are eleven schools and 577 students. Does the Administering Authority intend to take steps to improve this situation, which is certainly not satisfactory?

148. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The improvement of educational facilities in the Northern Territories and the Northern Section forms a special part of the Accelerated Development Plan, and it is intended that the development of education there should be particularly accelerated. It is to this end that our first step must be to set up an additional teacher-training college, and this will be in the northernmost part of the Territory, near Pusiga. I have the text of the Plan⁶ with me and will read it in detail if that is desired. It does contain a section particularly devoted to the increase of facilities in the north.

149. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): We were told last year that the teacher-training college at Pusiga would open in 1953. That was before the accelerated plan. Has the date of opening the college been advanced with the adoption of the accelerated plan?

150. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): No, because we were anticipating the publication of the plan when we communicated the decision to open that teacher-training college to this Council last summer.

151. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): At the 433rd meeting, I expressed my delegation's satisfaction at the Administration's decision to withdraw the cattle farms from the Native Authorities and place them under a central authority. In the Northern Section of Togoland education is apparently still under the jurisdiction of the Native Authorities. Does the Administering Authority not consider that the experiment is decisive and that it should intervene and withdraw education from the Native Authorities, who are obviously taking insufficient interest in it? There are 28,000 children at school in the south and 500 at school in the north, yet the population of the two areas is approximately equal.

152. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The Government intends to give every encouragement to the increase in education in the north, but not by taking primary education out of the hands of the local government bodies. I should point out that the success in the south is no more attributable to the activity of the central government than its apparent lack of success in the north,

⁶ See *Accelerated Development Plan for Education*, Government Printing Department, Accra, 1951.

since the missions and local government bodies have in the past been managing the schools in the south.

153. It is hoped that the new local government bodies will further education more rapidly than the Native Authorities have done in the past. The Government will see that the funds to enable this to be done are not lacking. However, it is a tradition in most of the English-speaking world, I believe, that primary education at any rate should not be a function of the central or federal government but should be very much in the hands of the local authorities so that the local popular control of primary education should be very close.

154. Mr. GERIG (United States of America): I have a question relating to the accessibility of schools in the Trust Territory to students. At several places in the report, mention is made of the existence of certain higher schools or training institutions which, for reasons of economy, are located in the Gold Coast. Are any facilities made available for students from the Trust Territory to attend these institutions? Are there scholarships or other funds to defray the costs of attending these schools for those who live at a distance?

155. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): There are no funds available in particular to provide for the travelling expenses of students. Generally speaking, all institutions both in the Territory and in the Gold Coast are open alike to students from the Territory and the Gold Coast. It is perhaps remarkable that even though we now have a secondary school at Ho, there are still a lot of students from the Territory going to secondary schools in the Gold Coast and there are a number of students from the Gold Coast going to secondary schools at Ho. All the scholarship schemes which exist for providing for the fees of students and their living expenses when they have got to the college apply equally to schools in the Gold Coast and in the Territory; and, similarly, to students from the Territory and from the Gold Coast alike.

156. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): What is the percentage of literacy in the Trust Territory and the percentage of children of school age that go to school?

157. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I am afraid that we do not have accurate statistics as to literacy. In any case, the definitions of what literacy amounts to exist in very large numbers, and that would make the compilation of statistics even more difficult. Might I perhaps work out these figures and provide them to the Council at the opening of its meeting tomorrow?

158. The PRESIDENT: I understand that will be satisfactory to the representative of the Soviet Union.

159. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): In connexion with the information in paragraphs 712 *et seq.*, I should like to know how many pupils were exempted from the payment of school fees in 1951.

160. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Here again I am afraid no accurate statistics exist because there is a very large number of different scholarship schemes and systems for reducing charges. Since the missions manage a number of the schools, they, in turn, had a

number of internal scholarships available to them, the details of which are not normally available to the Government or to the special representative unless a special inquiry is made.

161. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Then the information is not available at this stage?

162. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): That is correct.

163. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): My next question relates to tables (i) and (ii) in section G of appendix XIV, which contain tables designed to show the development of primary education in the Trust Territory. An analysis of these figures shows, however, that there has been little progress and that, on the contrary, in some areas there has been a regression. I would therefore be grateful if the special representative would tell us why the number of primary schools in the Southern Section in 1951 was less than in 1949. In the Northern Section there has been a marked reduction in the number of schools, teachers and scholars since 1950. In that year there were 16 schools, 35 teachers and 1,102 pupils, whereas there were 11 schools, 24 teachers and 577 pupils in 1951. I should like to have an explanation of these figures.

164. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): This reduction must relate, I feel sure, to the transfer of the Krachi District from the north to the south. However, that is a matter which I should like to study so as to reply the first thing tomorrow because there are a number of figures that I have to check in the three different reports for 1949, 1950 and 1951.

165. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): It would be desirable to clarify these figures, particularly as footnote (a) to table (ii) indicates that the transfer of the Krachi District to the Southern Section in 1950 does not affect the comparative figures for 1950 and 1951. I also noticed this. I assume that the special representative will be able to give us this information at tomorrow's meeting.

166. My next question refers to paragraph 669, which indicates that the Administering Authority is not supporting a single school in Togoland and does not intend to do so. I do not see how this situation can be reconciled with the obligation the Administering Authority has assumed to promote the educational advancement of the population of the Trust Territory. Could the special representative explain this point?

167. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Do I understand the question correctly, i.e., does it relate to the subsidizing of schools or to their management?

168. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): To their management.

169. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The position is that the Government keeps a very close control over the management of schools, and a lengthy statement of

⁷ 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 1950*, London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, Colonial No. 274.

its position in this regard was provided starting at paragraph 764 in the annual report for 1950⁷, in which the relationship between the missions and local government bodies, as managers of the schools, and the Government, which controls by ordinance, subsidies and other means the type of education given in the schools, is set out in detail. It is so long that I would prefer at this juncture to refer the Council to it rather than to read it out. It covers seven printed pages and deals with this matter very fully.

170. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): My question is to some extent both narrower and broader than the information contained in your reply. I was referring to the information in paragraph 669 of the 1951 report, which reads as follows:

"The Administration manages only a few schools directly and it does not propose to increase the number under its direct management; none of these Government schools is situated in the Territory."

171. It was with this information in mind that I asked the special representative how such a statement could be reconciled with the Administering Authority's obligation to promote the educational advancement of the population of the Trust Territory. The Administering Authority is after all directly responsible for the educational advancement of the Territory. The situation in regard to education is extremely bad and the existing system quite unsatisfactory. That is why I wanted to know what action the Administering Authority was proposing to take in future to comply with its obligation.

172. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Without agreeing with the views of the representative of the Soviet Union on the adequacy of the educational system, I would repeat that it is a widespread practice in the English-speaking world to allow local government bodies rather than a central or federal government body to control primary education. The duty of the central government, which, in this case, both the Administering Authority and the Gold Coast Government fully accept, is to see that these local authorities are doing all they can to promote education and to see that the staff and the necessary funds are, as much as possible, at their disposal to do so. When we refer to the government here, we are talking about the central government of the Gold Coast and the Territory. As I have said, we do not accept the fact that it is necessarily the function of this government to undertake the direct control of schools, but we do accept that it is the function of this government to undertake the general supervision of the educational system. As we point out in the report, it is intended gradually to transfer more and more schools under mission control in the Southern Section to the new local government bodies as and when these bodies are in a position financially and from a staff point of view to accept control over them.

173. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): According to the information in paragraph 709 of the report, the total provision for education in the Trust Territory in 1950-1951 was estimated at £210,846. I should like to know what part of this sum was spent on the upkeep of the University College and secondary schools in the Gold Coast. Was part of this sum spent on the upkeep of the University College and

secondary schools in the Gold Coast in view of the fact that they also serve the Trust Territory or was the sum wholly spent in the Trust Territory?

174. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I am afraid that this figure of "£210,846", in paragraph 709 of the report, is an inversion of the correct figure; it should read "£201,846". The break-down of this figure is given in some detail in appendix XIV, section D, of the report. There, for example, it states, "Share of administrative expenses"; that is a share of the central administrative expenses incurred in Accra. Further down we have, "Share of recurrent expenditure at Tamale"; this is, of course, in the Gold Coast and not in the Territory. Further down we have, "Share of grants to Achimota School, Teacher Training College an University College and Regional College"; these are, of course, not in the Territory.

175. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): I should like to refer to paragraph 707 of the report, according to which the new secondary school at Ho is the first secondary school to be set up in the Territory. We should like to know whether the Administering Authority intends to establish similar schools in other towns.

176. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): In the accelerated development plan, another secondary school is envisaged in the Southern Section of the Territory. It will not be absolutely identical because it is described as a day secondary school. The Mawuli School at Ho is a boarding school. Apart from that difference, the standard of education and the types of classes will be very similar.

177. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): We consider that the Administering Authority's policy of establishing educational committees to bring together the leading members of the community for the study of education questions is a sound one. In these committees Africans can themselves take part in the formulation of education plans. We should like to ask, however, how the members of these committees are selected.

178. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): Paragraph 625 of the report for 1950 gives the composition of the committee for the Southern Section. It will be seen there that the senior district commissioner and the provincial education officer are *ex officio* members of the committee. There are representatives of the missions conducting or managing schools. There are representatives of each Native Authority in the area. There is one lady who has been chosen because of her special experience in connexion with the education of girls. There is a representative of the Gold Coast Teachers' Union, and there are one or two other government officers who, by virtue of their appointments, are able to assist in advising on certain particular aspects of education. For example, there is the medical officer who advises on hygiene and the agricultural officer who advises on the agricultural side of education.

179. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): We should like to know whether the Administering Authority selects the members of these committees.

180. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): The government officers are, of course, *ex officio* members. The Native Authorities elect whom they wish themselves, and the missions are merely invited to send a suitable representative. Therefore, the only people whom the Government chooses directly are its own officers.

181. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): Paragraph 730 of the report refers to the various scholarships granted by the Administration for university education and professional training in the United Kingdom and at the University College of the Gold Coast with a view to training a larger number of men and women for the various branches of the civil service, etc. Have women taken an interest in these scholarships and how many scholarships have been awarded to women up to the present time?

182. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): In the list which I have with me of persons from the Territory now enjoying scholarships for higher education, there is one woman, Miss Djamen, who is taking a general degree at the university college in Cardiff. So far as I can see, she is the only woman from the Territory enjoying a scholarship for higher education at the moment.

183. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): I should like to ask the special representative whether sports form part of the educational system of the Territory.

184. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): I can assure the representative of the Dominican Republic that there is hardly a village in the Southern Section of Togoland in which a football field is not to be seen. That is the sport which is particularly popular.

185. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): My delegation would like to know whether there is any possibility of establishing a museum and a public park in the Trust Territory in the near future.

186. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration): So far as a public park is concerned, there are large rural areas in the Territory and very few important towns. It is particularly in towns that parks are needed to give the town dwellers a relaxation from their urban surroundings. There are very few towns or villages in the Territory from which one cannot reach the country in a few minutes' walk. I am afraid that, so far as museums in the Territory are concerned, the Administration has no particular plans at the moment.

187. The PRESIDENT: If there are no further questions on educational advancement, that completes the questioning on Togoland under British administration. I assume that all representatives who wish to make observations will be prepared to make them tomorrow, and I understand that the special representative is prepared to make his reply tomorrow.

The meeting rose at 6.5 p.m.