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**President: Mr. HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA (Dominican Republic).**

*Present:* The representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

**Examination of the annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration for the year 1948 (T/357, T/442) (*continued*)**

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

1. The PRESIDENT asked the members whether they had any further questions on political advancement before proceeding to the examination of the part of the report on Togoland for the year 1948<sup>1</sup> dealing with education.

2. Mr. LIU (China) asked for some clarification from the special representative regarding living quarters: he wondered whether Europeans and indigenous inhabitants were required to live in segregated areas.

3. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) wished to know whether the Chinese representative meant only European and indigenous officials, or Europeans and indigenous inhabitants generally.

4. Mr. LIU (China) replied that his question referred to Europeans and indigenous inhabitants generally.

5. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that Europeans and Africans were not obliged to live in separate areas. There was nothing to prevent a member of the indigenous population from building a house in the European quarter, provided he owned the land and conformed to the real estate regulations.

6. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) asked the special representative whether he could throw any light on an inci-

dent which had occurred at Yendi, in Northern Togoland, when the District Commissioner's residence had been stoned by the wives of the *Ya-Na*, the paramount chief of the Dagomba tribe.

7. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that that incident had occurred just before he had left the Gold Coast and that he had no further information on the matter.

8. The PRESIDENT asked whether members had any questions regarding education in the Territory.

9. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) said that, as usual, he was particularly interested in the expansion and improvement of teacher-training facilities. That matter had been dealt with in the first paragraph on page 134 of the report, which stated that the development of primary education depended on the provision of an adequate supply of suitably qualified teachers. Greater facilities for such training were therefore needed above all. He wished to know to what extent such facilities had been developed in the Territory since the issue of the report.

10. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) explained that at the close of 1948, 145 students had been attending courses in the two teacher-training colleges in the Southern Section of the Territory. That figure should have increased by now by ten to twenty students. Teacher-training courses were also given in Tamale in the Northern Section of the Territory, as well as in the Gold Coast proper.

11. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) asked whether it was true, as would appear from the figures on page 223 of the report, that there were only ten students from the Northern Section of the Territory in the teacher-training courses at Tamale and whether that figure had increased since the publication of the report.

12. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that there had indeed been only ten such students at Tamale at the end of 1948; if there had been an increase in their numbers since then, it would be very slight.

13. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) said that it was greatly to be hoped that that number would

<sup>1</sup> See Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1948. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1949, Colonial No. 243.

increase considerably, as the development of primary education in the Northern Section of the Territory depended on it.

14. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) asked the special representative how the part played by the central Administration in the supervision of schools compared with that of the Native Authorities. He also wished to know whether it was true that the question of education in the Northern Section of the Territory was left entirely to the discretion of the Native Authorities.

15. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that, generally speaking, that was the case. Although there was a Roman Catholic mission school in the south of the Northern Section, the majority of schools in that section were run by the Native Authorities under the supervision of the Education Department, which saw that the curriculum laid down in the educational regulations was followed. The Administering Authority felt that primary education should be in the hands of the local authorities, which were financially assisted, guided and encouraged by the central Government.

16. Mr. INGLES (Philippines), referring to page 138 of the report, where it was stated that the total financial provision made by the Government for education in the Territory in 1947-1948 had amounted to 84,260 pounds sterling, said that that figure included, under various headings, the Trust Territory's share of the administrative expenses as well as of the expenses incurred in connexion with the extension of schools and colleges situated in the Gold Coast Colony—particularly at Tamale and Achimota—and therefore outside the Trust Territory proper. His delegation wished to know how the Trust Territory's share in those costs had been computed.

17. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that the figure shown under "administrative expenses" was based on the proportion of time, etc., given by the Director of Education and his headquarters staff and regional officers, such as provincial officers in charge of education. It represented a proportionate charge against the Territory of the administrative expenditure of the central Government, which actively assisted in spreading education in the Trust Territory. In regard to the cost of maintaining such schools or colleges as those at Tamale and Achimota and the subsidies granted to some secondary schools on the Gold Coast, it should be noted that those schools were open to all students throughout the Trust Territory. The central Government's principles of charging a share of administrative and other costs against the Territory were therefore justified and perfectly proper.

18. Mr. INGLES (Philippines) was anxious to know the basis upon which the Trust Territory's share in the central Government's expenditure was computed. At Achimota Training College, for example, only three out of 103 pupils, i.e., under 3 per cent of the total number of students, belonged to the Trust Territory. The report stated on page 138 that the share of the Trust Territory in the administrative expenses of the college at Achimota was 5,000 pounds sterling. It would be

interesting to know whether that sum did in fact represent 3 per cent of the administrative expenses of the college at Achimota for the year 1947-1948.

19. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that he did not have the figures for those expenses at hand, but that it was probable that the sum of 5,000 pounds was in fact 3 per cent of the total.

20. Mr. INGLES (Philippines) concluded that the training of three indigenous teachers at Achimota, in the Gold Coast, cost 5,000 pounds. In those circumstances, it might be better policy to spend 5,000 pounds in the Trust Territory, rather than to contribute to the expenses of an educational establishment situated outside the Territory.

21. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) observed that the operating costs of the college at Achimota could not be measured solely in terms of money. It was therefore rather arbitrary to say that it cost the Trust Territory 5,000 pounds to train three indigenous teachers in the Gold Coast.

22. In any event, the Administering Authority believed that the expense, whatever it was, answered a definite need, was incurred in the interest of the Trust Territory, and was as justifiable as spending it in or on the Territory itself.

23. Mr. INGLES (Philippines) said that he had asked the question because the special representative had said that the Trust Territory's share of the budget for education had been fixed according to the number of pupils attending the educational establishments. If other factors affected the allocation, it would be desirable to include them in the subsequent report.

24. On page 136, the report referred to "designated" schools, i.e., unassisted schools which were, however, included in a list drawn up by the central Government. The report stated that it was "the Government's intention to give them every help short of financial assistance, so that they may supplement the work of the assisted schools".

25. He would be glad if the special representative could explain what was meant by "every help short of financial assistance".

26. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that in establishing educational policy, account had been taken of the quality as well as the number of schools. The assistance given by the Gold Coast Government to "designated" schools consisted of suggesting to the Native Authorities, in the course of regular inspections, improvements to be made in the school buildings and in teaching methods and of explaining how such improvements could be brought about, pending the inclusion of the establishments in the list of assisted schools.

27. He wished to emphasize that the financial assistance mentioned in the report meant only direct financial assistance from the central Government. However, many "designated" schools received indirect financial assistance from the Government, through the Native

Authorities who received grants from it for the implementation of various development projects, of which education was one of the most important.

28. In reply to a question from Mr. INGLES (Philippines), Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the Native Authorities had not established schools in the Southern Section of Togoland. Because of the experience acquired in that field by the missions and the good work they had done, the Native Authorities had preferred to rely on them. It was, nevertheless, the Government's intention, when the local powers provided for in the new constitution were well established, to transfer the missions' primary schools, with the agreement of the missions concerned, to the local authorities.

29. Mr. INGLES (Philippines) asked whether the Gold Coast Government could not itself establish schools in the Southern Section of the country.

30. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the mission schools were excellent and that there would be no advantage in the central Government establishing schools only to hand them over later to the local authorities.

31. Mr. INGLES (Philippines) asked the special representative whether the Administering Authority regarded education in the Trust Territory as its own responsibility or the responsibility of the religious missions.

32. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that the question had been dealt with in some detail in the observations of the Administering Authority on the report on Togoland under British administration made by the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa (T/638, chapter IV, section (b) (ii)).

33. Mr. INGLES (Philippines) asked whether the Government had had any part in the establishment of the training colleges opened by the religious missions at Amedzofe and Gbi Bla, in the Southern Section of the country (page 134 of the annual report).

34. Mr. SUTHERLAND (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the Government had paid the full capital cost of the college buildings and was paying the teachers' salaries in full.

35. The PRESIDENT suggested that, as there were no further questions, members of the Council should submit their general observations on the report.

36. Mr. INGLES (Philippines) proposed that the Council should defer the general observations until some answer had been given to questions asked at the 15th meeting, particularly with regard to the implementation of the recommendations made by the Council to the Administering Authority following its examination of the annual report for 1947.<sup>2</sup>

37. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom) said that the information had been placed in the hands

of the Secretariat and would be distributed during the day.

38. After a brief exchange of views, the PRESIDENT decided that the discussion would begin with general observations which did not concern the questions put by the delegations of China and the Philippines; replies to those questions would be forthcoming later.

39. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) said that in drawing conclusions on the information on British Togoland that had been presented to the Council, he would be obliged to reserve his comments on certain aspects of the development of Togoland on which additional data would be received at the current session of the Council; namely, the French-United Kingdom proposals looking towards the solution of the problems of the Ewe unification, the conclusions to be submitted by the Committee on Administrative Unions and by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, and oral presentations to be made by certain petitioners. He would therefore confine himself, at that stage of the discussion, to a few brief remarks.

40. In the political field, two facts were outstanding: one was the study in progress by select committees of the Gold Coast Legislative Council of the proposed constitutional reforms for the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory; the other is the proposed increase of indigenous representation from British and French Togoland on the Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission, and the expansion of that Commission's terms of reference to include a study of the wishes of the inhabitants of both Togolands as to their future political organization. Since the select committees of the Legislative Council were made up exclusively of inhabitants of the Gold Coast, and the Consultative Commission was to consist of representatives of the two Togolands, it was possible that their recommendations would be very different. He therefore urged the Administering Authority not to put into effect the constitutional reforms proposed by the select committees of the Legislative Council until the Consultative Commission had completed its report on the wishes of the inhabitants of the two Togolands, or else to apply them only provisionally and in such a manner as not to prejudice the Consultative Commission's proposals.

41. The Administering Authority was to be commended for the enactment in 1949 of the Native Authority and Native Courts Ordinances for the Southern Section of Togoland. Those ordinances provided, *inter alia*, for the establishment of a Southern Togoland Council, a deliberative and advisory body on which the Native Authorities were represented. The United States delegation had been happy to learn that the Council had already begun work and had already elected a representative of Southern Togoland to the Gold Coast Legislative Council, as well as selecting Togolandians to represent Southern Togoland on other bodies affecting both the Colony and the Southern Section of the Trust Territory.

42. The Administering Authority had fully explained the reasons for the slower advancement in the Northern Section of the Territory, but it was obviously

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the fourth session of the General Assembly*, Supplement No. 4, pages 35 and 36.

in the interest of the entire Territory that the political education of the inhabitants of that region should be speeded up as far as possible.

43. In the economic field there had been some progress, particularly in the cocoa-growing areas of the southern and central parts of the Territory. A particularly significant step had been the selection of a Togolander to represent Togoland cocoa farmers on the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board. The Administering Authority was to be commended on various projects for accelerating economic progress in the Northern Section, such as the sinking of fifty-eight new wells in Mamprusi alone. The Administering Authority should also be complimented on having undertaken a soil fertility survey for the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory. It was to be hoped, however, that the survey would reach the Northern Section of the Territory before 1954, the date indicated on page 158 of the report. The Administering Authority might also consider the possibility of providing for the services of an agricultural officer for that section.

44. In the social field, the Administering Authority should be congratulated on its experiment in 1948 with a mobile social development team to provide adult and community education, and for its intention, as stated on page 147 of the 1948 report, to have eight such teams in the field in four years' time.

45. Progress in education, while not spectacular, had also been real, as was witnessed by the increased enrolment, the recruitment of new teachers and the expansion of teacher-training facilities. It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to give every possible encouragement to the expansion of secondary and higher education facilities and the development of teacher training, particularly in the Northern Section.

46. Lastly, he felt that the report was an improvement over the 1947 report, particularly in that it included separate estimates of revenue and expenditures for the Trust Territory. He thanked the special representative for his help to the Council.

47. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) explained that he was for the moment leaving aside the question of the Ewes, which would no doubt form the subject of a special debate in the Council. He thanked the Administering Authority for its favourable reception of the report on Togoland under British administration made by the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa (T/465). As regards the remarks of the Administering Authority on one or two of the points of detail raised in the report (T/638), he recognized that the Mission had made some involuntary errors.

48. The best course for the Council to take would be to reiterate the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission. It should stress anew the importance of three elements: road communications, public health, and education.

49. There were a few other questions also to which the Council ought clearly to devote some attention. The question of cocoa production, for example, was very complex, but it would seem that the Territory could derive greater benefit from it.

50. The shortage of water was also a very serious problem. The Administering Authority should be congratulated on its efforts in that field, but he felt that the Council should recommend the establishment of a general plan for the utilization of the Volta River, and the supplying of water to the Northern Section, as far as possible before the date of 1954 indicated in the report.

51. Returning to the question of education, he remarked that only ten students from the Northern Section of the Territory attend teacher-training courses. Everything possible should be done to increase that number and to encourage the expansion of teacher training. The Gold Coast University College did great honour to the Administering Authority, but it was regrettable that there was only one student from Togoland at the college. The Council might recommend that access to the Gold Coast University College should be made easier to the people of Togoland.

52. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) recalled that the Administering Authority had not had time to take into account the Council's observations on the preceding report. That fact should be borne in mind when the annual report for 1948 was being considered.

53. He still felt a certain anxiety with regard to the question of corporal punishment. A glance at the list that was given would show that some of the offenders were very young: one was only twelve, and another, who was only fourteen, had been punished for attempted corruption. He would be glad to have further information on that particular point.

54. He would refrain from entering into political considerations. Obviously, a Territory as small as Togoland under British administration could hardly develop unless it was linked to a larger territory; the association between Togoland and the Gold Coast was undoubtedly of advantage to the former. The Administering Authority should, however, endeavour to preserve the individuality and separate organizations of Togoland. In that connexion, he welcomed the establishment of the Southern Togoland Council, a political organ on which the indigenous inhabitants of Togoland had their own representatives.

55. In the economic field, he remarked that the Visiting Mission's report (T/465) as well as certain petitions gave figures relating to profits drawn from the operation of ferry boats on the rivers. The Administering Authority should give that question more careful study. It was obvious that wherever ferry boats were still necessary, they should not be operated in order to make money; their operation should, at most, cover the interest on the capital invested or the amortization of equipment, but there should be no question of making profits.

56. In the social field, it did not appear that the medical services, the inadequacy of which had already been noted by the Council in its preceding report, had been appreciably improved.

57. In education, on the other hand, progress had been achieved in teacher training, and a college had been opened at Amedzofe.

58. He wished, nevertheless, to draw the Council's attention to another matter connected with education. He saw no objection to the continuation of the Administering Authority's educational policy in the south, which consisted of supervising the work of the mission schools. Where the Northern Section of Togoland was concerned, however, he wondered whether there was any justification for adhering rigidly to the principle that public education should be controlled by the Native Authorities. The area in question was one where the Native Authorities either did not take the interest they should in the question of education or else did not have sufficient resources to enable them to provide completely satisfactory educational facilities. In his opinion, the Administering Authority should undertake the responsibility for organizing education, with the help of private enterprise, and should hand over primary education to the Native Authorities only at the end of its own activities and not at the beginning.

59. At the same time, the report indicated progress in many fields and he thought that the Administering Authority was to be congratulated in that respect. He thanked the special representative for the help he had given the Trusteeship Council in its work.

60. Mr. LIU (China) said that his delegation had taken note of the very full information contained in the report and of the practical steps which were being undertaken by the Administering Authority and the Gold Coast Government to build upon the foundations already laid for the development of the Trust Territory in all spheres. He thanked Mr. Sutherland for his painstaking efforts to facilitate the Council's examination of the report.

61. In the political field, his delegation had been gratified to learn that a council had been established in the Southern Section of Togoland to deliberate upon matters affecting the welfare and interests of the population. The Council would enable the local inhabitants to learn how to manage their own affairs and thus represented a step towards self-government. He thought, however, that its functions should be extended and, in particular, that it should be given budgetary autonomy.

62. His delegation was also glad to note that the Southern Togoland Council had chosen a Togolander to represent the inhabitants of the Southern Section on the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast. It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority would allow the Council to continue to nominate a Togolander on all future occasions. The rule should apply also to other organs where Southern Togoland was represented, such as the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

63. He noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the indigenous authorities in the Northern Section of Togoland. The election of a sub-divisional chief in Dagomba was a significant event and might well mark the beginning of complete self-government. The appointment of select committees in the Gold Coast Legislative Council was also a most welcome measure. Those committees were to study the question of constitutional reform and any constructive steps which might be taken at the end of their inquiry could not fail to be of considerable interest.

64. With regard to police organization, his delegation considered that it was desirable to recruit the police forces of the Territory from among the inhabitants. In reply to written question 16, asked by the Chinese delegation, the special representative had said it was not the specific policy of the Administering Authority to post the indigenous inhabitants to the areas in which they had been recruited (T/L.61). Mr. Liu hoped, however, that the Administration would give some consideration to the point he had raised.

65. His delegation had been glad to hear that a district magistrate had been appointed from among the members of the legal profession to perform the duties of magistrate in the Southern Section. It hoped that the appointment would be permanent.

66. The Chinese delegation had already had occasion to give proof of its keen interest in the difficult question of the integration of the Territory with the Gold Coast. Its chief concern had been to find out in the first place whether that integration was affecting the political integrity of the Trust Territory and, in the second place, whether it was likely to hamper the Council in exercising its supervisory functions.

67. With regard to the second question, while reserving the right to take its final decision after studying the report to be made by the Committee on Administrative Unions, his delegation felt that the reply should be in the affirmative. There were two examples which seemed to prove that the Council was finding it difficult to exercise its supervisory functions. First, the figures given in the budget were only approximations and did not convey the exact information which the Council wished to have. Secondly, no figures were given for the imports and exports of the Territory proper. According to page 188 of the report, the omission was due to the fact that there were no sea or air ports in the Territory and that, with the exception of goods imported over land, all goods had been imported through Gold Coast ports. However, when replying to a question put by the United States representative at the 15th meeting, the special representative had said that it was not a physical impossibility to give separate figures for the imports and exports of the Territory. Encouraged by that reply, his delegation felt that the Council should recommend the Administering Authority to adopt one of the alternatives mentioned by the special representative so that, at least in respect of trade figures, the Council could be in a position to assess accurately the situation prevailing in the Territory.

68. With regard to economic advancement, his delegation was pleased to learn that a ten-year economic survey had been initiated by the Administering Authority. He was sure that the Council would be greatly interested to know the outcome of the survey and to receive further information as and when progress was made. He agreed with the United States representative that the date for the completion of the survey in the Northern Section should be advanced.

69. The flourishing state of the cocoa industry augured well for the economic future of the Territory and especially for the Southern Section. The industry had been very profitable for the indigenous producers, to judge from the large amount of surplus profits accumu-

lated by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and from the comparatively large income of the cocoa farmers, as reflected in the increased total of Post Office Savings Bank deposits, which had risen to 46,000 pounds in 1948 as compared with 38,000 pounds in 1947. In the same connexion, the Administering Authority should be congratulated on the efforts it had made to combat the serious disease which had recently attacked the cocoa trees.

70. His delegation had already shown its interest in the Cocoa Marketing Board's plan to devote some of its funds to development projects and in particular to grant one million pounds to the University College for the establishment of a chair of agriculture.

71. Since the cocoa farmers were subject to very little taxation, he shared the view of the Philippine delegation that an income tax levied on the profits of the Cocoa Marketing Board would alleviate the financial burden which had fallen upon the Gold Coast Government when it had assumed responsibility for the administration of the Trust Territory.

72. In the social field, his delegation was favourably impressed by the progress that had been made in the execution of the social development scheme in the Southern Section. He hoped that the scheme would gradually be widened in scope and that it would soon be possible for the Administering Authority to inform the Council of the first results of the experiment.

73. His delegation was gratified to note that wages had been increased by 15 per cent in 1949. It would, however, welcome further studies on the standard of living.

74. It was encouraging that health conditions were in general satisfactory throughout the Territory. The health services had been developed and much attention had been paid to the question of water supply. As had already been observed by several delegations, no effort should be spared in that respect.

75. He shared the view of the Philippine delegation with regard to the question of corporal punishment and urged the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts to abolish the practice.

76. In the educational field, his delegation was impressed by the recent achievements. Nevertheless, in view of the vital importance of education, and in view of the complaints and demands for improvement contained in the petitions, it believed that every effort should be made to make the spread of education as speedy as possible, especially in the Northern Section.

77. The Visiting Mission had noted that the opinions of the Togoland people tended to confirm the views expressed by the Trusteeship Council after it had examined the annual report for 1947. His delegation was therefore interested to know what steps the

Administering Authority had taken to give effect to the recommendations which the Council had made on that occasion.

78. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should adjourn its discussion. He announced that the Committee on Administrative Unions would meet at 10.30 a.m. on the following day and suggested that the Council should continue its examination of Togoland under British administration on the afternoon of that day and then go on to the report on Togoland under French administration.

79. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom) asked what arrangements had been made for the further discussion of the report on Togoland under British administration. The information that had been requested from the special representative could be divided into two parts; one part had already been handed to the Secretariat and would no doubt be circulated that evening or the following day. However, in order to supply the information on the census, the special representative would have to consult the general census report, and it was impossible to guarantee that the information requested would be available to the Secretariat before the following midday. In those circumstances, the delegations which intended to make their comments only after receiving the information would obviously not be able to speak in the afternoon. Moreover, when they had made their remarks, the delegation of the United Kingdom would undoubtedly ask for time before replying.

80. He thought that it would be preferable, therefore, to begin with the report on Togoland under French administration, and thus give the delegations wishing to comment on the census information, time to prepare their remarks.

81. The PRESIDENT said that the Council could postpone further consideration of the report on Togoland under British administration until the day after the next.

82. In reply to Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) who suggested that the Council should not adjourn immediately, but take up some other item on the agenda, the PRESIDENT pointed out that there were no other items on the agenda for that meeting. Some items had been studied and others must await the appearance of various reports. For example, the report to the Security Council and the general report on Somaliland were in preparation. He pointed out that all the committees dealing with Trust Territories had not yet finished their work. The Committee drafting the Council's report on New Guinea, for example, had completed its work, but the report was not yet ready and the delegations had not received their copies.

*The meeting rose at 3.55 p.m.*