



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

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**President: Mr. Leslie Knox MUNRO (New Zealand).**

*Present:*

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

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

**Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration: (a) annual report (T/1084 and Add.1); (b) petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure; (c) report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952 (T/1040, T/1070) (*continued*)**

[Agenda items 3 (e), 4 and 5]

*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.*

## GENERAL DEBATE

1. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) was pleased to note that the annual report,<sup>1</sup> the many observations and statements of the special representative to the Council, the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, (T/1040) and the observations of UNESCO (T/1091) showed that considerable progress had been made in many respects in the Territory during the period under discussion. In several cases, the Administering Authority had duly

<sup>1</sup> 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 1952, London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1953, Colonial No. 296.

implemented the recommendations adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its eleventh session. Notable examples were the rapid completion of the programme of constitutional reorganization, the establishment of a council for the Trans-Volta/Togoland region, the organization of all the district and local councils, the acceleration of development plans, the increased co-operation of the cocoa producers in the elimination of the swollen shoot disease, the marked improvement in the water supply system, the extension of the road network, the expansion of medical and health services, and general progress in education.

2. With regard to political advancement, the Chinese delegation wished to reserve its position on the Territory's integration with the Gold Coast. It had been glad to hear from the Visiting Mission that the Administration intended to make frequent inquiries into the functioning of the local councils in order to determine whether their powers could be extended. It was to be hoped that action could soon be taken in that direction in keeping with the desire expressed by the Council at its eleventh session (A/2150, p. 196). It was satisfying to note that the number and proportion of Africans holding posts in the higher ranks of the civil service were continuing to increase. Nevertheless, the fact that the number of Africans qualified to hold those higher posts was still too low demonstrated the need for an intensified training of indigenous civil servants. The Administration's praiseworthy accomplishments in that respect were still inadequate, but he had no doubt that it would devote more attention to that important question.

3. With regard to economic advancement, the Administration should make further efforts to diversify the Territory's production, a prerequisite for its economic development. The Administration had adopted effective anti-inflationary measures; yet the Chinese delegation did not believe that the cocoa price paid to producers should be brought down to the 1952 level. The indigenous farmers had complained that the prices were low, and he shared the Visiting Mission's view (T/1040, para. 126) that the substantial reserves of the Cocoa Marketing Board should make it possible to give some satisfaction to local producers. That view, moreover, was in keeping with that stated by the Council at its eleventh session (A/2150, p. 203).

4. With regard to social advancement, he recalled his delegation's earlier statement that the expansion of the medical and health services was a subject for gratification. Nevertheless, he would ask the Administration once again to redouble its efforts in that field.

5. He felt bound to revert to the question of corporal punishment. As only one offence remained liable to corporal punishment in the Territory, the Administration could very easily abolish that form of punishment and so comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council. He hoped that the Administering Authority would succeed in convincing the members of the legislature that such action was both necessary and beneficial.

6. With regard to educational advancement, the Administration should, as the Visiting Mission had observed in its report, expand training programmes. It should also devise ways and means of increasing the number of scholarships open to the Togoland. In order gradually to reduce the disparity between the north and south of the Territory, the Administration should promote the educational advancement of the Northern Section. According to the very interesting observations of UNESCO, there were two weaknesses in the Territory's educational system: the small number of girls enrolled in the schools and the inadequate provision for technical education. The Administering Authority had already taken steps to expand vocational education, but it should continue its efforts to remedy the other two defects. While it was to be commended for the measures to promote fundamental education, it should be asked to redouble its efforts to eliminate illiteracy, particularly in the north where the situation was comparatively less satisfactory.

7. He thanked the special representative for the explanations and valuable information he had given the Council and also thanked the Administration for extending so warm a welcome to the Visiting Mission.

8. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) said that his delegation fully realized how great an influence the approaching elections in the Gold Coast and Togoland under British administration would have on the progress of self-government in Africa. Curiously enough, however, a number of delegations at the eighth session of the General Assembly had not welcomed the prospect of self-government for those two territories. Apparently those delegations feared that the approaching elections in Togoland might work to the detriment of the progress of the two Trust Territories towards independence. The United States delegation held a different view: it was convinced that, within a year or two at the most, the Gold Coast would be as free as Australia, New Zealand, India or the United States. All Member States should be happy at the thought that those elections would give Africans an opportunity to decide their future freely. The right of peoples to self-determination and their freedom of choice were two essential ingredients of political advancement. Accordingly, the best way in which to dispose of the colonial issue was to let West Africa go forward firmly towards self-government. The United States delegation would unreservedly support every move in that direction. The Administering Authority's decision to introduce universal adult suffrage in Togoland was evidence of great statesmanship and fully in keeping with the principles of the Trusteeship System.

9. Mr. FORSYTH (Australia) thanked the special representative for the full and interesting information which he had given with respect to the Territory.

10. Turning to political conditions in the Territory, he quoted a comment of the Visiting Mission to the effect that the Gold Coast had moved faster and farther towards self-government than any other territory of West Africa and had taken Togoland with it (T/1040, para. 28). The special representative also had stated that the Territory was, by virtue of its association with the Gold Coast, rapidly advancing towards self-government. The Council might well remark the notable constitutional changes which were taking place in the Gold Coast and in the Territory, since they were all directed to the end of political development.

11. He wished to refer to the Act of the Legislative Assembly at its last meeting in 1953 which had divided the Gold Coast and Togoland into 104 constituencies, with a resulting increase in the number of members elected from within the Trust Territory. He also referred to the decision to establish the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council, which had become a flourishing organization. The Territory was also benefiting from association in an advanced system of local government. The whole framework of local government throughout the Territory had now been completed. The district councils were to be given a wide variety of responsible functions, including the tasks of planning and supervising primary and middle-school education in their areas. Training for local government was provided at the Local Government School at Accra and by means of the special local government courses held at Tamale. The Administering Authority was to be commended for the progress achieved.

12. The Visiting Mission had expressed the view that the development of the Territory was being hampered by the lack of sufficient qualified personnel to direct such development and that the present number of administrative officers stationed in the Territory was not sufficient to fulfil that task. The special representative had informed the Council that the civil service in the Territory had been greatly strengthened since 1952, when the Visiting Mission's report had been written, by the addition of a senior medical officer and sanitary superintendent, the appointment of education officers, increases in the staff of the Department of Rural Water Development and of the Public Works Department, the appointment of geologists, representatives of the Labour Department and a senior veterinary officer. It would be fitting for the Council to note the prompt manner in which the Administration had taken those measures.

13. The Territory's economic progress was also striking. The special representative himself had been greatly impressed by its rapidity. The Territory was passing through a period of prosperity due to the very high world price for cocoa. There were, of course, potential dangers, for example internal inflation, or the danger that the people themselves might grow more cocoa to the neglect of other important food-producing crops, a contingency which could harm the Territory's schemes for diversification; but the stability of the Territory's economy was worthy of remark. The most important factor in the economic policy had been the stabilizing, at not too high a level, of the price paid to the farmer for his cocoa. That policy and the export duty on cocoa had deprived the farmers of abnormally high returns for their produce, but if it were considered that the Administration had as a consequence been enabled to ensure the economic stability of the Territory and to use the revenue for urgently needed improvements, the policy would be seen to be not only justifiable but commendable.

14. The annual report showed that the Territory shared in the development plan adopted by the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly in 1951 and that the short-term aim of that plan was to increase production within the existing system, and the long-term aim, to improve farming practices on modern lines. Mention should also be made of the special work being carried out by the Forestry Department to combat erosion, and of the expansion of the road network to which the Cocoa Marketing Board was applying part of its reserves in

order to further the development of the cocoa industry as a whole.

15. He was gratified to note the progress made with the Volta River project and the three land-planning projects which the special representative had described. The surveys being conducted to find water for irrigation purposes were of special interest, since the lack of rivers was a serious problem in the Territory.

16. The Australian delegation was pleased to note that medical services were being constantly improved, and would draw the Council's attention to the considerable activities taking place in the field of preventive medicine by medical field units operating throughout the Territory.

17. With regard to education, progress was being made at a steady pace as the number of training colleges, schools and pupils increased. Excellent work was being done by mass education and community development teams.

18. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) said that the situation in the Trust Territory as described in the annual report for 1952 and perhaps more graphically in the statements of the special representative should give satisfaction to the members of the Trusteeship Council. It was a story of the gradual awakening of peoples of different creeds and cultures who were working out their destiny in an orderly, determined manner, motivated by a real spirit of co-operation. It was a vindication of the enlightened colonial policies reflected in the principles of the United Nations Charter and followed by the Administering Authority. Great credit was also due to the persons directly concerned, particularly to the leadership, responsibility and sincerity of the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast and his colleagues. All the elements of the population, confident and determined, were participating in the Territory's evolution.

19. Political advances had been made already and others were forecast in the proposals for further constitutional reform; if the Territory wished to accept association with the Gold Coast, it would seem to have the opportunity of becoming one of the first Trust Territories to achieve self-government. It was for the population itself to decide. If it should decide that the Territory should be removed from the ambit of the Trusteeship System, no member of the Council or of the General Assembly should lament that fact, because such a development ought to be measured by the yardstick of Article 76, paragraph b, of the Charter. The special representative had stated that the Territory, by virtue of its association with the Gold Coast, was rapidly advancing towards self-government. Ever since its creation in 1919, it had been administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast, a situation which was provided for by article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement. It had no separate services, no distinct entity as a unit, no outlet to the sea, apparently no viable economic existence as a separate entity. Its people had cultural, ethnic and linguistic ties with the people of the Gold Coast and it participated in the political structure of the Gold Coast, which was politically the most advanced of all the dependent territories of West Africa. Logic and reality alike pointed to the continuation of that association.

20. It should not be forgotten that the Trusteeship System had been established for the benefit of the Trust Territories; the Charter did not concern itself with the perpetuation of boundary lines or areas. The Council and the Assembly had nevertheless concerned themselves with the implications of the association of Trust Territories with neighbouring dependent territories. The representative of the United Kingdom had made it clear at the first session of the General Assembly that the phrase "as an integral part of its territory" in article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement was to be read as meaning "as an integral part of the Gold Coast".<sup>2</sup> In its various reports to the Assembly on the operation of the Administering Authority's powers, the Council had not at any stage considered that that Authority had overstepped the limits laid down by the Trusteeship Agreement. Indeed, the Council had declared in its latest review that the present administrative arrangements for Togoland, although prejudicing perhaps the progressive development of the Territory towards a separate independent status, were nevertheless conducive to the attainment of the objectives set forth in Article 76 of the Charter and were capable of accelerating the progressive development of the Territory toward self-government within the wider framework of the political future of the Gold Coast (A/2151, p. 31). The New Zealand delegation supported that opinion. It would be inconsistent and unrealistic of the Council to suggest that the Trust Territory should not accompany the Gold Coast on its last few strides toward self-government. No doubt, the Council's recommendations should continue to be addressed to the Administering Authority; but many of them would in reality be addressed equally to the Gold Coast Government.

21. Owing to the high revenue obtained from the export tax on cocoa, the Territory's finances were in a healthy condition. The Administration's efforts to prevent inflation, including the retention of a somewhat low price that was payable to the producer, were encouraging. His delegation would, however, like to stress the dangers of the dependence of the Territory's economy upon a single export crop and would urge the Administration to make every effort to diversify production. He wished to stress the beneficial prospects for the future opened up by the Volta River project. The Administering Authority should give favourable consideration to foreign investments for the purpose of the Territory's economic development.

22. He noted the rapid progress made in education and the results achieved by illiteracy campaigns. Observing that the financial responsibility for education lay with the local authorities, he said he would like to see a larger share of that responsibility borne by the Central Government, since it might be doubted whether the system of decentralization was appropriate to the country's present stage of development.

23. While recognizing the efforts made in the matter of public health and preventive medicine, he considered that the number of African medical personnel was still too small.

*Mr. Ensor, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, withdrew.*

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second part of first session, Fourth Committee*, p. 118.

**Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration: (a) annual report (T/1080 and Add.1); (b) petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure; (c) report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952 (T/1041, T/1068)**

[Agenda items 3 (b), 4 and 5]

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

**OPENING STATEMENT**

24. Mr. AMAH (Special representative for Togoland under French administration) said that his remarks would relate not only to the year 1952 but also to a large extent to the year 1953.

25. The political situation was sound. Two new institutions had been established — the *conseils de circonscription* and the mixed communes. The qualities shown by the elected members of those bodies had ensured their smooth functioning and had provided evidence of the local population's interest in public affairs. The Territorial Assembly, which had been in existence for some time, was continuing to function very satisfactorily. The electors had formed a single college since 1952; as the result of new legislation, their number was already twice, and in 1954 would be three times, as high as in the year 1951-1952. In that connexion, he quoted the results of the various elections, details of which were given in the Administering Authority's annual report.<sup>3</sup> Reforms were also under consideration affecting the *conseils de circonscription*, which were to have legal personality and the right to vote their own budget. It was also contemplated to establish a Government Council (*Conseil du gouvernement*), which would be attached to the Commissioner of the Republic and would assist him in his administrative duties. With a view to decentralizing administration and in order to take account of the development of certain districts, changes had been made in the former subdivisions and new administrative posts had been created. The Administering Authority was also pursuing a policy of appointing indigenous inhabitants to posts of responsibility.

26. In the judicial system several innovations had been introduced: two magistrate's courts with extended powers, a *commissariat aux délégations judiciaires* under the direction of a Togolander, several customary courts and a labour tribunal which dealt with individual disputes arising out of contracts of employment between employers and workers and with disputes between workers.

27. With reference to the Territory's finances, he said expenditure had increased considerably in 1952. New social legislation providing for higher pay for indigenous officials and for increased family benefits had constituted a serious burden on the Territory's budget, as had expenditure under the four-year plan. By accepting responsibility for the salaries of administrators, magistrates and *gendarmes* and by participating in the implementation of the four-year plan, France was contributing

one-third of the budgetary expenditure. There had also been a considerable drop in receipts from import duties in 1952, which was attributable to a tightening of bank credits and a decline in the wholesale prices of certain products.

28. There had been no change in the fiscal system during 1952. The direct taxes were the scheduled taxes on profits from industrial, commercial and non-commercial occupations and the taxes on the net earnings of all wage-earners in receipt of more than 200,000 francs CFA<sup>4</sup> a year; the general income tax; and the minimum fiscal tax. On account of financial difficulties, however, the Territory had that year had to consider broadening the basis for the assessment of the two direct taxes, which had hitherto yielded the least revenue — the tax on wages and salaries and the general income tax.

29. The Togoland authorities were not, however, losing sight of the fiscal reforms required and in 1953 had submitted a draft proposal to the Territorial Assembly which had been adopted and would be put into effect in 1954; under that measure, the personal tax was to be abolished in line with the general trend of fiscal development in metropolitan France and in most of the territories in the French Union. It was also proposed to abolish the special tax on the floating population and the duty on motor vehicles hitherto payable by licensed carriers. The previous tax on wages was to be consolidated with the general income tax, which would itself be substantially modified and now combined a system of taxation at a flat rate on incomes under 300,000 francs a year and taxation, based on verified returns, on annual incomes over that amount. In the matter of indirect taxation, the turnover tax had been substantially modified during 1953; it was no longer levied at several stages, but was paid only by importers or exporters. In order, however, to avoid a heavy loss of budget revenue, the rate of that tax, which had been 4 per cent, would be increased to 6 per cent.

30. Proceeding to discuss economic questions, he said that the Territory's vital industry continued to be agriculture. The 1952 harvests had been particularly good. The abundant food crops had made large exports possible, which had helped to raise the rural population's standard of living. The production of cocoa, coffee and copra, though satisfactory, had remained relatively low on account of the fall in world prices. In 1953, on the other hand, there had been a substantial increase both in exports and imports. Only the output of cotton and groundnuts had been inadequate during that year. Nevertheless, the balance of trade had remained favourable and the Territory's economic development was proceeding satisfactorily.

31. He gave some particulars concerning certain products. Sales of palm kernels (11,105 tons as against 7,740 in 1952) had almost reached the record level of 1950, despite changed export conditions. In 1953 the entire quantity exported had been sold to France, whereas Germany had bought more than 4,000 tons in 1950. On the whole, prices had favoured the producer. The volume of palm oil exports (319 tons as against 96 tons in 1952) was still small, as the producers found it more profitable to sell their crop retail on the local markets. There had been a marked increase in copra sales in 1953 (6,424 tons as against 1,572 in 1952). Cocoa sales had increased substantially owing to the rise in world prices: 7,922 tons had been marketed as

<sup>3</sup> See *Rapport annuel du Gouvernement français à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'administration du Togo placé sous la tutelle de la France, année 1952*, Paris, Imprimerie Chaix, 1953.

<sup>4</sup> One franc CFA equals two French francs.

against 4,949 tons in 1952. Coffee and tapioca exports had been average, but the production of ginned cotton, groundnuts and karite seeds had been small.

32. Although production had on the whole been satisfactory in 1952, the Territory's foreign trade had not; it had fallen appreciably in comparison with that in the previous year — 89,534 tons as against 108,075 tons in 1951. The balance of trade, which had been favourable in 1951, had shown a deficit of 250 million francs CFA in 1952. In 1953, the total volume of foreign trade had amounted to 100,994 tons (exports: 49,229 tons, valued at 2,735 million francs CFA; imports: 51,765 tons, valued at 2,079 million francs CFA). The balance of trade in 1953 had thus shown a surplus of 656 million francs CFA, although imports had exceeded exports by 2,500 tons, owing to the fact that the Territory was importing fairly heavy products, such as capital goods for economic development, or consumer goods, fuels in particular, which were an essential factor as well as an indication that the economy was functioning well. A marked rise in the volume and value of exports over those in 1952 and an increase in the volume and a reduction in the value of imports were to be noted. Figures showed that exports of cocoa, palm kernels and copra had risen substantially over those for 1952, but exports, of cotton and groundnuts in particular, had fallen owing to bad harvests. The figures for the principal imports in 1953 showed that the main increase in tonnage over 1952 had been for cement, wines, fuel oils, sugar, salt and iron and steel.

33. Customs regulations and tariffs had been little altered; equality of treatment for all products for all Members of the United Nations remained the basic rule for the customs system in Togoland. The system was non-preferential; the entry and exit duties were purely fiscal in purpose, not protectionist. The Administering Authority's customs policy was to ensure adequate revenues for the local budget without losing sight of the possible effect of customs duties on the cost of living; to obviate so far as possible too great a difference in tariffs with French West Africa, in order to meet the people's wishes; for the same reason, to do away with all barriers to trade between Togoland under French administration and Togoland under British administration; and to promote the mechanization of agriculture by reducing customs duties so far as possible on the import of many types of equipment.

34. The relatively low level of the customs duties and the fact that they were essentially *ad valorem* had led to a certain stabilization of the revenue produced as a result of the trend of prices. Customs duties had yielded 688,465,400 francs CFA in 1953, approximately 20 million francs more than in 1952. Customs duties had had to be slightly increased in 1953 to meet the substantial burden on the budget resulting from the application of social legislation; that increase had been levied mainly on alcohols and alcoholic beverages in order to eradicate alcoholism in Togoland and to place the customs tariff on a level with that of the neighbouring territory of Dahomey. The duty on pure alcohol, which had been raised from 30,400 francs to 45,000 francs CFA a hectolitre in 1952, had been raised again to 65,000 francs by the Order of 6 August 1952. In its resolution of 22 October 1953 the Territorial Assembly had adopted certain amendments to the tariff which were currently being submitted to the Minister for approval.

35. In order to promote Togoland's economic advancement certain customs regulations had been adopted to encourage prospecting for minerals, such as the temporary admission of drilling and prospecting equipment and utility vehicles duty free. The following arrangements were also in force: customs exemptions for building materials imported under the FIDES<sup>5</sup> budget; the temporary admission of certain raw materials used in the manufacture of soap and perfumes for export; the temporary admission of packing cases for the export of local produce and the conveyance of foreign cocoa in transit; broad frontier allowances for trade in food-stuffs and indigenous handicrafts; the very appreciable lowering of the listed values for cotton prints in order to enable the Togolandese to dress at moderate cost; generous allowances and duty-free admission of medicines brought in by sick persons seeking treatment in Togoland.

36. The first part of the FIDES ten-year plan had come to a close in 1952. Total grants from the beginning of the plan until 31 December 1952 had been as follows: 2,380,054,000 francs CFA in commitment credits and 2,140,630,000 francs CFA in payment credits. In 1952 the monies spent had been distributed as follows: 400,905,000 francs CFA in commitments and 422,418,492 francs CFA in payments, including 370 million for equipment and 52 million for labour. The new four-year plan had got under way in 1953; 484,143,000 francs CFA had been spent in 1953 on completing work outstanding from the previous plan and 111,270,000 francs CFA had been allocated to the new four-year plan for the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954. Figures showed that the new plan was directed principally towards the development of production.

37. The outstanding fact in 1953 about labour had been the application of the Labour Code promulgated by the Act of 15 December 1952. That Code laid down the principles of labour legislation similar to that in force in France and consistent with the international principles defined by the International Labour Organisation. Provision was made for certain matters of implementation to be decided by the local authorities, who were best qualified to make the requisite adaptations to local conditions. The local authorities made such decisions in consultation with a joint advisory commission composed of representatives of the employers and representatives of the workers nominated by the most representative trade unions in each trade; it had met for the first time on 15 June 1953.

38. One important innovation in the Labour Code was the establishment of a labour tribunal to settle individual disputes about employment contracts between employers and workers and also among workers; it was also empowered to pass judgment on all disputes about collective agreements or the official orders issued in lieu thereof. The tribunal would have a magistrate, who would be appointed very shortly, as its chairman; and four assessors, two for the employers and two for the workers, would be nominated in each trade by the trade unions or, in their absence, proposed by the labour inspector.

39. The establishment of a labour tribunal in Togoland was a considerable advance. In the past, individual disputes had been submitted to the labour inspector for arbitration and, failing agreement on his proposals, the

<sup>5</sup> Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des Territoires d'outre-mer.

parties had had a right to take the case to the civil court, which had involved lengthy and sometimes costly proceedings. In future all employers or wage-earners having complaints regarding the non-observance of contracts or collective agreements would benefit greatly from the free and time-saving procedure provided for the settlement of individual labour disputes.

40. The Administration was making a constant effort to improve agriculture and to educate producers. Agricultural districts, experimental farms, an agricultural centre, a school of agriculture and forestry and a service for the inspection of produce had been set up. Substantial progress had already been made in the education of farmers, the raising of productivity, the expansion of the area under cultivation, and the control of plant diseases. Among other measures, reference might be made to the free distribution of oil-palm plants grown from selected seeds, cotton seed, coconut palms, coffee plants, kapok plants, cocoa bushes and various fruit trees. In 1953 the facilities of the Agricultural Service had been further increased with the establishment of two pilot centres at Dapango-Toaga and Kandé-Adétou. In addition to carrying on experimental work, the two centres, like the Barkoissi centre, would play a very important part in agricultural extension work, in which stress would be laid on the use of organic fertilizers and draught animals. Among other things, the centre would assist farmers to build individual and collective barns for cattle, provide practical instruction in the use of draught animals and train cattle for use as draught animals etc.

41. Owing to the danger of locusts in West Africa, special attention had been given to the increased cultivation of root-crops (yams and cassava) in the Dapango, Mango and Sokodé regions; 115 tons of groundnut seeds and four tons of yam plants had been distributed.

42. The position with regard to both subsistence and cash crops was satisfactory. A very large number of old or sub-standard coffee bushes had been cut down and 420,000 plants had been distributed free in 1953 as compared with 80,000 in 1952. More than 3 million young plants were being grown in thirty-four nurseries, for distribution in 1954. In order to encourage the further expansion of coffee growing, which was extremely remunerative, a decree of 24 December 1952 provided an incentive bonus of 10,000 francs CFA per hectare planted. The first part of the bonus, 6,000 francs, was paid within six months following the planting of the trees and the rest during the third year. For the first year's bonuses, 2,774,869 francs had been paid in 1953. In the case of oil palms, 258,934 selected palm seeds had been germinated in 1953 in the Tové hothouses, whilst 29,500 palm trees had been distributed to planters as compared with 23,500 in 1952, so that 52,000 plants would be added to the palm groves in 1954. During the early part of January 1953, mechanized cultivation had been begun at the large natural palm grove of Abbatopé in order to ensure supplies to the Alokouégbé refinery. By the end of the year, 176 hectares had been completely cleared and phosphate fertilizer, which greatly increased production, had been applied to 5,600 palm trees. During 1953, 18,770 coconut palms had been distributed, whilst 23,700 seeds had been planted to meet 1954 requirements. Experiments with fertilizers for coconut palms, carried out in conjunction with the research institute for oils and oil-bearing plants, were continuing. Seed distribution had

been made with unusual rapidity in 1953. By 31 May almost all the seed had already been sown; that was a remarkably auspicious beginning to the season. The 1953-1954 harvest was estimated at 6,000 tons as compared with 3,800 in the previous year. Selected high-grade seeds had been distributed as part of a programme to replace all the cotton seed currently used in Togoland by 1957. Following groundnut research at the Barkoissi pilot centre on Bamkey groundnut variety 28-206, a ton of that variety was expected from the experimental plantation at Kaffrino (Senegal) and would be introduced in the Dapango region in 1954.

43. Plant-pest control had been carried on very actively and with increasing success on all cash crops. In order to increase productivity, growers were being encouraged by active propaganda supported by demonstrations to make greater use of farm manure. Figures showed the appreciable results already obtained in various establishments of the Agricultural Service. Generally speaking, yield from crops on manured soil had been three times greater than on non-manured soil.

44. There were three plants for the processing of agricultural products. The oil refinery at Alokouégbé was receiving forty-five to seventy tons of nuts per day and was expected to be highly successful. The starch-extraction plant at Ganavé had come into production in 1953 and was treating forty-five to fifty tons of cassava root per day. After certain alterations, production had been resumed in September and the plant was processing eighty tons of roots per day; 616 tons of starch had been exported in 1953. The coconut-shredding plant at Lomé had produced 243 tons in 1953 as compared with 237 in 1952. The increase in the factory's production was only slight because the company had built a new factory in Dahomey.

45. With regard to stock-raising, the 1952 livestock census showed a steady decline in the number of horses. The decline was due to the increasing popularity of the bicycle as a much more practical and less expensive means of transport. In 1953, as in 1952, the Animal Husbandry Service had concentrated its activity on health protection and the improvement of breeds. The service inspected an average of 25,500 cattle and 53,000 goats etc. every month. Many animals had been vaccinated against bacterial anthrax, pasteurellosis and Newcastle disease, and treatment against trypanosomiasis had been given. In general the health of livestock was satisfactory.

46. No changes had been made in forestry legislation. The area of scheduled forests had increased from 164,000 hectares in 1952 to 188,000 hectares in 1953 and the percentage of scheduled forests had risen from 3 to 3.5. Generally speaking, the Forestry Service was encountering fewer difficulties than in the past and there was reason to hope that the inhabitants were beginning to realize the importance of conserving certain areas under forest. Re-afforestation had been extended in 1953: 650 hectares had been planted, and several large tree-nurseries installed. Finally, the provision of a number of firebreaks had given complete protection against brush fires to 20,000 hectares.

47. With regard to mineral resources, a Mines Service, which had not existed in 1952, had been established in 1953 under the administration of a chief engineer of mines. A credit of 18 million francs CFA had been provided under the four-year plan for the construction of a building for the Mines Service. Detailed surveys were being made of the mineral



resources of the Territory. The *Comptoir des phosphates de l'Afrique du Nord* was prospecting for phosphates. In addition, the Mines Department of the French Overseas Territories had set aside 15 million French francs for the year 1953-1954 for a survey of the Bangeli iron ore deposits. A mission was expected in the Territory in January 1954. The holder of the prospector's licence for chrome had co-operated with a French company in examining the possibility of working the deposits. One of the company's engineers had visited the Territory in December 1953 to take samples and survey areas where deposits were believed to be present. Areas believed to contain bauxite and titanium deposits would be surveyed by the Mines Department in 1954.

48. With regard to the postal, telegraph and telephone services, efforts had been concentrated on repairs and the building of new premises. The telegraphic traffic was steadily increasing. The total deposits at the branch office of the savings bank opened at Lomé on 1 April 1953 exceeded 26 million francs. A number of figures showed how much had been done to expand the telephone systems and repair existing lines. With regard to radio broadcasting, the trials made had been successful. Broadcasts had been made once a week at first but had been made three times a week since December. Broadcasts would be made daily when the two transmitters expected from France arrived in the Territory. A full broadcasting service would then be organized, using the funds appropriated under the four-year plan.

49. Speaking of the railways, he said that a considerable effort had been made in 1953 in connexion with rolling-stock maintenance, repairs to permanent structures and improvement of the ballast. Other works, financed by FIDES, were to be undertaken to extend the wharf; they were to begin at the end of January 1954 and were due to be completed by the end of September of the same year. The Lomé lighthouse had been re-equipped and modernized in 1953, using funds placed at the Territory's disposal by the Directorate of Lighthouses and Beacons of the Ministry of Public Works in Paris.

*The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and was resumed at 4.20 p.m.*

50. Mr. AMAH (Special representative for Togoland under French administration), continuing his statement, said that the Public Works and Transport Service, which had been merged with the Railways and Wharf Service under a single director had been separated on 26 February 1953. The decentralization should promote the efficiency of both services. Among the main works undertaken in 1952 and completed in 1953 by the Public Works Department, the following should be mentioned: the completion of the Lomé-Anécho-Hilacondji road which connected the Gold Coast, Dahomey and Nigeria to Togoland and was comparable in quality to European roads (a bridge was being built on that road); the completion of the hospitals at Lomé and Sokodé; the carrying out of the first stage of the building of the cultural centre at Lomé; the improvements to the runway and the building of accommodations for the aircraft safety and flying control staff.

51. Citing figures with regard to the water-supply works (well-drilling, building of reservoirs and pumping stations, and laying of pipes) undertaken at Lomé, Tsévié and Sokodé, he said that in the last-named town, plans for a dam able to supply 2,000 inhabitants were under consideration. The hydraulic resources of

northern Togoland, where many wells had been sunk, were also being investigated. Plans for draining the Lomé lagoon, which would enable the town to extend northwards, were being drawn up; the surveying work had already been completed.

52. In 1953, further work had been carried out to improve the Lomé Haute-Volta road, so as to open it to heavy lorry traffic, thus enabling the cost of transport to be reduced, and permitting the marketing of goods purchased from producers in northern Togoland. Many road works had been built, including two iron bridges. As a result, traffic on the main roads had scarcely been interrupted during the rainy season. Finally, the Sokodé works, equipped with machine tools and generating units capable of supplying part of the town with light, had been put into service; the telephone exchange building, and warehouses for the postal, telegraph and telephone service had been completed. The various works had been financed by funds received from FIDES and from the local budget.

53. With regard to public health, medical aid in every form, (clinics, treatment, surgery, hospitalization, maternity hospitals and school medical services) continued to be in force. In that connexion, he referred to the figures, on pages 194 to 196 of the report, concerning the number and the various categories of hospitals, and the number of clinics and days of treatment. During the year under consideration, the number of dispensaries had continued to increase: in five years, the number had increased from 58 to 107. The field teams of the Mobile Health and Prophylactic Service travelled throughout the country, and provided medical care in the most distant areas. Malaria control had been decisively reinforced by an intensive anti-malaria campaign started at Lomé in July 1952 by a mission of the World Health Organization. As a result of the work of pre-natal and post-natal clinics, supplemented by an infant clinic for out-patients established at Lomé in 1952, the infant mortality rate had appreciably declined. Thanks to the staff's ability and devotion to duty, it had been made possible to improve mass education in health matters, increase the inhabitants' confidence in the medical services and eliminate certain dangerous practices.

54. The development and specialization of the health services had resulted in an increase of staff and an improvement in its qualifications owing to the advanced training given in a male nursing school. In 1952, appropriations for the health service represented more than 20 per cent of the local budget. In 1953, a special effort had been made to increase and modernize the health installations. Establishment had been built as part of the equipment scheme, at Niamtougou, Sokodé, Dapango, Atakpamé, Lama-Kara. A hospital had been built at Tokoin, new services had been established in the health sub-divisions of Sokodé, Atakpamé and Anécho.

55. The progress accomplished, thanks to preventive medicine, particularly in regard to the control of the major endemic diseases, could not be measured from one year to the next. The results of the campaign against trypanosomiasis were shown by the fact that, in the Lama-Kara area, the number of new cases, which had been 20 per 10,000 in 1939, had fallen to 2 per 10,000 in 1952. In northern Togoland as a whole, the rate was 7 per 10,000 inhabitants; for the first three quarters of 1953, it had been 3.4 per 10,000 out of 161,435 persons examined. In 1953, the health service had also been

active with the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. During the first nine months of 1953, 1,208 new cases of leprosy had been diagnosed. An anti-malaria campaign had begun on 1 April 1953 in the rural zone of Aného and in that of Lomé. The first spraying operations had been concluded on 1 October; the operations would be repeated during the second half-year.

56. In education, the Administering Authority's work was based on the principle of absolute equality of the right to education without distinction of race, origin, sex or religion. Education was impartial and provided free of charge. A methodical education plan which provided for a yearly increase of fifteen classes for the south and twenty-five for the north had been drawn up with a view to providing sound basic elementary education for the mass of the population, training qualified indigenous staff and forming an African *élite*, expanding vocational training with a view to improving the living conditions of the people, an eliminating the disparity in education between the north and the south, and between girls and boys. From 1951 to 1952, the school population had increased by more than 12 per cent and the number of classes, which had been 688 in 1950, had risen to 906 in 1952. The education of girls was tending to catch up with that of boys. In fact, in 1952, the increase in the school population had been 17.1 per cent for girls and 11.2 per cent for boys. The disparity between the north and the south had tended to become less marked: in the north, the school population had increased by more than 31 per cent in 1950-1951 and by more than 52 per cent in 1951-1952, whereas in the south the corresponding figures had been 6.67 per cent and 9.91 per cent. In 1953, the number of classes had increased by thirty-one, the percentage of children attending schools by more than 2 per cent, the number of girls by more than 12 per cent and the number of boys by more than 5 per cent. Those figures provided a measure of the efforts made to promote education for girls. The percentage increase was 10.45 per cent in the north as compared with 5.35 per cent in the south, showing that the Administering Authority had endeavoured to comply with the Council's wishes. Examination results had been satisfactory; practical work gave the pupils elementary vocational training which prepared them for life in their villages.

57. The progress in secondary education had been continued. The *collège* at Lomé had become a *lycée* providing a full course, and in the *collège* at Sokodé a fifth class had been added in 1953 to the classical course instituted in 1952. For the first time, two Togolese girls educated exclusively in schools in the Territory had passed the *baccalauréat*. Thanks to the liberal system of scholarships, secondary education was particularly democratic in character: 21 per cent of the pupils of the *lycée* at Lomé were the children of artisans or of factory or office workers, and 43 per cent were the children of farmers. Togoland would therefore draw its *élites* of the future from the mass of the people. The vocational education establishments had already reached their planned level and the number of students had therefore remained practically unchanged. For the first time, technical trade proficiency certificates had been issued in the Territory.

58. In the field of adult education, the number of courses had increased by 40 as compared with 1951-1952, and the number of students by about 300. However, adult education was provided chiefly in the form of fundamental education, since the local administration believed that, in order to eliminate illiteracy, special attention should be devoted to the education of children and young people. In February 1953, a fundamental education centre had been opened at Sotouboua, in the organization of which the experience gained in the preceding year at Tchêkpo and Defalé had been taken into account.

59. There were no higher education establishments in the Territory. Many scholarships were awarded to enable students to attend institutions of higher education in France. The number of scholarship holders in France had slightly decreased, because holders of secondary education scholarships could complete their course in the Territory, and because some students had finished their studies.

60. He stressed that, in every field, the work of the Administering Authority was reflected in steady progress which would become even more striking in the coming years.

The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.