

Prefatory fascicule



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ANNEXES

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The annexes to the *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council* are published in separate fascicules, one for each agenda item. The present volume contains the complete series of the annexes to the records of the fifteenth session.

A separate table of contents and a check list of relevant documents are given in each fascicule.

For the agenda of the session and the general check list of all relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifteenth Session, Prefatory Fascicule*.

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such symbol indicates reference to a United Nations document.

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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

FIFTEENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1955

Agenda item 3: Examination of annual reports of Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories

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[Original text : English]
[18 January 1955]

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LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY 1955 FROM THE ACTING DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you, for submission to the fifteenth session of the Trusteeship Council, the comments of the secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the annual reports for 1953 on the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under French administration, the Cameroons under British administration, Togoland under French administration, Togoland under British administration, Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, prepared in accordance with resolution 47 (IV) adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth session. Time has not allowed the submission of UNESCO comments to the Executive Board of UNESCO.

(Signed) René MAHEU

INTRODUCTION

1. In the six sections following this introduction, comments are provided on the 1953 reports for the individual Territories. The intention has been to relate the situation of the past year to earlier years, and to use the trends thus appearing as a means of analysing problems and progress. It is hoped that this treatment will assist the Trusteeship Council in its study of the reports.

2. Beside the individual comments, room may be found for certain general remarks affecting the Territories as a group. However, UNESCO is aware of the wide differences—cultural, economic and others—between these Territories, and appreciates that the comparative approach has a limited value in producing valid generalizations.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

3. All the reports record genuine progress on the education front—in the funds devoted to education, in the number of schools available, children enrolled, teachers in service. The rate of progress, however, varies considerably from Territory to Territory and even within the several districts of a single Territory. Moreover, the

component parts of the educational system receive varying emphasis, according to the prevailing policy trends and felt needs in each Territory.

4. A more factual summary might be presented as follows. In all six reports there is evidence of an increased public expenditure on education, the annual rise ranging widely from 3 per cent or 4 per cent to exceptional increases of 50 per cent (Cameroons under French administration and Ruanda-Urundi) and 100 per cent (Togoland under British administration). For most Territories this absolute rise has also meant that the Authorities are devoting a larger share of government spending to education.

5. The primary course lasts for six, eight or ten years, depending on the school plan followed. The enrolment of pupils at this level has risen in all Territories, the annual increment ranging from 4 per cent to 36 per cent, with most increases around 15 per cent. Such figures indicate definite progress towards the goal of universal schooling, since the net population increase may be taken roughly as 2 per cent per year. Among these primary pupils the situation of girls is one of constant concern. During 1953 girl pupils made up somewhere between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of the total enrolment, and only in a few cases can a rapid advance be found, notably in the Cameroons under French administration.

6. Secondary education shows a similar upward trend, but the rate of progress is much slower than in primary schooling. The distinction commonly drawn between general and vocational education at the secondary level cannot easily be applied to the Territories. For those under United Kingdom administration more attention is given to general secondary schools (many having a practical curriculum) and technical schooling proper shows little progress. By contrast, *enseignement professionnel* or *spécialisé* in Territories under Belgian and French administration is growing steadily (note the rise of 73 per cent in one year in Togoland under French administration) without detriment to general education.

7. For the third step of the ladder, higher education, all the Territories continue to rely on institutions abroad, either in adjacent Territories or in the metropolitan country.

8. The situation regarding teachers is perhaps the least favourable aspect of educational advancement. The number of teachers rises, but more slowly than the incoming pupil population; the annual increments range from 1 per cent or 2 per cent (Togoland under French administration and Tanganyika) to 33 per cent (Togoland under British administration). However, it is in the teacher-training institutions that the foundations are now being laid for future expansion of the schools; here the upward trend of enrolments is extremely slow; one case of a 50 per cent drop is recorded (Cameroon under British administration) and only one example of rapid progress (Ruanda-Urundi).

THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

9. It is true that the main immediate objective of education in the Territories should be the expansion, as quickly as possible, of the existing school system. This goal is clearly expressed by the Authorities in each of the six Territories. It appears to UNESCO, however, that one further step might now be taken—the acceptance of universal free and compulsory education as the final goal towards which efforts are directed. The adoption of such a statement of policy need not imply at once a legal enactment that would perforce remain a dead letter, through lack of funds, schools or teachers. But in administrative terms, a policy thus stated could lead to permissive legislation (a number of local areas have almost reached the stage of having enough schools, and are ripe for some form of compulsion) as well as to experiments in the use of compulsory attendance orders (where children once enrolled are required to stay on at school). More significantly, an official pronouncement on the subject would be of great value to the people in the Territories, giving them a sense of purpose as well as of responsibility in educational matters.

10. The ideal of compulsory education carries with it certain connotations. One is that schooling should be free. In many of the Territories this is already an established fact, and experience seems to show that the gain in public support far outweighs the loss to the exchequer of revenue from fees. Second, such schooling is available to all. Many differentiating factors exist in the Territories, as in all countries with a growing system of education—geography, communications, the position of women, variety of ethnic groups—and the reports show that these problems are being dealt with. However, it is only by adopting the principle of universal schooling and by using it as a criterion that one can examine the many problems that occur in any Territory and decide which require action most urgently. And lastly, compulsory education implies State responsibility for the school system. In most of the Territories decentralization is practised, and local authorities, missions and churches are responsible for a large part of the schooling; in all, nevertheless, public funds are granted to these bodies and public supervision of the schools occurs.

PLANNING FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

11. Throughout UNESCO's programme for the development of compulsory education, the educational authorities in Member States have urged the need for a planned growth of the school system.¹ It is noteworthy that plans—either for the broad field of social and economic advancement or particularly for education—are found in

all six Territories. In very few instances, however, are the plans for education published in detail in the reports. For Tanganyika and Togoland under British administration the annual targets set by the plans are clear enough to be used for assessing progress, mainly by the authorities on the spot, but also by outside bodies such as the Trusteeship Council or UNESCO. Any step towards adopting the principle of compulsory education should be accompanied by some improvement in the planning for school expansion.

STATISTICAL ELEMENTS IN THE REPORTS

12. At this time no general comments are offered on the statistical elements in the reports, beyond the note that continuity of presentation is desirable from year to year. The analysis of statistics was dealt with at some length last year² when an attempt was made to estimate the school-age population and relate it to the total school enrolment. To avoid overcrowding the present document, comments of this nature will be reserved for the 1954 reports.

READING MATERIALS FOR NEW LITERATES

13. A problem deserving of special attention arises in connexion with people who have recently learnt to read. There is a danger that these new literates may fall back into illiteracy unless they are provided with reading materials suitable for the standard of education they have achieved. This problem had remained unsolved until recent years but, lately, various publications (newspapers, pamphlets, etc.) designed for these new readers have been brought out and circulated in several Territories.

14. It would therefore be helpful if studies and experiments were continued, with a view to drawing up a programme for the production of special publications for this group of readers, whose numbers and capacity will necessarily increase as a result of the various literacy campaigns in progress.

15. The purpose of such studies and experiments would be to ascertain what sort of reading materials are of special interest to people who have just learnt to read, what is the best way of presenting the material, what typography should be used, and whether the publications should be accompanied by illustrations. Another aspect of the problem which requires consideration is the question of the price at which such publications should be sold. The price should be adjusted to the actual buying power of the readers, and this would also help in determining how often the publications should be brought out. If the question of the selling price were to prove a difficult obstacle, it might be well to consider the possibility of instituting "wall newspapers" which could be regularly posted up in villages where literacy campaigns have been launched and where more and more new readers are coming along.

16. As a sequel to these studies and experiments, it would also be well to consider possible ways of producing the publications in question and, in particular, the question whether the local printing firms are able to bring out this type of publication, or whether it would be better to explore the possibility of setting up special printing works. In the latter case, it would be necessary to discover which types of equipment would be particularly suitable, having regard to local conditions and the circumstances of each case. Lastly, consideration would have to be given to the question of the staff to be recruited or employed for writing and producing such periodicals.

¹ See especially XIVth International Conference on Public Education, 1951 (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and International Bureau of Education, Publication No. 135), Recommendation No. 32 to the Ministries of Education concerning compulsory education and its prolongation, paras. 1-9.

² See T/1091.

SOCIAL IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

17. UNESCO has given special attention, since 1953, to the social impact of industrialization. As early as 1950, the International African Institute undertook, at UNESCO's request, to draw up a comparative list of sociological studies relating to the repercussions of industrialization and urban development in tropical Africa. In 1951 and 1952, UNESCO had a team research project carried out at Stanleyville, in the Congo.

18. Having assembled a complex body of information on the subject, UNESCO specialists with field experience and administrative officials met to discuss the material available, discover its general characteristics and work out the policy to be followed in future research work. Thanks to the co-operation of the French Government, and with the support of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, this Conference, under the chairmanship of Dr. Daryll Forde (United Kingdom), was held at Abidjan (Ivory Coast) from 29 September to 7 October 1954.

19. The main questions on the agenda were: the introduction of Africans to industrial life and their incorporation into the industrial system; the assimilation of Western techniques and values; the relations between the urban and rural population and between Western and tribal civilization; the development and characteristics of Westernized groups, relations between Africans, Europeans and other ethnic groups.

20. The Conference decided that priority should be given to research concerning urban development in Africa from both the practical and the theoretical points of view. Certain aspects of the question were considered to be of particular importance, and, foremost among these, the growth of a class of urban dwellers who have severed their links with the traditional environment and are seeking new social structures and new patterns of behaviour. The associations, of which there are such large numbers in the urban centres, are a system deserving of close study. The same is true of race relations, which colour the whole social situation. The modernization of archaic societies implies a change of scale in human relations, the repercussions of which are of such momentum that the International Social Science Council has selected this question as a subject of investigation.

21. The process of urbanization is accompanied by the growth of an African *élite*. The part played in society by the members of these new groups has not yet been accorded the attention it merits. For this reason, three inquiries are at present being carried out in the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Dahomey, on the share taken by these *élites* in the development of those Territories and the nature of the influence they exercise in their communities.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

22. It is encouraging to note that a few small public libraries have been started here and there in African Trust Territories; however, this is only a beginning, and the need for systematic large-scale library development, particularly in support of programmes of mass education, has several times been underlined in UNESCO's comments.

23. African Territories should, as rapidly as conditions permit, put into effect the recommendations of the UNESCO Seminar on the Development of Public Libraries in Africa held in Ibadan, Nigeria, in 1953. The Seminar recommended, among other things, that: (a) the permanence and development of public library services be

assured by appropriate legislation; (b) control and direction of the national services be vested in an independent or State agency established by the Government; (c) the national or regional service be maintained from Government funds, with, however, some provision for local authority contributions; (d) Governments establishing public library services should set up one unit to serve as a model and as a centre for in-service training of staff for the rest of the system; (e) a limited number of library schools be established to provide professional training; (f) official or semi-official publication bureaux be established in connexion with fundamental education experiments and public library development.

24. The Seminar also recommended that UNESCO, in co-operation with the appropriate governmental authorities, should organize a pilot project in an African territory to demonstrate public library services and serve as a training centre for librarians. Such a project has been included in UNESCO's programme for 1955-56, approved by the Conference at its eighth session. Thus far, the project has not been requested for a Trust Territory; however, formal applications have been received from Liberia and from France on behalf of French Equatorial Africa.

I. CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION

25. The administration of education was reorganized by a decree of 6 February 1953. The old Standing Committee for Education in the Cameroons has been replaced by the Advisory Council on Education. This Council advises the Chief of the Territory on the educational problems which are submitted to it and may, on the proposal of its members, make recommendations on these questions. The membership of the Council includes two representatives of the Territorial Assembly, three representatives of private schools (Catholic, Protestant, non-denominational), one representative of European parents and three representatives of African parents. A new decree governing private schools has been issued.

26. A series of measures for the development of schooling, forming part of the four-year plan, was mentioned in the report for 1952³ (pp. 250-251); it provided, in particular, for the development of school building to provide accommodation for 100,000 children in the official primary schools by 1957. It would be very helpful if the report contained detailed information about the progress made each year in carrying out this plan.

27. The administrative authorities are responsible for the inspection of both official and private schools. The specialized staff in charge of this work comprises five primary school inspectors, each of whom has the help of an assistant chosen from among the most highly qualified primary teachers. As the Territory, which is divided into six inspection districts, contains about 1,670 educational establishments, with more than 180,000 pupils (1953 report,⁴ pp. 426-427), the inspectorate and supervisory staff seems rather small. It might be well to introduce special courses to complete the professional training of the assistant inspectors.

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

⁴ *Ibid.*, année 1953, Paris, Imprimerie Chaix, 1954.

FINANCE

28. The report for 1952 (p. 472) clearly showed the educational expenditure under the ordinary budget, on the one hand, and under the extraordinary and special budgets, on the other. As this information is not given for 1953, it is difficult to compare the amounts expended on education in these two years.

29. The normal operating budget of the Directorate of Education (1953 report, p. 313) provided for a sum of 620,500,000 CFA francs,⁵ to which must be added 73,900,000 CFA francs for study and maintenance scholarships, and 56,616,000 CFA francs for fundamental education. The appropriations handed over to the district officers for building work are said to amount to 80,800,000 CFA francs (p. 243). The total would therefore come to 831,816,000 CFA francs as compared with 739,104,691 CFA francs in 1952.

30. The following table gives an idea of public expenditure on education (in CFA francs) during the last five years :

Year	Expenditure on education	Percentage of total Territorial expenditure
1949	212,783,943	6.8
1950	334,336,000	7.7
1951 ^a	476,260,000	8.1
1952 ^b	645,210,000	9.6
1953 ^c	950,661,000 ^c	10.6

^a Provisional figures.

^b If the sums shown under the extraordinary and special budgets are added to these figures, the total expenditure on education amounted, in 1952, to 739,104,691 CFA francs, or 11 per cent of the total expenditure.

^c Exclusive of 80,800,000 CFA francs for school building.

31. There has thus been a steady rise in the appropriations for education both in absolute figures and in proportion to the total territorial budget.

32. So far as private schools are concerned, the estimates for grants-in-aid (not including those made under the FIDES⁶ development scheme) amount to nearly 200 million CFA francs (p. 313), representing an increase of 30 million CFA francs, or 11 per cent, over 1952.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

33. Primary education is provided in the "principal schools" offering the complete course of six years, and in the village or district schools which do not provide all the courses. The Administration is endeavouring to turn the latter into schools with two or three classes which can prepare pupils for the school-leaving certificate (*certificat d'études*). The syllabi are identical with those of metropolitan France but are adapted to the geographical and social environment. It would be interesting to know the results of the efforts made to adapt the syllabi, particularly in regard to textbooks.

34. Mention must be made of the opening of the experimental school at Pitoa, staffed by European teachers. The school is intended to try out new methods specially adapted to the still backward peoples of the north and to train the assistant teachers and senior staff needed by the region if it is to develop. The first group of students enrolled includes 120 boarders. UNESCO would be glad to have detailed information about this experiment, which it hopes will be extremely successful.

35. The following table shows the growth of African enrolments in primary schools since 1949 :

Year	Public schools		Private schools		Total for primary schools		Percentage of girls in relation to total number of pupils
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	
1949	21,332	4,173	92,825	11,446	114,157	15,619	13
1950	26,682	4,906	102,231	14,923	128,913	19,829	15
1951	28,594	6,049	111,988	17,342	140,582	23,391	17
1952	40,181	12,439	126,193	23,084	166,374	35,523	21
1953	47,533	14,648	125,881	27,618	173,414	42,266	24

36. The above table shows that the enrolments have increased each year since 1949. During 1953, there was an increase of 7,040 pupils (or 4 per cent) over the previous year. This increase is particularly large in the public schools, which had 7,352 more pupils (18 per cent) than in the previous year, while the numbers in private schools were slightly lower.

37. In 1953, there were 1,610 primary schools with a total of 3,438 classes (p. 426) as compared with 1,668 schools with 3,641 classes in 1952—a decrease of 58 schools (3 per cent) and 208 classes (5 per cent). As the number of classes is smaller, the number of pupils in each class must necessarily have risen.

38. The total number of girls in 1953 was 6,743 (or 18 per cent) higher than in the previous year. In the past five years, the number of girls enrolled has almost trebled and the percentage of girls in relation to the total number of pupils has steadily risen. This means that a considerable effort must have been made.

39. UNESCO reiterates the wish it has already expressed in its previous report (T/1091) that the next report should include a table showing the distribution of pupils by class.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

40. Secondary education is given in a *lycée*, colleges and continuation schools. Generally speaking, the curricula are the same as in metropolitan France and provide for the preparation of pupils for university entrance and the competitive government examinations in the French Union.

41. A college has been opened at Garoua. This is the first secondary school in the northern region. It is planned to accommodate 160 pupils and to provide a four-year course (from the *sixième* to the *troisième*).

⁵ One CFA franc equals two French francs.

⁶ Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des territoires d'outre-mer.

There are 39 African pupils in the first group enrolled. The two continuation schools at Yaoundé and Douala are specially intended to prepare pupils for the qualifying examinations for the local government service. A centre to prepare students for the competitive government

examinations was opened as an annex to the Yaoundé *lycée* in October 1953; 67 pupils are enrolled.

42. The following table shows the number of enrolments in public and private secondary schools from 1949 to 1953:

Year	Public schools		Private schools		Total for secondary schools		Percentage of girls in relation to the total number of pupils
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	
1949	800	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	908	96	335	90	1,243	186	15
1951	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	1,646	220	991	118	2,637	338	12
1953	1,634	231	861	117	2,495 ^a	348	14

^a The pupils enrolled at certain continuation schools, who were taken into account in 1952, are no longer shown under secondary education in 1953, as the schools in question have been converted into training schools for assistant teachers.

43. The enrolments in public schools rose steadily from 1949 to 1952. In 1953, they varied little in public schools but there was an appreciable reduction (13 per cent) in the private schools. Examination of the table of educational establishments and enrolments in the 1953 report (p. 427) shows a fall in the number of pupils attending continuation schools: 687 pupils in 1952 as compared with 228 in 1953. This fall is explained in the report as follows (p. 248): the six continuation schools set up in 1952 were divided into two groups in 1953; some were converted into training schools for assistant teachers and the others organized to prepare candidates for the various competitive government examinations. Moreover, as is mentioned below, there has been a considerable increase in the number of student teachers.

44. In 1953, 38 out of the 90 African pupils sitting the *baccalauréat* examinations (parts 1 and 2) passed them successfully.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

45. Vocational education for boys is provided in: (a) sections for pre-apprenticeship and rural trades; (b) apprenticeship centres; and (c) the Douala vocational school. Vocational education for girls is provided in the domestic science sections.

46. In 1953, 14 new technical education establishments (an increase of 51 per cent) took in 831 new pupils (an increase of 73 per cent). UNESCO is very well pleased with the size of this increase and hopes that this type of education will continue to receive special attention.

HIGHER EDUCATION

47. There is at present no higher educational establishment in the Territory; scholarships are awarded to holders of the *baccalauréat* in order to enable them to study at a university in France. In 1953, there were 109 scholarship-holders, including five girls, as compared with 82 in 1952, an increase of 33 per cent. The number of scholarship-holders pursuing their higher education is more than five times that in 1949. UNESCO is very well pleased with the rate of increase.

SCHOLARSHIPS

48. Four representatives of the Territorial Assembly are included in the Scholarship Committee, which was set up in 1952 to examine the records of candidates and make proposals to the High Commissioner.

49. In 1953, besides the 109 scholarships for higher education mentioned above, 108 secondary scholarships were awarded as compared with 115 in 1952, and 101 technical scholarships, as compared with 77 in 1952. The fall in the number of scholarships for study in metropolitan France is accounted for by the development of secondary education in the Territory.

50. The local scholarships for 1953 were distributed as follows: 889 secondary and technical scholarships (as compared with 765 in 1952, or an increase of 124), 507 primary scholarships (as compared with 652 in 1952, or a reduction of 145), and 317 scholarships for pupils attending apprenticeship centres and pre-apprenticeship sections (as compared with 250 in 1952, or an increase of 67).

51. Finally, two types of scholarships are available to government servant who wish to take further training—57 correspondence course scholarships and 39 scholarships enabling the holders to visit metropolitan France or the neighbouring federations (French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa).

52. On the whole, very considerable progress has been made. It is possible, incidentally, that, so far as secondary and technical education are concerned, the number of scholarships for study in France will fall as these two types of education develop in the Territory. It is to be hoped that there will be a corresponding rise in the number of local scholarships for such education.

TEACHER TRAINING

53. New teachers are drawn mainly from the pupils of secondary schools and from the continuation schools (1953 report, p. 254). Among the public schools, four continuation schools have been converted into training schools for assistant teachers (three for boys and one for girls). Students are recruited by competitive examination and give an undertaking to serve for ten years in the public schools.

54. The following table shows the numbers of teachers, exclusive of the directors of education and the inspectors (p. 426).

Year	Public schools	Private schools	Total
1949	432	2,472	2,908
1950	601	2,213	2,820
1951	786	2,562	3,354
1952	969	3,060	4,037
1953	1,196	3,378	4,582

55. There has therefore been a steady upward trend in the numbers. The training the teachers have received, however, varies considerably. In 1953, for instance, out of a total of 4,582 teachers, there were 4,177 (or 91 per cent) *moniteurs* and assistant teachers.

56. UNESCO considers that the further training of these teachers is a matter of urgency. The administrative authorities have already organized further training courses and lectures on education, and have sent six African teachers to take a course at the Teachers' Training College at Saint-Cloud in France. Additional pay has been given to teachers in private schools holding certain diplomas, as an encouragement to uncertificated teachers to take examinations and improve their qualifications.

57. In 1953, there were 342 students at the schools for *moniteurs* (an increase of 74, or 27 per cent, over 1952) and 438 at the training schools for assistant teachers (an increase of 335, or 325 per cent). This is a considerable advance, and it is to be hoped that the budget for teachers' training will make a further increase possible.

FUNDAMENTAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

58. UNESCO has already expressed (T/1091) its satisfaction at the establishment of the experimental fundamental education centre at Endingding, whose work covers 13,000 individuals; 1953 saw the development of a method of teaching reading and writing in the vernacular language, Ewondo, and films and tables (the latter have been referred to UNESCO) are now being produced. Fundamental education, which began as an experiment, has now become an organized campaign producing satisfactory initial results.

59. The necessary information for the organization of this campaign has been obtained by co-ordinated psychological, sociological, economic and medical surveys carried out as part of a regional study bearing on the cacao-producing area.

60. The fundamental education bureau is working on the adaptation of curricula to local conditions, and two publications are circulated to fundamental education workers, the *Bulletin d'éducation de base au Cameroun* and the *Journal des Villages du Nyong et Sanaga*; efforts are being made to promote public library services, and eight small fundamental education centres have been set up.

61. The number of courses for adults increased from 66 in 1952 to 80 in 1953. In addition, there are 90 courses for adults in the region of Nyong and Sanaga, where the fundamental education bureau is at present trying out a new system, associated with the work of the friendly societies by "roving rural-home-industries teams" (p. 260).

62. The fundamental education campaign in the Cameroons has been the subject of a study⁷ circulated by the UNESCO secretariat.

63. Lastly, at the seminar organized in Messina, Italy, in August 1953 on the use of visual aids in fundamental education, UNESCO used the replies to the questionnaire, circulated to teachers in the Cameroons by the local fundamental education bureau, as one of the working papers.

⁷ See *Experiments in Fundamental Education in French African Territories* (United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization: Educational Studies and Documents, September 1954, No. IX), part II, chap. III.

64. At the seminar held at Ibadan, Nigeria, in July 1953 on the impact of industrialization in Africa, UNESCO also made use of part of the Territory's report relating to the problem of public library services.

II. CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

65. No important changes in educational policy or legislation are recorded for the year 1953. The objectives defined by the 1947 memorandum on education policy in Nigeria (see 1953 report,⁸ para. 357) still provide the basis of the Territory's system of education: a four-year junior primary school for all children who want it, a four-year senior primary school for those who can benefit, opportunity for able children to go on to secondary and post-secondary education, and the extension of literacy among adults.

66. Administratively the Territory's schools fall under the regional directors of education for the northern and eastern regions of Nigeria. The total departmental staff working within the Cameroons proper shows no increase over the past five years (table 85). If senior supervisory staff be extracted from this table, the following figures are obtained:

Year	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Senior staff	6	6	9	13	15

In other words, there appears to be an important rise in the number of officials responsible for inspecting schools; at the lower level, of public school teachers, numbers have remained stationary. This is partly explained by the Administration's policy to develop schooling through voluntary agencies and Native Authorities rather than by setting up government schools (para. 358).

67. Through the work of advisory boards and more especially through Native Authorities and local education committees, the population of the Territory should take an increasing part in the control and maintenance of schools. A measure of such local participation may be found in the statistics for expenditure by Native Authorities:

Expenditure on education by Native Authorities 1949-53
(in thousand £)

Year	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Total ordinary expenditure by Native Authorities	155	180	209	186	284
Expenditure on education	22	24	28	38	49
Percentage of expenditure on education	14	13	13	13	17

Although educational funds rise slowly, the proportional importance attached to education does not appear great, particularly when it is noted that the figures above refer only to ordinary expenditure, not to capital outlay.

⁸ 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 the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the Year 1953, London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1954, Colonial No. 309.

68. In this regard, the 1953 report refers in several places (paras. 364, 365, 383, 386) to the prevailing lack of interest in schooling. The remedy proposed by the Administration is that of rating—local taxes for education, levied and administered by the Native Authority. This measure should foster local interest in the schools as well as make available increased funds. UNESCO notes the development and looks forward to seeing the results of the experiment. However, it is clear that the problem cannot be solved solely by administrative action: the school curriculum and the quality of teachers must play a large part in gaining public support for what is a foreign institution to most of the Territory's population.

FINANCE

69. Table 87 on page 221 of the report gives a survey of the Government and Native Authority funds devoted to education over the past five years. When these sums are related to the total government expenditure, the following figures result:

Public expenditure on education, 1948-49 to 1952-53
(in thousand £)

Year	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Total government expenditure ...	604	880	1,061	1,357	1,832
Expenditure on education	94	118	149	182	190
Education as percentage of total	15	13	14	13	10

The relative drop in the education budget during 1952-53 is pronounced. Since these figures take into account development funds for capital outlay as well as the recurrent costs of education, UNESCO would urge that large sums be devoted to schooling; the present budget is insufficient to allow for the expansion which, as the following paragraphs show, the Territory urgently needs.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

70. From the data given in the 1953 report on the school system and on the results of the 1952-53 censuses, a clear idea can be formed about the hold of education in the Territory. Examining first the literacy situation (p. 134) among the population aged 7 or over, it appears that 96 per cent of people in the northern areas and 90 per cent in the southern are illiterate. In terms of educational attainment, only 0.4 per cent (north) and 6 per cent (south) of the two groups have had a four-year junior primary schooling. These figures demonstrate the vast educational problem that besets the Territory and the Administration.

71. Turning next to school enrolments, table 82 (p. 217) in the 1953 report shows these over the past five years, both in totals and as a percentage of the school-age population. Although the definition of "school-age" is not given, it seems to be an 8-year group (6-14 years) corresponding to the junior and senior primary course. For the entire Territory, the percentage of school-age children going to school has risen steadily but slowly—from 11 per cent in 1949 to 15 per cent in 1953. Taken separately the southern areas have risen from 22 per cent to 27 per cent, the northern from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. These figures indicate some progress, perhaps best

examined in terms of the enrolments proper: there were 27,730 children enrolled in 1949, and 37,862^a in 1953—a rise of 10,132, or 37 per cent, over a five-year period.

72. UNESCO would express serious concern at these general trends in the educational system as a whole. From the literacy situation and from the expressed goal of the Administration ("free universal primary education", para. 358) it might be inferred that a vigorous campaign to expand schooling was required: in fact the school population is expanding only slightly more rapidly than the population outside the school walls.

73. Such a remark is of a general order. Specific progress is recorded by the 1953 report on a number of fronts. There is a net rise in the number of vernacular and primary schools, from 327 in 1952 to 363 in 1953, with a corresponding increase of pupils from 32,350 to 37,446, or over 15 per cent. Figures for girls are given for the first time, and UNESCO welcomes this additional information: of the primary enrolment in 1953, girls numbered 7,271 or almost one-fifth of the total.

74. The account given of curricula (paras. 379-381) shows that courses are related as far as possible to community needs. The teaching of rural science and practical handwork is stressed. A particular problem arises from the multiplicity of local languages in the south, with the result that English is used as the medium of instruction for most schools.

SECONDARY, VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

75. The Territory has two complete secondary schools (six classes) in the south; in the north students have to go to Nigerian institutions, but no estimate is available of the numbers who do so. The growth of secondary school enrolments has been steady but slow: 239 boys in 1949, 322 in 1951, 385 in 1953. It is regrettable that there should be no opportunities for girls to secure secondary education in the Territory. The relative smallness of the secondary school population (about 1 per cent of the primary school enrolment) is accounted for in part by the fact that the eight-year primary course is itself terminal, preparing pupils for life in the community; and in part (para. 386) because the flow of properly qualified entrants is insufficient.

76. One institution for technical education exists within the Territory (para. 283) and has an enrolment of 22 at the post-primary level.

77. About forty Cameroonian students were known in 1953 to be at institutions of higher education abroad.

TEACHERS

78. The situation regarding teachers in the schools and in training is as follows:

The supply of teachers, 1949-53

Year	Number of teachers in service	Number of training centres	Number of students in training
1949	1,115	6	284
1950	1,139	6	284
1951	1,121	7	340
1952	1,330	5	275
1953	1,406	5	134

^a Table 82 states that 1953 enrolments were 35,780; the more detailed table 83 (giving 37,862) includes "vernacular" schools and may be followed for the present discussion.

The number of teachers has risen during the past two years. In 1953 the number of pupils per teacher was 27, a satisfactory size for the average class.

79. Paragraph 391 of the report describes the system of teacher training: promising primary school leavers become probationary teachers for a period of two years, and are then selected for a three-year teacher-training course. Those completing the course successfully are qualified to teach the first six grades of the primary school. Teachers for the upper two grades are obtained by giving selected holders of the elementary teacher's certificate a further course of two years. This system appears to be well designed to produce teachers suitably qualified for the Territory's schools, and the group of training centres now includes (para. 393) a Government Rural Education Centre which gives qualified teachers an intensive course in rural science.

80. As against this adequate provision of training facilities, the number of students enrolled is disappointing. In 1952 and 1953 there were sharp drops, as much as 50 per cent during the latter year. It may be noted from the report (para. 390) that 111 qualified teachers graduated in 1953, a number "sufficient where elementary education is concerned". The conclusion may be drawn that the slow rate of school expansion—analysed above—is in fact reducing the demand for teachers; or conversely, that the eTterritory's teacher-training capacity is working only at half-speed. In most under-developed areas the situation is generally reversed: the lack of teachers acts as a brake on school expansion.

ADULT AND FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

81. The 1953 report records progress in the organization of adult education courses both by Native Administrations and by the Cameroons Development Corporation.

82. Community development schemes continue to receive government support and the Man O'War Bay project, one of the Territory's most interesting contributions to fundamental education, is also continuing.

III. TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION

83. The organization of education, and educational policy, remained unchanged in 1953. According to the report for 1953¹⁰ (p. 219), the principles already laid down are still fully applicable and experience has simply confirmed that they were right. European and African pupils attend the same schools, where they take the same courses.

84. Education is not compulsory under the regulations in force, as the still fluid state of social development, and

the country's limited resources, make it impossible to open sufficient schools to accommodate all children of school age immediately (p. 220), but a plan for school development has been drawn up by the Consultative Committee and the Directorate of Education, according to the report for 1952,¹¹ page 230.

85. The potential school population of the Territory, according to the 1953 report (p. 395) numbers 157,000 boys and girls, or 15 per cent of the total population. This percentage represents only the number of children of primary school age, as UNESCO noted at the Council's thirteenth session (T/1091, footnote 12). On the basis of these figures, about 65 per cent of the children do not attend school.

86. The map on page 387 shows the percentages of children attending school during 1953 in each of the nine divisions of the Territory, and indicates the progress achieved over 1952, varying from 0.6 per cent to 7.2 per cent. While the Palimé and Lomé divisions show respectively the high percentages of 95.6 per cent and 90 per cent, the seven other divisions show decreasing figures (44 to 13 per cent) proceeding northwards.

87. Only 15 per cent of girls attend school, but the number of girls (p. 396) has risen in the three grades of schools. The percentage of girls enrolled in relation to the percentage of boys is slightly lower in secondary and technical schools and has risen by only about 1 per cent in the primary schools.

88. Inspection of both public and private schools is carried out mainly by two primary inspectors—an established inspector has been appointed to the post for North Togoland—and by five educational advisers, who are European and Native teachers of the higher grade. This staff does not seem large enough to meet the needs of the service and to cover 965 classes with an enrolment of over 52,000 pupils (pp. 390-91). As the educational advisers have to do both supervisory and inspection work, it would be well if special courses were organized to provide professional training for them similar to that for primary school inspectors.

FINANCE

89. The report for 1953 does not include tables similar to those published in the report for 1952 (pp. 403-406), showing clearly the expenditure on education in 1952 (ordinary budget, extraordinary budget, FIDES grants) and a breakdown of the budget for the same year. In the absence of this information, it is difficult to compare the expenditure on education in these two years.

90. The following table gives an idea of the amount of public expenditure on education over the last five years (in CFA francs):

Year	Ordinary	Extraordinary budget	FIDES grants	Total	Percentage of total territorial expenditure (1953 report, p. 400)
1949	66,128,000	—	—	66,128,000	9.9
1950	124,972,000	—	—	124,972,000	14.4
1951	—	—	—	—	15.4
1952	241,549,952	16,100,000	8,967,569 ^a	266,617,521	17.6
1953	?	?	?	274,907,000 ^b	16.9

^a Payments made in 1952 (school buildings).

^b Table 17, p. 410.

¹⁰ *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 1953*, Paris, Imprimerie Chaix, 1954.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, année 1952, Paris, Imprimerie Chaix, 1953.

91. In 1953, the budget increased by 8,289,479 CFA francs over the previous year; there was a drop of 0.7 per cent in relation to the total territorial expenditure.

92. The grants to private schools amounted to 45 million CFA francs¹² (p. 224) an increase of 4,380,000 CFA francs (or 10.7 per cent) over 1952. These grants represent 16.4 per cent of the Territory's total expenditure on education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

93. According to the report, the primary schools have established appropriate standards, and no need for changes in their methods or organization has become apparent (p. 225). With a little adjustment, the syllabi are identical with those of metropolitan France.

94. As in 1951, the average number of pupils in primary classes (p. 228) was 54. Such large numbers must certainly make teaching less efficient.

95. The number of pupils who passed the examination for the elementary primary school leaving certificate was

Year	Public schools		Private Catholic and Evangelical schools		Totals			Percentage of girls (a)
	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Girls	
1949	286	21,154	300	16,131	586	37,285	7,375	20
1950	345	21,504	353	19,329	698	40,833	7,848	19
1951	399	22,299	391	20,852	790	43,151	8,471	20
1952	464	25,117	442	23,398	906	48,515	9,921	20
1953	490	27,183	475	25,514	965	52,697	11,371	21

^a In relation to total number of pupils.

98. The total number of primary schools was 351 in 1953 (table 2, p. 401), an increase of 18 over 1952.

99. A steady rise is to be seen in the number of classes and enrolments in both public and private schools. In 1953, 59 new classes were opened (an increase of 8.6 per cent over 1952). The school development plan provided for a yearly increase of about forty classes in public schools and a similar increase in private schools (1952 report, p. 230). There has also been a slight improvement in the number of enrolments, though this latter problem is as yet far from satisfactorily solved.

100. Comparison with the figures for 1949 shows that in 1953 the total numbers of classes, pupils, and girls attending school increased by 68 per cent, 41 per cent and 50 per cent respectively.

Year	Colleges		
	Classes	Pupils	Girls
1949	14	405	45
1950	20	437	38
1951	21	516	56
1952	23	388	58
1953	25	541	97

Year	Teachers' training schools		Technical schools		Total	
	Pupils	Girls	Pupils	Girls	Pupils	Girls
<i>Public schools</i>						
1949	31	—	164	40	600	85
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	—	—	164	38	—	—
1952	114	22	197	38	699	118
1953	131	35	323	57	995	189
<i>Public and private schools</i>						
1949	31	—	164	40	880	170
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	—	—	164	38	—	—
1952	234	26	319	83	1,300	279
1953	281	37	450	113	1,588	329

943, or 36 per cent (p. 408) of those who sat it in 1953, as against 35 per cent in 1952. It would be interesting to know what percentage these 943 represent in relation to the number of pupils who began the first year of primary schooling at the same time. It therefore seems advisable to mention again that it would be helpful if the report included a table showing the distribution of pupils by class.

96. The problem of the transition from school to working life is one of particular urgency. UNESCO notes with interest that this difficult question is treated in the report (p. 227). A preliminary inquiry among those sitting the examination for the *certificat d'études* shows that 30 per cent of them had decided, even if they passed, to work as peasant farmers. This information is extremely welcome; further inquiries would enable the authorities concerned to discover whether these intentions are subsequently carried out and to see how things proceed.

97. The following table shows the development of primary education (public and private schools):

SECONDARY EDUCATION

101. The college at Lomé has been converted into a *lycée*.

102. The fact that secondary education is democratic is shown by the following statistics: 44 per cent of the pupils are the children of farmers; 17 per cent are the children of clerical workers, manual workers and craftsmen; 35 per cent come from the families of government servants and small tradesmen; and 4 per cent are the children of professional people (1953 report, p. 399).

103. The following table shows the numbers of children in secondary schools for successive years:

¹² Excluding the sum of 1,826,527 CFA francs (table 15, p. 409) for grants to scholarship-holders attending private schools.

104. The total number of enrolments in public and private secondary schools (general secondary, teachers' training, technical) increased from 880 in 1949 to 1,588 in 1953, a rise of 80 per cent. The enrolment of girls in the same schools rose by 93.5 per cent in the same period. The increase in 1953 over the previous year, in both public and private schools, was 288 (or 22 per cent) including 50 girls (or 18 per cent).

105. Table 11 (p. 408) shows the comparative results of examinations in 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953.

106. The number of passes, leaving out of account the private candidates, was as follows: for the second part of the *baccalauréat*, eight (or 72 per cent); for the first part of the *baccalauréat*, 14 (or 48 per cent); for the primary school leaving certificate, 49 (or 31 per cent). The small number of passes in the *baccalauréat* examinations is particularly striking, but the standard in these examinations is very high and they are conducted according to the metropolitan system, under the supervision of the University of Bordeaux. For the first time, two girls have taken the full *baccalauréat* and have been awarded higher education scholarships to enable them to pursue their studies in France.

107. Also for the first time in the Territory, pupils have taken the tests for the various special certificates (fitting, carpentry, brick-laying); four were successful. The enrolment of boys in technical schools rose from 236 in 1952 to 337 in 1953 (p. 401), an increase of 42 per cent; the enrolment of girls in public or private domestic science schools rose from 83 in 1952 to 113 in 1953, an increase of 36 per cent.

108. Both in general secondary education and in technical education there has been a steady rise in the figures, but the numbers are still small when the needs of the Territory are considered.

HIGHER EDUCATION

109. There are no higher education establishments in the Territory, and 61 scholarship-holders (18 less than in 1952) are studying in France. Forty-three of them are specializing in science and medicine and five others are distributed as follows: public works, two; engineering, one; agriculture, two. The last figure appears particularly small. The remaining 13 are studying arts, law and fine arts.

SCHOLARSHIPS

110. The number of secondary and technical scholarships for study in France, in addition to those for higher education, was 29 in 1952 but fell to four in 1953. The report (p. 232) explains this drop by the fact that a full secondary education is now available in the Territory and that it is therefore no longer necessary to send pupils from Togoland to France to complete their secondary education.

111. Scholarships available for study in the Territory amount to 11,250,000 CFA francs (p. 273) and enable children from modest homes to continue their education. It is a pity that the 1953 report no longer shows the number of Togoland scholarship-holders in the secondary schools of the Territory. In 1952, there were 317 scholarship-holders, out of a total enrolment of 515, at the colleges of Lomé and Sokodé. In addition, all the 114 students at the public teachers' training college at Atakpamé held scholarships.

TEACHERS

112. The primary schools are staffed by *moniteurs* and teachers graded in three categories; the classes in secondary schools are taught by certificated teachers.

113. The growth of the number of teachers in primary and secondary education since 1949 is shown in the table below:

Year	Public schools	Private schools	Total
1949	332	314	646
1950	400	361	761
1951	455	421	876
1952	542	466	1,008
1953	543	482	1,025

114. There has been a steady rise in the number of teachers. There were 17 more teachers in 1953, or an increase of 1 per cent over 1952.

115. The report for 1953 does not, like that for 1952, show the distribution of teaching staff by sex and grade in primary education, and by sex and qualifications in secondary and technical education.

116. The table (p. 401) shows, however, that, out of a total of 1,025 primary and secondary teachers, 757 (or 73 per cent) were *moniteurs*, that is to say, that the proportion of the least qualified teachers is very high.

117. In 1953, the teachers' training schools at Atakpamé and Togoville, and the Evangelical teachers' training course at Lomé, had enrolments, respectively, of 131, 129 and 21 students, or a total of 281 (including 57 first-year students) as compared with 234 in the previous year. In spite of this increase of 47 students (21 per cent), the total enrolments seem to be insufficient to enable normal vacancies to be filled and to provide a supply of teachers for the new posts to be created as a result of the extension of schooling.

FUNDAMENTAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

118. According to the report (p. 235), the results of the evening courses for adults are still not very encouraging. The financial efforts which had been made in this respect have therefore been transferred to primary education. There are still, however, 27 schools for adults in the south and 36 in the north, attended by 2,138 voluntary students, including 214 women. In 1952, the adult education schools were attended, on the average, by 5,866 students.

119. UNESCO also notes with great interest that a fundamental education centre was opened at Sotobua in February 1953 (p. 236); in organizing and fitting up this centre, account was taken of the results of the two experiments carried out at Tchêkpo and Défalé (March-June 1952). Experiments of this sort will enable new projects to be undertaken in 1954. It is to be hoped that they will spread widely for, being better suited to the needs of the Territory, they are likely to offset the scant success of the adult education courses.

IV. TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

120. During 1953 the accelerated development plan for education in the Gold Coast and Togoland entered its second year of application. No important changes in policy or legislation are recorded for 1953, but it is clear

from an analysis of the report that the accelerated development plan is exercising a strong influence on the growth of education.

121. The general administration of education, both public and aided, is the responsibility of the Department of Education. In 1952 an effort was made to provide the Territory with more senior administrative officers and a measure of regional autonomy (for the Southern Section); this trend continued in 1953, and UNESCO notes with satisfaction that there are now nine education officers, one of whom acts as regional education officer for Trans-Volta/Togoland.

122. One of the goals of the accelerated development plan is to devolve responsibility for maintaining primary and middle schools to the local authorities. The 1953 report¹³ describes (paras. 497-499) progress in the organization of these bodies. An incomplete way of measuring this progress is through the expenditure of the Native Authorities. The following table gives a summary for five years, limited to the Southern Section.

Native Authority financing of education—Southern Section

Year	Total expenditure	Expenditure on education	Education as percentage of total
1949	34,422	8,905	26
1950	64,863	13,955	22
1951	73,932	11,829	16
1952	90,174	15,028	17
1953	95,605	22,323	23

123. The table shows a steady rise in the sum devoted to education, and in 1953 this also represents a higher proportion of the total expenditure by Native Authorities. However, the effect of such local expenditure remains very slight when compared to the funds spent by the Central Administration (over £500,000 in 1953).

FINANCE

124. No separate budget is kept for the Territory, but estimates of revenues and expenditure given in the report (appendices VI and XVIII E) make possible a general survey of public funds for education.

Government expenditure in 1949-53
(in £)

Year	Total government expenditure	Government expenditure on education	Education as percentage of total	Education expenditure		
				Recurrent ^a	Capital ^b	6 as percentage of 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1949	614,443	113,363	18.4	95,462	17,901	15.8
1950	799,735	166,626	20.8	117,606	49,020	29.4
1951	1,036,804	201,846	19.5	154,909	46,937	23.3
1952	1,316,365	260,493	19.8	220,519	39,974	15.3
1953	1,960,561	529,470	27.0	405,791	123,679	30.4

^a Includes development grants to institutions outside the Territory.

^b Building grants within the Territory.

After slow but steady growth, the education budget rises sharply in 1953 to double that of 1952. It should be noted from column 4 that the Authorities now allot over one-quarter of available funds to education. The further analysis of this expenditure in columns 5 and 6 brings out the greatly increased rate of school building in the Territory.

125. UNESCO remarks with satisfaction, as in 1952, that primary education is free. For middle and secondary schooling there is a sliding scale of fees, and in teacher-training colleges tuition is free and students receive financial assistance through the payment of salaries.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

126. Under the transitional school plan of a six-year primary, four-year middle and five-year secondary school,

the first two stages may be included under primary education, although in most countries the four-year middle school stage would be regarded as secondary.

127. The Administration aims to make the six-year basic primary course available to all children as soon as possible. The course provides "a sound foundation for citizenship with permanent literacy in both English and the vernacular" (para. 530) for those not continuing their education; and serves also as a preparation for middle schooling and vocational education.

128. Following the introduction of free primary education in 1952 there was a rapid rise in enrolments. The 1953 report shows that this trend continues. Taking the Territory as a whole, the intake into the first class in 1952 was 9,821 children—almost double the figure for the previous year. In 1953 the enrolment in the second class was 8,464, as against 4,434 the year before; and the enrolment in the first class was 10,951. The expansion of classes is thus moving forward, one class per year, and appears clearly in the following summary table of primary-middle school totals. The sharp rise in educational expenditure already noted is one of the factors making this expansion possible; at the same time a greatly increased need is felt for teachers.

¹³ 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 1953, London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1954, Colonial No. 308.

129. An over-all view of the Territory's primary education facilities may also be obtained from the table:

Growth of primary and middle schooling (Southern and Northern Sections) 1949-53

Year	Number of schools	Number of teachers	Enrolment	
			Total	Female
1949	311	964	25,934	7,174
1950	328	1,020	28,611	8,083
1951	338	1,025	28,875	8,463
1952	433	1,311	32,231	11,659
1953	425	1,736	43,881	15,306

130. The drop in the number of schools is explained in paragraph 532 of the 1953 report as due to the fact that a "school" is now counted once only, even though it may function as a double stream. More important to note is the rise in enrolment (11,650 pupils or 36 per cent over the previous year), a corresponding rise for girl pupils (31 per cent) and for teachers (33 per cent). These figures indicate a genuine surge of popular education due to the combined efforts of the public and the Authorities.

131. Further analysis of the 1953 report may take the form of examining how school enrolments compare with the total population in the 5-14-year age-group. This latter group is convenient for census purposes, and even though it does not correspond exactly to any given school system, UNESCO has adopted it as the base for an international definition of "school-age population". In the Territory the primary-middle course also covers ten years, and enrolments may thus be expressed as a ratio of the school-age population:

*Enrolment ratios in the Territory, 1953
(1952 figures in brackets)*

Area	Population 5-14 (in thousands)		School enrolment ^a (in thousands)		Enrolment ratio	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Togoland	87.4 (86.2)	41.5 (40.9)	43.9 (32.2)	15.3 (11.7)	50.2 (37.4)	37.0 (26.2)
Southern Section	50.4 (47.7)	-	42.9 (31.4)	-	85.0 (65.8)	-
Northern Section	37.0 (38.5)	-	1.0 (0.9)	-	2.7 (2.3)	-

^a Primary and middle schools only, excluding secondary, vocational and teacher-training schools.

132. This table brings out several significant facts. The rapid growth of school enrolment is more than keeping pace with natural population increase, and in 1953 the Territory succeeded in reaching an enrolment ratio of over 50 per cent, i.e., there were school places for half the children in the 10-year age-group. The enrolment of girls, which the 1953 report states is still a problem, appears to be gathering momentum.

133. The principal disparity is not so much between the sexes as between the Southern and Northern Sections of the Territory: the south has now achieved the high enrolment ratio of 85 per cent whereas the north is only at 2.7 per cent. The first result of the accelerated development plan has been, inevitably, to widen the gap between the advanced and the backward halves of the Territory. The 1953 report reflects the Administration's concern to improve school provisions in the north. UNESCO notes with interest the measures for school building and for setting up a teacher-training centre, but feels that this problem of differential progress calls for treatment still more vigorous—if possible by drawing on certain educational resources of the south (notably in teacher training) to meet northern needs.

134. To return to more general aspects of the primary-middle school courses, the 1953 report sums up the main elements of curricula. The middle school performs a double function: it is a bridge between primary and general secondary education, and thus has a preparatory character; and it gives a terminal course for the many children who do not pursue their studies further. The latter role demands a curriculum with a practical bias—chiefly agricultural and technical for boys, home economics for girls—and the 1953 report, in paragraphs 540-543, gives evidence of progress in establishing these curricula.

SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

135. While the Territory has in the past relied on Gold Coast resources at this level, the interests of a balanced educational system have led to the setting up of secondary schools within the Territory. This step has required a heavy capital outlay, as can be seen from paragraph 546 of the 1953 report. The general trend of enrolments may be seen below:

Secondary and technical enrolment of Togoland students 1949-53

Year	Within Territory		In Gold Coast				Grand total
	General secondary		General secondary		Technical and trade training		
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	
1949	-	-	112	11	10	-	122
1950	35	-	146	17	24	-	205
1951	89	-	166	18	37	-	292
1952	152	-	291	28	53	-	496
1953	288	-	370	45	48	-	706

136. The rate of expansion within the Territory appears to be steady, and the number of Togoland students in the adjacent Gold Coast schools shows no sign of falling off. The data does not permit of any detailed examination of the position of girls, although the partial figures indicate that very few of them go on to secondary schools.

137. A more serious problem occurs in technical training; competition for places in Gold Coast schools is keen, and there is understandably little improvement in the enrolment of Togoland students over the past years. The steps (see 1953 report, para. 553) to set up training centres within the Territory are therefore to be welcomed. These specialized institutions will usefully complement the practical and vocational courses offered by middle schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION

138. Students from the Territory have access to two nearby institutions, the Gold Coast University College and the College of Technology at Kumasi. Enrolments are rising at a satisfactory rate. The situation over the past five years is as follows:

Higher education enrolment of Togoland students, 1949-53

Year	Gold Coast University College and College of Technology	United Kingdom	Other countries	Total
1949	4	19	—	23
1950	11	30	—	41
1951	18	—	—	18
1952	37	17	5	59
1953	58	12	8	78

TEACHERS

139. When an educational system expands rapidly, the supply of properly trained teachers represents the most serious problem confronting administrators. The 1953 report shows that the authorities in the Territory are fully aware of this, and are seeking a number of possible solutions (see paras. 569-574).

140. The quantitative situation may be examined first. For the past five years, the following table emerges:

Togoland teachers in training and in service 1949-53

Year	Teachers in training			Teachers in service in primary and middle schools
	Within Territory Colleges	Enrolment	Outside Territory Enrolment	
1949	2	171	113	284
1950	2	171	100	271
1951	2	102	104	206
1952	3	226	205	431
1953	3	297	145	442

141. Expansion of teacher-training facilities inside the Territory has been rapid in the past two years, somewhat offset in 1953 by the fall in enrolment at Gold Coast colleges. With 442 students in training, the production of qualified teachers would be roughly 220, whereas school expansion led in 1953 to the employment of 425 additional teachers. Of the teachers in service, some 70 per cent at primary level and 30 per cent at middle were unqualified.

142. These conditions are admittedly serious. The measures taken by the Administration appear to UNESCO

to make up an interesting example of concerted action: the building of new teacher-training colleges and extension of old (paras. 570-571); a special course to enable Certificate B teachers to improve their qualifications (para. 572); emergency courses for pupil-teachers (para. 573) begun in the Gold Coast and to be adopted by the Territory in 1954; and finally the device of recruiting training college students from pupil-teachers (para. 574), so as to reduce wastage in the college courses. It is hoped that these steps, combined with the improved status of teachers announced in 1952, will answer the Territory's needs. Little further comment is possible, except perhaps to stress the case for devoting an increasing part of the education budget to teacher-training activities.

ADULT AND FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

143. This section of the 1953 report (paras. 576-599) continues to record vigorous action by communities and by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. Of particular interest in the Togoland approach is the way that literacy work and projects for village improvement develop together, and the extent to which the common people take part in and shape the programme. As in previous years, UNESCO has benefited from the methods and results of the fundamental education workers in Togoland; much of what they do is relevant to other parts of the world, and through their association with UNESCO they have willingly shared their experience.

V. TANGANYIKA

144. The 1953 report¹⁴ is presented in a condensed form to avoid repeating information given in the fuller 1952 report;¹⁵ the section on education and the accompanying statistics nevertheless provide the main elements needed for an appreciation of educational progress in the Territory.

ADMINISTRATION

145. General educational policy and the organization of the school system remain unchanged. The ten-year plan for African education, revised in 1950,¹⁶ has now been in operation for seven years and is used throughout these comments for the purpose of assessing the growth of education. It may be recalled that the plan is designed to give four-year village schooling in 1956 to 36 per cent of the corresponding four-year age-group and middle and secondary schooling to selected smaller groups.

146. While the 1953 report does not show the strength of the Department of Education in detail, UNESCO notes with interest (para. 445) the increase of women education officers from 34 to 46 and the growth of the technical training section. The appointment for the first time of African education officers is also an event of importance. The participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the shaping of policy and in the administration of schools continues to grow. The role of local authorities (where African influence is greatest) may be measured roughly by the educational funds they administer.

¹⁴ 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 Tanganyika under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the Year 1953, London; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1954, Colonial No. 307.

¹⁵ London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1953, Colonial No. 293.

¹⁶ For text, see annex to the 1950 report (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1951, Colonial No. 278).

Local funds for education 1949-53
(in £)

Year	Territorial expenditure on education	Native treasuries		
		Education funds	Percentage rise over preceding year	Percentage of territorial budget expenditure
1949	906,070	93,702	39	10.3
1950	1,503,505	119,428	27	7.9
1951	1,298,816	123,326	11	9.9
1952	2,522,103	274,132	114	10.9
1953 (est.)	3,628,930	379,144	38	10.5

147. This table shows a steady rise in the local education funds, although the proportion to the total budget for education remains constant.

FINANCE

148. It is a remarkable sign of the expansion of Tanganyika's school system that in the period 1949-53 the budget for education has increased fourfold. The public funds devoted to education over the past five years may be examined below :

Territorial educational expenditure 1949-53

Year	Total territorial budget parts I-III	Total education budget	3 as percentage of 2	Breakdown of education budget		
				Recurrent expenditure	Capital expenditure	6 as percentage of 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1949	9,459,540	812,368	8.6	684,703	127,665	15.7
1950	13,560,958	1,384,077	10.2	902,845	481,232	34.8
1951	16,134,855	1,939,683	12.0	1,145,663	794,020	40.9
1952	20,867,021	2,522,103	12.1	1,344,127	903,844 ^a	35.8
1953 (est.)	18,451,031	3,198,690 ^b	17	2,098,137	1,100,553	34

^a The sum of £274,132 from Native Treasuries is not included, for no analysis of this expenditure is available.

^b Excluding budgets of other departments (£90,000) and by voluntary agencies (£340,200).

149. Analysis of the table shows that the funds available for education spurred in 1953 to become over one-sixth of the total public expenditure. When the educational efforts of other government departments and of the voluntary agencies are added, it is evident that the Administration and the people are giving high priority to educational expansion. The place of capital works (column 7 above) has remained steady for four years and represents an important element in the development programme.

150. The financial data in the 1953 report may be analysed in greater detail from other points of view. Expenditure on government and Native Authority schools made up 68 per cent of the total (67 per cent and 64 per cent respectively in the two preceding years). In terms of ethnic groups, 59 per cent of the total went to African education (against 54 per cent and 50 per cent in the preceding years). In UNESCO's observations (T/1091) on the 1952 report an effort was made to examine the methods of financing the separate school systems which now exist for the Territory's different ethnic groups. The African group represents the overwhelming majority of the population, and there appears to be a slow but steady trend to devote a larger part of the education budget to African schooling. The non-African schools (Asian and European) are financed partly by the proceeds of a tax imposed on the non-African communities, partly by grants and loans from general revenue. Under the latter head a substantial sum (£758,853 in 1953) is devoted to buildings. It may be expected, therefore, that the contribution of the education budget to non-African education will diminish in the future, with a corresponding rise in the funds available for African schooling.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

151. This covers the two cycles, 4-4, of primary and middle schooling.

152. The enrolment of African pupils in 1953 may be

compared with the targets set by the revised ten-year plan :

	Standard	Expected enrolment	Actual enrolment
I	80,000	80,124
II	55,000	56,622
III	41,000	43,669
IV	31,000	33,576
V	8,620	8,991
VI	7,100	7,502
VII	4,120	3,378
VIII	4,040	2,149

153. From this it is clear that the plan is largely being fulfilled, although some difficulty is still faced in the reorganized middle school (Standards V to VIII) where the two upper classes are not being established as rapidly as was anticipated.

154. The expansion of the four-year village school is the main goal of the plan. The total enrolment of pupils at this level was 247,173 in 1953, a rise of 16 per cent over the previous year. The holding power of the school may be traced from the enrolments of pupils in each class over successive years. For each 100 pupils in Standard I in 1949, there were 54 in Standard IV in 1952. In the next "generation", for each 100 pupils in Standard I in 1950, there were 63 in Standard IV in 1953. The evidence is slight, but it seems that the holding power of the village school is improving. In this regard it is useful to recall the Administration's efforts to prevent wastage and retardation. No child may be kept in a class for more than two years, or in the four-year primary cycle for more than six years. Moreover, permissive legislation exists (1953 report, para. 454) for townships and Native Authorities to pass compulsory attendance rules.

155. Numerical progress in the middle school is slow. However, the reorganization of a school system cannot be achieved overnight, and the 1953 report (para. 467)

records that the new curriculum has been put into general practice for the first time. This curriculum combines general education with practical subjects suited to the economy of the locality, and therefore allows for a good deal of adaptation by each school and the teachers. As the middle school, with its aims and content, is now clearly established it may be expected that enrolments in the coming years will improve.

SECONDARY AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

156. The growth of African secondary (Standards VII to XII) and vocational schooling may be seen in the following table :

Post-primary African enrolment, 1949-53

Type of school	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Secondary schools ..	2,082	2,405	2,725	2,810	2,832
Vocational training (excluding teacher training)	882	786	1,091	942	1,039

It may be noted that an overlap (Standards VI-VIII) exists between the middle and the secondary schools, and some of the pupils previously found in academic secondary school are now being recruited for the practical middle school course. Progress in both secondary and vocational schools is slow.

157. The 1953 report notes briefly, in paragraph 445, that the Natural Resources School at Tengeru has opened. UNESCO would welcome detailed information about the purposes and programmes of the school as these become clearer.

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN GIRLS

158. Although the ten-year plan and the general policy of the Administration both stress the importance of girl's education, it seems that the proportion of girls to the total school population has changed very little over the past few years. In 1953 girls made up 29 per cent of the primary school enrolment, 18 per cent of the middle school, 4 per cent of the secondary. The 1952 figures were identical except that the secondary school percentage was 3 per cent. The increase in the number of women education officers, noted above, should help to solve this problem. The 1953 report also gives evidence that women are taking an increasing part in the political and economic life of the African community. The difficulties that beset a rapidly expanding school system are many; but UNESCO suggests that this question of girls' education might well be selected for special study and action by the Administration in the next few years.

HIGHER EDUCATION

159. The 1953 report gives statistics for the number of Tanganyika students attending institutions of higher education abroad, but does not indicate clearly what types of study they are pursuing. While the number of

students rises steadily, the total remains small in relation to the needs of the Territory for professional workers. It would be interesting to know whether plans are being made for courses at the post-secondary level within the Territory itself.

Higher education outside the Territory, 1949-53

	1949	1950	1951	1952 ^a	1953
Total students	55	74	100	-	143
African students	49	56	71	-	120
(African students at Makerere)	(34)	(42)	(49)	-	(88)

^a No data published in 1952 report.

TEACHERS

160. The total number of teachers in African schools of all types in 1953 was 5,246, against 5,170 in the previous year, a small rise of less than 2 per cent. When primary schools are taken by themselves, the rise is 9 per cent. These figures may be set against the estimated annual rise in the Tanganyika population, i.e., at least 2 per cent, and the actual rise in primary school pupils from 1952 to 1953, i.e., 16 per cent.

161. UNESCO's commentary on the 1952 report examined the question of teacher supply in some detail (T/1091). The information given in the 1953 report shows that vigorous efforts are being made to deal with the problem, and the statistics may be studied from two points of view. First, the output of trained (i.e., certificated and licensed) teachers may be compared with the goals of the ten-year plan.

Supply of Grade II teachers

	Men	Women
Annual requirements of plan	750	375
Teachers qualified in 1952	382	76
Teachers qualified in 1953	599	94

Progress during 1953 is obvious, though the position of women teachers is still far from satisfactory. For Grade I teachers (a much smaller group) output has kept pace with the plan.

162. In the second place, the enrolments in teacher-training establishments may be examined. The number of students in 1951 was 1,144; in 1952, 1,472; and in 1953 it rose to 1,837. UNESCO notes with appreciation the expansion revealed by these figures and expresses the hope that the upward trend will continue. It is only by accelerated progress in the teacher-training field that the Territory will achieve, both quantitatively and qualitatively, the educational targets set for 1956.

NON-AFRICAN EDUCATION

163. The provision of schooling for Asian and European children advances steadily, as the following table shows :

Number of Asian and European schools and pupils enrolled 1949-53

Year	Asian				European			
	Primary schools	Pupils	Secondary schools	Pupils	Primary schools	Pupils	Secondary schools	Pupils
1949	81	9,868	4	2,305	18	1,261	-	-
1950	80	10,605	6	2,596	21	1,340	1	77
1951	82	10,835	7	2,788	22	1,548	2	107
1952	90	11,247	8	3,266	24	1,614	2	143
1953	98	12,127	8	3,843	26	1,845	2	207

ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

164. The 1953 report shows that the Administration continues to support and promote this important aspect of educational development (paras. 362-365, 480-488, 541-543). Schemes of community development based on the principle of self-help are increasing both in number and in range. The Administration, through the Social Development Department, gives guidance to these schemes and supplies a wide range of materials—including reading matter, films, visual aids and broadcasts—as aids for adult education.

VI. RUANDA-URUNDI

ADMINISTRATION

165. The general objectives of the educational policy followed (see 1953 report,¹⁷ p. 217) are the same as those of the previous year (see T/1091). Part VIII of the 1953 report deals with education and refers to the opening of new classes in the various grades of schools. It would,

however, have been desirable to have more detailed information showing how far Africans are taking part in the working out of this policy and in educational administration, and what progress is being made in this respect.

166. The staff of the Education Department—administrative and supervisory—has remained unchanged. The number of “missionary-inspectors” has increased from four to five, and they are assisted by “travelling missionaries” and Native assistant inspectors. It may be well to mention that, in document T/1091, referred to above, it was suggested that special attention should be devoted to the important problem of inspection. In view of the number of official and aided primary schools, the appointment of additional inspectors would in fact be justified.

FINANCE

167. The following table summarizes, in Belgian francs, the 1953 estimates for education expenditure borne by public bodies (pp. 439-441).

	Ordinary expenditure	Expenditure for school building and equipment	Total	Percentage
Ordinary budget (open credit)	88,883,000	2,179,000 ^b	91,062,000	} 74
Schools controlled by medical, veterinary, AIOM, agriculture departments*	2,938,296		2,938,296	
Extraordinary budgetary expenditure		25,862,000	25,862,000	20
Expenditure borne by the Fonds de bien-être indigène		7,492,000	7,492,000	6
TOTAL	91,821,296	35,533,000	127,354,296	
Percentage	72	28		100

* Table B (p. 441).

^b Article 39 (p. 439).

168. In the ordinary budget for 1953, there is no provision for school building; the only expenditure to be borne on this budget is for equipment (p. 223).

169. This figure does not include the grants-in-aid to private schools for which exact data were not yet available (p. 223).

170. Comparison with the corresponding table for 1952 (T/1091) shows that the total budget has been reduced by 12,324,684 Belgian francs, the ordinary budget having increased by 23,492,336 Belgian francs, or 34 per cent more than in 1952; and the budget for school building and equipment, drawn mainly from the extraordinary budget, having decreased by 35,817,020 Belgian francs. In 1952 the budget for school building was particularly high, in fact exceeding the amount of ordinary expenditure. It is therefore only right to draw attention to the increase in the ordinary budget this year.

171. The following table shows the amount of ordinary expenditure by the Education Department and its relation to the total ordinary expenditure of the Territory.

Year	Education Department (in thousands of Belgian francs)	Percentage of territorial ordinary expenditure
1950	32,114	9.6
1951	43,638	10.1
1952	63,625	14.4
1953	96,731 ^a	15.35

^a See p. 295.

172. This table shows a continuing increase in the total expended and in the percentage of the total ordinary expenditure devoted to education. UNESCO notes with satisfaction that in 1953 the ordinary expenditure of the Education Department was more than three times that for 1950.

173. Education is free in every elementary and primary school establishment, whether official or government-aided (p. 221).

174. The official schools are entirely financed by the Government. Substantial financial aid is granted to private schools if they fulfil certain conditions listed on page 220 of the 1953 report. At Rwinkwavu, a mining company has established two primary schools for Africans and has instituted courses for adults (p. 218). Despite

¹⁷ Rapport soumis par le Gouvernement belge à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies au sujet de l'administration du Ruanda-Urundi pendant l'année 1953, Brussels, Etablissements généraux d'imprimerie, 1954.

the individual efforts being made, it would be well for the Administration to consider standardizing the system of primary education so as to ensure that all children of school age have six years of primary schooling.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

175. The following table gives some indication of the growth of primary education (official and aided schools):

Year	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Percentage of girls ^b
		Total	Index ^a	Girls	
1949	-	111,139	100	19,582	17
1950	-	105,152 ^c	94	23,178 ^c	21
1951	-	140,989	126	31,113	22
1952	1,855	173,195	155	42,100	24
1953	2,192	199,039	178	49,494	23

^a Base year for index: 1949.

^b In relation to the total number of pupils.

^c Figures incomplete.

176. In 1953, the number of primary schools increased by 337 (or 18 per cent) and the primary school population by 25,844 (or 14 per cent) as compared with 1952. There has thus been a steady annual rise in the total school population.

177. The 1953 report does not give statistics for the number of children of school age. If such children are estimated to represent 15 per cent of the total population, or 575,000 children who might be attending school, the primary school enrolment in 1953 (199,039) represents 34 per cent of the population of school age. This figure shows an increase of 4 per cent over the enrolment for the previous year but also indicates the great amount of work which still has to be done to provide a full primary education for all children.

178. The number of girls attending the schools increased by 7,394 (or 17 per cent) over 1952, but the percentage of girls in relation to the total number of pupils has varied little since 1950 and was indeed slightly lower in 1953. It is therefore desirable that this question should be given all the attention it merits.

179. The table below shows the distribution of pupils by class, in 1953, in both official and aided schools:

School class	Number of pupils	Index	Percentage
1st year	104,293	100	52.3
2nd year	42,250	40	21.2
3rd year	26,022	24	13.0
4th year	15,529	14	7.8
5th year	9,530	8	4.7
6th year	1,415	1	0.7
TOTAL	199,039		

180. From this table, it may be deduced that, for every 100 children in the first year, there are 40, 24, 14, eight and one respectively in the following five classes. Enrolments in the final three classes are thus extremely small.

181. The 42,250 pupils in the second year in 1953 were naturally drawn from the group of pupils in the first year in 1952, numbering 92,030, and the pupils who had to stay in the class for another year. This means that the wastage in one year from the first to the second primary class amounts to about 50,000 pupils or over 50 per cent. It is therefore a matter of urgency that the necessary steps should be taken to avoid this high degree of wastage, which is all the more serious because it occurs at the very outset of primary education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

182. The general organization of secondary education, as described in chapter III and the diagram on page 232, is the same as for the previous year.

183. The intermediate school in the Astrida school group has gradually been converted into a secondary school. It comprises a general department (modern humanities) and five specialized departments (medical, veterinary, agricultural, administrative and teacher training). The teacher-training department, which is intended to provide a four-year course, as yet has only two classes. The first year of the senior course in the modern scientific department, which is to provide a three-year course, has been organized. The second year of the Latin department has begun at the Usumbura Interracial School, now being built, which is operating for the time being at Nyakibanda.

184. General secondary education (Latin department and modern scientific department) is gradually being developed to its full capacity, which will soon enable it to complete the education of pupils who intend to proceed to higher education. The diagram on page 232 shows that the first group of pupils will complete the six-year course in modern humanities at the end of the 1955 school year.

185. Secondary education for girls is at present confined to the secondary school of domestic science (three years) and the school for assistant teachers (*monitrices*) (three years plus one optional year). It is desirable that measures should be taken to enable girls as well as boys

to take a general secondary education, which would make it possible for them to go on to higher education later. Such measures would assist in raising the status of women.

186. The growth of general secondary education and of the specialized departments (administrative, agricultural, medical, veterinary and teacher training) may be seen from the following table :

General and specialized secondary education

Year	Official schools				Private schools		
	General secondary education		Specialized departments Pupils		General secondary education Pupils	Specialized education Pupils	
	Schools	Pupils	Total	Girls		Total	Girls
1949	1	215	78	-	-	140	-
1950	1	247	125	-	-	340	51
1951	1	282	180	-	-	593	140
1952	1	239	699	33	-	1,265	250
1953	2	246	318 ^a	-	70 ^b	1,084	532

^a The schools for nurses, assistant nurses and assistant midwives, which were shown under specialized education in the 1952 report, do not appear in the above table. Nor do the students attending these schools.

^b Not counting the 38 pupils in the seventh (preparatory) class.

187. This table shows that, in 1953, the enrolments for general secondary education increased by 77 (or 31 per cent) over the previous year. The total number of children attending secondary schools is, however, still extremely small. Note ^a above explains the fall in the number of pupils in the specialized departments in 1953.

188. The number of girls (532) enrolled at the aided private schools providing training in domestic economy more than doubled as compared with the previous year.

189. Comparison of the table in the 1953 report (p. 435) with that in the 1952 report¹⁸ (p. 395) shows that, in 1953, there were no girls enrolled for the second and third years of the junior course but that there were more girls enrolled for the first three years of the lower intermediate course (intermediate domestic science schools).

TEACHING ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

190. The number of lessons devoted to this teaching has remained unchanged in the mission schools and has risen slightly in the government schools. Though sometimes rather abstract, it has been better adapted to the general level of education and this has made it easier for pupils to understand it, especially in the senior classes.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

191. The vocational education establishments are subdivided into two groups (p. 151). The work of the schools organized during the last few years is proceeding in accordance with the forecasts of the ten-year plan and appears indeed to be slightly ahead of this plan (p. 218).

192. It would be well if, in a future report, a statistical table could be given, dealing with vocational education and showing the numbers of schools, pupils and teachers and the distribution of pupils by school classes.

HIGHER EDUCATION

193. The establishment of a centre for higher and, later, university education is being studied. Meanwhile, 24 Africans from Ruanda-Urundi, or the same number as

in the previous year (table 6, p. 436) are continuing their higher education outside the Territory. The facilities granted to these students, most of whom are at the Lovanium University Centre at Kisantu (Belgian Congo), are described in the 1953 report, pages 222 and 242.

TEACHER TRAINING

194. African teachers for the primary schools are trained in three categories of schools: training schools (*écoles d'apprentissage pédagogique*), schools for assistant teachers (*écoles de moniteurs*) and the secondary teacher-training department (p. 246).

195. Only the teacher-training department is in a position to provide a high standard of training for prospective teachers. The report, however, mentions some useful additional measures which have been taken to provide more and better qualified teachers for the primary schools: the conversion of the training school at Kitega into a school for assistant teachers (first years of training); the reopening of the school for assistant teachers at Zaza by a teaching order; the reorganization of the school for assistant teachers at Kabgayi; the conversion of the training school at Buhambe into a school for assistant teachers; the opening of a preparatory to the first year of training for girls, run by Belgian lay assistants, at Muramba.

196. UNESCO notes with interest that the missions have been given until 1 January 1958 to see that the qualifications of their teachers are in order (p. 245).

197. The following table shows the quantitative situation of teacher supply :

Teachers in service in primary schools

Year	Official schools	Aided schools	Total
1951	-	-	3,250
1952	35	3,443	3,478
1953	40	4,603	4,643

198. This table shows an increase of one third in the number of teachers in service. It should be noted, however, that 3,563 African teachers serving in the aided

¹⁸ Rapport soumis par le Gouvernement belge à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies au sujet de l'administration du Ruanda-Urundi pendant l'année 1952, Brussels, Etablissements généraux d'imprimerie, 1953.

schools are uncertificated. Consideration should therefore be given to means of providing these teachers with a proper training for their work.

Student teachers

Year	Training schools	Schools for assistant teachers	Teacher-training department	Total
1952	504	744	10	1,258
1953	552	917	19	1,488

199. The increase of 230 students (18 per cent) is mainly concentrated in the schools for assistant teachers. The teacher-training department, providing training for chosen in 1952) of training out of the six planned.

200. Of the 1,448 future teachers, 324 (as compared with 261 in 1952) are in their last year of training, 220 of them being at training schools. In spite of this increase, the supply of newly trained teachers will still be insufficient to meet the needs of the schools to be established, fill vacancies in the existing schools, and gradually provide replacements for the uncertificated staff. Comparison of the numbers of second-year students at training schools and schools for assistant teachers in 1953 with the number of first-year students in 1952 shows a loss of about 100 students (or approximately 30 per cent of the enrolments in each category of establishment). It would be well to investigate the causes of this high percentage of wastage, in an effort to find a remedy for it.

ADULT EDUCATION

201. Education for adults is provided by the mission schools (*chapelles-écoles*) and adult education schools proper. In 1953, the various missions estimated that 539,645 people were attending the mission schools. According to the 1953 report (p. 247), these schools, although not State-inspected, are of very great assistance in the literacy campaign.

202. The main object of the adult education schools is to help the indigenous inhabitants to acquire an adequate knowledge of reading and writing, but it seems that, in general, only a very small fraction of the population attends these schools. Although the statistics given in table XXII-M (p. 442) are not complete, the figures indicate a definite reduction as compared with the previous year.

203. It is stated in the report that none of these schools has received assistance from international organizations (p. 247). UNESCO has received no request for aid from the Administering Authorities, and takes this opportunity of mentioning that such requests can be submitted to the Organization either under its normal programme or under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Member States have, on several occasions, been supplied with all the necessary information on this subject.

204. It seems advisable to draw attention to the suggestions made by UNESCO in 1953 (T/1091) concerning the organization of a fundamental education and literacy campaign covering the whole Territory. A beginning might be made by organizing a pilot project in a small area. In this connexion, UNESCO is in a position to supply the necessary documentation if the authorities concerned so desire.

(a) Tanganyika, 1953

DOCUMENT T/1149

Supplementary information on the administration of Tanganyika for the year 1954 submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV)

[Original text: English]
[5 January 1955]

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, the third of its kind since the creation of the Trusteeship System, visited Tanganyika from 15 August to 18 September 1954. The members attended many public meetings and held innumerable interviews and were given every opportunity of seeing for themselves both the progress and the problems of the Territory.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL MATTERS

Captain Simansky, of the Food and Agriculture Organization, continued to lead the survey team which is investigating the possibilities of developing the Rufiji Basin for the growing of rice; preliminary reports are hopeful.

At the request of the Tanganyika Government, UNICEF made a grant of 1,200 tons of dried milk, 500 tons of

which have already arrived and been distributed, as a precautionary measure against possible malnutrition in the Central Province where, owing to the failure of the rains for the second year running, there is again a food shortage.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Details of the new Legislative Council, which it is hoped will come into being in April 1955, were announced. The Council will consist, on the government side, of 31 persons composed partly of government officials and of members of the public whom the Governor considers can be relied upon to support government policy; and on the other side, of ten Africans, ten Asians and ten Europeans, one of each race to represent the eight provinces and the capital, Dar es Salaam, and the other three—namely one African, one Asian and one European—to represent such interests or areas as the Governor may see fit to direct. A second African and a second Asian have been appointed to the Executive Council, which now contains two African, two Asian and two European non-officials.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Progress has been made in implementing the Local Government Ordinance, which was enacted in 1953 and brought into force in February 1954. Tanga became a town council on 1 August, and arrangements have been completed and the necessary statutory instruments enacted for the creation of town councils, from 1 January 1955, at Arusha, Mwanza and Lindi. In addition, an inter-racial local council has been established at Newala. Plans are well advanced for the setting up of a county council in the Lake Province and the question of another county council in the Southern Highlands Province and town councils at Morogoro, Mbeya and Iringa is now coming under consideration.

CIVIL SERVICE

The report of the East African Salaries Commission was published in the first half of the year. Its recommendations aim at providing broad foundations for the public service ultimately to be recruited wholly within Tanganyika by an integration of the existing senior and junior services and by revising the salary structure in such a way that there will be one civil service for the Territory. The essential principle behind the report is that the limit of advance of any serving member of the service must be set solely by his qualification and proved ability, which must be held to include the qualities of integrity, character and leadership.

The report has been accepted in its broad outline by Government and the legislature, and is in process of implementation. Increases in gross pay vary from 40 per cent in certain of the lower levels of the service to 7 per cent and 8 per cent towards the top of the professional scale, with much higher increases in certain specific posts, notably super-scale posts, professionally qualified non-European doctors and graduates of Makerere University.

PENAL SANCTIONS

Although public opinion seems still to be in favour of the retention of corporal punishment and, in some cases, of increased power being conferred on the courts to award corporal punishment, nevertheless the Corporal Punishment Ordinance has been amended on the lines of the Ordinance which was withdrawn in 1951 so as to reduce the number of offences for which corporal punishment may be awarded.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation Ordinance, 1954, was enacted during the year and is expected to be brought into operation in 1955; under it the new cor-

poration will take over the Overseas Food Corporation. This will enable the experimental work to be carried on as a colonial development and welfare scheme by the new corporation and enable the Tanganyika Government to exercise closer control over the activities of the new corporation, and particularly to employ its organization and advisory services to carry out the government development schemes and experiments in agriculture.

WATER RESOURCES

Legislation has been enacted to establish a corporation to supply water to the 150,000 inhabitants who live on the Makonde Plateau. It is proposed that the local people shall have a direct interest in the finances of the corporation and, in due course, shall be solely responsible for running it.

COMMUNICATIONS

The deep water berth at Mtwara and the Southern Province railway were opened to traffic in July 1954. The new international airport at Dar es Salaam was also opened during the course of the year. It is capable of receiving any aircraft now operating, including four-engine jet aircraft, and is becoming a very busy airport. As to land communications, the new road from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro has been completed and is now open to traffic, and 70 miles of the Morogoro-Iringa road, which runs through the most difficult country, has been finished.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

A new hospital with 75 beds has been completed at Lindi and another at Njombe is nearing completion. Arrangements for the building of a new group hospital at Dar es Salaam have been completed, the foundation stone having been laid in the presence of the United Nations Visiting Mission. The first phase will make provision for approximately 450 beds, the most modern equipment and training facilities for hospital staff.

Work in connexion with the establishment of women's clubs has been intensified, particularly in Bukoba where two women welfare officers are now posted.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The results achieved by the ten-year education plan, due to end in 1956, are now becoming apparent. The number of pupils taking the Standard VIII middle school examination in 1954 was almost double that of 1953, namely, 3,942. Two of the three girls who passed the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate at Tabora have been accepted for Makerere College, where now there are 112 students from Tanganyika as compared with 88 and 57 in 1953 and 1952.

DOCUMENT T/1158

Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika*

[Original text: English]
[27 January 1955]

INTRODUCTION

The present report is a general review of public health services in the Territory, based on the available reports from the Administering Authority and a report prepared by a WHO staff member in 1952.

From this report it is gratifying to note that the Administering Authority has made serious efforts in

developing the health services, particularly during the last ten years. The proposals made by Dr. E. D. Pridie in 1949, referred to in the report, seem to be sound and it would be important to follow up the actual development of the health services in terms of these proposals.

* Submitted in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 47 (IV) of 1 March 1949.

A number of courses have been organized for the training of Africans working in the medical and health fields, mostly for ancillary and auxiliary staff. There seem to be no facilities for post-secondary education for Africans in the Territory. A very limited number of students have been sent to Makerere College in Uganda for the purpose of studying medicine. In order to prepare the Africans for taking over the responsibility for carrying out and developing the medical and health services for themselves, still more opportunity should be provided for them to attain higher and professional education.

Decentralization of medical service has more or less been achieved by the establishment of a great number of dispensaries staffed by rural medical aides. In order to have the work of these dispensaries properly directed and supervised, further organization would be necessary to group them together and develop them into a system of local health units¹⁹ by bringing them into closer association with the hospitals. This is in line with the recommendation made by Dr. Priddy and it would be a step of advancement towards the improvement of the quality of service of the rural dispensaries.

While some attention has already been given to the provision of water carriage sanitary systems in some of the urban areas, a great deal more is still to be done in the provision of water supply and proper disposal of excreta, particularly in the rural areas. A programme in environmental sanitation for the Territory, with an adequate staff of competent personnel to carry it out, would be highly desirable. The provision of adequate housing is also essential to the healthful living of the population, and should therefore be considered in planning the programme.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

The Territory of Tanganyika lies in Central Africa, just south of the Equator and between the great lakes and the Indian Ocean. It is mostly a country of plains and plateaux. From the coastal plain, which varies in width from ten to 40 miles, the country rises gradually to the main plateau at about 4,000 feet above sea-level. There are three main climates: the warm and humid coast region, the hot and dry plateau and the semi-temperate regions round the high mountains in the north and west.

Generally speaking, the rainfall is low for a tropical country and in the greater part of the Territory there is a one-season rainfall, beginning in November or December and ending in April or May. Part of the coast and an area near the lakes have two rainy seasons.

The area of the Territory is 342,706 square miles and the total population is some 8 million. It is estimated that there are about 20,000 Europeans and about 84,000 other non-Africans, but the African population itself is of varied ethnic composition and some 120 tribes can be distinguished. There are therefore many languages, but a dialect of the coastal Swahili is widely understood and has been adopted by the Government as the basic standard dialect for literature, for education and for general purposes.

Most of the people are agriculturists, growing mainly subsistence crops but producing also a limited amount of cash crops for sale. Many own cattle also and a few tribes are purely pastoral; in many areas cattle are the most prized form of wealth.

During recent years the tribal structure has changed and is being brought more into line with modern ideas

of local government. The basis of administration is being broadened and the principle of popular representation is becoming more widely accepted and established.

The Territory is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of eight official and five unofficial members. It is divided into eight provinces, each with an administrative head, the provincial commissioner, who is responsible for the co-ordination and general guidance of all governmental activities in his province. In each province, there are several districts each with a district commissioner, who has similar responsibilities in his district. Within the districts, government policy is carried out by the local authorities who, in the rural areas, are for the most part the traditional rulers of the people. To assist the further development of local government on democratic lines, further emphasis was placed in 1953 on local government training in representative institutions and the Local Government School at Mzumbe was opened during the year. Africans are taking an increasing part in the work of the many advisory and executive organs of the central Government.

An interesting description of the development of the health service of the Territory in its earliest stages was given in a paper on "Medical Administration in the Tropics", by Dr. George MacLean, formerly Deputy Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika (*British Medical Journal*, April 1950, p. 756). When the Government of the United Kingdom took charge, such medical services as had been developed before the First World War had almost completely disintegrated; some hospitals and laboratories were available and a number of trained dressers. The war was followed by the influenza pandemic and extensive famines.

The Medical Department was gradually built up as the civil administration took over from the military, but even in 1921 one medical officer, with a few sub-assistant surgeons, compounders and dressers, might be responsible for the health of a quarter of a million people. The Medical Department at that stage consisted of Headquarters, a laboratory service, a central medical store, a number of station units, one or two medical officers for port medical work and a dental officer. The station units were the fundamental units of the Department. Each was usually under a medical officer assisted by one or more sub-assistant surgeons, and by compounders and dressers. The medical officer of a station unit was directly responsible to the Director of Medical Services of the Territory: he usually ran a small station hospital and did, in the station and district, such sanitary and public health work as he could. One of the simplest and most important of such tasks was vaccination against smallpox. The headquarters of the unit was nearly always at the administrative headquarters of a hospital.

In this early stage, little systematic survey was possible. Some idea of the problems could be got from German records, from cases seen at the station hospitals, from sanitary conditions in the stations and in the places visited and from reports from district administrators, chiefs and other persons. Helminthic diseases, malaria, relapsing fever, the venereal diseases, leprosy, bilharziasis, yaws and many of the general diseases were widespread: anthrax, sleeping sickness, smallpox, tuberculosis and sometimes plague occurred in places.

At the end of 1921, there were 23 station medical officers and 21 sub-assistant surgeons for the Territory. The few mission and private practitioners dealt almost entirely with individual cases, except that some missions gave good help with leprosy settlements. The central Administration gave some directions on policy or on special public health measures, but the medical officers, especially in outlying stations, had to rely largely on their

¹⁹ See T/1122.

own initiative and judgment. In such circumstances it was difficult to develop a co-ordinated health policy; but this weakness was partly eliminated when the establishment of provincial governments led to a provincial system of medical administration. The provincial medical officer was a responsible adviser to the administrator of the province but was responsible to the Director of Medical Services in both technical and administrative matters. There were also special units set up for special problems by the Director of Medical Services. The first of these was the sleeping sickness control branch, and this led to good joint working with other departments of the Government. There followed research units for sleeping sickness, malaria and tuberculosis, an institute for the manufacture of smallpox lymph and a training school for dispensers, at which were taught also the diagnosis and simple treatment of some common diseases.

The Native Authorities Medical Service started with the introduction of tribal dressers. They were trained in government hospitals, but after training they worked under the administration of their own Native Authorities, with some advisory supervision from government medical officers. The standard of efficiency was at first low, but improved; and they were the beginning of a service that is proving useful under the local governments.

The Dental Service remained a branch of the Medical Department throughout, but even in 1938 there were only two regular officers and a dental mechanic.

Reorganization

After the Second World War, in 1945 and 1946, the Director of Medical Services submitted to the Government of the Territory proposals for the more systematic organization of the service, in order, first, to secure a proper balance between preventive and curative work; secondly, to provide for adequate decentralization; thirdly, to serve as a foundation for the more ambitious schemes required to improve public health and prevent disease; and fourthly, to provide for more systematic training of the staff required for those purposes.

In 1949, the Chief Medical Officer of the Colonial Office, Dr. E. D. Pridie, visited the Territory and made a full report on its medical and health services. The current health policy of the Territory is based on these recommendations.

The immediate requirement was considered to be a considerable increase in the medical, nursing and health inspectorate staff. It was proposed to have a basic establishment of 15 specialists, 120 medical officers for general and special duties and 150 nursing sisters and health specialists. The establishment of health inspectors was to be first brought up to the approved strength and then added to as became necessary. The hospital establishment was to be brought up to one bed per 1,000 of the main population groups and the dispensary system improved to a greater standard of efficiency. The government and Native Administration dispensaries were to work as one organization, integrated into the medical service and designed to develop into rural health centres, with a bias towards preventive medicine, and centres of medical intelligence covering the whole Territory. The training of African staff at all levels was accepted as a vitally important function of a medical service in tropical Africa and as fundamental to building up an efficient and comprehensive medical and health service.

The main features of the new proposals may be summarized as follows:

(a) The maximum number of African doctors to be trained and given responsible posts as soon as possible;

(b) A school of hygiene to be established for the training of African health inspectors, sanitary overseers, medical assistants, midwives, health sisters, etc.;

(c) A medical graphic museum to be established as a centre of propaganda, to supply charts, photographs, posters, etc., for rural health centres, and to form mobile propaganda units;

(d) An immediate extension of the training of nurses;

(e) The establishment of a school of midwives to train African women from the rural areas in the elements of midwifery;

(f) A reorganization of the training of medical assistants to bring them all up to one standard;

(g) The training of laboratory assistants, assistant radiographers, dispensers and other similar categories of African staff to be speeded up.

These proposals called for a greatly increased financial provision. The recruiting of qualified staff, in view of the much smaller number of persons trained during the war and the competition for their services from richer and more salubrious countries, has presented many difficulties, but the necessary increases are under way.

The budget of the Medical Department in 1938 was £210,732; that for 1952 was £1,035,591 and that for 1953, on the latest published figures, £1,167,567. To these figures for 1952 and 1953, which include the cost of administration of hospitals, should be added expenditure under the development plan by township authorities, by the Dar es Salaam municipality and by Native Authorities, which bring the totals up to £1,453,598 and £1,820,525 respectively.

In 1938 the European staff of the Medical Department included 51 medical practitioners, two dentists, 40 nurses and health visitors and 22 sanitary superintendents. The Asian staff included one assistant surgeon, 54 sub-assistant surgeons, 27 compounders and 12 assistant nurses. The African staff was one assistant to the Government analyst, 117 dispensers and 140 sanitary inspectors. (These figures do not include clerks and other lay workers.)

In 1953 there were in the central Government Health Service:

(a) European

99 medical practitioners
113 registered nurses (100 with midwifery qualifications)
5 registered dentists
5 malaria field officers
33 sanitary inspectors

(b) Asian

20 registered and 33 licensed medical practitioners
1 registered midwife

(c) African

127 medical assistants
119 registered nurses (21 with midwifery qualifications)
1 registered midwife
27 pharmaceutical assistants
41 laboratory assistants
5 assistant health inspectors
60 sanitary inspectors

There were also, in the Native Authority Health Service, one licensed medical practitioner, two medical assistants and 165 rural medical aides, all African. There were ten other African licensed medical practitioners, in hospitals, charitable institutions and private practice.

Functions of the Medical Department

The functions of the staff of the Medical Department may be classified under the following headings:

- (a) Administrative
- (b) General hospital services
- (c) Public health services
- (d) Stores and pharmaceutical services
- (e) Specialist services
 - (i) Tuberculosis
 - (ii) Sleeping sickness
 - (iii) Leprosy
 - (iv) Malaria
 - (v) Mental
 - (vi) Industrial health
 - (vii) Dental
 - (viii) Laboratory services
 - (ix) X-ray
 - (x) Medical education

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into four medical regions. Each region covers the area of two provinces and is under the charge of a regional assistant director of medical services. District medical officers are appointed to local areas, usually administrative districts or groups of districts. They are responsible to the regional assistant directors of medical services for the organization and supervision of all curative and preventive medical services maintained, sponsored or financed by the central and local Governments within that area. The district medical officer is usually responsible for the district hospital or hospitals and their satellite dispensaries and, with the assistance of health inspectors, for all public health work within his area.

Hospitals

Government hospitals or dispensaries with beds are available to all sections of the community in the towns and rural areas. There are district hospitals in most of the administrative districts and a larger hospital at each provincial headquarters. In all, 65 general hospitals and bedded dispensaries are maintained by the Government: there are also eight special hospitals: tuberculosis, one; mental, two; infectious disease, two; maternity, three.

The total of hospital and dispensary beds in the Territory as at 31 December 1953 is shown in the following table:

	<i>Number of beds</i>	
Government general hospitals	44	3,806
Government special hospitals	8	831
Government dispensaries	21	407
Mission hospitals with doctors	30	2,377
Mission hospitals without doctors	40	1,725
Mission special hospitals	1	125
Mission dispensaries	36	524
Industrial hospitals	15	600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	195	10,395

Of the government general hospitals, two were in Dar es Salaam, nine in the Central Region, ten in the Northern Region, 11 in the Eastern Region and 12 in the Western Region.

Outline plans and estimates for the new 400-bed hospital at Dar es Salaam had at the end of 1953 been completed and building was expected at an early date.

Mortality and morbidity

Compulsory general registration of births and deaths among the indigenous population is not yet practicable and there is therefore no reliable information as to the causes and distribution of mortality for the Territory as a whole. As a hospital problem, the infective and parasitic group of diseases outweighs all other groups in importance, in both morbidity and mortality. Notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory but reporting from the more remote and backward areas is still lax. A real improvement can come only with increased public health staff.

At present, almost the only reliable statistics are those kept by hospitals. The table below gives comparative figures of the number of cases notified or treated in hospitals in 1951 and 1952, with such figures as are available for the 12 months ended on 30 November 1953. Figures for the epidemic diseases, for poliomyelitis and for relapsing fever include notifications from all sources; the others relate only to patients treated in hospitals.

	1951	1952	1952-53
<i>Epidemic diseases</i>			
Smallpox	855	370	1,125
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	416	314	221
Human trypanosomiasis	477	346	732
Plague	263	573	13
<i>Endemic diseases</i>			
Malaria	161,095	121,757	—
Blackwater fever	26	30	—
Relapsing fever	3,624	2,522	3,403
Ankylostomiasis	28,542	29,483	—
Schistosomiasis	13,589	17,063	—
Dysentery (amoebic)	1,684	1,213	—
Dysentery (bacillary)	2,574	2,174	—
Dysentery (undefined)	—	7,236	—
Enteric fever	473	399	—
Pneumonia	9,280	11,318	—
Poliomyelitis	24	90	148
<i>Venereal diseases and yaws</i>			
Gonorrhoea	20,937	22,658	—
Syphilis	36,035	38,646	—
Yaws	47,302	15,875	—
<i>Tuberculosis</i>			
Pulmonary	1,493	3,265	—
Non-pulmonary	517	1,216	—

Some special services

Maternal and child health. There is a large and well-equipped maternity hospital and clinic at Dar es Salaam and at all the major hospitals there are similar smaller centres of various sizes. These provide for institutional confinements and also for the conduct of maternity cases in the homes of patients in the locality. Regular antenatal and post-natal clinics are held and homes are visited. A number of missions have well-established centres and local authorities are developing their own maternity services. Special maternity and child health centres are maintained throughout the Territory.

Malaria is present more or less throughout the greater part of Tanganyika and is the commonest cause of ill-health. Both the East African Malaria Unit and the Tanganyika Malaria Unit have their headquarters in the province of Tanga. Control is directed mainly against the immature stages of mosquitoes by drainage and swamp reclamation in urban and peri-urban areas. A pilot scheme in the use of residual insecticides was started

in 1952 in the uplands of Mbulu. The vector, *Anopheles gambiae*, has been virtually eliminated and the spleen and parasite rates have been reduced.

Tuberculosis control work is centred mainly at the hospital sanatorium at Kibongoto; there is accommodation for 230 in-patients and a chain of ten dispensaries. Another similar hospital sanatorium is to be provided on a site to be selected. A small tuberculosis unit is being set up meanwhile centred on the hospital at Kongwa, which will combine the treatment of in-patients and dispensary work.

Yaws. Full treatment facilities are available at all government and mission hospitals and dispensaries. There was a marked decline in the number of reported cases in 1951 and 1952.

Leprosy. It is estimated that there are approximately 100,000 cases of leprosy in Tanganyika, or about 18.1 per 1,000 of the population. Treatment with sulfone drugs is used on a large and increasing scale with very encouraging results. At present some 4,800 patients are being treated in the 17 leprosaria and many others are being treated as out-patients.

Sleeping sickness. There was a steady fall in the incidence from 1949 to 1952—from 1,412 cases in 1949 to 346 in 1952, but in 1953 the incidence rose again to 753 cases. There is a control unit under a specialist medical officer, with headquarters at Tabora, the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization, with a research station and an organization for resettlement.

Smallpox. Vaccination is available throughout the Territory, but control is made more difficult by the fact that in some rural areas the inhabitants are so accustomed to mild smallpox that they often take no steps to report it.

Plague in endemic form occurs, mainly in the central plateau area. Distribution is essentially rural and scattered and the main reservoir appears to be the field rat. Control methods include the systematic disinfecting of houses with residual insecticide, surveillance of contacts and early diagnosis. Good results have been obtained from treatment with streptomycin.

Helminthic infections. Hookworm, bilharzia and filaria are the most important causes. An East African Filariasis Research Unit is administered by the East African High Commission. A high proportion of the population of the Territory is infested with hookworm, though only a minority appear to be heavily infested. Schistosomiasis is irregularly distributed. Treatment is available at all medical centres and efforts are made to prevent the spread of hookworm and bilharzia infection by raising sanitary standards and encouraging the use of sanitary latrines.

Environmental sanitation

Environmental sanitation. A new Public Health (Sewage and Drainage) Ordinance was passed in 1953. Except in the larger towns where water-borne sanitary systems operate, excretal wastes in urban areas are disposed of by septic tank, cesspit or bucket latrine systems. In the rural areas, pit latrines are used and the construction of bore-hole latrines is being encouraged. Refuse disposal is usually now done by controlled tipping.

Health education of the public. Public health education is an important part of the work of all medical and health staff. In 1953 there were periodic radio talks and articles in the vernacular Press. At maternity and child health centres talks and demonstrations are given by medical officers and health visitors.

RESEARCH

The medical group of the East African Research Services consists of the East African Medical Survey and Filariasis Research Units at Mwanza, the Virus Research Unit at Entebbe, in Uganda, and the Malaria Unit at Amani in Tanga Province. The centre of the organization is the East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene, which maintains co-ordination between the several units in East Africa and with the Colonial Medical Research Committee in London. A standing advisory committee on medical research in East Africa was set up in 1953.

Among the work now in progress are medical surveys in the Sukuma and Bukoba areas of the Lake Province, which are integrated with surveys fostered by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. The purpose of the surveys is to find the extent and distribution of the main causes of ill health and to assess their influence on efficiency. The Virus Research Institute tests yellow fever vaccines and has helped the World Health Organization to delineate the southern boundary of the yellow fever area in Africa. In 1953 a health and nutrition survey was started in the Buha area of the Western Province, in which the World Health Organization has been asked to help.

TRAINING AND HEALTH EDUCATION

The training of Africans was formerly carried out under local arrangements but is now centrally directed. The Tanganyika Medical Training Board regulates and supervises the training of all medical and health staff and the training of nurses and midwives is similarly controlled by the Nurses and Midwives Council, which was set up early in 1953.

Progress is being made with the comprehensive plan for expanding the government training services, which includes a new medical and nursing training school at Dar es Salaam, with a hostel for 500 students, a maternity training school at Tabora, a school at Tukuyu for training health nurses, a health training school at Kongwa and extensions to the school for rural aides at Mwanza. The schools at Tukuyu and Kongwa were opened in 1952 and are in full operation and the accommodation for students at Mwanza has been doubled. A number of missions also undertake the training of nurses, midwives, medical assistants and rural medical aides to the government syllabus and receive grants in aid.

The following notes give the present position of the courses :

(a) Medical assistants. A three-year course at the Medical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam, covering elementary medicine and surgery, nursing, public health, pathology and pharmacy. Medical assistants are employed at hospitals and at some of the larger rural dispensaries ;

(b) Ancillary medical staff. These include laboratory assistants, pharmaceutical assistants and hospital stewards assistants. The course for the last is two years ; for the others, three years ;

(c) Rural medical aides. The course, of two years, has a marked rural and public health bias. Training is given in elementary medicine and surgery, first aid and rural hygiene, for work in rural dispensaries ;

(d) Nurses and midwives. The nurses' course is three years. Girls who have completed the general nursing training can qualify as midwives after one year of midwifery training ; others have a two-year midwifery course ;

(e) Assistant health inspectors. After a three-year

course, candidates sit for the examination of the Joint East African Examination Board of the Royal Sanitary Institute;

(f) Health nurses. Health nurses take a two-year course of training in public health for employment in maternity and child health and domestic and village hygiene in rural areas;

(g) Health orderlies. A twelve-month course, largely practical work, for public health work in villages;

(h) Malaria assistants. Two-year courses of instruction in the identity and bionomics of mosquitoes and details of the methods of control.

There are no medical schools in Tanganyika that grant registrable medical qualifications, but students from Tanganyika are admitted to the Makerere College Medical School, in Uganda. The full course of training is seven years and graduates who have completed the prescribed period of internship are eligible for registration as medical practitioners in East Africa.

Before inhabitants of a Territory can be trained to take an effective share in the higher branches of its health service, some foundation of general education must be laid in the first place. In Tanganyika there is a ten-year plan for African education of which the main objectives are (a) to ensure that the greatest possible number of children may become literate in the shortest possible time and may not thereafter relapse into illiteracy and (b) to enable an increasing number of

pupils to have the advantage of secondary and higher education to fit them to play an effective part in the development of the Territory. In 1953, there were 270,490 African children enrolled in primary and middle schools and 5,709 in secondary, teacher-training and industrial and vocational schools. There were 120 Africans receiving higher education outside the Territory, 88 of them at Makerere University College in Uganda.

MISSIONS

Several references have been made above to the help given by missions to the medical services of the Government. Some of the missions doing medical work in the Territory have been established there since before the days of the German occupation. The hospitals and dispensaries that they maintain are shown in the table on page 24.

For this work there is practical recognition in the form of government grants-in-aid, based primarily on the numbers of qualified medical and nursing staff that they employ. The total of these grants has increased from £8,981 in 1947 to over £67,000 in 1953.

It is expected that the subsidization of mission rural medical units will become increasingly a matter for the local authorities and that increased grants will be paid by the central Government to the larger mission hospitals with qualified medical staff.

DOCUMENT T/L.559 and Corr.1

Report of the Drafting Committee on Tanganyika

[Original text: English]
[18 March 1955]

1. At its 596th meeting, on 10 March 1955, the Trusteeship Council appointed a Drafting Committee composed of representatives of Australia, Belgium, China and Haiti to propose, on the basis of the discussions which had taken place in the Council, conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika and to make recommendations concerning the chapter on that Territory to be included in the next report of the Council to the General Assembly.

2. The Drafting Committee held five meetings, at the first of which it elected Mr. H. K. Yang (China) as its Chairman. The Committee had the assistance of the special representative of the Administering Authority and of the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The Drafting Committee decided to recommend that the Secretariat working paper (T/L.538), as revised (T/L.538/Add.1) to take into account additional information which became available during the examination of the annual report by the Council as well as to clarify certain other points in the light of the discussion, should be adopted by the Council as the basic text for the chapter on Tanganyika.

4. In the light of the general discussion in the Council on conditions in the Territory, the Committee drafted a number of conclusions and recommendations which it considered as reflecting the opinions of the majority of the members of the Council, and has annexed them to the present report.

5. The representatives of Haiti and China, noting that certain proposals relating to representation on the Legis-

lative Council, political organizations and the question of racial discrimination were not adopted by the Committee, reserved their position on these questions.

6. The Committee noted that some members of the Council had made reference in the course of the general discussion to certain aspects of the inter-territorial association involving Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. In view of the fact that the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions was studying this matter as part of its regular duties, the Committee decided not to formulate any draft conclusions or recommendations on the subject.

7. The Committee accordingly recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it should adopt the working paper on conditions in Tanganyika (T/L.538 and Add.1) as the basic text for the chapter on that Territory to be included in the next report of the Council to the General Assembly; and, that it should adopt the conclusions and recommendations set out below and include them at the end of each appropriate section or sub-section of the chapter.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. GENERAL

Land and people

8. The Council recalls the recommendation adopted at its thirteenth session on the relationship between the various population groups and in particular its recommendation relating to the development of a sense of

territorial consciousness on the part of all sections of the population and to the desirability of establishing a common citizenship.

9. The Council notes the efforts of the Administering Authority to foster co-operation among the various groups of the population and to encourage participation of all groups in the new organs of local government. The Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will promote, by all means within its power, the further participation of the indigenous inhabitants in all the organs of government, and the growth of a sense of territorial consciousness, and that this will lead eventually to the establishment of a common citizenship and of a Tanganyika nationality.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Central government

10. The Council recalls the observations and recommendations which it made at its thirteenth session concerning the reorganization of the Legislative Council, in particular its expression of hope that the proposed changes might be implemented within the five-year period previously fixed and that the retention of separate representation of the three population groups, even on the improved basis of parity between them, would be regarded by the Administering Authority as a transitional phase.

11. The Council notes that the Administering Authority intends to establish the enlarged and reorganized Legislative Council in April 1955, well within the envisaged five-year period, and that, while the principle of parity has been adopted and is designed to function for some time, it is basically transitional.

12. The Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will keep it fully informed in future annual reports of the progress made and the experience gained in this experiment and will provide the Council with an assessment of its value.

13. The Council notes with appreciation that arrangements have been made for members of the Legislative Council to speak in Swahili, subject only to the approval of the Speaker of the Council.

14. The Council, recalling the recommendation made at its thirteenth session concerning African membership in the Executive Council, notes with satisfaction that, as a means of ensuring greater participation of Africans in Government, the Administering Authority has appointed an additional African to the Executive Council.

Local government

15. The Council notes with satisfaction that in implementation of the Local Government Ordinance four town councils and a local council have now been established, that the requisite instrument is in preparation for the establishment of the first county council and that arrangements are going forward for the establishment of several other county, town and local councils. The Council, recalling its thirteenth session recommendation that the Administering Authority should intensify its efforts in this direction and that the peoples concerned should co-operate, recommends that the Administering Authority should continue with its efforts to gain the consent of the people to the constitutional changes which are provided for in the present local government law so that the place of development might be quickened.

Suffrage

16. The Council notes with satisfaction that there has been a further increase in the number of local government institutions in which the elective principle has been adopted and that the Administering Authority intends that elections shall be introduced as soon as possible for all local government bodies where the people desire it; the Council recalls that at its thirteenth session it expressed the hope that continued and extended experience in elective methods on the local authority level would help to facilitate the introduction as soon as possible of universal suffrage based on a common roll. In this connexion, the Council notes that the Administering Authority intends that, when the new Legislative Council is well established, elections shall be introduced on a common roll with appropriate voting qualifications in specified areas of the Territory where there may be a substantial demand for elections, and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will progressively introduce this system as soon as practicable.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General

17. The Council notes with satisfaction that, in general, economic progress in the Territory has been maintained, in particular as regards the development of capital works and the improvement of communications. The Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to seek outside financial and expert assistance in developing the Territory's economic resources.

18. The Council notes with appreciation the efforts of the Administering Authority to increase African production and the increased part played by Africans in both producing and marketing cash crops, the efforts made to obtain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, the considerable progress achieved in respect of the provision of water supplies and irrigation schemes, and the advance made in the local development schemes for the settlement of Africans in new areas. The Council expresses the hope, however, that the Administering Authority will make further efforts to make loans available to African farmers and that further consideration will be given to overcoming the difficulties presented in this connexion by the absence of a form of land title under Native law and custom which could be used as security for a loan.

Co-operative societies

19. The Council notes with satisfaction the special attention the Administering Authority is giving to the development of the co-operative movement, is pleased to note that trained African officials are taking increasing responsibility for the management of the co-operative societies, and expresses the hope that this development will continue.

Land and land alienation

20. The Council recalls its previous observations and recommendations concerning land alienation, notes the most recent statement of policy of the Administering Authority on the question to the effect that the Tanganyika Government will ensure that there will be sufficient land available to meet the needs of future generations of all races who have made their homes in Tanganyika, and will permit alienation of land to newcomers only in special circumstances or for purposes where it is necessary to obtain particular development which the Territory cannot undertake out of its own resources. The Council, noting that the Royal Commission

on Land and Population in East Africa has recently concluded its examination of the situation in the Territory, and that the future policy of the Administering Authority will, to some extent, depend on the recommendations of this Commission, awaits with interest the receipt of the report of the Royal Commission; and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority, in formulating any new policy, will bear in mind the actual and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants, and meanwhile will exercise the greatest caution in granting rights of occupancy to non-indigenous inhabitants.

The Meru case

21. The Council, recalling its previous recommendations on the Meru land question and the comments of the 1954 Visiting Mission thereon, notes with concern that the Meru families in question still appear to be aggrieved over their eviction from their land and that they still demand its return. The Council notes that two rights of occupancy in the area in question are being revoked and that a committee will consider the utilization of this land.

22. The Council expresses the hope that an acceptable settlement may be found to resolve this problem and urges the Administering Authority to explore all possible means of effecting such a settlement. The Council requests the Administering Authority to keep it fully informed of the results obtained in this matter.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Labour

23. The Council notes with satisfaction the steps taken by the Administering Authority to promote the development of trade unions, and expresses the hope that these activities will be reinforced by such means as inviting trade-union leaders from abroad to visit the Territory and, where appropriate, by selecting Africans for training abroad in trade-union principles and methods.

Urban housing

24. The Council notes with satisfaction the progress achieved in constructing urban housing which could be let to African workers at an economic rental. The Council also notes with interest the establishment of the African Urban Housing Loan Fund, and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will encourage intending African home-owners to make use of that fund. The Council also expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will devote further attention to the improvement of rural housing.

Medical and health services

25. The Council notes with satisfaction the progress made in the field of public health, in particular in the training of medical staff and in the development of rural dispensaries. The Council commends the observations of the World Health Organization (T/1158) to the attention of the Administering Authority.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General educational policy

26. The Council, observing that there exist at the present time in the Territory separate schools for each race, and being of the opinion that separate schools should not be maintained longer or to any greater extent than is necessary, notes that it is the policy of the Administering Authority gradually to unify the educational system from the top and urges it to work towards the unification of the educational system of the Territory.

27. The Council takes note of the observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the educational advancement of the Territory and commends them to the attention of the Administering Authority.

African education

28. The Council notes the continued progress achieved in the development of African education. The Council expresses the hope that it will be possible to increase enrolments in middle, secondary and vocational schools in the near future and that the Administering Authority will place emphasis in the next educational plan on the expansion of such schools.

29. That Council, noting that the total number of girls enrolled at school has increased, but not in proportion to the total enrolment of pupils, and that in middle and secondary schools the number of girl pupils represents only a small proportion of the total enrolment, recommends that the Administering Authority continue to encourage the expansion of education for girls and that it devote special attention to this question.

30. The Council, noting that one of the most serious present problems is teacher training, notes that there has been some increase in the number of teachers qualifying and expresses the hope that the upward trend will be accelerated.

31. The Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will pursue its studies aimed at the establishment of an institution of university status within the Territory.

DOCUMENT T/L.561

Haiti: amendments to the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee on Tanganyika (T/L.559 and Corr.1)

[Original text: French].
[22 March 1955]

1. Add the following sentence at the end of paragraph 12:

"The Council also expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will be able to increase the number of African members of the Legislative Council within a reasonable period of time."

2. Insert after paragraph 16 the following paragraph under a new heading:

"Political organizations"

"The Council, bearing in mind the development of public opinion in the Territory as reflected in the formation of political organizations whose activities

should normally expand, and bearing in mind also the observations of the Administering Authority to the effect that such organizations are governed by the general ordinance concerning associations, recommends that the Administering Authority should consider the adoption of special legislation guaranteeing the right of association and the right to form political groups without any restrictions."

3. Insert before paragraph 23 the following paragraph under a new heading :

"Racial discrimination

"The Council recommends that the Administering Authority should take all the steps necessary to put an end to all forms of racial discrimination by educating public opinion and, if necessary, by adopting penal legislation."

DOCUMENT T/L.564

United States of America : amendments to the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee on Tanganyika (T/L.559 and Corr.1)

[Original text : English]
[23 March 1955]

1. Add the following text after paragraph 12 :

"The Council also expresses the hope that the experience gained in the next constitutional stage will point the way towards an early and progressive increase in African non-official representation in the Legislative Council, and towards the attainment of the Charter objective of self-government or independence as soon as possible."

2. Add the following text after paragraph 23 :

"Racial discrimination

"The Council commends the progress which has been made by the Administering Authority toward eliminating racial discrimination and supports its continued efforts to that end."

DOCUMENT T/L.565

India : amendment to the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee on Tanganyika (T/L.559 and Corr.1)

[Original text : English]
[23 March 1955]

Replace paragraph 9 by the following text :

"9. The Council notes the efforts of the Administering Authority to foster co-operation among the various groups of the population and to encourage participation of all groups in the new organs of local government. The Council urges the Administering Authority to continue to promote, by all means within its power, the further participation of the indigenous inhabitants in all the organs of government, the growth of a sense of Territorial consciousness and the eventual establishment of a common roll, a common citizenship and a Tanganyika nationality."

DOCUMENT T/L.566

India : amendments to the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee on Tanganyika (T/L.559 and Corr.1)

[Original text : English]
[24 March 1955]

1. For the words "expresses the hope ... to non-indigenous inhabitants" occurring at the end of the paragraph 20, substitute the following :

"Requests the Administering Authority, in formulating any new policy, to give the utmost attention to the actual and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants as a whole, and meanwhile to exercise the greatest caution in granting rights of occupancy to non-indigenous inhabitants for agricultural and other private purposes and to grant such rights of occupancy only after full consultation with the Africans concerned and after obtaining their consent."

2. For the first sentence of paragraph 22, substitute the following :

"The Council is of the opinion that it is desirable to resolve this problem at an early date and urges the Administering Authority to take all possible steps to reach an acceptable settlement."

3. Replace paragraph 26 by the following text :

"The Council, observing with concern that there still exist in the Territory separate schools for each race, noting that it is the policy of the Administering Authority gradually to unify the educational system

from the top, being of the opinion that the system of separate schools is an obstacle to the evolution of a unified and integrated society, and considering the importance of bringing together children of different races as soon as the language barrier between them disappears, urges the Administering Authority progressively to establish interracial schools and to unify the educational system of the Territory."

4. Proposed text on "Racial discrimination":

(This proposal seeks to incorporate the points of view

of both the United States (T/L.564, para. 2) and Haiti (T/L.561, para. 3).)

"The Council commends the progress which has been made by the Administering Authority towards elimination of practices of racial discrimination in the Territory, and urges the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts towards that end, and requests it to give urgent consideration to the many suggestions made in this connexion by members of the Council during this session, such as education of public opinion, penal legislation, etc."

DOCUMENT T/PET.2/L.5

Petition from the Tanganyika Unofficial Members' Organisation *

[Original text: English]

[2 March 1955]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

At a recent meeting of the Organisation of the Unofficial Members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, it was unanimously decided to send a delegation, consisting of Sir Charles Phillips (Chairman of the Organisation), Liwali Justino D. Mponda and Mr. I. C. Chopra (Members), to be present during the examination by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations of conditions in Tanganyika, when consideration would be given to the report of the 1954 Visiting Mission to Tanganyika.²⁰ We, the members of this delegation, beg to submit this memorandum to the Trusteeship Council setting out the views of the unofficial members on the constitutional and economic progress of Tanganyika in general and the Visiting Mission's report in particular.

It is essential to bear in mind as a background to our views certain facts relating to Tanganyika.

It must be realized in the first place that one cannot look on the African population as a single entity closely linked together except for minor differences. There are over 100 tribes in Tanganyika and their individual characteristics and tribal traditions differ widely. In many cases different and unrelated languages are spoken. Of all these tribes the Sukuma, representing 12 per cent, is the largest; no other comprises more than 5 per cent of the whole population; of other tribes, the progressive Chagga and Haya comprise 3.2 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively; the more primitive Gogo 3.8 per cent.

The great majority of the members of all these tribes are, so far as political and constitutional matters are concerned, interested mainly in the activities and development of their own Native Authorities, of which there are about 435 in the Territory. Most of these Authorities have a traditional tribal basis; many are still headed by hereditary or partly hereditary (clan) leaders; and all exercise legislative, executive, and judicial functions among their wide powers. These Authorities and the people for whose good government they are responsible are generally and quite naturally jealous of their privileges. In the constitutional development of Tanganyika these privileges have been safeguarded and a policy adopted of gradually integrating the long established customs and administrative functions of the Authorities in modern and democratic forms of local government on which a fuller measure of financial and political autonomy will in due course devolve.

* Circulated in accordance with rule 85, paragraph 2, and supplementary rule F of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council.

²⁰ T/1142.

There is a gradually increasing number of Africans who have broken away from their tribal organization, mostly resident in the urban areas, and who although very much in the minority are generally more vocal and politically minded, but these do not represent in any way the political outlook of the peoples of the Territory as a whole.

The second point which must be noted by way of preface is that although considerable economic and social progress was made in the period preceding the Second World War, spectacular expansion tended to be limited by the general feeling of insecurity as to the future of the Territory, which discouraged outside investors. Nevertheless, it was in this period that a special committee set up by the Tanganyika Government prepared a development plan which was universally considered to be the most comprehensive and far-reaching plan for the orderly and progressive economic development of a territory that had ever been compiled in any part of the British Commonwealth. At the same time another committee was examining the educational problems of the Territory, and its report dealt equally comprehensively with plans for educational expansion.

Both these plans were kept under constant review and as soon as improved economic conditions permitted their implementation began to be accelerated. These improved economic conditions were the result of increased stability and confidence due both to the outcome of the war and the conclusion of the Trusteeship Agreement, with the negotiations leading up to which it is noted that Sir Charles Phillips, the Chairman of our Tanganyika Unofficial Members' Organisation, was closely associated. The stability was indeed reflected not only in rapid economic expansion but also in constitutional progress, the recent history of which may be summarized as follows.

Article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement dealt with the duty of the Administering Authority to promote the development of free political institutions; it was also laid down that the Administering Authority would assure to the inhabitants of Tanganyika a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory and would develop the participation of the inhabitants of Tanganyika in the Government of the Territory, both central and local, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its peoples. The same article also stated that the Administering Authority would take all other appropriate measures with a view to the political advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika in accordance with Article 76 b of the United Nations Charter.

The Government set up a committee to report on the constitutional development of Tanganyika in December 1949, and it was the duty of this committee to review the then existing constitutional structure, both local and central, and present recommendations for the constitutional advancement of the Territory.

Members of this committee, which commenced its work in January 1950, visited all the main centres in the Territory for the purpose of recording the views of associations and individuals while they made a comprehensive review of the entire constitutional structure of the Territory. In the course of the inquiry, memoranda and evidence were submitted by numerous associations and individuals. Throughout the deliberations of the committee, consideration was given to the best interests of the inhabitants of the Territory as a whole, as laid down in article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement. The report of the committee²¹ was published in 1951, together with dispatches from the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the reply from the Secretary of State. The report was debated in Legislative Council at the end of 1951, and the recommendations, as amended in detail but not in principle, were unanimously adopted.

With the adoption of the report, it became necessary for consideration to be given to the details of a satisfactory local government and central government system based on the eventual objective of common roll elections. For this purpose, Professor Mackenzie was appointed as a commissioner by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Professor Mackenzie possessed exceptional knowledge in regard to electoral systems, and one of the objects of his appointment was to ensure that when electoral systems were introduced they would be suitable to the conditions applying in Tanganyika. A special committee was set up to co-operate with Professor Mackenzie and the proposals formulated were then related to the recommendations of the Committee on Constitutional Development.

As a consequence of all these detailed and careful deliberations, steady progress was made in preparing the ground for the introduction of an enlarged Legislative Council. In the course of such preparation, certain basic principles have been fully discussed, considered and approved; these include the principle of parity of representation on the unofficial side of the House, and the retention of a government majority. It is expected that the new Council based on these principles will assemble on 20 April 1955.

Similarly, with regard to local government, satisfactory progress has been made; and where the people concerned have expressed a wish to assume the financial and other responsibilities associated with town councils and other modern forms of local government, steps have been taken to accede to their wishes and these councils have been established.

In all these developments we, the unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, recognize that the pace of constitutional and political advancement has been and must be conditioned by the extent to which the African population is able to take an active and intelligent share in local and central government. Furthermore, an electoral system or systems must be firmly established and be understood by the majority of the inhabitants of the Territory before the question of the final stages towards self-government can be considered. When that time will come it is impossible to forecast, as one must never overlook the fact that it means the adjustment of the cherished tribal systems, to which we have referred, to an organized political

State based on a common roll, which in many parts of our vast country may be a slow process. We would indeed emphasize that progress towards self-government is something that cannot be measured in terms of years, and we realize fully, from our own wide knowledge and experience of Tanganyika, that any attempt now to suggest early and drastic alterations in the composition of the proposed new Legislative Council, or in fixing a term of years for self-government to be brought into force, would bring disastrous consequences to the orderly political and economic development of Tanganyika. In our view, an important part of the immediate objective is not in relation to the reconstituted Legislative Council, but should be the gradual implementation of the policy of increased decentralization from central Government to local government bodies. This is a process that cannot be rushed nor imposed against the will of the people, but is nevertheless essential, since the experience gained in local government is the invaluable and only firm basis of participation in the evolutionary steps towards self-government. To this the policy of the Administering Authority is fully and rightly committed, but we would draw particular attention to the clear statement of that policy made in Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 25 June 1952, which we note has been quoted by the Administering Authority in paragraph 113 of its observations²² on the report of the Visiting Mission. We believe that statement reflects the view of the great majority of the people of Tanganyika.

The statement and the account we have given of the progress that has been made clearly demonstrate the will of the Administering Authority and of the vast majority of the inhabitants of Tanganyika that the political progress of the Territory shall keep pace with the ability of the people to measure up to such progress, and the equally important belief that only by orderly political development in which the inhabitants as a whole participate with goodwill and understanding can the progressive economic development of the Territory be made effective and the prosperity of the people be assured.

It is for these reasons that the recommendations of the Visiting Mission seem to us not merely unrealistic, but such as may well create an atmosphere of mistrust and misunderstanding and also adversely affect the harmonious relationship existing between the various races in the Territory, which has been one of the outstanding results of the work of the Tanganyika Administration under the able governorship of Sir Edward Twining. We consider that the publication of the report has caused a considerable amount of disturbance in the minds of people who are interested in the welfare and economic development of the country and who are prepared to support their faith in the political stability of Tanganyika by substantial investments which would bring increased prosperity to the Territory.

This is in our view the more serious because for various reasons Tanganyika has not in the past been in the position to make the same economic and hence social progress as some other African territories. The really substantial improvements now taking place, both in regard to agricultural development and the establishment of industrial undertakings, are referred to in the report of the Visiting Mission. But the report does not seem to recognize that one of the outstanding reasons for this progress, as must once again be emphasized, is the political stability which has been established among the peoples of the Territory. This political stability is due

²¹ Report of the Committee on Constitutional Development, 1951, Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 1952.

²² T/1162.

to the policy, and the knowledge that the Administering Authority will continue that policy, of political advancement at a pace consistent with the expansion in political consciousness and ability of the peoples themselves.

We, the Unofficial Members, therefore unanimously hope that the Trusteeship Council will, in drawing up its report on conditions in Tanganyika, make it clear that it does not endorse the major constitutional and economic recommendations of the Visiting Mission, which are

impractical and would endanger that interracial co-operation without which Tanganyika can neither progress nor develop into a happy and prosperous State.

(Signed) Charles PHILLIPS

J. D. MPONDA

I. C. CHOPRA

On behalf of

The Tanganyika Unofficial Members' Organisation

(b) Ruanda-Urundi, 1953

DOCUMENT T/1159

Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi*

[Original text: English]

[27 January 1955]

INTRODUCTION

The present report is prepared from the information supplied by the Administering Authority.

From the available information, it is evident that as far as medical services are concerned the Territory is provided with a system of urban and rural hospitals and dispensaries to cover the needs of the population. The present set-up of the public health services in the Territory is primarily for the carrying out of medical services, with some attention to maternal and child health, the control of some of the most prevalent communicable diseases, and a certain amount of field research and investigation work on some of the health problems by the Government laboratory at Astrida in Ruanda. The preventive aspects are not sufficiently developed.

The medical and para-medical personnel available in the Territory is still insufficient. The most highly qualified Africans are medical assistants. In order to prepare them for taking more responsibility in the health field, the Africans should be given an opportunity to attain higher medical education. This would require facilities for secondary and post-secondary education in general sciences and arts to be made available for them.

As indicated in the report, the major health problems are mainly concerned with some of the preventable diseases. To tackle these health problems a more positive programme of health and sanitation is required, aiming particularly at the health education of the public, sanitation of the living environment and organization of community effort for active participation in health work. This programme should be integrated into the work of the existing hospitals and dispensaries, so that most of the preventive measures may be introduced through the medium of the curative services, and it is not advisable to set up separate services purely for preventive work.

Such a programme should also be properly co-ordinated with other social and economic developments of the Territory. From the health standpoint, it is important that the people learn to live healthfully, understand what is being done by the Administering Authority for the protection and promotion of their health, and actively participate in some of the health work planned by the Authority, as might be done through some form of community development adapted to the Territory, involving

self-help schemes. If the general education programme designed by the Administering Authority could emphasize the health education aspects and be carried out in co-operation with the health authority, the achievement would no doubt be very significant.

TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI

The Territory of Ruanda-Urundi is in Central Africa, near the watershed between the Congo and the Nile. It is bounded on the north by Uganda, on the east and south by the Territory of Tanganyika and on the west by the Belgian Congo. Most of the Territory is mountainous and of high altitude tropical climate, but with a small proportion of land suitable for agriculture. There are also plains, along Lake Tanganyika, for example, where the altitude is less and the climate definitely tropical. The rainfall varies greatly from place to place and from season to season. The Territory has been almost wholly denuded of its forests, which may have modified the rainfall and has certainly led to the loss of agricultural land by erosion. Agriculture is further prejudiced by the social prestige attached to the possession of cattle, so that too much good land is used only for pasture. The Territory is the most densely populated region of central Africa; there is a population of nearly 4 million in an area of 54,172 square kilometres.

In such circumstances, the food supply is at times uncertain and, between 1939 and 1944, there were periods of scarcity and even famine. The measures taken by the Government against famine do not fall within the scope of this report, but the close connexion between nutrition and health will be apparent in later paragraphs.

A curious point in so populous a country is that the rural population does not, speaking generally, live in villages, but is scattered in isolated groups. (A number of indigenous inhabitants who do not come under the traditional tribal organization do indeed live in what are called extra-customary centres (*centres extra-coutumiers*), usually situated near the larger European settlements, but these centres are exceptional and do not invalidate the general statement that the population as a whole does not live in villages.) This adds to the difficulty of organizing a medical service and especially to the difficulty of securing the participation of the people in the working of any such service. There are of course the normal problems of providing medical facilities, including problems of communication, getting treatment or advice to those who need it. The medical facilities

* Submitted in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 47 (IV) of 1 March 1949.

that have been supplied will be described later, but it should be said here that the Government has done very good work in providing a network of roads, amounting to some 8,000 kilometres—about 144 metres of road per square kilometre.

Organization of the medical services

The Mandate for Ruanda-Urundi was conferred on Belgium by the League of Nations in 1924 and was formally accepted by that Government in a statute of August 1925. From that date, the organization of a medical service for the population of the Territory has been considered as having three stages, passing from one to the next without abrupt transition. In the first stage, which is now past, the main objective was the general tracing of the sick, carried out by a large number of travelling investigating teams. Several dispensaries and four government hospitals received the serious cases. In the second stage, these teams continue their work, while more facilities are set up and multiplied, principally in the form of rural dispensaries. In the third stage, which may be considered as now largely attained, the country will be covered by a complete and permanent system of fixed and definite units, providing in each territory a hospital surrounded by a network of dispensaries. Travelling teams of investigation are in this stage exceptional.

In 1939, the budget for the Health Service of the Territory was 10,455,208 Belgian francs. In 1953, the budget amounted to 78,699,736 francs—15.31 per cent of the total budget of the Territory.

In 1939 there were 19 doctors in the service of the Government, three in the service of commercial enterprises and seven mission doctors; a total of 29. At the end of 1953, there were 36 doctors, one biologist and one dentist in the government service, nine private physicians, four belonging to various societies, ten in the service of Protestant missions and three dentists; a total of 64.

At the head of the Health Service of Ruanda-Urundi there is a physician, the Chief of the Medical Service; he has a deputy, who is the Chief of the Hospital Service.

The Chief of the Medical Service, under the authority of the Governor of Ruanda-Urundi, is responsible for the administrative and technical control of the working of the health services of the Territory, including those provided by non-governmental organizations. This responsibility covers such matters as the recruitment and control of the staff, the preparation and administration of the budget, medical statistics, the supervision of medical education, the control of the practice of pharmacy and the preparation of new legislation. He is also responsible for medical supplies but, for practical reasons, the Central Medical and Pharmaceutical Depot at Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo has agreed to centralize all requests for medicines and scientific material for Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo.

The Health Service is divided into three sections:

- (1) The Section of Public Health;
- (2) The Section of Territorial Medical Officers, resident or travelling;
- (3) The Section of Studies and Research.

The Section of Public Health is responsible for carrying out or supervising the administration of the laws relating to sanitation or public health. A public health medical officer is attached for this purpose to the Chief of the Medical Services of the Territory. He and the territorial medical officers, resident or travelling, are in particular responsible for the medical inspection of schools and the health of workers.

The staff of the Section of Territorial Medical Officers are distributed among the several posts or medical territories and are responsible for the medical care of the inhabitants of the region, for the service of the government or rural hospitals and for the supervision of the rural dispensaries and approved dispensaries attached to those hospitals, for the attack on epidemics in their sectors in accordance with a plan drawn up by the Chief of the Medical Service, and for the medical care of members of the government staff and their families. They are assisted by European and Native auxiliaries.

The Section of Study and Research has at Astrida, in Urundi, a laboratory for bacteriological and serological diagnosis. In this laboratory are prepared from local specimens all vaccines or bacteriophages required for the control of the most serious and widespread epidemic or endemic diseases.

The laboratory is run by a medical laboratory director, assisted by a European medical auxiliary, a chief sanitary officer, three registered nurses, ten laboratory workers and ten Native workmen.

Practice of the healing arts

Persons not natives of the Territory are authorized to practise the profession of doctor, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, midwife or sanitary officer if they hold a statutory Belgian diploma or a foreign diploma recognized as equivalent by the Minister for the Colonies. They must also, except dentists, hold a Belgian or foreign diploma in public health. There is a period of probation of 15 day's work in hospital and 15 days of laboratory work in one of the institutions of Ruanda-Urundi or the Belgian Congo before they start practice.

Natives of the Territory are authorized to practise the professions of medical assistant, nurse, assistant nurse or assistant midwife, if they hold a relevant diploma from one of the official medical schools of Ruanda-Urundi or the Belgian Congo or a foreign diploma recognized as equivalent by the appropriate committee at Leopoldville.

Major health problems

The principal diseases with which the medical administration has to deal are sleeping sickness, malaria, tuberculosis, kwashiorkor, yaws, leprosy, various helminthoses and relapsing fever.

Sleeping sickness has now been brought under control; there were, in 1953, 56 new cases as against 1,363 in 1946. A mobile sleeping-sickness mission was established for this work, which was the special responsibility of the territorial medical officers of Usumbura, Shangugu and Rumonge. The region affected was the plain between Lake Tanganyika and the Ruzizi river, where the density of the population encouraged the spread of infection and control was hindered by immigration from infected country to the west. The use of prophylactic injections of propamidine and pentamidine in the control of sleeping sickness is described by Dr. M. Baudart in a note issued by the Bureau permanent interafricain de la tsetse et de la trypanosomiase (reviewed in the *Tropical Diseases Bulletin*, Vol. 49, No. 4, April 1952, pp. 377-378).

Malaria. At Astrida, a European sanitary officer is responsible for public health in the urban area under the direction of the director of the Astrida laboratory. A special private mission is conducting a campaign against anopheles in the town and the neighbouring hills. It works under the control of the director of the laboratory and is subsidized by the Native Welfare Fund (Fonds du bien-être indigène). In the course of the year it has treated 100,000 huts with residual insecticides. The results have been reported to be excellent; at the

beginning of the work, in 1949, the percentage of malarious persons was 51 per cent; in 1953 it was 8.7 per cent.

At Usumbura and Bubanza, the mission responsible for insect control at Astrida has been asked to undertake the same work and has treated some 75,000 huts and about 65,000 square metres of area.

Tuberculosis. The anti-tuberculosis mission of the Centre d'études médicales de l'Université de Bruxelles au Congo, supported financially by the Native Welfare Fund, has undertaken a large campaign to trace cases of tuberculosis in various districts, each containing not less than 3,000 inhabitants. The mission has used micro-radiophotography, tuberculin testing and clinical examination and by the end of 1951 it had examined about 130,000 persons. This work has provided valuable information about the prevalence of tuberculosis in the Territory: the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered represents about 1.85 per cent of the total number examined. At the same time the mission studied the diets consumed in each of the natural regions visited. Two sanatoria have been constructed for the treatment of tuberculosis. The one in Urundi has been working since February 1953, the one in Ruanda was to open in 1954.

Kwashiorkor. In the last few years much attention has been given to the type of protein malnutrition usually known as kwashiorkor, to which children are particularly vulnerable. A report on kwashiorkor in Africa by Dr. Brook and Dr. Autret was published by the World Health Organization²³ in 1952, and the disease was the main subject of discussion at the Second Inter-African Conference on Nutrition at Fajara in the same year. As kwashiorkor is associated with a deficiency of protein in the diet, in 1953 58.3 tons of skim milk and nine tons of whole milk (provided by the United Nations Children's Fund) were distributed to infants, young children and pregnant women. A more permanent remedy must be found in the increased local production of foods containing protein.

Leprosy. The latest investigations suggest that leprosy is not very prevalent in Ruanda-Urundi. The construction of an agricultural village for lepers at Nyankanda is nearly completed and is to be managed by the American missionary society, the Friends' Africa Gospel Mission. Another similar village is to be constructed in Ruanda, and the site is being selected.

Venereal disease and treponematoses. Treatment for venereal disease and treponematoses is given in all hospitals and dispensaries in the Territory. Injections for syphilis and yaws are given regularly twice weekly, for gonorrhoea and other venereal diseases, daily.

Some preventive measures

For several years past, in zones where certain epidemic diseases have broken out, the population has been inoculated, mainly against cerebro-spinal meningitis, bacillary dysentery and typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. The medical services of the Government, of the missions and of private societies are, as necessary, co-ordinated to deal with epidemics, under the general direction of the Chief of the Medical Services. The people accept inoculation willingly. Severe epidemics, likely to spread to neighbouring districts, are notified by telegraph to the director of the laboratory at Astrida, so that he may visit the scene of the epidemic to obtain the necessary material for the epidemic to obtain the necessary vaccines.

A campaign against the insect vector of relapsing fever is undertaken in any place where groups of such cases are found. A sanitary officer is responsible for the cleansing of the urban areas round Usumbura and for the sanitary control of the port and aerodrome: a second supervises the sanitation of the extra-customary centres near the capital, and two others are responsible for keeping down parasites and insects in Native houses in the territory of Bubanza.

Maternal and child health

Fifty-three clinics for infants, subsidized by the Government, were in operation in 1953; they gave 1,174,370 consultations (compared with 20,431 in 1952) and the average weekly attendance was 23,034 (compared with 20,431 in 1952). There were also 34 ante-natal clinics; 32,494 women were on their registers and 154,909 consultations were given (compared with 92,366 in 1952). These clinics work under the supervision of government medical officers and of other recognized doctors.

Pregnant women may lie in all government hospitals, recognized rural hospitals or hospitals of private societies which have a maternity annex including a labour ward, a delivery ward, a general ward or private wards, the number of which varies from one hospital to another. All difficult labours and abortions are treated in hospitals, by physicians only. Normal deliveries are carried out by sisters or lay nurses, helped by Native assistant midwives.

Health education of the public

The essential principles of hygiene are taught in the pre-natal and infant clinics and health education in the schools has been expanded. At the social centres the social assistants teach the principles of hygiene at every opportunity and particularly as part of lessons on child care. Health films are shown at cinematograph sessions.

Environmental sanitation

In the campaign for the provision of family latrines, the usefulness of borehole latrines is explained and, in the centres more particularly, demonstration of the use of earth augers for digging borehole latrines was given. The sanitary works that have been achieved and the results obtained have made clear to the people the efficiency of the methods adopted.

In the urban areas, the use of septic pits is compulsory. In Usumbura, there are five public latrines on this system and three new ones were in course of construction at the end of 1953. In the rural areas, the "fosse arabe" is compulsory. In the extra-customary centre of Usumbura, the Health Service, on request, bores deep pit-latrines with augers.

In the urban areas, garbage is collected regularly by carts and removed to dumps. In rural areas, garbage is buried by the inhabitants in pits and covered daily with earth.

Medical institutions in the Territory

There were in the Territory the following medical institutions at the end of 1953:

(a) General hospitals		Beds
Government hospitals (urban)	4	1,915
Government hospitals (rural)	12	
Catholic mission hospitals	3	472
Foreign mission hospitals	12	611
Societies' hospitals	4	255

²³ World Health Organization, Monograph No. 8, 1952.

(b) <i>Dispensaries</i>		<i>Beds</i>	
Government dispensaries	71	417	
National mission dispensaries	18	121	
Foreign mission dispensaries	5	48	
Societies' dispensaries	9	10	
Private dispensaries	9	-	
(c) <i>Special institutions</i>			
Maternal and child health:			
Maternity homes: Government	5		
Catholic missions ..	2	630	
Foreign missions ..	2		
Ante-natal clinics	34		
Infant clinics	54		
Tuberculosis sanatoria	1	108	
Leprosaria	1	800	

All hospitals and dispensaries are of permanent construction. The government hospitals, the rural hospitals and the Catholic mission hospitals at Kabgayi and Kimbubu are directed by medical officers of the Government assisted by one or more sisters or lay nurses. The doctors are assisted in their work by Native medical assistants, registered nurses, assistant nurses and assistant midwives trained in the official schools. Each hospital has also the necessary non-medical personnel. The number of the staff varies according to the importance of the unit and the number of patients treated or admitted.

The recognized mission hospitals are directed by a doctor, assisted by one or more nurses, with the help of Native medical personnel trained by the missions: some of them come from government schools for assistant nurses.

The societies' hospitals are directed by a doctor assisted by a sanitary officer or a European nurse, with Native auxiliary medical and administrative personnel.

Each hospital has a dispensary and a maternity annex.

Each rural dispensary is served by a Native registered nurse, assisted by one or two Native assistant nurses. A rural dispensary includes the clinics where examinations are made and advice given, a pavilion with four rooms, each with three beds for cases which it is not necessary to admit to hospital. Serious cases are taken to hospital by motor ambulance. All these units are supervised by the sector medical officer, who visits them regularly. The Chief of the Medical Service of Ruanda-Urundi, or his deputy, inspects each unit at least twice a year.

Training of African medical staff

The medical section of the Academic Body (*Groupe scolaire*) at Astrida trains Native medical assistants for work in Ruanda-Urundi. The courses are given, in French, by two full-time and three part-time doctors, by the medical auxiliary attached to the laboratory and by a mission teacher. The courses are open to all Natives who have completed six years of primary school and four years of intermediate instruction. The full training of the medical section includes four years of theory, with practical sessions at the hospital or at the Astrida laboratory. After two probationary years, the pupils take the final examination.

There are government schools for nurses connected with the hospitals at Usumbura, Kigali and Ruhengeri, open to those between 15 and 19 years of age who have completed their primary education and one year of intermediate study. The courses comprise three years' theoretical and two years' practical study. They are given by a medical director assisted by one or more medical officers of the Government and one or more European medical auxiliaries or sanitary officers.

Native assistant nurses are trained at two schools at Nyanza and Ngozi. The courses are open to any Native who has completed six years of primary school and has some knowledge of French, the language in which the courses are given. The course lasts a year only.

There are five government schools for assistant midwives, connected with the hospitals at Usumbura, Astrida, Ibuye and Kimbubu. The course of study lasts two years: entrants must be able to read and write one common Native language and must have some knowledge of French.

Medical personnel

At the end of 1953 there were the following personnel in the Medical Service, including the services provided by missions and societies:

(a) <i>Europeans</i>	
Doctors	60
Biologist	1
Dentists	4
Medical auxiliaries and sanitary officers	49
Nurses	43
Colonial assistant nurses	11
Midwives	22
Laboratory and radiological technician	1
Pharmacists	3
(b) <i>Africans</i>	
Medical assistants	61
Probationer medical assistants	16
Certified nurses	71
Probationer nurses	16
Sanitary officer	1
Certified assistant nurses	214
Assistant nurses not certified	236
Certified assistant midwives	23
Assistant sanitary officers	45
Assistant midwives or nursing assistants, not certified	93
Various workers	699

Research

Research work in the Territory is carried on by the Institute for Scientific Research in Central Africa (IRSAC) and in the government laboratory at Astrida in Ruanda.

IRSAC is investigating the following problems:

- (a) The incidence of "sickle cell disease"; preliminary results were published in 1952;
- (b) The incidence of colour blindness: the results have been published;
- (c) The growth of the Native infant: weight, height, appearance of teeth and diet;
- (d) Quantitative problems of nutrition;
- (e) General questions of growth and the factors that influence it; and
- (f) Blood-groups of the Batutsi and Bahutu.

The laboratory at Astrida continues the study of schistosomiasis, especially in the dog, and is carrying out systematic studies on the parasites of rodents and on new types of salmonella.

Health statistics

Health statistics are made up from monthly reports which at the end of the year are totalled for the whole Territory.

Weekly reports notify both the number of cases of disease and the mortality. These notifications are totalled

by the Chief of the Medical Service and telegraphed to the Head of the Medical Service of the Belgian Congo, who informs the neighbouring countries. If the disease is particularly serious and may affect a neighbouring country, the Governor of Ruanda-Urundi informs the Government of that country directly.

Progress made during 1953

The campaign against leprosy was intensified; the leprosarium at Nyankanda was enlarged to provide for 800 lepers instead of 544.

The number of infant and ante-natal clinics was increased.

The old hospital at Biumba was replaced by a new one of 48 beds.

A dispensary was built at Gihundwe in the territory of Shangugu.

Two dispensaries were opened at Gisororo and Kinynia in the territory of Ruyigi.

Buildings in course of completion: a 48-bed hospital at Bushenge; a 48-bed hospital at Rwibaga; a sanatorium of 148 beds at Rwamagana.

DOCUMENT T/L.567

Report of the Drafting Committee on Ruanda-Urundi

[Original text: English, French]
[25 March 1955]

1. At its 605th meeting, on 22 March 1955, the Trusteeship Council appointed a Drafting Committee composed of representatives of France, Haiti, Syria and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to propose, on the basis of the discussions which had taken place in the Council, conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi and to make recommendations concerning the chapter on that Territory to be included in the next report of the Council to the General Assembly.

2. The Drafting Committee held five meetings, at the first of which it elected Mr. Max H. Dorsinville (Haiti) as its Chairman. The Committee had the assistance of the special representative of the Administering Authority and of the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The Drafting Committee decided to recommend that the Secretariat working paper (T/L.546), as revised (T/L.546/Add.1) to take into account additional information which became available during the examination of the annual report by the Council as well as to clarify certain other points in the light of these discussions, should be adopted by the Council as the basic text for the chapter on Ruanda-Urundi.

4. In the light of the general discussion in the Council on conditions in the Territory, the Committee drafted a number of conclusions and recommendations which it considered as reflecting the opinions of the majority of the members of the Council and has annexed them to the present report.

5. The representative of Syria, noting that certain proposals relating mainly to the attainment of self-government, and the administrative union affecting the Territory, were not adopted by the Committee, reserved his position on these questions. He also reserved his position on the text of certain draft recommendations contained in this report.

6. The representative of France also reserved his position on the text of the draft recommendation contained in paragraph 13.

7. The Committee accordingly recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it adopt the working paper on conditions in Ruanda-Urundi (T/L.546 and Add.1) as the basic text for the chapter on that Territory to be included in the next report of the Council to the General Assembly; and, that it adopt the conclusions and recommendations set out below and include them at the end of each appropriate section or sub-section of the chapter.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. GENERAL

8. The Council records with satisfaction the appreciable progress achieved in Ruanda-Urundi under the Belgian authorities. It notes with interest the results obtained by the Administering Authority in improving the welfare of the indigenous inhabitants and hopes that these results will be the beginning of a great programme outlined in the ten-year plan.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Status of the inhabitants of the Territory

9. The Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will undertake further studies on the possibility of establishing a Ruanda-Urundi citizenship and that it will inform the Council of the progress of such studies.

Legislative and executive powers

10. The Council, noting the view of the Administering Authority that such additional Africans as have the necessary qualifications to sit in the Council of the Vice-Government-General would as a matter of policy be introduced into that Council, expresses the hope that steps will be taken as soon as practicable to increase the African membership of that Council.

Central Administration

11. The Council, considering that Africans should occupy higher positions in the central Administration as soon as possible, recommends that the Administering Authority take the necessary steps, according to the progress achieved in the education of the indigenous inhabitants, to enable them to attain responsible posts.

Indigenous political structure

12. The Council notes with satisfaction that the introduction of the electoral principle into the local councils and the increase in powers of the Native Authorities, have successfully taken place. Considering, however, that these reforms tend to improve fundamentally the indigenous political structure, the Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will find it possible further to strengthen these indigenous councils by progressively widening the basis of their representation and transferring additional responsibilities to them.

Duality of indigenous states : Ruanda and Urundi

13. The Council, noting the measures already taken to bring the two states of Ruanda and Urundi closer together, recommends that the Administering Authority devise means of consolidating as soon as possible the relations between them in the interest of the future of the Trust Territory as a whole.

Judicial system

14. The Council notes with pleasure the prompt action which has been taken by the Administering Authority to curb any excessive detention of prisoners awaiting trial, and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will take appropriate action so that the Public Prosecutor (*Ministère public*) and the courts will continue to exercise close control in this matter so as to keep to a minimum the period of preventive detention, bearing in mind the circumstances of each individual case.

15. The Council, noting that certain administrative officers still exercise judicial functions, recommends that the Administering Authority should continue its efforts to bring about progressively the complete separation of the executive and judicial powers.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General

16. The Council notes with satisfaction the progress made by the Administering Authority in the implementation of the ten-year plan, and requests the Administering Authority to continue its efforts to encourage the participation of the Africans in the implementation of the plans for the development of the Territory, particularly through the activities of the indigenous councils.

Land tenure and utilization

17. The Council, noting the satisfactory progress which has already been achieved in certain development and resettlement schemes, expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will vigorously pursue the development of the Ruzizi, the Mosso, and other regions, and will be able to persuade the surplus population of other parts of the Territory to migrate to these regions.

18. The Council, bearing in mind that Africans still occupy the land in accordance with custom, recommends that the Administering Authority take the necessary measures to enable Africans to obtain individual holdings in the near future.

Agriculture

19. The Council, noting with satisfaction the progress made in the agricultural field, feels nevertheless that there is further need for improvement, and recommends that the Administration should take the necessary steps to improve techniques and introduce more modern agricultural machinery in the Territory.

20. The Council, noting with satisfaction the energetic and effective measures taken by the Belgian Administration and the Native Authorities with a view to combating soil erosion, expresses the hope that these measures will be continued with the willing participation of the population.

Stock-breeding

21. The Council, recalling its recommendation adopted at its thirteenth session, commends the Administering Authority and the Mwami and Council of Ruanda on the decision that has been taken in that state for the sup-

pression of the *ubuhake* contract. The Council, noting with satisfaction the special provision which has been made by the Administering Authority to organize the marketing of cattle, urges the Administering Authority to develop such facilities as early as possible, and expresses the hope that as a result of the studies undertaken it will soon prove possible to establish a meat industry in the Territory.

Industry

22. The Council notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority envisages the construction of a hydro-electric plant on the Ruzizi river, and expresses the hope that it will take all further necessary measures to foster the continued progress of the Territory with respect to industrial development.

Co-operatives

23. The Council commends the Administering Authority for the measures it has taken to foster the establishment of co-operative societies, and expresses the hope that its efforts will lead to their further development and to an increased and more active participation of the indigenous population in their operation.

Roads and public works

24. The Council approves fully the policy of the Administering Authority in matters of road construction, which, in its opinion, constitutes a stimulant to the economic development of the Territory. The Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will encourage the development of road transport enterprises to meet the needs of the population.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

General

25. The Council acknowledges the devoted and successful work done by the Catholic and Protestant missions for the people of the Territory.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms

26. The Council, recalling the recommendations adopted at its earlier sessions, recommends that the Administering Authority abolish the curfew and the restrictions on the freedom of movement for the whole population with the least possible delay.

Labour

27. The Council notes with satisfaction the statements of the Administering Authority concerning the general application of family allowances, and the requirements of housing for workers, and also with regard to the effective administration of labour inspection.

28. The Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will encourage the formation of trade unions and the further development of joint councils with direct representation of African workers wherever possible.

Medical and health services

29. The Council notes with satisfaction the considerable progress made in the field of public health, particularly in regard to the building of hospitals, leprosaria, sanatoria and clinics, as well as the anti-malarial and anti-sleeping-sickness campaigns, and commends the observations of the World Health Organization (T/1159) to the attention of the Administering Authority.

Corporal punishment

30. The Council, noting the statement of the Administering Authority concerning corporal punishment, recalls its previous recommendations on this subject and requests the Administering Authority to examine the means of abolishing corporal punishment altogether in the shortest possible time.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

31. The Council notes with satisfaction the progress achieved in primary education, particularly in regard to the number of schools and pupils, and express the hope that the Administering Authority will continue its efforts to develop further primary education and reduce the percentage of children who abandon their studies after the first or second year.

32. The Council, recalling its previous recommendations, expresses the hope that a larger number of children will

be enabled to benefit from secondary and higher education through the establishment of secondary schools providing a full course of studies.

33. The Council, recalling the recommendation made at its eleventh and thirteenth sessions, notes with interest the statement of the Minister for the Colonies that an experiment in official lay education will be made in 1955. The Council requests the Administering Authority to give particulars in future annual reports of the developments that are introduced in 1955 on this subject.

34. The Council recommends that, until such time as it may be possible to establish a university in the Territory, the Administering Authority should adopt a generous policy in granting scholarships for study abroad.

35. The Council takes note of the observations of UNESCO on the educational advancement of the Territory (T/1150) and commends them to the attention of the Administering Authority.

DOCUMENT T/L.569

India: amendments to the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee on Ruanda-Urundi (T/L.567)

[Original text: English]
[28 March 1955]

1. Replace paragraph 9 by the following text:

"Status of the inhabitants of the Territory

"The Council, noting that by the law of 21 August 1925 the inhabitants of the Territory have the same rights as those granted to the inhabitants of the Belgian Congo by the laws of that territory, recommends that the Administering Authority should undertake at an early date studies leading to the establishment of a common citizenship and rights for the inhabitants of Ruanda-Urundi deriving from its status as a Trust Territory.

"The Council urges the Administering Authority meanwhile to consider other methods of conferring personal status on indigenous inhabitants who may wish to be free of the jurisdiction of customary law than by requiring them to be enrolled on the register of civilized persons."

2. Replace paragraph 11 by the following text:

"Central Administration

"The Council, considering that Africans should progressively occupy higher positions in the Central Administration, recommends that the Administering Authority take necessary measures in that direction, such as providing special education and training for selected indigenous inhabitants. The Council expresses the hope that it will be possible to create in a few years a good nucleus of African doctors, engineers, administrators, magistrates, lawyers, etc."

3. Replace paragraph 12 by following text:

"Indigenous political structure

"The Council, noting with satisfaction the establishment of indigenous councils with specified powers and the successful introduction of the elective principle in the appointment of councillors, and considering that these reforms have only partially democratized the indigenous political structure, recommends that the Administering Authority should consider the further strengthening of these councils by progressively widening the bases of their representation and by transferring additional responsibilities to them. The Council ex-

presses the hope that the experience gained in the working of these councils will enable the Administering Authority to undertake a more extensive consultation of the people during the next elections."

4. Replace paragraphs 19 and 20 by the following text:

"Agriculture

"The Council notes with satisfaction the progress made in the agricultural field, particularly as regards drainage, anti-erosion, agricultural extension, well-digging and reforestation, and has no doubt that the Administration will vigorously continue, with the co-operation of the people, the measures designed to bring more land under cultivation, to combat soil erosion, to develop better pasture lands and to introduce improved techniques and modern agricultural machinery in the Territory.

"The Council notes with considerable satisfaction the energetic and effective measures taken by the Administration to increase food production and to provide extensive storage facilities, and expresses the hope that any threat of famine will be successfully overcome."

5. After paragraph 24, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"Indigenous participation in commerce

"The Council notes the facilities provided by the Administering Authority for the participation of indigenous persons in commerce by establishing commercial centres, and suggests that these activities be enlarged by providing the inhabitants with greater credit facilities, and training in accounting and business methods."

6. After paragraph 30, insert two new paragraphs as follows:

"(a) Rural housing

"The Council notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Administering Authority to encourage the indigenous inhabitants to adopt a more hygienic type of housing than the traditional type, and expresses the hope that with the help of the indigenous councils, further improvement in rural housing will be possible."

“(b) *Indigenous Press*

“The Council notes the absence of an indigenous Press, and urges the Administering Authority to assist and encourage the establishment of an indigenous Press, and requests that consideration may also be given to the establishment at an early date of a broadcasting station in the Territory.”

7. After paragraph 35, add a new paragraph as follows :

“*Information regarding United Nations*

“The Council considers that the Administering Authority should pay greater attention to the dissemination

in the Territory of information concerning the United Nations, particularly as regards the International Trusteeship System and the right of petition to the United Nations. The Council recommends a wider use of United Nations emblems by the Administering Authority in the Territory, and the provision of more extensive information concerning the United Nations in the schools, and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will suggest channels other than government departments for the dissemination of information regarding the United Nations in the Territory.”

(c) **Cameroons under British administration, 1953**

DOCUMENT T/1147 and Add.1

Supplementary information on the administration of the Cameroons under British administration for the year 1954 submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV)

[Original text : English]
[5 January 1955]

1. The most important developments of 1954 have been in connexion with the revised constitutional arrangements foreshadowed in the 1953 report.²⁴

2. A new federal constitution for Nigeria came into operation on 1 October 1954, by virtue of the provisions of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954. The implications of the constitutional reforms for the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship have been set out in a dispatch of 27 October 1954 from the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies.²⁵ This dispatch has been published in the Official Gazettes of the Federation, the Northern Region, and the Southern cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship have been commercial Press. Very briefly, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the representatives of the Cameroons people at conferences in London in 1953 and Lagos early in 1954, the Southern Cameroons has been provided with a separate Government, with regional competence, within the Federation of Nigeria, while the Northern Cameroons, whose population appears to desire continued union with the Northern Region of Nigeria, is guaranteed representation in the Federal House of Representatives, and is to secure increased representation in the Northern House of Assembly. The Northern Cameroons, also, is being provided with a consultative committee, consisting of its representatives in the Federal and Northern legislatures, which will be competent to state Northern Trust Territory opinion regarding such matters as proposed legislation. Meanwhile Her Majesty's Government, by virtue of provisions detailed in the dispatch referred to above, retains the power to ensure the discharge of its responsibilities to the United Nations under the Trusteeship Agreement.

3. In the Southern Cameroons the statutory composition of the House of Assembly, under the Presidency of the Commissioner of the Cameroons, is three official members, 13 elected members, six representatives of Native Autho-

rities, and not more than two special members who may be appointed by the Governor-General to represent interests of communities not otherwise adequately represented in the House. The elected members remain as in the latest list shown at paragraph 71 of the 1953 report. Regulations have been made providing that the six Native Authority representatives should be selected by election from among their own number by the Native Authorities of the six divisions respectively, and five of the necessary elections had been held before the first meeting of the House, with the following results :

Victoria Division : Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E.

Mamfe Division : Solomon Asungna, Village Head of Foto.

Bamenda Division : Mr. M. T. Monju.

Nkambe Division : Nformi, Village Head of Ndu.

Wum Division : Mr. A. N. Jua.

The Kumba Division election had to be delayed since the Kumba Native Authorities have lately been reorganized and elections of members of the Native Authorities themselves had not been completed. No special member has yet been appointed. The House thus constituted presented a very large majority for the Kamerun National Congress party (of which Dr. E. M. L. Endeley is the parliamentary leader) with only one adherent of the opposition party (the Kamerun People's Party), Mr. S. E. Ncha, member for Mamfe.

4. In the Northern Trust Territory the appointment, in February 1954, of Abba Habib, an elected representative of the Northern House of Assembly from Dikwa, as Minister of Local Industries in the Northern Regional Government, was received with great satisfaction by local public opinion. Pending the conclusion of the federal elections (taking place in December 1954), and the expansion of the Northern House of Assembly (not yet effected) the representation of the Northern Trust Territory remained otherwise as described in paragraph 71 of the 1953 report, except as regards the seat in the Northern House of Chiefs occupied by the Emir of Dikwa. Continuing discord between Bukar, Emir of Dikwa, and his Council finally led the Council to lodge official complaints against the Emir in February. A board was appointed to inquire into these complaints and found

²⁴ 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 the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the Year 1953, London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1954, Colonial No. 309.

²⁵ See addendum, p. 40.

that the Emir had continually failed to comply with the provisions of the law which required him to consult his Council and that he had been guilty of widespread corruption. As a result he was deposed on 31 March, and succeeded on 14 April by his cousin, Abba Yarema. The change was effected without any disturbance of the peace, and since that time the new Emir has strengthened his Council and steady progress is hoped for in the Emirate.

5. The Southern Cameroons Executive Council, consisting, under the Presidency of the Commissioner of the Cameroons, of the three official and four unofficial members of the House of Assembly, was established on 18 October 1954. The appointments of unofficial members were made after consultation with the leader of the majority party in the House, and each of them, though not under the provisions of the Constitution invested with ministerial responsibilities, concerns himself with a special group of subjects, as follows:

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (Leader of Government Party): Local Government, Land Matters, Co-operative Movement.

Mr. S. A. George: Public Works and Survey.

The Reverend J. C. Kangsen: Education and Health Services.

Mr. S. T. Muna: Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Services.

6. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly held its first meeting from 26 October till 9 November 1954, in accommodation improvised in a government primary school building at Buea. The main business consisted of the adoption of a budget for the service of the Territory from 1 October 1954 till 31 March 1955, and the passage of legislation to establish a Southern Cameroons marketing board, and a Southern Cameroons production and development board. It was found possible to balance the six months' budget in spite of making considerable provision for capital works, but this satisfactory position was due to the fact that the revenue accruing during the six months in question will be largely in excess of half the revenue to be expected in a full year, and it is clear that the financial situation in 1955-56 will present difficulties.

7. In the field of local government the most important development in the southern area was the reorganization of the Kumba Division Native Authorities on the elective principle. In the north two more Trust Territory members have been appointed to Adamawa Native Authority Council, which now has eight Trust Territory members out of a total of 19 members. This means that, while Trust Territory forms only 35 per cent of Adamawa Emirate, Trust Territory members make up 42 per cent of the Council. The district councils, particularly in the areas of Trust Territory in the Adamawa Province, made gratifying progress in responsibility and enterprise.

8. Work continued at high pressure on the consolidation of the Victoria-Bamenda main road, mainly in the construction of bridges between Kumba and Mamfe and the improvement of the roads connecting Bota, Buea and Tiko. In the north the construction (intended to be completed in June 1955) was begun of a major bridge of more than 300-foot span across the Yedseram river at Bama. A Class A standard all-season road between Mubi and the frontier with the Cameroons under French administration at Bukolo was nearing completion at the end of 1954. Work on the Donga-Abong road in the Benue Province, made possible by an allocation from Cameroons Development Corporation profits, reached Baissa, in the Trust Territory, and has made it possible to begin the building of a mission school at that place, also with assistance from Cameroons Development Corporation profits.

9. The hospital at Mubi, in the northern area, referred to at paragraph 313 of the 1953 report, is now functioning, as is also the leper settlement at Manyemen in the Kumba Division.

10. Regarding education, the most significant development in the southern area has been an extension of the application of education rating by Native Authorities. In the north the output of the Teacher Training Centre at Mubi is becoming available to relieve the shortage of teachers. The construction of a new senior primary school at Bama, Dikwa Emirate, for which £9,000 has been allotted from Cameroons Development Corporation funds, has made good progress. The school will accommodate 90 boys and will be ready for occupation in January 1955. The most important development in the northern area in the field of education seems, however, to be the enthusiastic reaction to the adult literacy campaign in the Adamawa Province.

ADDENDUM ²⁶

Dispatch dated 27 October 1954 from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria.

London, 27 October 1954

1. I have the honour to address you on the subject of the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship in the light of the recent constitutional changes in Nigeria.

2. You will recall that at the conference of the Nigerian Constitution held in London in 1953 my predecessor arranged special discussions with representatives from both the Northern and Southern Cameroons to ascertain their views regarding the future administration of the Trust Territory. Early in those discussions the representatives of the Southern Cameroons expressed the hope that both parts of the Territory might be administered as one separate regional unit. When, however, the northern representative made it clear that the people of the Northern Cameroons wished to continue their association with the Northern Region of Nigeria, the southern representatives accepted his statement and the majority of them asked that the Southern Cameroons alone should be established as a separate region. Her Majesty's Government agreed to consider this proposal in the light of the outcome of the general election which was shortly to be held in the Southern Cameroons and also of the report of the Fiscal Commissioner who was to be appointed in accordance with the recommendations of the conference.

3. These matters were again considered at the resumed conference held in Lagos early this year when further discussions were held with representatives from both parts of the Trust Territory. In the course of these discussions it was established that the Northern Cameroons still adhered to their desire to remain part of the Northern Region, while the Southern Cameroons wished to be part of the proposed Federation of Nigeria though ceasing to be part of the Eastern Region. The detailed proposals then agreed in discussion with the Cameroons representatives and to meet their wishes were put before and endorsed by the resumed conference and are now given effect in the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, which came into operation on 1 October.

4. In accordance with the terms of that Order in Council, the northern part of the Trust Territory remains part of the Northern Region of Nigeria while a separate Government is set up for the southern part of the Trust

²⁶ Circulated as document T/1147/Add.1, of 18 January 1955.

Territory with extensive responsibility for the administration of its internal affairs. Specific provision has been made in the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Order in Council, 1954, for continuing the office of Commissioner of the Cameroons. The Commissioner is directly responsible to the Governor-General of the Federation.

5. Her Majesty's Government retain, of course, their responsibilities to the United Nations under the Trusteeship Agreement for the affairs of both parts of the Trust Territory, and the Constitution Order in Council contains provisions that will enable Her Majesty's Government to ensure the discharge of those responsibilities, for example in sections 64 to 66 of the Order. Moreover the Royal Instructions to the Governor-General of the Federation direct the Governor-General not to assent to any Bill the provisions of which appear to him to be inconsistent with any treaty or other international agreement, including the Trusteeship Agreement, until he has received Her Majesty's Instructions thereon. The Royal Instructions to Governors of Regions contain a similar direction.

6. At the same time the effect of the Trusteeship Agreement is to require the Trust Territory to be administered as an integral part of Nigeria. It can be seen from what has been said in paragraphs 2 and 3 above that this requirement in no way conflicts with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Cameroons themselves. Provision has therefore also been made to meet this requirement, in accordance with the wishes of the peoples concerned, in a manner designed to promote the development of free political institutions appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory.

7. Thus, for example, the Southern Cameroons will have its own legislature with power to legislate on the same list of matters as the legislature of a region, and the executive authority of the Southern Cameroons will extend to all matters on which its legislature has power to legislate. The Southern Cameroons will also elect six members to the Federal House of Representatives, one of whom will be a member of the Federal Council of Ministers. The Northern Cameroons, I understand, will elect four members to the Federal House of Representatives. The Northern House of Chiefs at present contains one member from the Trust Territory, besides the Lamido of Adamawa whose Emirate lies partly in the Trust Territory and partly outside it. There are three members from the Trust Territory in the Northern House of Assembly. Under the revised constitution the composition of the

Northern House of Chiefs will remain unaltered, in so far as the membership of chiefs is concerned, but the House of Assembly is to be enlarged, and I understand that when this happens it is contemplated that it will have two representatives from the Dikwa Emirate, in the Trust Territory, and five from Adamawa as a whole. Furthermore, I am informed that a representative of the Northern Cameroons has been appointed to ministerial office in the Northern Region Executive Council, and that a consultative committee is to be set up comprised of Northern Cameroons members of the Northern House of Assembly whose function will be to keep the Government of the Northern Region informed of Northern Cameroons opinion on regional legislation.

8. Finally, in order that the purposes of the Trusteeship Agreement and of Article 76 of the United Nations Charter may be promoted in both parts of the Trust Territory, the Federal Legislature has powers under section 53 (1) of the Constitution Order to make laws in relation to any region or the Southern Cameroons for the implementation of treaties or other international agreements, including the Trusteeship Agreement; and it is provided in section 83 that the executive authority of the Federation shall extend to any matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature may legislate. In addition it is my desire that the valuable arrangement should continue whereby the Commissioner of the Cameroons attends meetings of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations as a special representative for both the northern and southern parts of the Territory. The Government of the Northern Region will, I am confident, continue to afford all facilities necessary to the Commissioner to enable him to fulfil his responsibilities in this connexion for the Northern Cameroons, so that under your direction the progress of the Trust Territory as a whole may be kept under review.

9. I am sending a copy of this dispatch to the officer administering the Government of the Northern Region. I have no doubt that you and he will both agree that it would be useful that the arrangements made for the administration of the Cameroons, in accordance with the peoples' wishes and Her Majesty's Government's responsibilities, should be widely known throughout the Trust Territory and indeed throughout the Federation as a whole, and I therefore suggest that this dispatch might be published in the Official Gazettes of the Federation, of the Northern Region and of the Southern Cameroons.

(Signed) Alan LENNOX-BOYD

DOCUMENT T/1152

Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration*

[Original text: English]
[24 January 1955]

INTRODUCTION

For the preparation of this report, a special visit was paid to the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration by WHO staff, and the most recent available information concerning the public health conditions of this Territory was collected. A factual account of the existing health services is presented in the report.

From the report one can see that the medical facilities, such as hospital beds, in the Territory have been

increased since 1952. There is also an increase of medical and health personnel, particularly nurses and midwives, working in the Territory.

It is apparent from this report that the Cameroons Development Corporation is rendering a significant contribution to the medical service of the Territory in providing 466 hospital beds for its 25,000 employees. If the medical services provided by the Corporation are properly co-ordinated by the Government with the existing facilities available in the Territory, the needs in medical care will probably be adequately covered.

Under the present set-up of the medical and health services in the Territory, it is necessary to have the

* Submitted in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 47 (IV) of 1 March 1949.

mobile medical field units travelling on a fixed schedule to the various dispensaries established by the Government in different parts of the Territory. From this report, both medical field units are taking up special assignments (one for an anti-yaws campaign and the other in connexion with the Wulgo pilot irrigation project). While the need for such special assignments is apparent, it is nevertheless important to maintain regular visits to the government rural dispensaries by a team of qualified medical and health staff, to supervise and assist technical work. A scheme to link up the dispensaries more with some of the existing hospitals for adequate technical supervision would also be desirable.

From the list of important diseases prevalent in the Territory, as mentioned in the report, it is evident that if the environmental sanitation service is properly and effectively organized, many of these diseases could be prevented. The service of sanitary inspectors is useful only when there is an effective sanitation programme directed by competent sanitary officers.

In order to initiate a practical programme to improve the health and sanitary conditions in the Territory it may be advisable to select a rural area covered by one of the dispensaries and to expand it into a rural health unit, strengthening it with a staff of full-time nurses, midwives and sanitary inspector under the supervision of a qualified health officer, to demonstrate certain effective measures for preventing diseases and promoting the health of the local inhabitants. Such an area could also be used, when the rural health unit is fully established, for the field training of health workers in the Territory.

It is noted in the report that active liaison is maintained with medical authorities in the Cameroons under French administration on general medical and health measures. Such liaison is very important, particularly in regard to the efforts for the control of epidemics and prevention of certain communicable diseases.

It is gratifying to note that a board of health exists in the Northern Cameroons and that efforts are being made by the Northern Territory authorities systematically to sink good concrete-lined wells in rural areas for the provision of an adequate water supply.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

GENERAL NOTES

Since 1 October 1954, the date of coming into force of the revised Constitution of Nigeria, the Southern Cameroons has had a similar constitution to that of each of the three main regions of Nigeria (i.e., the Eastern, Western and Northern Regions); thus it has its own elected House of Assembly with an Executive Council.

The area in square miles of the Southern Cameroons is 16,581 (Cameroons Province, 9,649 square miles; Bamenda Province, 6,932 square miles).

Population

The total population of the Southern Cameroons is 753,000. The Southern Cameroons comprises two provinces, each divided into three administrative divisions:

(a) Cameroons Province with a population of 323,686, as under:

Victoria Division	85,504
Kumba Division	137,760
Mamfe Division	100,422

TOTAL 323,686

(b) Bamenda Province with a population of 429,038, as under:

Bamenda Division	264,790
Nkambe Division	84,592
Wum Division	79,656

TOTAL 429,038

N.B. Above figures are from the 1953 Census of Nigeria.

Topography

The physical geography of the Southern Cameroons is varied, but mainly mountainous. The Cameroons Province extends from Amba Bay, dominated by the 13,000-foot-high Cameroons Mountain, to Widikum in Mamfe, and is mostly rain forest. Bamenda Province, on the other hand, consists largely of grassy highlands. Except in the vicinity of Victoria, Mamfe and Kumba towns, the population is sparse and scattered; roads are few and those that exist are generally poor. The two foregoing factors make the existing units of the medical service difficult of access, but at the same time, fortunately, hamper the occurrence of any widespread epidemic.

Rainfall

An area of very high rainfall exists in the coastal region on the south-western side of the Cameroons Mountain, where Debundscha has an annual rainfall of 390 inches on the average. Apart from this, annual rainfall is normally about 140 inches near the coast, and decreases steadily northwards at the rate of about 20 inches for each degree of latitude.

Natural resources

The Cameroons Development Corporation has plantations in the Tiko plain, in other parts of Victoria Division, and in Kumba Division. The banana plantations are the largest. There are also plantations of oil palms, rubber and cocoa.

Cattle are raised in the north in Bamenda Province.

The main subsistence crops are coco-yams and plantains in the south and guinea corn in the north. Yams, cassava, beans, corn and rice are also grown.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Government

The senior government medical officer is now designated as Principal Medical Officer, with his headquarters in Victoria; he has the same powers and responsibilities as the directors of medical services of the three Nigerian regions (Eastern, Western and Northern). Like all other government officers in the Southern Cameroons, he is a member of the Federal Public Service.

For administrative purposes, the Territory is divided into four medical areas with local headquarters, each with a general hospital—at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, and Bamenda.

Beds provided by government hospitals are as under:

	Beds
(a) African General Hospital, Victoria	126
(b) African General Hospital, Kumba	69
(c) African General Hospital, Mamfe	64
(d) African General Hospital, Bamenda	96
(e) African Sick Bay, Buea	12
(f) Albert Nursing Home, Victoria (for Europeans) ..	6

TOTAL 373

A new government hospital of 102 beds has been completed at Bamenda but is not yet open owing to lack of junior staff quarters which are to be built.

A Government dental surgeon, the only one in the Southern Cameroons, is stationed at Victoria and has his surgery at the General Hospital. He moves all over the country.

A medical field unit—No. 2 (Cameroons) Medical Field Unit—has its headquarters at Kumba; it comprises a medical officer of health in charge, a European field unit superintendent, 18 field unit assistants (all Africans) and about ten miscellaneous staff, i.e., dressers, scribes, watchmen, etc.

The above medical field unit is shortly to start an anti-yaws campaign in Bamenda Province. The headquarters of WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund at Brazzaville have been asked to assist in this campaign.

At present the Government medical staff is:

Medical officers	9
Dental surgeon	1
Nursing sisters (European) (includes one health sister)	4
Assistant nursing superintendents (African)	5
Nurses, registered in Nigeria, including midwives (African)	69
Probationer nurses (African)	22
Student nurses (African)	8
Laboratory technicians (African)	2
Pharmacists (African)	7
Health superintendents (1 European, 1 African)	2
Sanitary inspectors (African)	10
Sleeping sickness assistants	4

In addition to the above there are 11 clerks, 26 ward attendants, plus drivers, craftsmen, watchmen, etc.

Medical and health facilities are available to all sections of the population.

In government hospitals fees for medical services are paid in accordance with the Hospital Fees Regulations, 1951. Paupers are not charged, neither are government servants, except for maintenance charges if admitted as in-patients. The missions charge fees for the cases they treat according to the circumstances of the patients.

The local Government Medical Department, under the Principal Medical Officer at Victoria, is responsible for the over-all supervision of all aspects of medical and health work, research, and training.

No hospital or maternity home can be opened until it is registered under the Private Hospitals Ordinance.

The qualifications and conditions for the practice of medicine and allied and ancillary professions are laid down in various Ordinances, applicable to the whole of Nigeria.

Recently, local hospital advisory boards have been set up on the government hospitals.

Liaison with the neighbouring French and Spanish territories is kept by exchange of "Infectious Diseases Returns" and by occasional visits by medical officers, who discuss matters of mutual interest with their opposite numbers.

Total government expenditure on the Territory's medical services for the current financial year, ending 31 March 1955, is expected to be approximately £134,000.

Cameroons Development Corporation

The above Corporation has a large, well-staffed medical organization to safeguard the health of its 25,000 employees working on the banana and rubber plantations.

The units of this service are concentrated chiefly in Victoria Division, but the Corporation also has a few facilities in Kumba Division.

Beds provided by the Cameroons Development Corporation hospitals are as under:

	Beds
Tiko Cottage Hospital	12
Tiko General Hospital	204
Bota General Hospital	90
Ekona General Hospital	60
Muyuka General Hospital	35
Tombel Auxiliary Hospital	12
Missellele Auxiliary Hospital	35
Mbonge Auxiliary Hospital	10
Idenau Auxiliary Hospital	8
TOTAL	466

The Cameroons Development Corporation also has some 38 aid posts in its scattered labour camps.

The Cameroons Development Corporation medical staff comprises:

Medical officers	9
Senior nursing sisters	2
Nursing sisters	10
Pharmacists	2
Nigerian registered nurses	20
Nurses in training	78

The Corporation also has a small staff of sanitary inspectors, sanitary overseers, etc.

United Africa Company (Pamol Ltd.)

The above Company runs three small hospitals for its employees, i.e.:

	Beds
N'Dian Estate Hospital	35
Lobe Estate Hospital	15
Bai Estate Hospital	10
TOTAL	60

The missions

The three religious missions in the Cameroons (i.e., the Roman Catholic Mission, the Cameroons Baptist Mission, and the Basel Mission) all include medical activities in their work. The commonest units provided are small 4-bedded maternity homes. The Roman Catholic Mission has 12-bedded maternity homes at Shisong (Bamenda) and Soppo (Victoria)—the former being recognized as a Grade II midwives training school. The Cameroons Baptist Mission has just completed rebuilding the hospital at Banso, in Bamenda, which will provide 60 general beds and some 14 maternity beds.

Leprosy. With substantial government grants the Basel Mission is completing the building of a leper settlement at Manyemen in Kumba Division; similarly, again with government grants, the Cameroons Baptist Mission is engaged on a leper settlement at Mbingo, in Bamenda Province.

The Native Administrations

These provide rural dispensaries and some 4-bedded maternity homes. The dispensaries are situated as under:

In Victoria Division ..	2 (plus 3 dressing stations)
In Kumba Division ...	6
In Mamfe Division ...	3
In Bamenda Province..	12
TOTAL	23

The only Native Administration maternity home open is a 4-bedded unit in Bamenda Province, where two other similar sized units are not yet in full function.

Each dispensary is in charge of a dispensary attendant who has either been trained in a government hospital or at the recently opened Dispensary Attendants' Training School at Makurdi (Northern Region).

The Native Administrations also provide sanitary overseers to look after health conditions in their areas.

Most of these men have received their training, a nine months' course, at the Aba School of Hygiene.

Helminthiasis Research Unit

At Kumba there is an Helminthiasis Research Unit which is part of the Colonial Medical Research Service and is carrying out work under the general direction of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, mainly on filariasis.

Summary of medical facilities

	Number	Beds	Remarks
Government hospitals	6	373	Includes Albert Nursing Home and Buea Sick Bay
Government dispensaries	1	—	
Cameroons Development Corporation hospitals	5	401	Includes Tiko Cottage Hospital
Cameroons Development Corporation auxiliary hospitals	4	65	
United Africa Company hospitals	3	60	
Mission hospitals	1	74	
Mission maternity homes	8	48	
Native Administration maternity homes	3	12	
Native Administration dispensaries	23	—	
C.D.C. aid posts	38	—	
TOTALS	92	1,033	

MORE IMPORTANT DISEASES

No vital statistics are kept in the Southern Cameroons, but a fairly accurate picture of morbidity can be obtained from the annual hospital returns and from the epidemiological surveys carried out by the medical field unit.

Malaria. Hyperendemic. The malignant tertian type predominates but the quartan variety is not uncommon. In surveys by the medical field unit, parasite rates and spleen rates varied considerably; the highest was in Okoyong (four miles from Mamfe station) with a parasite rate of 72.70 per cent and spleen rate 22.60 per cent, the lowest at Bafut (16 miles from Bamenda) with corresponding rates of 20 per cent and 0.93 per cent respectively.

Trypanosomiasis. Not a serious problem. Scattered foci occur, particularly in the Mamfe area, where there is a government sleeping sickness dispensary at Fontem. Cases also occur sporadically in the Tiko area and in Kumba Division.

Filariasis is very common in Victoria and Kumba Divisions.

(a) Onchocerciasis is very prevalent in Victoria Division, where the numerous fast-running rocky streams and torrents favour the propagation of *Simulium damnosum* (and other species of *simulium*);

(b) Loiasis is also very common, particularly in Kumba Division;

(c) *Wucheria bancrofti* does not appear to cause much disease incidence in this Territory. Cases of elephantiasis are relatively uncommon.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Sporadic cases and small localized outbreaks occur from time to time.

Smallpox. Very few cases have been reported for the last four years. It is possible that mass vaccination campaigns carried out by the sanitary staff and the medical field unit may have played a significant role in the decline of this disease.

Pneumonia. Common.

The dysenteries. Amoebic and bacillary dysentery are prevalent.

Veneral diseases. High figures for gonorrhoea. Syphilis is uncommon (the yaws incidence is high).

Whooping cough. Not uncommon.

Tuberculosis. Cases reported are not high but it is most probable that the incidence is much higher than the hospital figures indicate.

Yaws. Very common, particularly in Bamenda Province and Mamfe Division. An anti-yaws mass treatment campaign is scheduled to start as soon as aid is obtained from WHO/UNICEF.

Rabies. Few cases have been reported of recent years.

Yellow fever. The last case—a sporadic one—occurred some two years ago at Kumba. Inoculations against yellow fever are carried out at Victoria General Hospital.

Helminthic diseases. Ascariasis is by far and away the commonest. Taeniasis is fairly common. Ankylostomiasis is not diagnosed frequently and dracontiasis is seldom seen.

Schistosomiasis. There is a small focus of *Schistosoma haematobium* infection near Kumba town, i.e., at Barombi Mbo, Barombi Kotto New Town, and Barombi Kotto "Strangers" quarters.

Paragonimiasis. Endemic in parts of Victoria and Kumba Divisions. The highest incidence is found in girls about the age of puberty, who eat imperfectly cooked crabs, as these are regarded as potent aids to fertility.

Tropical ulcer. Very common.

Scabies and tinea. Common.

Leprosy. Estimates of incidence vary from less than five to over 20 per 1,000 of population according to areas surveyed—the incidence being highest in Kumba.

Malnutrition and sub-nutrition. Common, but more so in the Cameroons Province than in Bamenda Province.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Disposal of excreta. According to availability of funds and staff, disposal of human excreta in urban areas is by one of the following methods :

- (a) Water-borne system (septic tanks) ;
- (b) Aqua privies (used in some of the Cameroons Development Corporation hospitals) ;
- (c) Shallow trenching ;
- (d) Otway pits ;
- (e) Composting ;
- (f) Disposal into sea or creeks (from buckets) ;
- (g) Salgas or deep pit latrines.

In rural areas there is little or no control.

Water supplies. Piped water supplies are available at Victoria, Buea, and Bamenda ; the Cameroons Development Corporation have pipe-borne chlorinated water supplies at their housing estates in Bota and Tiko.

Inspection of water supplies is not regular but is done as often as possible if suitable inspecting officers are available.

Refuse disposal. In urban areas by controlled tipping or incineration or a combination of both.

Meat inspection. In towns where sanitary staff is available, ante- and post-mortem examinations of animals are carried out at the slaughter houses (or slabs).

Mosquito control. In urban areas stagnant pools are either filled in or drained ; in some cases oiling is used. Drains are graded, trimmed, and cleansed. The Cameroons Development Corporation carry out residual spraying in their labour lines and officers' quarters, using either DDT or gammexane.

Inspection of nuisances. Routine house-to-house inspections, for mosquito breeding, etc., are carried out in all areas by the health staff.

School hygiene. The medical officer, Victoria, visits schools regularly in Victoria medical area. Schools are regularly inspected by the health staff and vaccinations carried out.

Health propaganda and education. The sanitary inspectorate give simple lectures on hygiene in the schools. The activities of the Rural Maternity and Child Welfare Team in Victoria have also helped towards educating the people in health matters.

Baby Weeks were held in many parts of the Territory in 1953 and were a great success.

Housing and town planning. Improvement is being sought in African housing, outside the labour camps.

Port health administration. For health and customs purposes, Victoria and Tiko are considered one port, but all ships are cleared at Victoria. The provisions of the International Sanitary Regulations are carried out.

TRAINING FACILITIES

There are no facilities in the Territory for training medical practitioners, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians, sanitary inspectors and Native Administration sanitary overseers, and Grade I midwives. Such facilities exist in the other Nigerian regions and are available to Natives of the Trust Territory.

The Cameroons Development Corporation Hospital at Tiko and the Government General Hospital, Victoria, are at present the recognized nurses' training schools in the Territory.

A preliminary nurses' training school for student nurses is run at the Cameroons Development Corporation Hospital at Tiko, where a sister tutor is available ; the government student nurses with only Middle II

educational qualifications attend this school for one year, together with the Corporation's own student nurses. Government student nurses with an educational qualification of Middle IV or better are sent for a six months' course at the Preliminary Training School at Aba in the Eastern Region ; on completing this course they are appointed probationer nurses and return to the government training school attached to Victoria General Hospital.

Government Grade I midwives receive their training either at Aba or Calabar Government Maternity Hospitals, usually the latter.

Training schools for Grade II midwives exist at the Government General Hospital, Victoria, and at the Roman Catholic Mission Maternity Home at Shisong, in Bamenda. Candidates taking this course come from the missions and the Native Administrations but not from the Government, which now employs only Grade I midwives.

Training of "community nurses" is carried out by the Bakweri Rural Health Unit under the direction of a European nursing sister with a health visitor's certificate.

Sanitary inspectors and Native Administration sanitary overseers receive their training at the Aba School of Hygiene, the former attending a two years' course there and the latter a nine months' course. Six weeks' refresher courses for sanitary overseers are also held periodically at the Aba school.

Native Administration dispensary attendants now receive a 12 months' course of training at the Dispensary Attendants' Training School at Makurdi, in the Northern Region ; refresher courses of six months' duration are also arranged at the same school as criteria for promotion of those dispensary attendants who received their original training in the local Cameroons government hospitals.

Hospital attendances—Year ending 31 December 1953

Type of institution and patient	In-patients treated	Out-patients treated
General hospitals		
Adults: Male	1,652	13,113
Victoria Female	882	3,977
Adults: Male {	821	6,415
Kumba Female {		
Adults: Male {	1,634	11,673
Mamfe Female {		
Adults: Male {	2,400	18,362
Bamenda Female {		
TOTAL	7,389	53,540
Other hospitals		
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals	5,324	26,603
Male ..	853	
Female ..	827	10,113
Baptist Hospital, Bansa	827	10,113
United Africa Company (Pamol) Hospital, N'Dian	1,218	12,161
TOTAL	8,222	48,877
Dispensaries		
Victoria Native Authorities	-	6,022
Cameroons Development Corporation	-	60,447
Kumba Native Authorities	-	3,987
Mamfe Native Authorities	-	12,471
Bamenda Native Authorities ...	-	70,021
Basel Mission dispensary and maternity homes	238	4,362
TOTAL	238	157,310
Total: Male ..	15,967	264,727
Female	882	-
GRAND TOTAL	16,849	259,727

Cameroons Development Corporation : Summary of treatments during 1953

	Out-patients		In-patients	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bota General Hospital	26,721	7,621	1,633	811
Ekona General Hospital	2,750	1,505	1,245	454
Mukonje General Hospital	14,437	3,962	715	234
Tiko General Hospital	12,632	2,045	2,478	818
Cottage Hospital	802	360	73	40
Idenau Auxiliary Hospital	14,435	440	170	25
M'bonge Auxiliary Hospital	5,356	1,636	1,355	13
Missellele Auxiliary Hospital	11,892	2,976	522	32
Tombel Auxiliary Hospital	12,555	1,246	1,800	14

The numbers treated at aid posts were as follows :

Bota area :	27,114 with 105,786 attendances
Ekona area :	9,690 with 26,516 attendances
Mukonje area :	16,259 with 70,935 attendances
(including Tombel and M'bonge)	
Tiko area :	Cameroons Development Corporation—16,652 with 210,525 attendances
	Elders and Fyffes Ltd.—23,296 with 70,201 attendances

NORTHERN CAMEROONS

GENERAL ORGANIZATION

The Native Authorities in the area are responsible for providing junior staff (sanitary inspectors, vaccinators, etc.) whose duties are to put into effect general public health measures, vaccination of the public, and the reporting (and control, if possible) of outbreaks of infectious diseases. The conditions of service and salaries of such staff are the responsibility of the Native Authority employing them.

The government medical officers in whose medical areas the Trust Territory is act as medical officers of health also, and direct the activities of the local staff through the Native Authority, visit dispensaries and advise generally on local health matters.

The functional divisions are as follows :

(a) Central—training of staff for all branches of the medical and health services; construction, equipment, maintenance and staffing of hospitals; care of lunatics; leprosy control; sleeping sickness control; sanitation in townships and government stations; health propaganda; prevention and control of epidemics;

(b) Local—co-operation with the central authority in all medical and health activities in Native Authority areas; construction, equipment and staffing of dispensaries, maternity and child welfare clinics; ambulance and ambulance services; support of destitute leper patients; employment of sanitary inspectors and other staff; sanitary materials and structures; provision of health centres; vaccinations; reporting of outbreaks of infectious disease.

Dikwa Division

In Dikwa Division a Sudan United Mission doctor and his wife (a qualified nurse) run a small dispensary with four emergency beds, and hold leprosy clinics at Gwoza and Bama. In the Trust Territory in Adamawa Province there is one mission leprosy clinic.

Benue Division

In the Benue area the missions have no dispensaries inside the Territory but patients are attended to at a dispensary (Lupwe) and leprosy clinic (Baissa) just near the border.

In the case of the missions, they usually obtain the sanction of the Native Authority, the Resident and the Regional Director of Medical Services, before opening dispensaries and leprosy clinics. Essential staff must be provided to the satisfaction of the medical authorities and capital and maintenance grants are available from regional funds. All mission medical institutions are open to inspection by government medical officers.

Liaison with adjoining French Territory

Active liaison is made with the medical authorities in the Cameroons under French administration on general medical and health measures, particularly on the notification of infectious diseases. Meetings are held twice yearly between the British and French doctors on either side of the border. As regards co-operation with international bodies, the Northern Region is asking for assistance from UNICEF in a leprosy control and yaws campaign in which the peoples of the Trust Territory will also have a share.

Board of Health

There is only one Board of Health in the whole of the Northern Trust Territory. It is at Bama and consists of a Native Authority councillor and four co-opted members.

Finance

It has not been found possible to break down the estimates in such a way as to show what percentage is spent on medical and health services.

Assistance in the form of grants from regional sources is available to the local Native Authorities in the Trust Territory as it is for Native Authorities elsewhere. Capital grants up to 50 per cent of the capital cost of building are given for the erection of dispensaries. Thereafter maintenance grants (at a fixed sum of £250 per annum for each dispensary) are available. Grants are also given for the number of hospital and trained health staff employed by Native Authorities.

Medical facilities

Only one hospital exists in the Northern Trust Territory. This was built from development funds, at Mubi, and is now functioning. In Dikwa Emirate, a hospital is planned at Bama, but to begin with only the out-patient block will be built. Elsewhere the population depends on the three Nigerian hospitals at Maiduguri, Yola and Wukari and the mission hospitals at Lassa and Numan.

There is a total of 20 dispensaries, of which two are run by missions and the remainder by the Native Authorities.

Leprosy

There are three treatment centres and one segregation village, while two centres and one segregation village are in the process of being built.

Sleeping Sickness Service control

At the request of the Chairman, Northern Regional Production Development Board, an entomologist from the Sleeping Sickness Service visited the Trust Territory administered as part of Bornu Province to advise on the tsetse situation in the vicinity of the Gwoza settlement

scheme. Certain recommendations were submitted and anti-tsetse measures are now being carried out with the assistance of tools from the Sleeping Sickness Service.

Medical field unit activities

Furthermore, at the latter end of the year preparations were being made to move the Bornu Medical Field Unit team to Wulgo in connexion with the Wulgo pilot irrigation project in order to:

- (a) Examine and treat the labour employed;
- (b) Supervise the application of anti-bilharzial measures;
- (c) Assist in a nutrition survey in the area which is being carried out by the adviser in nutrition; and
- (d) Conduct a vaccination campaign as agreed upon with the French medical authorities.

Environmental sanitation

There are no urban areas in the Northern Territory. In rural areas, where Moslem culture prevails, pit latrines are used.

Efforts are being made to make the latter practice more universally adopted.

The Northern Trust Territory being completely rural, piped water supplies are not available, but the Rural Water Supply Service has been active in the Bornu and Adamawa areas of the Territory and is systematically sinking good concrete-lined wells in all areas.

Where health staff is available, inspection of slaughtered animals is carried out as a routine, but inspection of milk and other foodstuffs is impracticable in rural areas.

Again where health staff is available, measures are taken against stagnant pools by filling or draining.

Prevalence of disease

The two main epidemic diseases are smallpox and cerebro-spinal meningitis, but minor epidemics of pneumonia and measles often occur. Endemic diseases

are malaria, dysentery, venereal disease, schistosomiasis, hookworm, leprosy, sleeping sickness and tropical ulcers. It is impossible to provide data on numerical incidence.

Mortality of adults is mainly due to malaria, respiratory infections, nutritional anaemias, while infant mortality is largely caused by malaria, respiratory infections, diarrhoea. The same causes hold good for child mortality with the addition of measles and smallpox.

Preventive measures

Vaccination against smallpox is one of the main duties of the rural health staff. Poor communications make it difficult in some areas.

In the field of leprosy control an organized attack is being carried out, as part of an over-all plan of campaign for the whole of the region. The policy now is for the ambulant non-infectious case to be treated as an out-patient at a treatment centre, and the infectious case to be segregated in special villages, and only those seriously ill cases which require special medical and surgical attention are sent to leprosy settlements where full-time doctors are posted.

Nutrition

Frank evidence of malnutrition (beri-beri, scurvy, pellagra, etc.) is rarely seen, but minor signs of deficiency, particularly of vitamins A and B, are common. Among the pagan tribes in the hilly areas of the northern part of the Territory the nutrition is quite adequate in normal years, but in bad harvesting years the population are put to great straits to obtain an adequate diet. A start has been made on a pilot irrigation project in the Wulgo areas, near Lake Chad.

The staple foods are guinea corn, maize, millet, groundnuts, yams and various green leaves. Meat is not plentiful, and even where available is too expensive to figure very often in the average man's diet. Fish (mainly dried) is available in certain areas, but again is only occasionally eaten. The main deficiency is one of animal protein and vitamins A and B.

DOCUMENT T/L.558

Syria: amendments to the recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee on the Cameroons under British administration (T/L.542, annex)

[Original text: French]

[17 March 1955]

1. In paragraph 9, replace the first conclusion by the following text:

"The Council, reserving its future position with regard to the constitutional relationship between the Trust Territory and Nigeria, notes the revision of that relationship and the coming into force of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954."

2. In paragraph 64, replace the first conclusion by the following text:

"The Council, considering the desirability of introducing a system of land registration, expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will give serious attention to means of bringing about reform based on that system."

3. In paragraph 100, insert after the recommendation the following text:

"The Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will put into effect the provisions of General Assembly resolution 843 (IX), which recommends the abolition of such practices as the bride-price and child marriage."

(d) Cameroons under French administration, 1953

DOCUMENT T/1154

Supplementary information on the administration of the Cameroons under French administration for the year 1954 submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV)

[Original text: French]

[24 January 1955]

1. This report, prepared in accordance with the wish expressed by the Trusteeship Council in its resolution 997 (XIV), is a purely provisional document. The figures it gives are not to be regarded as valid for statistical purposes.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

2. The political life of the Territory was marked by an important event in 1954. For the first time since its establishment, the Territorial Assembly elected a Cameroonian as its President. Mr. Soppo Priso, Councillor of the French Union, took over the post from Dr. Aujoulat, Deputy of the Territory, who is himself a councillor elected by the second college but is of European origin.

3. This year was also marked by another event. Governor-General Soucadaux, the High Commissioner of the French Republic, left the Cameroons, where he had held office for five years, to take up another post. He was replaced by Governor Roland Prié.

4. The Territorial Assembly duly held its two regular sessions, but owing to the large number of matters on its agenda the two sessions had to be extended by means of special sessions some ten days in duration.

5. The National Assembly adopted an Act to reform the municipal system in the Overseas Territories, the Cameroons and Togoland, which provides for the conversion of the towns of Douala, Yaoundé and Nkongsamba into *communes de plein exercice*, each with a municipal council elected by a single college and a mayor elected from within the council. This Act is not yet on the statute book, being at present before the Council of the Republic. A draft Order converting the communes of Douala and Yaoundé into *communes de moyen exercice* was approved by the Territorial Assembly at its first regular session. This Order was not signed by the High Commissioner, because the measure enacted by the National Assembly, which is to enter into force six months after its final adoption, provides for the holding of elections on a different basis.

6. The town of Eséka acquired the status of an urban mixed commune by an Order of 1 June 1954, thus increasing the total number of urban communes to 13.

7. The 12 rural communes established at the end of 1952 functioned normally with their own budgets in 1954. At its last session, the Territorial Assembly approved the establishment of five rural communes in the Bamiléké region. The draft Order has been submitted to the Minister of Overseas France for approval. Barring unforeseen obstacles, elections to municipal councils will be held in 1955.

8. Continuing the process of decentralization, the Territorial Government, at the request of the local communities, established three new administrative posts in 1954: that of Melong in the Mungo region and those of Bengbis and Zoatéle in the Dja-and-Lobo region. It also established two sub-sectors, under the supervision of African officials, in the New-Bell quarter of Douala.

9. Two by-elections were held in 1954, at Douala and in the Mungo region, to fill seats of councillor in the Territorial Assembly left vacant by the annulment of the previous election. The elections took place quietly. One of the councillors whose election had been declared null and void was re-elected, the other lost his seat to a more fortunate opponent.

Civil service

10. Work continued on the reform of the regulations governing the employment of civil servants in accordance with the Order of 19 January 1953.

11. Seven Orders were promulgated establishing separate regulations for various categories of civil servants at the senior level.

12. Following elections at the various levels and in the various branches, the staff representatives to the promotion boards and disciplinary councils were appointed by an Order of 6 April 1954.

13. An Order of 7 December 1954 established a civil service advisory committee consisting of eight high-level civil servants, one chief regional officer and eight representatives of various branches of the Cameroons civil service. The function of this committee is to advise the High Commissioner on all matters relating to the organization of the civil service.

14. An Order of 15 September 1954 laid down the general rules governing competitive examinations for senior civil service posts; the conditions and syllabus of competitive examinations for various posts in the local category are prescribed by an Order of 20 September.

15. The joint regulations for regional and technical staff are contained in an Order of 20 October 1954; an Order of 10 November lays down the conditions and syllabus of professional competitions for the admission of such staff to the local category.

16. Lastly, the conditions and syllabus of competitions for working fellowships for civil servants are established by an Order of 6 April 1954.

17. These measures complete the system of regulations which both provides more effective safeguards for civil servants and prepares the way for the gradual admission of Cameroonians to higher posts.

18. There is little progress to report, however, with regard to what is popularly known as the Africanization of the civil service. This is mainly due to the fact that most of the students and civil servants who have received scholarships or post-graduate fellowships in France have applied for the renewal of their fellowships to enable them to study for further periods, and consequently have not yet returned to the Territory.

19. In addition, there is some opposition on the part of local communities, which usually request the appointment of European officials to responsible posts. The fears of

the population will probably soon disappear once the African civil servants have had an opportunity of proving their worth. The experiment made at Douala, where Cameroonians have been put in charge of two urban sub-sectors, is bound to have a considerable psychological effect. It may also be noted that Cameroonians are presiding over five courts of first degree, including two at Douala and one at Yaoundé.

Right to vote

20. As already indicated, under a draft municipal reform Act, adopted by the National Assembly but not yet in force, a single electoral college is to be instituted for elections to municipal councils.

21. As a result of the annual revision of the electoral rolls, which were closed on 31 March, the total number of registered electors has increased from 600,300 to 630,111, while the number of electors in the second college has increased from 592,331 to 621,944.

Judicial system

22. By a Decree of 5 January 1954, promulgated by an Order of 1 December 1954, four magistrates' courts with extended powers were converted into courts of first instance, thus increasing the number of courts in which the functions of investigating magistrate and president of the court are separated. The number of courts of first instance is thus increased from three to seven, and that of magistrates' courts with extended powers reduced from 19 to 15.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

23. The budget of the Territory increased only slightly in 1954. With a view to improving the financial position, the Administration proposed a draft budget modelled closely on that of the previous year. The budget for 1954 approved by the Territorial Assembly was 9,483 million CFA francs,²⁷ whereas the budget for 1955 is estimated at 9,819 million francs.

24. There was no increase in tax revenue, the rates of direct taxes remaining unchanged. The rise in revenue was due to an increase in the volume and value of exports.

25. The trend towards a gradual return to equilibrium in the Territory's balance of payments, which began in 1953, continued in 1954.

26. During the first ten months of 1954, exports rose to over 230,000 tons valued at almost 12,600 million CFA francs, as against 222,600 tons valued at 9,800 million francs on 31 October 1953, that is to say, their value rose by 28 per cent with only a slight increase in tonnage. Imports, which showed a definite improvement over the previous year, amounted to 256,000 tons, valued at almost 13,400 million francs. On 31 October 1954 the deficit on the balance of payments was only 800 million francs, that is, 1,000 million francs less than on 31 October 1953.

27. The value of imports was considerably higher than in 1953. The proportion of consumer goods in general (foodstuffs and other consumer goods) to total imports has increased since 1953 (31 per cent in volume and 58 per cent in value in 1954, as against 21 per cent and 41 per cent in 1952), and consumer goods now occupy a more normal place in an economy which is becoming stabilized, and whose development reflects the steady increase in the purchasing power and the standard of living of the local population.

28. The commodities in which the largest increases took place are: cotton fabrics, blankets, printed matter, household articles, corrugated iron (which doubled in volume), passenger cars (an increase of 301 units), lorries (an increase of 207 units). Cement imports continued to decline (a reduction of 5,000 tons) while hydrocarbon imports rose substantially, reflecting the general increase in traffic.

29. Exports were characterized by the stabilization of the volume of exports of the three basic commodities—cocoa, coffee and bananas. The volume of cocoa exports declined as of 31 October 1954 (a decrease of 4,789 tons), as large-scale trading in 1954 did not begin at the same brisk pace as in the previous year, but their value increased considerably, amounting to over 1,500 million francs, owing to the high price of this product during 1954. The volume and even more the value of coffee exports showed an improvement, also because of the rise in prices. As of 31 October 1954, 60,624 tons of bananas have been exported as against 59,569 tons as of 31 October 1953.

30. With respect to the other traditional exports, palm kernel exports suffered a further decline in 1954 (falling by 3,500 tons), exports of groundnuts on the other hand showed an increase, 7,000 tons being exported in 1954 as against only 4,758 tons in 1953. Larger quantities of rubber and tobacco were exported than in 1953. Timber exports increased considerably both in volume and value.

31. Lastly, mention should be made of new exports, such as cotton fibre, which increased from 1,276 tons in 1953 to 2,252 tons in 1954 valued at over 300 million francs, and cocoa derivatives (cocoa butter and by-products) of which 1,283 tons valued at 300 million francs were exported.

32. During the past year, the Administration has continued its efforts to improve the quality of export commodities, which is essential if the level of exports is to be maintained and if new foreign markets are to be found.

33. In the particular case of cocoa, the results of the main 1953-54 season were very satisfactory throughout from the standpoint of quality, the proportion of cocoa graded first quality being over 30 per cent in January and February and 38 per cent in March. While the quality of the off-season harvest was affected by unfavourable climatic conditions, the proportion of first-grade cocoa at the beginning of the season again increased, and, due allowance being made for the unfavourable climatic conditions, attained a level almost comparable to that of the previous season (16 per cent and 18 per cent in October and November 1954 as against 19 per cent and 22 per cent in October and November 1953).

34. Methods of improving the quality of the coffees, which leaves something to be desired, are still under study. The recently established section to modernize the cultivation of upland crops is co-operating with the local provident societies in an active campaign to improve the productivity and training of the African planter, and results should soon be achieved.

35. The Territory has also made efforts to accelerate the economic development of the Northern Cameroons. An experimental rural modernization unit for the Northern Cameroons was established for this purpose by an Order of 10 June 1954. The unit operates through sub-units specializing in the improvement of groundnut and cotton cultivation methods, the modernization of rice growing and the improvement of the quality of the Adamaoua cattle.

²⁷ One CFA franc equals two French francs.

36. The production of groundnuts, estimated at 15,000 tons for 1954, is increasing. In Diamaré, the main producing region, the seeded area was 2,000 hectares greater than was planned.

37. The Yagoua region produced 1,500 tons of paddy rice, which was processed by the local rice mill and yielded several hundred tons of rice of excellent quality, which was sold at Tchad and even as far away as Douala. In the same region, a private concern is engaged in the mechanization of rice growing.

38. The increased use of a higher-yielding variety is expected to result in a further increase in the production of cotton seed, which in 1954 rose to 7,060 tons as against 4,553 tons the previous year; work has also begun on the installation of an oil refinery at Kaélé.

39. With regard to the production of meat, 270 tons of which were exported—mainly to French Equatorial Africa—in the first ten months of 1954, the Pastorale Company's plants at Ngaoundéré are no longer adequate.

40. In the matter of communications, particular mention should be made of the completion of the bridge over the Wouri between Douala and Bonabéri, which will come into use in the first few months of 1955.

41. In brief, economic conditions in the Territory continued to improve during the year just past and, with the implementation of the second five-year plan, can be expected to make further progress in 1955.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

42. In the absence of end-of-year statistics, no figures relating to the progress made by the educational or health services can be given. Social services as a whole,

however, received special attention from the Territorial Assembly when the 1955 budget was approved, and in the coming year these two services are to share, in approximately equal proportions, 27 per cent of the budget.

43. The number of scholarships has been increased. By the end of 1954, the number of university scholarship-holders had risen from 109 to 154, and that of technical school and advanced training scholarships to 164.

44. With regard to labour legislation, a further large number of Orders have been promulgated in application of the Labour Code. The following deserve particular mention: the Order of 8 March 1954, establishing labour courts at Douala, Yaoundé, Nkongsamba and Garoua; a series of Orders governing the health and safety measures to be applied by undertakings in connexion with the employment of labour; and lastly an Order of 7 October 1954 which amends the guaranteed minimum wages for skilled labour and provides for a scale of increases, ranging between 18 and 40 per cent according to sector, over the levels laid down by the Order of 31 July 1953.

45. Lastly, reference may be made to the promulgation in the Territory of six international labour conventions: Convention No. 3, concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth; Convention No. 5, fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; Convention No. 14, concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings; Convention No. 26, concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery; Convention No. 33, concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment; Convention No. 87, concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize.

DOCUMENT T/1155

Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration *

[Original text: English]
[25 January 1955]

INTRODUCTION

For the preparation of this report, a special visit to the Cameroons under French administration was made by WHO staff, and a factual account of the public health services in the Territory is presented in the report.

It is very gratifying to learn from this report that the Administering Authority has developed quite an extensive government medical service covering almost the entire Territory. The system of dividing the Territory into 19 medical regions, with subdivisions and out-stations under each region, is a means of decentralizing the medical service, which is largely provided free, within the reach of the population. A total of 8,814 hospital beds is available, distributed throughout the different regions in the Territory, with a staff of 121 physicians and over 1,200 nurses, midwives and other para-medical and health auxiliary personnel. With this framework of organization, it would not be difficult to develop a system of organized medical and health service for the Territory.

Most of the preventive work in the Territory seems to have been carried out by the mobile units aiming at the prevention and control of the most important diseases in the Territory.

The tuberculosis control programme which is being

* Submitted in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 47 (IV) of 1 March 1949.

developed takes into consideration both preventive and curative measures, and the work seems to extend from urban to rural areas. The malarial control programme which is assisted by WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund is being carried out through the organization of the northern and southern campaigns, which are extending to protect a total of about 800,000 inhabitants. The work of the international pilot project for experimenting on effective methods of controlling malaria in the forest regions would be interesting to follow up. The activities for leprosy control and anti-treponematosis and anti-venereal infections are also being carried out by special teams, with other provisions such as leprosaria or special hospitals.

Health education work has been carried out under the Fundamental Education Commission, and activities for the health education of the public are carried out in connexion with maternal and child health, domestic education, housing provisions and physical education. The health education effort could be further extended if it were associated closely with the primary and secondary schools with the help of the school teachers, and with the mobile health teams and dispensaries.

The work in environmental sanitation has still to be developed. If the inhabitants could have and use protected water-supplies and proper methods of disposing of excreta and wastes, particularly in rural areas, many infections and communicable diseases could be prevented.

Although the health budget of the Territory has increased steadily during the last six years, most of it is being used for curative work. If more efforts is made to educate the public to participate in the health work, such as improvement of environmental sanitation through organized self-help, and the dispensaries are strengthened to carry out more public health work, the health conditions of the Territory will be further improved and the cost of the curative service will eventually be much reduced.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

The Cameroons under French administration is situated between latitude 13°N and 2°S. Its area is 432,000 square kilometres and the population is about 3 million, very unevenly distributed between the southern and northern regions. The regions of Yaoundé, Dschang and Maroua are those which are most thickly populated.

The Territory can be divided into four regions on the basis of geography and climate :

(1) The southern region, bordered in the north by the river Sanaga, is a region of plateaux and dense equatorial forest (average height 800 to 1,500 metres), except along the coast where the coastal plain is narrow and low-lying (not more than 50 to 100 kilometres wide). The climate is of the equatorial type (hot and humid).

(2) The central region, or the high Adamoua plateau (800 to 1,500 metres high), is bordered in the south by the Sanaga, and in the north by the Benoué. The savannah commences in this transition region between south and north. The climate is also intermediate, but relatively dry and cool, thanks to the high altitude.

(3) The northern region, bordered in the south by the Adamoua cliffs, is an extensive plain covered by savannah, which gradually slopes down to Lake Chad. The climate is tropical, hot and dry, with two strongly marked seasons.

(4) The Western Highland region, which includes high mountain chains, (1,500 to 2,000 metres) is joined to the mountain system of Mount Cameroon. The climate is very cool, humid and foggy.

The annual rainfall varies between 2,834 millimetres for the humid region and 809 millimetres for the northern region.

HEALTH SERVICE

Budget

The budgetary resources made available to the Health Service have gradually increased during recent years as follows :

Year	Personnel	Equipment	Total	Percentage increase with respect to previous year
1949	209.9	208.9	418.8	-
1950	261.6	260.5	522.1	+ 24.6
1951	326.8	300.4	627.2	+ 20.1
1952	388.9	338.7	727.6	+ 16.0
1953	514.2	386.6	900.8	+ 23.8
1954	570.4	412.1	982.5	+ 9.0
1955 (estimate)	669	490	1,159	+ 18.0

The figures are in millions of CFA francs.²⁸

Note: So as to make possible valid comparisons, the budget figures for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 have been brought up to date and converted into their 1952 values, making use of factors calculated by the competent technical services (1.45 for 1949, 1.35 for 1950, 1.19 for 1951).

²⁸ One CFA franc equals two French francs.

To form an accurate idea of the budgetary resources of the Health Service it is necessary to add, from 1953 onwards, the credits contributed by FIDES²⁹ to intensify control measures against the major endemics (malaria, treponematoses, tuberculosis). These sums reached 40 million CFA francs in the financial year 1953-54, and 198 million in the financial year 1954-55, the distribution of which is as follows :

A. Allocations for curative medicine

Allocations	Construction	Remarks
35 million	Ebolowa Hospital	
10 million	Bafia Hospital	Temporarily blocked
10 million	Yagoua Hospital	Temporarily blocked
25 million	Laquintinie Hospital	Including 10 million temporarily blocked
20 million	Yaoundé Hospital and Jamot Annex	Temporarily blocked

B. Allocations for preventive medicine

Allocations	Construction	Remarks
13 million	Bases for mobile groups	Of which 6 million are temporarily blocked
40 million	Malaria control campaign	Of which 20 million are temporarily blocked
25 million	Treponematoses campaign	Of which 10 million are temporarily blocked
20 million	Tuberculosis control	Of which 5 million are temporarily blocked

Structure of the Health Service

All medical care is free throughout the Territory as concerns the indigenous inhabitants, and, as regards surgery and the various specialized branches, the personnel and equipment of the hospitals and health units are the same for all persons treated there. The costs of medical treatment must therefore be borne almost completely by the Government.

Treatment is given by fixed or mobile units.

The fixed units comprise out-patient consultation services and hospital services. These services consist of hospitals, medical and maternity centres, dispensaries and infirmaries.

The hospitals are units of varying size which may be provided with facilities for investigation and treatment, comprising besides the general medical and surgical services several specialized services (large hospital), or which have at least a doctor and a surgeon.

The medical centres are units directed by a physician (State diploma or local diploma) and which admit patients requiring hospitalization. In actual fact they are rural hospitals. They are situated in relatively important

²⁹ Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des territoires d'outre-mer.

centres of population and must be in the midst of a rural zone (where communications are good enough) covering its simple hospital needs.

The dispensaries are polyvalent or specialized units run either by a physician or by a health worker; they give consultation and treatment, but do not hospitalize patients. Nevertheless they may have a few beds for serious cases while such patients are awaiting removal elsewhere.

The infirmaries are units entrusted to a junior worker (nurse or health worker) and may hospitalize patients.

The mobile units have the task of touring the country so as to bring medical attention directly to the villages, particularly in sparsely populated areas.

There are four central hospitals, at Douala, Yaoundé, and Ayos.

(a) Laquintinie Hospital, Douala :

Capacity : 700 beds ;

Services : General medicine ; general surgery ; ear, nose and throat ; ophthalmology ; radiology ; infectious diseases ; mental cases ; maternity section ; dental surgery ; pharmacy with chemical and biological laboratory.

(b) Douala General Hospital :

Capacity : 60 beds ;

Services : General medicine ; general surgery ; ear, nose and throat ; radio-diagnosis and radio-therapy ; maternity section ; pharmacy with biochemical laboratory.

(c) Yaoundé Central Hospital :

Capacity : 76 first-class beds ; 200 second-class beds (essentially free, although some patients make a small payment).

The new service at the Jamot Centre ("overflow" hospital) includes a hospitalization pavilion and additional hospitalization premises with a total capacity of 100 beds.

Services : General medicine ; general surgery ; radiology ; two maternity sections ; dental surgery ; pharmacy with biochemical laboratory ; micro-biological laboratory.

(d) Ayos Hospital Training Centre :

Capacity : 300 beds plus three first-class beds ;

Annexes : Dispensary, leprosarium for 420 patients, pavilion for 20 mental patients ;

Services : General medicine ; general surgery ; radiological installation ; maternity section.

At present the new hospital at Bafoussam is being constructed ; construction of the Foubbaum hospital is about to recommence while the new radiological-surgical wing at Dschang with more than 100 permanent beds is about to start work. At Yaoundé the construction of the research institute is continuing. Plans for the new resident college at Ayos (planned to have a capacity of 120 places for the whole three years of study, the last of which will prepare students for the State nursing diploma) are nearing completion.

The final solution to be given the hospital problem of Douala is now being studied and will include the building of a large maternity centre with 150 beds of all classes.

Buildings planned for 1955

Four large urban dispensaries (Fort Foureau, Batouri, Nkongsamba, Ebolowa) ;

One hospitalization pavilion at Lolodorf ;

One operating wing with surgical hospital service at Sangmélima ;

One local maternity centre at Yaoundé.

MEDICAL REGIONS

A. *Adamaoua region*

At Ngaoundéré, chief town of the region :

Ninety-bed hospital unit with a special first-class pavilion and including a maternity section, a small operating wing and a dispensary.

Personnel :

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Nurses with State diploma	2
African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	4
Auxiliary nurses	8
Unqualified midwives	2

Subdivision of Ngaoundéré

Two out-stations (Wak, Mintim) and a small leprosarium, able to take 24 patients, a few kilometres from the chief town.

Subdivision of Meiganga

At Meiganga, one 40-bed hospital unit with a dispensary.

Personnel :

African physicians	1
Nurses	7
Unqualified midwives	1

In the subdivision, four out-stations (Doua, Lokoti, Djohong, Kombolaka).

Subdivision of Banyo

At Banyo, one dispensary and premises for the accommodation of 15 patients.

Personnel :

European health assistant (<i>assistant sanitaire</i>)	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	2
Auxiliary nurses	2
Unqualified midwives	1

In the subdivision there is one out-station (Bankim).

Subdivision of Tibati

One small new unit with 20 beds and a dispensary.

Personnel :

Nurses on permanent staff	1
Auxiliary nurses	3
Unqualified midwives	1

Subdivision of Tignères

One dispensary with two staff nurses.

B. *Bamileke region*

At Dschang, chief town of the region :

One 176-bed hospital unit (including six first-class beds), with a dispensary and comprising a medical service, a surgical service, a maternity section, and a radiological installation.

Personnel :

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
European administrative assistants	1
Dentists (under part-time contract)	1
Midwives with State diploma	1
African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	10
Auxiliary nurses	6
Unqualified midwives	4

Subdivision of Dschang

Four out-stations (Balessing, Babadjou, Fomopéa, Mbouda).

Subdivision of Bafang

At Bafang : 120-bed unit with a small maternity section and dispensary.

Personnel :

African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	5
Auxiliary nurses	4
Unqualified midwives	3

One base for mobile team (Mobile Hygiene and Prophylaxis Service) (MHPS).

In the subdivision : two out-stations (Fondjomekwet, Kekem).

Subdivision of Bafoussam

At Bafoussam : one 60-bed unit with maternity section and dispensary.

Personnel :

African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	6
Auxiliary nurses	3
Unqualified midwives	3

In the subdivision : one dispensary (Bandjoun), four out-stations (Djoney, Bamendjou, Bangou, Batié), one leprosarium for 220 patients (Baleng).

Subdivision of Bangangté

At Bangangté, one 57-bed unit with dispensary.

Personnel :

African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	4
Auxiliary nurses	3
Unqualified midwives	2

In the subdivision : two out-stations (Tonga, Bazou).

C. Bamoun region

At Foubam, chief village of the region :

One 100-bed unit with a maternity section, small operating wing and dispensary—new hospital under construction.

Personnel :

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Midwives with State diploma	1
African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	6
Auxiliary nurses	11
Unqualified midwives	3

One base for mobile group (MHPS).

Subdivision of Foubam

Five out-stations (Magba, Mayap, Malentouen, Koupa Matapit, Koutaba).

One leprosarium (Koulaba) for 285 patients, with a Protestant nursing sister, holding a State diploma.

Subdivision of Foubot

At Foubot : one dispensary with a nurse on the permanent staff and three auxiliary nurses.

In the subdivision, one out-station (Bangwop).

D. Benoue region

At Garoua, chief town of the region :

One 121-bed unit (including nine first-class beds) with dispensary and maternity section, operating wing, radiological installation and an infectious diseases pavilion with 26 beds.

Personnel :

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Midwives holding State diploma	1
African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	10
Auxiliary nurses	7
Unqualified midwives	1

Subdivision of Garoua

Three out-stations (Adoumri, Sakjé, Pitoa).

Subdivision of Guidder

At Guidder : one dispensary with :

Personnel :

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	1
Auxiliary nurses	2

One leprosarium (permanent construction) for 84 patients.

In the subdivision : one out-station (Dourbeye).

Subdivision of Rey-Bouba

Two out-stations (Rey-Bouba, Tcholiré).

Subdivision of Poli

At Poli : one dispensary, and one ten-bed pavilion with :

Personnel :

Nurses on the permanent staff	1
Auxiliary nurses	1

In the subdivision, one out-station (Wangaye).

E. Boumba-Ngoko region

At Yokadouma, chief town of the region :

One 60-bed unit with maternity section and dispensary.

Personnel :

African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	2
Auxiliary nurses	3
Unqualified midwives	1

One small leprosarium with a capacity of 20 patients.

Subdivision of Yokadouma : one out-station at Madjoué.

Subdivision of Moloundou : one out-station at Moloundou.

Mobile action in the region (MHPS)

One European health assistant (*assistant sanitaire*), based at Batouri, makes periodical tours in the Boumba-Ngoko region for case-finding, treatment and prophylaxis (control of trypanosomiasis, lomidine treatment).

F. Diamare region

At Maroua, chief town of the region :

One 75-bed unit with a dispensary and including a maternity section, operating wing and radiological installation.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
African physicians	2
Nurses on the permanent staff	8
Auxiliary nurses	9
Unqualified midwives	2

One mobile hygiene service.

One mobile team base with Doctor of Medicine.

Subdivision of Maroua

Four out-stations (Garoua, Meskine, Bogo, Mindif).

One small leprosarium (permanent construction) at Meskine.

Subdivision of Kaele

At Kaele: a dispensary, an 18-bed hospitalization pavilion with one African physician, two nurses on the permanent staff, two auxiliary nurses.

In the subdivision: two out-stations (Guidiguis, Moutourwa).

Subdivision of Yagoua

At Yagoua: one dispensary with one physician (Doctor of Medicine), one African physician, one African midwife, two nurses on the permanent staff.

In the subdivision: one out-station (Guividig with accommodation for two), three auxiliary nurses.

G. Dja and Lobo region

At Sangmélina, chief town of the region:

One 78-bed unit with a dispensary and including a maternity section with 30 beds.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
African physicians	1
African midwives	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	8
Auxiliary nurses	6
Unqualified midwives	2

One leprosarium with a capacity of 150 patients.

Subdivision of Sangmélina

Five out-stations (Mézéssé, Messok, Zoa Etélé, Essangvout, Ngoassé).

At Bengbis: one dispensary with room for 25 patients and one leprosarium for 110 patients.

Subdivision of Djoum:

At Djoum: one 30-bed unit with one dispensary.

Personnel:

African physicians	1
Nurses on permanent staff	1
Auxiliary nurses	3
Unqualified midwives	2

One leprosarium for 30 patients.

In the subdivision: one out-station (Oveng).

H. Haut-Nyong region

At Abong-Mbang, chief town of the region:

One 170-bed unit with a dispensary and including a maternity section and operating wing.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
African physicians	1
Female nurses with State diploma	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	9
Auxiliary nurses	6
Unqualified midwives	2

One mobile team base with European health assistant (*assistant sanitaire*).

Subdivision of Abong-Mbang

One sleeping sickness establishment (Nadouma) with room for 50 patients.

One leprosarium (Kroamb) for 600 patients with resident almoner and a religious community including four nursing sisters with State diplomas.

Six out-stations (Atok, Ntoug, Mayos, Nkoak, Mindourou, Djaposten).

Subdivision of Doumé

At Doumé: one 150-bed unit with dispensary and including a maternity section and operating wing.

Personnel:

African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	4
Auxiliary nurses	3
Unqualified midwives	1

One leprosarium for 400 patients.

One mobile team base with European health assistant.

In the subdivision: four out-stations (Dimako, Nguélé-mendouka, Ngoumou, Bagbézé).

Subdivision of Lomié

At Lomié: one 80-bed unit with dispensary and including a maternity section.

Personnel:

African physicians	1
Nurses on permanent staff	1
Auxiliary nurses	2
Unqualified midwives	1

Subdivision of Messamena

At Messamena: one 90-bed unit with dispensary and including a maternity section.

Personnel:

African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	3
Auxiliary nurses	3
Unqualified midwives	1

One mobile team base with European health assistant.

In the subdivision: four out-stations (Dimpam, Bidjombo, Alouma, Bomalomo).

I. Kribi region

At Kribi, chief town of the region:

One 60-bed health unit with a dispensary and including a maternity section, operating wing, and radiological installation.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Female nurses with State diploma	1
African physicians	1
Nurses on permanent staff	11
Auxiliary nurses	1
Unqualified midwives	7

One leprosarium for 175 patients at Bilolo (Kribi) with a newly constructed 16-bed hospitalization pavilion.

Subdivision of Kribi

Three out-stations (Zingui, Ebenwok, Dshane).

Subdivision of Lolodorf

At Lolodorf: one small 20-bed unit with a dispensary.

Personnel:

African physicians	1
Nurses on permanent staff	2
Auxiliary nurses	3
Unqualified midwives	2

In the subdivision: two out-stations (Mvengué, Bipindi).

Subdivision of Campo

One out-station at Campo.

J. Logone-Chari region

At Fort-Foureau, chief town of the region:

One 50-bed unit with dispensary and including a small operating wing.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Female nurses with State diploma	1
Nurses on permanent staff	4
Auxiliary nurses	1
Unqualified midwives	1

One mobile case-finding group base (group directed by the chief medical officer of the region, who holds both offices).

Subdivision of Fort-Foureau

Four out-stations (Goulféi, with accommodation for 15 patients; Logone-Birni, with accommodation for 25 patients; Makari, with accommodation for 20 patients; and Zina).

K. Lom and Kadei region

At Batouri, chief town of the region:

One 106-bed unit with a dispensary and including a maternity section, operating wing and radiological installation.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
African physicians	1
Nurses on permanent staff	12
Auxiliary nurses	3
Unqualified midwives	3

One leprosarium for 120 patients.

Subdivision of Batouri

Two out-stations (Nguélébok, Mindourou).

Note: A mobile treatment team directed by a European health assistant and based on Batouri is attached to the subdivision and also operates in Yokadouma (see Boumba-Ngoko region).

Subdivision of Bertoua

At Bertoua: one 110-bed unit with dispensary and including small operating wing and maternity section.

Personnel:

African physicians	1
Female nurses with State diploma	1
Nurses on permanent staff	5
Auxiliary nurses	2
Unqualified midwives	2

One leprosarium for 150 patients.

In the subdivision: two out-stations (Dong-Ndeng and Mbang).

Subdivision of Bétaré-Oya

At Bétaré-Oya: one 90-bed unit with dispensary and including a maternity section and surgical pavilion, with operating wing.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	4
Auxiliary nurses	2
Unqualified midwives	1

In the subdivision: two out-stations (Ngoura and Mararaba).

L. Margui-Wandala region

At Mokolo, chief town of the region:

One 40-bed unit with dispensary and including a small operating wing and maternity section.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Nurses on permanent staff	4
Auxiliary nurses	9
Unqualified midwives	1

One leprosarium for 44 patients, with a nursing sister holding a State diploma.

Subdivision of Mokolo

Four out-stations (Hina, Mozgo, Guétalé, Bourha).

Subdivision of Mora

At Mora: one dispensary with one African physician, one male nurse on the permanent staff and two auxiliary nurses.

In the subdivision: one out-station at Mémé.

M. M'bam region

At Bafia, chief town of the region:

One 40-bed unit with dispensary and including maternity section and operating wing. A new pavilion for radiology and surgery is under construction.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Femarle nurses with State diploma	1
African physicians	1
African midwives	1
Nurses on permanent staff	15
Auxiliary nurses	7
Unqualified midwives	1

One mobile group base and one mobile team base (MHPS).

Subdivision of Bafia

One dispensary at N'Tui; five out-stations (Yangbène, N'Guila, Ombessa, Goura, N'Goro); three leprosaria with accommodation for 270 patients in all (Tobagne, Bokaga, Engona). A new regional leprosarium is under construction.

Subdivision of Ndikiniméki

At Ndiki: one dispensary and ten hospitalization beds; one leprosarium for 100 patients.

In the subdivision: two out-stations (Nitoukou, Makéné), with four beds.

Subdivision of Yoko

At Yoko: one dispensary.

In the subdivision: two out-stations (Linté, Mankim).

N. Mungo region

At Nkongssamba, chief town of the region :

One 154-bed unit (including ten first-class beds), with dispensary, maternity section, operating wing and radiological installation.

Personnel :

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Midwives with State diploma	1
Dentist (part-time agreement)	1
African physicians	1
Health assistants	1
Nurses on permanent staff	17
Auxiliary nurses	5
Unqualified midwives	4

One mobile group base (MHPS).

Subdivision of Nkongssamba

One leprosarium for 30 patients (Baréhok) ; three out-stations (Mbouroukou, Manjo (with four beds), Loum (with four beds)).

Subdivision of Mbanga

At Mbanga: one 30-bed unit with dispensary and including small operating wing and maternity section.

Personnel :

African physicians	1
African midwives	1
Nurses on permanent staff	4
Auxiliary nurses	2
Unqualified midwives	1

One mobile team base (MHPS).

O. Nkam region

At Yabassi, chief town of the region :

One 65-bed unit with dispensary and including a maternity section and small operating wing.

Personnel :

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
African physicians	1
African midwives	1
Nurses on permanent staff	8
Auxiliary nurses	5
Unqualified midwives	2

Subdivision of Yabassi

Two out-stations (Nono, Yingui).

P. Ntem region

At Ebolowa, chief town of the region :

One 147-bed unit (including seven first-class beds) with dispensary and maternity section, operating wing and radiological installation.

Personnel :

Physician (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Midwives with State diploma (replaced towards the middle of the year by an African midwife)	1
African physicians	2
Nurses on permanent staff	22
Auxiliary nurses	4
Unqualified midwives	3

Subdivision of Ebolewa

One leprosarium for 135 patients at N'Galane; ten out-stations (N'Goulemakong, Mengong, Némeyong III, Biwong Bané, Bitone, Efoulane, Maamezane, Méfoé, Biwong Boulou, Mvangané).

Subdivision of Ambam

At Ambam: one 65-bed unit with dispensary and including operating wing and maternity section.

Personnel :

African physicians	1
Nurses on permanent staff	2
Auxiliary nurses	1
Unqualified midwives	2

In the subdivision: one leprosarium for 136 patients (Mvoutessi) ; four out-stations (Meyo Centre, Mékomegona, Nyabessan, Maan).

Q. Nyong and Sanaga region

Subdivision of Yaoundé

One urban health service with :

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
(acting at same time as chief regional medical officer)	
European health assistants	2
Hygiene workers or nurses on permanent staff and auxiliaries	16

One material and child health and school medical inspection service with :

Midwives with State diploma	2
Puericulturists	1
Indigenous auxiliaries	5
Social workers	1

Three urban dispensaries with :

African physicians	6
Nurses on permanent staff	18
Auxiliary nurses	17

Jamot Experimental Centre with a large dispensary, four pavilions (40 beds) and one mobile group base.

Subdivision of Akonolinga

At Akonolinga: one dispensary with :

Health assistants	1
Nurses	2
Hygiene workers on permanent staff	1
Auxiliary nurses	3

In the subdivision: six out-stations (Mengang, Mengumé, Kobodombo, Ymé Ymé, Edjom, Ekoudou).

Subdivision of Saa

At Saa: one dispensary with :

Nurses on permanent staff	6
Auxiliary nurses	2

(Weekly supervision is carried out by a physician under a part-time contract.)

One mobile group base.

At Obala: one 35-bed unit with dispensary.

Personnel :

African physicians	1
Nurses on permanent staff	5
Auxiliary nurses	4
Unqualified midwives	1

In the subdivision :

One leprosarium with accommodation for 188 (Nkolmg-bana).

Four out-stations (Nkolnvak, Ndzouniat, Batchenga, Nkolbossé).

One out-station at Edinding (Fundamental Education Experimental Centre).

Subdivision of Nanga-Eboko

At Nanga-Eboko: one 65-bed unit, including a dispensary, maternity section and operating wing.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
Nurses on permanent staff	5
Auxiliary nurses	5
Unqualified midwives	1

In the subdivision:

One leprosarium with accommodation for 104 (Mvog Betsi).

Four out-stations (Minta, Nsem, Lembé, Mvomodjok).

Subdivision of Mbalmayo

At Mbalmayo: one 58-bed unit, including a dispensary, maternity section and operating wing.

Personnel:

African physicians	1
Nurses on permanent staff	6
Auxiliary nurses	5
Unqualified midwives	1

In the subdivision:

One leprosarium with accommodation for 71 (Ngaland).

Two out-stations (Ngomedzap and Atega).

Subdivision of Djoungolo

Three out-stations (Nomayos, Nkongzack, Evindissi).

Subdivision of Okola

Two out-stations (Loho and Ebougsi).

Subdivision of Esse

Two out-stations (Essé and Awaé).

One leprosarium with accommodation for 45 (Adzed-zoumou).

Subdivision of Mfou

Two out-stations (Nkolda, Essazock).

One leprosarium with accommodation for 50 (Mvog-Manga).

R. Sanaga-Maritime region

At Edea, chief town of the region:

One 128-bed unit, including a dispensary, maternity section and operating wing.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
African physicians	1
State diplômées midwives	1
Nurses on permanent staff	11
Auxiliary nurses	15
Unqualified midwives	4

Subdivision of Edéa

One leprosarium with accommodation for 36.

Four out-stations (Nkongga, Makondo Etoua, Mouanko, Logbadjek).

Subdivision of Eséka

At Eséka: One 50-bed unit, including a dispensary, maternity section and small operating wing.

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
African physicians	1
Nurses on the permanent staff	4
Auxiliary nurses	3
Midwives (unqualified)	2

One leprosarium with accommodation for 58.

In the subdivision: four out-stations (Makak, Matomb, Dibang, Bot Makak).

Subdivision of N'Gambe-Babimbi

At N'Gambe: one 48-bed unit with dispensary.

Personnel:

African physicians	1
Nurses on permanent staff	2
Auxiliary nurses	3
Unqualified midwives	2

In the subdivision: one out-station (Ndom).

S. Wouri-Douala region

Two central hospitals

One Institute of Hygiene: central microbiological laboratory with:

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	2
(one being chief regional medical officer)	
Laboratory assistants	1
African physicians	1
Health assistants	1
Nurses	10
Hygiene workers on permanent staff	2
Auxiliary nurses	3

Urban Hygiene Service with:

Health assistants	3
Hygiene workers on permanent staff	8

Urban School Medical Inspection Service with:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	2
State diplômées midwives	1
Nurses on permanent staff	1

Urban Maternal and Child Health Service with:

State diplômées midwives	1
Puericulturists	1

Six urban dispensaries (Akwa, New Bell, Deido, Port, Bassa, Bonabéri) (three small maternity sections attached —40 beds in all).

Personnel:

Physicians (Doctor of Medicine)	1
(acts also as regional chief medical officer)	
African physicians	3
African midwives	4
Staff or auxiliary nurses	33

One venereal disease control dispensary under the direction of a medical specialist.

One leprosarium with accommodation for 100 (Bassa) in charge of a religious community (two sisters and one brother of the Foucauld Order).

Two suburban out-stations (Japoma, Bassa).

HEALTH SERVICE UNITS

This over-all table gives the classification and number of the various units and indicates capacities of hospitals and segregation establishments.

	Hospitalization capacity (Number of beds)			
	Number	1st class	2nd class	Total
		European standing	Free, or paying small fees	
Central hospitals	4	136	1,350	1,486
Hospital units in chief towns	17	40	1,720	1,760
Hospital units in subdivisional chief towns	19	-	1,080	1,080
Accommodation attached to dispensaries	25	-	192	192
Large dispensaries	63	-	-	-
Small rural dispensaries called "out-stations"	146	-	-	-
Sleeping-sickness establishments proper	2	-	130	130
Leprosaria (agricultural colonies)	32	-	4,136	4,136
Special pavilions for mental cases	3	-	30	30
TOTALS		176	8,638	8,814

PERSONNEL

The following tables give a general survey of details concerning personnel employed in the Health Service during 1953, and the respective "out-stations".

Situation on 31 December 1953

Type of personnel	Budgeted staff	Staff on 31 Dec. 1953	Distribution						
			Central organs	Curative medicine	Preventive medicine		Europeans	Africans	
					MHPS	Others			
Physicians	61 ^a	61 ^b							
State diplômés									
F.O.M. (French Overseas) Health Service		33	3	23	4	3	33	3	
Under contract		18		13	3	2	15		
Under part-time agreement		1		1			1		
French university diplômés under contract		4		3	1		4		
Foreign university diplômés under contract		5		2	3		5		
Pharmacists	5	6							
State diplômés									
F.O.M. Health Service		4	3	1			4		
Under contract		2		2			2		
Entomologists (seconded to MPHS from ORSOM (Overseas Scientific Research Office))		2				2		2	
Dental surgeons	5	5							
Under contract		2		2				2	
Under part-time agreement		3		3				3	
Dental mechanics—under contract	3	3		3				3	
Administrative officers									
From F.O.M. Health Service	5	3	1	1	1		3		
Administrative assistants									
Under contract	4	3	2	1			3		

^a Four under part-time agreement.

^b One under part-time agreement and three awaited.

Situation on 31 December 1953 (continued)

Type of personnel	Budgeted staff	Staff on 31 Déc. 1953	Distribution					
			Central organs	Curative medicine	Preventive medicine		Europeans	Africans
					MHPS	Others		
Nurse NCOs (<i>sous-officiers infirmiers</i>) from F.O.M. Health Service	15	15	6	7	1	1	15	
State diplômées female nurses	34	38						
On F.O.M. staff		9		9			8	1
Under contract		29		29			29	
State diplômées midwives	15	18						
On F.O.M. staff		7		6		1	5	2
Under contract		11		7		4	9	2
Laboratory assistants								
Under contract	3	2		2			2	
Social workers—State diplômées								
Under contract	3	1				1	1	
Puericulturists								
Under contract	1	2				2	2	
Various technicians								
Under contract	8	10	3	5	2		10	
Female auxiliaries	8	10	2	7	1		10	
Staff of African physicians, pharmacists and midwives								
African physicians	64	60		59		1		60
African pharmacists	1							
African midwives	14	13		13				13
Health assistants on local staff or under contract	40	40		8	26	6	32	8
Nurses (male and female), hygiene workers on local staff or part of auxiliary personnel	1,132	1,049	17	853	152	27		1,049
Clerks attached to civil and financial services	31	31	16	12	2	1		31
Unqualified midwives in auxiliary personnel	35	35		34		1		35
Other auxiliaries	142	140	21	74	39	6		140
Temporary personnel								
Unqualified midwives on day-to-day basis	134	134		132		2		134
Other day-to-day workers (labourers, etc.)	1,790	1,790	164	1,061	251	314		1,790

	Official sector (Public Health Service)	Private practitioners	Private sector		General total for the Territory
			Private undertakings	Missionary work	
<i>Personnel (State or university diplômés)</i>					
Physicians	61	9	1	20	91
Pharmacists	6	21	—	1	28
Dental surgeons	5	6	—	2	13
Midwives and nurses	56	2	1	43	102

Personnel and services rendered since 1948

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Project	
							1954	1955
(a) Personnel employed								
Doctors of Medicine	34	40	44	53	55	61	61	68
African doctors	-	58	61	58	60	60	65	-
State diplômées nurses and midwives	20	23	29	34	38	56	56	64
Regular nurses, assistants, auxiliaries, under contract	859	907	962	979	1,038	1,049	1,178	1,251
(b) Services rendered								
Total cases hospitalized (excluding leprosaria)	41,378	45,567	46,820	48,445	54,684	63,091		
Confinements	7,995	8,860	8,890	10,331	12,801	16,283		
Patients attending for consultations (in millions)	1.28	1.36	1.44	1.47	1.77	1.93		
Consultations (in millions)	4.12	4.43	4.76	5.08	5.38	5.59		
<i>Special consultations</i>								
Women attending for pre-natal consultations	20,153	20,586	23,067	27,590	30,508	40,677		
Children aged 0-4 years attending for consultations	-	-	-	129,319	186,961	228,395		
Schoolchildren attending for consultations	-	-	-	72,439	83,006	123,276		

Services of the principal missionary units in 1953

Units	Hospitalization				
	Total number of cases hospitalized (patients "carried over" + admissions)	Hospitalization days	Confinements	Surgical interventions	General consultations
Bangwa Hospital (MPA)	7,080	216,957	642	1,624	16,645
Bafang Hospital (FAL)	2,592	24,787	644	528	13,791
Bafoussam Hospital Dispensary (MPF)	1,269	26,637	377	57	16,053
Fouban Hospital (MPF)	559	1,404	109	70	25,779
Mkolmvolane Hospital (MPA)	735	10,963	64	342	15,158
Donen Keng Hospital (MPA)	2,003	19,850	123	769	20,493
Enongal Hospital (MPA)	7,090	110,273	258	1,720	76,894
Efok and Omvan Hospitals (FAL)	3,028	36,281	470	825	58,724
Metet Hospital	3,627	54,968	148	1,355	30,539
Sak-Bayeme Hospital	2,353	41,062	58	-	-
Adamaoua Region Dispensary	-	-	21	-	59,499
Diamare Region Dispensaries	-	-	2	-	84,268
Margui-Wandala Region Dispensaries..	-	-	-	-	85,607
Kribi Region Dispensaries	1,463	5,337	68	-	15,059
GENERAL TOTAL	31,799	548,519	2,984	7,290	518,509

The mobile units

The mobile units are attached to the MHPS.

These mobile units are engaged principally in the following activities:

(1) *Sleeping sickness*: systematic case-finding; itinerant treatment of patients; preventive treatment with lomidin; agronomic prophylaxis.

During 1953, the MHPS examined 461,018 inhabitants in the various regions of the Territory, detected 747 cases of trypanosomiasis and administered preventive treatment to 237,607 inhabitants.

(2) *Other diseases* (leprosy, treponematoses, gonococcal infections, tuberculosis, etc.): case-finding and itinerant treatment.

Cases found in 1953: 1,540 cases of leprosy; 5,149 cases of syphilis; 18,641 cases of yaws; 8,606 cases of gonococcal infection.

The mobile teams have taken an active part in the mass yellow fever and smallpox vaccination campaigns in 1953:

Smallpox vaccinations (simple or combined), 477,625.

Yellow fever vaccinations (simple or combined), 322,406.

(3) *Malaria control*: the MHPS directs and controls the work and in 1953 the MHPS had at its disposal: nine case-finding groups; 11 treatment teams; two agronomic prophylaxis teams; and five malaria control teams.

The Overseas Scientific Research Office (ORSOM) has seconded to the MHPS two medical entomologists, one of whom is especially attached to the international pilot project (Cameroons Government/WHO/UNICEF) for the control of malaria.

Medical Inspectorate of Labour

This body continues to exercise control of work sites and undertakings and to participate in the study and establishment of local regulations for the application of the provisions of the new Labour Code.

The most important diseases in the Territory

According to data drawn from reports, hospital consultations and various services, the most important diseases in the Territory are as follows: intestinal parasitoses (including amoebiasis); treponematoses (yaws, particularly in the forest zone); sleeping sickness (particularly in the south); gonococcal diseases; malaria; parasitoses; skin diseases; diseases of the respiratory organs.

In the northern regions, smallpox and cerebro-spinal meningitis were still observed (294 cases of meningitis and 71 of smallpox as against 1,484 and 1,105 respectively in 1952).

Syphilis is frequent in the large towns and along the main communication routes; vesical bilharziasis is found particularly in the north while intestinal bilharziasis is encountered more or less everywhere; cases of dracunculiasis are seen in the northern regions and of loasis in the southern frontier regions; Bancroft's filariasis occurs in the south; leishmaniasis is rare, being found only in the cutaneous form and in the north.

Prophylactic measures and control of the major endemic diseases

Prophylactic measures and control of the main endemic diseases continue, and have been extended to include tuberculosis, treponematoses and leprosy.

(a) Malaria control

As a result of joint decisions by the Government, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, important operations for the control of anopheles have been carried out in the Territory since March 1953.

The northern campaign, centred on Diamaré, has proceeded according to plan. So far, three six-monthly spraying cycles have been effected, ensuring the regular protection of 265,000 inhabitants; each spraying cycle covers 8,500,000 square metres and in this zone alone, 60 tons of DDT are used annually. Very favourable results have been rapidly obtained, and the blood indices have already dropped by about 70 per cent. UNICEF has just decided not merely to maintain but to increase its assistance to the Territory for a third and even a fourth year of operations, and this will make it possible in the next spraying cycles to protect another 100,000 inhabitants.

In addition to this northern campaign, by using its personnel when they are not engaged in the spraying operations, it has been possible to carry out DDT spraying of houses so as to protect more than 70,000 persons in

the centres of Garoua, N'Gaoundéré, Bafia, Fouban, Founbot, Bafoussam, Bangagaté, Bafang, M'Bouda, Dschang, Nkongsamba, M'Banga.

The southern campaign proper, which is intended to cover 450,000 inhabitants, opened in May 1954 and is continuing over a large area including the regions of Nyong and Sanaga, Sanaga-Maritime, Kribi, N'Tem, Dja and Lobo, Haut-Nyong, M'Bam. Here again, UNICEF has decided in principle to give assistance beyond the two-year term.

The international pilot project, centred on Yaoundé, has continued to apply the same thorough and rigorous methods in its search for the most effective and most economical control method for application to the forest regions. The international course in the French language on malaria, which is planned for the first quarter of 1955 at Yaoundé, will make use of the special facilities of the project.

(b) Tuberculosis control

The endemic is particularly marked in the large urban centres and especially in the ports, but as contacts increase the rural inhabitants are rapidly losing the effective but completely passive protection they have long enjoyed.

The Health Service has endeavoured during recent years to organize and intensify activities for the control of this disease throughout the Territory.

Bearing in mind the order of priorities, it has mainly directed its efforts to the principal centres while at the same time giving its attention above all to the protection of children and young people. The principal new achievements in this field are as follows:

(1) *Hospitals*. At Douala-Laquintinie hospital, a special separate service with a small technical wing was created a year a half ago in a new building; on an average 120 patients are hospitalized there.

At Yaoundé, a specially equipped service was opened four or five months ago at the Central Hospital. To the 60 permanent beds there have been added about 100 "part-time" beds installed at the Jamot secondary hospital. The phthisiologist of the chief town now regularly examines about 400 tuberculous persons, of whom 20 to 25 per cent come from regions other than Nyong and Sanaga.

In the health units in the interior, hospital sectors reserved for tuberculous patients are gradually being organized, particularly at Bafia, Ebolowa and Batouri; these are chief towns whose chief medical officers are in close liaison with the Yaoundé specialist.

(2) *Dispensaries*. Two urban tuberculosis control dispensaries have recently been put into service—one at Douala-Akwa, inaugurated in May 1954 by the Secretary of State for French Overseas Territories, and the other at Yaoundé-Messa, inaugurated on 10 August 1954 by the Minister of Labour.

(3) *Prophylaxis by BCG vaccination*. The situation as at 15 September 1954 was as follows:

At Douala: 34,000 tuberculin tests followed by 16,000 vaccinations.

At Yaoundé: 7,000 tests followed by 4,000 vaccinations.

In the interior (Mbam, Benoué, Mungo, Bamiléké, Bamoun, Sanaga-Maritime, Lom and Kadei): 17,000 tests followed by 11,000 vaccinations.

All these operations, which call for very thorough work and the careful maintenance of individual records, are under the supervision of a medical specialist who also directs the training courses which all physicians, nurses and health assistants participating in the vaccination campaigns must attend.

Within the framework of these prophylactic measures it should be mentioned that at Douala and at Yaoundé recent systematic operations have covered other groups in addition to schoolchildren (railway zone at Douala, military and para-military personnel at Yaoundé). Six mobile teams are to be set up comprising one doctor of medicine, one State diplômée nurse working always under the supervision of the qualified physician, two nurses, one secretary and one chauffeur. They will be provided with a "pick-up" to enable them to extend the tuberculosis control activities (BCG intradermal test). This personnel is already being recruited.

(c) Leprosy control

The idea of systematic segregation for the control of leprosy is gradually losing ground. What should be aimed at nowadays is to turn the leprosaria into well-equipped centres for the specialized treatment of contagious and serious cases and the disabled, to reach non-hospitalized cases through dispensaries and by means of mobile teams visiting their homes so that these isolated and shunned people may be treated like sufferers from any other disease. For the attainment of these ends, more and more reliance is being placed on the missions, sometimes by entrusting the organization of the service to religious communities, sometimes by promoting and supporting private initiative by the granting of subsidies to cover equipment and running costs.

The Territory already has :

(1) Special hospital centres at : Kwoamb (Haut-Nyong), run by a religious order ; Nden (Dja and Lobo), run by the *Ad Lucem* Foundation ; Ndjazeng (Ntem), an American Protestant mission establishment ;

(2) Small leprosaria which are gradually being adapted to the concept of "free segregation" ;

(3) Several mobile treatment teams (weekly distribution of sulfones).

At the present time 7,000 lepers are being treated in leprosaria and 5,000 as out-patients.

New centres are being set up at Douala (La Dibamba), Bafia, and Lara (Kaélé Subdivision).

Under the 1953-57 four-year plan the following operations are envisaged :

(1) Completion of the regional centres at Wouri and Mbam (for this latter 3 millions are provided in the 1955 local budget) ;

(2) Creation of two new specialized centres (Nyong and Sanaga, and Bamiléké regions) ;

(3) Extension and adaptation of existing units at Nden, Kwoamb, Kribi, Mokolo, Maroua, Guidder, Fouban, Ayos, etc.

(d) Anti-treponematosi (yaws, syphilis) and anti-venereal infection activities (curative only)

At the beginning of April 1954 an anti-treponematosi team was formed under the direction of a medical specialist. From 12 April to 24 May a pilot tour was made at Saa and Nkolo to determine what form the treponematosi control activities should take. From 25 May to 25 June the results of this tour were studied ; a special dispensary was opened three times a week at the Jamot Centre, and on 24 June the campaign proper opened at Saa and continued in the following months at Saa, Okola and the Jamot Centre. In September operations were extended to the town of Yaoundé by means of health control of prostitution and a programme for examination of schoolchildren at Nyong and Sanaga, for yaws control. Since the beginning of the campaign 7,402 yaws cases, 558 syphilis cases and 356 gonococcal disease cases have been treated ; 7,510 yaws contacts and

82 syphilis contacts have been protected ; 8,082 million units of repository penicillin with a very long period of absorption have been used.

On the urban level, we would emphasize the activities of the venereal disease control dispensary at Douala, where more than 800 women are today registered and regularly followed up.

Two case-finding teams, for the northern and southern regions respectively, are being recruited and there are two teams for the treatment of treponematoses to cover those areas not reached by the fixed health centres or the MHPS teams.

The case-finding teams will be composed of one doctor of medicine, six nurses, one secretary and one chauffeur.

The treatment teams will comprise one State diplômé health assistant, three nurses, one secretary and one chauffeur.

The treatment teams will work under the direction of the physician attached to the corresponding case-finding team.

Medical officers attached to regional case-finding teams also supervise the respective mobile treatment teams and the fixed dispensaries in so far as syphilis and yaws are concerned.

Alcoholism control

The importation of alcohol has been restricted and social workers give lectures on the harmful effects of alcoholism in the large centres where the problem is more urgent.

TRAINING OF NURSES

A great many of the nurses attached to the public health staff are trained at the Ayos Training Centre (160 kilometres from Yaoundé). This Centre includes the School of Nursing and the Training Hospital, with about 300 beds, to which a sleeping-sickness unit and a leprosarium are attached. The Centre was created in 1932. The course lasts two years. In order to be admitted to the School, candidates must have passed a general knowledge examination at the fifth class level (*lycée* or *collège*) and hold a certificate of initial studies (*certificat d'études primaires*). About forty-five candidates are admitted every year, and it is intended to bring the number up to 60. At the end of the second year the students take the final examination for the award of the *brevet d'infirmier d'Ayos* (Ayos nursing diploma). The teaching is done by physicians and surgeons and the practical training takes place in the hospital.

By Ministerial Order of October 1953, the Ayos School of Nursing was approved for preparation for the State nursing diploma (*diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier*) which may be awarded to holders of the Ayos diploma after one year's supplementary study, or to young people holding the elementary certificate (*brevet élémentaire*) after a three years' consecutive course in nursing.

In order to provide the best possible conditions for study, a school for resident students with a capacity of 120-130 is to be built at the beginning of 1955 ; the plans are already complete. In addition, certain modifications will subsequently be carried out in the present hospital.

About 500 nurses holding the Ayos diploma are in service.

HEALTH EDUCATION

I. General organization

Since 1952, two fundamental education experimental centres have been set up, one at Endingding (60 kilometres north of Yaoundé) and the other at Nomayos (15 kilometres west of Yaoundé).

Under the direction of the Fundamental Education Office and of the Fundamental Education Commission, these two experimental centres have made it possible to study and establish methods for the indigenous inhabitants of the Cameroons and to train the necessary technical personnel for this particular kind of teaching.

At the present time it is intended to generalize the methods established by the experimental centres. To this end, two mobile teams have been set up for itinerant work in the north and south of the Territory.

II. Health education of the public

This is carried on simultaneously in different fields.

(1) Artisan and technical education: the programme here includes training in practical methods for improving housing (doors, windows, furniture, layout of dwellings, fitting up a kitchen, etc.).

(2) Domestic education: the social worker attached to the team endeavours through her daily contacts with the families to introduce simple ways of improving their living conditions as regards cooking, clothing, various household tasks, needlework and dressmaking, diet, etc.

(3) Hygiene and puericulture: this branch is entrusted to Health Service personnel who give practical instruction on the spot in:

(a) General village hygiene: how to recognize whether water is drinkable; use of filters; creation and protection of water points; hygiene in the home; clothing hygiene; elements of prophylaxis; control of larvae, etc.

(b) Puericulture: the social worker or nurse in charge of this branch holds weekly consultations for pregnant women and infants, during which she instructs families in simple methods of feeding children, the qualities of good milk, weaning, feeding of infants, children's illnesses, clothing, protection against malaria, etc.

Generally, in addition to this instruction, there is a small dispensary service where any member of the population can come for treatment. This dispensary is always a great success.

(4) Physical education and sports: the fundamental education programme includes the elements of physical education and initiation into the various sports, particularly simple team games such as volley-ball and football. The villagers themselves help to provide the necessary equipment for the practice of these sports (hurdles, grounds).

(5) Economic education: this programme, in addition to instruction in improved techniques for the raising of the principal crops (cocoa, bananas, etc.), also includes the study of the traditional crops such as manioc, taro, plantains and other edible crops, together with the elements of pisciculture when there is any possibility of installing communal or family fish-ponds.

III. Press and propaganda

The journal *Hygiène et Alimentation* brings to all the various regions simple articles, with illustrations and diagrams, on the various subjects mentioned above, i.e., housing, domestic organization, potable water, filters, diet, prevention of the principal diseases, village sanitation. The *Journal des Villages du Nyong et Sanaga* also very often deals with the same themes in the form of edu-

cational articles or editorials, or again by printing "open forum" articles, to which all African readers can contribute. This illustrated journal is made up of sections devoted to the different regions.

The MHPS medical officer in charge of treponematoses control has already contributed articles to the local Press on the prevention of venereal disease. As a further measure, he has obtained the agreement of clergy and missionaries to the instruction of girls, when they become engaged to be married, in intimate feminine hygiene.

FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION PERSONNEL

I. Central office

One chief of service, one deputy chief of service, one teacher, one photographer-cameraman, one auxiliary stenographer, one auxiliary secretary, one auxiliary illustrator, one typist working on an unestablished basis, two chauffeur-mechanics.

II. Mobile teams (two teams have been set up)

A. Personnel for each team

European: One regional leader.

African personnel: One assistant teacher, one social assistant, one hygiene worker or nurse, two agricultural assistants, one veterinary assistant, one rural engineering assistant, one chauffeur-operator, one carpenter, one mason, one gardener, one social worker (for both teams).

B. Equipment for each team

Films: one Paillard 16 mm camera, one Debries projector; one electric generator set, one sound-recording apparatus.

Vehicles: one jeep, one truck with canvas cover.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SUPPLIES IN URBAN AND RURAL CENTRES OF THE TERRITORY

Projects are being studied, and others are already being implemented, for the improvement of water supplies in urban and rural centres where they are found to be insufficient or where the water cannot easily be used for household, agricultural or industrial purposes.

Several services collaborate in these works (the services for agriculture, rural engineering, stock-raising, water and forests, mines) as well as the Public Health Department.

Each regional chief medical officer has been asked to establish a list of urgency priorities in regard to centres (towns or villages) where the creation or improvement of water points (wells, fountains, small dams for retaining the water, etc.) appears to be necessary. As they arrive, these lists are transmitted to the Mines Service, which is thus given some guidance as to the advisability of making studies in any given locality. The service in question carries out chemical analyses of the water.

In addition, the water analysis section in the laboratories of the Douala Institute of Hygiene and the Yaoundé Hospital is being improved so that bacteriological analysis of the water may be intensified. The improvements aim above all at an increased number of outfits for taking water samples and the purchase of additional incubators and centrifuges.

(e) Togoland under British administration, 1953

DOCUMENT T/1148

Supplementary information on the administration of Togoland under British administration for the year 1954 submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV)

[Original text: English]
[5 January 1955]

INTRODUCTION

1. The Trusteeship Council's resolution 997 (XIV), adopted by the Council at its 528th meeting, on 4 June 1954, invited the Administering Authority to submit a statement outlining such of the more important events and developments as had occurred in the Trust Territory in the intervening period between the end of the year reported on and the date of the report's examination and as might not have been otherwise reported to the Council. The following statement summarizes the main events and developments in Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship up to the end of November 1954.

CONSTITUTIONAL

2. The outstanding event of 1954 has been the introduction of the new Constitution, which has brought the Gold Coast, with which the Territory is administered as an integral part, to the last stage of constitutional development before independence.

3. The Trusteeship Council has been kept continuously informed of the consultations which have been held in the Gold Coast and the Territory as to the form which this constitutional advance should take and of the proposals made by the Government of the Gold Coast in its White Paper which have formed the framework around which the new constitutional instruments have been constructed. The provisions of these instruments were summarized in a memorandum (T/C.1/L.36) furnished by the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations in May.

4. Under the new Constitution, the Gold Coast and the Territory have been divided into 104 constituencies from each of which a member is returned to the central legislature. Whereas previously the central legislature contained a number of *ex officio* members and members representing special interests, the new Legislative Assembly consists entirely of directly and democratically elected representatives of the people. From the Legislative Assembly are appointed all the members of the Cabinet, which is the principal instrument of policy. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor in accordance with the constitutional practice of the United Kingdom by which the leader of the majority party in the Assembly is invited by the Governor to be the Prime Minister and the rest of the Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister and allocated their portfolios by him.

5. The new Constitution has involved a large measure of devolution of the Administering Authority's powers and duties on to the Legislative Assembly and Cabinet. In fact, in nearly all fields the day-to-day administration of the Gold Coast and the Territory is now their responsibility. This is an inevitable concomitant of the orderly approach to complete independence in any Non-Self-Governing or Trust Territory. Only by progressively

extending the measure of responsibility exercised by the elected representatives of the people can the requisite experience be acquired for successful administration when independence is achieved. Nevertheless the ultimate responsibility of the United Kingdom Government for the administration of the Territory is carefully preserved in the new Constitution, by the placing of responsibility for the implementation of the Trusteeship Agreement upon the Governor acting in his discretion and by the provision that any law which is repugnant to any provision of the Trusteeship Agreement shall be void to the extent of the repugnancy. The Governor also retains a special responsibility for the subjects of defence and external affairs, the latter including relations with the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

6. The revision of the electoral law which accompanied the introduction of the new Constitution extended elections by secret ballot and universal suffrage to the whole of the Trust Territory. The early months of the year saw a complete re-registration of electors. The qualifications for registration as an elector were broadened to include those who had paid either the previous year's or the current year's basic rate to their local council; the only other requirements were British nationality or protected status, an age of 21 years or more, and ownership of immovable property or six months' residence in the area. Only lunatics and certain classes of convicts and ex-convicts, as explained in paragraph 92 of the 1953 report,³⁰ were disqualified from being electors. The mechanics of the secret ballot were already familiar to the people of the Southern Section, and in the Gonja and Dagomba districts of the Northern Section elections to local authorities had previously been conducted by this means. In Mamprusi, however, the secret ballot, and in the rest of the Northern Section the implications of the constituency system for the central legislature, were new and required the fullest explanation. The size of the polls in the Northern Section are witness to the success of the explanations given, and the number of rival candidates standing for each seat (in one case as many as seven) and the narrow margin of victory in some cases demonstrate the fact that candidates and voters alike were free to exercise their electoral rights.

7. The elections themselves were held on 15 May, preceded by intense campaigning by the rival political parties. Thirty-eight candidates were contesting the 14 seats which lie wholly or partly within the Territory.³¹ Apart from independent candidates, four political parties contested two or more of these seats; these were the Convention People's Party and Moslem Association Party (both Sections), Northern People's Party (in the Northern

³⁰ 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 1953, London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Colonial No. 308.

³¹ *Ibid.*, appendix IV B.

Section only), and the Togoland Congress (in the Southern Section only). In the Northern Section, the "unification problem" was not an election issue; in the Southern Section candidates made constant reference to it, though it was by no means the only issue affecting the electors' choice. It was in the Southern Section that political rivalry was at its most marked, but on no occasion did the numerous party rallies and constant use by both parties of fleets of loudspeaker propaganda vans lead to any serious breach of the peace, and it was not found necessary to take any special measures to preserve freedom of speech apart from routine steps taken to prevent the meetings of each party being disturbed by its political opponents.

8. The elections themselves were conducted in a most orderly manner, voting taking place from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. In the result, six Convention People's Party candidates, four Northern People's Party candidates, two Togoland Congress candidates and two Independents were elected to represent the 14 constituencies either wholly or partly in the Territory. In all, 124,076 votes were cast in these 14 constituencies out of a registered electorate of 197,000.

9. Two election petitions were subsequently taken to the courts, one by an unsuccessful candidate in the Akan/Krachi electoral district and the other by an unsuccessful candidate in the Buem electoral district. They were heard by three judges of the Supreme Court and both rejected.

10. The Convention People's Party won a comfortable majority of the 104 seats in the Legislative Assembly and the party's leader, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, was invited in June by the Governor to form a government. Of the members representing electoral districts wholly or partly within the Territory, Mr. J. H. Allasani, who represents the Yendi area of the Territory, was appointed to be Minister of Education and Mr. F. Y. Asare, the member from the Buem constituency, was appointed Ministerial Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government.

11. The first meeting of the new Legislative Assembly was opened by the Governor in June amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and rejoicing. In the course of this meeting the Northern People's Party, the largest minority party in the house, came to be recognized as the official opposition. A second meeting was held in October and November.

REGIONAL COUNCILS

12. The elections to the Legislative Assembly were not the only elections to be held during the year. New elections were also held, in May, to the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council.³² These elections were not, however, for the most part conducted on a party basis, for the main function of this Council is concerned with the development of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, which is not a subject on which party politics have been extensively brought to bear. The 1953 report (para. 193) described how the Council had recommended projects on which the special £1 million development grant for the region should be expended. These recommendations have been accepted by the Administration and are now being put into effect. Subsequently the Administration invited the Council to assist in the formulation of the new and second five-year development plan as it affects the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region.

13. Another means by which the important task of associating public opinion in the region with the Adminis-

tration's development plans is carried out is the practice which is growing up of the heads of government departments being invited to address the Council to explain their departments' policy and to outline their departments' plans for development in the region. After questions have been put by members of the Council in full session and answered, the address is considered in detail by the Council's development committee, which reports and makes recommendations which, if adopted by the Council, are then forwarded to the ministry and department concerned. Addresses of this kind have been given by the heads of the Departments of Animal Health, Agriculture and Fisheries. Many more heads of departments are expected to address the Council at its next meeting.

14. It is through this Council in particular that the elected representatives of the Ewe-speaking areas of the Gold Coast have been brought into closer touch with those of the Ewe-speaking areas in the Trust Territory and have been enabled to work together, and with the representatives of the other peoples in the Southern Section of Togoland, for the common good of the region.

15. Togbi Tepre Hoho III was re-elected as Chairman of the Council by a large majority, and this is a measure of the success which he has enjoyed in leading the Council to seek out and work for the interests of the region as a whole, and to enable minority as well as majority interests to play their fair part in the formulation of development plans.

16. The Northern Territories Council has continued to meet at intervals and to take an active interest in the affairs both of the Northern Section of the Territory and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. It is proposed that the Council, which consists of representatives elected to it by district councils, should, like the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council, take an active part in the planning of development. It is envisaged that, on the one hand, it will make detailed recommendations on what projects funds specially allocated for the local development of the region should be spent and, on the other, it will discuss and comment on the second phase of the central Government development plan in so far as it affects the region.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

17. The steps, noted by the Trusteeship Council in 1953, being taken to increase the strength of the Civil Service were continued during 1954. As regards administrative officers, the number at present stationed in the Southern Section has risen to nine, of which four are Africans, and while there has been no increase in the number actually stationed in the Northern Section, the staff in the Mamprusi district is in the process of being strengthened; this will enable more frequent visits to be paid to the portion of that district in the Trust Territory and more guidance to be provided to the local councils there.

18. Two Togolandians were appointed to the Administrative Service during the year.

19. The most striking staff increase, however, has taken place in departments dealing with water supplies and public works and, in particular, roads. The Department of Rural Water Development is now employing in the Territory the following qualified staff: one engineer, one mechanical engineer, two inspectors of works, two foremen of works and a driller. The engineer in charge at Ho is an African. These senior staff are assisted by the drillers and engineers of a water supply drilling firm specially engaged on contract. The Public Works Depart-

³² For the composition of this Council, see paragraphs 74 to 77 of the 1953 report.

ment is building up its organization in the Southern Section based on Ho and a qualified accountant has been added to its staff. Though there is yet no increase in the number of qualified senior staff working in the Southern Section, an increase will soon occur when work on the new eastern highway at present being conducted just outside the Territory moves into the Territory itself. The Northern Section now has an executive engineer at Yendi for work in connexion with the new north-south trunk road, and two inspectors of works stationed in the Territory.

20. The Tsetse Control Department is undertaking surveys in the Southern Section and now has a senior officer stationed at Ho. The Department of Soil and Land-Use Survey has sent a team under a senior officer to survey most of southern Mamprusi, including the whole of that district in the Trust Territory. In November the team was at work near Nakpanduri.

21. The process of setting up in Trans-Volta/Togoland departmental organizations for the region which are responsible direct to departmental headquarters continues.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

22. Local and district councils in the Territory continue to gather strength and experience. Their resources and usefulness increase in proportion to the confidence that people have in them, and it is noteworthy that in the financial year 1953-54 local councils in the Southern Section derived £177,285 in revenue from all sources, being almost double the revenue of the old Native Authorities in 1951-52, the last year of their existence. Expenditure has increased proportionately. The comparison between the 1953-54 figures and those for 1951-52 is a true one since there has been no material change in the purchasing power of money in the Territory over the period.

23. The most notable feature in the development of local government during the year has been the introduction of a system of loans from the Administration to local authorities. The system is designed in part to ensure that some of the benefits of the Territory's present prosperity are spread to its furthest corners and to demonstrate to the people how the regulation of the cocoa price can lead to the development of the remotest areas; in part the scheme is designed to assist councils to carry out a wider range of development projects the benefits of which may readily be seen and appreciated, and thus to justify the councils' claims to increased rates; thirdly, the scheme enables the Administration to invest its own funds in its own rural areas rather than in holdings abroad. Applications for loans are considered by a regional committee which must be satisfied of each borrowing council's solvency, ability and proved capacity to help itself. Loans granted for revenue-earning projects (e.g., the construction of a new market) are repayable over 15 years at 3½ per cent interest and other loans over 30 years at 3 per cent interest. Local authorities in the Southern Section have so far been granted loans amounting to £39,427 mostly for the construction of new markets with modern-type covered stalls, but also for the construction of drains, slaughter houses, improved type latrines, etc. Particularly impressive is the new market under construction at Kadjebi at a cost of £7,000.

24. District councils are gradually taking on increased responsibilities and 1955 may well see some substantial changes. They are already taking over, on an agency basis, responsibility for the maintenance of secondary roads and, from their constituent local councils, the maintenance and construction of feeder roads. To quote

an example of these increased responsibilities, the Buem-Krachi District Council is shortly to be allocated £56,840 from the allocation of £300,000 made by the Trans-Volta Togoland Council for road construction and improvements in the region. The Council is in the course of building up its works organization and mechanical road units, the permanent staff receiving training at the Rural Training Centre in Ho.

25. It is at this Rural Training Centre that district council staff are also receiving training in new techniques of building. The primary intention of the present building course is to improve the standard of supervision of local authority constructional work but it is hoped that as a result local authority staff will also be able to provide some help to the people in the villages to build for themselves at a low cost good and simple houses. Furthermore, it is intended that district councils should administer and maintain the new housing estates which it is planned to provide from central government funds at Ho, Kadjebi and Jasikan.

26. The Administration is very conscious of the importance of ensuring that there is no lack of understanding of the purpose and benefits of the local government system. A local government publicity campaign has been conducted throughout the Territory by the staff of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. Teams of six or seven have been touring the Territory with a cinema van. Villages to be visited are notified beforehand and on the evening of the van's arrival a showing is given of the film *Progress in Kodjokrom*, which members of the Trusteeship Council saw during the Council's fourteenth session. Next morning a meeting takes place to which all the people of the village have been invited. The local councillor who represents the village on the council is usually present while members of the team explain, with the help of visual aids, precisely how and from where their council derives its revenue and exactly how it is spent. The council's estimates or budget are explained in detail and finally questions are answered. If the council has begun to collect its annual rate, then it is usually arranged for a rate collector to be present.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

27. During the first period of the development plan, the Administration has been concerned over the grave risk of inflation arising from heavy development expenditure at a time of high world cocoa prices. Development expenditure and cocoa prices are the two dominant features of the country's economy. The recently completed extensions to Takoradi harbour have gone some way to remove the limitation imposed by port capacity on the importation of the consumer goods required to absorb increased spending power; nevertheless the heavy cargoes required for capital projects are likely to continue to absorb a heavy portion of port capacity until Tema harbour is complete. Moreover, additional spending power could not in practice be entirely absorbed by imports: pressure is placed on internal products, notably foodstuffs, any major increase in which is a long-term measure. Thus, although imports and local production steadily increase, the present rate of development expenditure combined with the cocoa farmer receiving the full effect of the present high world cocoa price would necessarily produce serious inflation; and serious inflation would severely limit or delay the programme of development which the Administration and the people are determined to implement.

28. The Administration has begun to give consideration to the second phase of the development plan, starting

when the present phase ends in March 1956. It is expected that the second phase of the general development plan will coincide with the start of work on the Volta River project and the years of maximum expenditure on Tema harbour, two projects outside the general development plan. This fact alone is likely to impose some limitation on general development planning. Moreover, in order to proceed at all on the second phase of the development plan and on these two projects without bringing about inflation, it will continue to be necessary for a time to restrain other inflationary factors, of which by far the most important is the price paid to the farmer for his cocoa.

29. While the high world cocoa price, if passed on to the producer, would seriously threaten the country's economic stability, it provides the means whereby the Administration is able to find the funds to finance its development plans; and the Administration is determined to finance from its own resources as much as possible of the money required for all its projects.

30. It was with the need to restrain inflationary factors and to accumulate reserve funds for the next plan period in mind that the Administration introduced in July into the legislature a bill designed to increase the export duty on cocoa at a higher level of the existing sliding scale. The bill, which amends the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds Ordinance, was passed into law without a division. It makes no alteration in the duty levied on that part of the f.o.b. selling price up to £260 per ton, but increases the duty on the price above that figure so as to amount to the whole of the difference between £260 and the f.o.b. selling price. This rate of duty in practice permits the Cocoa Marketing Board to continue to pay the present price to the producer and to maintain at approximately their present level its other commitments without recourse either to the stabilization reserve or the accumulation of further reserves. The Ordinance provides for the proceeds of the duty collected on the sale price in excess of £260 to be allocated as follows: one-fifth to general revenue; two-fifths to the second development plan, and two-fifths to a supplementary reserve fund to be devoted to large-scale development projects outside the scope of the development plans.

31. The Administration is determined that in the second period of the development plan a high proportion of the funds available shall be allocated to projects of an economic and productive nature so that the country will no longer be so dependent on cocoa, thus making for economic stability, and in order to provide a more widely based national income over which the load of taxation can in future be more evenly spread. To this end the improvement of the country's communications and water supplies must continue to receive particular priority since economic development is to a great extent dependent on these.

32. The measures taken to diversify the economy of the Territory and the developments in the field of water supplies and roads are described below.

33. A device designed to make surplus funds held in the country available for the Administration's programme of capital development is the issue of local loans. The first local loan of £500,000 was floated in the financial year 1953-54: demand was such that it was possible to raise the price to 102, and it was decided to float a second loan at 3½ per cent issued at 97½. While the general response to both loans has been encouraging, contributions to the first from private African investors were disappointing. A slightly higher percentage of the second loan was taken up by private African investors.

The first local issue of government treasury bills was made on 15 July: tenders so greatly exceeded the amount available that reduced allocations had to be made. The first issue of registered premium bonds was put on sale on 1 October, but was not on the whole successful, administrative difficulties arising over the placing of these bonds on sale throughout the country. It is hoped that such measures continued over a period will overcome the social and institutional difficulties in the way of personal savings and enable Africans to contribute voluntarily to the development of their country and to the campaign against inflation.

34. Preliminary work in connexion with the new harbour at Tema, including the construction of a railway from Accra and the provision of an interim water supply, has now been virtually completed and the contract for the construction of the breakwaters and quays has been awarded at a figure of approximately £7½ million.

35. The investigations being undertaken in connexion with the Volta River project have been continued satisfactorily during 1954.

COCOA MARKETING BOARD

36. The price paid to the producer for cocoa for the 1954-55 main crop season has again been fixed at 72 shillings per load. Moreover, a guarantee has been given that the price will not be allowed to fall below this level for four years. In view of the new rate of export duty payable, this price is not expected to lead to any material increase in the funds held by the Board.

37. The Board is this year giving grants to local development committees for development projects in cocoa areas at an increased rate. Other ways in which the Board is helping is by the giving of scholarships, particularly for higher education, to the children of cocoa farmers. Thirty-seven Togolandese are now enjoying such scholarships. The Board is also paying for the setting up of mechanical field units, mentioned later, and for assisting community development projects of direct value to farmers in cocoa areas. The most substantial form of assistance remains, however, the payment in full of the grants made to farmers for the rehabilitation of farms destroyed by the swollen shoot disease and also half the expenditure of the Cocoa Division of the Department of Agriculture which, as explained below, is opening a new cocoa station in the Territory and is distributing new cocoa seedlings of an improved and very high yielding type to farmers at a purely nominal charge.

38. As explained in the 1953 report (paras 219-220), the Cocoa Marketing Board has set up a local subsidiary, the Cocoa Purchasing Company, to act as purchasing agent. Since its establishment it has been given the responsibility for the issue of loans to cocoa farmers. Until June 1954 loans were issued only for the relief of indebtedness. Farms in these cases were normally in the hands of money-lenders. To restore the farms to their owners free of debt the company pays off the amount owing and then manages the farm for a period, which should not exceed three years, during which it recovers the amount of the loan, plus interest at not more than 10 per cent. Since June loans have also been issued for the improvement and extension of farms: those for improvements are repayable in 18 months; those for extension are repayable in seven years. Interest charged to the farmer by the company is a matter for the company's discretion; it must be sufficient to meet reasonable operating expenses and to set up reserves for bad debts, but should not exceed 10 per cent.

39. During the year under review the Cocoa Marketing Board also appointed the Co-operative Marketing Association as an agency for the issue of loans on terms similar to those granted by the Cocoa Purchasing Company. Many of the Togoland farmers are shareholders in branches of this association.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

40. Owing to unsuitable weather at the time the pods were setting, the Territory's cocoa crop was rather below average, amounting to 21,226 tons. The Cocoa Division of the Department of Agriculture now has two survey officers permanently stationed at Jasikan. It is the responsibility of these officers not only to search for and treat the swollen shoot disease of cocoa but to assist cocoa farmers with supplies of improved planting material and with advice on the best methods of improving their farms and combating the numerous pests and diseases which attack cocoa. One of the officers is responsible for running the new rapidly developing cocoa station at Akaa near Jasikan where 20 acres of cocoa have been planted during the year. The Department of Agriculture is now releasing to farmers some of the high-yielding and early-maturing Amazon cocoa types which they have grown experimentally for some years. This follows acceptance by the manufacturers in the United States and United Kingdom of ten types of the Amazon bean. In the drier cocoa areas such as in the Krachi district, borers and termites are proving very troublesome to young seedlings and methods of controlling them are being investigated at Kpeve Agricultural Station. The Department will shortly be carrying out spraying demonstrations in suitable areas.

41. Though cocoa continues to be far and away the most important of the Territory's cash crops, plans for diversifying the Territory's agriculture have been bearing fruit during 1954. Although primarily a cocoa station, Akaa will also be a centre for work on coffee and oil palms. The first 30 lb. of coffee cherries have been planted and ten more acres of coffee are to go down in 1955 and ten acres of Nigerian oil palms in 1956. The project is expected to cost some £26,000.

42. New types of high-yielding oil palms have been acquired from the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research at Ibadan in Nigeria and are now in incubation at Kpeve.

43. The increased world prices for coffee have assisted the Department's efforts to popularize the crop as an alternative to cocoa. It is hoped to be able to produce from eight departmental nurseries in the Territory nearly 200,000 coffee seedlings for distribution to farmers during 1955. Farmers are being invited to a special coffee demonstration plot at Leklebi Duga to learn how to rehabilitate old and neglected plantations by pollarding and pruning. Meanwhile a campaign is being waged against the coffee-berry weevil by parboiling before drying. This weevil has been responsible for seriously reducing the quality of Togoland coffee during recent years.

44. A site for a new 900-acre station has been selected in the savannah country south of Ho. Though just outside the Territory, it is expected to be of great practical value to Togoland farmers in other similar savannah areas. The station's main purpose will be to investigate mixed farming methods, oil palm extension and the possibility of introducing mechanization into the local farming economy.

45. There will be close co-operation with the Department of Animal Health, which is planning to open a field station in the neighbourhood following a cattle survey

conducted during the year under the supervision of a veterinary officer. The station will be engaged on improved animal husbandry generally and will pay particular attention to methods of tick control. A field station has already been opened during the year at Bimbilla in the Northern Section for experimental work on animal husbandry, the production of rabbits for anti-rinderpest virus and perhaps the breeding of improved bulls.

46. It is planned that the agriculture station in the savannah south of Ho should be a centre for experiments into new cash crops, particularly tobacco. Trials are already being carried out in the vicinity into the growth of good quality cigarette tobacco for which the opening of a tobacco factory in the Gold Coast has provided a great incentive. It is planned to make similar trials in the Krachi area during 1955.

47. Thus the encouragement of oil palms, coffee and tobacco are all part of the plan to diversify the Territory's agriculture, particularly in the Southern Section where cocoa so predominates. Though still at a very tentative stage, mention should also be made of cotton. Soil samples were taken from the savannah area at the end of the year for analysis with a view to the establishment of experimental plots.

48. There are three principal under-developed savannah areas in the Southern Section of the Territory. The Krachi area, the central plain in the Kpandu district (the Dayi valley) and the area south of Ho. Cultivation in the past has been concentrated in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills, where the vegetation is dense, but it is thought that given adequate communications and good water supply there should be no serious obstacles to the development of these savannah plains as food-producing and cattle-rearing areas, quite apart from their cash-crop potentialities already referred to. All three areas are being surveyed and developed, water supply and communications being regarded as the key. Already new farms and villages are springing up along the length of the new roads through the savannah south and south-west of Ho, and the process will doubtless be accelerated as water from the bore-holes being drilled in the area becomes more generally available. The Department of Agriculture has carried out a preliminary survey of the Dayi river basin, shortly to be followed by a tsetse survey. In the Krachi area too a preliminary agricultural survey has been completed and a more detailed survey is planned for early 1955. The programme allows for a soil and land-use survey to begin in January, a forestry survey in February and possibly a cattle survey also. A preliminary hydrographic survey was carried out during the year and the medical field units have been active in plotting the incidence of disease. The mountainous area near the frontier to the east of the plain is being surveyed for cocoa which, despite the northern latitude, is being planted in increasing quantities. As a result of surveys already undertaken a preliminary plan for the development of communications in this extensive area, hitherto almost unpopulated, has been drawn up.

49. In the Northern Section the Kusasi Agricultural Development Co-operative continues to grow in strength and membership. Membership in the Territory has risen from 62 farmers in 1950 to 342 in 1954. It is a prerequisite of membership that the applicant should build a kraal for the proper making of manure. He is taught how to contour-plough with the use of bullocks and to make proper use of the manure for his crops of millet and guinea-corn.

50. The Kusasi area is one of the few in which there is any real pressure on the land. One effect of the

increased use of ploughs is that more land is tilled and less left fallow, but it is hoped to reverse this tendency as the use of manure raises productivity. Experiments are taking place with the use of chemical fertilizers which show that their use in groundnut farming at least should amply repay the cost.

51. In the Tamne Land-Planning Area a considerable acreage has been planted up with trees, two dams have been built and heavy earth-moving machinery is available to build more dams early in 1955. Features of the final scheme for land reclamation and preservation will be contouring, planting of grass camps for cattle, the control of cattle grazing by the construction of fencing and limitation of total stock, and other soil conservation methods.

52. In Dagomba the government agent, with the assistance of the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry, has interested the people of the Demon area in a small but noteworthy scheme to reclaim an eroded valley leading to the Oti river. Stone checks have been constructed in the gullies. Across the valley on the contours sisal is being planted to act as a check to further erosion and to provide the raw material for local rope-making. Food crops can be planted between the rows of sisal. It is hoped that when the people appreciate the results of this project they will wish to extend it themselves.

53. Groundnuts and yams continue to be the principal cash crops of the Northern Section. Yam production and export is on the increase, particularly in the southern Dagomba and Gonja districts. The possibility of establishing a small station in the Krachi neighbourhood with the particular purpose of studying and improving yam production is under consideration.

COMMUNICATIONS

(a) *The new north-south trunk road*

54. The Trusteeship Council at its thirteenth session welcomed the allocation of large additional funds for the construction of the bridge across the Volta river and the construction and improvement of the main north-south trunk road through the Territory. The site for the bridge over the Volta has been chosen and in November the tender of a firm of international repute was accepted for the bridge's construction. The bridge, which will be of steel suspension type with a span of 805 feet, should be completed in early 1956. It will be the third largest single-span bridge in Africa.

55. Meanwhile the first new section of the trunk road, of about seven miles, some way north of the Volta ferry has been completely reconstructed and only awaits final surfacing and tarring. A base camp is being constructed for that part of the mechanical unit which will work on the difficult and expensive stretch where the road crosses a hill range near the southern border of the Territory. The reconstruction of a further stretch of over 25 miles from Kpeve to Golokwati will shortly be put out to tender, and work on it is expected to begin early in 1955.

56. Realignment of the central section will necessitate completely new construction over virtually the whole distance from Papase to Bimbilla. The survey of the new line is in progress northwards from Papase, going through what is at first hilly cocoa country and then some of the remotest and most deserted areas of the Territory, scarcely inhabited and virtually unexplored, until eventually the line reaches Bimbilla in the Northern Section.

57. Further north work has already started on widening and improving the existing road from Bimbilla through

Yendi to Gushiege. New construction is being pushed north from Gushiege to link up with work being conducted south from the neighbourhood of Nalerigu. The road north from there to Bawku is now open all the year round for cars, and it is only the steep ascent of the scarp which has to be closed on occasions to heavy traffic.

(b) *Other main roads*

58. It has been decided that in the Southern Section another first-class road will be justified linking Have Etoe and Jasikan, two points on the new trunk road, by way of Kpandu. A survey of this line is in progress.

59. In order to improve the central section of the existing north-south road until construction along the new trunk line is finished, drifts are being provided to replace the two ferries just south of Kete Krachi. It should be possible to use the drifts for all but about four months of the year. The drift over the Asuakawkaw has been completed. It was unfortunately not possible to finish the drift across the Oti before the seasonal rise of the river. Work on both these drifts is illustrated in the 1953 report on the Territory.

60. Improved maintenance is being applied to the road from Bawku to Pulimakon in the extreme north of the Territory. This is now an all-weather link which gives access to the road system of Togoland under French trusteeship. Improved maintenance will also be applied to the road from Yendi to Yawgu on the international frontier. This road is now soon to be linked with the road system of southern Mamprusi by the construction of a link between Wunjoga and Bunkpurugu. This should help to open up the Bimoba and northern Konkomba areas.

61. The main streets of Ho have recently been tarred.

(c) *Feeder roads*

62. There is great enthusiasm for the construction of feeder roads throughout the Territory, and grants for the capital cost of construction are available from a number of sources: care has, however, to be taken to ensure that construction does not outrun financial and physical capacity to maintain.

63. The main areas selected for opening up, in addition to that referred to above between Bunkpurugu and Wunjoga, are the portion of Dagomba lying to the East of the Oti river and the three savannah areas of the Southern Section.

64. The National Food Board has made £10,500 available for eastern Dagomba. This and other funds will be used to complete the drift across the Oti river at Sabari and to construct a road to Zabzugu, on to Nakpali, and eventually back to Bimbilla. Sabari drift should be completed this dry season and a road of all-weather standard constructed at least as far as Zabzugu. Probably a dry-season link as far as Nakpali can be constructed with a branch to the frontier to join the road system of Togoland under French trusteeship and to complete the link from Yendi to Bassari.

65. In the Southern Section, the most notable achievement during the year has been the completion of the road south from Ho across the savannah towards the coast, 21 miles of which are in the Territory, and the road south-west of Ho running through the Territory for 31 miles and opening up what is now a flourishing food-producing area.

66. The extension of the feeder road system in cocoa-growing areas continues steadily, largely financed from funds provided by the Cocoa Marketing Board.

67. The Trans-Volta/Togoland Council has also allocated £298,720 for the construction or reconstruction of feeder roads throughout the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, and has drawn up a detailed plan for the use of these funds which was approved by the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly in October. So far as possible the work will be done by district councils, which are in the process of building up their works organizations including staff, workshops, transport and equipment. Much of the initial clearance and ditching will, it is hoped, be done by voluntary communal effort and, when completed, the roads will be maintained by the district councils concerned. The Buem-Krachi and Kpandu District Councils have already embarked on their programmes. Until the Ho District Council's organization can be built up, parts of its programme will be supervised by the works staff of the regional organization.

(d) *Other communications*

68. A recent innovation is the operation of a river transport service by the Ablode Local Council along the river Volta from Wusuta to Senchi. The same Local Council also operates two busy passenger ferries across the Volta.

69. Work has started on the construction of the telephone line from Kpandu to Anfoega.

WATER SUPPLY

70. The campaign to improve the Territory's water supplies has been gathering momentum and is awarded a priority in the general pattern of development only equalled by the road development programme.

71. The piped and treated water supply for Kpetoe was completed during the year at a cost of £17,000. A purification plant and an additional pump have been installed at Yendi so that this supply system too is now complete. In October work began on the pumping and treatment station for Kpandu, which it is hoped will be in operation early in 1956. The water is to come from three boreholes, work on which was completed during the year. They provide an average of 5,000 gallons per hour each.

72. The drilling of boreholes, some by the Department of Rural Water Development and some by a firm of drillers engaged on contract, has been one of the principal features of the water supply programme during the year. Not all the borings have produced fully satisfactory results despite careful siting by geologists. However, of the four holes bored in the Ho vicinity two between them are capable of producing 9,000 gallons per hour. Though these should prove adequate for the town's needs, it is intended to provide a third borehole as a reserve and to provide against the town's expansion, which at present is extremely rapid. A survey of the layout of the piping required for the Ho supply is in hand. Temporary arrangements are being made to make use of one of the existing boreholes to improve the town's supply this dry season.

73. A successful borehole at Agodeke, a village on the newly built road running south-west of Ho, has been completed and it is hoped to install a piped supply from this borehole to a group of neighbouring villages in the course of 1955.

74. At Abuadi, in the dry savannah south of Ho, a temporary pump on yet another borehole is supplying the village with an adequate supply of good water for the first time.

75. Boreholes are at present being drilled at Worawora with particular reference to the needs of the new hospital to be built there and others are being sited in accordance with the recommendations of the Department of Geological Survey. Geologists have undertaken a hydrographic survey of the under-developed areas of the Krachi district.

76. A survey has been made of the needs of Kadjebi and neighbouring towns, possibly including Jasikan. This scheme may cost as much as £100,000 and, since supplies and equipment may take some time to arrive, work on the scheme is unlikely to begin before 1956. Meanwhile in Jasikan a dam has been built with the aid of voluntary labour in the evenings from the people of the town. It has a storage capacity of 2½ million gallons.

77. Yet another aspect of the water supply programme is the construction of cattle ponds with the aid of mechanical earth-moving equipment, particularly in the Northern Section. In some cases these are being stocked with fish. It is hoped to accelerate this part of the plan during the current dry season.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

78. In the Northern Section 1954 has seen the reconstruction of the hospital at Bawku serving the extreme northern Kusasi area of the Territory. The Yendi hospital too is being reconstructed and should be completed during 1955, including the provision of electricity. The operating theatre at Ho hospital has now been provided with an electric generator which will also supply the needs of the X-ray plant which is to be installed as soon as the building for it has been completed. Other improvements to the Ho hospital include the enlargement and modernization of the operating theatre, the building of theatre nurses' quarters, the improvement of office and storage accommodation and improved waiting accommodation for out-patients (under construction).

79. The Trans-Volta/Togoland Council in 1953 approved the allocation of £80,000 for the building of a new hospital at Worawora, to be staffed and maintained by the Evangelical Presbyterian Mission. Sketch plans for this hospital, which will have 50 beds, have been approved by the Ministry of Health, a contour survey of the site has been completed and a firm of contractors is now drawing up detailed plans. It has been agreed that the Mission will be responsible for staffing the hospital with doctors (it is hoped three) and sisters and that a nurses' training school will be opened at the hospital, the Mission to be reimbursed the cost of student nurses' salaries.

80. Clinic superintendents have been posted to the health centres at Bimbilla and Kpandu whose duties include the visiting of outlying dressing stations. The health centre at Bimbilla is now completed by the addition of a new maternity ward and a flat for the midwife.

81. In the Konkomba country the clinic at Saboba has been reopened by the Assembly of God Mission, one of whose missionaries has cleared a small landing strip to enable him to pay visits by plane which he uses, *inter alia*, to take sick persons to the hospital at Yendi (where an airstrip has been provided for some time past). A dressing station has recently been opened at Kpaliba, also in Konkomba country.

82. In the Southern Section new dressing stations have been completed at Vane and Wurupung and another is being built at Anfoega. A new out-patient treatment centre for lepers has been opened at Golokwati. The

centre is visited from the leper settlement at Ho, which has now been provided with a vehicle in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952 (T/1107, para. 187). It is hoped to undertake the reconstruction of many of the settlement's buildings during 1955.

83. Some of the most impressive work in the Territory during 1954 has been conducted by the medical field units. A special yaws eradication campaign has been conducted in the Nanumba and southern Dagomba areas. Two teams of three have been operating under the supervision of a field superintendent treating between them at one stage as many as 5,000 persons a month and issuing cards to every person treated. Follow-up campaigns conducted subsequently through the same areas have shown very satisfactory results. Meanwhile other field units have continued their surveys and treatment of trypanosomiasis, leprosy, yaws, etc. Gradually most valuable statistics are being built up on the incidence of disease in various parts of the Territory. Such units have been operating both in the Dagomba and Krachi areas.

84. Two officials of the World Health Organization have paid visits to the Territory during the year, one of them being Dr. Cambournac, Head of the Regional Office in Brazzaville, who paid a brief but welcome visit to the Territory in November in connexion with the preparation of a special report on health conditions in the Territory.

LABOUR : WAGES : COST OF LIVING

85. The new labour office in Ho has now been completed. The rapid expansion of government services in Ho has led to competing demands on accommodation which have prevented the full-time posting of a senior officer of the Department to the Territory, but it is hoped that the officer appointed will be able to take up residence in Ho in January. One of his main functions will be to investigate labour conditions in the cocoa industry.

86. Wages through the year have remained stable. The cost of local foodstuffs (based on statistics from seven towns in the Gold Coast and the Territory) changed little; an average of 184.75 compared with 186.75 in 1953 (1948 = 100) though in Ho itself a temporary and apparently purely local rise was apparent in the first quarter of the year (217 compared with 194). This is almost certainly accounted for by the considerable influx of labour into Ho itself in connexion with the Administration's extensive building programme. The index reverted to 1953 levels in the following quarters. The index for imported goods at Accra averaged 117 for the first three quarters of 1954 compared with 121 in 1953 (1948 = 100).

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

87. An international team of housing experts arranged by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration arrived in November to inquire into and report on the country's housing needs, both as to quality and quantity, and to advise the Administration on what practical steps should be taken to remedy any shortcomings the inquiry might disclose, having regard to the financial and material resources available. The mission's scope will cover both urban and rural housing and a visit to centres in the Territory is being included in the mission's itinerary.

88. £80,000 has been allocated for the construction of housing estates at Ho, Kadjebi and Jasikan. The greater part of this sum will be spent at Ho where an area for an estate has been surveyed and plans are in the course of preparation. It is intended that the houses should mostly be of three or four rooms and be available either for purchase outright, hire purchase or for renting, and that the estates should be managed by the district councils concerned.

89. A town-planning officer has now been posted to Krachi where he is investigating problems arising from the Volta river scheme. Preliminary surveys have been made of Ho, Kpandu and Yendi with a view to the preparation of town plans. A contour survey has been made of Hohoe and a local town-planning committee formed. Preliminary surveys will shortly be made of Papase, Ahmansu and Jasikan.

EDUCATION

90. Probably the most outstanding event of the year in the education field has been the opening of the Teacher Training College at Pusiga in the extreme north of the Territory. The first year's intake was 60 and, with the course lasting two years, the numbers will increase to 120 in January 1955. One of the obstacles to the expansion of education in the north has been the shortage of teachers, accentuated by the difficulty of persuading teachers from the south to work under conditions which are strange to them. A number of the pupil teachers in the college come from Ashanti and there are encouraging signs that some at least are adapting themselves to rural life in the north, that they will be willing to remain as teachers in the north and will be suitable for work in rural northern schools. This should greatly help to enable the rate of opening of new primary schools to be accelerated.

91. The new Teacher Training College at Jasikan is also expanding and now has an enrolment of 120 pupil teachers. The new classrooms are already in use. The administration block and dormitories should be in use early in 1955. They are built to an extremely modern design. The dormitories, dining rooms, etc., are all supplied with running water.

92. An emergency training centre, where untrained teachers receive a six-week course, began to operate in temporary quarters at Hohoe during the year. It will move to its permanent quarters at Santrokofi in January, and receive 60 teachers at a time.

93. Construction of the new residential trade school at Kpandu began in November. The plan allows for blacksmith shops, motor repair shops, general engineering machine shops, woodwork shops, masons' sheds, and the usual residential and administrative buildings and surrounding playing fields. Machinery and tools for the school are likely to cost £20,000 alone.

94. Local councils are being encouraged to set up woodwork training centres and grants amounting to £1,650 have been made available for two centres at Ho and Kadjebi. The centres will take 24 pupils at a time and be staffed by teachers seconded from educational units.

95. In the field of secondary education, girls are to be admitted to the Mawuli Secondary School for the first time in January 1955. The enrolment in the school is now up to 256. The building programme continues satisfactorily. Enrolment at the secondary day school in Kpandu has doubled and the first classroom block of the new Roman Catholic secondary school at Kpandu is nearly ready for occupation.

96. The Trans-Volta/Togoland Council allocated over £30,000 for a scholarship scheme applicable to the Territory. The first awards under this scheme have been made to boys at Mawuli School whose education would have been interrupted unless they had received assistance. Details of scholarships awarded to Togolandians during 1954 for higher education are not yet available but there are 37 Togolandians at present holding Cocoa Marketing Board scholarships. These are distributed as follows:

Primary	3
Secondary	10
University College of the Gold Coast	2
Medical	11
Technological	4
Estate valuers	2
Accountancy	2
Secretarial	3

Some of the scholars concerned are studying in Germany.

MASS EDUCATION

97. Mass education classes have continued. Although in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region as a whole only 2,000 new candidates passed the elementary literacy test during the year, 3,000 passed the advanced test, an encouraging indication of the permanency of the ability to read and write acquired during the campaigns.

98. A rural training centre was opened at Ho during the year. This is run by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. At present, courses are being run for district and local council works

overseers in the theory and practice of building. This course, lasting two to three months, will be followed by a course for women on housecraft and mothercraft. The centre is used too for the practical training of the department's own staff. The centre is equipped with a large assembly hall and stage which is used by the people of Ho for every type of social occasion.

99. With the help of funds provided by the Cocoa Marketing Board the department is building up mechanical field units consisting of brick-making machines, concrete mixers, lorries, tipper trailers, etc. These will be used to assist community development projects, particularly the erection of buildings and the construction of roads and drains in the cocoa areas.

100. A rural training centre at Tamale works on much the same lines, though here the courses have mostly been for community development staff and for voluntary leaders. Twenty-two Togolandians have attended the two principal courses. Besides simple instruction in applied mathematics, lectures are given on agricultural methods, particularly on the making of manure and the importance of contour plowing. Practical instruction is given in the field, particularly in the use of stabilized earth construction methods. The arts and crafts have their place in the curriculum too, a popular subject being puppetry and the making of a stage and puppets.

101. Ten of the Togolandians on the present course in the Tamale rural training centre have been taken on to the staff of the department as mass education assistants and will be posted to the Territory to further community development, particularly in the Dagomba area.

DOCUMENT T/1153

Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration*

[Original text: English]
[24 January 1955]

INTRODUCTION

For the preparation of this report a special visit to Togoland under British administration was paid by WHO staff, to collect the most recent information available on the public health services in the Territory. The factual conditions are contained in the attached report.

From this report, the total Government expenditure on medical and health services for the year 1952-53, as indicated below, amounts to a total of £96,499, which is equivalent to approximately \$ US 0.65 per person per year. Even if the £20,000 for recurrent items of health expenditure of the local authorities and the missions and other voluntary bodies, as mentioned in this report, were added to the government expenditure, the total *per capita* cost for health and medical service would still be about \$ US 0.78, which is certainly not adequate to cover the health needs in this Territory.

The table on medical and health personnel, 1953, shows that the number of such personnel in the Territory is inadequate to serve the population. For example there are only four registered physicians (three European and one African), six senior nurses, two senior midwives, six sanitary inspectors and 18 dressers for a population of 416,260 people in the Territory. The training facilities for all categories of medical and health workers should be increased.

It is gratifying to note that the central Government is developing rural health centres in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, and providing medical and health services for groups of population of 20,000 to 30,000 (see section on that region). According to this plan, the health centres deal only with the treatment of minor illness, ante-natal and child welfare and health education of the public. More serious cases are to be sent to the nearest district hospital. It is therefore important to establish close relationship between the district hospital and the neighbouring health centres. As there is no qualified physician on the staff of such health centres, it would be important to have the periodic visits of qualified doctors to these centres made as frequently as possible.

According to the plan of the Territorial authority, 20 health centres will be needed to cover the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region. At present there are four in operation, and 16 more will be established in the future. These 20 health centres might be organized into three or four health units, linking up with the district hospitals.

The Administering Authority should be commended on having made a special effort in providing water supplies for small towns in rural areas and allocating a substantial amount (£300,000) of the special development grant (£1 million) of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council for this purpose. Such an effort from the Government should be encouraged, and at the same time the local voluntary "self-help" of the people in the Territory should be

* Submitted in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 47 (IV) of 1 March 1949.

stimulated in order to duplicate the effort. The provision of adequate and safe water-supply to the rural communities will help not only to prevent many types of water-borne diseases, but also will improve the general standard of living of the population.

The plan for health education included in the mass education programme referred to in this report is also an important development. If the plan is effectively carried out it should enlist the active participation of the population in health work, and it will greatly facilitate the improvement of health conditions in the Territory. The report indicates that emphasis in health education work is laid on direct personal instruction at home or in schools, and it is considered that all other methods of health education cannot replace direct personal instruction, especially by health inspectors, health visitors, nurses and midwives.

In the present administrative set-up of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, there are four departments (Health, Rural Water Development, Social Welfare and Community Development, and Tsetse Control) relating to health, and the animal health department to be set up in 1955 also has a definite bearing on the health of the rural people. This indicates the emphasis laid on public health work in the Territory by the Administering Authority.

In implementing the Volta river project, special attention should be paid to its implications concerning the health conditions of the area in which the project is operating. If necessary, the World Health Organization would be prepared to render technical assistance in this respect.

GENERAL

Togoland under British administration comprises an area of 13,041 square miles of which 7,196 square miles form the Northern Section and 5,844 square miles the Southern Section.

Population	Togoland	Northern	Southern
Mid-1948	385,260	179,430	205,830
Mid-1953	416,260	188,830	207,430

The Northern Section is mainly undulating savannah country while the Southern Section is a hilly country, mostly covered in forest and thick scrub.

The main rivers are the Volta which runs alongside the western border of Togoland and the Oti which crosses the central part of the territory to join the Volta.

The southern boundary lies some thirty miles from the sea and therefore the Territory has no coastline.

The climate is of the tropical type. The rainy season usually lasts from May to October, but the rainfall is higher in the south (about 70 inches) than in the north (about 40 inches).

PUBLIC HEALTH

General organization and administration

The merging of the Medical Department with the Ministry of Health took place on 1 May 1953.

The Permanent Secretary (a lay official) is responsible to the Minister of Health for the administration of health services throughout the area comprising the Gold Coast and Togoland. The Chief Medical Officer (formerly the Director of Medical Services) is of equal rank and status with the Permanent Secretary and also has direct access to the Minister. The Chief Medical

Officer is the professional and technical adviser on health matters to all ministries and departments and is assisted by a Deputy Chief Medical Officer and the principal medical officers.

Each region has a representative of the Ministry of Health in charge of the area's health services and provision has been made for a senior medical officer to be stationed at Ho.

There is a regular interchange of epidemiological information between the health administration and the World Health Organization.

Meetings are held annually between the heads of medical services of the British West African territories, and contacts are frequent with the medical authorities in neighbouring French territories, including medical field units to discuss plans for the conduct of campaigns against smallpox, yaws, trypanosomiasis and other diseases.

Local authorities are associated with the work of the Ministry of Health and many of them operate dressing stations and maternity clinics and undertake general health measures such as mosquito larvae inspection and the operation of incinerators and latrine clearance.

Each hospital in the Territory has a visiting committee which consists of members of the local community, with the exception of the secretary (the medical officer) and the chairman (an administrative officer).

The total government expenditure on medical facilities in 1953 amounted to £96,499. To this figure should be added a proportion of the cost of the Ministry of Health and Labour, the expenditure of the local authorities which, in respect of recurrent items alone, amounted to nearly £20,000, and the expenditure by missions and other voluntary bodies.

All the facilities near the border in Gold Coast are used for the respective areas in Togoland as well as the hospitals of Tamale, Accra and Kumasi.

Expenditure on medical and health services 1952-53

	£	£
Personal emoluments and wages	26,418	
Administrative expenses	5,285	
Specialist services	13,990	
Travelling and transport	1,682	
Hospital equipment and drugs	10,309	
Fuel and diet	655	
Leper settlements	4,834	
Sanitation recurrent	820	
Miscellaneous (including training institutions)	9,422	
		73,415
Bawku Hospital construction (part)	6,838	
Tamale Hospital extensions (part)	432	
Tamale Maternity Clinic (part)	464	
Hohoe Hospital (completion)	1,808	
Yendi Hospital improvements	2,440	
Bimbilla health centre	10,800	
Kpandu health centre	302	
		23,084
	TOTAL	£96,499

Medical and health services

Government general hospitals are at Yendi, Ho (36 beds) and Hohoe (48 beds).

Government medical officers are stationed at Yendi, Hohoe and Ho. There is also a medical officer at Kawku, just outside the Territory.

Four private medical practitioners and two missionary doctors have been practising in the Territory. A senior medical officer was appointed to Ho in 1954.

To practise medicine in the Territory, a person is normally required to be in possession of a diploma which would entitle him to registration in the United Kingdom. The Chief Medical Officer may, however, allow a person holding some other diploma to practise in a limited area if he considers there is a lack of doctors to warrant it.

Pharmacists are required to be in possession of a certificate of competency by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board.

Nurses are required to be registered by the Nurses' Board. The qualification "State Registered Nurse" can be obtained in the United Kingdom or in the Nurses' Training School at Accra.

Unqualified practitioners are not allowed to practise in the Territory and treatment by herbalists in accordance with traditional methods is not regarded as practising medicine.

The Midwives Ordinance provides for the training and registration of midwives and regulates their practice. Midwives are trained especially in the Midwife School at Kumasi. The Administration encourages registered midwives engaged in private practice by paying them a subsidy and a bonus of 10 shillings per delivery up to a total of 30 deliveries per quarter.

Facilities for the confinement of women and ante-natal and post-natal clinics exist at all Government hospitals, and where local-authority midwives are attached to hospitals they may also attend women in their own homes.

The Government health centres are operating at Bimbilla, Kpandū and Asokore-Effiduasi and further centres are planned to be built at Kete-Krachi and Kadjebi and two in the southern savannah area. Maternity wards have been added to the health centres. Other clinics are at Nakpanduri and Jasikan and the latter includes a 12-bed ward for lying-in cases. A fee of 10 shillings is charged for each delivery and post-natal charges are made to cover only the cost of the medicines. The British Red Cross Society operates a mobile child welfare and maternity clinic at Ho. A maternity and child welfare clinic was built at Dzolokpuita.

During 1953 a special course was organized for instructors on child care and nutrition at the School of Social Welfare in Accra.

A tuberculosis specialist is continuing his survey especially on the incidence of tuberculosis in sample areas. A medical officer was posted to Ho to take charge of two teams which are operating in the Krachi sub-district and south of Ho. These teams will carry out mass surveys on the incidence of yaws, trypanosomiasis, onchocerciasis, leprosy, bilharzia, guinea-worm and malaria. Simultaneously with the survey there will be mass treatment of trypanosomiasis, yaws and leprosy, and a mass vaccination campaign. Six field assistants and 16 technicians are carrying out a campaign surveying and treating trypanosomiasis, yaws, onchocerciasis, leprosy, trachoma and malaria. Apart from a permanent treatment centre at Yendi, temporary treatment centres may be set up for periods up to three months wherever the severity of the cases demands it. Two other small teams engaged on the survey and treatment of yaws are operating in Nanumba District Council area.

Tsetse control is the concern of a special department doing such work as extensive clearing in the Kpandai area to protect in particular the leper settlement at Nkanchina, which was established by the World Wide

Evangelisation Crusade. This settlement covers an area of about 2,500 acres, the Government pays for all the drugs used and also provides a grant of £800 per annum. The capacity of the settlement is for 260 resident patients. In addition, the mission runs five out-patient clinics in Buya, Banda, Chinderi and Wulesi in the Southern Section and at Kpandai in the Northern Section, with an attendance of above 800 patients. In the northern area an expert visits all the area giving treatment to leprosy patients.

There are two government leper settlements, one at Ho and the other at Yendi. Accommodation, treatment and, in the case of paupers and those who are unfit, food are also provided free of charge. There are also clinics at which leprosy treatment is available. In the Northern Section these are organized by a leprosy control officer under the supervision of medical officers at Bawku and Yendi, and in the Southern Section by a leprosy lay worker, seconded from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association who is resident at the Ho Leper Settlement. Communal kitchen facilities have been installed at the Ho Leper Settlement. Bulk supplies of food are now delivered to this settlement and it is no longer necessary for patients to make their own purchases in the Ho market.

The Ewe Presbyterian Church operates a hospital at Worawora. It contains 32 beds, largely for tuberculosis patients. The total number of beds is 50. The administration has approved that £80,000 of the £1 million grant to the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region should be spent on extending and equipping this hospital.

In addition to the above-mentioned clinics, dispensaries are run by the Assemblies of God Mission at Nakpanduri, by the Salvation Army at Jasikan and by the Roman Catholic Mission at Dzodze.

Dressing stations are provided by the local authorities in the Northern Section at Kpandai, Wulesi, Zabzugu, Chereponi, Bunkpurugu, Worikambo, Buguri, Bimbilla, Saboba, Bongo-Da, Nakpanduri and Garu.

Fees are charged at government hospitals and dispensaries according to the Hospital Fees Regulations. It is at the discretion of the medical officer whether a fee is charged or not, and each medical officer has authority to waive the collection of fees from paupers. Patients suffering from certain diseases such as tuberculosis, venereal diseases, florid yaws, etc., are treated free.

Research work is carried out mainly by the Medical Research Institute in Accra.

The medical officers at Yendi, Ho, Hohoe and Bawku perform the functions of medical officers of health in their respective areas, supervising the work of the health staffs of the Administration and local authorities. Sanitary inspectors are stationed at Yendi, Bimbilla, Ho, Hohoe, Kete-Krachi and Kpandū, and a sanitary superintendent has been posted to Ho. Other government health workers are stationed in towns and villages throughout the Territory and in most areas include vaccinators and village overseers. Local authorities provide for health and sanitary services, particularly at Yasikan, Kadjebi, Worawora, Ahamansu, Borada and Papase.

In the Southern Section the bucket conservancy system is used at Ho, Hohoe, Kpandū and Kete-Krachi. In other places septic tanks and pit latrines have been constructed as well. In smaller towns and villages, pit latrines are used. In the Northern Section, the bucket conservancy system and a few septic latrines are used at Yendi. Stagnant pools in areas where the work can be properly supervised are oiled or treated with Paris green to prevent mosquito breeding. Work against tsetse flies has also been undertaken.

Slaughter-houses or slabs are available to most of the large centres including Yendi, Pusiga, Bimbilla, Gushiago, Chereponi, Kpandai, Wulesi, Kete-Krachi, Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe and Kajebi. All cattle are inspected before and after slaughter. Markets exist in towns and villages; they are regularly inspected. The work of the field units which have been carrying out vaccination in the Territory is supplemented at the main centres by that of the government sanitary inspectors who are at the same time vaccinators.

Measures against malaria and other communicable diseases are carried out as routine procedure by the medical and health staff while treatment for venereal and other diseases is available at all hospitals and at some dispensaries.

The principal diseases occurring in the Territory are: bilharzia, dysentery (all forms), diseases of the skin, gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, pneumonia, trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis, yaws, malaria, leprosy and onchocerciasis.

The principal causes of death over all age groups are malaria, pneumonia and tuberculosis. In the case of infants and children, the dysenteries are also common. (No accurate statistics are available except those of field units.)

The training of dressers for the staffing of the local authority dressing stations is undertaken at the hospitals at Ho, Hohoe, Yendi and Bawku. Candidates from the Territory are eligible on the same terms as candidates

from the Gold Coast for the award of government medical and dental scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom. They also enjoy the same facilities as people of the Gold Coast for attendance of the various training institutions such as the Nurses' Training College at Accra, midwifery training schools, the School of Hygiene at Accra, the training of sanitary inspectors for the certificate of the Royal Institute (West Africa) and the schools for sanitary inspectors in Tamale and Kintampo. The Kumasi College provides a four-year course leading to the certificate of Competency of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board.

Health education constitutes one of the primary functions of the health staff.

There is little gross malnutrition in the Territory but mild cases of nutritional deficiency are not uncommon. A nutritionist was appointed on temporary terms.

Advice on nutrition is given to mothers attending ante- and post-natal clinics and the mass education teams of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development have continued to give courses on nutrition to groups of women from the villages.

Staple food is bread, cassava, plantain, yam, maize, supplemented by millet, beans, peas, rice, palm and groundnut oil and shea butter. Milk and sugar are bought to some extent, particularly in the Southern Section.

Medical and health personnel 1953

	Government		Missionary		Private		Local Authority	
	European	African	European	African	European	African	European	African
Registered physicians	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed physicians	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-
Registered dentists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing superintendent	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior nurses	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Junior nurses	-	21	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pupil nurses	-	24	-	12	-	-	-	-
Local authority dressers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Senior midwives	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Senior nurse-midwives	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Junior nurse-midwives	-	9	-	-	-	2	1	-
Junior midwives	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
Qualified nurses training as midwives	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory assistants	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Microscopists	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pharmacists	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sanitary superintendents	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary inspectors	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	Figure unavailable
Field superintendent	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior field assistant	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field assistant	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field technicians	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-

Water supplies

The need to improve water supplies, both for human consumption and to enable an increase in the cattle population to take place, especially in a country where the rainfall is concentrated in a comparatively short season, has been appreciated by the Administration. The Public Works Department is responsible for the construc-

tion and maintenance of major urban supplies; the Department of Rural Water Development deals with minor urban, village and rural supplies. In Togoland under British administration there are no agglomerations of people which warrant the attention of the Public Works Department, and it is the Department of Rural Water Development which is responsible for the construction and maintenance of supplies.

The main town in the Territory is Yendi, the population of which in 1948 was 7,691. This town has in recent years been furnished with a pipe-borne supply from the river Kulupene. This year a purification plant and additional pump has been added and clean water is available all the year round from stand pipes distributed throughout the town. The second largest town in the Territory and main commercial centre, Hohoe, with a population in 1948 of 5,665, has also been provided with a purified pipe-borne supply.

Ho has had for many years a simple gravity-feed supply into the town. But Ho has now become an important administrative centre and has far outgrown the capacity of this supply. Two boreholes have been sunk near Ho, which are capable of producing between them 9,000 gallons per hour, and it is intended to provide from them an adequate supply for the whole of the town. A survey of the lay-out of piping required is in hand.

A piped supply was completed in May this year for the town of Kpetoe at a cost of £17,000.

Drilling has been successful at Kpandu (population 4,055) and work has recently started on the pumping and treatment station for the town's supply.

Drilling is in progress at Worawora and a survey for a piped supply has been completed with particular reference to the needs of the new hospital to be constructed there. A survey has been made for a supply for Kadjebi and probably also from there to Jasikan. As an interim measure the river at Jasikan has been dammed, holding back a supply of 2.5 million gallons. Small gravity supplies have been provided at Kpeve and Taviefe Avenya.

The Southern Section of the Territory is administered together with neighbouring parts of the Gold Coast in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region. The Council for this region was provided last year with a special development grant of £1 million. Of this sum it decided to allocate £300,000 to rural water supplies for the region as a whole.

The Department of Rural Water Development, in order to reinforce its own efforts, has employed a firm experienced in drilling, particularly to assist the programme of supplies in the savannah stretching south from Ho. Boreholes have already been sunk at Abuadi, Agorieke and Klefe. In the Togoland part of this savannah area of the Southern Section, the Krachi sub-district, geologists have carried out a hydrographic survey as part of a series of surveys designed to enable a co-ordinated plan to be drawn up for opening up this area.

In both sections, the Department of Rural Water Development has for some years been carrying out a programme of well construction. The wells are mainly concrete-lined. The most recent of these is at Pusiga, to provide for the needs of the new Teacher Training College there. Statistics for Togoland alone are not available, but 218 wells in all have been constructed in Trans-Volta/Togoland, 300 in the Dagomba district as a whole and 117 in the Mamprusi district as a whole. A few ponds have been constructed with heavy mechanical equipment in the Northern Section and it is hoped to resume work on this programme in the Northern Section as soon as possible.

The senior staff of the Department of Rural Water Development actually in the Territory at present consists of one engineer, one mechanical engineer, two inspectors of works, two foremen and one driller. In addition to the junior staff there are many local authority employees trained by the Department for well-digging operations. As stated above, the Department is at present reinforced

by staff of the Associated Drilling and Supply Company. The Department has recently constructed its own yard in Ho.

Town supplies already existed at Hohoe and Kpetoe. The Hohoe supply had cost £23,000 and provided 66,000 gallons per day, whilst that at Kpetoe had cost £16,800 and provided 14,000 gallons per day. Construction of the supply for Kpandu is now starting and it is hoped that the supply for Ho will be started within six to nine months. After that a multiple supply for the Kadjebi/Jasikan area is envisaged in the second development plan, at a cost of £100,000.

In addition to town supplies, there is a large programme of boreholes to cover the southern part of the region and parts of the north. The firm of Associated Drilling and Supply Company has been given a contract for 80 of these boreholes and is at present working in the Ho and southern savannah areas, and also in the Kpandu and Jasikan districts.

In addition, the Government has approved the expenditure of £300,000 from the special £1 million grant on the development of rural water supplies including the provision of dams, ponds and wells. It is hoped that these two programmes will make a significant start on the vital task of the provision of water for both humans and cattle.

The Geological Survey Department is established in the region, and undertook the essential preliminary surveys for the whole programme of expansion of water supplies.

Health education

Health education is a part of the programme on mass education in which close collaboration exists between the Ministry of Health and the Departments of Social Welfare and Community Development, and Education.

In the rural areas, health education may be divided into three main parts: (1) village hygiene; (2) domestic hygiene; (3) personal hygiene.

Village hygiene includes a planned village lay-out, approved house design, construction of latrines, system of conservancy and refuse disposal, drainage, markets, and the provision of water supplies. Instruction on these matters will be available from health centres and the district medical officer. It is also suggested that local health committees should be formed in villages to awaken the village health conscience and encourage the idea of self help.

Domestic hygiene includes the maintenance of a clean and well-ventilated house, the preparation of well-balanced meals, the safe storage of food, the disposal of refuse, waste water and excreta, and the proper care of children and infants. Instruction on this matter will be given by the staff of the health centres and school-teachers.

Personal hygiene includes the formation of good habits, bodily cleanliness, exercise, recreation, rest and the wearing of suitable clothing. It is best taught at home and at school. During the past few years work has been done to spread information on health and hygiene by means of mobile cinemas, broadcasting, newspaper articles and mass education teams, but these methods of education cannot replace direct personal instruction, especially by health inspectors, health visitors, nurses and midwives. Health and hygiene will be taught to schoolchildren by school-teachers who have been trained in this matter. It is planned that the improvement of water supplies, sanitation and housing in towns and villages should keep pace with the health education of the people.

Communications

The district hospitals serving the Northern Section of the Territory are at Bawku, Yendi and Salaga. The reconstruction and tarring of approximately 100 miles of the road between Bawku and the base hospital at Tamale should have been completed by the end of 1956, and the existing ferries replaced by bridges. Improvements have recently been made to the road between Yendi and Tamale. Salaga is on the main road between Kumasi and Tamale, the whole of which will, it is hoped, have been reconstructed and tarred by 1956. The hospitals at Hohoe and Ho look to Accra for their specialized and base services; the distance in the case of Hohoe being 137 miles and in the case of Ho 102 miles. Approximately 70 miles of this road are tarred and extensive reconstruction of the remainder is in progress. Of particular importance is the planned construction of a suspension bridge across the Volta river between Ho and Accra costing approximately £560,000.

Construction of this bridge is likely to begin in 1955 as part of a plan to provide a new north-south trunk road from Accra across the Volta to the Southern Section of the Territory, thence up the length of Togoland to Yendi, thence north again through the Territory to the neighbourhood of Gambaga, where another medical officer and medical field unit station is centred, and on to Bawku—a distance of between 500 and 600 miles. The survey is in progress and construction (or reconstruction) of the first section of about seven miles, north of the proposed bridge across the Volta, is nearing completion. A sum of £1,238,000 has so far been provided for the project. In the centre of the Territory the road is likely to follow close to the eastern frontier in order to avoid the inundations which would result if the Volta river hydro-electric project is implemented.

It is through the areas likely to be flooded that much of the existing main road system linking the hospitals of the Territory at present runs. The Administration has, however, recently improved the system in general, and communications between Yendi and the hospitals in the Southern Section of the Territory in particular, by the construction of a drift across the Asuakawkaw river. A second drift, across the Oti, should be completed in January 1955. Communication between hospitals has also been recently improved by the construction of another drift, over the Daka river between Kpandai and Salaga.

Attention has recently been attached to the improvement of communications between hospitals and outlying areas. There is now an all-weather road link from Bawku, through the northernmost part of the Territory to the road which links Togoland under French administration with the Upper Volta territory. Higher standards of maintenance are to be applied to the road between Yendi and Chereponi, some fifty miles to the north-east near the frontier, a centre which the medical officer at Yendi visits at regular intervals. Beyond Chereponi, it is planned to improve the present dry-season road towards another road gradually being extended eastwards through the Territory from Gambaga, thus providing a second link between Yendi and the extreme north of the Territory. The area south-east of Yendi is notable for the high incidence of yaws. Special treatment teams have been operating in this area and as a part of a general plan of development a drift is being built across the Oti river at Sabari which will make the hospital at Yendi readily accessible to the considerable population living between the east bank of the river and the French frontier.

The Southern Section of the Territory benefits particularly from grants received from the Cocoa Marketing

Board. Detailed plans have recently been approved for the expenditure of nearly £300,000 in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region for the improvement of feeder roads. The greater part of this sum will be spent in the Territory; £56,000, for instance, is to be used in the Jasikan district alone. The district council concerned is setting up its own road-works organizations, including transport yard, tractors, tipper, trailers, lorries, station wagons, concrete mixers, etc. These organizations will concentrate on construction and maintenance of feeder roads while the Administration's Public Works Department will concentrate on the construction and maintenance of the main trunk roads. The Public Works Department will also shortly be embarking on a scheme to tar all existing main gravel roads where they pass through villages. The heavy dust caused by lorries passing through villages, sometimes at excessive speed, is a constant cause of complaint from inhabitants.

Airstrips are available at Yendi and at Kete-Krachi and could be used for the evacuation of patients in case of extreme urgency. Medical missionaries operating in the Northern Section of the Territory and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast pay regular visits to one of their outlying dressing stations by aeroplanes.

Telecommunications

In the Northern Section there is as yet no telephone system but there are wireless telegraph stations at Yendi and, just outside Togoland, at Bawku. At Kete-Krachi too there is a telegraph station. Extension of telephone services in the Southern Section since the war has been done. At the end of 1953 there was a wire mileage of 671 compared with less than 100 in 1946. The three hospitals in the Southern Section of the Territory all now have access to the telephone, and an inter-territorial link is provided between Ho and Palimé in Togoland under French administration. Apart from Kpandu, where there is a health centre and maternity clinic, and Jasikan, where the District Council operates a clinic with a 12-bed ward for lying-in cases, there are telephone exchanges at eight other centres at most of which dressing stations or clinics are being operated. Work has begun on a new line from Kpandu to Anfoega, where another dressing station is under construction. When other extensions to which approval has recently been given are completed, the telephone system will have been extended to the places where all the local authority headquarters and most of the dressing stations in the Southern Section are situated.

TRANS-VOLTA/TOGOLAND REGION

Central Government

Trans-Volta/Togoland was established as a separate region on 1 June 1952. The region consisted of the Southern Section of Togoland under British administration and the Anlo, Tongu and Peki areas of the Gold Coast; it had a population of about 500,000.

It was the Government's intention to have all the main departments represented in the region wherever possible, the senior representative of each being the local head of department, responsible direct to his head of department in Accra and able to play a full part on behalf of his department in planning development in the region. At present the following departments are represented in Ho: education, forestry, geological survey, Ministry of Health (with both medical officers and the medical field unit), police, public works, rural water development, social welfare and community development. Supreme Court, tsetse control.

Next year the following departments will also be represented in Ho: agriculture, animal health, co-operation, information services, labour, posts and telecommunications.

Local government

The reform of local government has now been completed in the region and 32 local and urban councils have been established. The prime responsibility of these councils is to provide local services for their own communities. Each of the councils consists of one-third traditionally-appointed members and two-thirds popularly elected. These councils last year spent £22,000 on health and provided £4,500 for such medical services as dressing stations and clinics.

In addition, there are five district councils in the region with areas of authority coinciding with the five administrative districts. These councils are only in the initial stages of their development but their task is to provide services which are common to all the local councils in their area. The members of these district councils are elected up from their component local councils. Examples of the work which the district councils are beginning to undertake are the maternity clinic at Jasikan and the maintenance of important roads.

Trans-Volta/Togoland Council

The Trans-Volta/Togoland Council, on which all local, urban and district councils are represented, is a consultative and advisory body, the main function of which is to help the central Government to plan the development of the region. Its advice has been sought and accepted with a few modifications on the expenditure of the £1 million special development grant provided in 1953 for the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region. (This grant was additional to the funds already provided for Trans-Volta/Togoland in the present development plan.) The Council has now been invited by the Prime Minister to make its recommendations, after consultation with heads of the government departments concerned, on the development projects that should be included for Trans-Volta/Togoland in the second phase of the development plan.

Health services

Special emphasis will be placed on the following subjects:

- (a) Mass disease control;
- (b) Treatment of minor illness and improvement of environmental hygiene;
- (c) Health education of children and adults;
- (d) Extension of maternity and child welfare services.

The rural population being the largest section of the community, it is envisaged that improvement of the health of the rural population must be the leading principle in medical policy.

Mass disease control is undertaken by the medical field units. This organization with its headquarters at Kintampo is fully mobile and has three main functions to perform: the mass survey and treatment of endemic diseases; the instruction of people in basic hygiene and preventive methods; rapid mobilization to deal with epidemics.

The following diseases are those which field units investigate and, when circumstances permit, treat: trypanosomiasis, smallpox, yaws, cerebro-spinal meningitis, tuberculosis, guinea-worm, leprosy, bilharzia, malaria, hookworm, onchocerciasis and malnutrition.

Treatment of minor illness and improvement of environmental hygiene

Two types of static centres perform these functions: the rural health centres and the dressing stations.

In the rural health centres, which are the responsibility of the central Government and provide medical facilities for groups of population amounting to between 20,000 and 30,000, the following services are available: treatment of minor illness; ante-natal and child-welfare clinic; instruction of the local population in matters of health and hygiene.

The more serious type of cases are sent to the nearest district hospital. Centres of this type are operating in Bimbilla, Kpandu and Asokore-Effiduasi in Ashanti, and others are planned to be established at Kete-Krachi, Kadjebi and two more in the southern savannah.

The officer in charge of each health centre is a man of not less than 30 years of age and of proved capacity as a nurse who has had a special course of training to fit him for the work; he is called the clinic superintendent. He is responsible to the district medical officer for the administration and organization of the work of the centre. He also carries out such treatment as is authorized by the medical officer. Another important aspect of his duties is the supervision of the dressing stations in his area.

The Kpandu Health Centre has at present the following staff: two sisters, one clinic superintendent, one midwife, one sanitary inspector.

A small maternity clinic has been established in the centre.

It is intended that a dental surgeon from Accra should visit these centres periodically.

The officer in charge of a dressing station receives 18 months of training in one of the district hospitals. These dressing stations should feed the nearest health centre and the number of dressing stations serving each centre depends on the population density and the state of communications in the area. Fourteen dressing stations are operating and a number of others are under construction.

Health education

Following the general principle pointed out in the section of this report dealing with this matter as a part of the mass education programme, the summary of the outline of syllabus is the following:

- (1) *Feeding the family*
 - (a) Obtaining food;
 - (b) Feeding the different members of the family;
 - (c) General cookery;
 - (d) Preservation of food;
 - (e) Using recipes.
- (2) *Sewing and handicrafts*
 - (a) Garment making and mending;
 - (b) Domestic equipment;
 - (c) Decoration of the home;
 - (d) Advanced work (the making of garments for adults);
 - (e) Miscellaneous.
- (3) *Better homes*
 - (a) The healthy family;
 - (b) The good housewife;
 - (c) Brighter living rooms;
 - (d) The housewife in her kitchen;
 - (e) The healthy village;
 - (f) First aid and home nursing.

(4) *Child care*

- (a) The expectant mother ;
- (b) Care of infants ;
- (c) Care of toddlers.

Progress and planning in the region(1) *Medical and health services provided by the Government*

(a) *Medical.* Government hospitals were established at Ho and Hohoe in the Trust Territory, with a further one at Keta in the Southern Section of the region. There is also a mission hospital at Worawora under the management of the Ewe Presbyterian Church. Details of the arrangements for the management of this hospital by the mission, and of the £80,000 subvention provided by the Government are to be found in the progress report on the Expenditure of the special £1-million grant. The same mission will also manage a hospital that will be constructed next year in the south of the region, from the special grant. The hospitals are all equipped with ambulances.

(b) *Health.* A health centre has been established at Kpandu; the establishment of a second centre in the Trust Territory, possibly at Kete-Krachi, and a further two centres in the Southern Section of the region is planned. The task of these health centres is to treat minor cases, provide ante-natal and child-welfare services, and give instruction in the fields of health and hygiene. They are intended to serve areas of 20,000 to 30,000 population.

(c) *Medical field units.* The work of the medical field unit started in the region 18 months ago, and there were two teams working. One of these was working south from Krachi towards Ho and the other northwards from the southern part of the region. They provided the spearhead of the attack on endemic diseases, their methods consisting of mass survey and treatment, combined with instruction in hygiene and preventive methods.

(d) *Medical extension work.* The plan for medical extension work is based on the provision of the health centres, each staffed with a health superintendent trained to undertake health instruction. As special needs for their services arise, the Ministry of Health will be able to call for assistance from teams provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development to work in conjunction with the health superintendents.

In the meantime, work has already been undertaken by such teams, their methods consisting of a combination of mass education in literacy and explanation at the village level of simple methods of prevention against common diseases, e.g., guinea-worm. The department has some officers of school certificate standard, but most of the mass education assistants have a lower educational qualification and are departmentally trained; much of the most effective work has been done by women, with their special interest in child care and nutrition. A programme of village betterment, including improvement of latrines, is usually undertaken by teams of six, over a four-month period, followed up by one or two officers remaining behind or regularly visiting the village.

Work on tuberculosis is being done under the supervision of a specialist on the matter. An effective organization dealing with leprosy is growing up throughout the country. At the head of this organization is a specialist in leprosy. Extensive use is being made of the new drugs in all the appropriate sections of the specialized service, and in the smaller units such as the dressing stations under the supervision of the specialist.

(2) *Medical and health services provided by local authorities*

(a) *Medical.* Reference has already been made to the maternity clinic at Jasikan, and already there are a number of local authority dressing stations provided and administered by councils but supervised by government medical officers. The Government has approved the establishment of a further two dressing stations per district from the special £1-million grant to the region.

(b) *Health.* Local authorities last year spent £20,000 mainly on sanitary services, such as the provision of latrines and labourers to keep towns, villages and, in particular, markets clean. The pattern of village sanitary services aimed at is as follows:

Large villages: provision of removable pan latrines, with sanitary labourers employed by the local authority. Septic tank latrines are not popular and it was considered inadvisable to install them unless sufficient for the needs of the community could be provided. They are also very expensive.

Small villages: provision of adequate pit latrines, either paid for by the local authority or built by communal effort, sometimes with a small subsidy from the council.

The main problems connected with the health work of local authorities are the provision of qualified staff and supervision, and these matters are under review.

Water supplies

The provision of water is a fundamental task in the region; the main problems are to be found in two areas, one in the south and one in the north of the Trust Territory.

Increased food supplies

It is believed that a greatly increased production of food can be achieved in both the savannah area and in the Krachi district. The essentials are the opening up of these undeveloped areas with roads and the survey and provision of adequate water supplies. Agricultural and water supply surveys have been carried out in the areas south of Ho and preliminary water and agricultural surveys have started in the Krachi district and will shortly be completed.

(a) *Road programme financed from National Food Board funds.* Work is now starting on programmes of feeder roads throughout areas shown by the agricultural surveys to be ripe for development, and the National Food Board has provided over £48,000 for such roads in the Ho district and over £27,000 for roads in the southern parts of the region.

In addition, the Government has approved the expenditure of £300,000 on new road construction from the special £1-million grant to the region, and district councils have been made responsible for planning and executing this large programme. £200,000 from this grant would be spent in the Trust Territory.

(b) *Agricultural stations.* One station has been established at Kpeve and a further station will be established in the near future at Wute in the southern part of the region, where a site has already been chosen. The task of these stations is to carry out experiments in improved varieties of crops, and to instruct local people in new methods, including mixed farming.

(c) *Animal health.* A veterinary station is to be established next year in the south of the region, with the object of stimulating cattle rearing and mixed farming. The establishment of this station together with the programme of siting ponds and dams should lead to a significant increase in the stock of cattle in this area, at present estimated to be 40,000 head.

The people are not opposed to eating meat and there is a big demand for meat for export purposes. There is little protein deficiency in the centre and south of the region; where it exists it is generally due to ignorance. A special film, *Amenu's Child*, has been made which, among other things, gives instruction against excessive use of starch.

(d) *Tsetse control*. A tsetse control officer has now been posted to Ho and has just started his surveys. It is understood that it is probable that the southern savannah area can be cleared of tsetse by selective clearing and spraying.

Department of Housing

No branch of this Department has yet been established in Ho but the Department is intending in the near future to undertake, as a priority, construction of a housing estate in Ho consisting mainly of single rooms, but also including a number of three- and four-room houses, which are greatly needed. Housing estates are also to be established soon at Jasikan and Kadjebi to cater mainly for the needs of cocoa labourers.

Department of Rural Housing

This Department has recently been established and its policy has not yet been decided. It is possible, however, that district councils will play a large part in developing rural housing, the council providing the blocks for the walls, and possibly prefabricated component parts such as doors and windows, and the family groups themselves building the houses. In this event, the Department of Rural Housing will supply the building plans and provide expert advice. Experiments will shortly be made with a hydraulic block-making machine which district councils can use to provide the blocks.

Detail of Ministry of Health regional organization

(1) Medical officers

One at Hohoe, one at Ho, one at Keta.

(2) Hospitals and clinics

(a) Government

Hohoe, 40 beds; Ho, 38 beds; Keta, 58 beds.

(b) Other bodies

Worawora, Ewe Presbyterian Mission; Jasikan Maternity Clinic, Buem Local Council; Dzolokpuita Maternity Clinic (to be opened shortly), Yingor Local Council.

(3) Dispensaries and dressing stations

(a) Government

Kete-Krachi, Sogankope.

(b) Local Authority

Kpandu district: Golokwati, Have, Peki.

Jasikan district: Banda, Grubi, Nkwanta, Bentibu, Dain, Tapa-Abotoase, Ahamansu, Likpe Mate.

Ho district: Kpetoe, Matse.

Keta district: Akatsi.

(c) Other bodies

Jasikan, Salvation Army Mission; Drodze, Roman Catholic Mission (Child Welfare).

(4) Health centres

Kpandu, Bimbilla, Asakore.

(5) Leper settlement

Ho.

(6) Nursing staff

Hohoe, 14; Ho, 14; Keta, 18.

(7) Health staff

(a) Keta medical district (including Ada)

One health superintendent, five health inspectors, one vaccinator, 21 sanitary overseers.

(b) Hohoe medical district

Four health inspectors, one vaccinator.

(c) Ho medical district

One health superintendent, four health inspectors, five vaccinators.

Volta River Project

It is intended by the Government that adequate health schemes will be undertaken as part of the project.

This subject of health is one upon which the Government Preparatory Commission has already arranged to get the best expert advice from outside sources before taking a final decision.

(f) Togoland under French administration, 1953

DOCUMENT T/1156

Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration*

[Original text: English]
[25 January 1955]

INTRODUCTION

For the preparation of this report, a special visit was paid to the Territory of Togoland under French administration by WHO staff, and the most recent available information concerning the public health services for this Territory was collected. A factual account of public health work in the Territory is presented in the attached report.

From this report it should be pointed out that the

system of medical care service developed by the Administering Authority for the inhabitants of this Territory seems to be practical and quite extensive. If the staffs of the various health subdivisions outlined in the report were strengthened by the addition of more physicians, and if the existing technical staff members could have the opportunity of receiving further training in medical and health work, the standard of service rendered in these units could no doubt easily be improved.

For example, there is only one African physician in the Tsévié health subdivision, in which there is a 70-bed hospital and 13 rural dispensaries; similarly, there is one physician in the Atakpamé health subdivision to look

* Submitted in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 47 (IV) of 1 March 1949.

after a 127-bed hospital, including a 36-bed maternity section and a 30-bed isolation pavilion, and 13 rural dispensaries with 40 beds. Under such conditions it is too much to expect adequate technical supervision of the services under him by the physician.

At Lomé, the work of the hospital and the polyclinic and that of the urban and the three rural dispensaries is considered of good standard and satisfactory with the existing staff, which includes seven physicians.

The environmental sanitation service of the Territory needs to be further developed, particularly in regard to the disposal of night-soil and the provision of water supplies for rural areas. It is gratifying to note the efforts made for the provision of water supplies, but more protected wells for the rural areas and small water-supply systems for the towns should be provided. Effective health education programmes in the schools, as well as in the families, concerning the use of latrines and proper care of the wells are essential in connexion with such environmental sanitation programmes.

The malaria control project, in collaboration with WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund, commenced in 1953 in the Anécho area and is developing satisfactorily.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

Togoland under French administration is a narrow strip of territory situated between 6° and 11° north latitude. It is about 600 kilometres long and 200 kilometres wide; it covers an area of about 55,000 square kilometres.

Proceeding from north to south, five regions can be distinguished:

The one- to two-kilometre coastal strip is low-lying and sandy. Beyond this lies the alluvial earth (*terre de barre*) zone, formed by an undulating plateau varying between 60 and 200 metres in height. Further to the north there is a rocky plateau with an average altitude of about 400 metres and this extends to the mountainous region. The Togo mountains, which consist of a series of plateaux, form part of a mountain range running south-west to north-east and extending from the Gold Coast to the Niger Valley. The average altitude in this zone is about 700 metres (highest point 1,200 metres). An extensive plain (basin of the Oti) lies beyond this region and forms a passage to the Sudanese savannah.

To the north the Oti, a tributary of the Volta, drains the northern plain and the northern slopes of the mountains. To the east and south the lower reaches of the Mono mark the frontier with Dahomey. In the centre the Hao and the Sio flow into Lake Togo. In the south there is the coastal network of lagoons.

The principal climatic variations are those connected with the rains. The south has an equatorial system with two rainy seasons (April-June and September). The coast, which is protected from the west winds, receives only 600 to 800 millimetres of rain. The atmospheric humidity is nevertheless high. Rainfall in the mountainous region is 1,200 to 1,500 millimetres. The climate in the north is tropical in type, with a rainy season from July to September and a rainfall of about 1,200 millimetres. The annual average temperature is 26.8°C at Lomé; 27°C at Atakpamé; 26°C at Sokodé; 25°C at Bassari.

POPULATION

In 1953 the population in Togoland under French administration was 1,052,318, i.e., an average density of 18 to the square kilometre. There were 1,088 non-Africans.

NATURAL RESOURCES

There is no primeval forest in Togoland: the only areas which are continuously wooded are in the mountains, along the water-courses. The rest of the territory is unevenly wooded savannah, of the type found in Sudan and Guinea. The soil is poor and particularly liable to impoverishment. The intense washing of the soil results in the formation of a lateritic stratum which breaks through in places and makes all cultivation impossible.

The coastal strip is planted exclusively with cocoa palms; in the alluvial earth zone, oil palms and food plants, such as maize and manioc, are cultivated; in the centre, yams, cotton and maize grow. The chief products of the mountainous region are coffee, cocoa and mountain rice. In the north, the principal crops are millet, peanuts, cotton and kapok.

The inhabitants of a number of villages along the coast get their living by fishing. Fish provides the essential nitrogenous element in their diet for most of the indigenous population.

Livestock raising is fairly developed in the north, but the consumption of meat, milk and butter is low.

Hunting, mainly during bush fires, is a secondary source of food.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Togoland health services, under the technical control of the Public Health Administration, include the Medical Care Service (fixed curative medicine establishments) and the Mobile Hygiene and Prophylaxis Service (mobile preventive medicine service).

The Director of Health Services is directly responsible to the Commissioner of the Republic and the health subdivision medical officers are administratively responsible to the respective local authorities. The Director of Health Services directs both the Medical Care Service and the Mobile Hygiene and Prophylaxis Service (MHPS).

The collaboration of the public and administrative authorities is particularly important in connexion with the gathering together of the people for vaccination, case-finding and work connected with town-planning and sanitation.

The organization of the Health Services is as follows:

Central organs

The Health Service Administration, the Lomé General Hospital, the pharmaceutical and chemical service; the central hygiene and preventive medical service.

Local sections

Secondary hospitals (or health centres), maternity centres, dispensaries, special establishments (Zébé psychiatric hospital, leprosaria, sleeping sickness establishments), mobile teams of the MHPS.

The MHPS is a mobile organization for the control of the important endemics.

The Territory is divided into a number of health subdivisions, the boundaries of which coincide with those of the administrative local areas. At the head of each health subdivision there is a qualified medical officer who has the title of "subdivisional chief medical officer". At the present time there are eight health subdivisions: Tsévié, Anécho, Palimé, Atakpamé, Sokodé, Bassari, Lama-Kara and Mango-Dapango. In the chief centre of each health subdivision there is a hospital unit and in some large centres there are also secondary establishments, i.e., medical posts under the direction of African

physicians, and rural dispensaries run by nurses. The functions of a subdivisional chief medical officer are as follows: direction of the hospital in the chief local centre; supervision of rural dispensaries; provision of maternal and child health and school health services. He is also chief medical officer of the local section of the MHPS.

All the services are governmental. None of the missions have their own health organization (apart from five rural dispensaries). Their staff, employed in the government services, are paid by the Government and receive their supplies from the central pharmacy.

There is close collaboration between the Togoland and Gold Coast health services. An effort is made to bring about the participation of the population in the services.

All the assistance given by the health services is free with the exception of that in the clinic attached to the Lomé General Hospital, where fees are charged and all those who agree to pay the following daily rate are admitted:

	Francs
First category	1,000
Second category	750
Third category	500
Fourth category	250

Budget

	CFA francs ³³
Periodical expenses:	
Regular budget	272,116
Stores	
Maintenance work	
Equipment and supplies:	
Extraordinary budget section	18,000
FIDES ³⁴ health budget:	
FIDES	44,598
Quadrennial	20,000
Total expenditure on public health	354,714
Percentage of general budget	20.6

MEDICAL SERVICES

FIXED UNITS

1. General medical establishments

Togoland possesses the following establishments:

	Number of beds		
	Number	Paying	Free
Hospitals:			
General	1	22	287
Secondary	9	—	682
Maternity centres not attached to another unit.....	13	—	358
Medical centres not attached to another unit	3	—	62
Bush dispensaries with hospitalization beds	4	—	54
Sleeping-sickness establishments	3	—	68
Rural dispensaries	108	—	—
Segregation villages	2	—	710
Psychiatric hospital	1	—	8
TOTAL	22	22	2,229
			2,251

³³ One CFA franc equals two French francs.

³⁴ Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des territoires d'outre-mer.

(a) General hospitals

The Lomé Hospital is the only one of this type. It has 309 beds and includes general medical and surgical services run by physicians, a maternity section, the more common specialized services (ophthalmological, dental surgery) as well as radiological and bacteriological services run by qualified specialists.

(b) Secondary hospitals

There are nine of these (usually in the chief centre of each health subdivision).

Each hospital comprises a polyclinic for consultations and outpatient treatment, pavilions for patients (men and women), a pavilion for infectious cases, a maternity section, an operating theatre, and annexes (pharmacy, laboratory, showers, kitchens, etc.).

The capacity varies from 50 to 100 beds per establishment. All these hospitals have the essential installations and equipment, and a pharmacy. They all have an operating theatre with surgical equipment, sterilization apparatus, etc., for the treatment of urgent surgical cases. All pathological cases requiring complicated treatment are sent to the main hospital at Lomé.

(c) Dispensaries

In addition to these medical centres, scattered dispensaries make it possible to reach the rural populations. These dispensaries are run by nurses (male) and are visited regularly by the physician, who examines the most serious cases and prescribes the treatment to be applied.

Most of these dispensaries are permanent buildings of three to five rooms containing the most necessary equipment, and the usual drugs and dressings, supplied as required by the central unit in the chief centre of the locality.

The work of some of these dispensaries has increased to such an extent that it has been necessary to build hospitalization and maternity pavilions (20 to 40 beds), thus forming small complete medical units which are run by African physicians and midwives. Such units are to be found at Vogon, Niamtougou and Dapango.

2. Special services

(a) *Leptosaria*. There are two of these in the Territory: at Akata (health subdivision of Palimé) and at Kolowaré (health subdivision of Sokodé).

(b) *Sleeping-sickness establishments*. There are still three of these annexed to local medical centres (capacity 68 beds).

(c) *Zébé psychiatric centre*. This has eight beds for the observation of patients suffering from mental disorders.

DISTRIBUTION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITS

1. Central unit—Lomé General Hospital

Services: General medicine, general surgery, ophthalmology, radiology, communicable diseases, maternity, dentistry, pharmacy, microbiological laboratory.

Personnel: three physicians, one pharmacist, one dentist, five African physicians, one administrative assistant, two State diplomées nurses (female), one State diplômée midwife, five African midwives, one technician, one maintenance officer, 56 nurses on the permanent local staff.

2. Local units

(a) *Lomé health subdivision*

At Lomé: one polyclinic for consultations and out-patient treatment with specialized clinics for ophthalmological cases and maternal and child health. One urban dispensary.

In the interior: three rural dispensaries.

Personnel: two physicians, two African physicians, two African midwives, one health worker, 22 male and female nurses on the permanent local staff.

(b) *Anécho health subdivision*

In the town of Anécho: one polyclinic. A hospital unit with 44 beds, including a maternity section and a radiological installation. A psychiatric hospital with eight beds.

At Vogan: a hospital unit with 20 beds, with a dispensary and a maternity section. Thirteen dispensaries and permanent posts in the interior.

Personnel: one physician, two African physicians, three African midwives, two health workers, 25 male and female nurses on the permanent local staff, two nurses (male) employed on a temporary basis, three unqualified midwives.

(c) *Tsévié health subdivision*

In the town of Tsévié: one hospital unit with 70 beds including a maternity section, an operating theatre and a dispensary.

In the interior: thirteen rural dispensaries.

Personnel: one African physician, two African midwives, one health worker, 27 male and female nurses on the permanent local staff, two nurses (male) employed on a temporary basis, four unqualified midwives.

(d) *Palimé health subdivision*

In the town of Palimé: one hospital unit with 54 beds, operating theatre, maternity section and dispensary.

At Akata: one leprosarium with 210 beds.

In the interior: 12 rural dispensaries.

Personnel: one physician, one African physician, two African midwives, two health workers, 26 male and female nurses on the permanent local staff, five nurses (male) on a temporary basis, seven unqualified midwives.

(e) *Atakpamé health subdivision*

In the town of Atakpamé: one hospital unit with 127 beds, operating theatre, maternity section with 36 beds, isolation pavilion with 30 beds, dispensaries, radiological installation, and caravanserai.

At Kolowaré: one leprosarium with accommodation for 500.

At Bafilo: one sleeping-sickness establishment.

In the interior: 13 dispensaries with 40 hospitalization beds.

Personnel: one physician, three African midwives, two health workers, 35 male and female nurses on the permanent staff, eight daily nurses (male) on a temporary basis, three unqualified midwives.

(f) *Bassari health subdivision*

At Bassari: one unit with 67 beds including a small operating pavilion, a maternity section with 12 beds, a dispensary and a caravanserai.

In the interior: nine dispensaries.

Personnel: one African physician, one African midwife, one health worker, 17 male and female nurses on the permanent staff, one nurse (male) on a temporary basis, four unqualified midwives.

(g) *Lama-Kara health subdivision*

At Lama-Kara, chief centre of the zone: one hospital under construction to replace existing unit with 45 beds. A polyclinic and a pavilion for patients have already been completed; work on a maternity section will be commenced in 1954.

Personnel: one African physician, one African midwife, eight male or female nurses on the permanent staff, six nurses (male) on a temporary basis, five unqualified midwives.

At Pagouda: a hospital unit (45 beds) with dispensary, maternity section, operating theatre, sleeping-sickness establishment.

Personnel: one physician, one African midwife, five male and female nurses on the permanent staff, two male nurses on a temporary basis, five unqualified midwives.

At Niamtougou: Small unit of 22 beds with dispensary and maternity section.

Personnel: one African doctor, one African midwife, one health worker, two male and female nurses on the permanent staff, one male nurse on a temporary basis.

In the interior: 14 rural dispensaries run by 18 nurses, some on the permanent staff and some temporary.

(h) *Health subdivision of Mango-Dapango*

At Mango: a hospital unit with 50 beds, including a polyclinic, maternity section, operating theatre and sleeping-sickness establishment.

Personnel: one physician, two African midwives, three health workers, ten male and female nurses on the permanent staff, four male and female nurses on a temporary basis, six unqualified midwives.

At Dapango: a hospital unit is in course of construction. The following have already been built: a dispensary, two pavilions for patients (20 beds) and an operating-deliveries wing.

Personnel: one African physician, one African midwife, three male and female nurses on the permanent staff, two male and female nurses on a temporary basis.

In the interior: 19 dispensaries with 12 beds, run by 25 nurses either belonging to the permanent staff or working on a temporary basis.

Activities of the health units

Organization	Carried over		Admissions		Treatment days		Deaths		Persons attending for consultations		Consultations	
	European	African	European	African	European	African	European	African	European	African	European	African
<i>General services</i>												
Hospitals	4	294	414	5,138	4,126	94,567	13	330	3,854	-	8,005	-
Medical centres ..	-	500	-	8,244	-	156,572	-	515	220	360,116	969	1,531,505
Maternity centres..	-	175	-	6,715	-	82,166	-	29	-	5,973	-	64,293
Dispensaries	-	2	-	114	-	1,430	-	7	-	651,247	-	2,874,398
Permanent posts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,460	-	467,514
<i>Specialized establishments</i>												
<i>Leprosaria :</i>												
Former leprosaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural colonies	-	484	-	66	-	188,730	-	17	-	-	-	-
Reserved wards..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sleeping - sickness establishments ..	-	45	-	190	-	13,540	-	12	-	-	-	-
Homes: for mental patients, the infirm, the aged, orphans	-	1	-	6	-	1,648	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Quarantine stations:</i>												
Maritime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	1,501	414	21,073	4,126	538,203	13	911	4,074	1,137,596	8,974	4,937,690

Activities of the maternal and child health services

Health service personnel

	Health service units	Private bodies	Total	Staff present on 31 December 1953	Branch of employment		
					Maternal and child health	Special services	Other services
<i>Pre-natal consultations :</i>				<i>European personnel</i>			
Expectant mothers attending ..	14,328	-	14,328	Doctors	15	-	-
Consultations	50,127	-	50,127	Dentists	1	-	-
Number of deliveries in the maternity centres	5,695	-	5,695	African physicians	13	2	-
Number of deliveries carried out by unqualified midwives	2,217	-	2,217	African pharmacists ...	2	-	-
<i>Post-natal consultations :</i>				African midwives	28	-	-
Number of mothers attending ..	10,121	-	10,121	Visiting nurses	3	-	-
Consultations	61,752	-	61,752	TOTAL	46	2	-
<i>Children aged from 0 to 1 year :</i>				<i>Junior personnel</i>			
Number attending	149,713	-	149,713	Health workers	20	1	-
Consultations	490,408	-	490,408	Male and female nurses on the permanent staff	296	8	-
<i>Children aged from 1 to 4 years :</i>				Male and female nurses on a temporary basis	58	22	-
Number attending	216,977	-	216,977	Female nurses on the staff	-	-	-
Consultations	654,069	-	654,069	Auxiliary nurses (female)	-	-	-
<i>Medical inspection of schoolchildren</i>				Nurses (female) on a temporary basis ...	-	-	-
<i>Primary schools :</i>				Hygiene workers on the staff	-	39	-
Number of pupils	31,741	-	31,741	Auxiliary hygiene workers	-	-	-
Number examined	22,243	-	22,243	Hygiene workers on a temporary basis ..	-	1	-
Consultations	83,775	-	83,775	Unqualified midwives	-	-	-
<i>Vocational schools :</i>				Other workers	-	-	-
Number of students	205	-	205	TOTAL	374	71	-
Number examined	1,685	-	1,685				
Consultations	5,594	-	5,594				

Health service personnel (continued)

Branch of employment

Staff present on 31 December 1953 (continued)	Maternal and child health	Special services	Other services
<i>Service and maintenance personnel</i>			
Administrative secretaries or clerks	9	2	-
Messengers	6	1	-
Assistant messengers	1	-	-
Messengers on a temporary basis	15	4	-
Interpreters	19	4	-
Quarantine station attendants	96	-	-
Leprosarium attendants	3	-	-
Supervisors in homes	15	-	-
Other personnel (cooks, linen maids, carpenters, workmen, etc.)	-	-	-
TOTAL	164	11	-

MOBILE ORGANIZATION

In January 1953 the Mobile Hygiene and Prophylaxis Service was organized.

The tasks of the MHPS may be summarized as follows : control of sleeping sickness ; detection of new cases of leprosy. Cases of the other endemics are detected and initial treatment given on the spot before transfer to the nearest treatment centre.

In 1953 a study was made on the distribution of endemic goitre.

Furthermore the MHPS is responsible for educational work and in certain areas makes use of a team of health workers to inspect huts in order to ensure that garbage is removed and small larval breeding places for mosquitoes are eradicated. An attempt has also been made to carry out the itinerant treatment of leprosy by means of DDS administered by specialized nurses, who visit the villages on fixed dates.

In 1953, 59 cases of trypanosomiasis, 427 of yaws and 1,677 of leprosy were detected.

The MHPS teams carried out 115,748 combined vaccinations against smallpox and yellow fever and 7,492 against smallpox alone.

Maternal and child health and school health

Pre- and post-natal consultations are organized throughout the Territory in the maternity centres and in the form of itinerant consultations given by a team consisting of a doctor, a midwife and nursing personnel, which examines pregnant women and infants in selected centres following a known time-table established in advance.

At Lomé the consultations service is directed by a female technician who is a doctor of medicine, assisted by an African midwife and junior personnel.

Maternity centres

The Territory has 13 maternity centres (358 beds) staffed by 27 African midwives under the direction of the chief medical officers.

The number of deliveries in the maternity centres was as follows : 1949, 5,554 ; 1953, 7,912.

Child welfare in the schools

In the hospitals and dispensaries of the Territory a fixed hour has been set aside for consultations attended by schoolchildren, who are then given treatment whenever necessary.

Furthermore, the medical examination of schoolchildren is the responsibility of the chief medical officer of the health subdivision concerned.

Conditions for practice in the medical and associated professions

The conditions to be fulfilled for the practice of the profession of physician, dentist or midwife are framed in a liberal spirit. Exemptions from the obligation to hold a State diploma are provided for. These exemptions are established by decree (No. 52-964 of 28 July 1952).

Pharmacists must hold a State diploma as pharmacist. There are a large number of practitioners without a State diploma (staff of African doctors). At present they are all employed in the government services. They have the right, once freed from their obligations as regards the Administration, to set up in private practice.

Training of qualified personnel

There are facilities for indigenous students to continue their studies in France with the aid of scholarships.

Apart from studies in France, students have other opportunities after having passed their *baccalauréat* for studying full-time at the new school of medicine now open in Dakar, which prepares them for a State doctorate.

Position as regards scholarship-holders from the Territory studying in France

	Students of medicine	Dental surgeons	Pharma- cists	Mid- wives	Social workers
1st year	4	2	1	1	-
2nd year	2	-	2	1	-
3rd year	2	2	3	1	-
4th year	1	1	-	-	-
5th year	3	-	-	-	-
6th year	5	-	-	-	-
	17	5	6	3	-

PUBLIC HEALTH

The town of Lomé has a garbage disposal service.

For many years, night-soil has been used for evening out the banks of the lagoon in order to facilitate larval control and to reclaim ground. In addition, a team is treating the water of the lagoon with larvicides.

In the rural areas, garbage is collected in certain villages in a pit and incinerated or covered with earth.

The town of Lomé and the urban centres have a public latrine system, either with a fixed pit or soil-tubs. The contents are thrown into the sea in districts near the coast.

Potable water

The lack of water experienced in most areas of the Territory has drawn the attention of the Government to the need for undertaking a programme of work to supply drinking water to the urban centres. Lomé has a water-supply system and more recently Palimé and Tsévié have also been provided with water-supply systems.

The latter network has been extended to the villages of Davié and Dalavé. Sokodé and Bassari have been provided with dams, forming reservoirs, and studies have been completed for a water-supply system at Atakpamé. Apart from all this, well-drilling work has been carried out for the supply of the rural population; 20 wells were sunk in 1953.

Meat inspection

This inspection is carried out by the veterinary service; a hygiene service worker is present during slaughter and the preparation of the meat in the urban centres.

Animal pests

De-ratting is one of the activities carried on by the municipal hygiene service of Lomé.

The number of deaths from snake bites varies between five and ten per year, caused above all by the bite of *Echis carinata* in the Sokodé region.

NOSOLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE TERRITORY

The following list gives the prevalence of the main diseases encountered during the year:

Pestilential diseases

Smallpox	184
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Endemo-epidemic diseases

Trypanosomiasis	76
Amoebiasis	2,820
Intestinal parasitoses	14,370
Malaria	149,734
Bilharziasis	1,272
Yaws	76,778
Tropical ulcer	55,521
Pneumococcosis	1,387
Cerebrospinal meningitis	48
Whooping-cough	782
Measles	1,504
Varicella	862
Trachoma	1,882
Tetanus	138

Social diseases

Syphilis	35,371
Gonorrhoea	12,798
Soft chancre	253
Leprosy	943
Tuberculosis	119

Sporadic diseases

Respiratory system	72,540
Digestive system	74,181

<i>Surgical diseases</i>	128,329
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<i>Skin diseases</i>	88,735
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PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Smallpox and yellow fever

Vaccination against smallpox and against yellow fever. The last case of yellow fever as reported in 1942. Combined smallpox-yellow fever vaccination: 1953, 231,426.

Malaria

A project for malaria control in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF commenced in 1953 in the Aného area. The first DDT spraying cycle commenced in April 1953. The area of the treated zone is about 675 square

kilometres. The number of houses treated is 6,587 (about 900,000 square metres treated) and the number of inhabitants protected about 56,000.

Tuberculosis

BCG vaccination has been carried on since 1950 in all the maternity centres of the Territory. In 1953 the number of infants vaccinated was 2,079.

Leprosy

There are two villages for segregation in the Territory. At Ataka a crèche has been established so that new-born babies can be isolated from leprous parents.

The MHPS concerns itself with the treatment of such patients, as already mentioned.

Yaws

There are a few foci of yaws in the Territory and control work continues in them, since this disease is one of the main causes of morbidity in Togoland.

Other endemic diseases

Goitre, onchocerciasis, various forms of filariasis and bilharziasis are all diseases of considerable importance in the Territory. The MHPS is engaged above all in carrying out epidemiological surveys.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Territory of Togoland ensures the technical training of the indigenous auxiliary personnel, such as male and female nurses, sanitary and health workers.

A nursing school has existed since 1945 and is attached to the Lomé hospital.

The sanitary workers follow a one-year course in the Lomé health service. They are recruited under the same conditions as the nurses. They are responsible for ensuring, under the authority of the medical officers of the health service, that the sanitary and prophylactic measures laid down in the regulations are carried out.

The health workers are chosen from among the permanent staff of male nurses. They are recruited from the third-class male nurses, and, after taking the course, become third-class health workers. The medical officers entrust them with the carrying out of various kinds of treatment, supervisory duties and the running of the larger dispensaries.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education of the public is carried on by means of cinema performances held even in the villages. At Lomé talks on hygiene are broadcast every week. Notices are posted up in the hospitals and dispensaries. Pamphlets translated into the native languages and dealing with elementary child care are distributed to the women attending the special maternal and child health consultations.

Part of the official programme of the education service is devoted to hygiene. MHPS personnel collaborate actively in this work.

NUTRITION

The population of Togoland consists of about twenty different ethnic groups with a variety of nutritional habits.

In the northern region the main foodstuffs are: millet, sorghum, meat from stock-raising as well as a little

from hunting, karite, groundnuts and yams. In the southern region the main foodstuffs are: maize, manioc, a large amount of fish (mainly dried), palm oil and coconut oil. In the central region the main foodstuffs are: rice, a large amount of yams, meat from hunting, groundnuts, karite, butter and palm oil.

Surveys carried out on the spot have shown that from the quantitative viewpoint the food situation is favourable. Nevertheless, nutrition is unbalanced, above all as concerns proteins of animal origin. Experiments have been carried out on the transport of meat from the Niger and efforts have been made to develop fishing.

DOCUMENT T/1160

Supplementary information on the administration of Togoland under French administration for the year 1954 submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV)

[Original text: French]
[1 February 1955]

INTRODUCTION

In view of the date at which it was prepared, the following information in respect of the year 1954 submitted by the special representative for Togoland under French administration is purely provisional.

As complete statistics have not yet been compiled, the figures quoted are given on the understanding that they in no way commit the French Government, pending the submission of that Government's regular annual report.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The year 1954 was marked by a number of highly important developments in the sphere of political advancement.

A. The Act concerning the institutions of Togoland under French administration

This new Act, passed in first reading by the National Assembly on 3 December 1954, is an important step towards increased participation by Togoland in the administration of their own affairs. The Act was given a first reading by the Council of the Republic on 18 December 1954 and must now go back to the National Assembly for a second reading. Information is already available regarding the changes it introduces, the French representative's statement in the Fourth Committee (A/C.4/283 and A/C.4/299) being relevant in this connexion.

B. Communes de plein exercice

Last July, the National Assembly passed in first reading a bill raising four urban centres in Togoland—Lomé, Anecho, Atakpamé and Sokodé—to the status of *communes de plein exercice*. Like three other urban centres in the Territory, these towns are at present mixed communes. Their municipal commissions, which are elected by direct universal suffrage, already have full deliberative powers, but executive functions are vested in an administrator-mayor appointed by the Commissioner of the Republic.

The principal change which will result from the new Act is that in the four *communes de plein exercice* the administrator-mayor will be replaced by a mayor elected by the municipal council, just as in the communes of metropolitan France. Following this change, the towns raised to the status of *communes de plein exercice* will fully administer their own affairs through their elected representatives.

C. Mixed communes

On the basis of legislation already in force, a new mixed commune was set up at Bassari in 1953. Elections to the municipal commission were held in March 1954 and the new municipality began to function immediately thereafter.

D. Suffrage

Following the revision of the electoral lists now in progress, the number of registered voters will probably be in the neighbourhood of 200,000, as against 152,000 after the revision of 1954. These figures are clear evidence of the Administering Authority's efforts to bring about a speedy increase in the size of the electorate.

E. Civil registry

Two developments should be noted:

1. Amendments to the regulations

An order on the subject was issued in 1954, after the Territorial Assembly was consulted and its suggestions were taken into account.

The main improvements introduced by this reform were as follows:

(a) The simplification of the form of certificates and registers with a view to facilitating entries.

(b) The payment of a higher bonus per certificate to civil registry officials and clerks in order to give them a greater incentive to increase the number of registrations.

(c) The setting up of new civil registry offices in order to ensure that even the most remote village is only a short distance from an office.

(d) The extension of the time limits for the notification of deaths having regard to the fact that the chiefs of customary communities do not normally learn of deaths until the funeral rites, which are never held immediately after the death.

(e) The substitution of supplementary declarations for affidavits with a view to encouraging the population to notify births, marriages and deaths within the prescribed time limits and also to providing additional safeguards for the persons concerned.

(f) The introduction of fines, extremely light by comparison with the heavy criminal penalties imposed in France, but sufficient to ensure that the notification of births, marriages and deaths gradually becomes an accepted practice.

The new regulations came into effect on 1 July 1954.

2. The setting up of new civil registry offices

The introduction of the new regulations described above made it possible to set up 33 new civil registry offices during the second half of 1954, thus raising the total number of centres in the Territory from 268 to 291.

F. Customary courts

In accordance with its policy of gradually increasing the number of customary courts composed exclusively of indigenous inhabitants, the Administering Authority, at the request of the population, has established five new courts at Bê (Lomé *cercle*), Dalavé (Tsévié *cercle*), Dayes (Klouto *cercle*), Mango (Mango *cercle*), and Kandé (Kandé subdivision), thus raising their number to 30 as against 25 in 1953.

G. Administrative decentralization

In accordance with the wishes of the population, the Administering Authority has continued its policy of decentralization designed to bring the Administration into closer contact with the population. At the request of the traditional and elected representatives of the people, and with the unanimous approval of the Territorial Assembly, it set up three new subdivisions—Tabligbo (Anécho *cercle*), Nuatja (Atakpamé *cercle*) and Niamtougou (Lama-Kara *cercle*).

The establishment of these three new subdivisions was also fully justified on demographic, geographic, ethnic, economic and social grounds.

H. Administrative Disputes Board

Far-reaching changes in the membership of this Board, which, as is known, deals with disputes arising out of administrative acts, have just been made by a decree promulgated in December 1954. Under this decree, the Administrative Disputes Board of Togoland will no longer be presided over by the Secretary-General of the Territory, but by the senior magistrate, normally the President of the Court of First Instance of Lomé. Moreover, although its members will still be selected from officials, they may not be appointed or removed by the Commissioner of the Republic except after consultation with the President of the Board. These changes were designed to make the Administrative Disputes Board still more independent of the Administering Authority and, hence, to provide the maximum safeguards for persons coming within the jurisdiction of the Board.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

The financial situation is generally sound.

While at the close of the financial year 1953 there was a deficit of 190,320,483 CFA francs,³⁵ the indications are that there will be a surplus on the 1954 budget of 2,031,146,000 francs (of which 1,688,962,000 francs were allocated to current expenditure and 342,184,000 francs to capital expenditure and investments).

As of 30 November 1954, it seemed probable that revenue from indirect taxation would be well up to the estimate, while expenditure, which then totalled 1,163,644,739 CFA francs, was far below the estimate of 1,688,962,000 francs. Furthermore, expenditure on capital equipment and investments was only 164,597,516 CFA francs as against an estimate of 342,184,000 francs.

TAXATION

The reform which was initiated in 1953 was carried into effect in 1954. It simplifies considerably the system of direct taxation by eliminating the scheduled tax on wages and salaries, the poll tax, and the tax on the floating population, and by modifying the general income tax. With a view to promoting the Territory's economic advancement, provision has been made for temporary exemption from the scheduled tax on industrial and commercial profits beginning in 1954, new plants being exempted from the tax during the first five years of operation.

The same temporary exemption has been extended to new plantations of cacao and coffee trees and oil and coconut palms, while reductions in the scheduled tax have been introduced for taxpayers investing all or part of their taxable profits in Togoland.

No change has been made in real estate taxes. Only minor changes have been made in licence fees.

In regard to indirect taxation, budgetary requirements made it necessary for the Territorial Assembly to increase the rates of the tax on transactions in 1954 from 3 to 3.75 per cent, from 4 to 5 per cent, and from 6 to 7.5 per cent. These rates are still, however, below the corresponding rates in force in the neighbouring territory of Dahomey.

ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

The situation is generally satisfactory. As in the previous year, the yield of food crops was large, leaving a substantial surplus for export.

The volume of products purchased at controlled prices showed an increase of almost 11 per cent over the previous year—39,900 tons as against 36,061 tons. This increase was largely accounted for by a substantial increase in cocoa purchases, which almost doubled, offsetting declines in purchases of tapioca, palm kernels, castor beans, copra and cotton.

The following is an analysis of the marketing of the principal commodities:

Cocoa—15,581 tons

The increase in the quantities marketed, which was noted in 1953, continued in 1954, as indicated by the figures for the past three years: 1952: 4,995 tons; 1953: 7,923 tons; 1954: 15,581 tons.

Contrary to what occurred in the Gold Coast, the effect of the rise in world cocoa prices was wholly confined to the purchase price paid to the producer and resulted in increased offerings to purchasers in the French zone. In August 1954, producers at Palimé received 203 francs a kilogramme. In the main, the product entering the market continued to be of excellent quality (89.1 per cent of all the cocoa purchased in October was rated as superior quality) and was in keen demand on the world market.

Palm kernels—7,898 tons

Sales were slightly lower than in 1953, but the volume remained higher than in 1952 and 1951. Prices were average, there having been no large-scale demands from abroad.

Coffee—4,142 tons

The volume of sales amounted to 4,142 tons, a record figure, reflecting the efforts made for some years to expand the cultivation of coffee trees and to organize their production against pests (in particular, anti-scolytid measures). The current high prices also contributed to this improvement.

³⁵ One CFA franc equals two French francs.

Copra—4,963 tons

Sales in 1954 were somewhat below those of 1953—4,963 as against 6,424 tons, the decline being due to the fall in the prices paid to the producer.

Groundnuts—2,338 tons

As a result of a better harvest, the volume of trade was higher than in 1953—2,338 as against 1,354 tons. It was, however, below the volume which the production capacity of the groundnut producing area in Northern Togoland would permit.

Tapioca—1,689 tons

Sales suffered from the low prices resulting from the overloading of the metropolitan market. The volume of trade was 60 per cent lower than in 1953.

Cotton—1,075 tons

Although the outlook for the harvest was good during the greater part of the 1953 cotton-growing season, the 1954 harvest was poor. After ginning, the crop amounted to 1,075 tons as compared with an average of about 1,500 tons.

Karite—807 tons

Attractive prices resulted in a satisfactory volume of trade in 1954 (807 tons), showing a marked improvement over previous harvests—443 tons in 1953 and 502 in 1952.

Palm oil—772 tons

Sales in 1954 were far better than in previous years: 1952: 96 tons; 1953: 319 tons; 1954: 772 tons.

This improvement was largely due to the entry into operation of the Alokouégbé plant, with a production capacity of 1,000 tons. Sales of locally manufactured palm oil remained large, but are not reflected in the statistics, being confined to the domestic market.

Kapok—332 tons

With producers offering prices of as much as 20 to 25 francs a kilogramme, trade was brisk. The harvest, after processing, amounted to 332 tons, a figure higher than the average for the last four years (308 tons).

It should be pointed out in conclusion that the diversity of crops in Togoland is still the best guarantee of the Territory's economic stability. For the past two years, economic progress has more than offset the inevitable setback due to poor harvests. Every effort is being made to ensure that this advance continues.

FOREIGN TRADE

Togoland's foreign trade for 1954 amounted to 49,530 tons of exports valued at 4,274 million CFA francs and to 63,589 tons of imports valued at 2,719 million CFA francs, or a total of 113,119 tons valued at 6,993 million CFA francs. These figures represent a considerable improvement over those for 1953.

Imports increased by 11,834 tons in volume and by 639 million francs in value. Exports showed a slight increase in volume (301 tons) and a substantial increase in value—1,539 million francs—mainly accounted for by increased exports of coffee and cocoa.

Exports**(1) Commodities**

Exports for 1954 showed an increase over 1953.

The crop primarily affected by this improvement was cocoa, exports of which rose from 7,823 tons valued at 983 million francs to 12,633 tons valued at 2,330 million francs. There has also been a marked improvement in the case of coffee.

The most notable declines occurred in the production of tapioca (60 per cent fall in exported tonnage), maize and shea nuts (karite).

(2) Purchasing countries

Export figures, compared with those for 1953, show that the United States, the Netherlands and Germany are excellent customers for Togoland cocoa.

Imports

Compared with the figures for 1953, the 1954 figures also show an increase in imports of all kinds, both of consumer and capital goods.

Comparison between the 1954 and 1953 figures for the various supplying countries shows that France still contributes most to Togoland's imports, though its share of the total, expressed as a percentage, has declined somewhat (42 per cent in 1954 as against 46 per cent in 1953). All countries supplying Togoland are increasing the tonnage of their contributions to the Territory's imports, except the Gold Coast, whose goods, which actually come from Europe, have to compete with goods imported directly from that continent.

All in all, 1954 was a year in which imports into Togoland steadily increased, ensuring a satisfactory supply.

CUSTOMS SYSTEM

In 1954, only changes of detail were made in the customs regulations of Togoland and the customs tariff applicable to goods entering and leaving the Territory. These changes were applied with moderation, and increased facilities were provided for certain branches of Togoland's growing industry.

In the matter of customs, the Territory still gives all products absolute equality of treatment, without distinction of origin, both on entering and leaving Togoland. Strict equality of treatment of all States Members of the United Nations remains the fundamental rule of Togoland's customs system. In practice, therefore, that system is what is described as the "open door" system, a non-preferential system, with import and export duties designed exclusively for revenue and not for protective purposes. They are imposed to provide the necessary sums for the Territory's working budget.

While devised to provide for the indigenous peoples and for Togoland's capital requirements, the customs regulations of the Territory are very moderate, and the existing system of *ad valorem* taxation ensures that the tax yield corresponds as closely as possible to the price curve; and this, particularly so far as exports are concerned, has the happy effect of reducing taxation when prices fall and increasing it, though not unduly, when the prices of products increase, as happened in 1954 in the cases of cocoa and coffee.

The product of customs duties and accessory charges collected by the customs authorities amounted to 955,841,043 CFA francs in 1954 as against 694,571,244 francs in 1953 (including the Chamber of Commerce tax), the amount of the increase being more than 260 million francs. The total amount by which customs receipts in 1954 exceeded the corresponding budget estimates (807 million francs) was 148 million francs.

The total revenue thus obtained amounted to a sum never before equalled in Togoland, since it exceeded by 227 million francs the amount of customs receipts in 1951, which had hitherto been the best trading year for a period of more than ten years. The obvious reason for

this improvement is the very considerable increase in Togoland's imports, and especially in its exports, which in 1954 amounted to a total of 113,405 tons, as against 100,993 in 1953 and 89,534 in 1952.

Lastly, the total value of the same trade was 7,005 million francs in 1954, as against 4,814 million francs in 1953 and 4,510 million francs in 1952.

Details showing the growth or decline of imports and exports in 1954 are given below :

(1) *Imports*—The following increases in tonnage took place: cement: 2,334 tons, bringing the total imported in 1954 up to 17,546 tons; kitchen salt: 2,000 tons, total imported in 1954, 5,493 tons; table wines: 1,090 tons, total imported in 1954, 2,466 tons (imports of spirits, on the other hand, fell by more than half in 1954); beer: 692 tons, total imported in 1954, 2,217 tons (imports of gin, on the other hand, fell to 171 tons in 1954 as against 443 tons in 1953, a decline of 60 per cent); petroleum products: 795 tons, total imported during the first 11 months of 1954, 11,493 tons; iron and steel: 546 tons, total imported in 1954, 2,471 tons (for building); lorries and cars: 444 tons, total imported in 1954, 780 tons; cotton textiles: 120 tons, total imported in 1954, 1,071 tons; jute bags: 290 tons, total imported in 1954, 848 tons; paper and paperboard and articles thereof: 121 tons, total imported in 1954, 297 tons; household goods: 104 tons, total imported in 1954, 498 tons; refined sugar: 91 tons, total imported in 1954, 1,591 tons; condensed milk: 75 tons, total imported in 1954, 183 tons; preserved fish: 44 tons, total imported in 1954, 357 tons; matches: 61 tons, total imported in 1954, 109 tons; ready-made garments: 37 tons, total imported in 1954, 99 tons; bicycles: 28 tons, total imported in 1954, 242 tons.

The only import which registered a decline was spirits, the quantity imported in 1954 being 190 tons, 247 tons less than the 437 tons imported in 1953.

(2) *Exports*—There was a considerable increase in exports in 1954. The items affected were almost exclusively the following: cocoa: increase of 4,810 tons, total exported in 1954, 12,633 tons; coffee: 1,242 tons, total exported in 1954, 4,085 tons; groundnuts: 730 tons, total exported in 1954, 2,222 tons; palm oil: 394 tons, total exported in 1954, 847 tons; livestock: 282 tons, total exported in 1954, 1,591 tons; cotton seed: 422 tons, total exported in 1954, 1,356 tons; manioc flour: 127 tons, total exported in 1954, 2,737 tons.

Exports fell only in respect of the following items: palm kernels: decrease of 2,375 tons, total exported in 1954, 8,787 tons; tapioca: decrease of 2,594 tons, total exported in 1954, 1,749 tons; copra: decrease of 1,511 tons, total exported in 1954, 5,911 tons; ginned cotton: decrease of 363 tons, total exported in 1954, 1,078 tons; dried fish: decrease of 215 tons, total exported in 1954, 469 tons; maize and maize flour: decrease of 354 tons, total exported in 1954, 936 tons (owing to the considerable decline in imports of wheat flour, maize was used for local requirements); shea nuts (karite): decrease of 447 tons, total exported in 1954, 460 tons.

The following tariff changes were made in 1954 :

(a) The *ad valorem* import duty on beer was raised from 15 to 20 per cent ;

(b) The import duty on table wines was raised from 16 to 20 per cent ;

(c) The import duty on sparkling wines was raised from 20 to 25 per cent.

The import duty on alcohol had already been raised in 1953 from 45,000 francs to 65,000 francs per hectolitre of pure alcohol. The purpose of the new duties is to suppress alcoholism to the greatest possible extent. They

are to be supplemented by measures imposing quotas on imports of alcohol into Togoland, in accordance with the French Government's present policy.

(d) The import duty on printed cotton textiles was reduced from 25 to 15 per cent ;

(e) The export duty on coffee was raised from 8 to 12 per cent ;

(f) The export duty on cocoa was raised from 5 to 10 per cent ;

(g) The export duty on copra was kept at 4 per cent ;

(h) The export duty on palm kernels was kept at 4 per cent.

These last tariff changes should be regarded as complementary, since, in view of the considerable loss of revenue which must result from the reduction of the import duty on cotton piece goods from 25 to 15 per cent—cotton piece goods being imported into Togoland on a very large scale for clothing for the indigenous inhabitants—it seemed reasonable to compensate for this by increasing the export duties on products like cocoa and coffee without appreciably harming the trade in those products, the world prices of which have risen considerably since 1953.

A number of tariff changes were sanctioned on the proposal of the chief administrative officer of the Territory in the course of several debates in the Territorial Assembly at the end of 1954.

The changes are as follows :

(a) A reduction from 20 to 10 per cent in the import duties on asbestos cement water pipes and roofing slabs used in the building of dwellings ;

(b) A reduction from 500 francs to 250 francs per 100 kilogrammes net in the import duty on refined sugar ;

(c) A reduction from 12 to 2 per cent *ad valorem* in the export duties on perfumes manufactured in Togoland ;

(d) A reduction from 10 to 2 per cent in the export duty on soaps manufactured in Togoland.

These measures have just been approved by the Minister for Overseas France ; they will be carried into effect as from the beginning of 1955.

Lastly, the customs service continued in 1954 to provide liberal facilities for the temporary free import of material intended for large-scale prospecting and boring, industrial experiments, etc., and for the admission free of all duty of certain materials such as cement, iron and building timber, and roofing materials, to be used for the building of hospitals, maternity homes, schools, etc., and imported into Togoland under FIDES.³⁶

FIDES

The execution of a Togoland equipment and development plan in 1954 served a dual purpose : completion of the infrastructure under former programmes, and initiation of the agricultural production development plan under the new programmes.

In 1954 a sum of 276,494,941 CFA francs was spent under former programmes for the primary purpose of completing the country's infrastructure and equipment, the various items of expenditure being as follows : 40.9 million francs for railways, 74 million francs for the Lomé wharf, 65.3 million francs for roads and bridges, 19 million francs for postal, telephone and telegraph services, 32.9

³⁶ *Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des territoires d'outre-mer.*

million francs for deep wells and borings, 25 million francs for the new hospital at Lomé, 19.3 million francs for agriculture, waters and forests and stock-farming.

Commitments under the new programmes, on the other hand, amounted to: 295,102,364 CFA francs, of which more than 70 million were to be used only for work in connexion with the rural economy proper; 146 million francs were allotted for the completion of the infrastructure and 78 million francs for social work directly connected with agricultural production or the needs of the population: the building of roads to serve production, the repair of the railway, the digging of numerous wells designed to "fix" the population and many other similar operations which must henceforth be regarded as part of the economic development.

The following table gives chapter by chapter expenditures and commitments in 1954 under the various FIDES programmes.

Commitments under new programmes in 1954

<i>Item</i>	<i>Million CFA francs</i>
1,002—Agriculture	52.8
1,004—Waters and forests	11.3
1,005—Stock-farming	6.5
1,010—Railway	10.0
1,011—Roads and bridges	70.5
1,012—Port of Lomé	52.2
1,016—Postal, telephone and telegraph services	13.0
1,019—Public health	59.8
1,022—Water works	18.1
TOTAL	295.2

to which are to be added the following expenditures: 21.2 million francs in subsidies to private establishments, 0.8 million francs on cartography, 4.0 million francs for the equipment of the mines service.

The outlay approved in 1954 under the development and equipment plan therefore amounted to almost 595 million CFA francs.

LABOUR

In 1954, the Labour Inspectorate continued to devote all its attention to applying the Labour Code for Overseas France.

After what had been done in 1953, the orders which had already been studied by the Consultative Commission had to be promulgated, a new series of orders had to be studied and issued, and an inquiry had to be conducted to prepare for the institution of a system of family allowances as recommended by article 237 of the Labour Code.

The regulations thus newly issued consist of the following instruments:

1. Order No. 192-54/ITLS of 3 March 1954 instituting a pay slip and employer's register

This obligation was not always understood at first, even by the workers. It has now become a matter of habit and the Labour Inspectorate's supervision has shown that European firms rapidly complied with it. It remains to bring the obligation home to African employers, some of whom, being illiterate, still find it very difficult to comply with the requirements of a modern labour legislation.

2. Order No. 193 creating an employer's register

After protesting against the register, the employers have recognized the need for it and most of them now prefer it to the labour accounting systems previously in force in their undertakings.

3. Order No. 256/ITLS of 19 March 1954 determining hours of work on the railway

The Order was essential in view of the special needs of such a large enterprise. It provides for a normal 45-hour working week and establishes special methods of compensating for weekly rest periods not taken owing to the exigencies of certain kinds of work. But, going beyond the question of the work week and the problems caused by it, the Order establishes a "Labour Committee" on which both management and workers are represented and discuss on an equal footing the difficulties arising from the implementation of the Order.

4. Order No. 275-54/ITLS of 19 March 1954 establishing forms for labour contracts and engagement on probation

This Order, enacted after approval by the Territorial Assembly, guarantees to expatriated workers conditions of employment supervised by the Labour Inspectorate and should make it possible to abolish improper contracts signed by workers totally ignorant of the environment in which they are to work.

5. Order No. 276-54/ITLS of 19 March 1954 regulating the form and substance, effects and consequences and measures for the supervision of the enforcements of apprenticeship contracts

This Order represents the adoption in Togoland of the modern concept of apprenticeship, as a social responsibility laid on the employer in the interests of providing the vocational training of workers required for the development of the country. A circular (No. 75-54/ITLS of 15 July 1954) laid down the rules for applying this particularly important Order to the civil service.

The fact should be faced that the new legislation runs counter to the mentality and habits of the African workers and perhaps also to their abilities. The Labour Inspectorate has tried to proceed with caution in that connexion. African craftsmen still retain the old concept of apprenticeship as a form of training which, since it is advantageous to the person receiving it, should not only not cost the person providing it anything, but should bring him returns. The contracts submitted to them for approval had their stricter clauses removed and provided for a wage from the third year, when the apprentice had already received some training and was able to make himself useful to his employer.

The promulgation of Order No. 276, which was in accordance with the spirit of the Labour Code in that it drew no distinction between European and African employers, will make it possible to be stricter with the latter, although caution must still be exercised.

6. Order No. 277-54/ITLS establishing principles for company regulations

This Order, which enables the employer to define in a type of formal contract certain rules which must be observed in an undertaking, has not aroused much enthusiasm in the workers. The rules are, so to speak, the duties counterbalancing the rights granted to workers under the Labour Code. Those proposed to the staff representatives in Togoland were closely modelled on regulations in the metropolitan country and laid down duties usual in an undertaking exercising the requisite degree of discipline over its staff. As soon as they had recovered from their initial surprise, however, the representatives suggested certain minor amendments, for

the most part justifiable, to which the Labour Inspectorate tried to obtain the employers' consent, although the Inspectorate's usual role is strictly confined to insisting on the deletion of provisions contrary to laws and conventions.

7. Order No. 278-54/ITLS of 19 March 1954 regulating the enforcement of the weekly rest period

This problem has hitherto not in fact affected Togoland, except as regards domestic workers and watchmen. Order No. 278, however, does not refer merely to Togoland at its present stage of industrial and commercial development, but would cover the regulation of the weekly rest period, should the Territory become more highly industrialized.

8. Orders Nos. 279 and 280

These relate to collective agreements. The employers' organizations and workers' trade unions are closely linked with the trade union organizations of French West Africa, and the conclusion of new collective agreements will depend very largely on related developments there.

9. Order No. 281-54/ITLS establishing a technical advisory committee attached to the Labour Inspectorate

This technical committee is competent to give an opinion on health and security matters and on the problem of company health services. It was convened in 1954, but it will study the Orders enforcing the Labour Code within its competence early in 1955.

10. Order No. 321-54/ITLS of 2 April 1954 to enforce article 164 of the Labour Code for Overseas Territories relating to staff representatives

The institution of staff representatives was not an innovation in Togoland, but the regulations issued to enforce the Labour Code provide them with exactly the same safeguards as in the metropolitan country: elections by secret ballot, preference given to trade unions in the presentation of candidates, representatives given the requisite facilities (premises, time off), employers bound to receive the representatives, protection against improper dismissal.

The implementation of the new regulations has been somewhat delicate. The staff representatives have found it difficult not to exceed their powers and the employers to reconcile the necessary degree of authority with the representatives' privileges.

11. Orders No. 747-54/ITLS of 26 July 1954 and No. 780-54/ITLS of 2 August 1954, the first establishing the conditions of employment of domestic staff, the second the new minimum wage for such staff

Regulations governing the various forms of domestic employment presented some difficulty, particularly with regard to the classification of house servants and to the weekly rest period. They were settled by mutual understanding between the parties concerned, with the dual purpose of providing domestic staff with effective protection and avoiding too strict regulation, which would have resulted in a sharp increase in the shortage of domestic help for low-income families at a time when the scarcity of alternative employment rendered such a situation highly undesirable.

It is true that much remains to be done before labour is regulated in Togoland in a manner adapted to the requirements of the Territory and providing greater purchasing power for all. It would, however, be unjust to take into account only what remains to be done, without paying any attention to what has been done already and the appreciable progress achieved.

AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Service is successfully continuing its campaign of agricultural education, crop development, improvement of productivity, protection against plant diseases, and soil conservation, and is achieving results throughout the Territory.

The distribution of seed, plants and cuttings of food crops has continued. Owing to the threat of locusts, which is increasing over the western part of Africa, the campaign to promote the growing of root crops (yams and manioc) in the northern part of the Territory has been intensified. Accordingly, 7,050 cuttings of yams and 67,000 cuttings of manioc have been distributed.

Coffee plantations

The travelling teams have cut back 180,000 bushes which were either too old or malformed. In addition, 2,605,000 plants of the Niaouli species have been distributed free of charge, as against 80,000 in 1952 and 420,000 in 1953. Finally, 4,900,000 plants are being raised in the nurseries in the cercles of Klouto, Atakpamé, Tsévié and Anécho for distribution in 1955.

The bonus to coffee planters was distributed in 1954 on the same terms as in the previous year, i.e., 10,000 francs per hectare. Eleven million francs were spent for this purpose in 1954.

Cocoa plantations

For climatic reasons, no special action has been undertaken to extend the areas under this crop. On the other hand, the plant disease prevention teams have been particularly active.

Oil palms

Two hundred thousand selected palm nuts have been set to germinate at the Tové hothouse; 40,570 germinated and were distributed to the nurseries at Tsévié, Anécho, Klouto and Atakpamé. In the period May-June, 30,500 palm trees were distributed to planters; and there are now 55,000 palm saplings in the nurseries, ready for planting in 1955.

Coconut palms

More than 43,000 saplings were distributed during 1954 for replacements and the establishment of new plantations. Fifty-three thousand nuts were set in the nurseries to meet 1955 requirements.

Fertilizer tests on coconut palms carried out at Baguida Plantation in collaboration with the Oils and Oleaginous Plants Research Institute have been continued, and several planters are now starting to use fully balanced fertilizers purchased at a price very favourable to the Agricultural Service.

Cotton plantations

Nine hundred and twenty-five tons of cotton seed, including 35 tons of selected seed from the experimental stations, have been distributed. This is part of the programme for the complete renewal of the strain of cotton seed, which will be completed by 1957. The output from this improved seed ranges from 35.8 to 36.7 per cent, while the cotton native to the Territory at present yields only 33.5 per cent.

Groundnuts

As a result of tests carried out last year with the Bambe strain, at the Barkoissi pilot centre, a ton of seed of this variety was introduced into the Territory. The yield has been large.

The first step to be taken towards increased productivity is the replacement of the traditional system of shifting

cultivation, which exhausts the soil, by a sedentary agriculture based on maintaining in the soil a sufficient quantity of humus to conserve its fertility. In brief, the indigenous inhabitants must be taught to treat the soil regularly with farmyard manure and work it in such a fashion as to prevent erosion of the good compost thus produced. The pilot centres are devoting themselves to this task.

Since the completion of the pilot centres at Dapango-Toaga and Kandé-Adétou, in 1953, two new centres have been established, at Kabou and Tchitchao.

The Kabou pilot centre covers an area of 40 hectares 8 ares and consists of combined office and residence for the director, a combined kitchen and store, a machine shed, a tool store and two cow-sheds with manure storage attached.

The Tchitchao centre, which is twice as large, covers an area of 80 hectares 93 ares 12 centiares. In addition to buildings identical with those at Kabou, it has a half-covered cattle-yard with a manure storage attached. The supplementary and special purpose assigned to this centre is to demonstrate the possibilities of exploiting this area to encourage the extension of cultivation in the densely populated *cercle*.

The usual function of pilot centres, besides carrying out simple agricultural experiments, is popularizing agricultural education, with particular stress on the use of organic fertilizers and animal traction. Farmers are given every possible assistance in such matters as the building up of individual and collective manure heaps, the training of internes in ploughing with teams, the training of oxen, the supplying of peasants with farm-carts, water-butts and the lesser farm tools.

Work on plant-disease prevention, designed to protect all plants against all diseases, had been actively continued. In particular, there has been continuous supervision of cocoa and coffee shrubs, in order to keep them in satisfactory condition. One thousand and forty-two new spraying tanks have been distributed to planters to enable them to combat the *scolytis* beetle. Four thousand eight hundred and five coconut palms, affected or destroyed by the disease known as "Kaïncopé", have been cut down. This disease, which is apparently rife in other parts of the world also, is still, despite the research work of French, English and American plant disease experts, the "mystery disease of the coconut palm". An expert of the Oils and Oleaginous Plants Research Institute, who visited the Territory in December 1953 and January 1954 to deal with this problem, is due to return early in 1955.

There have been no plagues of locusts in 1953 or 1954, but stocks of material and anti-locust products are being built up ready for use.

FORESTS

There were 217,850 hectares scheduled in 1954, bringing the total scheduled up to 398,850 hectares. The rate of scheduling has therefore reached 7 per cent; this is still a small figure, but it is closer to the normal: the correct rate of scheduling might be estimated at about 12 per cent in present circumstances. It is noteworthy that the figure obtained in 1954 is very high and that the scheduling, which is still being carried out chiefly in mountainous areas, is not encountering any further opposition from the population, which now understands that the intended purpose is essentially the protection of soil and water and the creation for the future of balanced, well-stocked forests which can supply the country with additional resources.

With regard to reforestation, the major effort, which was started the previous year, was continued during 1954. The reforested area now exceeds 600 hectares, the tree chiefly used being teak. The use of *gmelina*, reported last year, has been extended. Some of the trees planted in 1951 are beginning to yield seed, so that it may be anticipated that the Territory will very soon no longer be dependent on its present sources of supply. About fifteen kilometres of live fire-break have been established during the year under review.

Collective plantations have been highly successful; their areas has increased to 200 hectares this year, as against 150 in 1953, and in some cases their operation has been hampered by shortage of saplings. The nurseries established in the south in 1953 have been enlarged to remedy this.

Further progress has been made in forest conservation; in addition to the planting of 15 kilometres of live fire-break already reported, it may be noted that the forest areas protected from fire were increased by more than 10,000 hectares in 1954.

An important innovation has been the launching of a fish-breeding programme. The purpose is to provide the local inhabitants with a food rich in nitrogen, which is not always available in their traditional, mainly vegetable, diet. It is not, of course, possible to plan the installation of fish-ponds throughout the Territory, as that would require permanent running water; two zones, however, have been chosen, which have the required physical characteristics and are also thickly populated. These two zones are:

(a) In the south-west and west of the Territory, the plateaux of Dayes and Akposso, and their edges;

(b) In the north of the Territory the Cabrais region and the Bafilo plateau.

The fish used belong to the *Tilapia* family, which have given excellent results almost everywhere in Africa. Some fifteen fish-ponds have already been set up both for breeding fry and for demonstration purposes; the local inhabitants are very much interested; the method used is the family fish-pond built by private individuals themselves; the Forest Service enters the picture in setting the ponds, building dams, where appropriate, to furnish water for a whole chain of fish-ponds, and in the initial stocking with fry.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The study of the mineral resources has led to considerable activity in the following areas:

Phosphates

Two mining groups have continued prospecting by washing and mechanical drilling. The Comptoir des phosphates de l'Afrique du Nord is surveying the areas to the east and west of Lake Togo. The Syndicat des phosphates du Togo is surveying an area situated to the east of Lake Togo, in the Akoumapé area. This work has not yet been completed and will continue in 1955. Interesting results in certain respects may be anticipated. Furthermore, chemical tests and dressing will be required to determine the quality of the ore.

Chromite

The present holder of the chromium prospecting permit, Mr. Gravillou, has deputed the Pechiney Co., internationally known experts on electro-metallurgical matters, to undertake research to estimate possible reserves of chromite deposits. A consignment of 500 tons will be sent to the Pechiney factories for semi-industrial electrical furnace tests.

Iron

The survey mission from the Overseas France Mining Bureau has started research on the Bangeli deposits in Northern Togoland. Prospecting (deep and surface) started in January 1954 and is continuing. The deposits being surveyed, which at first sight appeared straight-forward, are very much broken up, with some parts destroyed, probably by erosion. Prospecting is also being carried out in an area slightly to the north.

The Overseas France Mining Bureau is also thinking of undertaking prospecting for bauxite at Mont Agou.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Since 1 January 1954 an office for the issue of local remittances and the like has been in operation at Lomé. The fact that this department is now in operation means that the Togoland Postal Service has become independent of the French West African Office at Dakar, which has hitherto issued them.

Three new rural automobile post routes have been opened in the *cercles* of Klouto, Atakpamé, and Lama-Kara, to serve outlying areas and to provide more convenient postal services. Twelve new telephone boxes and 568 kilometres of telephone lines have been put up.

Lomé will shortly be provided with the automatic telephone as a result of the laying of the overhead and underground lines there, which is now completed, and the installation of new equipment, now in progress.

Two radio-electric stations have been installed, at Atakpamé and Sokodé, so that telephone and telegraphic services with Lomé can be maintained if the wire circuit is broken.

The broadcasting service has passed the experimental stage and is now regular. The Radio-Lomé station now has its own building and staff, and broadcasts a daily programme much appreciated by listeners. The year 1955, with the arrival of new materials and an increase in staff, will mark the coming of age of Togoland broadcasting.

RAILWAYS AND WHARF

The railcar service has been reorganized to meet the wishes of travellers, who show increasing appreciation of this method of rapid transport. The purchase of two new additional railcars is to be arranged.

The work on replacing the German 20-kilogramme rail with 26-kilogramme standard rail is proceeding at the same time as heavy maintenance work on the permanent way.

The extension of the wharf by 45 metres was completed in August 1954. Purchase of a ten-ton crane has been arranged, together with two three-ton cranes to supplement the present equipment, which had been found inadequate. A diesel launch, two 20-ton craft and four 12-ton craft, delivered during the year, have been added to the fleet. A steam launch is to be delivered early in 1955.

The equipment and modernization of the Lomé lighthouse, begun in 1953, have continued. An occulting device, to be delivered shortly, will be set up in the first six months of 1955.

A sports ground has been constructed and placed at the disposal of the staff, which has started a football and sports club. The club has been given a grant to finance its early stages.

Two qualified medical practitioners are available to the Railway Company, to provide medical care.

PUBLIC WORKS

Work on improving the road network has proceeded steadily, especially on the Blitta/Haute-Volta inter-colonial road, where many construction projects including bridges, culverts and sanitation works were carried out during 1954, while the new stretch of road linking Northern Togoland (Dapango) and the Haute-Volta has been marked out and laid provisionally.

In the south, the work of rebuilding the Lomé-Anécho road linking the Gold Coast with Dahomey has been brought to an end by the completion of the sixty-metre bridge over the Anécho lagoon, thus opening the route for heavy traffic (25 tons).

In addition the Public Works Department, drawing on its stores of mechanical equipment, built the road between Chra and Mount Ahito, which is 28 kilometres long and entailed a considerable amount of excavation work, in a few months.

Large-scale road works in progress in East Mono will open up for development a hitherto inaccessible region; work has also begun on rebuilding the frontier road between Palimé and the Gold Coast and on various road-planning studies and road-marking operations in the coffee and cocoa-producing region.

The second portion of the Lomé-Tokoin hospital was completed at the beginning of 1954, making it possible to bring this important health institution into service. The work covered the main entrance, quarters for a medical officer and the electrical installations. In addition the approach road to the hospital has been rebuilt and tarred. The paying patients' clinic is approaching completion, and should come into operation by the beginning of 1955. In December 1954 work was begun on the construction of a lying-in ward of 60 beds, which will complete the general hospital facilities and should be ready by June 1955.

A great deal of work was done to improve the comfort and safety of Lomé aerodrome; e.g., the completion of the water supply installations, modernization of the Air Hotel and its approaches, the laying-out of a large car-park and the installation of an emergency generating plant for the runway ground-lighting.

After many years of study and survey by the Public Works Department the municipality of Lomé has undertaken the filling-in of the lagoon, which will improve health conditions in the town.

In addition to the many projects carried out by the municipal highways Service, the Public Works Department has been responsible for the erection of several buildings.

The Lomé Cultural Centre, which was virtually completed in 1954, is to be extended in 1955 by the addition of an open-air theatre, which will complete the second stage of the project.

Work was begun in 1954 on a 14-room hotel for members of the Territorial Assembly.

Work on the large-scale urban and rural water supply programme was continued during 1954.

At Lomé the following works were carried out on the Agouévé pumping station, which supplies the town of Lomé: installation of an electrical pumping plant with a capacity of 100 cubic metres per hour; completion of a 500-cubic-metre reservoir on a 20-metre tower.

At Tabligbo the pumping station was completed and put into operation. The distribution system, which is also completed, comprises a 50-cubic-metre water tower and three kilometres of pipelines with drinking fountains and branch pipes.

The construction of the Ahépé, Afagnangnan, Gboto and Sanguera pumping stations was begun in 1954; the water will be distributed through drinking fountains from small 16-cubic-metre reservoirs. These installations are expected to be in service by the beginning of 1955. Wells to a total depth of 300 metres have been sunk at Benoto in the Tsévié and Anécho cercles. A third well, equipped with a motor-pumping installation with a capacity of 50 cubic metres per hour, has been installed at Davédé.

Following the studies carried out in 1950 by the Société Eau et Assainissement (Water and Sanitation Society), tenders for the construction of water supply installations for the town of Atakpamé were invited in October, and work is to begin early in 1955.

Hydraulic surveys have been undertaken and are in progress in the north of the Territory.

The Geographical Department of French West Africa, using the aerial survey of the Territory carried out at the end of 1949, has produced the first maps of Togoland. These maps, on the scale of 1 : 200,000 and 1 : 50,000, cover the entire northern half of the Territory and part of the southern half (Atakpamé cercle). In addition, an air mission arrived at Lomé in December 1954 to complete the aerial survey of the extreme south of Togoland.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The main event of 1954 was the inauguration of the new hospital at Lomé. This necessitated the installation of ultra-modern equipment and the training of the necessary staff, both of which proved difficult operations; the difficulties, however, have been overcome.

The hospital consists of three wings: a paying patients' wing, a free wing and a contagious diseases wing. The paying patients' wing is located in a building of several storeys and comprises 16 private rooms and 16 two-bed rooms, or 48 beds in all. The free wing consists of 12 surgical wards of eight to ten beds each, or 116 beds in all, and 18 medical wards with 166 beds. The contagious diseases wing, which is completely walled off, comprises ten wards and can accommodate 64 patients in private rooms. The total number of beds is 394.

The facilities were designed on modern lines and are somewhat revolutionary for an African hospital. They include, for example, labour rooms and a central heating system with a boiler capable of yielding 400 kilogrammes of steam per hour by means of a heating surface of 17 square metres. This boiler supplies steam to the laundry, the disinfection plant, the kitchen and the feeding-bottle sterilization plant. It is completely automatic.

The laundry is sited next to the heating plant, which supplies it with hot water and steam. It consists chiefly of the breakdown tanks, two washing machines, two hydro-extractors, one tumbler and one calender. There is a separate set of equipment for linen of contagious cases.

The kitchen is also mechanized. Food for the wards is kept hot, despite the considerable distance of some of them from the kitchen, by means of two "Fenwick" heated trolleys.

The hospital is working to complete satisfaction.

Eleven million francs have been earmarked under the four-year plan for the construction of a lying-in wing to complete the hospital. Work on this wing has begun and will be completed in June 1955.

In the cercles, work has continued on the construction of a technical block at Dapango, which is now nearing completion, and an in-patients' ward has been completed at Lama-Kara.

The public health training dispensary at Sokodé has been completely remodelled and renovated.

A dispensary and a medical officer's quarters are under construction at Tabligbo (Anécho cercle).

So far as existing resources permit, the Public Health Department has endeavoured to improve the public health organization, which was already well advanced; the efforts made are reflected in the smoother operation of the health service and the improved quality of treatment given.

In preventive medicine and hygiene, three mobile teams are at work in the north of the Territory at Mango-Dapango, Pagouda and Bassari Sokodé.

One hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and eighteen patients have been treated and 112 new cases of trypanosomiasis have been diagnosed, giving an index of new contamination of 0.056 per cent.

The progress made will be appreciated from the following former new contamination indices: 1937, 2.12 per cent; 1939, 0.67 per cent; 1952, 0.07 per cent.

The teams also diagnosed 2,805 new cases of leprosy.

Sulfone treatment has become the general practice at all medical stations, producing an impressive attendance for treatment.

The malaria control campaign was conducted in 1954 on two separate fronts: (a) the Anécho rural area; (b) the Lomé urban and suburban area.

The third stage of the house-spraying campaign was completed in both areas at the end of December. The first stage extended from 1 April to the end of September 1953, the second from 15 October to 15 March 1954, and the third, after a delay due to a hold-up in the delivery of insecticides, began on 1 July in the urban area and 15 August in the rural area.

Anécho rural area

For the purposes of the house-spraying campaign, the Anécho rural area comprises a treatment area and a pilot area, which have been well selected for their similarity in climatic, hydrogeological and social conditions. The malaria control campaign in this area has been conducted solely through the spraying of DDT 75 on the interior walls of houses, and a comprehensive malariometrical survey has been undertaken with a view to assessing the value of the method. More than 6,000 children under the age of 5 have been subjected to splenic and haematological examination. The results have already proved very encouraging.

Last stage: population protected, 62,000 inhabitants; surface sprayed, 2,375,640 square metres; dwellings treated: 24,523.

Lomé urban area

The malaria control campaign has been carried on by several methods:

(a) Larva control by conventional methods such as the discharge of DDT-oil mixtures into the lagoon, the filling-in of ponds with household refuse, the detection and destruction of natural and domestic breeding-places;

(b) House-spraying of the area between the lagoon and the Lomé "Circular Boulevard", in other words the protected zone of the town.

Third stage, from July to December: Surface sprayed—705,340 square metres, covering 9,720 houses and premises accommodating 22,948 persons.

Malariometrical surveys were continued in the urban area. They show that the splenic and plasmodic rates of

children under the age of 5 fell from 33 per cent to 10 per cent and from 35 to 12 per cent respectively between October 1952 and October 1954.

One of the most definite improvements in conditions in the urban area is marked by the fact that in 1954, for the first time, not a single case of malaria was diagnosed in the central hospital among children who had not left Lomé.

The fourth stage of the campaign will begin in January; it will cover an additional 55,000 inhabitants.

EDUCATION

Education in Togoland now rests on firm foundations; it has long been organized in accordance with clearly defined standards and rules. In short, education has come of age; it continues to develop, and from now on each annual report will merely record the progress achieved.

Purely for the record, therefore, and as a reminder that the main principles which guide the Administration's educational works are kept alive both in thought and in practice, a recapitulation of those principles is given below. They are:

(a) The absolute equality of all Togolanders from the educational point of view, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

(b) The equality of Togolanders with other members of the French Union. The education offered is not only the same for all schoolchildren in Togoland, but is also identical in level and quality with that received by children throughout the French Union, whether in metropolitan France or in the other extra-metropolitan territories. The same certificates are delivered, under strictly identical conditions.

(c) The absolute impartiality of, and complete absence of charge for, education at all levels.

Primary education

Eighty new classes were opened in 1954 (35 in the south and 45 in the north of the Territory), bringing the total number of classes to 1,117 and the total enrolment for primary education alone to 57,409 as against 52,697 the previous year; i.e., an increase of almost 5,000.

The total percentage of children attending school is now 37.43 per cent as against 34.4 per cent in 1953 and 32.2 per cent in 1952.

The number of girls, which had increased by 1,450 in the previous year, rose in 1954 by 1,321. This is still insufficient progress considering that the percentage of school attendance among girls is only 16.49 as against 58.37 for boys (14.80 per cent and 53.9 per cent respectively in 1953).

The backwardness of the northern *cercles* from the school attendance point of view as compared with those in the south has been stressed and has been a matter of concern for some time. Considerable progress towards rectifying this disparity has been made. The total enrolment figures show that there were 2,593 new enrolments in the north as against 2,119 in the south. But the progress made towards equality of enrolment becomes even clearer if, instead of the total enrolment (which involves factors operative at least six years ago, since six years is the minimum period of study), we consider the enrolment in each grade year by year. While in the north there are still only 17,116 pupils, as

against 40,293 in the south (in public schools alone), the number of children enrolled in the north in 1953 represented 35 per cent of the total enrolment and, in 1954, 46 per cent; in other words there is a definite trend which, within four or five years, will approximately equalize enrolments in the two parts of the Territory.

Secondary education

In secondary education normal development and balance has now been achieved; the various public and private establishments now offer a full curriculum and will meet the Territory's real needs for a long time to come. The number of pupils was 1,145 as against 1,138 the previous year, in other words there was virtually no change. The results of the examinations were uneven but on the whole encouraging.

Technical education

As in the case of secondary education, the situation became normal in 1954. Tests for commercial certificates of vocational competency were held in Togoland for the first time. Of 11 candidates, six were successful. Moreover, the calibre of the young people receiving this training was acknowledged by the fact that the directors of leading commercial firms in the Territory who were members of the examining panel at once engaged 10 of the 11 candidates, in other words not only the successful candidates.

Four candidates for technical certificates of vocational competency passed, as against three in 1953. Three of the successful pupils are studying for their industrial diploma (*brevet industriel*) at a nearby technical college in French West Africa.

Adult education

This work continues, with varying success in different localities. The progress achieved in some places is encouraging; in others it seems scarcely commensurate with the effort made. The Administration considers that in this field its efforts should conform closely to the wishes of the people, it being understood of course that the effectiveness of the educational effort is in direct proportion to the nearness to school age of those at whom it is aimed.

Fundamental education

In the Lamba country at Bombouaka (*Dapango cercle*) encouraging results have been achieved by a campaign in which over 100 young people, including 30 girls, took part. It was organized on the same lines and using the same methods as those described in the 1953 report in connexion with the Sotobia experiment.³⁷

Here again principles have been established which provide rules of action sufficiently explicit to enable those concerned to feel that by continuing on the same lines they will run no risk of misdirecting their efforts.

Higher education

The number of scholarship-holders attending higher education courses in metropolitan universities has increased by three since 1954 (68 as against 65). The number of these scholarship-holders, which has now

³⁷ 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 1953*, Paris, Imprimerie Chaix, 1954, p. 236.

reached the normal level, reflects the Administration's concern that scholarships should be granted only to those who are genuinely and effectively engaged in serious study. In the years to come these young people will be the *élite* of the country. It is essential that this should be a highly capable and soundly educated *élite*, fully receptive to culture, not a false *élite* of doubtful ability and questionable value.

Physical training and sports

Here too the statistics show progress in every branch of sport.

Contests between Togolese sportsmen and those of other territories (Gold Coast, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Cameroons) have shown that they are a match for their opponents and can give a good account of themselves.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
A/1306	Report of the Trusteeship Council covering its first special session, its second special session, and its sixth and seventh sessions		<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
A/2150	Report of the Trusteeship Council covering its fourth special session and its tenth and eleventh sessions		<i>Ibid., Seventh Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
A/2151	Special report of the Trusteeship Council on administrative unions affecting Trust Territories and on the status of the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration arising out of their membership in the French Union		<i>Ibid., Seventh Session, Supplement No. 12</i>
A/2680	Report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954		<i>Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
A/C.4/283	Statement by the representative of France at the 449th meeting of the Fourth Committee, on 30 November 1954		Mimeographed document only
A/C.4/299	Bill concerning the territorial and regional institutions of Togoland under French administration approved by the National Assembly on 3 November 1954		Ditto
T/58	Ewe petitions: observations submitted by the Government of France and the United Kingdom		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Second Session, First Part, Supplement</i>
T/217 and Add.1	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration		<i>Ibid., Fourth Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/976	Resolutions of the tenth session of the Trusteeship Council, 27 February-1 April 1952		<i>Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i>
T/1010	Questionnaire as approved by the Trusteeship Council at its 414th meeting, eleventh session, 6 June 1952		<i>Ibid., Eleventh Session, Special Supplement</i>
T/1031	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1951, on Ruanda-Urundi, together with the relevant resolution of the Trusteeship Council		<i>Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/1032	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1951, on Tanganyika, together with related documents		<i>Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
T/1065	Report of the Secretary-General		<i>Ibid., Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 16</i>
T/1091	Observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the annual reports for 1952 on the Trust Territories of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration		<i>Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3</i>
T/1107	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, on Togoland under British administration, together with related documents		<i>Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/1108	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, on Togoland under French administration, together with related documents		<i>Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
T/1109	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, on the Cameroons under British administration, together with related documents		<i>Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
T/1110	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, on the Cameroons under French administration, together with related documents		<i>Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
T/1120	Report of the Secretary-General		<i>Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13</i>
T/1122	Observations of the World Health Organization on the annual reports for 1953 on the Trust Territories of Somaliland under Italian administration, Western Samoa, New Guinea, Nauru and the Pacific Islands		<i>Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</i>

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
T/1134	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of Belgium on the administration of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi for the year 1953		Mimeographed document only
T/1135	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika for the year 1953		Ditto
T/1136	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of France on the administration of the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration for the year 1953		Ditto
T/1137	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of France on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration for the year 1953		Ditto
T/1139	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration for the year 1953		Ditto
T/1140	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration for the year 1953		Ditto
T/1141	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Ruanda-Urundi		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/1142	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Tanganyika		<i>Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
T/1147 and Add.1	Supplementary information on the administration of the Cameroons under British administration for the year 1954 submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV)	39	
T/1148	Supplementary information on the administration of Togoland under British administration for the year 1954 submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV)	64	
T/1149	Supplementary information on the administration of Tanganyika for the year 1954 submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV) ..	20	
T/1150	Observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the annual reports for the year 1953 on the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under French administration, the Cameroons under British administration, Togoland under French administration, Togoland under British administration, Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi	2	
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T/1153	Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration	72	
T/1154	Supplementary information on the administration of the Cameroons under French administration for the year 1954 submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV)	48	
T/1155	Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration	50	
T/1156	Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration	80	
T/1158	Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika	21	
T/1159	Report of the World Health Organization on public health in the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	32	
T/1160	Supplementary information on the administration of Togoland under French administration for the year 1954 submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV)	87	
T/1162 and Add.1	Observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Tanganyika		<i>Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3</i>

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T/1164 and Corr.2	Observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Ruanda-Urundi		<i>Ibid.</i> , Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 2
T/1165	Circular letter dated 18 January 1955 concerning an aid programme for educational and cultural purposes from the Acting Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization addressed to States members of that organization		Mimeographed document only
T/C.1/L.36	Administrative union affecting Togoland under British administration: memorandum from the United Kingdom delegation		Mimeographed document only
T/COM.../...			Documents in this series are mimeographed only
T/L.249	Report of the Committee on Visiting Missions		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Tenth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 11
T/L.448	Report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on Tanganyika		For the substance of this report, as adopted by the Trusteeship Council, at its 524th meeting, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 4</i> , pp. 46 to 48
T/L.477	Report of the Committee on Control and Limitation of Documentation		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 13
T/L.537	Report of the Drafting Committee on the Cameroons under French administration		Mimeographed document only. For the annex to this document, as amended by the Trusteeship Council at its 584th and 585th meetings, see the chapter on the Cameroons under French administration in the Council's report to the General Assembly at its tenth session
T/L.538 and Add.1	Conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika: working paper prepared by the Secretariat		These documents, together with document T/L.560 and the conclusions and recommendations in document T/L.559 and Corr.1 as amended by the Trusteeship Council at its 606th and 607th meetings, will constitute the chapter on Tanganyika in the Council's report to the General Assembly at its tenth session
T/L.540	One hundred and seventh report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Tanganyika		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifteenth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 4
T/L.542	Report of the Drafting Committee on the Cameroons under British administration		Mimeographed document only. For the annex to this document, as adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 601st meeting, see the chapter on the Cameroons under British administration in the Council's report to the General Assembly at its tenth session
T/L.546 and Add.1	Conditions in the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi: working paper prepared by the Secretariat		These documents, together with document T/L.568 and the conclusions and recommendations in document T/L.567 as amended by the Trusteeship Council at its 609th and 610th meetings, will constitute the chapter on Ruanda-Urundi in the Council's report to the General Assembly at its tenth session

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
T/L.552	Report of the Drafting Committee on Togoland under French administration		Mimeographed document only. For the annex to this document, as amended by the Trusteeship Council at its 604th meeting, see the chapter on Togoland under French administration in the Council's report to the General Assembly at its tenth session
T/L.554	Report of the Drafting Committee on Togoland under British administration		Mimeographed document only. For the annex to this document, as adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 605th meeting, see the chapter on Togoland under British administration in the Council's report to the General Assembly at its tenth session
T/L.558	Syria: amendments to the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee on the Cameroons under British administration (T/L.542, annex)	47	
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T/L.560	Summary of the observations made by the individual members of the Council during the general debate and of the comments of the special representative of the Administering Authority		See observation on documents T/L.538 and Add.1
T/L.561	Haiti: amendments to the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee on Tanganyika (T/L.559 and Corr.1)	28	
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T/L.565	India: amendment to the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee on Tanganyika (T/L.559 and Corr.1)	29	
T/L.566	India: amendments to the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee on Tanganyika (T/L.559 and Corr.1)	29	
T/L.567	Report of the Drafting Committee on Ruanda-Urundi	36	
T/L.568	Summary of the observations made by individual members of the Council during the general debate and of the comments of the special representative of the Administering Authority		See observations on documents T/L.546 and Add.1
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T/PET.2/L.5	Petition from the Tanganyika Unofficial Members' Organisation	30	
T/PV.602	Trusteeship Council, Fifteenth Session, Verbatim Record of the 602nd meeting		Mimeographed document only



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

ANNEXES

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FIFTEENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1955

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DOCUMENT T/L.520

Eighty-ninth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, and communications circulated under rule 24, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council

[Original text: English]
[19 January 1955]

1. The Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, has, as provided in rule 90, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, examined further petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, and further communications circulated under rule 24, in order to decide which, if any of them, should have the established procedure concerning petitions applied to them.

2. In carrying out this examination, which took place at the 201st and 202nd meetings, on 13 August and 7 October 1954, the Committee had before it two working papers prepared by the Secretariat (T/C.2/L.107 and 109), which contain lists of the petitions and communications, brief summaries of their contents and the grounds for their initial classification by the Secretariat.

3. As a result of its examination, the Committee decided that the established procedure should be applied to the following communications, all of which will be reported upon separately by the Committee in due course:

Petitioners	Symbol
Mr. Issah Mouassie	T/COM.5/L.53
Mr. Tiam Sakio	T/COM.5/L.57
Mr. Samuel Ngotti	T/COM.5/L.62
Mr Maurice Moffi, representative of the Ipoabato Family	T/COM.5/L.68
Mr. Paul Y. Agbété	T/COM.7/L.22

4. The Committee desires to record that three proposals concerning the classification of the petitions and communications listed in the working papers (T/C.2/L.107 and 109) failed to be adopted because, even after following the procedure laid down in rule 38 of the rules of procedure, the votes for and against the proposals were equal. The proposals were that the established procedure concerning petitions should be applied to the following petition and communications:

Petitioners	Symbol
Mr. Eward Levy	T/COM.2/L.13
Mr. Kabondo	T/COM.3/L.16
The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Mbalmayo	T/PET.5/L.21

5. The Committee requested the Secretariat to include the following communications in part B of the annex to the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Council:

Petitioners	Symbol
The Ligue des Droits de l'Homme of Ruanda-Urundi	T/COM.3/L.15
Divisional chiefs of Dodome, Hoe and Lume	T/COM.6/L.39
The Togoland Congress, Buem Branch	T/COM.6 and 7/L.18
The Secretariat of the Central Executive of the Combined Forces against Integration	T/COM.6 and 7/L.19
Mr. Leonard Komla Anyangeh	T/COM.6 and 7/L.20

6. The Committee further requested the Secretariat to include the following communication in part B of the annex to the provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Council:

Petitioner	Symbol
Mr. Hussen Salah and others	T/COM.11/L.128

7. Under rule 90, paragraph 5, of the rules of procedure the Committee is required to make such recommendations as it deems necessary concerning the consideration by the Council of the petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, and of the communications circulated under rule 24. Among the petitions, and among the five communications which, as recorded in paragraph 5 above, the Committee has requested the Secretariat to include in part B of the annex to the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Council, are a number which relate to the Togoland unification problem. These are: T/PET.6/L.46 and Add.1, T/PET.6/L.47—T/PET.6/L.51, T/COM.6/L.39, T/PET.6 and 7/L.31—T/PET.6 and 7/L.35, T/PET.6 and 7/L.36 and Add.1 and 2, T/PET.6 and 7/L.37—T/PET.6 and 7/L.40, T/COM.6 and 7/L.18—T/COM.6 and 7/L.20.

The Committee recommends that these petitions and communications should be considered on the next occasion when the Council is considering in substance the Togoland unification problem.

8. The Committee recommends that the remaining petitions, and the remaining two communications referred

to in paragraph 5, should be considered by the Council during its next examination of conditions in the Territories to which they relate.

9. In this connexion, the Committee recalls that the Council approved the recommendation contained in the Committee's report on procedure for the examination of petitions (T/L.465, para. 20) that the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on conditions in each Trust Territory should contain an annex setting forth, under headings corresponding to those in the working paper, the problems raised in general question petitions, as well as the general problems raised in communications.

10. Of the communications circulated under rule 24 of the rules of procedure, other than the five referred to in paragraph 3 and the five referred to in paragraph 5, there are eight whose subject matter is the same as that of a number of petitions to which the established procedure is to be applied. These communications and the corresponding petitions are:

<i>Communications</i>	<i>Petitions</i>
T/COM.2/L.14 and Add.1	T/PET.2/168 and Add.1 and 2

<i>Communications</i>	<i>Petitions</i>
T/COM.5/L.55, T/COM.5/L.58, T/COM.5/L.60 and T/COM.5/L.61	T/PET.5/280—T/PET.5/283, T/PET.5/285—289, T/PET.5/291, T/PET.5/293, 5/295 and T/PET.5/297
T/COM.7/L.21	T/PET.7/377, T/PET.7/381 and Add.1 and 2, and T/PET.7/383
T/COM.11/L.131	T/PET.11/443
T/PET.11/L.14	T/PET.11/438

The Committee recommends that the communications in question be taken into consideration together with the petitions to which they are related. Of the rest of the communications, those which are concerned with general problems will, as noted in paragraph 9, be taken into consideration in the annexes to the working papers on conditions in the Trust Territories concerned. Concerning the remainder the Committee has no recommendations to make.

11. This report was adopted by the Committee at its 211th meeting, on 18 January 1954, by 3 votes to none with 2 abstentions.

DOCUMENT T/L.521

Ninetieth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration

[Original text: English]
[19 January 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 203rd, 204th, 205th and 210th meetings, held on 10, 11 and 17 January 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. G. H. Becquey participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I to IX, XI to XVI and XVIII to XX inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM INHABITANTS OF THE VILLAGE OF BENG-NYONG (T/PET.5/233)

1. The sixteen petitioners claim that in 1936 the French authorities took over 234 square kilometres of their land at Makak without paying any compensation as the land was classified as vacant and ownerless.

2. It is stated by the petitioners that the Administration established a forest reserve on this land "which is nothing but a tract of forest reserved for the benefit of colonialists to the great detriment of the local inhabitants, particularly the rightful owners of the stolen lands". They go on to state that as their food crop plantations were swallowed up by the reserve they were reduced to living as poor nomads. When they complained, some of them were arbitrarily arrested, and some of them died as a result of ill-treatment received in gaol. The case is mentioned of Joseph Mang who is said to have died in Eséka prison in March 1941.

3. The petitioners contend that arbitrary arrests are now on the increase, as are imprisonments and the imposition of fines. They name four members of the village: Thomas Nkondjok, who was deprived of two hens and imprisoned for fifteen days; Rebeka Ngo Yobol, who was fined 250 francs CFA,¹ deprived of one hen and imprisoned for seven days; Simplicie Mangele, who was fined 2,500 francs and one gallon of palm oil; and Joseph Mnyim, who was imprisoned for three months and fined 3,000 francs by the Controller of Water and Forestry.

4. The petitioners state that, when in September 1953 a people's delegation protested against exploitation of this kind, the Controller of Water and Forestry at Eséka stated that the people's lands belonged to them and that no Europeans had any right to set foot on them. The petitioners say, however, that these words are not in accord with the facts.

5. It is stated by the Administering Authority (T/OBS. 5/34, section 1) that this reserve was established and classified with a view to encouraging natural reforestation in the area and carrying on systematic reforestation work. The area of the reserve is said to be 2,231 hectares and not 234 square kilometres (23,400 hectares) as stated by the petitioners.

6. The Administering Authority writes further that all the sentences incurred by villagers were pronounced by the competent court in conformity with the forest conservation regulations, either for clearing undergrowth within the limits of the reserve, or for felling protected timber without a permit. Although inquiries have been made, it has not been possible to check the petitioners' statements, which in any case are rather vague, with regard to the death in prison of Joseph Mang, the archives of the subdivision concerned having been destroyed by fire in 1943.

7. The Administering Authority says that when questioned, the petitioner stated that at the time the area was classified, he was too young to take part in the public life of the village, but that he had heard later that no palaver had been held. This rumour is without foundation.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 203rd and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/S.R.203 and 210).

9. The special representative stated that the land at Makak had been classified as a forest reserve after a palaver had been held in 1936. No objections to the classification had been raised at the palaver. In the opinion of the Administering Authority, the indigenous inhabitants still had at their disposal sufficient arable land for their needs.

10. At its 210th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF NGONGA-NDGOBIANGA (T/PET.5/261)

1. This petition which is unsigned and undated, contains complaints that militant members of the UPC are obliged to pay higher taxes than others and are often unjustly imprisoned.

2. The petitioners, who reside in the subdivision of Edéa, further protest against the expropriation in 1938 of two pieces of land (Ngonga and Dikous), covering an area of more than 70 square kilometres, which rightfully belonged to them. They claim that they have been persecuted and even imprisoned for entering this land, which has been exploited by Messrs. Lutz and Chamault since the expropriation. No indigenous inhabitant has the right to farm, hunt, fish or even cut any wood whatever on the land.

3. Finally the petitioners complain of the lack, in the Edéa subdivision, of medical facilities, schools and roads, commercial centres and periodic markets.

¹ One franc CFA equals two French francs.

4. In reply (T/OBS.5/33, section 3) the Administering Authority states first that there is no discrimination against the members of any party in respect of the rate of taxation, and that it is untrue that members of the UPC are subject to unjust imprisonment.

5. As regards the land question, the Administering Authority states that the Société africaine forestière et agricole (SAFA), managed by Mr. Chamault and Mr. Lutz, holds a forestry licence in the canton of Ndogbianga. No land ownership rights are conferred by such licences and they do not restrict the indigenous population's customary rights of user (cultivation, hunting, fishing and wood gathering). The Administering Authority explains that local communities collect rebates on the felling dues paid by those working the forests. In 1953 the village of Ngonga alone collected a rebate of 45,000 francs.

6. The Administering Authority mentions the railway and the roads traversing the subdivision and states that the opening of secondary roads is provided for under the new four-year plan. It states that the subdivision has a 128-bed hospital, a leprosarium and four reception centres. The village of Ngonga, with a population of 390, is 45 kilometres from the Logbadjeck reception centre and some twenty kilometres from the village of Sakbayeme, where the American Presbyterian Mission has set up a very modern hospital. The subdivision has seven official schools and 33 mission schools.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 203rd and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.203 and 210).

8. The special representative stated that the inhabitants of the Territory were taxed according to their financial circumstances; their political beliefs did not enter into it.

9. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM THE BUREAU OF THE REGIONAL BRANCH OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF MUNGO (T/PET.5/255)

1. It is claimed in this petition that Mr. Tazième Ngongo, "an old man of over eighty and the father of thirty-two children" and a resident of Bayangam, had been threatened since 1952 with the expropriation of his property with a view to transferring it to the local Catholic Mission.

2. The petitioners state that on 4 March 1954 Mr. Ngongo's land was laid waste and his large family evicted. Mr. Ngongo himself was arrested and taken to Bafoussam by the Administrative Authorities.

3. This matter is one of the subjects of T/PET.5/L.13, which is discussed in section VI below, and in which Mr. Ngongo (there spelled "Ngoungo Tazen") is described as the fourteenth successor to the property. It had also been before the Council in T/PET.5/102 and resolution 461 (X), and in T/PET.5/118 and resolution 777 (XII). A summary account of it appears in T/L.395, section IV. Finding that the landowners had raised valid objections, the Administration had invited the Catholic Mission to drop its project if it should fail to reach an amicable settlement with them. When T/PET.5/118 was under examination in July 1953, the representative of the Administering Authority informed the Committee that the Mission had in fact given up the project.

4. In its observations (T/OBS.5/53, section 1) the Administering Authority states again that the concession

in question was not granted to the Catholic Mission since Mr. Simo as well as Mr. Ngongo had raised objections, despite the fact that the village chief and all the notables of Bayangam had agreed to it.

5. After registering their objections, Messrs. Simo and Ngongo applied for recognition of their rights to the land in dispute. They met with opposition from other members of the local community, and the competent court denied their title to the land. The Administering Authority states that when these judgments had been issued the Catholic Mission thought it might begin clearing the land granted to it by the village chief, but Ngongo refused to give up his land although another plot had been promised him. In response to his complaint the Mission was notified that it had no right to carry out any work until it had obtained a valid deed of concession. Mr. Ngongo is accordingly still in possession of the land which he occupies in accordance with local customs.

6. Mr. Ngongo was not arrested at all; as he had not paid his taxes he was requested to go to Bafoussam to put the matter in order. He did not stay there longer than half a day.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 203rd and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.203 and 210).

8. At its 210th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITIONS FROM MR. PAUL KOHN (T/PET.5/266 and Add.1 and 2)

AND FROM MR. JOSEPH MBATOULE (T/PET.5/279)

1. In these two petitions are presented the opposite points of view in a dispute involving some land which the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/33, section 5) has been the subject of regular proceedings before the courts.

2. In T/PET.5/266 Mr. Kohn, a planter at Eséka, states that one day his village chief, Mr. Henri Matip, asked him if he would give a plot of his land to Mr. Mbatoulé, a trader at Eséka. As the chief told Mr. Kohn that Mr. Mbatoulé merely wanted the plot to build a house on, he readily agreed. In T/PET.5/266/Add.1, however, Mr. Kohn tells a somewhat different story: he says that in March 1944 the chief forced Mr. Kohn's family to hand over the plot to Mr. Mbatoulé. However that may be, some time later Mr. Mbatoulé filed an application for rights over the whole of Mr. Kohn's land, claiming that he had paid the chief 5,000 francs for it. The land, Mr. Kohn says, was planted with cocoa, oil palms, fruit trees and food crops. On the day of the palaver for the recognition of Mr. Mbatoulé's rights to this land, Mr. Kohn lodged a protest. He also brought the case before the Court of Second Degree at Edéa, which ruled that the chief should repay the petitioner the 5,000 francs Mr. Mbatoulé had paid for the land and that the latter should pay damages for the use of the land.

3. In T/PET.5/279, Mr. Mbatoulé, describing the events thus far, writes that he paid the chief 5,000 francs for the land, for which he also gave Mr. Kohn some wine, a sheep, salt and cola nuts. For seven years, from 1932 onwards, Mr. Mbatoulé occupied the land. He built a house on it and had twenty-four people working for him on the plantation. Suddenly Mr. Kohn claimed the land to be his and brought the case to court at Edéa. The court decided that the land belonged to Mr. Mbatoulé "since he had done a good deal of work on it", but

that the chief should pay to Mr. Kohn the 5,000 francs paid for it by Mr. Mbatoulé and that the latter should in turn compensate Mr. Kohn for the previous use of his land.

4. It is stated in T/PET.5/266/Add.1 that Mr. Kohn appealed against the Court's decision (though in T/PET.5/266 he writes that it was Mr. Matip who appealed). Mr. Kohn goes on to relate how the Special Ratification Chamber (*Chambre spéciale d'homologation*) at Douala at its hearing of 6 July 1950 decided that the land should be restored to him and that Mbatoulé should demand compensation. The latter appealed to the Court of Second Degree at Edéa, which ordered Mr. Kohn to pay Mr. Mbatoulé a lump sum of 190,920 francs. Mr. Kohn then appealed to the Ratification Chamber at Yaoundé, which reduced the award to 180,300 francs.

5. Mr. Kohn protests against the injustice done to him and against the support now given to Mr. Mbatoulé.

6. Mr. Mbatoulé, on his side, writes that the court at Douala found in his favour and stated that Mr. Kohn would have to bring a complaint against Mr. Henri Matip who had given the land to Mr. Mbatoulé. He declares that it was decided that Mr. Kohn would have to pay him compensation for the eight years' occupation of the plantation.

7. Describing the subsequent court proceedings Mr. Mbatoulé writes:

"We went to court at Eséka, where the magistrate ordered Kohn Paul to pay me 100,000 francs, which he refused to do. Secondly, the court at Edéa found in my favour and ordered him to pay me 200,000 francs, which he refused to do. Thirdly, the court at Yaoundé again found in my favour and made the same order as the court at Edéa. For four years, Kohn Paul has been harvesting all my food crops from my plantation. He has sold the whole yield and has dismissed my labourers. I am now asking him to pay me compensation of 300,000 francs."

8. The Administering Authority states that Mr. Mbatoulé, a planter at Eséka, had applied for the recognition of his personal title to a plot of 10 hectares situated at Eséka. Mr. Kohn opposed that application during the proceedings. In a judgment delivered on 8 October 1948 the Court of Second Degree at Edéa recognized Mr. Mbatoulé's title to the land which had been worked. On appeal by Mr. Kohn the Special Ratification Chamber, after a further investigation, set aside the judgment of the Court of Second Degree through an order of 6 July 1950 and referred Mr. Mbatoulé to the Court of First Degree to establish his right, not of ownership, but of usufruct. Mr. Mbatoulé then took the case to the customary court of Eséka. In a judgment of 14 March 1951, the court awarded him compensation for loss of usufruct in the amount of 100,000 francs by virtue of the development work he had carried out on the land in the previous six years. On appeal by Mr. Kohn the Court of Second Degree of Edéa, after a further investigation, ordered Mr. Kohn, in a judgment of 23 January 1953, to pay to Mr. Mbatoulé, in two equal amounts on 31 December 1953 and 31 December 1954 respectively, the sum of 190,320 francs, representing the value of the crops grown on the land by Mr. Mbatoulé, in compensation for his loss of usufruct. At the instance of Mr. Kohn, the Chief Law Officer entered an appeal against this judgment with the Special Ratification Chamber which, through an order of 30 March 1954, rejected the appeal as lacking adequate grounds.

9. The Administering Authority adds (T/OBS.5/33/Add.1) that, under the judgment delivered on 8 October

1948 by the Court of Second Degree at Edéa recognizing Mr. Mbatoulé's title to the land which he had worked, Mr. Matip was ordered to pay Mr. Kohn the sum of 5,000 francs, representing the transfer price of the disputed land. Mr. Kohn appealed against that judgment, which was set aside *in toto* under an order by the Special Ratification Chamber dated 6 July 1950. Mr. Kohn cannot, therefore, demand the execution of a judgment which has been set aside by a higher court.

10. This ruling was not revoked either by the judgment of 14 March 1951 of the customary court of Eséka or by the judgment of 23 January 1953 of the Court of Second Degree at Edéa, acting as a court of appeal. Those judgments in fact recognized that Mr. Kohn's customary right to the land in dispute continued to exist in accordance with the provisions of the order of 6 July 1950 by the Special Ratification Chamber.

11. Commenting on T/PET.5/279, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/35, section 2) that, from the investigation undertaken, it appears that Mr. Mbatoulé had in fact worked the land since 1932 with the consent of its customary owner. It was only after the latter died that he bought the land, in the customary sense of the expression, from Mr. Matip who had inherited the "plantation" under a will which has since then been contested. The sale took place in 1944. The competent courts gave Mr. Kohn customary ownership rights to the land, but ordered him to pay Mr. Mbatoulé, who had cultivated it in good faith, an indemnity in compensation of his expenses in developing the plantation.

12. The Administering Authority adds that Mr. Mbatoulé can request the Court of Second Degree of Edéa for an enforceable judgment if Mr. Kohn refuses to execute the decision of 23 January 1953.

13. It would appear from the second addendum to Mr. Kohn's petition (T/PET.5/266/Add.2) that Mr. Mbatoulé has already requested an enforceable judgment from the court. Writing on 5 November 1954, Mr. Kohn states that the Court of Second Degree at Edéa has served on him a notice, dated 20 October 1954, informing him that distraint would be levied on his property on 18 November 1954. Mr. Kohn complains also of having been subjected to severe questioning by the chief subdivisional officer of Eséka on "why and how I had presumed to send letters to your organization (United Nations)".

14. The petition was examined and discussed at the 204th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.204 and 210).

15. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITION FROM THE BUREAU OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE
OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN
OF SONG MANDENG
(T/PET.5/234)

1. The petitioners, convened in general assembly on 27 December 1953,

(a) Request the competent authorities to comply with the resolution of the "1953 mission of investigation" concerning the payment of fifty francs a kilogramme for palm oil;

(b) Protest against the Padangue Company's invasion of their forests without consulting the owners;

(c) Protest against the cutting down of their trees, such as the anjab, which gives edible oil, and name

several companies at Mangeng, Eséka, Manyai, Pont Kellé and Messoudo which they claim are destroying their trees;

(d) Request a carriage road from Ilanga to Sombo through Song Mandeng;

(e) Request the establishment of rural schools, in each village where there is a chief, and of wireless stations.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/32, section 1) that the responsible officer of the local committee (*Comité de base*) of the UPC of Song Mandeng was asked to give more details about the complaints put forward. He confirmed that he had sent a motion to the United Nations after a meeting held at Song Mandeng on 31 December 1953 but refused to discuss it on the grounds that he could not speak for all the participants.

3. The Administering Authority is consequently unable to comment on the particular cases mentioned in the text. All it can do is to refer to the general regulations on licences for tree-felling and lumbering given in the annual reports on the administration of the Territory.

4. The Administration's policy with regard to the construction of schools, branch medical posts and roads has been explained before the Trusteeship Council. The Eséka subdivision comprises five official schools, eighty-seven Mission schools (central schools and bush schools), one hospital and four branch medical posts and clinics. It has a network of 207 kilometres of carriage roads. Song Mandeng is about 6 kilometres from the forest roads and 8 kilometres from the road linking Eséka with the Douala-Yaoundé highway. This village is 10 kilometres from the Bidioka clinic and 18 kilometres from the Eséka hospital.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 203rd and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.203 and 210).

6. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF BAFANG (T/PET.5/L.13)

1. The Standing Committee decided at its 98th meeting that the established procedure should be applied to this petition.

2. The petitioners request the United Nations to consider the claims which were then about to be submitted to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly by Mr. Um Nyobe. They support the programme of the UPC. Numerous complaints are made of conditions in the Cameroons under French administration. The petitioners complain that, for the 500,000 people in the whole Bamiléké region, there is only one public hospital—at Dschang. There are said to be "a few small health posts serving more than 100,000 people", but these few dispensaries have no equipment of any kind. When a "patriot" falls ill, and goes to the hospital or to the dispensary he receives no treatment and is given nothing save a paper to give to the pharmacist. There are only five doctors for the whole area. As regards education, the petitioners state that a single rural school has to serve a population of about fifty or sixty thousand; only 20 per cent of Cameroonian children go to school while all European children in the Cameroons attend school, and most of them at the expense of the Cameroonian budget. It is stated by the petitioners that the number of schoolteachers and nurses is very small, while there

are several hundred policemen for the region. Further, the petitioners protest against the low prices paid for their agricultural products.

3. References are made to the cases of Mr. Isaac Moucheli (see T/PET.5/227, section XIII below), Mr. Tazeu Ngoungo (see T/PET.5/255 and section III above) and Chief Njimafira Salifou (T/L.423, section IV).

4. With regard to the dismissal of Mr. Isaac Moucheli, the Administering Authority drew attention to its observations on T/PET.5/227 (T/OBS.5/28, section 8). The Committee will note that, in its observations on T/PET.5/L.20 (see section VII below), the Administering Authority had also furnished information concerning the medical and educational facilities available in the Bamiléké region.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 203rd and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.203 and 210).

6. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITION FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS BAMILÉKÉ VILLAGES (T/PET.5/L.20)

1. The Standing Committee decided at its 155th meeting that the established procedure should be applied to this petition.

2. The petitioners, who are in favour of immediate unification of the Cameroons and of a time-limit for the granting of independence, protest against the incorporation of their country into the French Union.

3. On behalf of the whole Bamiléké area they request the Trusteeship Council to revise its decision to deny a hearing to Mr. Um Nyobe, their "only representative", and to act on the basis of the statements made by him. On the other hand, they assert that Mr. Douala Manga Bell has no competence to speak on behalf of the Cameroonian people.

4. It is claimed by the petitioners that the 1952 Visiting Mission failed to make the contacts with the mass of the Cameroonian people which would have enabled it to ascertain the wishes of the population. Thus, it made only one single stop in the Bamiléké area, which has more than 500,000 inhabitants.

5. The petitioners warn the United Nations that several so-called chiefs have been forced to sign petitions that they did not draw up or which in other ways were contrary to their opinions.

6. The present situation in the Cameroons is described as increasingly lamentable. The petitioners complain that in the Bamiléké area they have no roads, no dispensaries and no schools and that they have only five doctors for a population of 500,000 persons. Further, that there is no indigenous participation in the administration of the country and that, as a result, the prices of agricultural products are falling considerably while taxes and licence fees rise sharply. All this, they claim, is a result of their being administered as an integral part of French territory.

7. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/31, section 3) that the population of the Bamiléké region is 450,000. The health services comprise: 1 hospital unit of 176 beds at Dschang, with dispensary, medical and surgical departments, maternity ward and X-ray equipment; 1 hospital unit of 20 beds at Bafang, with dispensary and maternity ward; 1 hospital unit of 60 beds at

Bafoussam, with dispensary and maternity ward; 1 hospital unit of 57 beds at Bangangté, with dispensary; 1 dispensary at Bandjoun; 1 mobile team centre of the mobile health and prevention service; 1 lepers' hospital with facilities for 200 patients; 12 field stations.

The medical staff in the region comprises: 1 physician; 4 African doctors; 1 dentist; 1 State-certified midwife; 55 assistant nurses, male and female; 7 matrons.

There should be added to the above the private (missionary) sector of the medical services which comprises, in addition to small mission dispensaries, the following: 1 hospital of 400 beds at Banwa, with 1 physician, 1 State-certified midwife and 1 State-certified nurse, with attached nursery-orphanage and a lepers' hospital for 50 patients; 1 hospital of 120 beds at Bafang, with 1 physician and 1 certified nurse; 1 dispensary-maternity clinic for 100 patients at Bafoussam, with 1 certified midwife-nurse; 1 nursery of 25 beds and 1 orphanage of 140 beds at Dschang.

8. The region covers an area of about 100 kilometres north to south by 70 kilometres west to east. The communications comprise 500 kilometres of roads and 350 kilometres of tracks passable by motor vehicles. It is a transit and tourist area.

9. The following educational institutions are available:

Government education

1 assistant-teachers' training school at Dschang; 37 elementary schools with 87 classes and a total pupil registration of 4,811 (4,158 boys, 653 girls);

Private education

1 instructors' training school at Bafoussam; 1 sixth grade at Bangangté; 147 elementary schools with 430 classes and a total pupil registration of 19,312 (17,748 boys and 2,412 girls).

10. The petition was examined and discussed at the 203rd and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/S.R.203 and 210).

11. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM THE BUREAU OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN (T/PET.5/260)

1. The petition contains general complaints that the French administration persecutes the UPC, fails to keep the indigenous inhabitants informed of the work of the United Nations and interferes with the right of assembly and the freedom of the press.

2. Further, the petitioners raise several specific questions, some of which have been the subject of previous petitions, such as the holding of UPC documents at the customs at Douala (T/PET.5/214—resolution 980 (XIII)), the importation of two guns by Mr. Bissek without any previous declaration at the customs (T/PET.5/L.17—resolution 1057 (XIV)) and the meeting at Eséka on 24 March 1954 which was dissolved (T/PET.5/258—resolution 1055 (XIV)). The petitioners object to the fact that, while this UPC meeting was interrupted by the authorities, one held by Mr. Bissek on 10 January 1954 at Eséka, was allowed to proceed in spite of demonstrations on the public highway under the eyes of the police.

3. On 12 March 1954, the petitioners state, the chief subdivisional officer informed an official of the UPC that all meetings at Eséka were prohibited.

4. The petitioners go on to report on a meeting held at Boumnyebel on 25 March 1954 where about 20,000 persons had peacefully gathered to listen to Mr. Um Nyobe. Mr. Allaire, the chief subdivisional officer and two members of the Evolution sociale camerounaise (ESOCAM) were present at this meeting and it is the contention of the petitioners that they were there with the intention of provoking incidents. One of the ESOCAM members, Mr. Mbelel, did in fact "make false slanderous assertions in the middle of the assembly. Under Mr. Um Nyobe's protection, the *agent provocateur* had to flee in view of the people's annoyance. The manoeuvre was thus defeated". The peaceful meeting ended with the singing of the Cameroonian national anthem.

5. The question is also raised by the petitioners of two parcels sent by Mr. Um Nyobe from Paris, one containing copies of a press release written by him, and the other containing United Nations documents, which are being detained at the customs. Complaints are also made that the UPC newspaper is temporarily seized at Douala each time it appears, and that the *gendarmérie* has seized a large stock of UPC pamphlets which were on sale at Dschang.

6. Commenting on the further charges made in this petition, the Administering Authority declares (T/OBS. 5/28/Add.1, section 2) that the petitioner's assertions that "every issue of his party's journal is subjected to temporary seizure on some pretext at Douala", and that the same is true of parcels of documents coming into the country, is not in accordance with facts. Control is exercised over imported publications and printed matter, and its sale and distribution may be prohibited in some cases. The leaders of the UPC accept this control with considerable reluctance, writes the Administering Authority. For example, when in March Mr. Théodore Mayi Matip requested customs clearance of the parcels referred to in the petition, he was asked to provide the Public Security Office with a copy of the printed matter. He did not do so. At the beginning of April, instructions were given for the parcels to be issued to the addressee, on application, in the presence of the port Inspector of Police and Mayi Matip was so informed. As of 28 May, he had not yet called at the customs house to remove his parcels.

7. The Administering Authority denies that a batch of UPC pamphlets was seized at Dschang. It states that what in fact happened was that a police report was drawn up regarding the sale of pamphlets on a public thoroughfare without previous permission in contravention of the Act of 29 July 1881, and a second report was drawn up on 3 March regarding a second offence. These police reports were referred to the judicial authorities.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 204th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.204 and 210).

9. Amplifying the observations of the Administering Authority, which are recorded in paragraph 7 above, concerning the sale of pamphlets without previous permission, the special representative further explained that the occasional distribution of pamphlets on a public thoroughfare without previous permission is authorized. But occasional distribution is very different from continual sale and it is the continual sale of pamphlets on a public thoroughfare without a licence which is prohibited by the Act of 29 July 1881.

10. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

**IX. PETITIONS CONCERNING A PETITION SAID TO BE FORGED :
PETITIONS FROM MR. J. EMILE GOUETH AND OTHERS
(T/PET.5/251), FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN
OF BOUMNYEBEL (T/PET.5/252) AND FROM THE SECRETARY
OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS
DU CAMEROUN OF BOUMNYEBEL (T/PET.5/253)**

1. On 19 November 1953 the Secretary-General received a letter dated 13 November 1953, purporting to be signed by Messrs. Goueth Emile, Ugos Georges, Ndjeng Lucas, Billoyoue and Yeni, protesting against the grant by the Fourth Committee, during the eighth regular session of the General Assembly, of an oral hearing to Mr. Um Nyobe, the Secretary-General of the Union des populations du Cameroun. The text of the letter was circulated (A/C.4/240/Add.9, section 16) under the heading "Letter ... from Mr. Goueth and others".

2. The three present petitions are protests that the letter of 13 November 1953 was a forgery. All three contain avowals of allegiance to the UPC, and support for Mr. Um Nyobe. In addition, each contains a request for an inquiry to be held to find out who in fact did send the letter. The 144 authors of T/PET.5/251 went so far as to demand prosecution of the sender or senders of it.

3. The authors of T/PET.5/252 and 253 requested in addition that they be informed of the names, other than Mr. Goueth's, that were appended to the letter of 13 November 1953. Their request has been complied with.

4. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.5/29, section 6) that following the receipt of these petitions it asked the *chef de circonscription* to determine in what circumstances the text against which the petitioners are protesting, and which is said to have been improperly sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in their name, was drawn up. The results of the subsequent inquiry, which are related by the Administering Authority (T/OBS.5/29/Add.3), are given below.

5. Mr. Goueth, whose signature appears on T/PET.5/251 and 252, declared that he neither wrote nor signed these petitions. He also declared that he did not sign the letter of 13 November 1953 (A/C.4/240/Add.9, section 16). Mr. Goueth can throw no light on the origin of any of the three communications. On the other hand, Mr. Jacques Diamond Njock admits to having been the author of T/PET.5/253, yet he also can throw no light on the question of who in fact wrote the letter of 13 November 1953.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 204th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.204 and 210).

7. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

**X. PETITIONS FROM MR. EMMANUEL BAYIHA AND OTHERS
(T/PET.5/224) AND FROM THE BUREAU OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF BATOUFAM
(T/PET.5/236)**

1. The petition contained in T/PET.5/224 consists of a motion adopted by several teachers, male nurses and pupils protesting against the report on the Territory of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952 (T/1110). The petitioners contend that the report includes only what the Mission was told

by the Administering Authority and does not take into account the written and oral communications submitted by the indigenous population.

2. They cite excerpts from the report to support their contention. In connexion with education, for example, it is stated in the report (para. 265) that "The Mission is glad to note that the Administration has decided to increase its efforts in the field of primary, secondary and technical education". The petitioners state that this is very different from what the Administration is actually doing in the field of education.

3. It is further stated in the report (para. 263) that "The Mission also learned that 1,089,826,825 francs CFA (\$6,200,000) had been set aside for education in the Territory's budget for 1953". The petitioners comment on this as follows: "Do you think that we do not know what happened to this large sum of money? We know very well and can supply proof of our assertions."

4. The petitioners also state that the Administration promised to start a top class in the technical school at Douala as soon as the pupils in the class immediately below had reached the stage where they could obtain a metropolitan scholarship. The Administration even said that the Territorial Assembly had voted 5,500,000 francs for this purpose, and the petitioners would like to know what is happening to that money. The children have not gone to France, the top class has not been opened, the school has even been closed for no reason whatsoever and the budget has been passed. How, ask the petitioners, can all this be reconciled with the Visiting Mission's "fictitious report"?

5. The petitioners further cite paragraph 256 to the effect that "In principle education is free, but some of the Mission schools charge a very small fee". As regards this, the petitioners contend that in their American Protestant Mission school a pupil newly entering the second year of the middle course pays 750 francs and 1,500 francs if he has to repeat the course. The foregoing extract from the report, which refers to the educational establishments of the religious missions, reads in full: "In principle, education in these establishments is free, but some of the mission schools charge a very small fee". It is stated in paragraph 254 of the Visiting Mission's report that public education is entirely free.

6. The Administering Authority first states (T/OBS.5/28, sections 4 and 5) that it is not for it to defend the Visiting Mission against the petitioners' charges.

7. Secondly, the Administering Authority states that the education budget for 1953 amounted, after adjustments during the year, to 1,013 million francs, to which should be added 115 million francs laid out under the economic and social development plan. It is true that consideration was given to opening a top class to be known as the "industrial first" at the vocational training school at Douala, but in view of budgetary restrictions priority was given to other institutions, and in particular to the development of primary education. As a result, metropolitan scholarships for courses leading to the technical *baccalauréat*, which opens the way to higher technical education, were granted to the three best pupils completing their studies at the school. The Territorial Assembly did not vote a credit of 5,500,000 francs for this class; the petitioners appear to be placing an erroneous interpretation on an appropriation of 5,400,000 francs authorized by the Territorial Assembly during 1953 under the education budget for the operation of existing technical training institutions. The object of this appropriation was not to increase the number of pupils.

8. The Administering Authority goes on to list the annual school fees or registration fees charged by mission schools, which it considers to be very low, varying generally from 100 to 600 francs. It adds that provision is always made for the free admission of poor children.

9. The petitioners complain also of the salaries of the teachers, stating that a teacher having been placed sixth in the final examinations of the Mission training college is paid only 3,000 francs a month, and that a male nurse (4th class) receives only 4,000 francs a month, although they have families to look after.

10. The Administering Authority observes that African teachers employed in private schools receive proficiency bonuses, in addition to their basic salaries which are paid out of the Territorial budget, if they acquire certain qualifications. Salaries are often also supplemented from mission funds. For example, the mission to which the petitioners belong grants family allowances to its teaching staff and, in some cases, area, grade and expatriation allowances. Moreover, the school fees of children of members of mission staffs are usually waived.

11. The petitioners complain about two cases involving the Technical College at Douala. Firstly, they mention the case of one Nvondo, who died in 1951 before the Visiting Mission had arrived. They charge that the Administration is still "drawing the full scholarship in his name". Secondly, they relate how a student of this college, one Jean Njong, fell ill on 22 October 1953, as a result of the general supervisor's hostility towards Cameroonian students, particularly those whom he saw to be very intelligent. On 8 November 1953, Mr. Njong died. He was buried the following day but the general supervisor forbade the other pupils to attend the funeral. They refused to comply with this directive and, moreover, refused to go back to school until the general supervisor had been transferred and the Director had assured them of better treatment. As a result the students, 240 in all, were expelled on 13 November and the school was closed down.

12. The petitioners now demand the immediate reopening of the school and the readmission of all 240 students.

13. As regards the deaths of Mr. Gabriel Nvondo and Mr. Jean Njong, two pupils at Douala Vocational Training School, the Administering Authority states that the petitioners appear to have been badly informed regarding both cases. On 14 November 1952, Mr. Gabriel Nvondo was placed on sick leave and returned to his family at the request of his father, a male nurse. The principal of the school applied for a renewal of Mr. Nvondo's scholarship in May 1953, not knowing that he had died in the meantime. Mr. Nvondo's name was struck off the list of scholarship holders as soon as this fact became known.

14. As regards Mr. Jean Njong, the Administering Authority states that he was a very good pupil and the head of his class, but of delicate health. The school medical inspector kept special watch over him. He was admitted to hospital several times during the year 1952 to 1953. On 31 October 1953 he reported for a routine medical examination and was officially sent to the hospital by the consulting African doctor. He was taken there by a supervisor in an education department vehicle. The hospital record bears the following diagnosis: "rheumatic fever—endocarditis—weak heart". He died on 8 November 1953, and the school authorities were advised on the same morning by a staff member who was a neighbour of the pupil.

15. The pupils were at liberty to visit the hospital to pay their respects to their late comrade, but his death was used by certain pupils as a pretext to launch a campaign of insubordination. On the morning of Monday, 9 November, the pupils held a silent demonstration, remaining absent from classes, going into town without permission and refusing to reply to questions put to them by the principal or their teachers. The demonstration was quite clearly organized by ringleaders. This attitude continued despite the intervention of the Administrator-Mayor of Douala, who appealed to the common sense of the pupils, and the principal therefore called a meeting of the disciplinary board on 12 November which expelled about twenty pupils responsible as ringleaders for the general lack of discipline. The decision was announced, without causing any disturbance, and those who had not been expelled were asked to resume their work; but the pupils proceeded *en masse* to the dormitories and all began to pack their bags.

16. Further efforts by the principal, the Administrator-Mayor and a Cameroonian councillor of the Territorial Assembly were without effect. When the pupils asked to be allowed to leave and began to raise a disturbance, arrangements were made for them to return to their families on the following day.

17. The Administering Authority states that the charges made against the general supervisor are completely without foundation. He has always acted in the best interests of his pupils.

18. As a result of these incidents, the vocational training school was temporarily closed. Out of 260 pupils, fifty-six were expelled, twenty-six of them permanently. Of the remaining thirty-one, sixteen were allowed to return to school on 15 March and fifteen will be permitted to re-register for the school year beginning in October 1954.

19. The petitioners conclude with a declaration of their support of Mr. Ruben Um Nyobe and the programme of the UPC.

20. The immediate reinstatement of all the pupils of the Douala vocational school and the "repatriation" of the general supervisor are the specific requests contained in T/PET.5/236, which otherwise is concerned with voicing support for Mr. Um Nyobe and the aims of the UPC and with stating that Messrs. Ninine and Bissek are the emissaries of the French administration and are travelling at the latter's expense. Hence they can defend the interests of the Administering Authority only.

21. Commenting on this, the Administering Authority replies that Mr. Ninine is a member of the National Assembly and of the Territorial Assembly of the Cameroons, and that he went to New York as a member of the French delegation in order to take part in the discussions of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly in December 1953. His travelling expenses were consequently borne by the French Government. On the other hand, Mr. Guillaume Bissek went to New York to present an oral petition on behalf of his party, the ESOCAM. His travelling expenses were borne either by himself or by his party.

22. The petition was examined and discussed at the 204th, 205th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.204, 205 and 210).

23. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt. It decided also to draw the Council's attention to the criticisms which are contained in T/PET.5/224 of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952.

XI. PETITIONS FROM THE SYNDICATS DES PETITS PLANTEURS DE NDANGENG, KOMO, MVOUA AND NKOL-KOUGDA (T/PET.5/230)

1. The syndicats des petits planteurs, whose petitions are couched an identical terms, agree that Mr. Ruben Um Nyobe should speak on their behalf and express their support of unification and independence.

2. The petitioners claim that taxes are too high and that the prices paid for their products are too low to enable them to support their children. Further, they complain that "the children are starving in some educational establishments, and even die through lack of care on the part of the persons in charge of the said establishments, as in the case which has just occurred at the Professional School at Douala, the only school in the Cameroons". On this account they request the immediate dismissal of the Director of Education, of the headmaster of the school and of its bursar.

3. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.5/28, section 7) that information on the prices of agricultural products, and an explanation of the taxation system, were furnished by the representative of the Administering Authority to the Trusteeship Council during its thirteenth session. The taxation system has, in addition, been explained in the annual reports on the Territory.

4. The Administering Authority denies that children are starving in some educational establishments. The pupil at the Douala Professional School who died is identified as Mr. Jean Njong (see section X above).

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 205th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.205 and 210).

6. At its 210th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution XI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XII. PETITION FROM A GROUP OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS (T/PET.5/227 AND ADD.1 TO 3)

1. Five persons, signing "for the group of assistant teachers", set forth in T/PET.5/227 a series of complaints concerning education in the Territory, some of them general and some of them specific. They also voice support for Mr. Um Nyobe and the UPC programme and express certain general views on various political matters. The petition is dated 28 November 1953.

2. The three addenda are from three of the signatories to the petition, who all complain that they were interrogated by an officer of the Administration concerning the contents of it. They then go on to elaborate several of the points made in the petition.

3. The observations of the Administering Authority on the petition are contained in T/OBS.5/28, section 6, and those on the addenda are contained in T/OBS.5/28/Add.1, section 1. The Administering Authority states that all five petitioners were interrogated in order to elicit their grievances. It adds that the five represent themselves only, and that they confirmed that they did not wish to speak on behalf of others.

4. The specific complaints in the petitions concern the dismissal of a teacher, the closing of the Douala Vocational School (see section X above), the withdrawal of a number of scholarships from students, the refusal to admit several persons to secondary establishments and the "many so-called disciplinary transfers". These individual cases are detailed in paragraphs 9 to 16 below.

5. The first general complaint concerns the ratio of European to African teachers employed in the educational

service, and the discrepancy between European and African teachers' salaries. The petitioners state that the ratio is more than 180 to 25, and that a European draws ten times the salary of an African. Moreover, sometimes an African teacher has to take orders from a European assistant teacher. On this the Administering Authority observes that at the end of 1953 there were 162 teachers, of whom twenty-five were African and only nine were European assistant teachers. All teachers enter the service on the basis of the same salary scale, depending on qualifications, and the same salary index is applied to them all. If there has indeed been any case of an African teacher being placed under the orders of a European assistant teacher, it can have occurred only as a result of administrative requirements. European assistant teachers hold the *baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire* and are working for the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique (CAP)*. All European teachers hold the *baccalauréat* and CAP and have at least two years of practical teaching experience. Of the twenty-five African teachers, three hold the *baccalauréat* while the others have reached their grade through professional reclassification or by local competitive examinations. The latter may have been placed under the direction of Europeans holding the *baccalauréat*.

6. The second general complaint is directed against Mr. Aujoulat, who is a member and former President of the Territorial Assembly. The petitioners say that he went into the North "to pervert our brothers' minds and ultimately to annex them to French Equatorial Africa...". This the Administering Authority denies, and says that the petitioners have doubtless been misinformed.

7. Next, the petitioners complain that two boarding schools, a European and an African, are maintained "purposely in order to ill-treat the African students". In their opinion, conditions in the African school are wretched. None of the dormitories, save one, has glass windows or screens, electric light or a cement floor. The food is filthy and the water unfiltered. By contrast, in the European school, all the dormitories have cement floors and electric light. The beds have stuffed mattresses and older pupils each have a room of their own. Commenting on this, the Administering Authority remarks that the maintenance of two boarding establishments is unavoidable in a country where ways of life and customs still differ very markedly. The so-called European school admits African boarders whose parents can pay the fees, which amount to 15,000 francs a term as against 7,000 francs a term at the African school, and there are many African pupils in it. The beds are the same in both schools and many European boarders sleep in tiered bunks. All dormitories and dining rooms have electric light. Although the menus are different and the pupils receive equal quantities of the food to which they are accustomed and eat later in their own homes, the cooking for both schools is supervised by European staff. The water, purified and filtered, comes from the Yaoundé town supply.

8. One of the petitioners, Mr. Minlend, complains about the primary schools. He states that the strict age limits and the shortage of places in the elementary and intermediate classes have resulted in the sending away of so many pupils that the Higher Education Board has asked for the school-leaving age to be raised by two years in the North and in the East of the Territory, where it would not be of much advantage, but not in the South where it could be of great advantage. Formerly, such pupils were taken in by the missions. At the present time, the demands of the Education Office have obliged the missions to apply the same provisions. Thus, the bush schools which used to enter about fifty candidates per school for the *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires*

(CEPE) may now enter only about ten. He adds that the Education Office, which needs a staff of five at most, in addition to the Director of Education, is full of European women and favoured African teachers.

9. The first of the specific incidents complained of is the dismissal of Mr. Isaac Moucheli which, the petitioners say, was without just cause. The Administering Authority states Mr. Moucheli was dismissed because he absented himself from duty for four days, and that a subsequent appeal by him to the Administrative Disputes Council was rejected.

10. The petitioners next complain that scholarships for study in France have been withdrawn from a number of students, and a list of the names of six such students is given by Mr. Minlend in the second addendum. The Administering Authority gives the following reasons for the withdrawal, or non-renewal, of the scholarship in each case: indiscipline, disobedience and insolence to the staff; persistent misconduct; disciplinary reasons; repeated failing in examinations; and, in the last case, the scholar's progress did not warrant the continuation of his studies. In three cases, the ex-holders were admitted to scholarships at *lycées* in the Cameroons, but two of them had subsequently to be expelled; a fourth was permitted to continue his studies in France at his own expense; a fifth was awarded a grant of 200,000 francs to enable him to sit for forthcoming examinations, and if he is successful his scholarship may be restored; and the sixth was awarded a similar grant to enable him to complete the school year in France.

11. The petitioners complain also that six holders of the *baccalauréat*, who, they claim, are *ipso facto* eligible for the award of scholarships, have not yet been awarded them. Commenting on this, the Administering Authority replies that the students in question submitted their applications too late for consideration.

12. Between them, the petitioners list, in all, the names of sixteen pupils expelled from school for reasons which appear to the petitioners to have been insufficient. In at least one case, they hint that the pupil was expelled for reading "political newspapers". Whereas some of the pupils were expelled for returning a day late at the beginning of a term, no punishment was meted out to a European pupil who returned five days late. The Administering Authority states that in 1951 six of the pupils named were expelled for lack of application and insubordination. Despite warnings, they left school three days before the end of one term and returned five days late at the beginning of the next. The Administering Authority denies that the European pupil mentioned returned late. One pupil was expelled in 1952 for obtaining too low marks and for absence without leave. At the beginning of 1954, eight pupils were expelled: five for disciplinary reasons, though one was transferred to another school, and three for lack of application and frequent absences without leave. The sixteenth case cited by the petitioners cannot be traced by the Administering Authority from the name given.

13. The petitioners do not cite any specific cases of refusal to admit pupils to secondary establishments. On interrogating them, however, the names of two such pupils were elicited, states the Administering Authority. One of them was the same as one of the scholars in France whose scholarship was withdrawn (see para. 10 above) and one was given a scholarship at the Yaoundé *lycée* whence he was later expelled for bad marks. The other pupil was expelled from another school for unsatisfactory progress.

14. Two of the petitioners state that, at the end of the 1952-1953 school year, the pupils of the third grade were

required to take an examination for promotion to the second grade; one petitioner says that more than fifty pupils did not pass, and were not allowed to stay in the third grade a second year.* One of the petitioners says that the same thing happened again in 1953-1954 when only about sixty pupils passed. On the other hand, six European pupils were admitted, three without examination and three who failed their examinations. On this the Administering Authority remarks that an examination for admission to the second grade was held, in order to separate pupils likely to profit by the second course of secondary studies from those with insufficient ability to benefit by such continued studies. Completion of the course of secondary studies is attested by the *brevet d'études du premier cycle*, which qualifies for entry to the competitive examination for admission to higher category B of Cameroonian civil servants. The same system is also followed in metropolitan France. A few European and African pupils have been admitted to the second grade without examination, upon the recommendation of the *conseil de classe*, because they provided satisfactory evidence regarding their formal instruction and level of general education.

15. The petitioners, between them, cite the cases of six employees of the Administration whose transfers were motivated, they say, by political considerations. One teacher, the petitioners say, was transferred for contradicting a Senegalese Deputy and another because he was a UPC sympathizer. A radiotelegraphist was transferred because he transmitted a message from the UPC. No specific reason was assigned, by the petitioner who mentioned their names, for the transfers of two doctors and another teacher. The Administering Authority remarks that a large number of transfers of civil servants are made every year in the exigencies of the public service, and in order that the possible disadvantages of isolated posts should be shared equitably; it is impossible to post every civil servant either to his native region or to an urban centre. Taking each of the six cases in the order in which they have been quoted above, the Administering Authority assigns the following reasons for the transfers: a teacher whose work had deteriorated considerably at one school was transferred to another which lacked teachers possessing his qualifications; the other was transferred from his native region to fill a vacancy elsewhere; the radiotelegraphist was transferred, on the basis of his professional qualifications, to a place where a new station had been opened; the transfer of the two doctors was due to the exigencies of the service; and the other teacher was transferred to one of the several places to which he himself had requested a transfer.

16. Finally, Mr. Minlend complains, in the course of the second addendum (T/PET.5/227/Add.2), that the Director of Education demanded of him, threateningly, that he apologize for some questions that he had put to a speaker at a political meeting the night before. The Administering Authority states that it is untrue that the Director threatened Mr. Minlend.

17. The petition was examined and discussed at the 205th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.205 and 210).

18. The special representative stated that all the six holders of the *baccalauréat* referred to in paragraph 11 above now hold scholarships in France.

19. At its 210th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution XII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt. It

* In the educational system in force in France and French territories, the highest class in secondary schools is known as *première* (first) and the lowest as *sixième* (sixth).

decided also to recommend that the Council, when framing its conclusions and recommendations on educational advancement in the Territory during its fifteenth session, should take into consideration the general questions raised in the petition and its addenda.

XIII. PETITION FROM THE BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF YAOUNDÉ (T/PET.5/263)

1. This petition contains a protest against certain recommendations made by the Higher Educational Advisory Board on 11 January 1954. The petitioners enclosed a copy of the recommendations, which have already been circulated as the enclosure in T/PET.5/227/Add.1.

2. Under the heading of primary education, the Board made recommendations for the practical teaching of agriculture and rural crafts, and for the agricultural training of teachers. These recommendations are denounced by the petitioners as a reversion to "the era of slavery when children, instead of studying at school, deadened their wits by working in the fields under the hot sun". Commenting on this, the Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.5/33, section 4) that the practical teaching of agriculture in elementary schools would seem to be a useful means of raising the standard of living of the rural population in a Territory where agriculture is still the basis of the economy. It adds that it is the hope of the Board that this practical teaching will be developed to the full, but without detriment to the teaching of other subjects.

3. The petitioners criticize next a recommendation by the Board that no class (primary) with a syllabus modelled on that of the metropolitan country should be instituted, unless there are in the district in which it is to be held at least twenty children between the ages of five and fourteen years likely to benefit by it. They are at a loss to understand how the establishment of such classes for fewer than twenty children could inconvenience the Administration. Moreover, they say, there are no villages with fewer than twenty children of school age. The Administering Authority explains that the petitioners have misinterpreted the Board's meaning. While the syllabuses of all schools conform in the main to those of schools in the metropolitan country, there are what are termed "urban" schools which are open to children whose mother tongue from infancy has been French; that is to say, the children of Europeans or of advanced families. These schools adhere strictly to metropolitan syllabuses. The Board's recommendation relates to these schools only.

4. Thirdly, the petitioners protest that "... according to the ... Board, a single *lycée* is quite enough for a country of four million people". It is presumed that the petitioners are referring to a recommendation by the Board, under the heading of secondary education, to the effect that no public or private establishments preparing pupils for the *baccalauréat* should be instituted for the next few years, other than those now in operation or under construction. In reply, the Administering Authority states that, while the *lycée* at Yaoundé is the only official school at present preparing pupils for the *baccalauréat* in secondary education, plans have been made for Nkongsamba College and the Joss College at Douala to prepare for that examination, in the next few years, the pupils now attending their courses. A second-top class is also to be set up at Douala College for Girls to guide pupils towards careers as midwives and teachers. The Administering Authority adds that the official secondary educational system is completed by Garoua College, by the Douala and Yaoundé extension courses

and by the training colleges for assistant teachers at Bertoua, Ebolowa, Dschang and Foumban. It also lists the private establishments offering secondary education up to various grades. The Board, it says, considered that all these establishments, if used to capacity, would meet the present needs of the Territory's population.

5. Fourthly, the petitioners criticize what they describe as a proposal "that competitive scholarship examinations should be held for holders of the school-leaving certificate". There are three recommendations by the Board to the effect that competitive examinations be held: for entrance into the sixth class (lowest); for admission to the second-highest class at the *lycée*; and for the granting of scholarships to the metropolitan country to holders of the complete *baccalauréat*. It is the last-mentioned recommendation that evokes the petitioners' criticism. They say that since the *lycée* has been opened there have been sixty-eight scholarships, of which ten were for Europeans and fifty-eight for Africans, not all of them Cameroonians. Why, they ask, are comparative examinations now to be introduced? Is it because there are so many holders of the *baccalauréat*? Or is it because of budgetary difficulties?

6. On this last point, the Administering Authority quotes certain other recommendations by the Board which follow the one concerning the award of scholarships in France. One of them is that a statement of the needs of the Territory (public and private services) should be drawn up before the meetings of the Scholarship Committee to assist in the guidance of students. Another of the recommendations is that the psycho-technical service should give assistance in vocational guidance to holders of the *baccalauréat* among others. The Administering Authority explains that hitherto all holders of the *baccalauréat* who have applied have been able to obtain higher education scholarships in the subjects freely chosen by them. Since the number of holders of the *baccalauréat* is expected to increase rapidly in the next few years, the Board felt that it would be helpful if students were guided and selected at the beginning of their higher studies. It had particularly in mind the guidance of candidates towards technical careers, such as agriculture, medicine, veterinary medicine and public works, the number of candidates for which has been quite inadequate hitherto.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 250th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.205 and 210).

8. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution XIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XIV. PETITION FROM THE BUREAU OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF NDANGENG (T/PET.5/265)

1. This petition contains numerous general complaints of persecution and discrimination by the Administration. The one new complaint is that the Administration withholds all information regarding the United Nations. The petitioners say "that most of the schoolteachers—to mention only them—are incapable of explaining the meaning of the initials standing for the United Nations...".

2. The Administering Authority replies to this assertion (T/OBS.5/28/Add.1, section 4) that all teachers have to give lessons on the United Nations, and that United Nations Day is celebrated in all schools. The teachers receive instructions on the matter from the Director of Education.

3. Three specific incidents are cited: the Foubman incident (see resolution 977 (XIII)); the breaking up of a meeting at Eséka (see resolution 1055 (XIV)); and the holding at the customs of a parcel containing copies of a press release prepared in Paris by Mr. Um Nyobe (see section VIII above, para. 5).

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 205th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.205 and 210).

5. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution XIV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XV. PETITION FROM THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN, COMITÉ DE LA BRIQUETERIE, YAOUNDÉ (T/PET.5/264)

1. The petitioners complain that there is in the Territory no freedom of speech, press, assembly or petition. There are no civil rights, and not enough is done for education. Instead of wasting a hundred million francs a year on "sending more than fifty Notables to travel to France in order to sign the Golden Book", the Administration should apply the money to improving communications and education.

2. The petitioners raise the following specific matters which are, or have been the subject of other petitions:

(a) The interrogation of some teachers who had petitioned the United Nations (see T/PET.5/227 and addenda, section XIII above);

(b) The dissolving of a meeting at Eséka (see T/L.470, section V, and resolution 1055 (XIV));

(c) Certain recommendations adopted by the Higher Educational Advisory Board (see T/PET.5/263, section XIV above);

(d) The imprisonment of Mr. Pierre Penda (see T/L.412, section VII, and resolution 983 (XIII)).

3. In addition, the petitioners complain that not a single Cameroonian has yet benefited from the offer of scholarships by certain Member States.

4. In its observations (T/OBS.5/28/Add.1, section 3), the Administering Authority points to the other petitions and observations concerning the specific matters raised in the present petition. It notes that the general charges made are to be found frequently in petitions from the UPC and states that they are without foundation.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 205th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.205 and 210).

6. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution XV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt. It decided also to recommend that the Council, when framing its conclusions on conditions in the Territory during its fifteenth session, should take into consideration the general questions raised in the petition.

XVI. PETITION FROM MR. FRÉDÉRIC EBONGUÉ ESSOU (T/PET.5/259)

1. In this petition a request is made that help be given to the petitioner to become a mechanical engineer, a career of which he has dreamed since his childhood. He relates that he applied to the Directorate of Education at Yaoundé for a scholarship to enter a technical college

in France, but was informed that only holders of the *baccalauréat* could be granted a scholarship to study in France.

2. The petitioner writes further: "In view of what the United Nations says about scholarships, I should be grateful if you would take up this question of my scholarship, since my file is still with the directorate at Yaoundé, or inform me whether I should prepare another file so that in October 1954 I may go to America, where the best mechanical workshops are to be found".

3. The Administering Authority explains (T/OBS.5/33, section 2) that the petitioner has no elementary school certificate. He was not admitted to the entrance examination for the sixth grade which must be taken by all pupils seeking to enter a public or private secondary school. For that reason he approached an unauthorized establishment which had been opened under the name of Charfrancam, the principal and staff of which had no teaching certificates. As the standard of the establishment was quite inadequate, the principal was asked to close it. The pupils were given facilities to enter other official or private schools after passing an examination. The examination revealed serious shortcomings in their education. Some of them were, however, admitted to various schools under scholarships.

4. The petitioner has thus had an opportunity to sit for a sixth-grade entrance examination. He failed because he lacked the necessary abilities to pursue secondary studies. He could secure admission to a pre-apprenticeship training centre if he so desired, but is not eligible for a scholarship to study in France.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 205th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.205 and 210).

6. At its 210th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution XVI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XVII. PETITION FROM THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN (T/PET.5/250)

1. This petition is a copy of a letter addressed to the High Commissioner in the Cameroons and endorsed for action by the United Nations as a petition. In it the petitioner protests against the unjustified refusal of a transport permit to Mr. Marcous Mouaha, a resident of Douala with a large family.

2. Mr. Mouaha is said to own a vehicle which is insured for use by 27 passengers, a driver and two motor boys. He holds a driving licence for the year 1954. His application for a permit to operate a public passenger transport service is said to have been refused by the High Commissioner and his provisional licence is said to have been revoked.

3. It is the contention of the petitioner that the vehicle in every way complied with requirements and that Mr. Mouaha's conduct was above reproach. He claims that the real reason for the refusal was the fact that Mr. Mouaha belongs to the UPC. In support of this contention the petitioner states that Mr. Tonye Thomas, president of the ESOCAM, had said before witnesses that "Mr. Mouaha Marcous, a militant member of the UPC and consequently a Communist, will die without having obtained a transport permit for his lorry, because the UPC is hostile to the Administration".

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/32, section 2) that the operation of any public transport service in the Cameroons is subject to an authorization from the Chief of the Territory.

5. Mr. Mouaha, a former commercial clerk, having bought a vehicle designed for public transport, submitted a request for an authorization to the offices of the Wouri Region on 10 December 1953. A provisional public transport licence was issued to him on 12 December. On 30 December 1953, the Chief of the Eséka brigade of police found that this vehicle was being operated by a driver who was not in possession of the special driving licence for public transport vehicles, that he was operating with a licence made out in the name of the former owner and that the vehicle did not have a front number plate. The particulars were noted and sent to the legal authorities. The vehicle was impounded until a driver with the necessary licence came to take the vehicle over on behalf of its owner. On 6 January 1954, M. Mouaha regularized the position and took his vehicle away.

6. After an administrative inquiry, the Chief of the Territory refused to grant the authorization requested and this decision was communicated to Mr. Mouaha. The renewed outbreak of fatal traffic accidents has compelled the Administration to be extremely strict in dealing with infringements likely to endanger public transport users or third parties.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 205th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.205 and 210).

8. The special representative stated that the petitioner was not debarred for the rest of his life from obtaining a licence to operate a public transport vehicle. If he made a new application for a licence, and convinced the Authorities that he could comply with the relevant regulations, his application would receive consideration.

9. At its 210th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution XVII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XVIII. PETITION FROM MR. SIMÉON KANGANG (T/PET.5/257)

1. The petitioner asks that the customs authorities be requested to return to him a sum of 34,280 francs which he paid to them as a fine (transaction No. 6 of 2 December 1952).

2. The petitioner complains that a letter acknowledging receipt of his previous petition was delivered by mistake to his namesake, Simon Happi Kangang.

3. It is clear from the petition that it relates to the petitioner's previous petition (T/PET.5/164) which the Council examined at its thirteenth session (see T/L.413, section III, and resolution 935 (XIII)). The case was one of suspected smuggling, and the Council drew the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority to the effect that he had accepted, on 2 December 1952, a proposal by the customs authorities that he should settle the affair by a payment of 18,280 francs. The petitioner now contends, however, that he paid 34,280 francs.

4. In its observations (T/OBS.5/31, section 5) the Administering Authority states that it stands by its submissions on T/PET.5/164. The petitioner paid a sum of 18,280 francs as a fine, under a settlement accepted by him. The difference between that and the figure he mentions covers customs duty charged in the normal course, after payment of the fine, on the goods imported.

5. The Administering Authority further states that a letter sent to the petitioner by the Secretariat of the United Nations, was delivered to another person of the same name. The latter protested strongly, believing

that someone had submitted a petition in his name. After inquiry, the Administration explained to him it was a case of mistaken identity.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 205th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.205 and 210).

7. At its 210th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution XVIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XIX. PETITION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE VETERANS OF THE BAMILÉKÉ REGION (T/COM.5/L.26/Add.1).

1. The Standing Committee decided at its 99th meeting that the established procedure should be applied to this communication.

2. The petition contains a specific request that the United Nations examine the cases of five veterans who have been dismissed from their posts. Their names and family particulars are :

- (a) Mr. Mékoutchou Jean, two wives and four children ;
- (b) Mr. Mbouemba Joseph, four wives and five children ;
- (c) Mr. Tsobzé Théodor, two wives and four children ;
- (d) Mr. Mounbot Mathieas, two wives and two children ;
- (e) Mr. Ndongno Salomon, two wives and five children.

3. The petitioners quote the decisions taken in the cases of (a) and (b) :

"(a) Mr. Mékoutchou Jean, regional guard third class in Dschang subdivision, is dismissed from his post with effect from 7 May 1953, for the following reason: 'Habitual unsatisfactory performance of his duties'."

"(b) Mr. Mbouemba Joseph is dismissed from his post with effect from 8 April 1953, for the following reasons: 'Failed on several occasions to deliver envelopes as instructed ; bad behaviour and poor service record'."

The petitioners consider that these are not adequate reasons for dismissing the two men in question.

4. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.5/31, section 6) that the dismissed regional policemen, whose re-employment is requested by the Chairman of the Association of Veterans, were dismissed in due form, for the following reasons :

Mékoutchou, Jean : "Habitual unsatisfactory performance of his duties."

Mbouemba, Joseph : "Failed on several occasions to deliver envelopes as instructed ; bad behaviour and poor service record."

Tsobzé, Theodor : "Disciplined on several occasions for spending the night at his home at Bafou instead of sleeping in camp ; continues to do this despite repeated warnings. His manner of carrying out his duties is also very poor."

Mounbot, Mathieas : "Continues to drink excessively in spite of repeated warnings. Very poor comportment and performance of duty."

Ndongno, Salomon : "Repeated absences without good reason from sites under his supervision."

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 205th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.205 and 210).

6. The special representative stated that he was unaware of the present situation of the five men on

whose behalf the Veterans' Association was appealing. He remarked, however, that they could not be destitute if they had land to cultivate and more than one wife and several children to help them to cultivate and perform household duties.

7. At its 210th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution XIX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

**XX. PETITION FROM MR. ANTOINE EDMOND LICARDE
(T/PET./5/223)**

1. The petitioner, who describes himself as "a French citizen of mixed blood", his father being a Frenchman and his mother a Cameroonian, works as a fitter in the service of the Cameroonian railways. He is an ex-serviceman, having served with the Free French Forces from 1939 (*sic*) to 1944. He states that he has been recognized as a French citizen, and it is therefore quite incomprehensible to him why the Railways Administration has not placed him in a grade appropriate to his status.

2. The petitioner complains that his salary is not sufficient to meet his needs in view of the cost of living for a person of his social standing. Moreover, he has not received any advancement since 1948, and he feels that he is entitled to it. Finally, he complains that "he has just been in the General Hospital for an operation and the hospital charges amount to 27,000 francs while the Railways Administration has seen fit to withhold 3,000 francs from his meagre salary of 4,500 francs".

3. The petitioner encloses copies of letters to the French authorities concerning his complaints to which he has received no reply.

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/31, section 4) that the petitioner was taken on by the Cameroonian Railways Administration as a lower-grade worker on 30 September 1948. He was dismissed on 19 February 1952 for absence without cause, but was re-engaged on 30 June 1952 as a measure of leniency.

5. He is at present graded under the salary scale fixed

by the collective staff contract, and is employed at work suited to his abilities. His French citizenship cannot affect his position, as no distinction is made between employees with ordinary law status (French citizen) and employees with personal status. He could improve his position by passing the competitive examination for the post of Railway Administration officer, a service having its own separate rules and conditions; but he does not appear to be making any effort to obtain the necessary knowledge.

6. Contrary to his statements, no pay was withheld from the petitioner for hospital expenses arising out of his illness. The Administration defrayed these expenses in full. However, as his illness took place before the recent collective contract for lower grades employed by the Railways Administration came into force, he did not receive his full salary during his absence, in accordance with the rules in force at the time. The loss of pay amounted to 1,400 francs in all. The Administering Authority notes that the petitioner has made no complaint to the inter-regional labour inspector, as he would certainly have done had he considered himself the victim of an injustice.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 250th and 210th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.205 and 210).

8. At its 210th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted resolution XX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX and XX, adopted without change at the 582nd meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1145 (XV), 1157 (XV), 1152 (XV), 1162 (XV), 1146 (XV), 1200 (XV), 1201 (XV), 1156 (XV), 1150 (XV), 1142 (XV), 1144 (XV), 1143 (XV), 1159 (XV), 1161 (XV), 1160 (XV), 1155 (XV), 1149 (XV), 1154 (XV), 1202 (XV) and 1141 (XV), respectively.]

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Ninety-first report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 206th, 207th and 212th meetings, held on 12 and 18 January 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. Becquey participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I-X inclusive.

4. A number of the petitions considered in this report are concerned with employment. The Committee was informed by the special representative that there exist employment agencies at various centres in the Territory, and it feels that the Administering Authority might consider giving more publicity throughout the Territory to the existence of these employment agencies.

I. PETITION FROM MR. SAMUEL BOUEMBA (T/PET.5/271)

1. The petitioner, who writes that he was unable to obtain his elementary school certificate because of the limited resources of his parents, requests a scholarship to enable him to study for a career either in industry, public works, electricity, mechanics, automobile mechanics, aviation "or even military school". He states that he has been unable to attend school for two and a half years and has still not found a means of livelihood.

2. In its observations (T/OBS.5/34, section 3) the Administering Authority states that the petitioner was born in September 1934. He obtained elementary education at the French Protestant Mission's school at Dêido (Douala) up to the seventh form. He left school in 1952, at the age of seventeen. He now has no steady employment and has not registered for employment with the Inspectorate of Labour. He is not eligible for a scholarship or fellowship in France.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 206th and 212th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.206 and 212).

4. The special representative stated that if the petitioner could show evidence of his becoming a good worker, he might be eligible for a technical educational scholarship.

5. At its 212th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM SAMUEL EKWÉ
(T/PET.5/297 AND ADD.1)

1. Mr. Ekwé complains that he was refused an extension of his licence to sell beverages. He declares that the refusal is due to his political affiliations and in support of his contention he cites statements made by various officials at meetings to which he had been summoned to discuss his application. On one occasion, he writes, the assistant to the chief regional officer of Wouri told him that "since I was an active member of

the UPC, I would be deprived of all my rights and would receive no more favours from the French administrative authorities, nay more, that I would be subjected to all sorts of persecution". On the same occasion the chief of the administrative sector of New-Bell is said to have charged the petitioner with being anti-French because in his establishment he had played records of the proceedings of the Fourth Committee during the eighth session of the General Assembly. On another occasion the High Commissioner's representative told the petitioner that he would never be given a licence because he engaged in politics.

2. The petitioner, enraged at this treatment, informed the authorities at one meeting that he would forward his licence, together with his ex-serviceman's card, to the Minister for Ex-servicemen and War Victims, and that he would request that his name be struck off the list of ex-servicemen, for in this way, he felt, he could be spared further contact with the Administration.

3. The petitioner further complains that a European from the Highways Department had twice asked him to pay for his licence for 1953-54 and tried to obtain money from him for his licence, although this was not within the competence of the Highways Department and no trader had been told what the "licence for 1954 would be".

4. In the addendum (T/PET.5/297/Add.1) the petitioner repeats the complaints made in the petition and also complains that he was not invited to a reception given by the Ex-servicemen's Association on 8 August 1954. As he is the treasurer, he regards this as a snub on account of his political affiliations.

5. Much of the petition is, to use the petitioner's own word, a "jeremiad" concerning the treatment meted out to the UPC by the authorities.

6. In its observations (T/OBS.5/39, section 1) the Administering Authority states that the petitioner was granted a favour by the administration when a licence to sell soft drinks was accorded him for the reason that he was a veteran. He was, however, refused an extension of this licence to sell alcoholic beverages, in accordance with the policy of the Administering Authority to restrict the consumption of alcohol in the Territory, a policy which accords with recommendations made by the Trusteeship Council.

7. The petitioner has, moreover, been under observation by the police, and his bar was closed for eight days in 1953 after a brawl in his establishment. A gathering of crowds on the public highway in front of his bar led to his being summoned to the Chief of the Administrative Sector.

8. Moreover, the official in charge of the control of licences had in 1953 charged the petitioner with the illegal sale of alcoholic beverages.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 206th and 212th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.206 and 212).

10. The special representative emphasized that there was no question of not renewing the petitioner's licence; what had been refused was his application to extend his licence to the sale of alcoholic refreshment. As regards the complaint recorded in paragraph 3 above, the special representative explained that owing to shortage of staff it had been necessary, among other things, to appoint the European officer of the Highways Department to be a Collector of Internal Revenue also.

11. As regards the petitioner's complaint that he had not been invited to the reception given by the Ex-

servicemen's Association in August 1954, the special representative stated that the Administration did not control the Association. He stated also that the Association was a non-political body.

12. At its 212th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM MR. JACQUES TEKEL TCHEN (T/PET.5/270 AND ADD.1)

1. The petitioner, a former salesman who complains that he was unjustly dismissed by his employer, claims from the latter the following sums of money :

	<i>Fr.</i>
For part wages withheld from January 1951 to October 1952, 22 months at 1,800 francs a month ..	39,600
For wages wholly withheld from November 1952 to June 1953, 8 months at 3,800 francs a month . . .	30,400
TOTAL	70,000

In addition, he demands commission on sales effected by him to a value of 8,500,000 francs, and on purchases to an amount of 229,245 kilogrammes.

2. The cause of the petitioner's dismissal was a burglary in the store, of which his employer unjustly accused him. He states that only once was there a shortage in his accounts, and on that occasion he repaid a sum of 90,800 francs.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/34, section 2) that the petitioner has not lodged a complaint against his employer with the Inspector of Labour, the subdivisional officer, or the labour tribunal that is competent to deal with the dispute. It is still open to him to do so. The petition has nevertheless been referred to the Inspectorate of Labour, which is making an inquiry.

4. On the other hand, a complaint against Mr. Tekel has been lodged with the judicial authorities by his employer, Mr. Albert, and the preliminary investigation is now in progress.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 206th and 212th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.206 and 212).

6. The special representative stated that the results of the inquiry referred to at the end of paragraph 3 above were not yet known.

7. At its 212th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM MR. ABEL MIMBIANG NYUBATA (T/PET.5/269 AND ADD.1)

1. The petitioner, writing from prison at Saa, appeals to the United Nations to help him recover money which he says he had paid into the pension fund before his dismissal from Government service. He complains that he has sent numerous requests for the money to the Administration, but all in vain.

2. He encloses a copy of a letter dated 22 January 1954 from the Director of Finance, Yaoundé, in which he is informed that his pension rights are governed by the Decree of 30 April 1946, which provides that officials leaving the service for any reason whatsoever may not claim repayment of the sums paid into the

pension fund. It is stated also in this letter that there is a more liberal provision on the subject in the Decree of 19 May 1952, a provision, however, which is not retroactive. The petitioner claims, on the contrary, that it is retroactive.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 206th and 212th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.206 and 212).

4. The special representative explained that the petitioner's case was covered by the 1946 Decree and not by the 1952 Decree. All his contributions to the pension fund were made prior to his arrest in 1950. As a result of his subsequent conviction in 1951 he forfeited all his rights to a pension and, by the provisions of the 1946 Decree, he is debarred from claiming a refund of his contributions.

5. At its 212th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITION FROM MR. JOSEPH-MARIE N'DOUM (T/PET.5/278)

1. This petition from an assistant clerk in the Postal and Telecommunications Service contains various complaints of persecution by the authorities because of his membership in a trade union and in the UPC, and because of his application for a United Nations scholarship.

2. He complains of having been "arbitrarily" posted at Douala, where he is now serving, of never having been granted long leave although he has been in the Postal and Telecommunications Service since 1949 and is entitled to one month's leave for each year of service, of having been removed from Eséka to Yaoundé in 1952 during the time that the UPC held a congress at Eséka, and of having been searched for a UPC membership card or UPC documents.

3. He also complains of having been visited at his place of duty by a Postal and Telecommunications Inspector, who made him "fill in a page of writing to reproduce the following statement: 'One thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight francs, instead of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, was paid out for Order No. 80/005214'".

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/39, section 2) that the petitioner did not make a written request for leave until 7 May 1954. By a decision of 15 July 1954 he was granted six months' leave as from 1 August 1954. Mr. N'Doum was entitled to take this leave as from April 1954, but it was delayed by the lack of available personnel in the service.

5. The Administering Authority writes further that Mr. N'Doum's complaints that he was persecuted by the authorities are entirely without foundation. He was sent to Yaoundé, for service reasons, together with several of his colleagues. On his arrival he found himself in the midst of a police control and, as he had no identification papers, he was accompanied to the police station for the usual verification. He left the station after about three-quarters of an hour, when the formalities had been complied with. He has never been closely watched.

6. He was transferred to Douala for service reasons, but has never been the object of unfavourable statements by his superiors, neither prior to nor after his election as staff representative. The page of writing demanded

by an inspector, at the request of the *juge d'instruction*, was for the purpose of identifying his handwriting in a case of forgery.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 206th and 212th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.206 and 212).

8. At its 212th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM MR. MARCEL JULES EBÈNE (T/PET.5/284)

1. The petitioner, an African medical officer protesting against his dismissal from service, writes that his chief medical officer made a report against him requesting his transfer "for the reasons given in the attached statement on my defence". (As no such statement was enclosed with the petition, the reasons for the report are not known.) He goes on to relate that as a result of this report he was called before a board of inquiry, and that the rapporteur of the board, instead of basing his report on the matters raised in the chief medical officer's report, confined himself exclusively to asking him questions "about drink". The petitioner feels that his supervisors had long been trying to get rid of him, and states that he had on several occasions been asked to give written explanations of very minor matters, which he had been able to do satisfactorily, but that there had never been any suggestion of alcoholism.

2. Mr. Ebène points out that he is an ex-serviceman and he is of the opinion that the fact that he volunteered for the duration of the war, served as a sergeant-major and was awarded commemorative medals for his services, should have served him as extenuating circumstances. He claims that he has the sympathy of the whole of the Territorial Assembly.

3. Finally, the petitioner states that the authorities have had his name removed from the National Register of Doctors, thus depriving him of his means of livelihood.

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/34, section 6) that the petitioner was appointed an African doctor (second class) in 1945. He faced a board of inquiry in 1948 for frequent drunkenness, and was reduced in rank to third class. In May 1953, on the findings of a board of inquiry, he received a reprimand for having presented his medical unit in very bad condition and in extreme disorder at an inspection by the Director of Medical Services.

5. He was dismissed, without loss of pension rights in April 1954. He had appeared before the disciplinary board in January 1954 assisted by a lawyer. His immediate superior accused him of neglecting the clinic and the patients under his care to an extent that was incompatible with the requirements of the service, and of habitual drunkenness.

6. As the petitioner was a doctor employed by the Administration and had not applied for authorization to practise as a private doctor, there was no reason for his name to be on the National Register of Doctors. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant legislation, the petitioner must apply for registration if he has been authorized, at his own request, to practise privately or in the employment of a private enterprise. Authorization would then be granted by the Minister for Overseas France on the advice of the local section of the Medical Association.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 207th and 212th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.207 and 212).

8. The special representative stated that the petitioner could apply for an authorization to practise medicine privately, but the special representative could not give any opinion on the chances the petitioner had of obtaining such an authorization.

9. At its 212th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITIONS FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF BAFIA (T/PET.5/304) AND FROM MR. JOSEPH KOUNG (T/PET.5/340)

1. In T/PET.5/340 Mr. Koung, a certificated male nurse, writes that in April 1954 he was elected by a large majority to be a chief in the New-Bell Bafia *quartier* of Douala. This displeased the authorities so much—Mr. Koung describes himself as an active member of the UPC—that they arranged for him to be transferred to Fort Foureau in the north of the Territory, despite a wave of public protest and a number of petitions to various officers of the Administration.

2. In T/PET.5/304 representatives of the Bafia people protest against Mr. Koung's transfer and describe it as a means of preventing the people from freely expressing its wishes in regard to the selection of a chief. They draw attention to his popularity and to the esteem in which he is held both by the people and by his fellow workers.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/39, section 3) that in December 1953 Mr. Oscar Bang was chosen as the representative of the Bafia population at Douala. The candidate supported by Mr. Koung received very few votes. Some months later, in April 1954, with a census about to be taken, the chief of the sector of New-Bell requested the population to report to the different census offices, a normal procedure which usually leads to no difficulties. Mr. Koung, however, not only refused to appear at the census office in spite of repeated orders from the chief of the sector, but also incited the population in his quarter to follow his example.

4. Mr. Koung, writes the Administering Authority further, was then charged with obstructing the administrative services. Thereupon his superior officer, finding that Mr. Koung's conduct would be of harm to the service in which he was employed as a male nurse, requested his transfer. Mr. Koung was accordingly transferred to Logone-Chari.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 206th and 212th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.206 and 212).

6. At its 212th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM MR. ROLAND MOUTHE (T/PET.5/298)

1. The petitioner, a former clerk at the office of the Representative of the High Commissioner since February 1953, protests against his dismissal from this post in July 1954 on the grounds of "attitude and mentality incompatible with administrative functions", a reason which, he says, will convince no one. He states that the real reason is that he was among those who protested against the transfer of Mr. Koung, a certificated male nurse, from Douala to Fort Foureau, following the latter's election as chief of the Bafia *quartier*.

2. The case of Mr. Koung is the subject of the immediately preceding section.

3. The Administering Authority (T/OBS.5/39, section 4) states that on the occasion of the census taken in April 1954 Mr. Mouthe not only refused to appear at the census office, in spite of repeated orders from the chief of the New-Bell sector, but also incited the population of his quarter to follow his example.

4. Mr. Mouthe was therefore dismissed from his post, his superior officer finding that his obstructive attitude was incompatible with his position as a public servant.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 206th and 212th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.206 and 212).

6. The special representative stated that the petitioner could have appealed, within three months of the date of his dismissal, to the Administrative Disputes Council for an annulment of his dismissal. The only course open to him now, should he wish to take it, would be to appeal to the Administrative Disputes Council for an indemnity.

7. At its 212th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. PETITION FROM MR. ANDRÉ ESSOME KOTTO (T/PET.5/305)

1. This former assistant clerk in the Postal and Telecommunications Service writes that he had served as a day labourer in that service from 1940 to 1946 when he transferred to the police force as a security guard because of the "bad treatment" that he had received in the postal service. In October 1947, however, he was reassigned, against his wish, as an assistant clerk trainee in the inland telegraph office where he handled outgoing telegrams and the payments therefor. He worked unaided and had a good deal to do. "As a result of this pressure", he writes, "I was 100 to 500 francs short on a few occasions and had to make good the deficit (a thing which happens to quite a number of people)". In the period between 1947 and 1951 he made only two slight errors, involving payments of 100 francs too much for telegrams. This, he declares, was the sole reason for his dismissal. He has not stolen, embezzled or overcharged. After his dismissal, the petitioner writes, the work that he had had to do alone for four years was shared by several persons.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/39, section 5) that the *curriculum vitae* recorded by the petitioner is correct, but adds that his reassignment in 1947 constituted a promotion. Moreover, the petitioner was credited with two years seniority because of his previous service in the Postal and Telecommunications service. He was dismissed in 1951, having been found guilty of embezzlement in connexion with tax payments.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 206th and 212th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.206 and 212).

4. At its 212th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. PETITION FROM MR. BENJAMIN ETOUNDI (T/PET.5/307)

1. In the petition itself, and in annexed copies of letters addressed to various French authorities, the petitioner, an ex-serviceman, complains that he has been dismissed and that he is unable to find employment.

2. He relates that in June 1951 he was appointed, on probation, as an assistant clerk in the Civil and Financial Service. In July 1952 he was given an additional probationary period of one year and when this period expired he was dismissed. (The exact date of his dismissal seems uncertain. In his letter to the President of the Territorial Assembly he states that he was dismissed on 7 October 1953, the date of the submission of his request for a transfer.) After two years and five months of effective service he was granted accumulated seniority benefits in respect of his years in military service. This decision has never been put into effect, however.

3. The petitioner declares that he had been guilty of no offence and that he is in complete ignorance as to the reason for his dismissal.

4. In its observations on this petition (T/OBS.5/39, section 6) the Administering Authority states that it is true that the petitioner was given an added probationary period of one year, his work during the first year not having justified his appointment. As his work did not improve during the second year, he was dismissed.

5. Mr. Etoundi is now employed as radio operator in the Civil Aviation Service.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 207th and 212th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.207 and 212).

7. At its 212th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X, adopted without change at the 582nd meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1167 (XV), 1179 (XV), 1166 (XV), 1165 (XV), 1172 (XV), 1174 (XV), 1186 (XV), 1180 (XV), 1187 (XV) and 1189 (XV), respectively.]

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Ninety-second report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 207th, 208th, 213th and 214th meetings, held on 12, 13, 20 and 24 January 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration, which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. G. H. Becquey participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I-III and V-X inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM THE ASSOCIATION OF THE WOMEN OF ESÉKA (T/PET.5/254)

1. The petitioners protest that a letter (A/C.4/240/Add.9) purporting to have emanated from them in opposition to the oral hearing granted to Mr. Um Nyobe during the eighth session of the General Assembly, was drafted in their name without their knowledge. They give the following explanation as to how this communication was written.

2. The petitioners state that in October 1953, the Chief Subdivisional Officer requested their chairman, Mrs. Manyim, to draft a letter in the name of the Association denouncing Mr. Um Nyobe. Mrs. Manyim, however, wrote a letter stating that the Association had nothing to do with politics. When she brought this letter to the office of the Chief Subdivisional Officer she was told that this was not what she had been asked to write and an interpreter proceeded to draft a letter, which he submitted to the Chief Subdivisional Officer. Mrs. Manyim was asked to sign this letter, but she refused, saying that she could neither read nor write and would not sign a letter the contents of which she did not know. However, the Chief Subdivisional Officer asked her to hold the back of his hand so that he could sign in her place, and this was done.

3. Having been informed subsequently of the contents of the letter, the petitioners now wish to state that they have never sent any petition to oppose the hearing of Mr. Um Nyobe, "whom the Cameroonian people fully trust".

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/37, section 1) that the Chief Subdivisional Officer denies ever having done anything to force the petitioner or any other person to write to the United Nations.

5. The Administering Authority goes on to state that it undertook a lengthy investigation of the matter. The authorities tried to get in touch with Mrs. Manyim, both in the subdivision of Eséka and in Enongal, where she was said to have entered the hospital for treatment, but were not able to locate her.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 207th and 213th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.207 and 213).

7. The special representative stated that Mrs. Manyim's name could not be found in the register of the hospital in which she was said to be.

8. At its 213th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM THE ASSOCIATION DES NOTABLES CAMEROUNAIS, LOCAL BRANCH OF BAFANG (T/PET.5/290)

1. The petitioners request that elections should be held when vacancies are to be filled following the death of a chief or a notable. The new incumbents should then hold their offices for approximately eight years. On the other hand, the petitioners contend, administrative officials, such as doctors, nurses, postmasters, tax collectors, etc., should be frequently transferred from place to place.

2. The petitioners also list the names of seven notables who, they say, have been deprived of their rights by the authorities and by the traditional chiefs.

3. Finally, the petitioners demand that officials and chiefs be refused permission to be present at the polling booths if ever a referendum is held, for they are "quite convinced that . . . (they) . . . would influence voters to change their ballots".

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/37, section 5) that the questions raised concerning the election of chiefs and notables as well as the transfers of officials are examined in the annual report to the Trusteeship Council.

5. As regards the seven notables listed by the petitioners as having been deprived of their rights, the Administering Authority points out that Gabriel Kangang was never officially appointed *sous chef de quartier* of Fotouni. As rival claims are apparent, an inquiry will be made later by the *chef de subdivision* concerning the appointment of a *sous chef* for the quarter in question. Another notable named is still the chief in his quarter and yet another died in 1945. The last four notables named have never been *chefs de quartier* and are unknown to the administration.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 207th and 213th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.207 and 213).

7. The special representative stated that, in the Bamiléké region, the succession to a chieftainship was not necessarily in a direct line. Chiefs were nominated by an assembly of notables and heads of families. Universal suffrage did not obtain in the region, and it would be undesirable suddenly to abolish the traditional tribal structure.

8. The special representative went on to say that the presence of officers at polling booths was governed by law. There was an officer in charge, assisted by polling officers nominated by the various political parties. The law, however, could not prevent chiefs and other officials from entering the booths, since they were as much entitled as other citizens to record their votes.

9. At its 213th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EBOUGSI (T/PET.5/306)

1. The petitioners complain that Onana Tsimi Engelbert, Chief of the village of Ebougsi, is forcing the villagers to work on the new cocoa plantation road which passes through his land. The petitioners write that he sends bad reports on them to the Chief Subdivisional Officer, who is constantly summoning them and making them work for two or three successive days both morning and night. The petitioners fail to understand why they should have to clear that part of a road on which someone else has his property.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/37, section 7) that the road in question is more important than would appear from the petition. In fact, it joins two principal roads which serve the cocoa markets. One of these is a connecting road to the Bamiléké region.

3. The Chief asked the villagers of Ebougsi, in the interests of the village itself, to clear the linking road. The petitioners objected, but, contrary to their allegations, they have never been summoned before the Chief Subdivisional Officer, nor have they been forced to work. Moreover, the road has not been cleared.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 207th and 213th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.207 and 213).

5. The special representative explained that the principal roads in the Territory were maintained out of the territorial budget, or, in certain cases, out of the budgets of the *communes*. If public funds were insufficient, however, to meet the upkeep of less important roads, then the people through whose areas these roads ran had to choose between turning out to work on the roads or leaving the roads to fall into dilapidation. The advantages of giving their labour free for this purpose had been fully explained to the people, and no coercion was ever used.

6. In the present case, the special representative stated, the road ran past a number of small cocoa plantations owned by small planters.

7. At its 213th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM MR. THÉODORE M. MATIP (T/PET.5/245 AND ADD.1 AND 2)

1. T/PET.5/245 and Add.1 were examined by the Council during its fourteenth session (see T/L.481, section VI). Briefly, the petitioner claimed to have been savagely attacked and seriously wounded during the incident that occurred at Fouban on 25 March 1953, when Mr. Ruben Um Nyobe and others were subjected to rough treatment at the hands of a crowd. Mr. Matip brought an action against a person or persons unknown, and the magistrate with extended powers at Fouban had required from all such plaintiffs security in the sum of 5,000 francs.

2. In its resolution 1050 (XIV), the Council noted that the Fouban incident was still the subject of judicial proceedings, requested the Administering Authority to inform it of the outcome of the proceedings, and decided that it would examine T/PET.5/245 and Add.1 further when it was apprised of the outcome.

3. The second addendum to the petition (T/PET.5/245/Add.2) has subsequently been received, and is dated 24 June 1954. In it the petitioner reproduces a copy of an order by the magistrate with extended powers at Fouban, declaring his complaint inadmissible. The order states that a request was duly served on Mr. Matip for a deposit of 15,000 francs and that he failed to comply with it.

4. The petitioner protests, on the grounds that no such request was ever served on him, and that there is nothing in article 63 of the Code of Criminal Procedure—which governs complaints for damages to third parties—"to indicate that a complaint... will become inadmissible on non-payment of a deposit when the authority for the payment has not previously been served on the plaintiff". The petitioner claims that the magistrate's decision was politically motivated. He refers to attacks made against several persons in the Territory, and considers that the situation warrants the sending of a United Nations commission of inquiry.

5. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/29/Add.2) that article 68 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that a civil plaintiff who does not reside in the communal district in which the judicial inquiry is being held, is required to elect domicile therein by a deed deposited with the office of the clerk of the court. If he fails to elect domicile, he is not entitled to claim that documents which should have been served on him, in accordance with the law, have not been so served. Mr. Théodore Matip did not elect domicile at Fouban, and consequently is not entitled to claim, as he does, that a document was not served on him.

6. Moreover, the Examining Magistrate's Order of 29 April 1954, fixing at 15,000 francs the sum he was authorized to deposit with the office of the clerk, was served on the petitioner at his actual domicile of Eséka. He also received a request to appear before the Examining Magistrate, not later than 15 August 1953, so that an official statement of his charges could be drawn up; but he did not comply with this request.

7. By an Order dated 21 November 1953, the Examining Magistrate noted that the deposit had not been paid and declared that the complaint lodged by Mr. Matip was consequently inadmissible. This Order was served on him personally on 22 May 1954, at his domicile of Eséka. He gave notice of objection. The Examining Chamber, to which the case was then referred, dismissed the objection by a decision given on 12 August 1954.

8. The petitioner may still institute proceedings by paying the deposit of 15,000 francs fixed by the Examining Magistrate.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 208th and 213th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.208 and 213).

10. At its 213th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITIONS FROM MR. MICHEL OWONA (T/PET.5/267) AND FROM MRS. MÉLANIE NGA (T/PET.5/267/ADD.1)

1. In two letters, one dated 30 April 1954 from Mr. Owona and one dated 25 August 1954 from his wife, Mélanie Nga, complaints are made of the difficulties experienced by the petitioners in trying to establish Mr. Owona's paternity rights to their daughter, Marie Ngonu.

2. They write that they were married in 1937 and that the child was born in 1939, but that in spite of this the Court of First Degree at Saa in 1950 recognized Mr. Germain Mbida as the father of the child. Mr. Mbida is the brother of Mélanie Nga's fiancé who had died in 1937. Neither Mr. Owona nor his wife were present at the court hearings. Mr. Owona tried to bring an action against Mr. Mbida but the action was declared inadmissible in June 1952. He then lodged an appeal against this ruling with the Court of Second Degree, but was informed that his appeal had been lodged too late. Mr. Owona claims that the appeal was made both orally and in writing within the time-limit required.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/37, section 8) that the case having been before the competent courts and a final decision having been reached, Mr. Owona cannot again bring up the case. The judgments referred to by the petitioner are:

(a) Judgment of the Court of First Degree at Saa on 17 June 1950, which accorded Marie Ngo to Martin Mbida.

(b) Judgment of the Court of First Degree at Saa of 23 June 1952, rejecting the claim of Michel Owona to Marie Ngo.

(c) Judgment of the Court of Second Degree at Yaoundé of 23 December 1952, declaring Mr. Owona's appeal inadmissible. In fact, his appeal was not made within the prescribed time-limit.

(d) Decision of the *Chambre spéciale d'homologation* declaring the appeal of the State Counsel General not justified.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 208th and 213th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.208 and 213).

5. At its 213th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM MR. TCHINDA, CHIEF OF BAMENDJINDA (T/PET.5/296)

1. The petitioner, Chief of Bamendjinda, writes that he has now been in prison for eight years and seven months, and he relates the events leading up to his imprisonment. He states that in 1946 some people of the Village of Bamesingué killed two men of his village in a land dispute. When the petitioner was informed of this he ordered the two bodies taken to the subdivisional headquarters, and when he arrived there he himself was arrested. He was imprisoned without a trial for one

month, after which he was allowed to return home. While he was in prison a certain official asked him to pay 12,000 francs for something to do with his trial (the passage is obscure).

2. The petitioner was again arrested after having been forced to lock up all his possessions in his hut and to give the key to the police. He lists the property and the numerous livestock that he owned.

3. Mr. Tchinda writes that before his imprisonment he had sixteen children, and that, of these, three girls and three babies died at Bafang and three others died he knows not where. The Authorities have done nothing for his family. He complains that he was not allowed to complete his term of imprisonment in his own subdivision of Dschang, but was transferred to Bafang. He has begged to be allowed time to go and fetch the money he left in his hut or to see his family, but has not been granted permission to do so.

4. In its observations (T/OBS.5/37, section 10), the Administering Authority states that Mr. Tchinda, former Chief of Bamendjinda, has not been in prison for eight years and seven months. In 1946 he was sentenced by the Court of Second Degree at Dschang to four years' imprisonment and five years' local banishment for having, in the beginning of that year, invaded a neighbouring village at the head of his men, demolishing houses and burning crops. He refused, moreover, to make amends and repeated the attacks in June of the same year.

5. His sentence of imprisonment was reduced by six months, and he was released in December 1949. As he could not return to his village before December 1954, he resided in Bafang with his family.

6. According to Bamiléké custom, the new chief who replaced the petitioner took over the possessions appertaining to the chieftainship. If the petitioner is of the opinion that the new chief also took over some of his personal belongings, he can lodge a complaint with the competent court.

7. The Administering Authority adds that the petitioner has certainly seen his family since 1946, as he lived in Bafang after his release in 1949, and six of his children died there.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 208th and 214th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.208 and 214).

9. At its 214th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITIONS FROM MR. PIERRE NAGAMENI NTAPIÉ (T/PET.5/309) AND FROM MR. NTAPIÉ, CHIEF OF BALAFIÉ (T/PET.5/301)

1. During its thirteenth session the Council examined a petition (T/PET.5/171) from the Union des populations du Cameroun, Bafang branch, in which allusion was made to the case of Chief Ntapié. He was said to have been unjustly imprisoned at Bagangte, and to have been denied the right to return to his own territory. To this the Administering Authority replied that former Chief Ntapié had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment and to local banishment, which expired in 1951, since when he had returned to Bafang and was again living in the Balafié district. (See T/L.412, section XI.) In resolution 942 (XIII), the Council requested the Administering Authority to furnish it with additional information concerning the conviction.

2. In T/PET.5/309, Mr. Pierre Nagameni Ntapié says that he has perused those parts of the Council's documents concerning T/PET.5/171 that relate to his father's case, and that "the Administering Authority's assertions are unfounded". He goes on to make the following statements.

3. In 1951 Chief Ntapié was still being detained in Bangangté prison and was not transferred to Bafang until March 1952. There is no Balafi district at Bafang. (On this point, however, see the statement of Mr. Ntapié senior recorded in paragraph 5 below.) He was being held by the authorities and his requests to return to his chiefdom remained unheeded until the Union des populations du Cameroun brought the matter to the notice of the Visiting Mission in 1952, when the Administering Authority ordered that he should be allowed to return to his chiefdom for the time being. His village had been divided between his neighbours, the Chiefs of Fotouni and of Fodjomokwet. All his property connected with the chiefdom had been looted and removed by other chiefs. His subjects had been dispersed in all directions and he had lost many children and several wives while he was in prison. He has asked for a copy of the decision of the court which sentenced him, but without success.

4. The petitioner goes on to say that the true reason for the conviction of Mr. Ntapié senior was his unwillingness to take orders from the neighbouring chiefs who were jealous of his position. That explains why, immediately after his imprisonment, they had his village divided into two equal parts "with the connivance of the Administering Authority". He still receives threatening messages from those chiefs, who are not pleased to see him home again. His village has not been reunited since his return to his chiefdom.

5. In T/PET.5/301, Mr. Ntapié senior does not refer to the earlier petition and resolution. He says that prior to the arrival of the Europeans he came under the rule of the Chief of Fotouni, with whom he did not get on well. Their bad relations culminated in a quarrel in 1925, as a result of which he transferred his chiefdom from Fotouni to Fodjomokwet, where he and his people lived for ten years. Then, failing to get on with the Chief of Fodjomokwet, he returned to Fotouni. The former chief then brought an action against him and his brother "for leaving our homes". The brother was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and three years' banishment, and Mr. Ntapié senior to five years' imprisonment and five years' banishment. On their release, the brother was sent back to "the Balafi quarter, a part of my village coming under Fotouni", while Mr. Ntapié senior was sent "to Balafié, a part of my village coming under Fodjomokwet". Mr. Ntapié senior refused to go there and was again imprisoned for five years, followed by five years' banishment far away at Nanga Eboko.

6. Mr. Ntapié senior lists a large quantity of property that he has lost as a result of these mischances. He gives also the names of twenty-two of his wives, thirty of his sons, twenty-one of his daughters and eight of his servants, all of whom have died during this period of twenty years' imprisonment and banishment. His request is that he and his people may remain independent, and free from interference by any chief.

7. In its observations on these petitions (T/OBS.5/37, section 11), the Administering Authority first gives a brief account of the history of the ancestors of Mr. Ntapié senior down to 1907, when, as a native of Fondjomokwet, he became Chief of the Bamenkoua quarter of Batouni. Following trouble stirred up by Mr. Ntapié senior, it was decided in 1926 that he should be accorded the chiefdom of the Balafi quarter at Fondjomokwet. In 1936 he again

stirred up trouble and in the following year he was sentenced by the Court of First Degree at Bafang to five years' imprisonment, and five years' local banishment, for insubordination, revolt and serious disturbance of the peace. By a decision of 28 February 1940, he was conditionally released and ordered to reside at Fondjomokwet.

8. The petitioner repeated his offence in 1942, and was sentenced in 1943 to five years' imprisonment and five years' local banishment for disturbing the peace. The term of banishment expired on 3 May 1952.

9. As regards the possessions Mr. Ntapié senior claims to have lost, these appertain to the chieftainship and are not his personal property. As regards his wives, children and servants, the Administering Authority states that it is impossible to ascertain under what conditions they died.

10. The petition was examined and discussed at the 208th and 214th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.208 and 214).

11. As regards the statement of Mr. Pierre Nagameni Ntapié that he has requested, without results, a copy of the decision of the court which sentenced his father, the special representative stated that a copy of the court proceedings would be made available to the interested party on payment of the prescribed fee. The special representative stated also that, if in error the chief who succeeded Mr. Ntapié senior took over some of his personal possessions, as well as the possessions appertaining to the chieftainship, Mr. Ntapié senior was at liberty to recover them by lodging a complaint, if necessary before the competent court.

12. At its 214th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM THE BUREAU OF THE REGIONAL BRANCH OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF MUNGO (T/PET.5/294)

1. This petition contains a protest from the Bureau of the Mungo regional branch of the Union des populations du Cameroun (UPC) against the arrest of Mr. Pierre Fayet, a member of the Executive Committee of the UPC, and a demand for his unconditional release.

2. The petition states that Mr. Fayet was arrested as a result of a letter which he had sent to the authorities drawing their attention to the death of Mr. Pierre Ngongang, a UPC committee member at Bamenou, whose death had aroused the indignation of the entire population in the district. The petitioners believe that Mr. Fayet in his letter merely expressed his opinion that an autopsy of the deceased should be undertaken in order to allay feeling in the village.

3. The petitioners note with regret that Mr. Fayet was deported from Mungo to the Bamiléké region, far from his family.

4. In its observations, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/36, section III) that the petitioner wrote a letter to the authorities on 20 January 1954 informing them of the death of Mr. Ngongang and accusing the Paramount Chief of Bamenou of being responsible.

5. The *chef de poste de gendarmerie* at Bangangté immediately proceeded to the scene, accompanied by a doctor. An autopsy was performed at once to the great surprise of the family of the deceased who has made no such request, having no suspicions of an unnatural death. The doctor decided that the man had indeed died a

natural death. Mr. Fayet's complaint was set aside by the judicial authorities, and a charge of defamation was brought against him by the Paramount Chief. He was arrested on 5 June 1954 and imprisoned on 23 July 1954.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 208th and 214th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.208 and 214).

7. The special representative stated that a case against Mr. Fayet for defamation was pending before the courts, and that he was therefore reluctant to comment on it. He could say, however, that he had seen the administrative dossier, in which there appeared a copy of a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Fayet, in which the chief was accused of having murdered the late Mr. Pierre Ngougang.

8. At its 214th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. PETITION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE OF BOGSO-ILANGA (T/PET.5/256)

1. This petition sets forth a general criticism of the Administration. Ancestral lands have been seized and "indigenous production is no longer paid for".

2. More specifically, for a barrel of oil the people receive only 500 francs, and for a kilogramme of cocoa only 46-50 francs. Taxation is being increased yearly, and in 1954 the rate has been fixed at 5,550 francs. Anyone failing to pay the tax will be punished—as was the case of the signer of the petition. The basic wage of a worker is 2,500 francs.

3. The petitioner supports the programme of Mr. Um Nyobe, the Secretary-General of the Union des populations du Cameroun (UPC), and opposes that of Mr. Guillaume Bissecq of the Evolution sociale camerounaise (ESOCAM).

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/35, section 1) that the petitioner is Secretary of the Committee of Bogso-Ilanga (Eséka Subdivision) of the UPC. It is difficult to determine the number of members of the Committee, which has no separate legal existence. It appears from the inquiry that was carried out that the petitioner drew up the petition alone, without consulting the members of the Committee.

5. During the inquiry, the petitioner recognized that he had given incorrect information and stated that producers receive 80 to 90 francs for a kilogramme of cocoa and from 600 to 650 francs for an eighteen-litre barrel of oil.

6. By the Territorial Assembly's decision of 5 November 1953, the base rate of the personal and composition tax, into which local taxes were incorporated in 1954, was fixed at 1,345 francs for the Eséka Subdivision. The base rate of the social security contribution has remained fixed at 200 francs (Territorial Assembly's decision of 7 November 1953, promulgated by the order of 15 January 1954).

7. The Administering Authority states that the petitioner, who is a prosperous planter and owner of a palm-nut mill, is classed in the first category because of his social status. He therefore has to pay the personal composition tax, assessed at a rate of 200 per cent, or 4,035 francs, and the social security contribution, assessed at a rate of 500 per cent, or 1,200 francs. The assessment of the African Provident Society (Société africaine de prévoyance), which is levied at the same time as the tax, and which is payable by all planters, was fixed at 100 francs by the Society's General Assembly.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 208th and 214th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.208 and 214).

9. The special representative stated that, as the public expenditure of the Territory was rising, the rate of taxation was tending to increase.

10. At its 214th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. PETITION FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF MANJO (T/PET.5/272)

1. The petitioners complain that the Water and Forestry Service which is said to have been set up to protect the forests in the south and west of the Cameroons, does not in fact do so. They state that "every day we see the SAP (Société africaine de prévoyance) and a whole crowd of forestry undertakings pitilessly felling the trees in our forests, under licences issued by the Administration". On the other hand, they state, the indigenous inhabitants who usually lack the means to procure a felling licence are strictly forbidden by the Service to cut wood, even the kind of wood least sought by the Administration which the indigenous inhabitants use to build their huts.

2. Further, the petitioners complain of the persecution of members of the Union des populations du Cameroun (UPC) by the Administration. They mention in this connexion the case of Mr. Philippe Kamadjou, a UPC member, who lodged a complaint against two thieves caught *in flagrante delicto* in his mealie-patch and who for his pains was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

3. A letter with 105 signatures which is attached to this petition also contains a protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Kamadjou. Further, a complaint is made in it against the *chef de brigade* of Nkongssamba who it is said "often walks about in the village of Manjo from eight o'clock until midnight to disturb the people of the Cameroons and to arrest the people for no reason and throw them into prison".

4. The Administering Authority in its observations (T/OBS.5/43, section 1) stated that the Water and Forestry Service is charged with the application of the forestry regulations in the interest of the population. Forestry permits and felling licences are granted and the holders of these permits pay rent per hectare as well as forest dues. In the region of Mungo, sixteen forestry licences are presently being exploited, thirteen of them by Africans.

5. The Société africaine de prévoyance (SAP) possesses a plot of forest land near Nkongssamba; the principal object of this land is the production of timber for building at a low price in order to promote the improvement of dwellings.

6. Mr. Kemadjou was sentenced on 2 December 1953 by the magistrate with extended powers to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 francs for clearing classified forest land. He did not appeal and was imprisoned from 2 February to 2 April 1954. There have never been any court proceedings for any theft in his fields.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 208th and 214th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.208 and 214).

8. The special representative stated that the felling of trees in the forest of circumference exceeding half a

metre was permitted without charge, provided that the applicant could justify the use to which he was going to put the timber. To build a house would be sufficient justification for the grant of such permission.

9. At its 214th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X, adopted without change at the 582nd meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1151 (XV), 1175 (XV), 1188 (XV), 1148 (XV), 1163 (XV), 1178 (XV), 1183 (XV), 1177 (XV), 1153 (XV), and 1168 (XV), respectively.]

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Ninety-third report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 204th, 207th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th and 215th meetings, held on 17, 18 and 24 January 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. G. H. Becquey participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions II to XI inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM MR. SYLVESTRE MBOGSI
(T/PET.5/262 AND ADD.1)

1. The petitioner complains of the alienation of a large area of land at Nkolmekka, on which there are now two plantations of rubber. One plantation, he says, has belonged under administrative law to the John Holt

Company since 18 August 1924, and was bought for a sum of 10,500 francs. Its area is 400 hectares, of which 20 were cultivated by the Germans; up to the present, 85 hectares have been planted with hevea trees. The other plantation has been held by a Mr. Giard since 1941.

2. In neither case was any palaver held, and the petitioner now requests the return of the first plantation and payment for the second.

3. In its observations on this petition (T/OBS.5/38, section I), the Administering Authority states that the land in question was classified as German Crown Land in 1912. No objections were lodged and no compensation was paid, the land being uncultivated and without buildings.

4. The area of 400 hectares mentioned by the petitioner was sold in 1913 to a German company. In 1924 it was sold to the John Holt Company by the present Administration and was registered under its name. No objections were raised and its rights cannot be challenged.

5. The second area of 40 hectares remained Crown Land up to the time of the Mandate. This land therefore reverted to the private domain of the Territory after the war of 1914-18. It was rented to Mr. Giard in 1941 and still remains part of the private domain.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 209th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.209 and 215).

7. The special representative stated that if the petitioner could prove that he had suffered damages as a result of the classification of the land he would be able to lodge a claim for compensation. In reply to a question as to what was being done by the John Holt Company with the 315 hectares not planted with hevea, and to the suggestion that if they were lying fallow the petitioner might be permitted to lease some of them, the special representative stated that he had no knowledge.

8. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM CHIEF EWONDJO AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ASSEMBLÉE VILLAGEOISE DES AUTOCHTONES DE POOLA-BANEKA (T/PET.5/275)

1. The subject-matter of this petition is the same as that of T/PET.5/161, on which the Council, during its fourteenth session, adopted resolution 1034 (XIV). The complaint in T/PET.5/161 was set forth extremely briefly by a Mr. Abraham Ewo, who claimed to write on behalf of the whole of his community—a claim on which some doubt was cast by the special representative of the Administering Authority—which was aggrieved by the alienation of some of its land to the Pastorale Company, a Mr. Darmagnac and other individuals. The Administering Authority stated *inter alia* that at no time had the Administration received any objection from the petitioner in spite of the publication of the requests for concessions in accordance with existing regulations. After drawing the petitioner's attention to these and other observations, the Council further drew his attention to the possibility that might be open to him of pursuing his claim in the courts. (See T/L.470, section IX.)

2. The present petition, from the chief and other representatives of the community, opens with statements that the earlier petition from Mr. Ewo had been authorized by the community, and that its brevity was due to the fact that it had been hurriedly prepared for presentation to the Visiting Mission of 1952. The land occupied by the Pastorale Company is described as being in the Nkongsamba Division of the Mungo Region. It is said to be bounded on the south by the Northern Railway line, and on the north, by Mount Manéngouba. The petitioners claim that years ago an agent of the Company trespassed on to the land and planted some of it and that, when the then village chief remonstrated with the agent, the latter replied that he was only growing a few vegetables temporarily. Satisfied, the chief let him carry on.

3. The land occupied by Mr. Darmagnac is said to be situated to the east of that occupied by the Pastorale Company, and to be about a sixth or a seventh of the area occupied by the latter. It "was seized by the same stratagems as the Pastorale Company employed". Also situated to the east of the land occupied by the Company is the area "sold by the Administration to other persons". On this the petitioners write "the only reason for our opposition to the Administration is that, instead of keeping this land for the building of schools and hospitals or similar purposes, it has sold the land to a third party...". Into this third piece of land, they say, a former Subdivisional Officer of Nkongsamba recently entered and, with a gang of prisoners, proceeded to destroy the people's huts and crops.

4. Of several enclosures in the petition, three purport to be copies of protests against the alienation of the lands.

The first enclosure is dated 14 January 1952, signed "Abraham Ewooh", and addressed to the Land Commissioner at Douala. In it Mr. Ewo (it appears safe to assume that, despite the different spelling of the name, the writer is the same as the author of T/PET.5/161) protests against the alienation of the land, "at the place called the Manéngouba Rest Centre". He states that although the relevant notice which appeared in the *Official Gazette* in 1942 contained a promise of an indemnity for the persons evicted, the community has received no money for the land.

5. The second enclosure has been damaged by water. The date and the names of the writer and addressee are illegible (though there is enough of the addressee's name or title left to suggest that it also may have been addressed to the Land Commissioner). It is written in the first person, and the writer lodges an objection against a notice published in March 1954 in the *Official Gazette* concerning a proposal to grant a definitive title to his land at Manéngouba. The third enclosure, like the first, is dated 14 January 1952, and signed "Abraham Ewooh". It is addressed to the Chief Subdivisional Officer at Nkongsamba and its subject is the same as that of the first enclosure.

6. In its observations (T/OBS.5/36, section II), the Administering Authority first recalls the observations it made on the earlier petition (T/PET.5/161). It goes on to state that the Pastorale Company possesses two plots of land in Nkongsamba and the surrounding country. A palaver was held for the first plot of 109 hectares on 18 September 1923. No objections were made and a provisional title to the land was granted by decisions of 1924 and 1934. A definitive title was granted in 1937. The Pastorale Company requested registration of this land and the population was advised of this request in March 1954 by a notice in the *Official Gazette*.

7. The second plot comprised about 250 hectares. A palaver was held in 1933 and compensation was paid to two persons for about twenty palm trees. No objections were made, and provisional rights were granted in 1934 and definitive rights in 1940.

8. Mr. Darmagnac's concession consists of two plots: one of two and a half hectares, the other of six hectares. The first plot was the subject of a palaver in 1928. As no objections were made, provisional land rights were granted in 1929 and definitive rights in 1932. This plot was registered in 1939. The second lot was granted to Mr. Darmagnac, after a palaver, by decisions of 1930 and 1934. The land then comprised twenty-seven and a half hectares. This area was reduced to six hectares at the time the definitive title was granted.

9. The land called "the rest centre of Manéngouba" was classified in the private domain of the Territory in 1942. This plot of about thirty hectares was for the building of houses. A palaver was held in 1941. Some Cameroonians who had planted the land with crops, which were found to be neglected, consented to leave the land, most of which was rocky, for a compensation of 6,680 francs. The decision of 13 May 1942 attributed this sum to the parties concerned. For reasons unknown these parties did not claim the compensation immediately and no trace can be found of any payment having been made. The sum was therefore again offered to them in 1952, and they refused to accept it. It was then paid into the *Caisse des dépôts et consignations*. The land, divided into lots, is now occupied by Europeans and Africans who have built modern houses there.

10. The petition was examined and discussed at the 209th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.209 and 215).

11. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM MR. MATHIAS MAYEMI (T/PET.5/277 AND ADD.1 AND 2)

1. The petitioner, in his first letter, complains that his land, comprising about 300 hectares, was rented to the Société des bois du Cameroun by Chief Henri Matip. This chief is said at one time to have sought hospitality in the petitioner's village, where he was granted a small lot for the use of himself and his family. At a later date he was given permission by the Administration to take crops from a former German plantation and, subsequently, he seized all the neighbouring villages.

2. The petitioner writes that he has joined the Log-Ngouck community in order to obtain his rights. The spokesman of this community formerly was Mr. Lingom Kwaan, but he has become a member of the ESOCAM—"a movement which supports only the interests of the French Government"—and Mr. Mayemi now foresees "that he (Mr. Lingom Kwaan) will also seize my land, because everyone now assumes that it is part of the land belonging to the Eséka community".

3. Mr. Mayemi states that the case dates back to 1946, and explains that the reason why "we have waited so long to bring charges" against Chief Matip was "that anyone who tried to bring charges against a paramount chief was sent straight to prison and then into exile". He mentions examples: "The late Bitodo Basso accused Ndombol Matip at the time when the Catholic Mission settled in Pom-Lien and he was sent to prison. The late Mboua Binya asked the Administration whether it would be kind enough to pay him compensation for the airfield at Nkong Makeg; his only payment was to be beaten and made to do forced labour". Mr. Mayemi complains that since 1946 "we have already spent more than 250,000 francs CFA in lawyers' fees to no avail". He finally lost hope and, being responsible for a family of twelve, left Eséka to seek work at Yaoundé.

4. He now requests the United Nations to intervene in order that he may obtain rent to an amount of 9,600,000 francs for the eight years during which the Société des bois du Cameroun has been in possession of his land. He does not wish to sell the land but is willing to continue to rent it to the company for 100,000 francs a month, or 1,200,000 francs a year, for a period of fifteen years, after which the contract should be renewed. He writes further "if the contract is not accepted, the houses should be recognized as mine". (Presumably these houses are the same as the 149 houses said by the petitioner, towards the end of the first addendum, to be owned by the company.)

5. In its observations (T/OBS.5/34, section 5) the Administering Authority states that the Société des bois du Cameroun had applied for the concession in question in January 1947. A palaver was held in December 1947 and was attended by Mr. Henri Matip, Paramount Chief of the Ndognjdjoué Canton, Lingom Kouang, Chief of the village of Song-Bassong, and many of the inhabitants of the villages of Eséka and Song-Bassong, among them Mathias Mayemi.

6. It was noted that eleven villagers had small patches of crops on the land which was marked out at this palaver. They stated that they did not oppose the application for a concession and merely requested compensation for the possible loss of their produce. Mathias

Mayemi was not among these cultivators, who were indemnified by the Société des bois du Cameroun. The company undertook to pay one million francs' compensation to the communities which had customary rights over the lands in question, represented respectively by Paramount Chief Matip and Village Chief Lingom Kouang (Log Ngoug family).

7. The Log Ngoug family opposed the making of any payment to Paramount Chief Matip, and the sum due was paid into the Deposit and Consignment Office by the company. The case was brought before the Court of Second Degree of Edéa, which pronounced judgment on circuit at Eséka, on 24 April 1953. When Chief Lingom Kouang appealed, the Ratification Chamber quashed the judgment by the Decree of 7 July 1953, and referred the question back to the same Court, which pronounced a second judgment on 25 March 1954. Chief Lingom Kouang appealed this judgment also. The affair is now pending before the Ratification Chamber.

8. The Administering Authority states that the charges made in connexion with Mr. Basso Bitodo and Mr. Mboua Binya are without foundation, and that no opposition was made in either case. Mr. Mayemi, incidentally, was among the signatories of the record of the palaver held in the latter case. In the addendum to his petition, Mr. Mayemi insists that opposition was made in both cases.

9. Mr. Mayemi complains in the addendum that he was called to the office of the Administrator, and later to that of the Head of the External Relations Service, to answer questions regarding his petition. He claims that he was "flouted, insulted and threatened" by the Head of the External Relations Service, and gives an account of the questions asked of him and of his replies, which serve to confirm his original petition. He also states that if the company wants to buy the land, he is willing to sell it for 45 francs a square metre, or 135,427,500 francs for 3,009,500 square metres.

10. The petition was examined and discussed at the 209th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.209 and 215).

11. The special representative, who is also the Head of the External Relations Service, disclaimed the charges preferred against him by the petitioner in paragraph 9 above. He was unable to throw any light on the petitioner's fear that Chief Lingom Kouang might seize his land. If a chief were to do such a thing, the person aggrieved would be able to have recourse to his right of appeal.

12. The special representative expected that the Ratification Chamber, in the course of the next few days, would hand down its judgment on the appeal referred to at the end of paragraph 7 above.

13. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITIONS FROM MR. MAURICE MOFFI (T/PET.5/292 AND T/COM.5/L.68)

1. The Standing Committee decided at its 202nd meeting that the established procedure concerning petitions should be applied to T/COM.5/L.68.

2. In these two petitions, Mr. Moffi reopens the land claims of the Ipuabato family which were examined by the Trusteeship Council during its thirteenth session (see T/PET.5/144; T/OBS.5/9; T/L.417, section IV; and

resolution 918 (XIII). Very briefly, the family claims that during the period of German administration they received rents for land belonging to them on which government or commercial buildings had been erected.

3. In T/PET.5/292, the petitioner first takes one by one the statements of the Administering Authority and its special representative, to which attention is drawn in paragraph 1 of the Council's resolution 918 (XIII), and replies to them as follows:

(a) "There is no trace in the official records of the German Administration of any payment of rent to the petitioners for the land in question because the entire matter was handled orally", and, in any event, the petitioners' parents were illiterate.

(b) "The land in question has been the property of the Territory for a considerable period" because, fearing to stand up against the Administration, no member of the family dared until recently to claim its customary rights.

(c) The petitioners "did not challenge the Order of the High Commissioner extending the urban perimeter of the Kribi within the prescribed time-limit because no one was informed of the Representative Assembly's discussion or of the High Commissioner's Order" confirming the decision. No palaver was held by the Chief Regional Officer. These assertions are repeated in T/COM.5/L.68.

(d) The petitioners deny that subsequently eight lots were assigned to the Ipouabato family in respect of their rights in other land which had been brought within the urban perimeter of Kribi: the Administration assigned only two lots to the family.

4. The petitioner warmly thanks the Trusteeship Council for drawing the family's attention to the possibility which is open to it of challenging the operations of delimitation and classification of the land before the Administrative Disputes Council of the Territory, but says "for my part I fear the hard consequences which might be in store for us" and goes on to deny the existence of freedom of speech in the Territory.

5. The Administering Authority (T/OBS.5/35, section 3) reaffirms the observations which it submitted on T/PET.5/144. It states that the Ipouabato family has received lots 17 and 18 in the residential quarter proper, and lots 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, in the Ngoyé district. The members of the family had sold lots 2, 3, 13, 17, 18, 20 and 21 to persons outside their family at the time when petition T/PET.5/144 was written, and an eighth lot was in process of being sold.

6. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 209th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.209 and 215).

7. As regards the remarks of the petitioner recorded in paragraph 4 above, the special representative was unable to see what "hard consequences" might be in store for the petitioner and his friends if they laid their case before the Administrative Disputes Council.

8. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITION FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF SONGBAYANG (T/PET.5/302)

1. This petition consists of a motion protesting against the illegal entry by Mr. Guérin and Co. into the forests belonging to the petitioners. In June 1954, they write, four of their trees were felled.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/38, section 3) that Mr. Guérin obtained a forestry permit in 1942 for an area of 15,000 hectares and that the permit was renewed in 1947 and 1952. The permit was granted him after consultation with the communities concerned. The village of Songbayang is situated entirely within the area over which the concessionaire holds a permit.

3. The Administration, having heard of complaints from the villagers of Songbayang, tried to obtain particulars as to possible damages or illegal felling of trees. These investigations led to no result, however.

4. It should be noted that relations between the holder of the permit and the local population have always been good.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 210th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.210 and 215).

6. The special representative stated that a forestry permit conferred on the holder no rights over the land. It entitled him to fell protected species of trees, and to cut paths through the forest. It also enjoined him to replant seedlings for every tree that he felled. On the other hand, the indigenous occupiers of the land were free to cut unprotected species of trees in the forest, to gather firewood and to cultivate food crops in open spaces. If any person had a complaint to make resulting from the grant of a forestry concession, he could address it to the Administration, which would investigate it.

7. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM MR. JACOB GOUMAWA (T/PET.5/303)

1. The present petition contains comments on the examination of a previous petition (T/PET.5/158) submitted by Mr. Goumawa. The petitioner claims that the special representative of the Administering Authority, by merely stating that Mr. Goumawa had produced no evidence in support, has not refuted the charges that he brought against Mr. Jean Sah, regarding the misappropriation of tax money collected by Mr. Goumawa and Mr. Ntchinda. He also claims again the sum of 41,800 francs, commission on taxes collected, to which he says he is entitled.

2. In its resolution 930 (XIII), the Council, *inter alia*, noted statements by the special representative that there was no evidence of misappropriation of funds or extortion by Mr. Sah, and that voluntary tax collectors, like the petitioner, are aware that they are not legally entitled to remuneration. (See T/L.411, section VI.)

3. The petitioner writes further that the special representative had said that no specific cases were cited in the petition to prove that the Administration interfered with the Union des populations du Cameroun (UPC). But, the petitioner proceeds, "the United Nations has many proofs. Quite recently the Chief Regional Officer at Mungo instructed his chiefs to hinder the progress of the UPC. In addition, Abel Kingué, our vice-president, was arrested at Dibombari on 8 June 1954, after attending a peaceful meeting held for the purpose of disseminating information about the work of the United Nations, etc."

4. The petitioner also complains that the Administration "sabotaged the distribution of the ballots" in the elections for the Municipal Council, in order that it might effectively oppose the candidature of Mr. Kingué.

5. The Administering Authority in its observations (T/OBS.5/37, section 6) stands by the observations which it submitted on T/PET.5/158.

6. The petitioner's charge that the Administration "sabotaged the distribution of ballots" is denied by the Administering Authority. The population of Melong comprises 2,523 inhabitants and 1,631 electors, to whom electoral cards were distributed by the Chief Sub-divisional Officer in person in the presence of representatives of the various candidates, including those of the UPC. The Administering Authority cannot be responsible for the relatively high percentage of abstentions from voting.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 211th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.211 and 215).

8. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITIONS FROM MR. PAUL MALAPA (T/PET.5/308), THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN (T/PET.5/310 AND ADD.1), AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN AT NEW-BELL NORD (T/PET.5/318)

1. Mr. Paul Malapa claims Cameroonian "nationality" and complains, first, that he encountered difficulties in obtaining permission to enter the Territory in 1953 and, secondly, that he has been ordered to leave the Territory on the expiry of his temporary residence permit on 16 December 1953. His petition is dated 23 August 1954, and in T/PET.5/318—which is dated 12 September 1954—reference is made to a Decree No. 463 of 29 July 1953, by the High Commissioner, ordering his forcible expulsion at "the expiration of a specified time".

2. According to Mr. Malapa's own account, he was born in 1914 at Hamburg, Germany, of a German mother and a Cameroonian father. He spent fourteen years in Germany and twenty-six years in France. While in France, he obtained from the German authorities a certificate attesting to his nationality. The text of the certificate is quoted in T/PET.5/310/Add.1. It is to the effect that Mr. Malapa was never a German national, and goes on to say that "... indigenous inhabitants were not considered to be German nationals even if they were domiciled within ... the ... Reich. Under article 127 of the Treaty of Versailles, they are entitled to the diplomatic protection of the Governments exercising the Mandate ...".

3. Mr. Malapa says that his grandfather is still living at Kribi and owns traditional lands there. Mr. Malapa states that when he arrived in the Territory, he found that the Catholic clergy at Kribi had seized all his lands, despite opposition from his father and other members of his family. Protesting against this, he was labelled an agitator. He adds that he has, since his arrival at Kribi, been telling his Cameroonian compatriots about their most elementary rights—which, in his view, are still being challenged—and that, come what may, he will try to collaborate with all who are striving for the real welfare of the Cameroons. The author of the other two petitions both ascribe his expulsion to these views that he holds.

4. In its observations (T/OBS.5/42, section 1), the Administering Authority confirms that Mr. Malapa was born in Hamburg in 1914 of a Cameroonian father and a German mother. He spent the first years of his life in Germany and seems to have moved to France about 1930 or 1932. He has lived in Paris since 1932, where he was employed as a boxer and also worked as a labourer and as a shop assistant. He is married to a woman of Polish origin who lives in Paris with their five children.

5. The Administration has made a thorough study of the question of Mr. Malapa's nationality. The Treaty of Versailles stipulated in article 127 that the indigenous population living in the former German overseas possessions would be entitled to the diplomatic protection of the Governments exercising the Mandate. This has been interpreted by the French Government as applying only to those indigenous inhabitants who were living in the Territory under Mandate at the time when the Treaty was signed. Mr. Malapa, who had applied for a temporary residence permit and had declared that he did not intend to remain in the Territory permanently, was granted a permit valid for three months. He entered the Territory on 11 September 1953. Because of his background, the Administering Authority had no intention of according Mr. Malapa a permanent residence permit. His conduct while in the Cameroons, where he had no regular means of subsistence and where he tried to obtain land by unscrupulous means to the detriment of local inhabitants, and the fact that he had left his family in France without resources, led the Administration to refuse to prolong his residence permit.

6. As Mr. Malapa did not leave the Territory, a decision was taken on 29 June 1954 to expel him, and he was ordered to leave before 30 September. He left for the Cameroons under British administration on 14 September. Returning to Douala at the end of December, Mr. Malapa was arrested and placed on a plane leaving for France.

7. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 211th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.211 and 215).

8. The special representative stated that, as Mr. Malapa had been born in Germany in 1914 of a German mother and a Cameroonian father, he was stateless in French law. There ensued a considerable discussion of the national status of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory under French law. The Committee desires to call the attention of the Council to the problem that exists of deciding the national status of a person born to parents of whom one is a Cameroonian and one is not.

9. In the course of this discussion, the special representative stated that only if Mr. Malapa could establish that his status was that of a Cameroonian would he have the right automatically to re-enter and reside in the Territory. Even if an application by Mr. Malapa for naturalization as a French citizen were successful, he could not re-enter the Territory without permission from the competent authorities.

10. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VARIOUS LOCAL COMMITTEES OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN HELD AT BAFANG (T/PET.5/315)

1. This motion from the Union des populations du Cameroun contains a declaration that "twice the sending of a people's representative to the United Nations has thrown the Cameroonian colonialists into a panic. The phonographic records of the debates have been a deadly weapon; in all communities where the records have been played, our antagonists and opponents and even our enemies have given their support. In consequence, the French colonialists, whose picked forces are the priests, have launched a frantic campaign against our rightful and legitimate demands."

2. The petitioners strongly protest against the political activities indulged in by the priests and cite from a speech

said to have been made by a certain Father Gilles in church on 22 July 1954: "There are some persons calling themselves UPC who are disturbing public order. They go everywhere sowing discord in religion. Beware of them, as such movements have ruined a number of towns in my country. They speak to you of a referendum, but the purpose of the referendum is to start a third world war, and I shall excommunicate anybody who votes in favour of the referendum." The political activities of the clergy are also the object of criticism in T/PET.5/335, 345, 363 and 364.

3. Commenting on this petition, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/42, section 2) that it exercises no control over words pronounced in places of worship and cannot interfere in a dispute over doctrine between representatives of different ideologies, whose freedom of expression cannot be curbed.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 212th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.212 and 215).

5. The representative of the Administering Authority reiterated that a priest, in whatever he might say from the pulpit, did not speak in the name of the French Government.

6. The special representative, in answer to questions, thought that the "referendum"—which the petitioners said that the priest had denounced—meant the referendum which the UPC desired in order to decide the form of government that the Territory should have when the period of Trusteeship drew to a close.

7. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 2 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. PETITION FROM MR. JOSEPH TIAKO (T/PET.5/314)

1. This petition contains a complaint of an illegal dismissal. The petitioner writes that he had worked for nine years on the plantation of Mr. Kouloxides when he was dismissed, without reason and in violation of the Labour Code, by Mr. Roldos, the plantation manager, acting, he said, on the orders of Mr. Kouloxides. The petitioner refused to leave unless he was dismissed by Mr. Kouloxides himself and unless he was given a reason for his dismissal.

2. Since that time, he writes, "Mr. Roldos has been conniving with the Inter-Regional Inspector of Mungo". The petitioner has been summoned to the office of the Labour Inspector and to the office of the Chief Sub-divisional Officer and, on 25 July 1954, two military guards came to arrest him without warrant or any other authorization. Many of the petitioner's fellow workers who expressed their indignation were also arrested, and the others went on strike in support of their cause.

3. After twelve days of detention, the prisoners were tried and sentenced to fifteen days in prison. The petitioner states that the reasons given for the verdict were: interfering with freedom of work, provocation and threats. The real reason, however, he claims, is that his employers and the Administration fear that he may be elected Staff Representative.

4. The petitioner claims that the Administration is attempting to obstruct the Confédération générale du travail (CGT), and writes "in all parts of the Cameroons where the CGT and the UPC are strong, the Administration is waging open war against them".

5. The Administering Authority in its observations (T/OBS.5/42, section 4), states that the petitioner was dismissed from his employment in June 1954 by Mr. Rol-

dos, director of the Kouloxides plantation at Manéngoteng. In accordance with existing regulations he was given one month's notice. The dismissal was the result of a reorganization of the work on the plantation.

6. The petitioner refused to accept payment of a month's salary in lieu of notice and decided to continue working on the plantation. He was ordered to leave by his employer and thereupon incited the other workers to go on strike. The case was brought before the Inter-Regional Labour Inspector by his employer but attempts at conciliation failed. From the beginning of the strike some of the workers had sought to begin work again but were subjected to threats from the organizers of the strike. Their employer then brought a charge of violating the right to work and Mr. Tiako was arrested. He was sentenced on 9 August 1954 by the magistrate with extended powers to fifteen days' imprisonment.

7. The strike lasted about twelve days and work later proceed normally under the control of the Labour Inspector. The Administering Authority adds that, if the petitioner finds that his dismissal was irregular, he can bring his case before the competent Labour Tribunal.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 212th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.212 and 215).

9. The special representative informed the Committee that the Labour Code permitted the right to strike.

10. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. PETITION FROM MR. PIERRE YEM MBACK (T/PET.5/241 AND ADD.1 AND 2, AND T/PET.5/273)

1. The petitioner, an employee of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, states that he addressed a complaint to the United Nations on 20 November 1953. This communication never reached its destination, however, and on being advised of the fact he sent a copy of the communication on 5 March 1954 (T/PET.5/241/Add.1). In the meantime the petitioner had written to the United Nations on 6 and 20 January 1954 (T/PET.5/241), referring to the letter of 20 November 1953, and giving further details of his complaint.

2. In his letter of 20 November 1953 (T/PET.5/241/Add.1), the petitioner relates how a police agent named Mbock had made an untrue report in October 1952 to the *chef de région* that the petitioner was a member of the Union des populations du Cameroun (UPC), and that he had copied, for the benefit of Mr. Ruben Um Nyobe, the telegrams sent to the United Nations protesting against the latter's being given an oral hearing. Because of this report, the petitioner claims, the *chef de région* requested his supervisor to provoke the petitioner with a view to having him arrested. No grounds for an arrest could be found, however, and the authorities finally found themselves obliged to suspend him as from 5 November 1952 under the pretext that judicial proceedings had been instituted against him. The petitioner states that at that time there was no accusation against him, but that he was later accused of having destroyed on 7 November, two days after his suspension, a letter addressed to Mr. Mbock. On 10 November the police searched his house, allegedly looking for UPC documents, of which they found none. However, they took away 36,000 francs worth of postage stamps, which the petitioner claims that he had bought, but which the police accused him of having obtained fraudulently. The petitioner goes on to relate how he was able to disprove this accusation, but that the authorities subsequently paid some persons to serve as their witnesses in a case brought against him

on a charge of "false pretences". He was detained on 30 April 1953 but was released on 28 July when the authorities sensed the resentment aroused among the population by his unjust imprisonment. From 30 April 1953 until the date of writing, 20 November 1953, the petitioner has lived, without pay, 200 miles from his native village, having been refused permission to leave Ebolowa. According to decision No. 6610, dated 23 December 1952, a copy of which is enclosed in the addendum, the petitioner is entitled to half pay during his suspension, as well as to family allowances, and he therefore claims the pay to which he considers himself entitled while under suspension, no final decision having been reached in his case as yet. He contends that he is being persecuted merely on political grounds, and requests an investigation of his case by the United Nations.

3. In his letters of 6 and 20 January 1954 (T/PET.5/241) the petitioner states that his innocence has been established on the charges of theft of stamps and of tampering with correspondence, but that he has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for membership in the UPC (a membership denied by him in his letter of 20 November 1953). In this connexion the petitioner complains that the State Counsel General had sent the *juge de paix* at Ebolowa a confidential letter urging the presiding judge, who is also the *juge d'instruction* at Ebolowa, to give Mr. Yem Mback a heavy sentence on the correspondence charge, and even added that a warrant should be issued for his detention pending a hearing.

4. The petitioner requests that a mission of investigation be sent to the Cameroons to inquire into the alleged intimidation of the population by the Administration.

5. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.5/29, section 5), that Mr. Pierre Yem Mback, assistant clerk first class of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone Service, was accused by his superior, the postmaster at Ebolowa, of stealing postage stamps, tampering with correspondence, and fraud. A judicial inquiry was opened and he was suspended by decision of the High Commissioner of 23 December 1952. Under this decision, he was deprived of half his wages, but his family allowances were left untouched.

6. A warrant for his detention was issued on 30 April 1953, and he was imprisoned on that date. The cessation of his duties was established by decision of the High Commissioner on 3 June 1953, which entailed the cessation of his wages, with the exception of his family allowances. He was released on bail on 28 July 1953. He appealed against the decision of 3 June 1953 to the Administrative Appeals Board, which in view of the fact that he had been released on bail, annulled the decision on 27 January 1954. He therefore reverted to the status he held under the decision of 23 December 1952. The decision of 3 June 1953 had in any case been rescinded by the High Commissioner on 18 January 1954, at the request of the petitioner. On 19 January 1954, Mr. Yem Mback was sentenced by the magistrate's court with extended powers at Ebolowa, to one year's imprisonment for tampering with correspondence, and was discharged on the count of the theft of postage stamps. He appealed against this judgment, and the Court of Appeal, by order of 7 April 1954, also discharged him on the count of tampering with correspondence, giving him the benefit of the doubt.

7. The inquiry on the charge of fraud continues and handwriting experts are being consulted in France.

8. The Administering Authority states that the State Counsel General, who is the Chief Public Prosecutor, may issue instructions to the magistrates with extended powers during a judicial inquiry. He may also, in the absence

of attorneys or their deputies, inform them of the views of the Public Prosecutor's Department, but cannot, in any circumstances, give orders to magistrates as magistrates of the bench.

9. The petitioner has been charged with grave offences which the head of his department is convinced he committed in the exercise of his duties. There was never any mention of the accused's belonging to any political party. The administrative report on the petitioner will be submitted for consideration to a disciplinary board set up in accordance with the provisions of the civil service statutes.

10. In the second addendum (T/PET.5/241/Add.2), a letter dated 20 April 1954, the petitioner announces that the Court of Appeal at Yaoundé has ordered his release from imprisonment. During the hearing of the case, however, he was accused of sending petitions to the United Nations denouncing the oppressive political manoeuvres carried out against him since 1952. He was questioned also about his political life, and was severely reprimanded "for having told (the United Nations) that the UPC was the only movement which had the interests of our country at heart, and that justice was used first and foremost as a means of political oppression".

11. The petitioner regards the whole affair as a plot, and fears that the third time they will surely catch him.

12. The petitioner finally reverts to his original petition of 20 November 1953 (T/PET.5/241/Add.1), which, as was noted in paragraph 1 above, went astray. It was returned to him on 10 March 1954. He blames the Territorial Postal Service for its non-delivery and attaches a copy of a letter on the subject from the Chief of the Service dated 2 April 1954. In this letter the petitioner is informed that:

(a) His letter addressed to Mr. Hoo, Unination, 405 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, was returned to sender;

(b) He refused to accept the returned letter on 10 March 1954.

(See T/OBS.5/29/Add.1)

13. T/PET.5/273 is in part a continuation of the petitioner's former complaints. The one new statement that he makes concerning his former complaints is that, during the hearing of his case by the Yaoundé Court of Appeal, counsel for the Public Prosecutor concluded his speech thus: "So far as Yem Mback is concerned, although the law has not been contravened, I demand that the Ebolowa sentence be upheld." (i.e., the sentence of the lower court which convicted the petitioner)

14. The petitioner further complains that Mr. Mbock, an Assistant Inspector of Police, said openly at a political meeting that he, the petitioner, "ought to be wiped off the face of the earth", and suggested that assassins should be hired to do the job. The petitioner thereupon wrote to the Chief of Public Security at Yaoundé asking for protection. A copy of this letter, and of one addressed to the Minister for Overseas France on the same subject, is attached to the petition. In both letters the petitioner complains of persecution by Mr. Mbock and his agents.

15. As regards the petitioner's complaint in T/PET.5/273 of having been threatened by the counsel for the Public Prosecutor, the Administering Authority points out (T/OBS.5/37, section 2) that the minutes of the hearing at which this is stated to have taken place show no protest from the presiding magistrate or the counsel for the defence, either of whom would certainly have protested in the case of any misplaced remarks of that kind.

16. Mr. Stadieu, assistant to the *chef de région*, who according to the petitioner encouraged the Police Inspector

to liquidate him (the petitioner), is stated by the Administering Authority to be highly respected by the population; his record is inconsistent with the criminal machinations of which the petitioner accuses him.

17. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 204th, 207th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.204, 207 and 215).

18. The special representative stated that he had been informed by the Public Prosecutor that there was no truth in the petitioner's charge that, during the hearing of his case by the Court of Appeal at Yaoundé, he was accused of sending certain petitions to the United Nations. The petitioner had been defended by an advocate who could be relied on to have objected strongly had any such accusation been made. Every employee of the Administration was free to belong to any political party that he chose, and no one was prohibited from joining any political party that had not been declared to be an illegal organization.

19. As regards the complaint of the petitioner recorded in paragraph 14 above, the special representative stated that the petitioner could rest assured that his personal safety would be guaranteed by the authorities.

20. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XI. PETITION FROM MR. HENRI MARCEL BOT BA NJOCK (T/PET.5/268)

1. This petition is a copy of a letter addressed to the Chief of the Water and Forestry Service at Yaoundé by the director of the Ebanga Rural School, and it is sent to the United Nations "for information and action". The petitioner protests against the setting up of a company called the Société des bois de Makak, which intends to exploit a forest area extending over 11,700 hectares, especially as the timber company Les bois du Cameroun is operating in the same subdivision.

2. He complains that the Société des bois de Makak is already sending equipment to Makak, even though palavers have not yet been held, and he claims that "everybody knows that this is a colonialist trick—taking what belongs to the indigenous inhabitants by force and afterwards alleging that they voluntarily agreed to give up what was theirs".

3. The petitioner writes that those of his colleagues who are prepared to let the company establish itself argue that it will provide them with the roads they need. The petitioner states, however, that the building of roads is the responsibility of the Administration and that all "true patriots" are opposed to the establishment of the company.

4. The petitioner also charges that Les bois du Cameroun at Eséka will not allow the indigenous inhabitants to maintain their food crops or other plantations in the forest areas which it has occupied, and he feels sure that this will also be the case with whatever land the Société des bois de Makak may occupy.

5. Finally, the petitioner criticizes the Administration generally and states that it is doing all in its power to exploit the natural wealth of the Territory, so that when the time comes for the indigenous inhabitants to take control of their country it will have been "bled white".

6. In its observations (T/OBS.5/43, section 2), the Administering Authority states that a request for a forestry permit for an area of 11,700 hectares, situated in the subdivision of Eséka, was submitted by the Société des bois de Makak on 15 February 1954. Notices were

posted, and an announcement was made of the request in the *Official Gazette* on 14 April 1954. Several objections were made, including one by Mr. Bot Ba Njock.

7. A palaver will be held later, to which the representative of the region to the Territorial Assembly will be invited, and to which the populations of the villages concerned will be called.

8. The Administering Authority states that it is obligatory that the Territorial Assembly shall be consulted before the permit is granted. If the Assembly pronounces itself in favour, and decides that there are no valid legal objections, the permit can be granted. The interested parties—if still dissatisfied—can then take their case to the Administrative Disputes Council.

9. One of the members of the Société des bois de Makak already holds a permit for exploiting the forest near Makak, which explains the presence of equipment there.

10. A forestry permit confers no right over the land itself, but simply grants, for a given time, the right to fell, on a certain area and under certain conditions, trees which have reached a specified diameter. The traditional rights of the indigenous population are respected.

11. The Administering Authority denies that the company, Les bois du Cameroun, opposes the maintenance by the indigenous inhabitants of their food crops or other plantations in the forest areas which it exploits. The working of the forests, which calls for considerable capital, constitutes one of the important resources of the Cameroons and offers, moreover, the advantage of not jeopardizing the natural wealth of the Territory. The local populations also derive direct benefits. The forestry concerns of the subdivision employ more than 1,200 Africans. They have built 160 kilometres of roads and paths. Half of the taxes paid by them for each tree felled is paid to the account of the local communities. The communities in the subdivision of Eséka collected 534,863 francs in 1953 and 949,731 francs in 1954.

12. The petition was examined and discussed at the 209th and 215th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.209 and 215).

13. The special representative explained the various steps that are taken to promulgate a notice of intention to classify land as forest reserve, and to ascertain the opinion of the population which would be affected. The notice is published in the *Official Gazette* and is posted up in public places in the area affected. A palaver is then held with the whole population, at which the local representative on the Territorial Assembly is present. The approval of the Territorial Assembly is then sought.

14. The special representative stated also that, if a petitioner has a complaint to make against a company that has infringed his rights, the Administration will study it with every care and the petitioner may submit it to the competent tribunals, in order that he may obtain compensation for the wrong that he may have suffered.

15. At its 215th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution XI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, V., VII, VIII, IX, X and XI, adopted without change at the 582nd meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1158 (XV), 1170 (XV), 1171 (XV), 1176 (XV), 1184 (XV), 1185 (XV), 1190 (XV), 1192 (XV), 1191 (XV), 1147 (XV) and 1164 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.525

Ninety-fourth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, and communications circulated under rule 24, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council

[Original text: English]
[3 February 1955]

1. The Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, has, as provided in rule 90, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, examined further petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, and further communications circulated under rule 24, in order to decide which, if any of them, should have the established procedure concerning petitions applied to them.

2. In carrying out this examination, which took place at the 216th meeting on 25 January 1955, the Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (T/C.2/L.128) which contained lists of the petitions and communications, brief summaries of their contents and the grounds for their initial classification by the Secretariat.

3. As a result of its examination, the Committee decided that the established procedure should be applied to the following communications, which will be reported upon separately by the Committee in due course:

<i>Petitioners</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
Ishak Arab Community	T/COM.2/L.17
Mr. Warsama Herzi Sciarmarche	T/COM.11/L.139

4. The Committee desires to record that two proposals concerning the classification of the petitions and communications listed in the working paper (T/C.2/L.128) failed to be adopted because, even after following the procedure laid down in rule 38 of the rules of procedure, the votes for and against the proposals were equal. The

proposals were that the established procedure concerning petitions should be applied to the following communications:

<i>Petitioners</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
Mr. Pierre Simon Tschalle	T/COM.5/L.79
Mr. Paul Agbété	T/COM.7/L.23

5. Under rule 90, paragraph 5, of the rules of procedure, the Committee is required to make such recommendations as it deems necessary concerning the consideration by the Council of the petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, and of the communications circulated under rule 24. Following the Council's approval of the Committee's report on procedure for the examination of petitions (T/L.465), the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on conditions in each Trust Territory will contain an annex, in which will be set forth—under headings corresponding to those in the working paper—the problems raised in general questions petitions, as well as the general questions raised in communications. The Committee notes that the petitions bearing the symbols T/PET.6/L.52—L.55 and T/PET.6 and 7/L.41 relate to the Togoland unification problem, and recommends that they be taken into consideration on the next occasion when the Council examines that problem. The Committee recommends also that T/COM.3/L.17 and T/COM.11/L.141 be taken into consideration by the Council when it examines the petitions circulated under the symbols T/PET.3/77 and T/PET.11/497 respectively. The Committee has no further recommendations to make.

6. This report was adopted by the Committee at its 222nd meeting, on 2 February 1955, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

DOCUMENT T/L.526

Ninety-fifth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: special information submitted by the Administering Authority on action taken on the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council concerning certain petitions

[Original text: English]
[3 February 1955]

1. At its 222nd meeting on 2 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, took note of the fact that the Government of France furnished information that had been requested by the Trusteeship Council on four resolutions it had adopted at its thirteenth session on petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration.

2. The information furnished in response to the requests contained in the Council's resolutions 930 (XIII), 937 (XIII) and 964 (XIII) adopted on petitions T/PET. 5/158, 166 and 196 respectively, has been circulated in document T/OBS.5/41. In the course of its resolution 942 (XIII), the Council requested information on, *inter alia*, the conviction of former Chief Ntapié; this information has been furnished in T/OBS. 5/37, section 11.

DOCUMENT T/L.527

Ninety-sixth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration

[Original text: English]
[3 February 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 213th, 214th, 215th and 222nd meetings, held on 20 and 24 January and 2 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. G. H. Becquey participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I to IX, inclusive.

I. PETITIONS FROM COMMITTEES AND BRANCHES OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN

Local committee of Djoungo (T/PET.5/280), dated 13 July 1954;

Various local committees (T/PET.5/281), dated 14 July 1954;

Local committees of Loum-Chantiers (T/PET.5/282), dated 15 July 1954;

Committee of Nlohe (T/PET.5/283), undated;

Local committees of Mombo (T/PET.5/285), dated 13 July 1954;

Central committee of Manjo (T/PET.5/286), dated 18 July 1954;

Bureau of the regional branch of the Mungo region (T/PET.5/287), dated 19 July 1954;

Committee of Loum (T/PET.5/288), dated 22 July 1954;

Various branches of Loum-Chantiers (T/PET.5/289), dated 29 July 1954;

Local committee of Seven-Djoungo (T/PET.5/291), dated 9 July 1954;

Local committees of Dibombari-Bakoko (T/PET.5/293), dated 8 July 1954;

Various local committees (T/PET.5/295), dated 22 July 1954.

Communications from committees of the Union des populations du Cameroun

Local committee of Akra (T/COM.5/L.55), dated 12 July 1954;

Local committee of New-Bell Bafia (T/COM.5/L.58), dated 13 July 1954;

Committee of New-Bell Bas-Fond (T/COM.5/L.60), dated 11 July 1954;

Committee of New-Bell Centre (T/COM.5/L.61), dated 9 July 1954.

This section deals with a series of complaints relating to a number of subjects which, for convenience, have been classified under the following general headings:

1. Arrest of Mr. Abel Kingué

The petitioners protest against the arrest of Mr. Abel Kingué, at that time the Vice-President of the Union des populations du Cameroun, following a meeting held in an orderly fashion at Dibombari on 8 July 1954 for the purpose of publicizing information about the work of the United Nations. They attribute Mr. Kingué's arrest, which took place on privately-owned premises, to political motives stemming from the Administration's hostility to the UPC.

2. Freedom of assembly and expression

Complaints are made against discriminatory measures taken by the Administering Authority against the UPC and its members, while parties friendly to the Administration are given encouragement. In this connexion, it is stated that a UPC meeting scheduled to be held on 8 July 1954 at Dibombari was prohibited by Decision No. 319 of 6 July 1954, issued by the Chief of the Mbanga Subdivision, on the grounds that it might disturb the peace. On the other hand, the petitioners cite a meeting

held by the Union sociale camerounaise (USC) on 4 July 1954 as not having been hindered in any way by the Administration, despite the fact that noises made by "tom-toms and bells" preceded it. Troops posted by the Administration in the villages of the Mbanga area and elsewhere are said to be intimidating the local population, and the restriction of human rights is strongly protested against.

3. Plant inventory

Protests are also made against the Administration's inventory of industrial plantings belonging to indigenous planters, which the petitioners say is aimed at increasing the tax rates.

4. Other grievances

(a) The petitioners from Loum-Chantiers (T/PET.5/282) complain that three villages in that area are without water, that the Administrative Chief of the area (who is said to have been convicted of misappropriating funds) is permitted "to arrest and imprison inhabitants", and that "every kind of restrictive measure is imposed by customs officials on indigenous planters living near the frontier, whenever they seek to harvest the crops on their plantations situated on the other side of the frontier".

(b) The Comité de N'Lohe (T/PET.5/283) and the Comités de Bibombari-Bakoko (T/PET.5/293) complain that there are no dispensaries or hospitals in their respective districts and demand that the Government build some.

(c) A petition from various comités de base of the UPC (T/PET.5/295) contains a complaint against Mr. Michel Youmbi, who is said to have expropriated land belonging to indigenous inhabitants and to have sold it to persons who were not indigenous to Fonkouanken. The petitioners further express their "deep indignation upon learning that the Administration is representing the Bamiléké land as the property of the chiefs without consulting either the notables, who directly represent the Bamiléké peoples, or the inhabitants themselves".

5. Commenting on these petitions, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/37, section 3) that the meeting on 7 June 1954 referred to in T/PET.5/280, 282, 287 and 293 was held in the form of a public meeting, pamphlets having been distributed to convene the population. A village chief and two notables were seriously molested for having requested that the meeting remain strictly private since no previous notification had been made. The local police were unable to re-establish order and were reinforced. On 8 June, those responsible for the incidents were arrested, taken to the *brigade de gendarmerie* for questioning and released on the same day. The village chief who had been molested lodged a complaint and seven persons accused were sentenced by the *juge de paix* at Mbanga to a fine of 5,000 francs.

6. As regards the public meeting held by the USC at Dibombari on 4 July 1954 (T/PET.5/280, 285 and 293), it had been authorized by the Administration after due notification by the person responsible for the meeting. The meeting took place without any incidents.

7. The Administering Authority states that it had not been notified of the meeting held by the UPC at Dibombari in July (T/PET.5/281, 283, 285, 286, 287, 291 and 293). The authorities were only made aware of the fact by the posting of notices inviting the population to attend. The Chief Subdivisional Officer decided on 6 July to prohibit the meeting in order to avoid incidents such as those which had occurred in June, incidents which might have been even more serious this time due to the displeasure of the local population loyal to its chief.

8. The Administering Authority goes on to comment on the "military" measures referred to in T/PET.5/281, 283, 288, 289 and 293 and states that no village has been occupied by troops.

9. As regards the arrest of Mr. Kingué, mentioned in all the petitions, the Administering Authority states that the meeting at Dibombari which was prohibited by the Chief Subdivisional Officer on 6 July was nevertheless held by Mr. Kingué on 8 July. As a result, Mr. Kingué was arrested on leaving the meeting and was taken to the *brigade de gendarmerie*, where he was charged with having contravened the decision made by the *chef de subdivision*. He was released immediately.

10. The cultivation census complained of in T/PET.5/280, 281, 283, 285 and 286 is an administrative measure taken to ascertain the production capacities of each village. It has no connexion with levying taxes.

11. As regards the complaints made in T/PET.5/283 and 293 that there are no dispensaries or hospitals at N'Lohe or Aba, the Administering Authority points out that, while the village of N'Lohe, comprising 3,000 inhabitants, is in fact without a dispensary, it is situated five kilometres from the health station of Loum and fifteen kilometres from that of Manjo. The sector of Aba, which comprises 15,000 inhabitants, is near the health station and the maternity hospital of Bonabéri and the dispensary of Mbanga. A dispensary will soon be built at Bwelelo, centre of the sector.

12. Replying to the complaint made in T/PET.5/282 that three villages in Loum are without water, the Administering Authority points out that the villages are supplied with water from nearby springs. At one of these springs a well was constructed in April 1954 to furnish water to Loum-Chantiers-Route. The construction of a well to lead water to the village of Loum-Chantiers-Gare is planned for 1955.

13. Commenting on T/PET.5/295, the Administering Authority points out (T/OBS.5/37, section 4) that the courts in their decisions on several land cases have applied the Bamiléké custom, which authorizes the chiefs to allot land to "strangers", after conferring with the notables in the chiefdom.

14. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 213th and 222nd meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.213 and 222).

15. Referring to the complaints in many of the petitions that the Administering Authority hinders freedom of assembly and expression on the part of the UPC, the special representative stated that the various branches of the party meet freely and frequently. He estimated that the party held about two or three meetings a week in different parts of the Territory.

16. At its 222nd meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM MR. SAMUEL NTCHAMÉ ZO'O (T/PET.5/274 AND ADD.1 TO 10)

1. This petition and its numerous addenda consist of about twenty separate communications, covering more than fifty pages of documents, bearing various dates in January, June, September, October and November 1954.

2. The best summary of the petitioner's main grievance can be conveyed by quoting the opening paragraph of his first letter: "I am the sole traditional representative of the community of Yendjok. This community, whose

entire land is occupied by the urban centre of Ebolowa, has suffered outrages against property rights because of illicit sales contracted by unauthorized persons. As I hold the inalienable right, through my deceased father Zo'o Ntimbane, to represent the Yendjok communities, the greedy authorities revealed their dishonest manoeuvres and soon had me wrongfully declared a bankrupt in order to facilitate their land classification at the expense of the rightful owners." From the second and third addenda it emerges that, on behalf of the community, the petitioner is claiming from the Administration 100 million francs' compensation, its signature on a contract "for the lease or sale" of the land, and its recognition of the community's rights "over the lands still not classified in the public domain".

3. In the first letter, too, there is a further grievance that the petitioner was arbitrarily detained for two and a half months "for bankruptcy" and, in addendum 7, that he was beaten while in prison and that the Chief Regional Officer rewarded the guilty warders with 500 francs apiece.

4. From the third and fourth addenda there emerges a claim for over four million francs' damages in respect of land taken over and crops destroyed in the course of cutting new roads in the Nkovos quarter of Ebolowa. Finally, in the sixth addendum, the petitioner requests an oral hearing by the Council during its fifteenth session. At its 564th meeting, on 26 January 1955, the Council decided to postpone a decision on the petitioner's request until it had received the Committee's recommendations concerning the action which the Council should take upon the written petitions.

5. The foregoing is the synopsis of a narration that is not always easy to understand. The main details emerging from the whole correspondence can be summarized as follows:

6. The Administration was offering for sale, at 150,000 francs each, four lots of land valued at one million francs when the petitioner "transferred them to applicants" (T/PET.5/274). Further proof that the prices being asked for the lands are ridiculously low lies in the fact that the purchaser of lot 19 was asked "to pay an additional 100,000 francs" (T/PET.5/274/Add.1). When the petitioner appealed against his being declared bankrupt, he came up against a conspiracy between the Administration and the receiver, and therefore requested under article 467 of the commercial code that a new receiver be appointed. There was no response, but the receiver withdrew 30,000 francs from the petitioner's account to pay for a survey of the boundaries of the community's land. The petitioner requests that this survey be stopped.

7. In succession to his deceased father, the petitioner was appointed as representative of the community by hereditary judgment No. 33, of 10 February 1951, and by power of attorney dated 25 October 1950 (registered at Ebolowa as No. 24 of 2 June 1954). When, however, the authorities discovered that he had petitioned the United Nations, they summoned the village chief, Mr. Jean Ekoto, to make arrangements for the appointment of a new representative. The chief then compelled all eight members of the community to bring complaints against the petitioner (T/PET.5/274/Add.2). In the second addendum appears also the first demand for the 100 million francs, etc., mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

8. The third addendum consists of seven communications. In one, dated 17 September, is put forward the claim for damages mentioned in paragraph 4 above. In another, dated 12 September, the petitioner complains to the President of the Court of First Instance at Ebolowa about the conduct of the receiver in bankruptcy. He

says that, while his debts amount to 1,600,000 francs, he has actual and potential assets of 1,593,375 francs, and that rents from his properties during the next few months will soon meet the deficit. But, he complains, the receiver is more intent on selling all his lands and the property of the whole community than on honestly trying to pay off the debts to which his bankruptcy relates.

9. The final communication in the third addendum is a copy of a court order, bearing no date, authorizing the receiver to institute proceedings for misfeasance in bankruptcy against the petitioner on some eight counts. In the fourth addendum is a copy of a letter dated 28 September in which the petitioner replies to these charges, as well as a further reference to the damage caused by the road construction work in the Nkovos quarter (see paragraph 4 above).

10. Of the five communications forming the fifth addendum, the copy of a writ dated 15 January 1954 is the most significant. It implies *inter alia* that the petitioner is one of the eight members of the community of which he was the representative, that the community owns twelve hectares of land at Nkovos, that the land has never been divided among the members and that, as one of the members has now been declared bankrupt, it is now necessary that it be divided in order that the bankrupt's share be sold to meet part of his debts.

11. The sixth addendum contains five communications. One, dated 15 October, is an application by the petitioner for an oral hearing by the Council in January 1955. In another, dated 19 October, he claims that, as an African subject to customary law, he cannot be declared a bankrupt—the Commercial Code cannot be applied to him. The other three are concerned with the forced sale of one of the petitioner's cars. In one of the two communications forming the seventh addendum is the complaint of his having been beaten while in prison that was mentioned in paragraph 3 above. In the eighth addendum the petitioner repeats his request for an oral hearing and encloses a copy of a communication, addressed to the Director-General of the *Sûreté* on 20 November, in which he complains that certain Europeans have abused or threatened him.

12. In its observations on the petitioner's first letter, the Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.5/34, section 4) that Mr. Zo'o is not the customary representative of the Yendjok community, whose chief and customary and traditional representative is the paramount chief of the Boulous, Mr. Mintcha Edjoa Emmanuel, who has protested against this petition to the Ntem Chief Regional Officer.

13. The lands in the urban centre of Ebolowa, which the petitioner claims *en bloc*, have undergone the regular classification procedure. Some of the lands were classified as German Crown property before 1916; others were classified as private domain of the Territory by decrees dated 29 April 1942, 19 September 1946, 26 June 1950 and 9 August 1951. They were set aside for the use of administrative services, with the consent of the local communities, which realized that they would be likely to bring them increased facilities and raise their living standard. The claims made by the petitioner, who had no personal title to these lands, have no legal basis.

14. The Administering Authority goes on to state that the petitioner was declared bankrupt and as such was deprived of the right to administer his property by a court order dated 11 July 1953. In the same order, he was sentenced to imprisonment under article 455 of the Commercial Code. He was arrested on 18 July and released on a provisional safe-conduct by another court

order on the same day. At the request of the bankruptcy receiver, the provisional safe-conduct was withdrawn by a court order dated 5 September 1953 because the petitioner had not appeared in answer to various summonses from the Commissioner and the bankruptcy receiver. Under this court order, he was sent back to prison on 1 October 1953. He was released on a provisional safe-conduct by an order dated 19 December 1953.

15. By a court order of 21 November 1953, the bankruptcy receiver was authorized to sell by public auction, in the presence of a notary, three country buildings (lots Nos. 2, 4 and 6), with a surface area of 5,000 square metres each, which belonged to the bankrupt, the starting price on each building being set at 150,000 francs.

16. In the ninth addendum are enclosed copies of minutes of meetings held by the Yendjok community; of a complaint addressed to the High Commissioner in 1949 by a Mr. François Zilly, a member of the same community, that his land had been seized for the Ebolowa Agricultural Station; and of an objection addressed to the Chief Regional Officer of Ntem against a notice of intention to classify some land at Angale for a fuel station. In the tenth addendum the petitioner restates various aspects of his case.

17. In its observations on the first seven addenda to the petition (T/OBS.5/37, section 9), the Administering Authority states that the land in question belonged to the community of Ntimban Ndo, of which Samuel Ntcham Zo'o is a member. It was decided by the judicial authorities to divide the land between the members of the community and to determine the part belonging to Mr. Zo'o, in view of an eventual sale. He was accorded rights to a plot of twelve hectares by the Court of Second Degree at Ebolowa.

18. The Administering Authority writes further that Mr. Exarchos had bought a plot of land (No. 19) from Mr. Zo'o prior to the opening of the bankruptcy case. As the buyer had not complied with the necessary formalities at the time of the bankruptcy declaration, the land fell into the hands of the receiver in bankruptcy. It was to protect his rights that Mr. Exarchos paid an additional 100,000 francs to the receiver in bankruptcy.

19. The Administering Authority points out that it cannot interfere with the procedure of the courts and is therefore not able to reply to all the complaints made by the petitioner relating to the proceedings against him.

20. The petition was examined and discussed at the 213th and 222nd meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.213 and 222).

21. At its 222nd meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITIONS FROM: (a) THE BUREAU OF THE UNION DÉMOCRATIQUE DES FEMMES CAMEROUNAISES (T/PET.5/365); (b) UNION DÉMOCRATIQUE DE FEMMES CAMEROUNAISES, BRANCH OF NYONG-ET-SANAGA (T/PET.5/343)

1. The petitioners protest against the deportation of Mr. Pierre Penda and request his release.

2. The question of Mr. Penda's arrest was previously examined at the thirteenth session of the Trusteeship Council in petition T/PET.5/217. On that occasion, the Council, by resolution 983 (XIII), noted that Mr. Pierre Penda was convicted by the competent courts but that he was still free pending a decision by the Court of Cassation regarding his case.

3. The petitioners now charge that Mr. Penda was unjustly sentenced in 1953 to a year's imprisonment and that, just prior to his release, "he was deported to the north of the country, to the grim jail at Yoko, which few people leave alive".

(The Administering Authority in its observations on T/PET.5/217 (T/OBS.5/19) stated that on 2 April 1953 Mr. Penda was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment by the magistrate with extended powers at Edéa. He appealed the sentence and on 15 July 1953 the Court of Appeal at Yaoundé sentenced him to fifteen days' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs for opening a private school without authorization and to one year's imprisonment for exercise of undue influence and for incitement to non-payment of taxes. Mr. Penda then applied to the Court of Cassation to have the judgment set aside.)

4. The petitioners also complain of lack of schools, dispensaries and roads in the Territory, and refer to the capsizing of the ferry at Sackbayémé in September 1954 involving the loss of about twenty lives.

5. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/44, section 6) that, in addition to the sentence of fifteen days' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs for opening a school without authorization and to the term of one year's imprisonment for exercise of undue influence and incitement to non-payment of tax imposed upon him by the Yaoundé Court of Appeal on 15 July 1953, Mr. Penda was sentenced on 29 September 1953 to one year's imprisonment for organizing a demonstration without notice and contempt of court by judgment of the Edéa magistrate's court with extended powers. This judgment was confirmed by order of the Court of Appeal of 17 February 1954. Mr. Penda's appeals against these decisions were rejected by the Court of Cassation on 4 February and 31 May 1954. The sentences having become final, the accused has been transferred to a prison outside his region of origin.

6. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 214th and 222nd meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.214 and 222).

7. At its 222nd meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM THE SECTIONS SYNDICALES C.G.T. DES PAYSANS OF BAYONN (T/PET.5/342)

1. In a resolution adopted on 5 October 1954, the petitioners protest the drop in the price of products at Bafang, in particular the price per kilogramme of coffee and cocoa. They state that while, in July 1954, the price of coffee was 250 francs per kilogramme and that of cocoa 115 francs, towards the end of September the prices were 135 francs and 80 francs, respectively.

2. The petitioners also protest against the heavy taxes levied on the farmers of the country, which they describe as follows: Class 1, 3,900 francs; Class 2, 2,475 francs; Class 3, 1,200 francs.

3. They protest further against the levy of a vendor tax of twenty francs on all persons selling foodstuffs in the markets periodically held at Banfoun. Bayonn and Njimbon Kinkem.

4. Finally, they protest against the fact that some men of Bayonn village are siding with the village chief and requesting land rights to lands which do not belong to them, without even first consulting the indigenous owners of the land.

5. Commenting on this petition, the Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.5/44, section 5) that the fall in coffee and cocoa prices to which the petitioners refer did in fact take place; it resulted from the decline in the world prices of these products. The Administering Authority points out that it has already explained these matters in its observations (T/OBS.5/30, section 5) on T/PET.5/243, which was the subject of resolution 1048 (XIV) (see also T/L.481, section VII).

6. As regards the rate of taxation, the Administering Authority writes that it has explained its policy in this matter in its annual reports. Taxes are discussed by the Territorial Assembly. The 1954 rate of taxation was maintained by the Territorial Assembly for 1955.

7. The charge of twenty francs levied at the markets held at Banfoun, Bayonn and Njimbon Kinkem were established by the Territorial Assembly by its resolutions 101/53 of 1 May 1953 and 364/53 of 20 October 1953. They are levied on the vendors of imported and manufactured products, commonly called "market boys", and on butchers, fishermen, tailors and shoemakers. The vendors of local products are completely exempt. The yield of the tax is returned to the regions and subdivisions for servicing local markets.

8. The Administering Authority observes that the petitioners do not bring any precise evidence to support their complaints concerning the system of land tenure, and that its policy in this matter is explained in its annual reports.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 214th and 222nd meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR. 214 and 222).

10. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITIONS FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF NDOGBIANGA (T/PET.5/334)

1. The petitioners complain that the assistant to the Chief Subdivisional Officer demanded the surrender of UPC cards and "marked an 'O' on the census register against the names of members who did not give them up, so that he could put them in a higher or lower class according to whether or not they gave up their UPC membership". They protest against increases in taxation on the basis of the taxpayers' political persuasions, and they cite the cases of two UPC members, Messrs. Michel Hengla and Moise Pegbe, who "have been taxed at the Class 2 rate although they had always been in Class 3, this increase in taxation being due solely to their political persuasion". The petitioners write that there are 200 UPC members among the 500 taxpayers of Ndogbianga.

2. The petitioners also demand that the village chiefs be remunerated, and that the census taken by the assistant *chef de subdivision* be declared null and void "as it was carried out in a spirit of political strife and for the purpose of destroying the UPC in the Canton in order to satisfy the wishes of the notoriously unpopular canton chief Félix Pouth".

3. In its observations (T/PET.5/44, section 2), the Administering Authority states that the system for the payment of chiefs is explained in the annual report, as is also the tax system. The Administering Authority writes further that chiefs, like other taxpayers, are taxed according to their personal means. As a result of the census to which the petitioners refer, the cantonal tax

lists for 1955, as compared with those for 1954, decreased the number of taxpayers in class 1 by two and increased those in class 2 by two. For the year 1955, three of the six village chiefs were placed in class 1 and three in class 2.

4. The Administering Authority declares that the petitioners' allegations regarding the census carried out by the assistant to the Chief Subdivisional Officer of Edéa are groundless.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 214th and 222nd meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.214 and 222).

6. The special representative stated that persons are assessed for tax not according to the political beliefs which they hold but according to their financial circumstances. He stated also that there are administrative tribunals to which persons who feel that they have been placed in the wrong tax class may appeal.

7. At its 222nd meeting, the Committee adopted, by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM THE BONADOUMA COMMUNITY (T/PET.5/338)

1. The petitioners state that in 1950 the community agreed that a piece of land measuring about 118 hectares in area, called the Valley of Tokoto Creek and traditionally known as "Mbo Bonadouma", should be classified in the private domain for the purpose of extending the town of Douala.

2. The community had asked for a sum of 200 million francs as compensation for the transfer of the creek but received only an advance of 14 million francs "as the Territory did not at the time have enough money to pay the full compensation".

3. Yet, the petitioners were surprised to learn that the Regional Assembly had allocated eleven hectares, in two lots of three hectares each and one lot of four hectares, to three persons who had no claims on the property, and that higher compensation was paid to third parties. They cite 16 million francs as having been paid for an area aggregating 8,775 square metres and 15 million francs for 10,707 square metres.

4. When all their efforts at reaching a friendly agreement with the local authorities failed, they lodged an initial appeal with the Minister for Overseas France and the High Commissioner for the French Republic in the Cameroons to review the inadequate compensation paid to them and the circumstances surrounding the allocation of the eleven hectares.

5. The Administrative Disputes Board at Yaoundé examined the case and on 13 February 1953 issued a ruling upholding the original arrangements. For this reason they appeal to the United Nations and refer to page 85 of the annual report of the Administering Authority for 1950, which reads as follows:

"The shortage of land in the large urban centres has caused and increase in the number of land transactions, especially at Douala. Europeans are tending increasingly to approach indigenous holders of land certificates with a view to buying or renting land which they may not acquire in the form of a concession. The land is changing hands at 500 to 4,000 francs per square metre, and rents range from 25,000 to 100,000 francs per month."

6. In view of this statement, they consider that instead of 14 million francs, a sum of 590 million francs is in

fact due them. In addition, they charge that the recipients of the eleven hectares of land have neither customary rights to it nor a written title thereto and that moreover they obtained it without a prior palaver.

7. In conclusion, the petitioners request an oral hearing before the Trusteeship Council regarding this matter and express the hope that their travel expenses may be paid by the United Nations, since they themselves would not be able to pay them in view of the high expenditure they have already incurred in the case. At its 564th meeting, on 26 January 1955, the Council decided not to grant the petitioners' request for an oral hearing.

8. In its observations (T/OBS.5/44, section 4), the Administering Authority states that the land concerned was largely marsh land, submerged at high tide. Under the regulations in force, therefore, it fell to a large extent within the public domain. It has never been used for cultivation, and there were no houses on it. It was mainly used by the local communities for fishing, gathering dead wood and the digging of sand and gravel. With a view to draining this piece of land and using part of it for the extension of the port of Douala, the local Authorities requested its classification in the Territory's private domain.

9. At palaver was held in March 1950 and the record of this palaver noted that the parties agreed to the classification of this piece of land, subject to payment of 12,500,000 francs by way of compensation to the community concerned. A public notice was posted and published in the *Journal officiel du Cameroun* of 21 March 1950. No opposition was registered within the statutory time-limit of one month.

10. By a resolution of 25 April 1950, the Representative Assembly classified the land in question as part of the Territory's private domain, awarded compensation of 14 million francs to the Bonadouma community and declared withdrawn from the Territory's private domain a parcel of eleven hectares in respect of which it allowed individual rights to members of the Bonatokoto family, which is part of the Bonadouma community. Appealed to by the present petitioners, the Administrative Disputes Council in February 1953 rejected their request for increased compensation for the 118 hectares and cancelled the award of the eleven hectares. The appellants did not appeal against the Council's decision.

11. The petition was examined and discussed at the 215th and 222nd meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.215 and 222).

12. At its 222nd meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITION FROM MR. SAMUEL NGOTTI (T/COM.5/L.62)

1. The Standing Committee decided at its 202nd meeting that the established procedure should be applied to this communication.

2. In his letter, the petitioner requests information as to how to bring his case, regarding which he sent a petition (T/PET.5/166) to the Council, before the competent courts. In his petition, he stated that many years ago he and his grandfather were evicted from their land and had to move elsewhere. Two efforts to have the case reviewed by the *chef de région* met with failure since the matter was too old to be considered.

3. At the time, the Administering Authority observed (T/OBS.5/10, section 15) that the land in question was unoccupied in 1930. Notice of request for the concession

was published, according to regulations, between 8 April and 8 May 1930. No objection was raised and the concession was granted.

4. By its resolution 937 (XIII) the Council noted the observations of the Administering Authority, drew the attention of the petitioner to the fact that it was open to him to bring the case before the competent courts of the Territory if he had sufficient proof of his claim, and recommended to the Administering Authority that it investigate the case of the petitioner with a view to determining whether he had access to sufficient land.

5. In T/OBS.5/41, section 2, the Administering Authority states that the area of land cultivated by Mr. Samuel Ngotti is between three and four hectares and can be extended over the uncultivated land bordering on his plantations. He cultivates 1,500 fully mature coffee bushes, which produce about one ton of coffee, providing an income of 200,000 francs a year; 200 banana trees and some palm trees, fruit trees, food crops and small live-stock provide an ample living for him and his family, which consists of two wives and one child. Mr. Ngotti pays the second-class personal tax (3,000 francs in 1954) and he has never asked to be reclassified. In T/OBS.5/44, section 9, the Administering Authority states that it has no other observations to make.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 215th and 222nd meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.215 and 222).

7. At its 222nd meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM MR. EMMANUEL ETAME NDEDI (T/PET.5/352)

1. The petitioner, who was formerly employed in the administrative services, states in a letter addressed to the President of the Territorial Assembly that numerous Cameroonians have been dismissed from their posts because of their membership in certain political parties and trade unions.

2. He writes further that, having lost their posts with the Administration, they also find it impossible to obtain good jobs in private firms because the directors of such firms have been warned by the authorities against employing the persons concerned.

3. While he recognizes that there may have been sufficient grounds to justify the dismissal of certain civil servants on grounds of serious breaches of duty, he says that "there can be no doubt that in other cases consideration relating to their opinions or trade union affiliations have prevailed".

4. Therefore, he requests that the Territorial Assembly call upon the Government to draft and enact legislation which would enable some civil servants dismissed for the latter reasons to be reinstated.

5. In its observations on this petition (T/OBS.5/44, section 7), the Administering Authority writes that the disciplinary rules governing the Cameroonian civil service are laid down in an Order of 19 January 1953, which defines the general status of Cameroonians senior and local civil servants. The Order specifies that no disciplinary penalty other than a warning and a reprimand may be taken against a civil servant until a disciplinary board has made a recommendation. This board is composed of a number of representatives appointed by the High Commissioner and an equal number of staff representatives elected from among civil servants in the department to which the officer concerned belongs.

6. The accused civil servant has the right to inspect his file. He may submit written or verbal observations to the disciplinary board, produce witnesses and be assisted by counsel of his own choice. The decision rests with the High Commissioner. The individual concerned may appeal against the decision to the Administrative Disputes Council, and thereafter to the Council of State.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 215th and 222nd meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.215 and 222).

8. The special representative stated that the Labour Code imposes no restriction on the right of government officials to belong to trade unions.

9. At its 222nd meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. PETITION FROM MR. JEROME TONYE (T/PET.5/336)

1. The petitioner states that he worked as a mason in the M'Bam (M'Boum) region from 1951 to 1954, when he was dismissed for reasons of membership in the UPC.

2. He writes further that a plot was organized against him and that the Commissioner of Police, accompanied by an armed group of men, was ordered to fire on him. With the help of "Cameroonian patriots", the petitioner was able to hide and finally to escape to Yaoundé, but he had to leave behind a sum of 50,000 francs and all his belongings.

3. The petitioner also claims that "not only I, but several active members of our movement have been imprisoned and their pamphlets, newspapers and all publications seized by the authorities". He further states that on several occasions the Chief Regional Officer has resorted to all kinds of intimidation against the people. This officer is also said to have told the inhabitants that "France is prepared to make war on the people if they are found guilty of a tendency to join the Communist UPC".

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/44, section 3) that the petitioner was dismissed because of

his frequent unexcused absences from the site where he was employed, after he had ignored numerous warnings regarding the performance of his work. He was notified to report to the Administration offices with a view to the determination and satisfaction of his rights, including the notice required by law. However, the notice, which was given to a messenger of the Administration, could not be delivered to him, as he had disappeared without leaving an address. There was never any question of arresting the petitioner, and the Police Commissioner had no part in the matter at any time.

5. The petitioner's charges against the Chief Regional Officer are absolutely groundless. If he desires to be paid, he has only to notify the Labour Inspection Services of his new address, and he will be sent money orders for the amounts to which he is entitled.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 215th and 222nd meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.215 and 222).

7. The representative of France affirmed the right of every person in a Trust Territory under French administration to criticize the Administration. He deplored, however, the extravagant accusations levelled by the present petitioner against the Commissioner of Police. In particular, he asked who could believe the statement that "France is prepared to make war on them (the oppressed inhabitants) if they are found guilty of a tendency to join the Communist UPC".

8. At its 222nd meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX, adopted without change at the 582nd meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1173 (XV), 1169 (XV), 1198 (XV), 1197 (XV), 1194 (XV), 1196 (XV), 1203 (XV), 1199 (XV) and 1195 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.528

Ninety-seventh report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Togoland under French administration

*[Original text: English]
[9 February 1955]*

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 216th, 217th, 218th, 225th and 226th meetings, held on 25, 26, 27 January and 7 and 8 February, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. Apedo Amah participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I to VII, inclusive.

4. The Committee noted that the first five sections of this report were all concerned with the freedom of speech, press and assembly. It decided therefore to consider the first five sections together. The account of the action taken by the Committee on sections I-V of this report therefore appears at the end of section V.

5. The first three sections are concerned with petitions from Juvento. At its 202nd meeting, the Committee decided to take into consideration a communication (T/COM.7/L.21) from the Greater New York Negro Labour Council, concerning one or more of these petitions, in which it was requested that "prompt and positive action" be taken by the Trusteeship Council in respect of the claims of Juvento.

PETITIONS CONCERNING THE FREEDOM
OF ASSEMBLY AND OF THE PRESS

(T/PET.7/369, 369/Add.1, 381, 381/Add.1-2, 388, 389, 383,
380 and 402)

I. PETITION FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF JUVENTO
(T/PET.7/369 and Add.1)

1. In a telegram, undated and received on 7 January 1954, the petitioner charges that the president and secretary of the Anécho branch of Juvento were arrested on 20 December 1953 at a meeting in a private house and were maltreated. He claims that persecution of nationalists by the French Government in Togoland is becoming intolerable and requests the United Nations to intervene in this matter.

2. The Administering Authority presumes (T/OBS.7/17, section 7) that reference is made to an insignificant incident of 20 December 1953. Two patrolling policemen were surrounded and insulted by a group of Juvento members following a meeting. The policemen arrested Mr. Francis Mallé and Mr. Daniel Akakpo, who were heading the demonstration. They were brought before the magistrate at Anécho on a charge of using abusive language against the police in the exercise of their duties, and were tried in accordance with the law and fined 1,800 francs. They were not imprisoned.

3. In a letter dated 16 March 1954 (T/PET.7/369/Add.1), the petitioner cites in support of his original telegram a number of incidents as follows. The observations of the Administering Authority on these incidents are contained in T/OBS.7/17/Add.2.

4. On 10 and 19 December 1953, public meetings organized by the Comité de l'unité togolaise (CUT) in Lomé are

said to have been obstructed. The Administering Authority states in effect that these charges were among those contained in T/PET.7/367/Add.2, on which, together with other petitions, the Council at its fourteenth session adopted resolution 1073 (XIV). (See T/L.482, section I.)

5. The meeting of 20 December 1953 at Anécho, described in the original cablegram (T/PET.7/369), is said to have been held in a private house which was entered by the Administrator of the town, who arrested the vice-chairman and secretary for holding a meeting without a permit. These are said to have been fined 1,800 francs after a few days' detention. The Administering Authority draws attention to the observations summarized in paragraph 2 above.

6. It is said that on 24 December 1953, Mr. Gabriel Nuadji, regional chairman of CUT, was arrested at Palimé and released at Lomé, whence he had been taken. The petitioner asserts that the Administering Authority had been trying for some time to break the unification movement at Palimé. The president of the local branch of the Comité de l'unité togolaise is said to have been arrested and imprisoned for six months for violence against a police officer. On this the Administering Authority observes that in his office at Palimé, and when travelling in the Cercle, Mr. Gabriel Nyuiadzi received and canvassed for clients for whom he drafted letters and documents against payment. He was thus illegally practising the profession of business agent, which is governed by the Decree of 14 May 1942, and became liable under the law which prescribes one to three months' imprisonment and/or a fine of 6,000 to 60,000 francs. Mr. Nyuiadzi was handed over to the justice authorities. He was given the benefit of the doubt and was discharged on every count.

7. On 10 January 1954, it is stated, a house at Anécho, where a legally organized public meeting was scheduled for 4 p.m. by the regional section of the CUT, was surrounded by the police and *gardes* at 3 p.m. for the alleged purpose of sabotage and intimidation. The Administering Authority states that the usual police detail that kept watch in the vicinity of the meeting was reduced, owing to the small number of personnel available, to a minimum, and was quite incapable of being the least intimidating. In any case, the meeting proceeded normally.

8. On 10 January 1954, it is stated, the regional secretary of the Tsévié branch of the CUT was arrested at Agbélové where he had gone to examine voters' lists. He is said to have been accused of having insulted the Cantonal Chief of Garué, and was sentenced to ten days in prison. The Administering Authority stated that while the electoral rolls were being checked. Mr. Paul Guedze, secretary of the Tsévié branch of Juvento, had gone to Agbélové to draw up his party's list of voters for submission to the examining board. He called at every house, and asked for and wrote down the names of every adult indiscriminately, without consulting them. A few people objected, causing incidents, and the Cantonal Chief had to intervene. He was grossly insulted by Mr. Paul Guedze, and consequently instituted an action at law. The Court of First Instance at Lomé sentenced Mr. Guedze to ten days' imprisonment. Mr. Guedze's labours resulted in 5,000 voters' names being listed for the Canton of Gamé alone, although the total population of the canton is 5,500 inhabitants. He submitted the list with the request that the cards made out under those voters' names, which were mostly fictitious, should be handed to him for distribution.

9. The petitioner states that a Mr. Apodé Emmanuel Bravotchi was brought before the correctional court of

Anécho for having used the word "Ablodé" as a greeting. The petitioner encloses a notice to the accused issued by the Magistrate's Court of Anécho, dated 19 January 1954, which charges Mr. Bravotchi with having shouted "Ablodé" at a *garde de cercle* "with intent to mock him and hold him up to public ridicule, acts which constitute an offence of insulting a police officer while in performance of his duties...". The Administering Authority declares that the word "Ablodé" is not subversive, and the local administration does not interfere with persons who use it every day as a greeting. But Mr. Bravotchi mocked a police officer while in the performance of his duties with malice aforethought. The point at issue is therefore Mr. Bravotchi's attitude and not the particular term he used.

10. The petitioner charges further that three newspapers, *Les Echos du Togo*, *Negreta* and *La Lumière* (the last two are organs of Juvento) have been closed for varying periods of two to three months and that several editors have been arrested. It is stated by the Administering Authority that the violence and the occasional indecency of the articles published in the local newspapers amply demonstrate that freedom of expression does exist and that it is fully used and misused. In the event of misuse in the form of slander or the publication of false reports liable to create a breach of the peace, the persons responsible for such offences under ordinary law are answerable to the law courts. Only two newspapers have, in fact, been suspended for three months. While perusal of the newspapers is enlightening as regards the freedom of expression which prevails in the Territory, the proliferation of new publications shows that the expansion of the press is unimpeded.

11. The petitioner urges that a United Nations representative be sent to the Territory to conduct the elections to the Joint Council.

12. In a postscript to the addendum, the petitioner states that he has "learned of the plan to expel the nationalist Norvor from Palimé on account of his political activity", and he encloses a copy of a letter of protest which was sent to the Commissioner of the Republic in Togoland. (The case of Mr. Norvor is the subject of T/PET.7/377 and 384.)

13. He also encloses a copy of a letter of complaint addressed to the Law Officer of the Republic regarding the ransacking of the regional section office at Tsévié and the smashing of its Juvento sign during the night of 21-22 February 1954. On this, the Administering Authority observes that the inquiry ordered by the court to discover the person or persons who damaged the Juvento office at Tsévié has not yet produced any results. Other inquiries, ordered following complaints lodged by a rival party, are also in progress at Tsévié. The local administration deeply regrets that the political parties should resort to such methods in dealing with one another.

II. PETITIONS FROM THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF JUVENTO (T/PET.7/381 and Add.1-2), MISS BÉATRICE DWEGGAH (T/PET.7/388), AND MRS. CÉLINE ANTOINETTE MANSAH (T/PET.7/389)

1. The observations of the Administering Authority on all the petitions in this section are contained in T/OBS.7/21, section 4.

2. In T/PET.7/381, a brief telegram dated 27 March 1954, the petitioner charges the Administration generally with "constant provocations", and after citing two incidents—which he elaborates later on in the first addendum to his petition—says, "Thus no public or private political meetings can henceforth be held in French Togoland". On this, the Administering Authority

observes that the number and frequency of public and private meetings held by the various parties and associations is in itself proof that there is complete freedom in that regard.

3. The first addendum to T/PET.7/381 consists of a letter dated 28 April 1954, together with nineteen annexes. As explained in a footnote to the petition, a number of the annexes have already been reproduced as petitions, and therefore only eight annexes have been reproduced in T/PET.7/381/Add.1.

4. The addendum opens with a renewed charge that the Administration "has redoubled its repressive activities", in support of which the petitioner proceeds to cite a number of incidents. It ends on a similar note. To these general charges the Administering Authority replies that there is no oppression in the Territory: the law is applied to all with moderation, and with severity only to those who deliberately persist in flouting it. Some of the incidents cited by the petitioner are stated by the Administering Authority to be recapitulations of various other petitions. The incidents follow in the order in which the petitioner adduces them.

5. The incident at Anécho on 20 December 1953 is the subject of T/PET.7/369—section I above, paragraphs 1, 2 and 5. The incident at Lomé on 10 January 1954 does not seem to have been the subject of another petition. The complaint is that during a public meeting the meeting place was surrounded by armed police who resorted to violence to drive people away from the meeting, that several arrests were made and that some of the arrested persons were taken in trucks and deposited outside the city whence they had to return home on foot.

6. The cases of Messrs. Guedze and Bravotchi are among the subjects of T/PET.7/369/Add.1—section I above, paragraphs 8 and 9 respectively. The incidents of 21 February 1954, when a contingent of the Parti togolais du progrès is said to have attacked nationalists in their homes at Agbatopé and Tsévié, are not the subject of other petitions, but the damage done on that occasion to the Juvento offices at Tsévié is among the subjects of T/PET.7/369/Add.1—section I above, paragraph 13.

7. A more detailed account of the Tsévié incident appears in the sixth annex to the addendum. This is a copy of a letter addressed by the Cantonal Chief of Tsévié to the *Commandant de cercle* of Tsévié. He says that acts of vandalism were committed by a group of several men who went from one part of the town to another "destroying everything in their way". In all, fifteen persons were injured and a woman was raped. Houses and persons were robbed of money and other property, and about 200 water jars were broken. The next morning, the writer, together with some of the victims, went to the Commissioner of Police and asked to see the Mayor, but were told that he had gone out on tour. They then went to the Chief Medical Officer at the Tsévié Medical Centre, who did not receive them. In view of the condition of the victims, the Chief was obliged to take the four most seriously injured to the hospital at Lomé. In a letter written to the *Commandant de cercle* in March by seventeen persons describing themselves as the notables and elders of Tsévié—a copy of which forms the eighth annex to the addendum—it is said that when the writers went to the *Commandant de cercle* hoping to find out what had been done to bring the hooligans to justice, he merely insulted and provoked them.

8. The Administering Authority describes the incident as a brawl between members of the Comité de l'unité togolaise (CUT) and the Parti togolais du progrès (PTP), who were leaving meetings which each party had held in the same quarter. Order was soon restored by the

gendarmérie, who were sent by the Mayor as soon as he heard of the occurrence. A judicial inquiry has been held, and the results are being studied. The morning following the incident some PTP members went to the Mayor and told him that they had been beaten when leaving a meeting of their party. The Mayor sent them to the *gendarmérie*. Members of the CUT, in their turn, accompanied by the Cantonal Chief, went to the Commissioner of Police to report the facts, and were asked to go to the *gendarmérie*. The Cantonal Chief was asked also to take to the dispensary for first-aid the people who had been injured. The doctor attended six persons, none of whom was in a serious condition. Thus, says the Administering Authority, contrary to the complainants' assertions, the Chief Medical Officer did not refuse to admit the injured, but attended to them. Moreover, it adds, there were no serious casualties and no one was admitted to Lomé hospital. The account given at the interview with the *Commandant de cercle* on 24 February was inaccurate and tendentious.

9. The next incident described in T/PET.7/381/Add.1 is said to have occurred on 26 March 1954, when a meeting of the members of the Central Office of Juvento was "systematically sabotaged by the police, using their customary methods". Whether this is a reference to the same incident which was mentioned in the petitioner's telegram (T/PET.7/381), and is described in greater detail later on in the addendum, is not clear. (As the reference is out of date order it is possible that the petitioner is alluding to something that may have occurred on 26 February 1954.) The next case cited, that of Mr. Norvor, is the subject of T/PET.7/377 and 384.

10. There then comes the first of the incidents mentioned in the telegram. On 21 March 1954, says the petitioner, during a discussion on mass education at the Juvento information centre at Lomé, the Chief of Police himself entered the hall, jostled persons present and struck one of them in order to provoke him. Not succeeding in his purpose, he ordered the hall to be cleared and several persons to be arrested. Among those arrested were two women and a journalist. The next day at dawn a Mr. Djanka was arrested in his home, and was released at 11 a.m. after having been beaten. A similar story is told by a Mr. Kotoko in a letter written by him to the Chief State Counsel on 22 March 1954, which is reproduced as the nineteenth annex. T/PET.7/338 and 339—couched in very similar terms—are from the two ladies who claim to have been arrested. They tell much the same story. They and the other arrested persons were held at the police station for four hours "without any form of trial". The author of T/PET.7/389 protests particularly, for she was at the time a nursing mother, and pleaded in vain to be allowed to return home to her child.

11. The Administering Authority states that the actions ascribed to the Chief of the Police were the subject of an inquiry, ordered by the Court of Appeal of Abidjan as a result of the petitioner's complaint. Following the inquiry the State Counsel General ordered the case to be closed, as it had been impossible to establish the authenticity of the facts alleged. The Administering Authority desires to point out that the accusations against the Chief of Police are, to say the least, fantastic: indeed, it says, it is unthinkable that he, who was all alone, no policeman being on duty in the neighbourhood, was able to enter a hall where more than a hundred persons were assembled, to indulge in the violent acts reported and to have the hall cleared, without any reaction on the part of those attending the meeting.

12. The petitioner then describes the second incident mentioned in his telegram. On 26 March 1954, he says,

police surrounded the place where a Juvento meeting was being held and forcibly drove all the members away. Several arrests were made, and the victims were not released until their particulars had been taken down on the "false charge of 'refusal to move on'". In two of the annexes to the addendum—the twelfth and the fourteenth—are complaints addressed to the Chief State Counsel by two men, who claim to have been stopped by the police on their way to the meeting and to have been assaulted by a policeman named Pascal.

13. The Administering Authority states that the Administration was not aware of the arrest and release of "several members" and that arrests could be made only on the express orders of the legal authorities who, on the date in question, had not at any time had occasion to intervene. Furthermore, the Administration was also completely unaware that Juvento had held a meeting on 26 March, no police having been assigned to duty nor any *procès-verbal* prepared.

14. The next incidents cited by the petitioner occurred on 27 and 28 March 1954, when the police are said to have "intensified their repressive manoeuvres at the Juvento Information Centre". A complaint arising out of the 27 March 1954 incident is the subject of T/PET.7/385. Then, on 2 April 1954, the party's regular meeting was not held because of the intensity of "repressive measures". Next cited are the cases of Messrs. Christophe Martelot and Ben Kuzo, which are the subject of T/PET.7/402. The eighteenth annex to the addendum refers to their cases.

15. There follows a charge that policemen are stationed in villages throughout the Territory to intimidate the people, as for example at Togoville, Badugbé, etc. On this, the Administering Authority remarks that nothing has happened to make it necessary to station policemen in villages to intimidate the people, and that the small number of police available would not allow of such assignments.

16. The petitioner finally asserts that the pressure to which the nationalists are subjected has reached such a peak that those who have refused to be forced into joining the PTP have had to flee from their homes and take refuge in the British-administered Territory. He cites the cases of Messrs. Winfried Amedadzi, Fritz Bassah, Sam Wampa and Jonas Kpegba. The cases of the three last-named are the subjects of T/PET.7/386 and 387.

17. Of the eight annexes reproduced in the first addendum, all have been described in the aforementioned paragraphs, except Nos. 3 and 17. Annex No. 3 concerns one of the cases referred to in T/PET.7/369/Add.1—section I above, paragraph 7; annex No. 17 is a copy of a letter, addressed to the Commissioner of the Republic by the petitioner, in which he enquires what steps are being taken to further the re-establishment of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs.

18. In the second addendum the petitioner sends an additional copy of the first addendum and remarks that Juvento is enduring overt repression.

III. PETITION FROM THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF JUVENTO (T/PET.7/383)

1. The petitioner charges renewed "police provocation and repression" against every public meeting or meeting of members of Juvento. Police are charged with cordoning off meeting-places and with beating and driving off all members. It is stated that on 4 April 1954 several persons who were on their way to a Juvento meeting were beaten and that two members were

arrested. A journalist is said to have been "dragged along the ground, his body battered and bleeding". The petitioner appeals for the establishment of peace in the Territory.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/22, section 2) that at no time have measures of provocation and repression been directed against any political party. The measures for the maintenance of law and order which are so described by the petitioner and to which all associations holding public meetings are subject, have not had to be intensified as the petitioner states. All the meetings held have taken place normally, including that of 4 April. It is true that two persons were arrested for resisting the authority of the police. (It is presumed, from the observations of the Administering Authority on T/PET.7/402—section V below—that the two persons in question are Messrs. Christophe Martelot and Ben Kuzo.)

IV. PETITION FROM MR. NICODÈME A. AMEGAH (T/PET.7/380)

1. The petitioner, who describes himself as a journalist, transmits a copy of a complaint, dated 17 August 1953, addressed to the *chef du Service de la sûreté* and to the Chief State Counsel, which he requests the Trusteeship Council to consider.

2. The petitioner complains that on 16 August 1953, on his way to a Congress organized by Juvento, of which he is a member, he was stopped near the meeting place by policemen, one of whom seized him and removed his Juvento badge from the collar of his coat. When asked by the petitioner what was the reason for this act, the policeman said that the petitioner could collect the badge at the security office the next day. The policeman then asked the petitioner what he was carrying in his briefcase, and subsequently searched it despite the petitioner's objection. The policeman refused to grant permission to the petitioner to go to the meeting.

3. The petitioner says that he knows of no law which might prohibit him from wearing his badge. He protests against the search and states that he was denied his right as a journalist to attend a legally authorized public gathering and was thus prevented from informing his readers. He protests against what he terms an "act which is a violation of my personal freedom, of the right to express one's opinions freely and a serious violation of the freedom of the press".

4. There is a second enclosure in the petition: a copy of a letter dated 22 March 1954, addressed to the Chief State Counsel by the petitioner, in which he asks what action has been taken on his complaint of 17 August 1953.

5. A copy of the petitioner's letter to the Chief State Counsel of 22 March 1954, formed annex XII to T/PET.7/354/Add.4 and a copy of his complaint of 17 August 1953 to the *chef du Service de la sûreté*, formed annex XII bis to the same document.

6. The Committee will recall the complaint in T/PET.7/354/Add.4 that large numbers of persons were turned back by the police as they were on their way to attend the Juvento congress meeting of 16 August 1954. It will recall also the observations of the Administering Authority to the effect that the police on that occasion took steps to prevent any disturbances or clashes between members of Juvento and members of the Parti togolais du progrès, which also was holding a rally on the same day and in the same neighbourhood. (See T/L.462, section IV, paragraphs 12 and 13.) In its resolution 1065 (XIV) on T/PET.7/354 and addenda, the Council *inter alia* drew attention to the need for preserving order at public meetings.

7. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/21, section 3) that the maintenance of law and order never takes the form of a cordon designed to prevent the public from attending a meeting. Police were stationed at the Calvaire crossroads merely in order to regulate the traffic on the public highway, the meeting having been arranged for a time when traffic was heavy.

8. The Administering Authority states that the *chef du Service de la sûreté* received the letter the petitioner sent him on 17 August 1953 about the activities of the policeman named Alidou but that, as the same letter was sent to the judicial authorities, who opened an inquiry into the facts alleged, he was no longer competent to deal with the matter. The judicial inquiry did not establish the accuracy of the facts alleged by the petitioner against the policeman, who could not have been at the place where the demonstration took place, since he was at that time on duty at the Security Office, whereas the staff of the Police Station of the town is solely responsible for the traffic police.

V. PETITION FROM MR. MARTIN MARTELOT (T/PET.7/402)

1. The petitioner, who is Editor of *Libérateur du Togoland*, makes a number of complaints concerning the administration of justice in Togoland under French administration.

2. Within less than one year, he himself has been prosecuted four times for his articles in the *Libérateur*. He was accused of having libelled respectively two officials of the Parti togolais du progrès, a Government representative in the Togolese Territorial Assembly and a village chief.

3. Two other journalists, Mr. Christophe Martelot, Associate Editor of the *Libérateur du Togoland*, and Mr. Ben Kuzo, Editor of the *Phare du Togo*, were beaten and arrested by the police when they were on their way to a meeting at the information centre of Juvento on 4 April 1954. When the petitioner, together with the Editor of *Togoland*, went to see the Administrator-Mayor to inform him of this incident, they were told that "other surprises were in store for the Juvento Party and for Nationalist journalists who were opposed to the machinations of the French representatives in Togoland". On 5 April, Messrs. Christophe Martelot and Ben Kuzo were accused of rebellion against police officers. The petitioner, however, raises the question of how two persons can rebel against seven policemen. He states that not only are there constant abuses of justice, but many young men are thrown out of employment "through love of their country, pursued by the Administration with imprisonment and heavy fines for political motives".

4. He requests that justice in the Territory should not be influenced by its Administration. He requests freedom from intimidation and false arrest, freedom of the press and freedom of speech and assembly in Eastern Togoland. He also requests the unification of Togoland and the reconstitution of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs by an election of universal suffrage held under United Nations supervision.

5. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/21, section 9) that it will not comment on the matters set forth in this petition, for it does not wish to prejudge or appraise the decisions of the courts to which the case has been submitted. The law guarantees the petitioner every means of appeal against such decisions. As regards the affair of 4 April 1954, the wording used by the court was not "rebellion" but "insulting behaviour to the police, violence and assault and battery". The persons concerned did not appeal against the sentence.

6. The Administering Authority described the accusations made by the petitioner against the *Administrator-Mayor* as fantastic and unfounded.

Action taken by the Standing Committee

1. For the reasons given in paragraph 4 of the introduction to this report, the petitions summarized in section I-V were examined together. They were examined and discussed at the 217th, 218th and 225th meetings on 26, 27 January and 7 February 1955, and the discussion that ensued is recorded in documents T/C.2/SR.217, 218 and 225.

2. At its 225th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to 2 draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION OF THE COMITÉ DE L'UNITÉ TOGOLAISE (T/PET. 7/L.6)

1. At its 155th meeting, the Standing Committee decided that the established procedure should be applied to this petition.

2. Mrs. Agbuissi, writing on behalf of the Togolese Mothers' Section of the CUT, complains about "the cruelties inflicted on our husbands and our children who support the nationalist movement in Togoland under French administration". She states that after the second Visiting Mission had been in the Territory, the Administering Authority instructed the Administrative Chiefs and members of the Progress Party to combat the nationalist movement and treat its members "with the utmost brutality in order to induce them to resign". She charges that this plan was designed to inspire fear and to sabotage the establishment of the Joint Council, and that many nationalists had left the Territory to take refuge in British Territory. She cites Chief Akakpo-Kou of Amegnan, *cercle* of Anécho, who, with the help of policemen, is said to have made a "dastardly assault on Abotsi Sodjehoun, Missihoun Ayikoe, Nouwodou, Kondo Gbovi and Tangji Tokoui, and expelled them from the village". (See T/L.482, sections IV and V, and Council resolutions 1076 (XIV) and 1077 (XIV).)

3. Mr. Jacob Kalipé, the Administrative Chief of Vogan, is said to have maltreated members of the CUT, making them pay large fines and forcing them to resign from the party. The petitioner says that "these atrocities" are inflicted on all the members of its organization in the Territory. As a result of their sufferings, many women are alleged to have given birth prematurely, while others have died.

4. The petitioner says that the real chiefs chosen by the people are deposed for no reason, "crushed and annihilated", and their people are forced to flee, and that nationalists are being held in prison for months without a trial. The villagers are said to wonder whether these troubles are due to the fact that they have appealed to the United Nations. She says that there is no respect for human rights or women's rights, and claims that women as well as men are beaten and thrown into jail together with young babies, that forced labour has been re-introduced in the Territory and that the villagers work without receiving any pay or reward.

5. The petitioner charges further that on 28 May 1953, nationalists, including women with their children, were beaten by the *gendarmes* in the village of Kpélé, Palimé *cercle*, and taken to prison. On 7 August 1953, members of Juvento trying to hold a meeting were "treated with appalling brutality by the French Administering Authority". Freedom of assembly, speech and the press

are described as no longer existing, and it is said that journalists are arrested and sentenced excessively. The petitioner also says that the police prevent people from attending meetings of Juvento and the Comité de l'unité togolaise, and that after such meetings nationalists return home bruised and beaten. In this connexion, she states that on 3 July 1953, the authorities, after having granted permission to Juvento to hold a meeting, sent a large body of police to prevent the meeting from being held.

6. As regards the references by the petitioner to cases which have been the subject of other petitions, the Administering Authority (T/OBS.7/20, section 1) draws attention to its observations on those petitions. As regards the petitioner's new assertions that: (a) men and women have been imprisoned, (b) pregnant women have given birth prematurely in consequence of the sufferings inflicted on them, (c) women have been beaten till the blood flowed and have been thrown into prison with their babies, and (d) forced labour has been "re-introduced", the Administering Authority observes that the local Administration has no knowledge of any such occurrences, and that it would be glad to have details and names to enable it to institute inquiries and determine those responsible.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 216th and 225th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C. 2/SR.216 and 225).

8. At its 225th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt. The Committee also decided to recommend that the general complaints put forward in the petition should be taken into consideration by the Council during its fifteenth session, when it examines conditions in the Trust Territory.

VII. PETITION FROM MR. A. ISIDORE SEDO (T/PET.7/L.7)

1. At its 155th meeting, the Standing Committee decided that the established procedure should be applied to this petition.

2. The petitioner, writing on behalf of the villagers of Amenyra, states that leading members of Juvento were arrested to prevent them from approaching the 1952 Visiting Mission and that a number of nationalists, both men and women, were evacuated from their villages before its arrival "owing to the oppressions of the colonialists". He states that a number of persons, including Messrs. Emanuel K. Kponton, Ferdinand Kalipe and Zebada, had been arrested at the time, but that one year had passed and they have not yet been tried.

3. He asks whether the United Nations will bring peace to his troubled country or will "merely discuss its business each year without coming to a decision", and says that it is his impression that the United Nations "is encouraging France to do whatever it wishes". He wants to know whether the numerous reports from Togoland protesting against French actions are not yet sufficient to reach a decision and states that his people are "suffering overmuch in the grasp of the colonialists who no longer heed the claims of justice and act like brutes".

4. The petitioner states that on 16 August 1953, police surrounded the house where Juvento was holding a public meeting. At 1 p.m., the police prohibited entrance into the building and clubbed the people, many of whom were injured. (See T/L.462, section IV, paragraph 12, and Council resolution 1065 (XIV).)

5. He complains further that a European *Adjoint-Maire*, together with police officers, went to the village of Abodo

and forced the villagers to affix their fingerprints to blank pieces of paper. Anyone questioning the purpose of this procedure received blows. The petitioner states that he does not know what will be done with the papers, but he suspects that they might be used to provide credentials for representatives of the Parti du progrès to the United Nations. He asserts that the Parti du progrès has no membership. He requests the United Nations to ask the representative of that organization why, if they have all the members that they claim to have, "they have not formed the Joint Council".

6. The petitioner charges also that the United Nations is dragging out the question "until the English colonialists, with the CCP (Convention People's Party) in the lead, do more damage to the same Territory of Togoland". His people, he states, will "never accept any member of the CPP in the Joint Council".

7. In a postscript to his petition, he asks what the United Nations thinks of the "expulsion of Mr. Mensah Aithson, a pure-blooded Togolander, the National Secretary of our Juvento, by the French colonialists?" (See Council resolution 1063 (XV).)

8. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/20, section 2) that Mr. Isidore A. Sedo is unknown in the village of Amenyra, of which he claims to be a native. The fact that the author has deliberately omitted to give his exact address in Lomé and that his allegations are wilfully false, suggests to the Administering Authority that the petition has been signed with a fictitious name and is thus in fact anonymous.

9. If a Mr. Isidore Sedo exists, the Administering Authority continues, the local Administration does not know why he was compelled to leave his village and why he is prevented from returning to it. There is no village called Abodo in the Territory. There are villages called Abobo and Abobokome, whose names may have been distorted or abbreviated, but the facts related by the petitioner never occurred in either of them.

10. Finally, the Administering Authority states that the arrested persons referred to in paragraph 2 above were tried by the Assize Court in January 1954.

11. The petition was examined and discussed at the 216th and 225th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.216 and 225).

12. At its 225th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITIONS FROM THE ROYAL FAMILY OF THE DJAMA SECTION OF ATAKPAMÉ (T/PET.7/390), AND THE ROYAL FAMILY OF THE GNAGNAN SECTION OF ATAKPAMÉ (T/PET.7/391)

1. These two petitions are in very similar terms. The petitioners charge that since the last Visiting Mission left the Territory, the country has been living in an atmosphere of fear. The Comité de l'unité togolaise (CUT) and Juvento are not permitted to hold meetings; its leaders were threatened and asked "what reason and right they had to send petitions to the United Nations". Requests from members for permission to fell palm and iroko trees or to buy guns are refused by the Administration, which is said to be "collecting all guns belonging to Nationalists".

2. On the other hand, the petitioners say, members of the Parti togolais du progrès (PTP) receive all facilities for holding their meetings.

3. In its observations (T/OBS.7/22, sections 6 and 7), the Administering Authority first states that the signer

of T/PET.7/390 is not a member of the Royal Family of the Djama Section and is therefore not entitled to petition on its behalf. It goes on to say that the local administration, which has itself informed the inhabitants of their right of petition, has obviously not persecuted anyone for using that right, at Atakpamé or anywhere else. The allegation that CUT and Juvento are prohibited from holding meetings is quite false. The Administration has no reason to place vehicles or other facilities at the disposal of any of the political parties.

4. The issue of permits to fell palm and iroko trees is governed by a specific regulation. There is no discrimination, but priority is given to applications that are justified by the needs of production. On the other hand, applications which are for no purpose other than the manufacture and trade in palm wine, at the expense of the palm groves and of public health, are set aside. Licences to bring in firearms are also granted to reputable persons, without distinction as to party affiliation. It is true that fourteen guns were confiscated, either because their poor condition endangered the owners or because some owners used them to threaten their neighbours.

5. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 218th and 225th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.218 and 225).

6. The special representative states that applications to fell palm and iroko trees, and applications to buy guns, were considered without regard to the applicants' political beliefs. A palm tree was a valuable economic asset, which took many years to grow to maturity. If a palm tree were felled it yielded only palm wine which, if extracted immediately after the tree had been felled, was a not unwholesome drink. If the wine were distilled, however, it yielded a noxious alcohol whose excessive consumption gave rise to social problems.

7. As regards the felling of iroko trees, the special representative went on, the forests of the Territory must be preserved. An application to fell an iroko tree was not refused if the applicant could demonstrate that he was going to put the timber to good use, and if the tree that he asked for could be felled without detriment to the part of the forest in which it stood.

8. An obsolete and dangerous gun, said the special representative, would be confiscated irrespective of whether the owner were rich or poor. Hunting was not essential to the livelihood of the people of the Atakpamé region, who were mainly farmers. In the mountain areas, however, at certain seasons, some people hunted in order to obtain meat and to increase their income by the sale of skins.

9. At its 225th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. PETITIONS FROM MRS. CHRISTINE SHALMAN (T/PET.7/394) AND MRS. EMILIE D. MENSAH (T/PET.7/396)

1. In T/PET.7/394, the petitioner charges that whenever people wish to attend political or cultural meetings in the Territory, they become "the prey of the police" who force them to turn back. She says that if the police are requested for an explanation of their action, they respond by beating the questioner. The petitioner protests against the clubbing and beating of African women and states that as a citizen of the Territory she has a right to attend any meeting which concerns Togoland. She requests that the Council intercede with the Administering Authority "to put a stop to these repressive measures".

2. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.7/23, section 3) that, as the contents of this petition are vague and provide no specific information, no investigation could be carried out. It furthermore observes that the petition forms part of a systematic campaign of petitions organized by the *Comité de l'Unité togolaise* and Juvento which allege that the public freedoms are not respected in Togoland under French administration.

3. In T/PET.7/396, the petitioner charges that freedom of assembly does not exist in the Territory and that the police maltreat people. She states that the police beat a number of persons when they attempted to attend a meeting to "study our mother tongue". The petitioner requests United Nations' intervention because complaints made to the Chief State Counsel concerning such happenings are not given proper attention.

4. She relates further that the police entered the meeting place of a discussion group, jostled the audience, beat some of the members and later arrested nine persons, including two women.

5. Another incident is said to have occurred on 18 April 1954 when, the petitioner states, she was arrested and beaten by the police while on her way to a meeting place "with a baby eight months of age on my back".

6. In its observations (T/OBS.7/23, section 5) the Administering Authority states that no specific comment can be made on the vague charges of the petitioner except that they are imaginary. In particular, it is not customary for a woman to attend a public meeting carrying a baby of eight months on her back. The charge that the chief of police entered a meeting place and beat people has been dealt with in the course of observations on other petitions. The Administering Authority notes, however, whereas, according to the other petitions, this officer acted alone, he is represented here as being accompanied by policemen. The reference here is presumably to T/OBS.7/21, section 9—see paragraph 10 of section II above. It may be noted also that the present petitioner writes from the same address as the authors of T/PET.7/388 and 389.

7. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 219th and 225th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.219 and 225).

8. At its 225th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. PETITION FROM THE GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF THE COMITÉ DE L'UNITÉ TOGOLAISE (T/PET.7/395)

1. In a telegram dated 24 May 1954, the petitioner states that the police continue to use repressive measures against meetings of the CUT. He states that on 21 May, police barred the streets leading to a private house where a CUT meeting was to take place and turned away the majority of the members wishing to attend. He protests against these measures and requests United Nations intervention with the French Government.

2. In T/OBS.7/23, section 4, the Administering Authority states that the foregoing charges proved upon investigation to be without foundation.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 219th and 225th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.219 and 225).

4. At its 225th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XI. PETITION FROM MR. EMILE M. DOEGAH (T/PET.7/400)

1. The petitioner states that the present conditions in the Territory are contrary to the Trusteeship System, fundamental freedoms, and General Assembly resolution 750 (VIII). He cites as examples maltreatment by the police, inability of people to attend meetings, imprisonment of newspapermen and persecution of people on account of their political opinions. Nationalist meeting places are said to be surrounded by armed police who interfere with the meetings. He himself has been beaten and turned away from meetings.

2. The petitioner states that during the past seven years not one of the resolutions or recommendations adopted by the United Nations has been applied by the Administration in the Territory, that the Administering Authority not only "wishes to bring to nought the efforts of Juvento and CUT, but also does everything to prevent the dissemination of information regarding the United Nations". He adds that the Administering Authority does everything to paralyse the economic, political and social advancement of the Territory. He requests the United Nations to do everything within its power "to end this oppression".

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/21, section 7) that it has already, in connexion with other petitions, replied in detail to the fantastic charges, again voiced in this petition in very exaggerated tones, which are all part of a campaign waged by certain political parties to hide the general disaffection from which they are suffering.

4. The additional accusations made in the present petition evoke the following observations by the Administering Authority:

(a) The petitioner states the local Administration "does everything to prevent the dissemination of information regarding the work of the United Nations". On the contrary, the Administration is first and foremost in distributing United Nations documents by making them available to the public in libraries, cultural centres and youth hostels throughout the Territory and by publishing the records of the Trusteeship Council in its daily bulletin. Moreover, it has just requested the United Nations Department of Public Information to send it a number of documents for distribution: pamphlets, posters, films, broadcasting scripts, etc.

(b) "The French Administration", continues the petitioner, "also does everything to paralyse the economic, political and social development of the country". The yearly examination by the Trusteeship Council of the situation in the Territory and the conclusions it draws as a result make any reply by the Administration unnecessary.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 219th and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.219 and 226).

6. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the texts of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII, adopted without change at the 595th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1213 (XV), 1249 (XV), 1250 (XV), 1223 (XV), 1226 (XV), 1227 (XV) and 1230 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.529

Ninety-eighth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Togoland under French administration

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 220th, 221st, 222nd and 226th meetings, held on 31 January and 1 and 8 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. Georges Apedo Amah participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I to VII and IX to XIII, inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM MR. DANIEL J. AJAVON (T/PET.7/382)

1. The petitioner says that he was going to attend a Juvento meeting at the organization's headquarters on 26 March 1954, and that on arrival he ran into a cordon of police, two of whom were stationed at the entrances of the building, with eight others "prowling round the building". Together with several other persons he was barred from entering. It is said that those who persisted in attempting to enter were hit with truncheons by the police and that some of them were taken by force to police headquarters.

2. The petitioner asserts that the Administering Authority has been preventing members of Juvento from

holding meetings for several months by means of "police action and bludgeonings, from which only the nationalists have suffered". He states that they only wished to hold discussions at their headquarters and that this privilege has been taken away from them. He asks that the Administering Authority allow them freedom of assembly, expression and movement.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/22, section 1) that its investigation of the matter reveals that the meeting referred to by the petitioner, which was in fact a public meeting, took place normally and that the unobtrusive police detail posted in the neighbourhood of the meeting place merely kept order on the public thoroughfare. If a few persons were taken to the police station (the petitioner does not, incidentally, mention any specific case), it was because of their refusal to comply with police requests not to obstruct the traffic on the public thoroughfare (refusal to move on, forming crowds).

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 220th and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.220 and 226).

5. The special representative stated that, when the authorities were notified of an intention to hold a public meeting, a few police officers—usually not more than five—were detailed to ensure smooth traffic arrangements and order at the meeting. If people began to demonstrate on the public highway before or after a meeting, the police would request them to move on, and if anyone refused to move on the police would be in order if they used their truncheons.

6. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM MR. FLAVIANUS AMOUH COMLA
(T/PET.7/385)

1. The petitioner states that, while he was on his way to a Juvento meeting on 27 March 1954, he was stopped by one of a group of about ten armed policemen near the meeting place. He says that he complied with an order by the policeman Motcho to show his bicycle registration card, but was charged with not having his address engraved on the bicycle handle-bars and was attacked with whips by all ten policemen. He states that he lodged a complaint against the policemen the following day, but that so far no inquiry has taken place.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/22, section 3) that the police were not aware of any meeting being organized by Juvento on the date stated in the petition and had not posted a detail. Policeman Motcho cannot have been where the petitioner claims to have seen him, because he was on duty that day at a station outside Lomé. There is no regulation compelling bicycle owners to have their addresses engraved on the handle-bars. The Administering Authority adds that no trace has been found of the complaint stated to have been lodged by the petitioner as a result of the incident, if the incident did indeed occur.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 220th and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.220 and 226).

4. The special representative pointed out that the petitioner was not precise in his statement that he had lodged a complaint against the policeman Motcho: he did not state with whom he had lodged the complaint or whether he made the complaint orally or in writing. Had a complaint been lodged, a record would have been made which the complainant would have been required to sign. The special representative was unaware whether a complainant received a copy of the record concerning his complaint—which would serve as evidence that he had lodged one—and he would look into this point.

5. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM MR. ZEBAOT ADABUNU (T/PET.7/397)

1. The petitioner states that shortly after his arrival at the Juvento information centre on 16 May 1954, where an educational discussion was being held, police surrounded the area and latecomers were driven back by force. On his way home, police arrested him on the ground that he had no identity plate for his bicycle, which, he says, the people had never been asked to obtain. At the police station he was roughly handled and beaten by the police.

2. The petitioner states that cases of this kind occur daily, and he requests "energetic representations to the French Government so that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is respected" by those who administer the Territory.

3. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.7/23, section 6) that the allegations of the petitioner are entirely false. No person attending the meeting organized on 16 May by Juvento was turned back. Contrary to what the petitioner affirms, a tax has always been levied on bicycle owners and the police have always been responsible for supervising the payment of the tax, and this supervision is frequently exercised at different crossroads in the city. With regard to the blows which the petitioner states that he received at the police station, he could,

had he had cause to do so, have brought an action at law, but from the information obtained he has apparently not done so.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 220th and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.220 and 226).

5. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM MR. JONAS KPEGBA (T/PET.7/386 AND
ADD.1 AND 2)

1. The petitioner, writing from Kadjebi, in Togoland under British administration, states that he is a member of the *conseil de circonscription* for Daye-Ahlon-Yikpuans is also representative from the Klouto *cercle* to the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs. He states that, following the 1952 session of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs, he was so victimized by the authorities, for reasons of which he is still unaware, that he was obliged to seek refuge in Togoland under British administration.

2. On 26 February 1954, a certain Théodore Kuma Folly came to see him and said that he had come to instruct him, on behalf of the *commandant* of the Klouto *cercle*, to return home, and that all proceedings against him had been discontinued.

3. On 3 March, he returned home and immediately went to visit the *commandant de cercle*. The latter confirmed that all proceedings against him had been discontinued and hoped that they could work together in close co-operation. A week later, however, on 10 March, he was asked by the *commandant de cercle* to join the Parti togolais du progrès, but he refused to do so. Having been given time to think the matter over, he informed the *commandant* on 13 March that he would have to refuse the request because, as an elected member of the *conseil de circonscription* representing the Comité de l'unité togolaise, he could not betray the trust thus placed in him. On the following day, a clerk came to say that the *commandant* had telephoned and stated that the petitioner would be expelled from the Territory if he did not reconsider his decision.

4. On 22 March 1954, the *commandant* visited Daye-Apéyéme and, in the presence of almost its entire population, the *commandant* handed him a blank application for membership in the Parti togolais du progrès. When he repeated the reasons which precluded him from joining that party, he was ordered to leave his native land and was escorted to the border by a sergeant-major.

5. The petitioner protests strongly against this enforced exile. He says that he has committed no crime and would like to be informed of the reasons for his expulsion and to have an indication of the length of time his exile will last. In his cable, dated 1 June 1954, he stated that the *commandant de cercle* is angry because of his communications to the United Nations, that the *commandant* and the progress group are "giving false testimony over petitions" and that "proceedings continue".

6. In his letter dated 22 June, the petitioner states that the *commandant de cercle* is keeping "two *gardes de cercle*, under the control of one of my political opponents, Mr. Raphael Daké, an influential member of the PTP, lying in wait at Dayes for returning exiles".

7. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/22, section 4) that the petitioner was unanimously appointed in 1952 to represent the *cercle* on the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs. During the August 1952 session, how-

ever, he adopted a totally different attitude and followed a group of delegates who, before the agenda had even been started, refused to continue in session. He thus failed to take part in the Council's proceedings. At its 28 August 1952 meeting, the Klouto *Conseil de circonscription* reprimanded him severely for this and called upon him to resign from the *Conseil de circonscription*. He resigned verbally, but his resignation could not be accepted because it was not confirmed in writing. As, however, he had left the *cercle* permanently and ignored the Council's successive convening notices, he was declared to have resigned in January 1953, under article 20 of the Order of 16 July 1951.

8. The Administering Authority goes on to state that the petitioner went of his own free will to the British-administered Territory, where he has shares in a co-operative at Kadjebi. When he expressed the wish to return home, the *commandant de cercle* informed him that he was at liberty to do so and, when he appeared, invited him to attend a meeting of chiefs and notables so that he might get in touch with his former environment and resume his position there. He preferred not to try the experiment and went away again of his own free will.

9. The Administering Authority states that the assertions that the *commandant de cercle*: (a) privately asked the petitioner to join a certain political party; (b) publicly handed him, during a meeting of chiefs and notables, a form of application for membership of that party, for his signature; (c) telephoned to his clerk to inform him that he intended to expel the petitioner if he did not agree to join that party, are all without the slightest verisimilitude and entirely groundless.

10. As regards the petitioner's cable of 1 June 1954, the Administering Authority states that the *commandant de cercle* at Palimé has never, at any time or in any way, taken exception to the fact that inhabitants of the district have communicated with the United Nations. He could hardly do so, since, like all other *commandants de cercle*, he gives talks on the United Nations when making his rounds and informs the people of their right of petition. The assertion that the *commandant de cercle* calls the *progressistes* together to ask them to give false testimony regarding the content of the petitions is entirely groundless. No legal proceedings are instituted unless ordered by the judicial authorities in respect of specific offences. The Administering Authority is not aware what proceedings, if any, the petitioner is referring to.

11. The petition was examined and discussed at the 220th and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.220 and 226).

12. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITIONS FROM MESSRS. FRITZ BASSAH AND SAM WOAPAH (T/PET.7/387 AND ADD.1) AND FROM MR. FRITZ BASSAH (T/PET.7/398)

1. The writers of T/PET.7/387 state that they are living in Kadjebi, in Togoland under British administration, because they were compelled to flee their native land during the night of 23 March 1954, when they learned that a *garde de cercle* had informed the village chief that the authorities would take action against them on 24 March.

2. Since then, the *commandant de cercle* and his aides have continued to remove chiefs of the villages who belong to the *Comité de l'unité togolaise*, and replace

them by members of the *Parti togolais du progrès*. The petitioners request that the United Nations intervene in this matter and help them to return to their native land.

3. In the addendum, the petitioners say that upon an invitation by the *commandant de cercle* they returned to their homes on 19 May, but were warned by friends that same evening to return to Togoland under British administration because the *Commandant* wished to "take revenge on us for having submitted petitions to the United Nations". The *commandant* came on 24 May with a number of police to their homes to arrest them.

4. In T/PET.7/398 Mr. Bassah, a coffee planter, further requests that the United Nations intervene to save his property, which is being ruined as a result of his continued absence from his home. He states that, since he left his home, all work on his plantation has ceased and the coffee crop has been ruined. He also lost two of three cowherds, together with eleven oxen, each of which are said to cost 25,000 francs. The loss of an estimated one ton of coffee is placed at 200,000 francs. Moreover, 4,000 maize plants, 5,000 taro plants and 2,000 yam plants have been lost, and he says that his sojourn abroad has cost him 145,000 francs.

5. The Administering Authority (T/OBS.7/22, section 5) points out that it is clear from the petitioners' own statements in T/PET.7/387 that they were neither expelled nor deported. They declare that they left the village of their own free will, not because they were compelled to but on the basis of information (quite fantastic, moreover) alleged to have been passed on to them by the village chief, who denies having done so. There is nothing to prevent those who voluntarily leave their villages from returning when they wish. When the *commandant de cercle* learned that the petitioners considered themselves exiles, he informed them that they were quite free to return home and invited them to do so.

6. The Administering Authority states further that the *commandant de cercle* has no authority to replace the chiefs, who are protected by the provisions of the decree of 2 December 1949 relating to the reorganization of the indigenous command in Togoland. The only action permitted under these provisions is that taken by the inhabitants themselves, in accordance with traditional rules.

7. When the *commandant de cercle* learned that the petitioners claimed to have been expelled and exiled, he informed them that, since there had been no administrative action compelling them to leave, there was nothing to prevent their returning home. They did in fact return to their village but left again immediately, not because of any administrative action but on the advice of *progressiste* friends who "came to them secretly and advised them to return to the British zone". The alleged raid on the petitioners by the *commandant de cercle* and a number of police never took place.

8. The Administering Authority concludes that the petitioners have on two occasions been imposed upon and misled by persons about whose real motives the Administering Authority is in the dark. However that may be, it can only warn the petitioners against such advice, which may not be disinterested.

9. As regards Mr. Bassah's losses, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/23, section 7) that the local administration cannot be held responsible for them, as he left the village of his own free will. He has not told any of his friends of his losses. When he left in March 1954 he said that he was going to harvest his crops, and that after that he would go to Palimé.

10. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 220th and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.220 and 226).

11. The special representative stated that chiefs could be neither appointed nor deposed by the *commandant de cercle* or any other officer of the Administration. Chiefs were elected by the people. A candidate for a chiefdom must belong to a certain family and he is chosen by what is known as the "Family Council". The candidate is then presented to the people and after his election he is presented to the Administration for its recognition. In cases where the people do not approve the choice of the Family Council, the latter chooses another candidate.

12. The special representative stated that there had been a few elections for chiefs recently in the *cercle* in question and it was possible that the candidates chosen by the people were members of the *Parti togolais du progrès*; if so, that was not because the Administration had brought any pressure to bear in the matter.

13. The special representative went on to say that the petitioners were certainly not exiled: no Togolander could be exiled. In any event, the *commandant de cercle* had no power to exile anyone. Evidently the petitioners had been misled by false statements made by third parties that they would meet with trouble with the Administration if they were to return to the Territory.

14. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM REGIONAL SECRETARY, TOGOLAND CONGRESS, BRANCH OF BORADA (T/PET.7/375)

1. In a telegram addressed to the Secretary-General the petitioner accuses Commandant Touraux of Palimé of having begun a "reign of terror" in Togoland under French administration by deporting on 22 March 1954 Messrs. Kpegba and Fritz Basa and one other individual from Dain Afeyeme because they refused to join the Progress Party and supported the *Unité togolaise*. They "have been deprived of their immovable properties, wives and families and are at present in Togoland under British administration". The petitioner requests the United Nations to advise the French Government to "recall these Togoland to their native land as such is against the United Nations Charter and Trusteeship Agreement".

2. In its observations (T/OBS.7/21, section 1) the Administering Authority states, *inter alia*, that no deportation proceedings have been taken against any person, that no one has been dispossessed at any time of his property, and that no administrative action has compelled anyone to seek refuge in the British-administered Territory.

3. It has subsequently seemed clear that the petitioners are referring to the cases of Messrs. Jonas Kpegba, Fritz Bassah and Sam Woapah—see sections IV and V.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 220th and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.220 and 226).

5. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITIONS FROM MR. A. W. NORVOR (T/PET.7/384) AND THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF JUVENTO (T/PET.7/377)

1. The statements put forward in these two petitions are to the following effect: Mr. Norvor was born at Anloga in the British-administered Territory, and was educated in the Gold Coast. His parents settled in the

French-administered Territory some twenty-five years ago, and his wife and daughter live there. In 1949 he obtained employment with the United Africa Company's branch at Palimé, and held it until his expulsion from the Territory in March 1954. He was also secretary of the Palimé branch of Juvento.

2. On 18 February 1954, the branch manager of the company wrote to Mr. Norvor's father, saying that "the local Government has definitely decided to deport your son...because of Politics..." (annex to T/PET.7/384). On 22 February 1954, the Vice-Chairman of Juvento wrote to the Commissioner of the Republic, and in the course of his letter he mentioned this communication as well as one received by Mr. Norvor from the Commissioner of Police at Palimé—without, however, annexing a copy of it.

3. In T/PET.7/377 it is stated that Mr. Norvor was requested by the Administration to leave Palimé, that he refused and that, in consequence, an incident was engineered in order to get him into trouble with the authorities.

4. On 9 March 1954, Mr. Norvor was riding his bicycle when a policeman, also on a bicycle, collided with him. At first he regarded the collision as an accident, but thought differently when the policeman slapped him in the face. He did not defend himself, and was conducted by the policeman to the police station. After a brief interrogation Mr. Norvor and others, including the Commissioner of Police, proceeded to the scene of the incident, where, through the evidence of another policeman, his innocence was established.

5. Mr. Norvor states that the policeman then concocted the false charge that he had used insulting and abusive language, and suggests that the policeman had the assistance of his superior office in concocting it. After being slapped again, Mr. Norvor was consigned to the central prison in Lomé and, on the following day, was tried and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs. Having been given leave to appeal against his sentence, he decided to return to Palimé to put his affairs in order before returning to Lomé to prosecute his appeal. He was arrested at the Lomé railway station, however, and taken to the *chef de la Sûreté*, where he was interrogated about his nationality.

6. Mr. Norvor was then escorted to Aflao, on the frontier, and handed over to the Gold Coast police, with strict instructions never again to set foot in the French-administered Territory.

7. Both petitioners cite this case as an example of what happens to persons who hold "nationalist views". The author of T/PET.7/377 adduces it as being merely the latest in a series of "repressive measures continually being taken... against nationalists whose only crime is to advocate unification and independence...". Without giving any details, he cites also the cases of Messrs. Attiogbe, Edoh, Paul Gedje, Seydou, Dorégo, Daniel Akakpo, Francis Mattey and Gabriel Nuadzi.

8. In its observations (T/OBS.7/20, section 5) on T/PET.3/384, the Administering Authority states that the bicycle collision in which Mr. Norvor and the policeman were involved was clearly the fault of Mr. Norvor, who lost control of his bicycle and collided with the policeman through waving at passers-by and failing to look where he was going. The policeman was slightly injured. Mr. Norvor answered the latter's remarks with abusive language and took pleasure in humiliating him before the passers-by who collected around them. On seeing a second policeman approaching, he made off. He was served with a summons and brought before the Lomé Court of First Instance, which sentenced him to fifteen

days' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs for insulting and violent behaviour to a member of the police force in the exercise of his duties.

9. After serving this sentence Mr. Norvor, in view of his past record, was requested not to return to the Territory without the documents required of all aliens. He is indigenous to the Gold Coast, and on account of the incidents for which he has been responsible will not, until further notice, be granted the benefit of the concessions in regard to residence in French-administered Togoland which are made to indigenous inhabitants of the Gold Coast.

10. There is, therefore, says the Administering Authority, no question of any final expulsion in pursuance of an order; permission to enter the Territory will be given to Mr. Norvor on his application, provided that he complies with the regulations and that his conduct results in no further breaches of the peace.

11. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 220th and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.220 and 226).

12. The special representative stated that, so far as he knew, Mr. Norvor had been born in the Gold Coast and had been educated there, and that it was only after his birth that his parents had settled in the Trust Territory. He was regarded, therefore, as an indigenous inhabitant of the Gold Coast. The representative of the Administering Authority asked whether anyone could question the right of the Administration to withdraw from a foreigner the privileges of residence in the Territory if he did not conduct himself with propriety.

13. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM MR. TAËROU DOREGO (T/PET.7/376)

1. The petitioner states that his brother, Mr. Alassani Dorégo, went to Koussountou on 25 October 1953 in order to attend their uncle's funeral. He took with him for his own use seven cartons of cigarettes and ten kilogrammes of sugar. On the following day a Sergeant Yassifou from Cambolé arrived at Koussountou, and together with the village chief's secretary, Mr. Salifou Afo, apprehended Mr. Dorégo, who was questioned by them regarding his identity card, the purpose of his visit, and the cigarettes and sugar. Following the questioning, Mr. Dorégo was taken to prison at Cambolé, whence he was transferred the following day to the civil prison at Sokodé.

2. On 29 October, Mr. Alassani Dorégo obtained an adjournment of court proceedings in order to obtain legal counsel for his defence. In spite of the fact that his lawyer was not present, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs by the magistrate at Sokodé on 3 November 1953. This sentence was appealed on 10 November to the court of Abidjan. "Despite that appeal", says the petitioner, "the Administration maltreated him, and still threatens him with imprisonment, because he is the Vice-President of the *Unité togolaise* at Sokodé".

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/21, section 2) that Mr. Alassani Dorégo is known to do a regular business in small goods, which he sells in the bush, but he has always denied that he has any commercial activities and he refuses to take out a licence. On 25 October 1953 he went to Koussountou with some goods which were probably for sale—not for the funeral,

which had already taken place, his uncle having died two months previously and not on 18 October. When questioned by Police Sergeant Brehima, who asked him for his licence, he gave the policeman a violent punch. Mr. Alassani Dorégo was then overpowered and was taken before the cantonal chief, placed under arrest and brought before the magistrate at Sokodé.

4. The case was heard by the court on 29 October and was adjourned until 3 November, at the request of the accused, in order that he might prepare his defence. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to a fine of 2,000 francs for contumacy. He has not lodged an appeal in due form before the court which sentenced him.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 220th and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.220 and 226).

6. At its 226th meeting, the Committee considered two proposals before it. Under the first proposal the Committee would have recommended that the Council consider the petition inadmissible under rule 81 of the rules of procedure since it was directed against the judgment of a competent court of the Administering Authority. Under the second proposal the Committee would have recommended that the Council adopt a resolution of which the operative part would read as follows:

"Decides that, as the petition relates to a matter that has been the subject of proceedings in a competent court of the Territory, no recommendation by the Council is called for."

7. When these proposals were put to the Committee, each of them received, on two successive occasions, three votes for and three against. Consequently, neither of the proposals could be adopted, and the Committee has no proposal to recommend to the Council.

IX. PETITIONS FROM MESSRS. EMMANUEL Q. ATTIOGBE, OTTO AMETEPE AND LOUIS AZIH (T/PET.7/399 AND ADD.1)

1. In his letter dated 12 May 1954 (T/PET.7/399/Add.1), the petitioner, Mr. Louis Azih, states that following the visit of Mr. Mason Sears, the representative of the United States on the Trusteeship Council, to Togoland on 28 and 29 April 1954, he was relieved of his duties on 30 April by the manager of the firm of G. B. Oliviant, who said that he had engaged in politics during working hours. He states that he is now unemployed and that the authorities are keeping him under surveillance with a view to his possible arrest.

2. In a further letter, dated 26 May 1954, from Messrs. Attiogbe, Ametepe and Azih (T/PET.7/399), it is stated that they submitted certain petitions to Mr. Sears when he visited the Palimé *cercle*. Following this Mr. Azih was discharged from his job, as related above. On the same day Mr. Ametepe was followed to his home by police, who told him that the kitchen he had built for his wife in 1949 had not been authorized by the Administration. The Administration then ordered the structure to be destroyed "even though it was in the house of the nationalist Otto".

3. On 10 May, Mr. Attiogbe was asked by the *commandant de cercle* to pay a fine which had been imposed on him during the previous year, but was able to show a receipt of payment. Two days later he was asked to pay his 1953 taxes, which had not been paid because of his imprisonment. Not wishing to have any trouble with the Administration, he states, he paid the sum requested.

4. The petitioners request protection from the United Nations, which they ask to help them to attain unification and independence.

5. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/23, section 8) that Mr. Azih was dismissed from his employment because his services were unsatisfactory and he had received several warnings. He is not under surveillance, and never has been.

6. It states further that Mr. Ametepe's kitchen was built recently—not in 1949—without the regulation licence required before new buildings may be erected in an urban area.

7. The Administering Authority states that the order to collect a fine from Mr. Attiogbe was given by the clerk of the court in error, and that it was rescinded when he proved that he had already paid it. Mr. Attiogbe, like all others who were in arrears with their taxes for 1953, received a final warning in respect of his arrears, which amounted to 1,639 francs. Extenuating circumstances in his case were taken into account, and the regulation surcharges were not demanded of him, nor was he compelled at once to pay his taxes for 1954, although they had been due for several months.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 221st and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.221 and 226).

9. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. PETITION FROM MR. NICODÈME A. AMEGAH (T/PET.7/378)

1. The petitioner was suspended from his duties as a clerk in the Finance Service by an order dated 12 December 1952. He says that this action was taken, without any court decision, following a report by the police that he was distributing local newspapers among his colleagues. He was brought before the Disciplinary Council on 25 February 1953, and was finally dismissed from his post by an order dated 13 March 1953. He says that during eleven years of uninterrupted service his official file contained no adverse criticism, no requests for explanations and no reprimands for any lapses whatever. He complains that the treatment that he has received violates in particular a ministerial circular of 1909 concerning the arrangements for notifying an accused official of the decision to set up a council of inquiry and for informing him of the charges against him.

2. The petitioner regards the action taken against him as an example of persecution and unjust attack on honest members of a political party which merely advocates respect for human rights, emancipation as defined in the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, and the strict implementation of resolutions of organs of the United Nations.

3. In a second communication (T/PET.7/378), the petitioner states that he appealed to the Administrative Disputes Council against his dismissal in June 1953. As he has not heard the result, and as the time for any further appeal has expired, he fears that the appeal has been rejected without any sort of hearing.

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/20, section 3) that the suspension from duty of an official who is later to be brought before a Disciplinary Council does not require a decision by a tribunal or court of law. Article 67 of the local order of 13 February 1952 governing the conditions of employment of public officials provides that "in the event of serious misconduct on the part of an official, involving either a breach of his professional duties or an offence under ordinary law, the

official guilty of such misconduct may be suspended forthwith by the Commissioner of the Republic". That was the procedure followed in the case of Mr. Amegah.

5. The Administering Authority states further that between 1946 and 1950, long before the Juvento was established or Mr. Amegah began to engage in politics, he had already been noted by his superiors as "a malcontent whose professional conduct was unsatisfactory and over whom strict control had to be exercised to train him to stay at his post in the office". His last report, in 1950, contained the following statement: "Mr. Amegah would be completely satisfactory, if he devoted himself more wholeheartedly to his work and was not always looking for pretexts to absent himself from the office". Mr. Amegah had thus received critical reports, independently of any political considerations. Far from improving, the petitioner's professional conduct subsequently deteriorated. He absented himself from his office for hours at a time; he was not only a bad example during the short periods he spent there, but prevented his colleagues from working by gathering them together to address them on matters unconnected with the service. He was given several warnings, which had no effect on his behaviour. It was, therefore, purely on account of breaches of his professional duties that the petitioner was suspended from duty and brought before the Disciplinary Council, which unanimously recommended his dismissal.

6. The petitioner's appeal against this decision to the Administrative Disputes Council will be considered in the course of future meetings of that body.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 221st and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.221 and 226).

8. The special representative stated that the petitioner's appeal to the Administrative Disputes Council was rejected either late in October or early in November 1954. Consequently, there was only one possibility left open to him—namely, to appeal to the Council of State in Paris.

9. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XI. PETITION FROM MR. STEPHAN ZOTOU (T/PET.7/401)

1. The petitioner, who is a mason and a former employee of the Public Works Department, was dismissed from his post because, his employers charge, he built pillars of unequal height, was slow and lazy in doing his work and left his work one half hour ahead of time on 14 December 1953.

2. In his defence he states that the concrete pillars he was asked to erect were uneven because differences in height are always found when iron moulds are removed, and that adjustments are normally made later. He admits leaving his work early on 14 December, but states that he did so for the purpose of informing his chief at Lomé that the work had been completed—only to find that his chief had gone to inspect the building site he himself had just left.

3. The petitioner denies that he was lazy and slow and considers that these charges are unfounded. He draws the conclusion that, since there was no basis for his dismissal, political motives are involved, despite the fact that he is a member of the Parti togolais du progrès.

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/21, section 8) that, while the petitioner was a member of a working gang, his exact professional worth could not be

judged. But when, at the beginning of 1953, he was put in sole charge of a piece of work, he was soon noticed for his mediocre output and poor workmanship. At the beginning of November 1953, after having been reprimanded for many acts of carelessness, in addition to chronic laziness and intemperance, he was entrusted with the construction of a small shed. The work was very badly done; the pillars of the shed were so unequal in height that the framework which had been erected had to be dismantled. He took a whole day to make the necessary alterations, which could have been done in ten minutes or so, and yet he did not manage to make the pillars the same height. In addition, he left his place of work before closing time.

5. These incidents, added to others, led to Mr. Zotou's being brought before the Disciplinary Board, which was required to give an opinion on his usual way of working. He was dismissed. The Administering Authority points out that disciplinary measures are taken against officials for strictly professional offences only, regardless of their political opinions. In every case the lengthy procedure which precedes punishment affords the official concerned every means of using the guarantees and protection accorded him by the law. Furthermore, resort can always be had to the Administrative Disputes Council and then, by appeal, to the State Council. The petitioner has not availed himself of these possibilities.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 221st and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.221 and 226).

7. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution XI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XII. PETITION FROM MR. NICODÈME AMEGAH (T/PET.7/379)

1. The petitioner complains that he has received no reply to two letters of 24 December 1953 and of 22 March 1954, which he addressed to the Commissioner of the Republic in Togoland, asking for permission to publish in his newspaper, in the vernacular and foreign languages, the text of General Assembly resolution 750 A, B and C (VIII) relating to the Togoland unification problem. He made the request because his newspaper has a large circulation among the Ewes of the Gold Coast and the peoples of Togoland under British administration, where English is the principal language and where the use of the main indigenous languages would have helped the readers to familiarize themselves with the terms of the resolution. The petitioner cites as a precedent for this request the case of the periodical *Le Guide du Togo*, which at one time was permitted to use the English language in its columns.

2. He states that he can find no explanation for the silence on the part of the authorities and asks whether this could be an example of "that barbarous procedure whereby a discreet veil is drawn over the activities of the United Nations and the dependent peoples' hope for effective action by the World Organization is discouraged".

3. The Administering Authority (T/OBS.7/20, section 4) states that the local administration only learnt of the petitioner's request from his second letter, dated 22 March 1954; his first letter, dated 24 December 1953, cannot be traced. If the petitioner had renewed his request at an earlier stage, he would have been able to publish the resolutions in whatever languages he wished at a time when they would have been of greater topical interest. He will be given permission to do so if he still desires it.

4. The Administering Authority adds that the resolutions in question were widely published at the time by

all the newspapers and were extensively discussed in the vernacular languages by all the political parties at their public meetings.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 221st, 222nd and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.221, 222 and 226).

6. In answer to the question why the Administration had not replied to Mr. Amegah's letter of 22 March 1954, the special representative stated that Mr. Amegah had taken the matter out of the hands of the Administration two days later by addressing his present petition to the United Nations.

7. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution XII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XIII. PETITION FROM CHIEF H. K. APETOR II AND OTHERS (T/PET.7/392)

1. The four petitioners have been tried in the Court of First Instance at Lomé on a charge of possessing foreign tracts and have been found guilty. Two have been sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs each, the third 6,000 francs and the fourth 3,000 francs. They have also been ordered jointly to pay the court costs amounting to 2,730 francs. They state that the circumstances surrounding their conviction are as follows:

2. In January 1953 the General Secretary of the Togoland Union (in the British-administered Territory) prepared a quantity of circular letters inviting all and sundry to attend the congress that it was proposing to hold at Hohoe on 18 January 1953. Among other things, the congress would hear speeches by the recently returned delegates to the eighth session of the General Assembly, as well as sound recordings of the Assembly discussions of the Togoland unification problem. On the preceding day there was to be a football match and a dance in honour of the delegates, with music provided by the police band.

3. The Togoland Union decided to address packets of these invitations to the presidents of the CUT, PTP and Juvento. The packets were made up into one parcel, which was sent to Chief Apetor II (the first of the present petitioners) for distribution of the contents. The packet for the CUT was received by Mr. Emmanuel Attiogbe (the second petitioner), who, not being aware that Juvento had separately received its consignment, sent to Mr. Robert S. K. Apaloo six of the invitations that he had received. He despatched them personally by Mr. John Bull Yibor. Messrs. Yibor and Apaloo are, respectively, the third and fourth petitioners.

4. While on his errand Mr. Yibor met the Commissioner of Police, who evinced interest in the invitation and asked if he could have one. Mr. Yibor communicated the request to Juvento, which willingly spared him one. Thereupon, the petitioners say, the police went round and collected the invitations from members of the CUT and Juvento, leaving untouched those in the hands of members of the PTP. Statements were taken from the petitioners, who were later warned by the *commandant du district* against taking any further part in the unification movement.

5. The petitioners imagined that the matter had been closed with the warning. In February, however, they received summonses to appear before the court at Lomé—with the result narrated in paragraph 1 above. The judgment was pronounced on 13 May 1953.

6. The petitioners protest that English ought not to be regarded as a foreign language in the French-

administered Territory. Moreover, they ask, if an invitation (presumably they mean the possession of an invitation) to a political rally in the other Territory is a punishable offence, or if the fact that the invitation is in English is a violation of the law, why was it that the leaders of one political party were protected from the relevant judicial consequences? The petitioners conclude that the opportunity was used by the authorities to harass some of the leaders of the movement for unification.

7. There are three annexes to the petition. The first is a copy of the invitation, the second is a copy of the judgment of the court in the case, and the third is an arithmetical calculation of what it has cost the four petitioners in fines and costs for receiving the invitation.

8. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/23, section 1) that the tracts in question were not sent to individuals, in which case there would have been no reason for action; they were sent in large quantities to special persons who distributed them widely in streets and public places. After several hundred tracts had been scattered, fifty-seven of them were seized. Proceedings have been instituted against these persons in accordance with the Decree of 29 December 1922, article 4 (4) of which provides penalties against "any persons found carrying or in possession of written matter, whether periodical or otherwise, published abroad in any language and brought into the Territory of Togoland without the authorization of the Commissioner of the Republic...". A reference to this text appears in the judgment, the extract from which, attached to petition No. T/PET.7/392, is incomplete.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 221st, 222nd and 226th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.221, 222 and 226).

10. At its 226th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to 2, draft resolution XIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II and III, adopted without change at the 595th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1219 (XV), 1220 (XV) and 1223 (XV), respectively.]

IV. PETITION FROM MR. JONAS KPEGBA (T/PET.7/386 AND ADD.1-2)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Jonas Kpegba concerning Togoland under French administration in consultation with France as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.7/386 and Add.1-2, T/OBS.7/22, T/L 529),

1. *Draws the attention* of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority;

2. *Recommends* to the Administering Authority that it ensure that the political party to which the petitioner belongs shall enjoy the freedoms that, he complains, the party has been deprived of.

[For the text of draft resolutions V, VI, VII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII, adopted without change at the 595th and 596th meetings of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1222 (XV), 1214 (XV), 1216 (XV), 1229 (XV), 1217 (XV), 1231 (XV), 1218 (XV) and 1224 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.530

Ninety-ninth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Togoland under French administration

[Original text: English]
[2 March 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 224th, 225th and 228th meetings, held on 4, 7 and 11 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. Georges Apedo Amah participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I and II; IV to VIII, inclusive; and X.

I. PETITION FROM MR. KOUMAYOH AGBOYI (T/PET.7/403)

1. This petitioner's case (T/PET.7/349) was first examined by the Council at its twelfth session. At that time he claimed that the present chief of Agou-Apégamé (Klouto *cercle*), Mr. Jules Apétsé, had been installed by the Administration in contravention of local customs, and requested the Council's intervention in order that local custom might be observed and the rightful heir appointed chief. To this the Administering Authority replied (T/OBS.7/8) that Chief Apétsé had been officially recognized as chief of his canton after having been almost unanimously designated as such by the members of the *conseil coutumier* and the population. It was further stated that "Kolu Hiki who had signed the protest of 20 January 1953, reversed his attitude on 1 February 1953, the day of the enthronement, and signed a statement recognizing the validity of Julius Apétsé's appointment." At the 67th meeting of the Standing Committee, the special representative of the Administering Authority further observed *inter alia* that, on the day of Chief Apétsé's inauguration, the petitioner changed his mind and signed a statement approving the new chief. By its resolution 834 (XII), which the Council adopted following the examination of Mr. Agboyi's petition, it drew his attention to the observations of the Administering Authority and decided that under the circumstances no recommendation by the Council was necessary.

2. The petitioner now states that he never signed a letter of retraction and that since he is illiterate he could only have signed such a letter by affixing his fingerprints to it. Hence, he says, the comparison of his fingerprints on the letter of retraction and on his petition could establish that "there has been forgery and the use of forgery". He also states that neither he nor anyone else in the village has ever heard of the name Kolu Hiki.

3. Following publication of his case in a local newspaper, he was summoned to appear at the *gendarmerie*, where he confirmed the facts mentioned in his first petition (T/PET.7/349). He states that "even when one is not being beaten, spiritual tranquillity and peace of mind are an unobtainable fiction".

4. He considers "that the obstinate refusal of a Government's representatives to carry out properly their obligations towards the peoples entrusted to their care appears to be contrary to the provisions of the United Nations Charter", and states that this is attested by the failure of the Administering Authority to give effect to many United Nations resolutions and recommendations.

5. Finally, he requests the reconstitution of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs through free elections by secret ballot and universal suffrage under United Nations supervision.

6. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/29, section 1) that this petition is based on two errors in the records. The first is a slip by which Mr. Koku Hini's name was altered (it appears as Kolu Hiki in the relevant documents). Despite this *unintentional* error, the petitioner knew very well who the person in question was. The second error occurred in paragraph 1 of Trusteeship Council resolution 834 (XII), in which it was stated that the petitioner had signed a statement approving of the appointment of Chief Apétsé. Actually it was Mr. Koku Hini who had changed his mind and had signed a statement recognizing the validity of the appointment. Chief Apétsé subsequently took up his duties and won almost universal approval; his authority is recognized and accepted even by his former opponents, including Mr. Koumayoh Agboyi.

7. Until the new chief was appointed, Mr. Koumayoh Agboyi was a member of the opposition. Later, however,

he bowed to the will of the majority which had chosen Mr. Apétsé, and his present attitude is in strange contrast to this petition. When questioned, he informed the *commandant de cercle*, and repeated in public at a meeting of chiefs and notables held on 22 July 1954, that he had never "drafted nor asked anyone to draft the petition which bears my name, is dated Agou-Apégamé, 28 May 1954 and relates to my opposition to the present Chief Julius Adabra Apétsé". This statement was recorded and signed by six chiefs and notables.

8. During this interrogation, Mr. Koumayoh Agboyi had said, *inter alia*: "I wish to state that both the electoral campaign and the voting were conducted legally as regards customary ritual.... It is absolutely untrue that I was forced to sign a statement in which I recognized the election of Chief Adabra Julius as valid, an election to which I was basically opposed." Thus, contrary to the statement in this petition, during the interrogation Mr. Koumayoh Agboyi did not confirm the facts mentioned in the previous petition (T/PET.7/349); he denied them.

9. It is clear from the foregoing that either the petitions attributed to Mr. Koumayoh Agboyi were drafted without his knowledge or consent, or his oral statements and his behaviour are in contradiction with the views expressed in his petitions, assuming that he is actually the author of these petitions, a fact which he formally denies.

10. The petition was examined and discussed at the 223rd and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.223 and 228).

11. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM MR. ANDRÉAS DAGADOU (T/PET.7/422)

1. This petition was forwarded by the Secretary-General of the Rassemblement populaire des réfugiés du Togo français (RPRTF). The petitioner states that he is the traditional chief of Komua Bala (Palimé), Klouto *cercle*, and was recognized as such by the French administration in Conciliation Order No. 5 of 25 June 1951.

2. On 29 July and again on 9 August 1954, he was invited by a delegation said to have been sent by the *commandant de cercle* to join the Parti togolais du progrès, but refused to do so on both occasions.

3. On 25 August the *commandant* and two *gardes de cercle* came and ordered him to join the PTP. When he refused, the *commandant* appointed Pascal Nougabon as chief and, by decision No. 1296-54/CK of 10 September 1954, "the abdication of Dagadou Andréas . . . is hereby noted". However, the petitioner states, he did not abdicate but was dismissed in a manner contrary to custom and law.

4. The petitioner points out that the chiefdoms of the Ewe society are based on custom, and that the Administration's attacks on their customs are causing growing dissatisfaction.

5. He states further that, in the view of his people, political and religious convictions are a matter of every man's free choice and that to compel persons to adopt a given political opinion destroys their integrity and constitutes injustice.

6. The petitioner points to his unblemished record of forty-one years of service both under the German and the French administrations and requests the restoration of his legitimate rights.

7. The special representative stated that the petitioner himself had realized that he was no longer equal to his

work. He had told the *commandant de cercle* that he wished to abdicate and would like his son to succeed him. The people had decided otherwise, and that was the reason for his resentment. The special representative did not know the petitioner's exact age, but thought that he must be between seventy-five and eighty.

8. The special representative explained that a chieftom was hereditary in the sense that chiefs were chosen from certain families, known as royal families. A new chief was a relative of the former one; he might be, for example, his cousin or his uncle, but it was by no means compulsory that a son should succeed his father. In the case under discussion, the regent who had succeeded Mr. Dagedou belonged to the royal family, but was not his son. The procedure followed for the election of chiefs was that the candidates, chosen from one of the royal families by a small committee, were presented to the people, who made known their decision in an election arranged for the purpose.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 223rd and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.223 and 228).

10. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITIONS CONCERNING CERTAIN INCIDENTS AT SANGBANA MANGO, FROM THE MANGO BRANCH OF THE COMITÉ DE L'UNITÉ TOGOLAISE (CUT) (T/PET.7/409), THE GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF THE CUT (T/PET.7/410), AND MR. NDJAMBARA NTCHABA (T/PET.7/413)

1. Mr. Ndjambara Ntchaba is a Deputy Paramount Chief in the Sangbana Mango District. He affixes his mark to T/PET.7/409 on behalf of the local branch of the Comité de l'unité togolaise, and to T/PET.7/413 on his own behalf. T/PET.7/410 consists mainly of a report on some of the incidents as elicited from Mr. Ndjambara. It is to the effect that on 29 May 1954 he and ten other persons were arrested by the police while they were attending prayers. They were taken to the Paramount Chief's office, where they were locked up. All except Mr. Ndjambara were beaten and were then forced to weed the Chief's land and to impress their fingerprints on papers the contents of which were not known to them. For a refusal to admit an allegation by the Paramount Chief to the effect that the entire population of the Sangbana district was planning not to pray at the mosque on the feast-day, they were threatened "to suffer until death" because they belonged to the CUT. However, they did not sign the papers in any manner whatsoever. They were subjected to ill-treatment until 1 June, when they were set free.

2. On 3 June, all the people of Sangbana went to greet the *commandant de cercle*, who told them that he understood that during his absence an incident had occurred involving the two chiefs. He invited Chief Ndjambara to speak and admit his mistake. The latter thereupon informed the people of what happened and stated that he had never promised to resign from the CUT and would never do so. He added that he was prepared to collaborate with the Paramount Chief, provided he was allowed to adhere to his political opinions. Thereupon, the Paramount Chief declared that he would be uncompromising in his dealings with Chief Ndjambara's district and that he was resolved to combat the CUT spirit in his country. In his view the CUT wished to expel the French and he would not permit any opponent of France to remain in the land.

3. Following this incident, a *gendarme* broke into the house of a Mr. Sossou and punched him the face after having accused him of being an organizer of the CUT, and threatened him with imprisonment and expulsion.

4. During the night of 9 June, the Chief's police entered the Sangbana district, "beat up" a number of people and took them to the Paramount Chief's office to put their signatures and fingerprints to a paper the contents of which were not known to them.

5. In his letter covering the foregoing report, the author of T/PET.7/410 states that the papers which these people were made to sign were letters of resignation from the CUT. He encloses two of them, both addressed to Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, Chairman of the CUT, one bearing thirty-four names and fingerprints and the other bearing forty-two. He concludes by stating that the local administration is using every means to deprive the CUT of all its freedom of action and "is pursuing our members into the privacy of their homes in order to force them to resign from the Party at all costs".

6. In addition, in T/PET.7/409, Mr. Ndjambara says that on 29 May 1954 members of the local branch of the CUT were refused permission by the authorities to hold their traditional *Courroubi* festival. He says also that, on another occasion, "the administrative authorities had ordered the *gendarmes*, Sam Nambiéma the delegate, and a gang of toughs to beat up the members of CUT at Mango—and that in their own houses". He complains generally of repression and persecution by the Administering Authority. The members of two-thirds of the CUT branches are said to have escaped to Togoland under British administration, and Chief Koukoura Yacoubou of the Fambora district was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and five years' banishment in November 1953.

7. T/PET.7/413 was transmitted through the Secretary-General of the RPRTF, who states that "until such times as the RPRTF can acquaint you with the frightful plight of the refugees, whose continuing mass emigration is a great loss to French Togoland, I refer to you the sufferings of these indigenous fathers, farmers, public officials and craftsmen...".

8. After narrating for the third time the affair of 29 May 1954, the petitioner accuses the Administering Authority of fomenting it to prevent his people from celebrating the traditional *Courroubi* festival "because we belong to the CUT", while members of the PTP enjoyed a privileged position in celebrating the same festival.

9. The petitioner lists the names of 118 men who, together with their families, have migrated over the border into the British-administered Territory or the Gold Coast. (His own name does not appear on the list, and he writes from inside the French-administered Territory.)

10. He states that on 4 August 1954 Djamongou, a 26-year-old member of the CUT, died of wounds caused by sticks and cudgels. Another, Amadou Boukari, was expelled from the Territory in 1953 by a decision of the Governor on the ground that his father was from Nikki (Dahomey) and that he should not have engaged in politics. A Mr. Idrissou Ali Bambah, Secretary of the Mango section of the CUT, who is said to have been arrested on 26 October 1951 and to have been released on 5 January 1952 after having been fined 40,994 francs, has now left the country with his wife.

11. The petitioner also charges that the *commandant* of the Brigade of *gendarmes nationale* compelled the prisoner Koukoura Yacoubou, a member of the CUT and former *chef de quartier* of Fomboro, who had been

sentenced to a year's imprisonment and five years' restricted residence, to join the PTP in order to obtain remission of the penalties to which he was sentenced. However, the prisoner has not been released but is only permitted to visit his family and "to talk to Paramount Chief Nambiéma from 7 a.m. to noon without being under guard". The petitioner requests that immediate measures be taken to stop these acts leading to mass departures, and to bring the daily beatings to an end.

12. He concludes by requesting that a tax reduction be made as soon as possible "for the taxpayers who are leaving in large numbers from the districts of Sangana, Fomboro, N'Ghadjassou, Mandé, Kanbarassou and Goukassou, etc. This would make things easier for me to reach a settlement with the *commandant de cercle* at the next tax collection (year 1955). Failing that, I shall have to take steps to go elsewhere myself".

13. In its observations on T/PET.7/409 and 410 the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/24, sections 1 and 2) that a number of the members of the Mango branch of the CUT recently withdrew from this party. According to its practice in such cases, the CUT, in order not to lose face, considers that it should attribute to the local administration the responsibility for the voluntary actions of some of its members rather than explain the real reasons for dissatisfaction in the ranks of the party.

14. The Administering Authority states that the charges in the petition are unfounded. No population group has at any time been prevented from holding a traditional festival, and no violence has been used in this connexion; if it had been it is surprising that some of the victims did not institute proceedings. With respect to the alleged escapees to British Togoland, the census taken in July 1954, that is to say, after these events are alleged to have taken place, showed that the population of the Tchokossis *quartiers* increased from 4,467 in 1951 to 5,374 at the present time. Mr. Yakoubou Koukoura was sentenced in 1953 for stealing cattle. He did not appeal against his sentence. In T/OBS.7/26, section 1, it is stated that he has just been released after serving his sentence. The *commandant de cercle* has never approached Mr. Natchaba or any other person to suggest that they should resign from the CUT.

15. In its observations on T/PET.7/413, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/26, section 1) that this petition, dated Mango, 15 August 1954, is not signed by the petitioner himself but, on his behalf, by "A. Guinguina, Secretary". In another petition, dated 31 August 1954 (T/PET.7/416), from the same Amadou Guinguina, the petitioner asserts that he has not returned to Mango since 28 February 1954. It is, however, an established fact that Mr. Natchaba has not left Mango for several months. Therefore one of two things must be true: either Mr. Guinguina has returned to Mango, or he has not returned and this petition which he attributes to Mr. Natchaba was drafted elsewhere than at Mango and probably without Mr. Natchaba's knowledge.

16. The Administering Authority goes on to state that there has been no indication of an exodus from Mango to the Territories under British administration, apart from the ordinary movement to and fro across the frontier by Tchokossis traders. Moreover, most of the alleged escapees on the list supplied by the petitioner live either in the *cercle* of Mango or in the neighbouring *cercle* of Dapango, and have been settled there for many years. Some of them are local Government officials now working in other *cercles*. A certain number of these "émigrés" could not be identified, probably because they have been living away from Mango so long that they no longer have any family ties there, or perhaps simply because they do not exist. One of the persons whose name is on the

list of alleged escapees has complained to the *commandant de cercle* about the methods used by the petitioner in making up his lists: he did not hesitate to threaten with violence travellers refusing to say they had left Mango because of the brutality of the Administration and the Paramount Chief.

17. As regards the cases cited in paragraph 10 above, the Administering Authority states that Mr. Djamongou did in fact die on 4 August, but in Mango Hospital, from cancer of the liver, as evidenced by the medical certificate. Mr. Adamou Boukari, originally from Dahomey, was expelled in August 1952 for reasons of public order (see T/L.462, section II, paragraph 9). Mr. Ali Idrissou Bamba was sentenced to two months in prison and a fine of 1,000 francs (not 40,994 francs) by the Correctional Court of Lomé for offering armed resistance to arrest. He recently fled the country to escape being served with a warrant for his arrest issued on 29 May 1954 as a result of an investigation into arms smuggling.

19. Finally, the Administering Authority states that it is the practice that persons who can furnish evidence that they reside outside Mango, and that they are registered on the census and tax rolls of their new place of residence, are removed from the Mango rolls.

19. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 223rd and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.223 and 228).

20. At its 228th meeting the Committee considered two draft resolutions before it.

The operative part of the first draft resolution read as follows:

"Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority."

The operative part of the second draft resolution read as follows:

"Noting that in this petition there are raised charges of a general character that the fundamental freedoms are violated in the Territory, and that these general charges are denied by the Administering Authority;

"Directs the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1955, to ascertain what foundation there may be for these general charges and to report thereon to the Council."

21. The Committee decided to add the second draft resolution to the first, and to vote separately upon each of the three paragraphs of the combined draft. The first paragraph was adopted by 3 votes in favour, none against, with 3 abstentions, and the second and third paragraphs were each adopted by 3 votes in favour, 2 against, with one abstention. The draft resolution as a whole, however, received 3 votes in favour and 3 against on two successive occasions, and was therefore rejected.

22. A subsequent proposal that the Committee adopt a draft resolution consisting only of the first paragraph of the rejected draft resolution—that is, the first of the draft resolutions reproduced in paragraph 20 above—was similarly rejected, by 3 votes in favour and 3 votes against, on two successive occasions. The Committee consequently has no draft resolution to propose to the Council.

IV. PETITION FROM JUVENTO (T/PET.7/415)

1. In a resolution adopted on 8 August 1954 the Togolese youth movement Juvento expresses its disapproval of the "abuses, injustices and political blunders of the Administering Authority", as a result of which indigenous persons have emigrated to British territories, where they are said to have found better living conditions.

2. It is said that many Togolese homes "have been plunged into the most abysmal misery" since the arrival in the Territory of the present Governor, and that the activities of indigenous persons advocating the unification of Togoland are being suppressed.

3. In view of these conditions, Juvento requests the French Government to ask the local Government to revise its present administrative methods so that the peoples' former confidence in France can be restored.

4. It further asks the United Nations to request the Administering Authority to end "the autocratic administration of Togoland".

5. Finally, it calls for the elimination of the causes of unemployment and emigration, which are said to have given rise to much suffering by the population of the Territory, and for respect for the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

6. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/24, section 3) that the resolution adopted by the petitioners is designed for propaganda purposes and does not refer to any specific facts: it simply reproduces unfounded accusations contained in many previous petitions. Consequently it does not call for any observations other than those which were made when these petitions were examined.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 223rd and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.223 and 228).

8. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITIONS FROM MR. AMADOU GUINGUINA (T/PET.7/418) AND MR. AMADOU GUINGUINA AND OTHERS (T/PET.7/423)

1. The petitioners, who describe themselves as *émigrés*, complain that CUT members in Mango are living in constant fear of the police and the Administration. They state that there is continual repression by the police and by the sons of the Paramount Chief and his policemen, complete suppression of human rights and freedom of speech, and arbitrary arrests "as part of a campaign against the CUTARS".

2. Certain unnamed members of the CUT are said to have died of beatings while other supporters of the CUT and unification have been arrested and beaten.

3. "As from eight o'clock in the evening it is strictly forbidden to frequent the districts of Mango where the Cutars live", and customary festivals are no longer celebrated.

4. Members of the CUT are brought daily by a European *gendarme* before the Paramount Chief and forced to join the PTP.

5. The persons whom they charge with being responsible for their plight include the Commissioner of the Republic, the head of his office, the *commandant de cercle*, the *commandant* of the Brigade of *gendarmerie* at Mango and the Paramount Chief of Mango.

6. Many people are said to have fled to Togoland under British administration and the Gold Coast because of their difficulties, and the petitioners request "an immediate change in the political administration of the town of Mango". They also call for a rapid improvement in the economic and social life of the town.

7. Finally, the petitioners request that a census be taken of taxpayers who have left the area, including

those who have left the Territory," so that our relatives who have remained and have joined the PTP may no longer suffer at the hands of the Administering Authority when the taxes for the next year (1955) are collected".

8. On T/PET.7/418, the Administering Authority (T/OBS.7/26, section 2) refers to its observations recorded in section III above. It adds that no quarter in the town of Mango is inhabited solely by members of any particular political party. Moreover, no step has ever been taken to prohibit movement in any part of the town after dark.

9. As regards T/PET.7/423, the Administering Authority (T/OBS.7/26, section 3) categorically denies the existence of the persons on whose behalf this petition purports to be submitted, and the authenticity of the signatures affixed to it. The Administering Authority points out further that the authors make only the vaguest allegations and carefully refrain from giving any details on specific facts.

10. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 223rd and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.223 and 228).

11. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITIONS FROM MR. PAUL Y. AGBÉTÉTÉ (T/PET.7/419) AND T/COM.7/L.22)

1. A previous complaint (T/PET.7/358) from the petitioner was examined by the Council at its thirteenth session. Briefly, he claimed at that time that he had had to leave Togoland under French administration to escape arbitrary arrest. He had therefore been obliged to resign from his employment in the education service, and claimed that some salary due him had not been paid. The special representative stated that the back pay awaited collection either by the petitioner in person or by a representative duly endowed by him with a power of attorney. He further stated that the petitioner was not charged with any offence and that he was free to return to the Territory without encountering any difficulty. The Council in its resolution 995 (XIII) drew the petitioner's attention to the statements of the special representative, and invited the Administering Authority to examine the possibility of re-establishing the petitioner in his previous position in the public service if he so requested.

2. On 6 September 1954, the petitioner wrote to the United Nations from Lomé. He states that upon his return he found no hostility on the part of the Administration and that he was paid the salary due to him. He then goes on to say that all the petitions he has addressed to the United Nations "in condemnation of France" were based on false information, and that in the British-administered Territory he was exploited by the political leaders of the CUT, Juvento and the Togoland Congress, who, in return for financial assistance, compelled him to set up the "refugee" organization known as RPRTF—an organization which exists only in name. He concludes by withdrawing the opinions that he has expressed in all his petitions.

3. This letter was circulated to the Trusteeship Council as T/COM.7/L.22. The petitioner then wrote, on 15 September 1954, a letter which was circulated as T/PET.7/419, and at its 202nd meeting the Standing Committee decided that the established procedure concerning petitions should be applied to T/COM.7/L.22.

4. In T/PET.7/419 the petitioner writes that, when he received the Council's resolution 995 (XIII) on his

previous petition, he went to Lomé, where he signed all the documents necessary to enable him to empower an attorney to collect the money due to him. He then returned to Hohoe, in Togoland under British administration. He waited for two months without obtaining a reply and then, on 20 July 1954, he wrote and asked the Government of Togoland under French administration to re-establish him in the education service. He received a reply on 3 August, requesting him to come to Government House. An attempt by the petitioner to see the Governor on 18 August was unsuccessful but on 2 September he was summoned by the Chief Secretary, who "refused to listen to reason until I should promise definitely in writing to become at once a *progressiste*". The Chief Secretary also wanted repudiations of the petitions which the petitioner had signed to date. The police officer who had escorted the petitioner to the Chief Secretary's office thereupon advised him to write a letter of repudiation. The petitioner states that, although he wrote and signed the communication T/COM.7/L.22 which was sent to the Trusteeship Council, he wrote it at the dictation of the police officer. He was not given a copy of what he wrote, but he says that he remembers a good many of the phrases and he reproduces a number of them. (A comparison of his recollections with the actual wording of T/COM.7/L.22 shows a close correspondence.)

5. The petitioner later returned to Hohoe, after having spent eleven days in Lomé applying in vain for the money to which he is entitled. He now requests that the Council intervene on his behalf and help him to obtain his money. He also states that all the petitions which are signed by him are "no more than the whole truth".

6. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/26, section 4) that the local authorities of Togoland under French administration know nothing about any personal difficulties of Mr. Paul Y. Agbétété which might have led him to contradict himself in the series of communications which he has sent to the United Nations. It must say that his contradictions and inconsistency unfortunately cast doubt on his sincerity.

7. The local Togoland authorities were twice visited by the petitioner, who, as he himself admits, went to Lomé of his own accord and on his own initiative to collect the back salary which he had been unable to draw before he left in 1952. He also expressed the wish to settle in the Territory again, and asked to be reinstated in the teaching service, from which he had resigned at that time. When the relevant money orders were drawn up, Mr. Agbétété was notified of the date on which he could collect them. He did not answer the Treasury Department summons, and it appeared that he had left town suddenly forty-eight hours earlier, for reasons or under pressures unknown to the Administering Authority. The money orders thus retained were actually collected a few days later by a person to whom Mr. Agbétété had granted duly attested power of attorney.

8. Lastly, the Administering Authority states that there is no foundation for the allegations that T/COM.7/L.22 was drafted by members of the Cabinet.

9. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 224th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.224 and 228).

10. The special representative stated that the money due to the petitioner had been paid to his duly authorized representative, Mr. John Gaba, on 30 September 1954.

11. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITION FROM JOSEPH G. KUNAKY (T/PET.7/424)

1. The petitioner, whose petition was forwarded by the Secretary-General of the RPRTF, states that he was "compelled by oppression, prison sentences, exaggerated fines and persecution by the French Government in Togoland to flee... and to seek refuge in Togoland under British administration", where he is at present in a wretched condition.

2. He states that there are hundreds of others in the same situation as he, and that their number is increasing. He himself suffered arbitrary arrest and intimidation at the hands of the Chief of Police.

3. He expresses the hope that Togoland will soon be unified and obtain its independence.

4. The special representative stated that the petitioner had been sentenced three times for publishing false news with malicious intent and for the purpose of disturbing law and order. The representative of the Administering Authority pointed out that, if the petitioner was a "refugee", it was merely because, having been sentenced under the ordinary law, he was trying to escape from justice.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 224th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.224 and 228).

6. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM MR. NICOLAS K. AKAKPOH (T/PET.7/425)

1. The petitioner, who forwarded his petition through the Secretary-General of the RPRTF, states that he was a polling officer in Sokodé during the 1952 elections for the Territorial Assembly. He was dismissed for having advised the local population to vote for the CUT and received fourteen days' pay instead of one month's pay.

2. From that time on, says the petitioner, members of the CUT were subjected to large-scale persecution. He was dismissed for his political affiliation and sentenced to thirty-three days' imprisonment. The entire branch of the CUT of Cambolé was brought to court, where the Chief and others were sentenced to imprisonment or fines.

3. He then left the area and went to Djongou, in Dahomey, where he found employment as a cotton inspector. There, the *commandant de cercle* advised him to move to central Dahomey following the receipt of two letters from the Administrator of Sokodé requesting that the petitioner be sent back to Sokodé. When the petitioner refused to move to Central Dahomey, the *commandant de cercle* "was obliged to let me go".

4. The petitioner then inquired by letter of the Chairman of the CUT as to whether it would be advisable for him to return to his native village. The Chairman advised him that his letter had been intercepted and passed on to the authorities by a member of the PTP and that he, the Chairman, had been fined 12,000 francs as a result. When the petitioner received this news he decided to return home, but, on his way there, news reached him that it was unsafe to return. He decided therefore to take refuge in Togoland under British administration, where he is unemployed and without means of support. He requests the United Nations "to come to my assistance and save my life".

5. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/29, section 5) that the petitioner was engaged in 1952 on a

purely temporary basis, owing to the increase in work required to prepare for the elections. He was advised that this temporary appointment would come to an end after the elections.

6. In 1952, an unauthorized house-to-house collection was made at Cambolé, and the petitioner apparently misappropriated the money. A complaint alleging breach of trust was brought by the inhabitants of Cambolé, and he was arrested on a warrant issued on 30 May by the Examining Magistrate at Lomé. He was, however, acquitted by the Court on 27 April 1952. The persons responsible for the unauthorized collection were sentenced to fines or to imprisonment for a few days.

7. In 1954, a fresh complaint of fraud was brought against the petitioner by the inhabitants of the village of Balanka. The petitioner took advantage of his position as cotton inspector at Dahomey to levy fines—the proceeds of which he kept—against farmers from Balanka who owned and worked land in Dahomey. He fled from Dahomey, presumably to avoid action against him by the judicial authorities of that Territory. He is not wanted either by the Administration or by the courts in Togoland.

8. The man referred to by the petitioner was never requested to pay a sum of 12,000 francs but, together with another man, he did pay the sum of 5,941 francs in court fines to the Commander of the gendarmes in return for receipt No. 3425, dated 22 July 1954.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 224th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.224 and 228).

10. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. PETITION FROM MR. VINCENT G. KPOTUFÉ (T/PET.7/412)

1. The petitioner complains that while visiting a friend on 24 May 1953 he was suddenly attacked by Cantonal Chief Anénuvor Fiaty and four others, who beat him unconscious.

2. Following his release from the hospital, he lodged a complaint with the Chief State Counsel on 14 August, through his lawyer. On 1 April 1954, the Counsel informed him that, if he wished to press his complaint, he would have to bring an action for damages and make a deposit of 15,000 francs, and that otherwise his case could not be considered at all.

3. Being out of a job and having no money, he went to the village on 22 April to seek some money, and was again attacked by armed persons near the home of Mr. Fiaty. The following day, he went to see the Counsel to obtain a medical certificate, but the latter refused to help him, and he was therefore forced to get one at his own expense. On the same day, he also lodged another complaint, this time against "an unknown person", but, on 14 June, was informed by the Commissioner of Police that no action could be taken regarding his complaint of 23 April. He therefore requests the United Nations to take effective action in this matter.

4. The Administering Authority (T/OBS.7/25) states that the police were not informed on 24 May 1953 of the incident related by the petitioner. On 14 August 1953, however, a complaint was lodged with the Court by Mr. Santos, the petitioner's lawyer, against Fiaty, Comlavi and others, for assault and battery. The incident

having occurred on 24 May 1953, nearly three months previously, the plaintiff was advised that he could prosecute if he wished to do so at his own expense and risk.

5. On 23 April 1954, a second complaint, also for assault and battery, but on this occasion against an unknown person, was lodged with the Counsel by the petitioner. The alleged incident having taken place the previous day, an inquiry was immediately opened by the police. The plaintiff having been unable to name the assailant or assailants or to identify them during the inquiry, the case was shelved. On 24 May 1954, Mr. Kpotufé brought an action for damages before the *juge d'instruction* at Lomé, who asked for a deposit of 15,000 francs in conformity with legal requirements. The preliminary investigation is being conducted at the present time.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 224th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.224 and 228).

7. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. PETITION FROM MR. AMADOU GUINGUINA (T/PET.7/416)

1. The petitioner, a native of Togoland under French administration, at present living in Hohoe, in Togoland under British administration, relates how he was dismissed from the employ of the Société indigène de prévoyance (SIP) and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

2. He states that through an oversight on his part he paid a bill for 9,035 francs, without obtaining a receipt, to the Paramount Chief of Mango for a consignment of shells for the manufacture of lime. When the error was discovered by the Chairman of the SIP, and the Paramount Chief denied having been paid this sum, the petitioner, on orders of the Chairman of the SIP, reimbursed the Paramount Chief out of his own pocket.

3. A subsequent check of the stores disclosed that 675 sporting cartridges were missing from the warehouse. The petitioner thereupon produced a list of persons possessing shotguns, together with the "purchase vouchers" which they had given to him in return for the 675 cartridges. He reminded the Chairman that he had authorized him to issue the cartridges in exchange for the vouchers. The Chairman, however, rejected the petitioner's explanation and threatened that he would be charged with embezzlement unless he paid the cost of the cartridges, amounting to 33,540 francs. The petitioner states that he paid this amount and was subsequently reimbursed by the persons who had given him the vouchers.

4. The petitioner says that he was suspended from his job, but that police inquiries about him failed to reveal anything. On 21 August 1951, he was dismissed by a decision of the Governor for serious misconduct.

5. Subsequently, charges were brought against the petitioner by the Paramount Chief for the theft of 9,035 francs. The Chief also invoked against him the decree of 1922 prohibiting the illicit and unauthorized sale of cartridges. As a result, the Court at Mango sentenced him on 23 January 1952 to two years' imprisonment and ordered him to pay 9,035 francs to the Paramount Chief. An appeal to the Court of Appeal at Abidjan resulted in the confirmation of the sentence and the imposition of a fine of 4,474 francs and fifty centimes. The petitioner served his sentence and following his release on 15 November 1953, returned to Mango.

6. He states that on 16 November 1953, the day after his return, he was visited by the *commandant* of the *gendarmérie*, who accused him of having organized a public meeting of the CUT without his permission, and further told him that it was because of his membership in the CUT that he had been imprisoned for two years. The petitioner states that "he was continually pestered" by the *commandant* and finally settled in a village twenty-six miles from Mango. On 26 February 1954, he was summoned before the *commandant* and was told that charges of embezzlement and fraud had been brought against him by the Chief and two others. The petitioner admitted that he owed money to these persons but asked for time to pay them and was granted fifteen days. He then applied to the *commandant* for help in collecting from a number of persons the money which they owed him, but the *commandant* refused his help because of the petitioner's membership in the CUT.

7. The petitioner states that he thereupon took refuge in Togoland under British administration, and requests the Council to help him to return to his native country and to rejoin his family.

8. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/27, section 1) that on 23 January 1952 Mr. Amadou Guinguina was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Magistrate's Court at Sokodé for the illicit sale of sporting cartridges and for the theft of 9,035 francs. The sentence was confirmed by the Court of Appeal. As a result of his conviction the petitioner lost his post in the Administration. An added reason for his dismissal was the fact that he was a second offender.

9. If the petitioner has thought fit to leave Mango to live in Togoland under British administration, it is very likely because he is trying to avoid the inquiries being made and the legal proceedings pending as a result of complaints of embezzlement, fraud and misappropriation of funds made against him by a number of persons in a number of widely scattered places. As for the alleged debtors, it is for the petitioner to institute court proceedings by making a proper complaint against them.

10. The petitioner has never been persecuted for his political opinions. On the contrary, says the Administering Authority, he has been very indulgently treated by the Administration, for they have twice employed him, the second time (at Mango) in spite of a previous conviction.

11. The petition was examined and discussed at the 224th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.224 and 228).

12. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X, adopted without change at the 596th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1232 (XV), 1244 (XV), 1239 (XV), 1242 (XV), 1243 (XV), 1245 (XV), 1246 (XV), 1237 (XV) and 1240 (XV), respectively.]

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One hundredth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Togoland under French administration

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 224th, 225th and 228th meetings on 4, 7 and 11 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. Apedo Amah participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I-VI and VIII-IX inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM MR. THÉOPHILE MALLY (T/PET.7/428)

1. The petitioner demands unification and independence for the two Togolands, and deploras "the repressive measures...constantly being taken by the Administering Authority" against champions of that cause. Since 1947 he has been detained in prison five times for his political affiliations.

2. In May 1951 the petitioner received a sentence of four months for inciting members of the PTP to refuse to pay their taxes. He says that the charge was false and that he received humiliating treatment in prison. In August 1952, while on his way to meet the United Nations Visiting Mission he was again arrested on a similar charge. He was sentenced in October 1952 to two years' imprisonment and fined 30,000 francs. He appealed, and in August 1953 his appeal was allowed. Meanwhile, however, charges of fraud and of obtaining money under false pretences had been brought against him—charges of which he was acquitted in November 1952. While in prison at Atakpamé in August to October 1952 he again received humiliating and cruel treatment.

3. The petitioner states that the man who drove him home after his release from prison in 1953 is still being persecuted for having rendered him the service. He claims, moreover, that the Administration is trying to find an excuse to arrest him again, and—as evidence for his belief—he encloses a photostat copy of a letter written to him by a friend in which occurs this passage: "Whenever we go to the police station, we are asked to watch your movements closely and to report on them. The chief of police asks father if there is not something you have done for which you could be prosecuted so that the police could take you into custody...". On 21 September 1954, for no apparent reason, he was required to establish his identity at the police station. The *commandant de cercle* of Atakpamé, he says, attempts to undermine the people's confidence in himself and Mr. Sylvanus Olympio by telling them that "we owe money everywhere and that we live only at the expense of other people". He ends his petition on a general note.

4. In T/OBS.7/29, section 8, the Administering Authority first states that the petitioner's implication that it is only since 1947—and on account of his political affiliations—that he has begun to have difficulties with the legal authorities is false. He had already been sentenced in 1942, once to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs for fraud and again to two years' imprisonment and assessed damages amounting to 5,998 francs for misappropriation of public funds. The political party to which the petitioner refers had not yet shown any signs of existence at that time. In 1950, the petitioner was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting the public to refuse or to delay payment of taxes and in 1952 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 30,000 francs for organizing a concerted campaign of collective refusal to pay taxes. Thus, both prior to and after 1947 the petitioner was sentenced for civil offences without regard to his political affiliations.

5. The treatment to which the petitioner claims to have been subjected in prison has not been proved and the inquiry conducted at the time by the authorities showed his charges to be false.

6. The Administering Authority adds that Mr. Cosme Covi has never been molested, and that Mr. Mally is not being molested in any way at this time.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 224th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.224 and 228).

8. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE RASSEMBLEMENT POPULAIRE DES RÉFUGIÉS DU TOGO FRANÇAIS (RPRTF) (T/PET.7/427)

1. The petitioner says that it has come to the notice of his organization, the RPRTF, that certain illegal tax payments have been extorted from the floating population of Dapango *cercle* in Mango *cercle*.

2. A number of people described by the petitioners as refugees from the north of the French-administered Territory settled at Bounkpourgou in the British-administered Territory. At the same time, they used to return to their places of origin in order to cultivate their lands. The petitioner says that in the area concerned the usual tax on a floating population is 545 francs a head, but that these particular people have been assessed at £5. (At the rate of 980 metropolitan francs to the pound sterling, the tax is equivalent to 2,450 francs CFA—but the petitioner arrives at the figure 3,000 francs CFA). He says that no mention of the surcharge is made on the tax receipts.

3. "But this is not the worst", says the petitioner. In 1952 only seventy-two tax receipts were issued among 200 payers, and in 1953 no receipts at all were issued. Thus, in 1954, "unable to endure the exploitation any longer—the refugees—were compelled—to leave their land to the mercy of the French Administration which unjustly seized it".

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/29, section 7) that the petitioner's allegations are wholly unfounded. It is not true that in 1952 a large number of inhabitants had to flee to British territory. Here again, as always, it was the seasonal movement of persons with interests on both sides of the frontier.

5. Of the seventy-two persons mentioned in the petition, sixty-two appear on the register as having paid the tax levied in 1952 on the floating population, which amounted to 535 francs, not to 3,000 francs as the petitioner claims. In 1953, nine persons paid this tax. The tax was abolished in 1954. The local Administration will make an inquiry and will then take whatever action is necessary, if any, as soon as it has been given information about the identity of any persons who paid their taxes and may not have received a receipt and about the officials to whom these taxes were allegedly paid.

6. The local Administration does not know whether the persons claiming to be refugees have abandoned their land. It exercised no compulsion, has not taken over this land, and does not know whether it exists or where it is.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 224th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.224 and 228).

8. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM MR. WILLIAM AMENKA KOFI (T/PET.7/408 AND ADD.1)

1. Writing from Kadjebi (Buem) in Togoland under British administration, the petitioner complains that taxes have been raised to one pound and ten shillings—which the "French Governor" is collecting "for his own benefit". He states that there is no progress in the

Akébu country. Neither motor-roads nor market places exist in the area, and the towns of Kapina, Kaba and Kpalave have no means of marketing their food products.

2. The passage which follows is somewhat obscure, but its meaning appears to be as follows. A road leading to Kpentehand Djon was completed in 1953; the Kpano river is in the path of this road, and since no bridge had been built, they approached the "commandant" to help them in the matter. This, however, he refused on the grounds that "there is no cocoa there".

3. Children from the country attending school at distant localities are finding it "difficult to go home when they are in need".

4. The "commandant" is said to have forbidden hunting in the bush, timber in the forests is seized, and felling of trees for the people's use is prohibited.

5. In the addendum the petitioner levels a number of general complaints against the Administration concerning education, trade, police methods, representation of the masses and public health.

6. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/24, section 4) that the Akébou Canton is served by a satisfactory road system which is extended according to requirements and possibilities. Two sections, 31 km. in length, were constructed in 1953 and completed the system over which lorries carried 10,000 tons of produce this year.

7. There are thirteen schools for the children of the fourteen villages in the Akébou Canton. Those children who attend schools outside the canton do so not because there are insufficient schools for them in the area but for reasons of personal convenience. The statement that it is difficult for them to return home is incomprehensible.

8. The Akébou Canton, like all other regions, benefits from the economic and social development of the entire Territory. Incidentally, the 1,500,000 frs. paid by the 1,541 taxpayers in Akébou would not even suffice to cover the salary of the five officials in the canton, not to mention the heavy expenses for the upkeep and administration of the various economic and, in particular, social services.

9. Subject to the protection of certain species of game, hunting is not forbidden. Twenty-seven modern rifles and 307 trade guns are registered in the canton. There are always a number of people with guns slung over their shoulders in the streets of Akébou, which proves that hunting is widespread in this region.

10. The petition was examined and discussed at the 224th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.224 and 228).

11. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM JUVENTO (T/PET.7/414)

1. This petition is a resolution adopted by Juvento on 8 August 1954. It is evoked by an article which was published in the magazine *France Outre-Mer* in May 1954 according to which the French Government intends to build a common Togoland-Dahomey port at Grand-Popo, Dahomey. While Juvento welcomes a project which would serve Nigeria and the Upper Volta, they consider that since Dahomey "can never hope to be independent", while Togoland will receive its independence at some future time, the political and economic interests of the

Territory would best be served if it had its own port. They therefore oppose the construction project, the object of which, they consider, "is the covert incorporation of Togoland into Dahomey". They further believe that it would be preferable to carry out a German plan which provided for the creation of a port at Porto-Seguro by cutting a canal to Lake Togo.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/27, section 2) that the petition is pointless because it has no foundation in fact. While it is true that the possibilities of building a deep-sea port on the coast of the Bight of Benin are being explored, the matter has only reached the stage of technical studies and for the present all that is being done is to improve existing wharves.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 225th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.225 and 228).

4. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITIONS FROM MR. ANDRÉ TOUGNON (T/PET.7/364), MR. GEORGES GANKE (T/PET.7/404) AND MR. JONATHAN NADHON (T/PET.7/405)

1. These three petitioners are former employees of the Supplies Section of the Administration who were dismissed from their posts with effect from 1 December 1952. Mr. Tougnon's employment dated from 1 September 1938, Mr. Ganke's from 5 November 1945 and Mr. Nadhon's from 1 January 1950.

2. The three petitions are in very similar terms. None of the petitioners had ever been reprimanded by their employers. Just before, or during the visit of the 1952 Visiting Mission, however, they say that rumours were current that all "nationalists" employed by the Administration would be dismissed unless they declared their support for the PTP. The petitioners refused to believe such rumours, but on 21 November 1952 Messrs. Tougnon, Ganke and Mr. Jonas Anador were summoned by their superior Mr. Fontenier and handed their discharge notices effective 1 December 1952. On 27 November Mr. Nadhon received a similar summons and notice, and was informed that Mr. Jonas Anador had been dismissed in error owing to the similarity of their names.

3. All three petitioners were informed by Mr. Fontenier that he knew of no reason for their dismissals, and that he was acting on the orders of higher authority. They then took up the matter with the Administration through their trade union. As a result, Messrs. Tougnon and Ganke learned that they had been dismissed for their political views. As Mr. Nadhon's intermediary was unable to glean any information, Mr. Nadhon wrote to the Chief of the Finance Service. The latter replied on 18 December 1952 that "the decision to dismiss you was made at a high level".

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/29, section 2) that the Territory's lack of money has led the local Administration to make stringent economies. A reduction of staff, for which, incidentally, the Territorial Assembly has repeatedly called, became unavoidable. Consequently, the administrative services dismissed those of the staff with temporary appointments subject to termination who could be removed without detriment to the service. The petitioners' dismissal is therefore due to a general order issued and applied without any political considerations. All the statements in the petitions concerning the alleged reasons for the petitioners' dismissal are unfounded.

5. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 225th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.225 and 228).

6. The special representative stated that the petitioners were not employed on contracts, but on a temporary basis. The provisions of the Labour Code were applicable to them.

7. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM MR. MATHIAS EKLUNATEY (T/PET.7/406)

1. The petitioner disagrees with comments made by the special representative of the Administering Authority regarding his earlier petition T/PET.7/356 on which the Council adopted resolution 994 (XII). Briefly stated, the petitioner then complained that he had been dismissed from his job as a journeyman because he had asked for an overtime payment, and he charged that civil servants were forced to belong to the PTP. In its resolution, the Council drew the petitioner's attention to the observations of the special representative that his services were terminated for reasons of economy and unsatisfactory work, that he had a temporary contract and had been employed for less than two years, that no political considerations were involved in his dismissal, and that two close relatives of the petitioner are in fact employed in the administrative services.

2. With respect to the observation regarding his services, the petitioner denies that his work was unsatisfactory and points to employment certificates attached to his earlier petition as sufficient to refute the statement. He adds that his present employers have not complained of his lack of skill, and that termination on grounds of economy is a measure which is applied to nationalists only.

3. As regards the temporary nature of his contract, the petitioner says that if his dismissal was based on the fact that he had held his job for less than two years, he wishes to know why some of his co-workers, all of them nationalists, were dismissed after ten or more years of service.

4. With regard to the last point, the petitioner denies that two of his close relations are employed by the Administration. Only his brother is thus employed.

5. He also complains that one part of his petition of 4 September 1953 was not dealt with by the Council. This concerns his unsuccessful attempt to attend a Juvento rally on 16 August 1953. Endeavouring to enter the enclosure where the rally was being held, he states that he was brutally pushed and struck on the chest. On the morning of 17 August 1953 he reported at the Lomé Central Police Station, but was told to go home by the Commissioner.

6. On 21 March 1954, the petitioner was again involved in an incident involving the police. He relates that on that date the Chief of Police entered a Juvento meeting and jostled and slapped several persons. When his order to clear the room was not obeyed, he arrested five persons. On leaving, the petitioner was stopped by a policeman who asked to see his bicycle licence. The policeman asked the petitioner to accompany him to the police station from where he was released two hours later.

7. The incident described in paragraph 6 above appears to be the same one described in T/PET.7/388 and 389.

As regards the complaint described in paragraph 5 above, the Committee will recall the complaint in T/PET.7/354/Add.4 that large numbers of persons were turned back by the police as they were on their way to attend the Juvento Congress of 16 August 1954. It will recall also the observations of the Administering Authority to the effect that the police on that occasion took steps to prevent any disturbances or clashes between members of Juvento and members of the PTP—which also was holding a rally on the same day and in the same neighbourhood. (See T/L.462, section IV, paragraphs 12 and 13.) In its resolution 1065 (XIV) on T/PET.7/354 and addenda the Council *inter alia* drew attention to the need for preserving order at public meetings.

8. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/29, section 3) that the comments made in this petition concerning the petitioner's dismissal in no way invalidate the observations contained in T/OBS.7/12. Those observations, therefore, remain unchanged. As regards the harassment to which the petitioner alleges that he was subjected, and which he brought to the attention of the Chief State Counsel, the investigation ordered by this officer ended in the closing of the incident, which is part of a systematic campaign conducted by certain political parties.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 225th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.225 and 228).

10. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITION FROM MR. VINCENT G. KPOTUFÉ (T/PET.7/411)

1. The petitioner states that he was appointed, together with three others, as *moniteur* (assistant teacher) under contract. In March of 1952, the four teachers were invited by the Government to take a qualifying examination for the regular teachers' establishment. Having been successful, the petitioner was recommended by the Director of Education for a place on the regular establishment. The recommendation, however, was later rejected by the Government which merely added a rider to his contract, referring to his new grade. The petitioner states that the real reason for this was his political opinion.

2. The petitioner goes on to state that his contract was to expire on 30 September 1953 and, in accordance with its terms, he gave the Government three months' notice of his desire to renew it. Having been transferred to Tsévié in October 1953, he received a letter on 4 November from the Governor notifying him that his contract could not be renewed on account of the Territory's financial difficulties. However, the petitioner states, the 1954 budget voted by the Territorial Assembly had made provision for his post; the other three teachers, who had not been successful in their examination, had their contracts renewed; further staff was appointed under contract; and, finally, he was called upon by the Administration on seven occasions in October to change his nationalist opinions "in favour of the PTP and to make public statement condemning the teaching of CUT and Juvento". On 31 October, the Governor threatened him with dismissal from his post. He states that the real reason for his dismissal was covered up by the Government by giving "financial difficulties" as an excuse. He has been unemployed for seven months and several applications for redress have been of no avail. On 1 April 1954 he brought his case before the Administrative Disputes Council.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/27, section 3) that Mr. Kpotufé was engaged on 1 October 1949 as a pupil-teacher (*moniteur*) under contract, following a professional examination of the same standard as the qualifying examination for pupil-teachers. He could not be placed on the establishment, as he requested, because he was over the age-limit prescribed by the existing regulations. Mr. Kpotufé was duly informed of this in letter No. 2003 of 17 June 1951 from the Commissioner of the Republic.

4. Although he did not possess the statutory qualifications of a candidate for the professional qualifying examination for the regular teachers' establishment, since he was not on the pupil-teachers' establishment, he was subsequently authorized, as a favour, and in order to allow him to improve his situation, to take the examination, which he passed. It should be repeated that, although he had not been regularly placed on the other establishment, for the reasons given above, which are well known to him, Mr. Kpotufé benefited from his success in the examination since his contract was altered so as to give him the normal salary of a regular teacher.

5. When Mr. Kpotufé's contract expired it could not be renewed for the following reasons. On being consulted, the Board of Education stated that Mr. Kpotufé's conduct left much to be desired and could not be considered as satisfactory. Inspections of his classes had shown that, in spite of repeated advice from his superiors, his teaching methods left much to be desired. The Board also noted that wherever the petitioner went there arose a permanent state of tension between the school and the families of the pupils. In spite of three successive transfers, Mr. Kpotufé's services have proved to be extremely prejudicial to good teaching and to the development of the school.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 225th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.225 and 228).

7. The special representative stated that the Administrative Disputes Council had not yet adjudicated on the petitioner's case.

8. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM MR. BONIFACE DOTSE (T/PET.7/417 AND ADD.1)

1. The petitioner complains that after sixteen years of employment with the Lomé Highways Department, he was dismissed without notice while confined to hospital with an attack of malaria.

2. After his recovery, the petitioner unsuccessfully demanded his rights through the Union des syndicats. He also approached the Chief of the Highways Department in person, and was told that the reason for his dismissal was his affiliation with a nationalist political group. He encloses a copy of his certificate of employment, and draws attention to the statement in it that he was dismissed because his post had been abolished.

3. In the addendum the petitioner encloses a copy of a letter which he addressed to the Minister for Overseas France, on the occasion of the latter's visit to the Territory in October 1954. In this letter he states that the reasons given to him for his dismissal were habitual idleness at work and dishonesty.

4. The Administering Authority (T/OBS.7/24, section 5) states that the petitioner was retained in his post in the Lomé Highways Department beyond the statutory

age limit until he was no longer able to perform the minimum amount of work that would justify his retention. During the last two years this painter, who is about 68 years of age, whose health had seriously deteriorated and who was no longer able to mount a ladder or perform any useful work, nevertheless continued to draw his salary which had been paid regularly despite his long absences. This favourable treatment could not be kept up indefinitely. Moreover, when he stole some linseed oil some time ago it was decided, on account of his age, not to dismiss or prosecute him.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 225th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.225 and 228).

6. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. PETITION FROM MR. EL HADJ ISSA (T/PET.7/393 AND ADD.1, AND T/PET.7/426)

1. In T/PET.7/362 Messrs. Alfa Yaya and El Hadj Issa put forward a number of complaints of arrest and imprisonment, and of interference by the authorities when the people were at prayers. They said also that they had fled from their homes into the British-administered Territory. In its resolution 1070 (XIV) the Council, after drawing the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority, drew their attention also to the fact that they were completely free to return to the French-administered Territory, and suggested to the Administering Authority that it encourage the group to which the petitioners belonged to obtain its own Imam. (See document T/L.482, section VI, for the Committee's report on the petition.)

2. In T/PET.7/426 El Hadj Issa offers a running commentary, not upon the observations submitted by the Administering Authority on the previous petition, but upon the statements made by the representative of France—as recorded in document T/C.2/SR.172—when the petition was being examined by the Standing Committee. He makes the following statements in contradiction of what the representative said.

3. There is indeed a proper mosque at Bafila and it was inside the mosque, and while the people were at prayer, that the people were beaten by the deputy *commandant de cercle*. The petitioner adds that the Administration closed the mosque recently. He goes on to deny the ethnic status attributed to his group by the representative, and states that there have never been ethnic quarrels among them. He reasserts that he and his friends were imprisoned for some time before appearing before the magistrate. No policeman has ever been assaulted or threatened in any way by them, and he denies that two policemen had to be treated in hospital as a result of being shot at by a Mr. Bouraima Moumouni—who does not possess a rifle.

4. In the course of other remarks, the petitions cites "the recent case of the nationalist Koumagbo Kougbani, of Kpellé-Goudévé (Palimé, *cercle* of Klouto) who was severely beaten and seriously wounded". He charges also that "our policeman" named Komna has imposed fines, and is "spreading terror and making free with our property".

5. In T/PET.7/393 and Add.1 the petitioner complains that "forty more nationalists . . . have been forced to leave the village because of the threats of the Administering Authority". He gives a list of these persons' names—though he does not say where they have gone.

In the addendum he encloses a photograph of Mr. Alfa Yaya who, he says, was deposed from his position as chief of the Moslems of Bafilo, was expelled from the Territory and is now at Aflao in the Gold Coast "together with his entire retinue of forty taxpayers and their wives and children".

6. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.7/23, section 2) that El Hadj Issa is not sought by the authorities and is free to return home at any time. After obtaining assurances from the local administration that no charges were pending against El Hadj Issa and some of his companions, a notable in his *circonscription* went off to find them and bring them back to their village. However, El Hadj Issa, who had agreed to return, made off at the last moment, having probably been dissuaded by certain politicians.

7. Mr. Alfa Yaya was not a chief and therefore could not have been deposed. He was not expelled but, after being sentenced by the Court to a term of imprisonment, fled to avoid serving the sentence.

8. Commenting on T/PET.7/426, in T/OBS.7/29, section 6, the Administering Authority reaffirms *in toto* its observations on petition T/PET.7/362 as well as the statements made by its representative. No one ever stated that there was no mosque a Bafilo. There certainly is a mosque there, it has never been closed, and it is to

this mosque that El Hadj Issa and his followers refused to go and pray. There is, however, no mosque at Parata, a *quartier* of Bafilo, where the petitioner and his friends' followers wished, contrary to tradition, to assemble for prayer in the public square. Only the sixteen persons implicated in the matter and sentenced in absence to imprisonment are wanted by the authorities. Accordingly, there was nothing to compel El Hadj Issa and the others to leave their village, to which they are completely free to return whenever they wish.

9. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 225th and 228th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.225 and 228).

10. At its 228th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution IX annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX, adopted without change at the 597th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1248 (XV), 1247 (XV), 1234 (XV), 1238 (XV), 1212 (XV), 1233 (XV), 1236 (XV), 1241 (XV) and 1225 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.532

One hundred and first report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Togoland under French administration

[Original text: English]
[14 February 1955]

1. At its 225th and 226th meetings, held on 7 and 8 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, examined the following two petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration: Petition from Mr. Aboki Sodjehoun (T/PET.7/420 and petition from Mr. Michihoun Ayikoué (T/PET.7/421).

2. At its 226th meeting, the Committee decided by 3 votes to 2 with 1 abstention to recommend that the petitions be regarded as communications circulated under rule 24 of the rules of procedure, that is to say that the established procedure concerning petitions not be applied to them, and consequently that the two petitions be removed from part A of the annex to the agenda.

DOCUMENT T/L.533

One hundred and second report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Togoland under British administration

[Original text: English]
[28 February 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 227th, 229th and 234th meetings, on 10, 15 and 25 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. M. Ensor participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I-VIII inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM MR. PETER K. FOLI (T/PET.6/333)

1. In a letter addressed to the Principal of St. Augustine's College, Cape Coast, the petitioner states that he is a staff member of St. Augustine's College. In October 1949 he had been awarded a scholarship, which enabled him to undergo a course of study for a degree in France. On 3 December 1953 he finished his studies and obtained a doctor's degree at the Sorbonne. He left France on 23 December 1953 and arrived home on 4 January 1954.

2. He states that, according to the regulations, his appointment should date from the date of his arrival home, but the first paragraph of the letter of appointment provides that his salary will be payable only from 9 June 1954, the date on which he assumed duty, giving as reasons that he "did not return immediately upon the termination of his scholarship" and that he did "not appear to have exerted himself considerably in seeking an appointment since his return".

3. In reply to these observations, the petitioner says that he was paid his usual monthly scholarship allowance until the end of December 1953 and that to the best of his knowledge his scholarship lasted up to the time of his departure from France. He states that during his entire stay in France the only instruction he received from the Ministry of Overseas France to go home was dated 17 December 1953; had he not obeyed this instruction, he would, according to the Ministry's regulations, have forfeited his rights to a passage from Paris to Lomé. Therefore, he does not agree with the charge that he "did not return immediately upon the termination of his scholarship".

4. In answer to the second point, he states that before leaving France he was made to sign a contract in which his terms of service were embodied. Section 2 of the letter of award of the scholarship provided that it was for the purpose of training him for such educational work in Togoland under British Administration as the Director of Education, Gold Coast, might approve, that it was not for training him for service in Togoland under French Administration, and that he was to enter into a bond with the Government of the Gold Coast. He had signed the bond forms and had returned them to the Education Department, Accra.

5. He states further that, during an interview which he had at the Ministry for Overseas France on 12 November 1953, he was told that a letter had been written to the Government at Lomé asking the authorities to notify the Gold Coast Government of his impending arrival and to recommend him for a position. Upon his return he learned that he could not be absorbed into

the Educational Unit of the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta). He therefore felt that the only reasonable step that he could take in conformity with his bond to secure an appointment was to approach the Director of Education in Accra, and this he did on 12 January 1954. Following an exchange of correspondence in Accra between the Director of Education and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, the latter informed him on 9 April 1954 that in accordance with the provisions of his 1949 scholarship award he would be required to teach with the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta) Educational Unit and should ask that unit for instructions. This he did, but as a result of a number of delays beyond his control his present appointment did not take effect until 9 June 1954, and for this reason he is asking for reconsideration of his request.

6. The petitioner further requests reconsideration of his claim that study-leave terms be applied to his scholarship because he had already been granted, effective June 1949, a scale of salary for graduate teachers which was higher than his scholarship allowance.

7. The Administering Authority (T/OBS.6/12, section 1) confirms that the reasons for the original refusal of Dr. Foli's request are correctly stated by him, namely that: (a) he did not return immediately upon the termination of his scholarship; (b) he himself delayed seeking an appointment on his return.

8. So far as the first of these reasons is concerned, the Gold Coast Government were not aware, at the time Dr. Foli's letter of appointment was drafted, that the period of his scholarship had been extended for a second time from 30 September 1953 to 31 December 1953, and after reference to the French Togoland Government, the Gold Coast Authorities now accept that Dr. Foli did, in fact, return immediately on the termination of his scholarship.

9. In Dr. Foli's account of the delay in his taking up an appointment he says that he found himself in a position of uncertainty on his arrival, and the Administering Authority states that this uncertainty of the petitioner is difficult to understand. Whereas all Government scholars bonded to return to the Gold Coast to teach are informed that the approval of the Director of Education of the appointment of all graduate or certificated teachers in Educational Unit Schools grant-aided by the Government is required, the petitioner was, as is the general rule in similar cases, specifically informed, in the letter of award dated 8 October 1949, that he would be required to teach with the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta) Educational Unit on his return to the Gold Coast. The bond he entered into with the Gold Coast Government rendered him liable to a penalty of £500 in the event of his not rejoining the services of this Educational Unit.

10. The delay in securing a post was the petitioner's own responsibility. The Officer of the Education Department who interviewed him on 12 January instructed the petitioner that he should apply to the Educational Unit since his scholarship was not awarded with a view to a Government appointment and that if he had any query he should address (in writing) the Ministry of Education which was responsible for the award of scholarships. The petitioner did not apply to the Educational Unit as advised nor did he address the Ministry of Education until 8 March when he wrote to the Minister of Education with a copy of his letter to the Director of Education, stating that he had left his particulars with the Education Department on 12 January and had been asked to await instructions. He received from the Ministry of Education a letter of 9 April requesting him to approach the

Education Unit in accordance with the terms of his scholarship award (quoted by the petitioner on page 5 of the circulated petition).

11. The petitioner states on page 4 of the circulated petition that he knew his Educational Unit had no post for him. It would be impossible for him to know definitely whether the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta) Educational Unit had or had not in fact a post for him without his reporting to it. Had he visited the Roman Catholic Mission at Keta he would have been offered an appointment either in the Roman Catholic Day Secondary School at Kpandu or he would have been passed on to the other Roman Catholic Educational Units in the Gold Coast, all four of which, including the Trans-Volta Unit, share a common Educational Secretary, Father Culligan, who deals with the appointment of all graduates in the four Units.

12. The petitioner refers to the possibility of being employed in Togoland. The Mission, to which he should have reported, has its headquarters at Keta and covers the Trans-Volta area including part of Togoland. It was intended on Dr. Foli's return that he should serve in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship and not at Keta itself. Since, however, his Unit has posted him to St. Augustine's College, Cape Coast (a school which is managed by a Roman Catholic Educational Unit though not by the Trans-Volta Unit itself) it is assumed that the Unit had good reasons for not placing him at a school in the Trust Territory; and since Dr. Foli does not ask for a transfer to a school in Togoland, it is not intended to make representations to the Unit on this matter.

13. The petitioner knew that the appropriate course for him to follow was to contact the Educational Unit, and he has only himself to blame for failing to do so. No change in the arrangements for his payment of salary is therefore contemplated.

14. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).

15. The special representative stated that Dr. Foli was one of the comparatively few graduate teachers available, and that the Administering Authority was gratified to have him back, as well as being grateful to the Government of France for awarding him the scholarship. Careful and sympathetic consideration had been given to the petitioner's request that he be paid for the period during which he had not worked, but it was felt that an awkward precedent would be created were it to be granted.

16. The petitioner's further request that study-leave terms be applied to his scholarship had also been carefully considered. Such terms were applied, however, in exceptional cases only, and Dr. Foli had accepted the scholarship on the terms on which it had been offered to him.

17. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM THE TOGOLAND CONGRESS (T/PET.6/334)

1. The petitioners state that copies of applications for United Nations scholarships reaching their office are increasing daily, and that the Togoland Congress is suspicious that opportunities for scholarships and fellowships offered by Members of the United Nations to inhabitants of Trust Territories were "deliberately denied natives of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship by the Administering Authority who refused to advertise such opportunities, for obvious reasons".

2. The petitioners request that more and extended opportunities be made available to Togolandians to enable them to qualify in the various fields of education.

3. In its observations (T/OBS.6/9) the Administering Authority states that wide publicity is being given in the Territory to the offers of scholarships by Members of the United Nations, and that there are no grounds for the suspicions which the petitioners profess.

4. The Administering Authority goes on to detail the steps that have been taken to publicize the successive offers of India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Turkey, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. For the most part, these have been promptly published in the Official Gazette. India's renewed offer for 1954-55 was received at a time when the administrative machine was stretched to the utmost in preparation for the general election and new constitution, and owing to the resultant delay the offer was not published until 2 October 1954. The offers of the Philippines, Turkey and Yugoslavia were not given special publicity until October 1954, the decision not to publish earlier being influenced by considerations of language difficulties and of the fact that passages are not provided. So far, successful beneficiaries from the Territory have been Mr. S. J. Obianim (India), Mr. Tsit-siwu (United States of America) and Mr. T. O. Asare (Indonesia). A second candidate was qualified to receive a United States scholarship, but he withdrew.

5. Offers are not only published in the Official Gazette, but notices of the offers are given wide distribution by Education Officers. The Administering Authority points out that there are as well, of course, a large number of scholarships available to the Gold Coast University College or to universities and institutions in the United Kingdom.

6. The Administering Authority adds that in recent months the Administration has received copies of a number of applications—addressed either to the Secretary-General of the United Nations or to the delegation of some Member State—which relate to no particular offer of scholarships. Many of the applicants have had no secondary education. As copies of these applications are usually sent to the Togoland Congress, the Administering Authority assumes that they are written as a result of some form of publicity given by the Congress. It hopes that the measures that it is taking to publicize the offers of scholarships by Member States will lead to fewer cases of misinformation and needless disappointment.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).

8. At its 229th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM THE TOGOLAND CONGRESS, HO REGION (T/PET.6/335)

1. The petitioner, signing as Chairman of the Togoland Congress, Ho region, states that the flow of information concerning the United Nations to indigenous inhabitants of the Territory has been "wilfully and intentionally and maliciously closed, by the Administering Authority". He demands the immediate opening of a United Nations Association for the indigenous inhabitants of the Ho region of Togoland under British administration.

2. He complains that the Administering Authority is advocating through the offices of the Convention People's Party the integration of Western Togoland into the Gold Coast.

3. In its observations the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.6/10) that the Administration has always sought to assist in the distribution of United Nations information material, and it goes on to give a number of examples of what has been done in this direction.

4. A large number of posters about United Nations Day are distributed annually in the Territory—some, in the past, have been specially over-printed in the Ewe language—and in 1954, up to August, about 170 had been distributed. Out of 1,000 copies received by the Gold Coast Government of "United Nations Day 1954—Building for Peace", 310 copies were sent to the Territory, together with a mimeographed sheet "United Nations Day in Schools". Recently, there have been sent to the Territory about 300 copies of "A Year of Progress in British Togoland" and about 160 copies of "Progress in Six African Trust Territories"—both being reprints from the *United Nations Review* (or *Bulletin*, as it then was). Fifty copies each of the *Review* itself and of the *United Nations Reporter* are purchased for distribution in the Territory. The United Nations Information Centre at Monrovia is provided with a list of newspapers circulating in the Territory and furnishes the Press direct with pamphlets and Press releases. Four films ordered from the United Nations Department of Public Information have been, or in due course will be, shown in the Territory.

5. As regards the petitioners' demand that a United Nations Association be opened immediately at Ho, the Administering Authority states that, while the establishment of local branches of the Association is in no way discouraged, it is regarded as a matter for private initiative.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).

7. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM MR. GILBERT OSEI (T/PET.6/339 AND ADD.1)

1. The petitioner complains that no action has been taken as a result of the Council's resolution 990 (XII) on his earlier petition T/PET.6/326.

2. The Committee's report on the earlier petition is contained in its sixtieth report (T/L.415), section II. Briefly, the petitioner had been dismissed from his post as teacher at the Ewe Presbyterian Middle School at Kpandu, and he requested that he be paid the salary due to him for the remainder of the school term in which he had been dismissed. The School Management contended that the petitioner had failed to account for some school fees received by him to an amount roughly the same as the balance of salary due to him.

3. In its resolution 990 (XIII) the Council requested the Administering Authority to assist the petitioner in recovering what was due to him from the School Management. The resolution was one on which the Council did not decide that no special information was required concerning the action taken on it. Accordingly, the Administering Authority reports (T/OBS.6/8) that careful consideration has again been given to the petition in the light of the resolution. This consideration has, however, simply borne out the point which was made by the special representative when the petition was examined, namely that the subject matter of the dispute

would, if taken to the Courts, form a civil action between two private parties—Mr. Osei and the Ewe Presbyterian Church. The Administering Authority does not see therefore how it can properly intervene in the matter.

4. Commenting on the addendum—in which the petitioner reiterates his complaint—the Administering Authority remarks (T/OBS.6/12, section 2) that it has nothing to add.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).

6. At the 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITIONS CONCERNING THE MARKETING OF COCOA FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE TOGOLAND NATIONAL FARMER'S UNION (T/PET.6/336 AND ADD.1), THE GHANA PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, INC. (T/PET.6/337) AND THE TOGOLAND COCOA FARMER'S COMMITTEE (T/PET.6/338)

1. The first of these petitions comes from the General Secretary of the Togoland National Farmer's Union with a request that action be taken on a telegram of protest which was sent to the Governor of the Gold Coast by a representative delegates' conference which, it is stated, was attended by 15,000 cocoa farmers from all parts of the Territory on 9 September 1954. The petitioners state that elected representatives of their organization had earlier been unable to obtain an interview with the Governor to raise "the objection of the peoples of the Trust Territory against the Cocoa Duty and Development Bill, passed during the recent session of the Legislative Assembly".

2. In the telegram a protest is made against the Gold Coast Government's four years' fixed cocoa price of seventy-two shillings a load of 60 lbs against a present world market price of 305 shillings.

3. The Government's Cocoa Duty and Development Ordinance of 1954 establishing a "monopoly outside the Territory" is considered by the petitioner as being contrary to article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement.

4. The Government's "usurpation" of the Cocoa Marketing Board's power to fix prices is considered as "revealing incapacity to establish and protect free institutions".

5. Funds of the cocoa farmers are said to be used for purposes contrary to a policy of stabilizing prices and to the well-being of farmers.

6. The unaccountability to the farmers of the Cocoa Purchasing Company is protested against, as well as the Government's threat to reinforce the preventive police force which practises unlawful entry and search in farms and houses.

7. The petitioners therefore demand the removal of the "alleged Togoland representative from Gold Coast Marketing Board", and "Togoland Farmers hereby declare forthwith physical control of cocoa and setting up Togoland Farmers' Committee as nucleus for marketing Togoland produce for the benefit of Trust Territory's share of reserve funds of Cocoa Marketing Board as well as establishment Togoland's own produce marketing board to ensure benefits directly to Trust Territory".

8. They demand the immediate repeal of the 1954 Ordinance in so far as it applies to the Trust Territory, and the cessation of the use of the farmers' money against their interests.

9. The withdrawal of the plan to increase the preventive police force, and the stoppage of unlawful entry and search are called for.

10. Finally, the petitioners request the immediate establishment of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs, the encouragement of efforts of Togoland towards federal association and freedom from "enslavement by integration seeking Gold Coast Government".

11. Ghana Producers Association of N.Y., Inc., the authors of T/PET.6/337, state that it is a corporation wholly owned by Ghana Producers Association, Ltd., of the Gold Coast, which in turn is associated with the Togoland National Farmers Union. The Association supports the position taken by the Union members in their petition (T/PET.6/336 and Add.1). It states that it has made financial arrangements to purchase directly, at current world market prices, the full crop of cocoa beans produced "by and for the benefit of the Togoland farmers". The Association encloses an affidavit attesting to the financial responsibility of the principals with whom it has entered into contracts to finance its operations. It also states that the "long and gross injustice practised upon the Togoland Cocoa Farmers" under the marketing monopoly has resulted in suffering and high infant mortality in the families of these farmers, and that under its plan, the farmers will receive higher prices and will have the means of improving their economic and social status.

12. The third petition in the series (T/PET.6/338) emanates from the Togoland Cocoa Farmers' Committee—a committee appointed by the Togoland National Farmers' Union to take all steps necessary to protect the cocoa farmers' interests. The petition is a copy of a letter to the Governor of the Gold Coast, and it concludes with eight demands. The first, second and eighth are virtually the same as the demands referred to in paragraphs 7, 8 and 10 above. The other five are as follows:

(a) The abolition of the Cocoa Purchasing Company and, instead, the encouragement of a Togoland farmers' own co-operative society.

(b) The establishment of a Togoland Development Committee, appointed by cocoa farmers, to determine development and scholarship schemes directly for the Trust Territory from Togoland's share of the cocoa reserve fund and current surplus profits.

(c) That not less than half the world cocoa price should be given to the farmer each season.

(d) That the "excess of the given half price over estimated Government fixed price to avoid inflation (if any) be yearly calculated by Government Economic Adviser and local Councils be instructed to base their schedule of progressive taxation on this forecast".

(e) That bags of cocoa leaving the Trust Territory should bear marks of their origin.

13. These specific demands are preceded by a lengthy criticism of the economic policy of the Gold Coast Government as it affects the Togoland cocoa farmer. The theme of the complaint is that the latter is being made to shoulder an undue share of the fiscal burden—both by way of export tax and the withholding of part of the cocoa price. There is, however, a development of the specific complaint referred to briefly in paragraph 6 above: innocent people are said to be disturbed by the unlawful entry into their houses and farms of preventive police officers, whose duty it is to prevent smuggling across the borders.

14. In the addendum to its petition (T/PET.6/336/Add.1) the Togoland National Farmers Union states that

the farmers have now completed their arrangements for selling cocoa to the world's market. It adds that the farmers are prepared to pay the "usual" export duty to the Administration, and that the "evacuation of cocoa stocks commences from 15th instant" (i.e., 15 December 1954).

15. Commenting on T/PET.6/336 (T/OBS.6/11), the Administering Authority states that the meeting referred to was attended by approximately 500 persons, and not 15,000 as stated by the petitioners. The signatories are not "chief farmers" but simply the supporters of the Togoland Congress.

16. The present marketing arrangements for cocoa, applied to the Gold Coast and Togoland alike, fall under article 10 (c) of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Cocoa Marketing Board is established by law and its membership includes three cocoa producers of whom one is in fact from Togoland: the present Chairman comes from the Trans-Volta/Togoland region. The law empowers the Cocoa Marketing Board, with the prior approval of the Gold Coast Government, to control and fix the price to be paid to the farmer for his cocoa.

17. The Cocoa Duty and Development Funds Ordinance does not establish any monopoly, and contains nothing contrary to the Trusteeship Agreement. It deals solely with the duty payable on cocoa exported and the uses to which the proceeds of this duty shall be put. An explanation of the decision to impose a heavy export duty on cocoa when the world price is high was given by the Gold Coast Minister of Finance to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its 459th meeting on 7 December 1954. He stated that the Gold Coast Government was determined to achieve two objects: first, to use the windfall of an exceptionally high cocoa price to provide the funds for a great expansion of its development programme which would benefit the whole country, and provide many of the capital developments that will later enable the country to maintain a high standard of basic services for the people; and, second, to avoid following the wild fluctuations to which the world price of cocoa is subject and which might completely disrupt the country's economy, at present so closely dependent on cocoa.

18. The Administering Authority goes on to state that the policy is in the best long-term interests of the Territory as a whole and of the cocoa farmers. If the present world price of cocoa were to be reflected in the price paid to the farmer there would inevitably be a fall in the internal purchasing power of the country's currency. Such a fall would, by raising the costs, restrict the number and scope of the new development projects which could be undertaken. Many of these projects will be of direct benefit to cocoa farmers, while others will benefit them indirectly by providing a more widely based national income over which the load of taxation can in the future be more evenly spread. The policy received a very wide measure of support in the Legislative Assembly, in which Togoland is represented on the same basis as the other parts of the country.

19. The difference in the prices payable on either side of the frontier has led to an increase in the smuggling of cocoa on the frontier. The Customs staff on the frontier, therefore, has been reinforced. The Administration, however, has no knowledge that any staff members have been acting illegally, and it cannot entertain vague and unsubstantiated allegations. Genuine and substantiated complaints should be reported with full details to the competent authority. The Administering Authority adds that reports have been received that members of the Togoland National Farmers Union have been actively advocating the illegal export of cocoa.

20. The Administering Authority does not understand the petitioners' reference to the use of funds contrary to the well-being of the cocoa industry. The difference between the f.o.b. selling price and the price received by the farmer is made up of (a) amounts paid to the Government by way of export duty and (b) sums employed by the Cocoa Marketing Board. The portion which is export duty is paid mainly into various development funds, and to a much less extent into general revenue. Large-scale development projects are being undertaken which will benefit cocoa farmers directly and other projects will benefit them indirectly. As regards the sums employed by the Cocoa Marketing Board, this Board has to bear the cost of the purchase of the crop and its transport to the port. In addition, the Board has undertaken to pay all rehabilitation grants to farmers for replanting cocoa in areas affected by swollen shoot, and to bear half the cost of the campaign against cocoa diseases. The Board has also made important grants to the West African Cocoa Research Institute and to the Faculty of Agriculture at the University College, and makes special development grants to cocoa growing areas. The Board has power, with the prior approval of the Government, to contribute "such sums as it thinks fit for any purpose or purposes likely, in the opinion of the Board, to benefit cocoa producers". The law provides for the Board's accounts to be audited annually and for the audited accounts and an annual report on the Board's operations to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

21. The Administering Authority states that the Cocoa Purchasing Company is a registered company and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Cocoa Marketing Board. There is no question of its not having been legally constituted, and it is accountable to the Board in that its Directors are appointed by the Board. In its trading activities it functions in the same way as any other licensed buying agent. It has special functions in the issue of loans to cocoa farmers as an agency of the Board and for this purpose it is directly responsible to the Board, which is itself responsible to the Minister of Trade and Labour for ensuring that the Loans Funds are administered by its agency in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Government in approving the use of the Cocoa Marketing Board's funds for loans under Section 7 (3) of the Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance.

22. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 227th, 229th and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.227, 229 and 234).

23. The special representative stated that the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board already held reserves of some seventy million pounds mainly for the purpose of stabilizing prices, so that no further accumulation of stabilization reserves was taking place at the present time. The proceeds of the export duty in excess of 260 pounds a ton were disposed of as follows: one fifth went into general revenue, two fifths went towards the cost of the second development plan and two fifths were placed in a supplementary reserve development fund.

24. The special representative also stated that the Cocoa Marketing Board's financial year ran from 1 October to 30 September, and that the price to be paid to the farmer for his cocoa for the ensuing year was decided upon in August. For the second year in succession, the price for the year ending 30 September 1955 had been fixed at seventy-two shillings and, in any event, the Board had guaranteed the farmer a minimum price of seventy-two shillings for each of the four years ending 30 September 1958.

25. At its 227th meeting the Committee decided, by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions, to recommend that the Council take into consideration the three petitions

and the observations thereon by the Administering Authority at the time when it examines economic conditions in the Territory.

26. At its 234th meeting, the Committee took note of the oral statements that had been made before the Council at its 581st and 582nd meetings by Mr. S. W. Kumah, Director of the Cocoa Purchasing Company.

27. At its 234th meeting, the Committee decided also, by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions, to recommend that the Council adopt draft resolution V annexed to the present report.

VI. PETITION FROM MR. J. J. AMOA (T/PET.6/340)

1. The petitioner is a teacher at the Ewe Presbyterian Church School at Abor. A previous petition from him (T/PET.6/325) concerning the circumstances in which he was transferred to Abor was examined by the Council during its thirteenth session—see T/L.415, section I, and resolution 989 (XIII). Most of the present petition consists of an expression of dislike for the idea of integrating the Trust Territory into the Gold Coast. He adduces however some specific complaints.

2. He complains of the cocoa marketing arrangements, which entail a prohibition on exports to the French-administered Trust Territory, where sellers can obtain a price of £8 (160 shillings) a load as against only 75 shillings in the British-administered Territory. (See section V above for other petitions on the subject of cocoa prices.) The petitioner goes on to say that this state of affairs leads to smuggling, to stop which it has been necessary to engage a large staff and pay them from £37 to £50 a month.

3. The petitioner charges also that the Cocoa Purchasing Company grants loans only to adherents of the Convention People's Party. In this connexion he cites the case of his own uncle, a chief of Agbenoxoe in the Kpando Division who, he says, had been a strong advocate of unification of the two Togolands. This chief desired a loan from the Cocoa Purchasing Company and, says the petitioner, "cast his lot to receive this loan and had to declare himself CCP".

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).

5. The special representative pointed out to the Committee that most of the petition was couched in very general terms. The petitioner, however, had mentioned the specific case of his uncle, the Chief of Agbenoxoe. A statement had been obtained from the chief to the effect that no one had suggested to him that he should join the CPP before he received a loan, and that no such condition had been imposed upon him or any other applicant. The special representative stated that, in fact, the chief had applied for a loan of £4,000, and that a loan of £400 had been approved but that the Chief had not yet received the money.

6. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITION FROM THE SENIOR CHIEF FARMER (T/PET.6/343)

1. In this petition, which is a telegram dated 22 November 1954, the petitioner requests the recall of one thousand policemen sent to the Territory by the Gold

Coast Government, on the ground that they molest the farmers on their cocoa farms and in the villages. These policemen are said to be collecting cocoa from farmers "without their knowledge" and to be taking it to Preventive Police Stations. He points out that farmers cannot remove undried cocoa from farms along the border. The recall of the police is requested in the interest of maintenance of peace and order.

2. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).

3. The special representative stated that there was evidence to show that the Togoland National Farmers Union had actively encouraged farmers to smuggle cocoa over the frontier into the French-administered Territory, in order to obtain a higher price for their cocoa. Some smugglers had resorted to force, and the preventive police had been obliged to use force in return.

4. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM THE TOGOLAND YOUTH ORGANIZATION (T/PET.6/342)

1. The petitioner charges that the judges in the Territory have been influenced by party politics. He adds that "the Government knowing what might take place after the general elections made some nefarious laws to protect itself that no appeal should be allowed in an Election petition case".

2. The petitioner concludes by requesting that his organization be permitted to appeal to the International Court of Justice "in case of that nature" and it looks forward "to the day when United Nations High Commissioner will arrive in Togoland to help put things aright and unify the territory save her from these unauthorized Administrators".

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).

4. The special representative stated that the law provided that a petition concerning an election to the legislative assembly should be heard by three judges of the Supreme Court, from whose decision there was no appeal. The law—designed to reduce to a minimum the delay during which an elected representative might be in doubt whether he were the truly elected representative—had been enacted by the legislature on the recommendations of an all-African Commission of Enquiry.

5. The special representative deplored the petitioners' charges against the judiciary. He pointed out that they were drawing unwarrantable inferences from a Press report to the effect that, on the hearing of a recent election petition, one of the three judges had put in a dissentient opinion.

6. At the 227th meeting of the Committee a proposal was rejected, by 3 votes in favour and 3 against, on two successive occasions, that the petition should be regarded as a communication circulated under rule 24 of the rules of procedure, and that it should be consequently removed from the agenda.

7. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, adopted without change at the 597th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1204 (XV), 1205 (XV), 1206 (XV), 1208 (XV), 1207 (XV), 1209 (XV), 1211 (XV) and 1210 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.534

One hundred and third report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petition concerning the Cameroons under British administration

[Original text: English]
[16 February 1955]

INTRODUCTION

1. At its 226th and 229th meetings, held on 8 and 15 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the following petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration.

2. Brigadier E. J. Gibbons participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on this petition and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken by the Administering Authority on the resolution.

PETITION FROM THE EASTERN KAMERUN WELFARE UNION (T/PET.4/102 AND ADD.1 AND 2)

1. The General President of the Eastern Kamerun Welfare Union, formerly known as the French Cameroons

Welfare Union, transmits copies of two letters which he addressed to the Commissioner of the Cameroons at Buea, with the request that the Trusteeship Council assist people from the Cameroons under French administration who are domiciled in the Cameroons under British administration to obtain the right of suffrage within their present abode. The petitioners point to "the altered political status of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration" in support of their arguments and to the fact that the Territory will enjoy legislative and budgetary autonomy as soon as the new constitutional arrangements for Nigeria come into force.

2. This matter was examined by the Council at its eleventh session. The present petitioners then claimed *inter alia* (T/PET.4/71 and Add.1 to 5) that immigrants from the Cameroons under French administration should enjoy equal privileges with the local inhabitants. They claimed the right to vote on the grounds that they were paying taxes and thus were being taxed without representation, that the total adult male population of immigrants living in the Victoria Federated and the Bakweri Clan Native Authority areas compared favourably with that of the indigenous population, and that the immigrant

population was the mainstay of the economy of the southern division of the Cameroons Province. In an oral statement (T/AC.41/SR.13) concerning this matter, the special representative of the Administering Authority then stated that the status of British subject or British protected person was a necessary qualification for voting, and persons born in the Cameroons under French administration or having acquired French citizenship were automatically disqualified if they did not acquire subsequently the status of British subjects or British protected persons. The preliminary requirement for naturalization was a period of residence of five years, and after the completion of the naturalization papers and the subsequent inquiries as to the character and previous record of the applicants, citizenship would normally be granted. There were no educational requirements for citizenship. A further two or three years might elapse between the application and the final granting of citizenship. There was very little knowledge of the procedure of naturalization among the French immigrants, but the Administration was planning to publicize the procedure, and it was considered that persons who were sufficiently advanced to desire the vote were capable of considering the procedure. Moreover, the district officers were available to assist applicants. The suggestion regarding the creation of a special electoral unit for French immigrants was considered impracticable, as the immigrants were scattered and a constituency should be a geographical unit.

3. The Council, by its resolution 615 (XI) noted *inter alia* that the Administering Authority was examining the possibility of adjusting the electoral law in order to give immigrants from the Cameroons under French administration the right of suffrage but that it was very doubtful whether the legal obstacles could be overcome.

4. In the first of the letters attached to the present petition, dated 2 August 1953 (T/PET.4/102), the petitioner suggests that the legal difficulties involved in the matter might be resolved by reference to an exchange of British and French notes in 1923, quoted in the France (Extradition) Order in Council, 1928, wherein it was agreed "...to extend in like manner the provisions of the aforesaid treaties to the territories of the Cameroons, Togoland and Tanganyika, in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, and to the territories of the Cameroons and Togoland in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by the French Republic, the natives of those territories being regarded for this purpose as assimilated to British subjects and French subjects respectively".²

5. In the petitioner's view, therefore, both Administering Authorities seem to have admitted the fact that the indigenous people of Cameroons are neither British nor French subjects, but that they are "assimilated to British subjects and French subjects respectively" in order to satisfy "legal niceties". The Order in Council would also appear in his view to bear out his contention that the Administering Authority is not legally entitled to insist on "French Cameroons Settlers" acquiring British citizenship by naturalization before participating in the administration of their own country. In this connexion the petitioner refers to the statement made on 16 March 1950 by the special representative of the Administering Authority, in the examination of an earlier petition (T/PET.4/19 and 5/8) from the organization (T/AC.20/SR.15), that the request by the people of the Cameroons under French administration now living in the Cameroons under British administration for repre-

sentation in government and privileges equal to those enjoyed by people of the Cameroons under British administration had already been met.³ The immigrants from the Cameroons under French administration were rapidly becoming assimilated, and some of them were already members of local authorities. They enjoyed equal privileges, including educational facilities; the only possible differential treatment might be in the granting of scholarships, but it was not unnatural that pupils from the British Territory should be given preference in that field.

6. In the second letter attached to the present petition, dated 23 March 1954 (T/PET.4/102/Add.2), the petitioner draws attention to the comments of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa 1952 (T/1109, para. 57) regarding this question. The Mission then reported that it had "discussed the question with the representatives of the local administration and was gratified to learn of its intention to explore possibilities of a satisfactory solution". The petitioner goes on to state that many of his group would gladly become British subjects or protected persons by naturalization, but that they were "in conscience bound to guard jealously our political identity as true citizens of a Greater Cameroons" and are anxious that both Administering Authorities recognize "a status of Cameroons nationality for the indigenous inhabitants of both spheres of the Cameroons".

7. At its thirteenth session, the special representative of the Administering Authority informed the Council that this question would be re-examined in connexion with the formulation of electoral rules under the new constitution (A/2680, page 125).

8. In its observations on the present petition (T/OBS.4/13) the Administering Authority states that any change in the franchise in the Southern Cameroons should spring from the declared wish of the Southern Cameroons legislature, which will come into being on the introduction of the new Nigerian constitution. Due weight would be attached by the Administering Authority to any recommendation or opinion expressed by the legislature regarding changes in the electoral regulations.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 226th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.226 and 229).

10. The special representative stated that, except that they did not yet have the right to vote, all persons from the French-administered Territory who were domiciled in the British-administered Territory enjoyed exactly the same rights as the indigenous inhabitants of the latter Territory. He estimated that the number of persons affected was about 17,000, out of a total population of some 775,000 in the Southern Cameroons.

11. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, the draft resolution annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of the draft resolution, which was adopted without change at the 597th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolution 1139 (XV).]

² For the full text of the Notes, see "British and Foreign State Papers", Vol. CXVII, pp. 314-316.

³ This statement, of course, was made before the introduction of the new Nigerian Constitution, under which the electoral system was established.

DOCUMENT T/L.535

One hundred and fourth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions : petitions concerning the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration

[Original text : English]
[16 February 1955]

INTRODUCTION

1. At its 226th and 229th meetings, held on 8 and 15 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the following two petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration and the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration.

2. Brigadier E. J. Gibbons participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority for the Cameroons under British administration.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions.

PETITIONS CONCERNING A FRONTIER INCIDENT : PETITION FROM MR. VICTOR NJALE (T/PET.4 AND 5/1) AND PETITION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF BANDJOUN (T/PET.4 AND 5/2)

1. Both petitioners, writing from the French-administered Territory, declare their support for Mr. Ruben Um Nyobe, Secretary-General of the UPC, and for that Party's programme. In the course of each petition, reference is also made to a frontier incident.

2. In T/PET.4 and 5/1, the petitioner states that recently several of his fellow-countrymen were killed or wounded at the frontier in the part of the Territory under British administration.

3. In T/PET.4 and 5/2, the report is that British customs officers recently shot several market boys at Tombel on the frontier. Among those killed, Mr. Saha, son of Tagne Tanet of Baleng Group, Bafoussam Sub-division, is identified.

4. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/2/Add.1) the Government of France states that the incident in question took place in the British-administered Territory. It adds that the general matters raised in the petitions were considered by the Council at its thirteenth session.

5. The Government of the United Kingdom states (T/OBS.4 and 5/2) that on 13 January 1954, near Tombel,

on the frontier of the British-administered Territory, a customs preventive party intercepted a party of smugglers estimated at about 200 strong and heavily laden with merchandise. The smugglers, who were armed with machetes and knives, attacked the customs party when they were challenged, and the customs officers, five in number, were compelled to open fire. One shot killed a man afterwards identified as Issac Sah,⁴ originally of Bafusap in the Cameroons under French administration, but lately resident at Kumba in the British-administered Territory. No other person was killed.

6. The Coroner who held the inquest on Issac Sah concluded that without doubt the party to which Sah belonged was composed of smugglers, and not *bona fide* traders. His verdict was that the officer who fired the shot which killed Sah was shooting to protect the lives of himself and his men, who committed no offence.

7. The Administering Authority adds that seventeen persons alleged to have been engaged in this incident have been charged with criminal offences and committed for trial at the next Supreme Court Assizes.

8. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 226th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.226 and 229).

9. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, the draft resolution annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of the draft resolution, which was adopted without change at the 597th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolution 1140 (XV).]

⁴ At the 226th meeting of the Committee held on 8 February 1955 (T/C.2/SR.226) Brigadier Gibbons (special representative) confirmed that the Mr. Saha of the petitions, who is mentioned in paragraph 3 *supra*, and Isaac Sah of the observations were one and the same man.

DOCUMENT T/L.536

One hundred and fifth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions : special information submitted by the Administering Authority on action taken on the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council concerning certain petitions

[Original text : English]
[24 February 1955]

1. At its 229th meeting, held on 15 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America took note of the fact that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had furnished information that had been requested by the Trusteeship Council in a resolution which it had adopted at its thirteenth session (990 (XIII)) on a petition (T/PET.6/326 and Add.1) concerning Togoland under British administration.

2. The information furnished in response to the request contained in the Council's resolution adopted on this petition has been circulated in document T/OBS.6/8.

DOCUMENT T/L.539

One hundred and sixth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petition from Mr. A. J. Siggins

[Original text: English]
[23 February 1955]

INTRODUCTION

1. At its 232nd meeting, held on 21 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the following petition concerning the Trust Territory of Tanganyika.

2. Mr. H. F. I. Elliott participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on this petition.

PETITION FROM MR. A. J. SIGGINS
(T/PET.2/163 AND ADD.1 TO 3)

1. The petitioner writes about the reported use of Tanganyika police in Southern Nyasaland. He encloses a clipping from the London *Daily Express* which, among other things, refers to Tanganyika police "cleaning up the Chikwawa—'Great Valley'—district of Southern Nyasaland". He inquires whether an Administering Authority is empowered to use the armed forces of a Trust Territory for "enforcing arbitrary changes of government on issues which are contrary to the spirit as well as the terms of the . . . Charter and the Covenant of Human Rights".

2. In the first addendum the petitioner makes it clear that he desires answers to the following questions:

(a) Can the indigenous peoples of a Trust Territory be employed by the Administering Authority as soldiers, police or workers in any capacity outside the Trust Territory without the permission of the Trusteeship Council? If so, are there any limitations as to numbers or distance laid down, and is the Administering Authority obliged to instruct the people of the Trust Territory, before recruitment, in the duties and responsibilities required of them in foreign territory?

(b) Is the Administering Authority, or the Trusteeship Council, obliged to inform all the indigenous inhabitants of a Trust Territory in case of a state of emergency or of war existing between the Administering Authority and the peoples of an adjacent or other territory before attempting to recruit soldiers, police or workers?

(c) Is the Administering Authority the sole arbiter of the right to use forces, including contributions by workers, from the Trust Territory against peoples of a neighbouring or other territory?

(d) Is there any existing definition of the rights of peoples of Trust Territories under which representatives of communities or groups or individuals can appeal directly to the Trusteeship Council in case they have reason to believe that aggression is planned either by the Administering Authority or by an adjacent State?

3. The petitioner then goes on to make a number of general observations concerning European administration of dependent territories. Specifically, he charges that the Administering Authority of Tanganyika made "an attempt . . . to deceive the Trusteeship Council" of the true state of affairs in regard to the groundnut scheme.

He also thinks that it is essential that the indigenous inhabitants of Tanganyika should be assured that the Trust Territory will never be handed over to the "white supremacy" elements which, he says, dominate the adjacent territories.

4. Commenting upon the petition and the first addendum, the Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.2/8) that the assistance given to the Government of Nyasaland by a detachment of fifty Tanganyika police was given in accordance with Tanganyika Ordinance No. 51 of 1952, covering the loan and borrowing of police forces.

5. The Administering Authority goes on to observe that, so far as it is possible to answer the six questions summarized in paragraph 2 above, that answer is to be found in the Trusteeship Agreement, and especially in articles 1 to 5 which convey to the Administering Authority certain powers in relation to the maintenance of peace, order, good government and the defence of Tanganyika, and that the Trusteeship Council may wish to draw the attention of the petitioner to this fact. It is clearly not possible, says the Administering Authority, to give specific and detailed answers to Mr. Siggins' questions since they relate to hypothetical situations which have not arisen.

6. So far as the remainder of the first addendum is concerned, the petition appears to the Administering Authority to consist of vague allegations against the policies pursued by it in Tanganyika and elsewhere. The Administering Authority contents itself for the time being with a denial of the allegations of maladministration and brutality made against it but suggests that the Trusteeship Council may wish to take Mr. Siggins' observations into account, as it considers appropriate, in its consideration of annual reports on Tanganyika.

7. In his second addendum the petitioner writes about the reverse situation: a case of the operation in Tanganyika of security forces from over the Kenya border. The details of the affair which follow have been summarized from two press cuttings forwarded by the petitioner.

8. The Government of the Trust Territory accorded permission to a "screening party" from Kenya to enter the Territory for the purpose of interrogating certain Kikuyu suspected of Mau Mau activities, on the understanding that the interrogations would not involve violence. The party consisted of ten Kikuyu led by a European youth who was 19 years old. As a result of what happened, the party was convicted of assault in a magistrate's court. The leader was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined £100; and, as he assumed responsibility for his followers' actions, each of them was fined £5 and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment. The medical evidence corroborated stories told of gross brutality by the party towards persons interrogated. In passing sentence on the leader the court considered that his youth and inexperience, and the fact that he had been an eye-witness of the Lari massacre by Mau Mau, were mitigating factors. The court is also reported to have said that the party had been "engaged in seeking out inhuman monsters and savages of the lowest order" (*The Times* of London, 13 November 1953).

9. In one of the press reports it is also stated that the Tanganyika authorities had taken a serious view of

the episode and that, while there was general public satisfaction in the Territory that prompt action had been taken against the screening party, there was some feeling, especially among Africans, that the sentences were not commensurate with the crimes.

10. The latter view is the one held by the petitioner, who regards the court sentences as evidence of discrimination and bias. He asks the Council to inform him whether, on his plaint, an appeal on behalf of the victims could be heard in a court outside Tanganyika. He strongly deplores the whole system of "screenings" and is of the opinion that no one but a judge or magistrate should have power to order them to be carried out in the Trust Territory. He suggests, finally, that the Council should "ask for evidence as to the extent authority given to Africans has been abused in Tanganyika".

11. In the third addendum, the petitioner encloses a further press clipping. In the course of it the Chief Native Commissioner, Kenya, is reported to have told the Kenya Legislative Council, *inter alia*, that while the Kenya Government in no way condoned the offences committed by the team, they felt that they could have been avoided had the Tanganyika authorities exercised proper and more effective supervision. The Tanganyika authorities had asked for the services of the team and had promised that the officer in charge of it would be accompanied by a Tanganyika Government officer.

12. The petitioner concludes by asking what arrangements were made between the Government of Tanganyika and, in the one case, Kenya and, in the other case, Nyasaland.

13. The petition was partly examined and discussed at the 145th meeting of the Standing Committee on Petitions, at that time composed of the representatives of Australia, Belgium, El Salvador, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (T/C.2/SR.145).

14. The special representative stated that, as the Tanganyika police force was very small—some 3,200 men for a population of some 7,800,000—the Administering Authority had entered into reciprocal agreements with the Administrations of neighbouring territories for the borrowing and lending of police forces when required. The assistance given in the case cited by the petitioner was fully in accordance with the provisions of Tanganyika Ordinance No. 51 of 1952, and the Ordinance itself was not incompatible with article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement.

15. The representative of the Administering Authority stated that most of the points raised by the petitioner were purely hypothetical and unrelated to any matters with which the Trusteeship Council was concerned. The only question bearing on the situation in Tanganyika was whether the Tanganyika police force could, under the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter, be used for the purpose of maintaining law and order in neighbouring Territories.

16. In its sixty-seventh report (T/L.432) the Committee recommended that, as the petitioner raised complex issues which the Council would have insufficient time to examine at its thirteenth session, further examination of the petition should be postponed until the fourteenth session. This report was adopted by the Council at its 519th meeting.

17. Subsequently, and in accordance with the request made by the Committee at its 145th meeting, the Secretariat circulated in document T/C.2/L.90 appropriate extracts from the Tanganyika Police Force Ordinance 1952 (No. 51 of 1952) concerning the service of police officers outside the Territory.

18. The petition was again examined and discussed at the 232nd meeting of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.232).

19. At its 232nd meeting, the Committee decided, by 4 votes to 2, to draw the attention of the Council to the petition and related documents.

DOCUMENT T/L.540

One hundred and seventh report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Tanganyika

[Original text: English]
[28 February 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 230th, 231st and 234th meetings on 17, 18 and 25 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions

concerning the Trust Territory of Tanganyika which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. H. F. I. Elliott participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I-IV and VI-VII inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WASHAMBALA
(T/PET.2/170 AND ADD.1)

1. In this petition representatives of the Washambala complain of conditions in the Usambara Lushoto District and of the despotic rule of the present ruling clan, the Wakilindi.

2. The petitioners contend that they have no freedom of speech, that they are being deprived of grazing rights for their cattle, that their land is being alienated for the use of settlers and that, in some areas, they are being refused permission to grow cash crops—presumably with the object of encouraging them to work for the settlers. Further, they complain of a lack of loans from the Local Development Fund to develop their land, and of a lack of scholarships.

3. The responsibility for these conditions is laid at the door of their present chief, Mputa Magogo Kimweri, who, according to their reading of customary law, is not even their legal chief. The petitioners here give a detailed description of how Mputa was appointed with the support of the District Commissioner. They write *inter alia* that "a show of force was made to suppress opposition to the appointment of Mputa Magogo Kimweri and some of the opposers of the new chief were wrongly and falsely accused and convicted to imprisonment". Chief Mputa Magogo Kimweri is also said to be depriving the inhabitants of their right to elect sub-chiefs and deputy sub-chiefs, and to be appointing his own relatives to these positions.

4. In the addendum, Mr. S. S. Shemsanga expounds on behalf of the petitioners the foregoing contentions at considerable length. He encloses also a copy of proceedings in the Court of the Resident Magistrate at Tanga in January 1953, as a result of which eleven persons were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment for, variously, conspiring against or attempting to undermine the lawful power and authority of a chief, and contravening an order of a Native Authority.

5. The Administering Authority explains (T/OBS.2/16, section 1) that the Sambaa tribe (known also as the Shambala tribe) live principally in the mountainous district of Lushoto. Up to 1948 a small group of men, among whom several of the petitioners were prominent, led a movement among the Wasambaa to secure the removal of the legally constituted Native Authority, the Chief of the Wasambaa. This affected most seriously the proper administration of the area, and in that year the Chief resigned owing to old age. Then followed an interregnum of over six months during which the District Commissioner made exhaustive inquiries into popular opinion; this showed an overwhelming demand for the election of a chief of the ruling clan of Kilindi, to which the late chief had also belonged. In strict accordance with native law and custom, the people themselves then chose an electoral college of eighty, and in June 1948 the present Chief, Kimweri Mputa Magogo, was elected by the overwhelming majority of seventy-nine to the single vote cast for another candidate. Recent inquiries show that he continues to enjoy the firm support of the vast majority of his people, but the very small minority which opposed his election, and which contains some of the petitioners, has never ceased to obstruct the Native

Authority and Government, both openly and clandestinely, in an effort to obtain power by the replacement of Chief Kimweri by a candidate of their own choosing.

6. The complaint that the Wasambaa do not have freedom of speech is presumed to refer to an order, still in force, that was made in 1951 by the Native Authority. Under this order the holding of public meetings except by permission of the Native Authority is banned. The ban was imposed in the interests of peace and good order as a result of the use by the subversive elements referred to above of public meetings, attendance at which was often compelled by threats, to persuade the people into a passive disobedience campaign, and to intimidate the Chief and sub-chiefs to such an extent that the Native Administration of the area would break down and the functions of the Native Authority could then be usurped by the malcontents. In fact, on only one occasion has an application to hold a public meeting been refused; the Native Authority fully recognizes the right to freedom of speech, of peaceful assembly and association and is considering the lifting of the ban as soon as this can be done without prejudice to the welfare of the people.

7. The charge that the Wasambaa are being deprived of the right to graze cattle in the mountain areas refers, the Administering Authority states, to measures adopted by the Native Authority to combat the acute problems of soil erosion and soil exhaustion. The maximum use of instruction, explanation and persuasion is used to ensure their adoption, but the Native Authority has on occasions had to use legal sanctions against those who refused to carry out the measures. The particular measure to which the petition refers is believed to be that by which stock-owners are prohibited from grazing stock haphazardly over the fields after harvest, a practice which has led to the destruction of contour ridges and hedges and consequent erosion. This particular anti-erosion measure is in fact popular among the majority of the cultivators.

8. The Administering Authority denies the statement that land belonging to Washambala is being alienated to settlers. Since 1948, and indeed many years before that, there have been no new alienations of public land in the Lushoto District except for public purposes, and the people have been given repeated assurances that no further alienation will take place unless they themselves wish it. The Administering Authority similarly denies that the growing of cash crops is forbidden in some areas; on the contrary, cash crops are encouraged in order to increase the wealth of the people.

9. The statement that loans from the Local Development Loan Fund are not granted to Wasambaa is also incorrect. This fund was established to assist Africans to undertake agricultural projects for which greater capital was required than they were able to raise by themselves. Each application is considered strictly on its merits and there is no discrimination whatsoever against members of any tribe.

10. The estimates of the Native Authority are framed by it with the assistance of the District Commissioner and after discussion with the Central Council, which contains elected members fully representative of the people, and consideration is always given at all levels to views on matters such as the making of grants for higher education, provided they are expressed by constitutional means.

11. As regards the final complaint recorded in paragraph 3 above, the Administering Authority states that the Chief rules with the aid of a Council which in addition to traditional elements contains elected representatives from every sub-chieftom. Each sub-chieftom also has elected members who are fully representative of the ordinary villager. The chief and sub-chiefs have

always been chosen from the candidates nominated by the Wasambaa themselves and their appointment is subject to popular consent.

12. The petition was examined and discussed at the 230th and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.230 and 234).

13. The special representative stated that an applicant for a loan from the Local Development Loan Fund must be able to show some security for it.

14. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM MR. G. EKEROTH (T/PET.2/173)

1. The petitioner states that he wishes to go on a visit to Sweden where he has relations, including a daughter who goes to school. However, he fears that he will need permission from the Government to leave his farm because the provisions of regulation 6(1)(a) of the Land Regulations, 1948, make him a virtual prisoner on his property. He states that he has not as yet approached the Tanganyika Government in this matter, but he requests that the contents of the law be studied and that it be "either cancelled or delayed".

2. The section of the law quoted provides that every contract for right of occupancy of land for agricultural and pastoral purposes shall contain a number of implied conditions, one of which is that the occupier will reside on the land or within reasonable distance of it. If the occupier cannot, during a period longer than two months, fulfil this condition, then he must employ a manager to fulfil the condition for him—and the manager must be one approved by the Governor.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/16, section 2) that the Land Regulations, 1948, were enacted with the object of ensuring that agricultural land is adequately developed, and that it is never left unoccupied and unattended by a responsible person for any material length of time. The right of occupancy at present held by the petitioner was granted on 1 January 1950, and is held subject to these regulations.

4. The conditions that the occupier must reside on the land and must appoint a manager approved by the Governor if he is to be absent for more than two months are designed to ensure proper land utilization and the avoidance of the dangers of "absentee landlordism". The Administering Authority points out also that the employment of an approved resident or semi-resident manager during the absence of the occupier is no less to his interest than to that of Tanganyika. It is therefore considered that no hardship attaches to the fulfilment of such a condition in a right of occupancy.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 230th and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.230 and 234).

6. The special representative stated that the application of the regulation quoted led to no hardship in practice. Usually, when a farmer wished to leave his farm for any length of time, he would ask his neighbour to look after it for him—and he would do the same for his neighbour in return when it was the latter's turn to go away. He would then apply to the District Commissioner for the Governor's consent to the proposed arrangement. Such consent would be given in almost all cases: indeed, consent would be withheld only if the proposed manager were a man of bad reputation—and a farmer would be unlikely to want to entrust his farm to a man of that kind. The special representative was sure that, if

Mr. Ekeroth would consult his District Commissioner concerning the requirements of the regulation, the latter would give his every assistance.

7. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM MR. JOSEPH BOEHRER (T/PET.2/176)

1. The petitioner, a native of Alsace who now resides in Morogoro Township, states that the Administering Authority has rejected his claim to a plot of land on the grounds that the property was not occupied by the petitioner but had "been occupied by a considerable number of Africans".

2. Mr. Boehrer declares that he was granted 300 hectares of freehold land, situated at Msonge, by the German Government in 1916. The conditions of sale required a deposit of 1,000 rupees with the balance of 2,000 rupees payable after hostilities ceased. The petitioner's wife paid the full amount of 3,000 rupees to the Land Department in 1916 and was given a receipt for the sum. In 1921 thieves broke into the petitioner's home at Dinimka and pillaged his papers and documents, including the receipt. Although the thieves were apprehended, the document in question was never recovered. The petitioner writes that although his wife is now dead, many old Africans are still alive who would testify on his behalf if called upon to do so.

3. The petitioner says that he has invested a great deal of money in the development of his land which, he feels, is proof in itself that he occupied the land. He requests that the freehold title be restored to him.

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/20, section 2) that the German records show that in 1916 the petitioner applied to the company entrusted by the German Administration with disposal of land in the Territory to purchase 300 hectares at ten rupees a hectare. He was informed that if he made a definite contract he would have to make a down payment and pay the balance three, nine and twelve months later. Nothing further appears to have transpired before the end of the German Administration, and the petitioner has been unable to produce any proof of his claim that he completed the contract by paying 3,000 rupees to the company. In August 1952 the Administration told him that it did not admit that he had a right to a freehold title in the land in question, and advised him—if he wished—to apply to the Registrar of Titles for first registration, when his application would be investigated and adjudicated upon. The petitioner has not yet made such an application.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 230th and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.230 and 234).

6. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WASANGI (T/PET.2/184)

1. In the first part of this petition the petitioners renew a complaint that has been before the Council twice previously. They say that the present chief of Wasangi was not selected and installed in accordance with the wish of the majority of the people, and that he is a foreigner. The Administering Authority, they say, has been misled by a small group of the chief's relatives and

relatives-in-law, and ever since the chief was installed there has been friction in the area, to the detriment of communal development.

2. This complaint was before the Council in T/PET. 2/96, on which the Council adopted resolution 329 (VIII), and again in T/PET.2/136, on which the Council adopted resolution 435 (X).^{*} On the first occasion, the Council took note of the observations of the Administering Authority that the selection of the chief had been carried out in accordance with traditional tribal custom, and the expressed wishes of the majority of the people of Wasangi, and it decided that no action by it was called for. On the second occasion the Council confirmed its previous decision.

3. The petitioners go on to complain that they have been denied any freedom of speech or permission to perform their traditional ceremonies. They mention in particular the ceremony known as *Ngasu ya Mshitu* which, they explain, is performed by persons who first set foot in their area. The reason why the chief disallows this ceremony is because "he has no such local place of ceremony". Arising out of this, he recently convicted two very old elders of the Wasangi clan. One man was fined 200 shillings and given six months' imprisonment for writing a letter—but, on appeal, the conviction was quashed by the District Commissioner.

4. Two elders (it is not clear if they are the same as the two mentioned in the preceding paragraph) were convicted of performing a traditional ceremony without permission from the chief. On appeal to the local Tribal Council, this conviction also was quashed. On appeal by the chief to the District Commissioner, however, the latter upheld the conviction. The elders then appealed to the Provincial Commissioner, who reduced the sentence.

5. In all this, the petitioners blame the Administration for failure to give a fair and considered decision on the petitioner's request that they be allowed to place their case before the local Tribal Council. Their request in the present petition is that they be allowed to do so.

6. As regards the complaint referred to in paragraph 1 above, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/20, section 1), that circumstances have not altered since the date of the earlier petitions and that the overwhelming majority of the people continue to support the firm and just administration of the Chief.

7. The Administering Authority goes on to state that the *Ngasu ya Mshitu*, the customary initiation ceremony of the Wapare, of whom the Wasangi are a sub-division, contained obnoxious features which sometimes resulted in the death of the initiates, so that it was totally banned shortly after the expulsion of the German Administration. In 1948 representatives of the Wapare asked for the resumption of these ceremonies provided they were purged of these objectionable features, and the required permission was accordingly given to all Chiefdoms except Usangi and one other. In 1952 renewed representations resulted in permission being given to resume the ceremony in Usangi also, and the Native Authorities of Pare District issued orders regulating the procedure for holding the ceremony in order to prevent the recrudescence of the objectionable features. One of these orders makes it obligatory for any person wishing to perform the ceremony known as *Tambiko la Ngoma ya Mshitu*, which is the preliminary to the main ceremony of *Ngasu ya Mshitu*, to obtain the prior written permission of the Native Authority.

8. The two illiterate elders referred to in the petition persuaded a literate member of their clan to write to the Native Authority that they intended to perform the ceremony *Tambiko la Ngoma ya Mshitu* and the intention was duly carried out, although no written permission had been obtained, and in spite of the fact that they were advised as to the requirements of the law. The writer of the letter was then prosecuted before the Usangi Court and found guilty of performing the *Tambiko la Ngoma ya Mshitu* without the prior written permission of the Native Authority. The District Commission quashed the case on review as the evidence showed that the writer had been used merely as an amanuensis by the two elders, who were then themselves prosecuted and found guilty of the offence. The elders made an appeal to the Pare Council Court which was allowed on the clearly erroneous grounds that the ceremony may be performed without written permission. This decision was then revised by the District Commissioner, who upheld the original conviction. The Provisional Commissioner then refused leave to appeal further to the Central Court of Appeal—as the case against the accused had been fully substantiated in the lower courts—but reduced the sentences as the accused were first offenders.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

10. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITIONS CONCERNING THE STATUS OF MEMBERS OF THE ISHAKIA COMMUNITY FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ISHAKIA ASSOCIATION (T/PET.2/174) AND THE ISHAK ARAB COMMUNITY, ARUSHA BRANCH (T/COM.2/L.17)

1. The author of T/PET.2/174, writing from Tabora, complains that the Ishakia Community, which is chiefly interested in business and trading, has not been permitted by the Government to sell plots of land to Asians or Europeans. This prohibition, he says, is not conducive to prosperity and affects the standard of living of all groups.

2. He also complains that Tabora suffers a severe water shortage which endangers the public and the development of the township. He attributes this to inadequate financial provision.

3. He request help in resolving both these difficulties.

4. At its 216th meeting the Standing Committee decided that the established procedure concerning petitions should be applied to T/COM.2/L.17.

5. It is addressed to the Visiting Mission of 1954 and is dated 7 September 1954. It begins by referring to a previous complaint to the Council (to which reference is made in paragraph 4 below) to which, the petitioners say, "we have not received any satisfactory answer".

6. The petitioners say that "We are crying for justice of Asian Laws, so we have land as real farmers or livestock keepers, to have wages of Asian Laws—i.e., soldiers and mechanics".

7. At its tenth session, the Council examined a petition (T/PET.2/139) from the Ishak Arab Community, Arusha Branch, on a similar subject and adopted resolution 436 (X) whereby it drew the petitioners' attention to the observations of the Administering Authority which were to the effect that the entire Ishakia Community was reclassified as "non-natives" under Ordinance No. 39 of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika passed in July 1949 and that no provision existed for a more specific

^{*} Note by the Secretariat: For the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions on the two petitions, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document T/L.153, page 38 and ibid., Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document T/L.255, page 7.*

classification according to race. (It is possible that the petitioners may have misunderstood the terms of the Council's resolution, for in the present petition the petitioners say: "According to your letters which we received from your office you said that we are natives of the country . . .")

8. The Council will recall that the Administering Authority, in its observations (T/342) on T/PET.2/58, stated that Isihakias who originate from Aden are recognized as non-natives in accordance with a decision of the Tanganyika High Court handed down on 2 June 1926, and that the Somali Isihakias would shortly become non-natives by virtue of legislation placing all Somalis in the category of non-natives, while excluding them from the operation of certain special ordinances such as the Non-Native Education Tax Ordinance. The legislation in question was enacted later as the Somalis (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, No. 39 of 1949 (now Chapter 277 of the Laws of Tanganyika).

9. Concerning the present petitions, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/18, section 1) that the Isihakia Association is composed of Arabs and Somalis who are regarded as indigenous inhabitants of the Territory only for the purposes of conveying their interest in land. The relevant provisions of the law affect only land granted by the Governor under Rights of Occupancy, and goes no further than to preserve the normal rights of a landlord to exercise some measure of control with regard to dealings with his land. The Governor's approval of dispositions of Rights of Occupancy is rarely withheld, and then only for good and sufficient cause, such as failure to carry out the development conditions.

10. It will be observed that whether an Isihakia be an Arab or a Somali, he may dispose of his lawful interests in land to a non-native, provided the disposition is in writing, and has the Governor's approval. One of the objects of the law is to protect indigenous inhabitants in their proposed land dealings against unscrupulous non-natives.

11. The petitioners are correct in saying that Tabora Township has suffered periodic shortages of water, but the reason is the lack not of financial provision but of a satisfactory source of supply. A firm of consultants is at present engaged on advising on this difficult problem, to which the Tanganyika Government attaches great importance. But its solution depends on finding a source of supply which can be developed so as to allow water to be delivered to Tabora at a reasonable price.

12. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 230th, 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.230, 231 and 234).

13. The special representative stated that he was unaware of any instance where a member of the Isihakia Association had been refused permission to dispose of his interest in land to a non-native. He emphasized that there were no separate laws for Africans, Asians and Europeans; there were however certain provisions of the law, such as the one in question, which were applicable to indigenous inhabitants only. For this purpose members of the Isihakia Association were regarded as if they were indigenous inhabitants; in certain other respects they were regarded as being non-natives.

14. The Committee noted that the provisions of the law governing the transfer of interests in land from indigenous to non-indigenous persons was fully in conformity with article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory.

15. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITIONS CONCERNING PROSPECTING FOR DIAMONDS FROM MR. A. WATTS (T/PET.2/166 AND ADD.1-2) AND MR. H. ARNESON (T/PET.2/172)

1. Both petitioners write from the same address in Nairobi, Kenya. In T/PET.2/166 Mr. Watts enquires whether monopolies are permitted in the Territory. So far as his information goes, he says, no monopolies are allowed.

2. Specifically, the petitioner states that for the last twelve or thirteen years the Administration has issued no licences to prospect for diamonds as two companies have the monopoly. He considers that it is not in the Territory's best interests that it should be closed to prospecting for diamonds.

3. In the first addendum, dated 24 June 1954, Mr. Watts inquires when he may expect a reply to his petition. He repeats the remarks which have been summarized in the preceding paragraph, and states that the only person in the Territory who is allowed to prospect for diamonds is a Dr. Williamson. In a second addendum dated 19 July 1954 he states that Dr. Williamson's prospecting licence is due to expire at the end of 1954, and that it may be renewed if the United Nations does not intervene in good time. No other prospectors, he says, have been granted licences to prospect for diamonds since 1940 or 1941. In his second addendum he repeats much of what he said in his two previous communications.

4. In T/PET.2/172, Mr. Arneson raises exactly the same questions as Mr. Watts, and asks that he, with one or two partners, may be granted a licence to prospect for diamonds.

5. Commenting on T/PET.2/166, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/10) that mining rights for diamonds (as distinct from prospecting rights) are held by two independent concerns—Williamsons Diamonds Limited and Alamas Limited—each of which owns under a mining lease approximately five square miles. These rights were acquired as a result of their prospecting at a time when all the territory was open to prospecting. They received no kind of special or favoured treatment and have not been granted a monopoly.

6. Prospecting for diamonds within the Territory is governed by the Mining Ordinance (Laws, Cap. 123), and in Section 14 (1) it is laid down that no prospecting licence shall entitle the holder to prospect for diamonds unless the licence is so endorsed by the Commissioner for Mines.

7. The Administering Authority states that, when the discovery of diamonds showed signs of being of considerable commercial value, the Tanganyika Government decided that in the best interests of both the Territory and the developing diamond mining industry itself, the Territory should be closed to further prospecting; otherwise the result would have been a spate of disorderly development which would probably have upset the very difficult market arrangements which exist for diamonds. The Government gave notice on 19 January 1940 that it proposed to endorse no further licences with authority to prospect for diamonds as from 1 January 1941, thus giving all existing prospectors an opportunity of staking their own particular claims. At that time there were fourteen prospectors having the necessary authority from the Commissioner for Mines, but only two of them, Williamsons Diamonds Limited and Alamas Limited, applied for formal mining claims. Since that time the matter has been kept constantly under review and some thirty-three applications of all kinds have been received, asking for authority to prospect for diamonds. The last application was received in 1953.

8. The Administering Authority states that the Tanganyika Government has taken these measures because it considers that it is essential, in the best interests of the Territory, that diamond mining should be conducted on a proper and orderly basis. It is for this reason that extreme care has been taken in the issuing of authority to prospect for diamonds and that every effort has been made to prevent a general scramble and consequent unsound development, which would prevent the Government from obtaining a fair share of the profits resulting from the exploitation of one of the most valuable mineral assets of the Territory.

9. The Administering Authority finally states that Mr. Watts is unknown in Tanganyika even by name. As far as is known, at no time has he held a prospecting licence and it is believed that he is not a resident of the Territory.

10. Commenting on T/PET.2/172, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/14, section 1) that Mr. Arneson held prospecting rights for minerals other than diamonds in 1939, 1942 and 1947; his application forms in respect of the 1939 and 1942 prospecting rights are no longer available, but in the one in respect of the 1947 prospecting rights he stated, in answer to a question, that he did not desire to prospect for diamonds. In 1953 he applied for a prospecting right for diamonds which was refused in accordance with the policy explained above. He stated in this application that he would be unable to prospect himself, but would do so through his partner, who is believed to be identical with Mr. Watts, the author of T/PET.2/166.

11. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

12. In reply to a question, which arose out of the statement by the Administering Authority (see paragraph 7 above) that the matter has been kept constantly under review, the special representative stated that each application to prospect for diamonds was considered on its merits.

13. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITION FROM MR. F. D. CORNISH (T/PET.2/171)

1. The petitioner requests that the law forbidding residents of Tanganyika to have meals and drinks aboard ship while in harbour be repealed.

2. The petitioner states that this law infringes on personal liberty, and is thus contrary to the principles of democratic government; it is against the wishes of the people and mars their enjoyment of leisure time. It appears to the petitioner that the law was made to please the liquor importers and retailers of Mombasa. It affects only Europeans, can therefore be interpreted as racial discrimination and should be repealed immediately.

3. The Administering Authority remarks (T/OBS.2/15, section 1) that the petitioner is incorrect in stating that there is a law which forbids residents of Tanganyika to have meals and drinks on board ships in territorial harbours. The position is that visitors from ashore can consume dutiable goods on board ships in territorial harbours provided that duty is paid on the goods. It may, of course, be the case that a shipping company will not consider that making the necessary arrangements for the payment of duty is worth its while, with the result that a visitor from ashore may be refused dutiable goods.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

5. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII, adopted without change at the 597th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1091 (XV), 1093 (XV), 1095 (XV), 1103 (XV), 1094 (XV), 1087 (XV) and 1092 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.541

One hundred and eighth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Tanganyika

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[1 March 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 231st, 232nd and 234th meetings on 18, 21 and 25 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Tanganyika which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. H. F. I. Elliott participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I-XIII inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM THE ABBOT-BISHOP OF NDANDA (T/PET.2/183)

1. The petitioner requests technical and financial assistance for the development planned for the Tuberculosis Hospital at Ndanda. He states that this 130-bed Mission hospital is a general hospital and was founded in 1927. In the early years of its existence, Africans were slow in availing themselves of its services, but since then their attitude has changed and they now seek help, especially for tuberculosis.

2. The medical staff feels that since the incidence of tuberculosis is increasing additional facilities should be made available to cope with the many patients seeking help. The petitioner states that while in former years the daily average for in-patients was between 4 and 6, their number has gradually increased. His 36-bed isolation ward, now used entirely for tuberculosis patients, is dangerously overcrowded and accommodates 44 persons. Moreover, there is a long list of infected persons awaiting admittance.

3. He says that this hospital is the only one in the Southern Province engaged in tuberculosis work and that one-third of its patients have been admitted on transfer from Government hospitals. All patients are admitted to the hospital irrespective of their religious beliefs.

4. He has asked the Government of Tanganyika for a capital grant which would make it possible to build a tuberculosis hospital some distance away from the site of the present hospital. The proposed development was discussed with the Territory's Medical Department which considers the addition as being necessary and is sympathetic to the proposal. However, they are reluctant to commit themselves, owing to a lack of funds.

5. Besides this capital grant, the petitioner considers that hospital and medical equipment, e.g., instruments for chest surgery, thoracoscope, sputum sterilizer, laboratory utensils and drugs are also required for the new project. He states that the present specialized equipment consists of pneumothorax apparatus and small X-ray plant, and that the Government helps with medicines to a value of £600 annually.

6. Finally, the petitioner requests that his petition be forwarded to the World Health Organization and he feels that it might be possible that WHO, by extending financial help, could induce the Government to see its way to affording the grants necessary for carrying through his plans.

7. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/15, section 5) that as far as the Tanganyika Government is concerned, although a tuberculosis hospital for the Southern Province is undoubtedly desirable, the needs of other parts of the Territory are at the moment greater and must have prior claims on the limited amount of money available to the Government for capital expenditure of this kind. The Government itself cannot therefore give the necessary financial assistance at present. In any case it should be noted that it is the policy of the Government to build, equip and run hospitals itself rather than to make capital grants to institutions for the same purpose.

8. The Administering Authority adds that the Tanganyika Government would certainly welcome any financial assistance that the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies might find it possible to grant to the Benedictine Mission for the purpose stated.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

10. At its 234th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM MR. ANTON WEBER (T/PET.2/168 AND ADD.1)

1. This petition refers to a matter which the Council considered at its thirteenth session. Briefly, the petitioner, a Swiss citizen, then stated that he was the father of a child borne by an African girl, Marita Salim, whom he was anxious to marry. Unable to obtain the necessary papers enabling her to leave the Territory with him, the petitioner left on his own and petitioned the Council (T/PET.2/162 and Add.1-3) that the girl be given a passport so that she might join him in Switzerland. The Administering Authority observed that the girl's family expected the payment of "bride price" in accordance with their tribal custom and asked for £150; they further asked that the petitioner deposit a sum of £150 either with the Government of Tanganyika or the Swiss Government to cover the cost of repatriating her and her child should the petitioner abandon them at any time. Subsequently the "bride price" was reduced to £20, and the Administering Authority informed the Council that the petitioner would be permitted to enter the Territory for the purpose of taking the girl and the child away with him, provided that he could show that he had made suitable arrangements for their journey. The Council, by its resolution 868 (XIII) noted the observations of the Administering Authority and requested it to inform the Council as soon as possible concerning the outcome of this matter.

2. In his present appeal, the petitioner states that he has met the conditions under which he could take the girl and her child from the Territory, but that the travel agencies in Dar es Salaam refuse to book passage for them, and that his bank has refused to effect payment to the agencies from a fund which he had set up for that purpose.

3. He states that no agency will book passage from Tanganyika unless he has a permit to enter the Territory. On the other hand he will not be permitted to enter the Territory unless he has booked a passage. This, he feels, is paradoxical, and he requests the Council to assist him to overcome his difficulties.

4. On the foregoing the Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.2/12) that at one time the petitioner did have difficulty with various travel agencies when trying

to book sea passages, but in fact he was able without difficulty to obtain the necessary air passages to Switzerland. He entered Tanganyika on 3 September 1954 and left by air for Switzerland with Marita and the child on 13 September 1954.

5. In connexion with this petition, the Standing Committee decided at its 201st meeting to take into consideration two communications (T/COM.2/L.14 and Add.1) dated 5 June and 2 July 1954 respectively, in which the petitioner informed the Council of the steps he was taking to comply with the conditions for bringing the girl to Switzerland. He also contradicted the observations of the Administering Authority (T/OBS.2/6) regarding his conduct in bars and with African women, stating that these were insults and devoid of foundation. He also expressed the fear that certain elements in the Territory were taking advantage of the delay in settling his case by "influencing or possibly oppressing Marita Salim to drift away" from him.

6. In a further communication from the petitioner (T/PET.2/168/Add.1) dated 27 September 1954, from Zürich, Switzerland, he states that the girl and the child are now with him in Switzerland. He further states that both of them were ill when he met them in Dar es Salaam and that the child who has been suffering from sores on the eyes, body and in the throat for nearly two years did not receive proper care in the hospitals. The mother was neglected in a similar manner and is said to be unable to bear any more children as a result. (In a subsequent communication dated 5 November 1954, which has been circulated as T/COM.2/L.19, the petitioner states that the child was finally cured of his disease "within two weeks since he received proper treatment".)

7. The petitioner repeats his denials of the statements contained in the Administering Authority's observations (T/OBS.2/6) on his previous petitions, relating to his personal conduct in the Territory, and traverses much the same ground he covered in those petitions. A new charge is that his entry permit into Tanganyika had the fee payable, ten shillings, crossed out and altered to read forty shillings—which he had to pay.

8. The petitioner seeks of the Council its "advice of how to proceed for claiming due damage from the Tanganyika Government".

9. Commenting on the addendum, the Administering Authority remarks first (T/OBS.2/12/Add.1) that the petitioner's complaint seems to be based on the fallacy that, because of his improper conduct he was declared a prohibited immigrant, the Tanganyika Government had some special duty or obligation to look after the welfare of the girl Marita and his child. In fact officials of the Tanganyika Government did take such action as they could to assist the mother and child, who were left in rather straightened circumstances when the petitioner voluntarily departed from the Territory. It should be noted that Marita left the Msimbazi Roman Catholic Mission, where the child was well looked after, of her own free will and at no time did she complain of the lack of medical facilities. In the event of illness free treatment was available to them, as it is to any other African, at Government hospitals in the Territory. The child appeared to be in good health when seen in Dar es Salaam prior to departure for Switzerland.

10. For the rest, the Administering Authority maintains the stand which it took in its observations on T/PET.2/162 and addenda. It adds finally that, as the petitioner had been declared a Prohibited Immigrant, in order to re-enter Tanganyika he had to obtain a "Permit for a Prohibited Immigrant to enter Tanganyika", the prescribed fee for which is forty shillings.

11. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

12. At its 234th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM MR. D. M. ANJARIA (T/PET.2/187)

1. The petitioner requests that the Council examine section 8 of the Immigration (Control) Ordinance, 1947, which provides that the holder of a certain class of permit to enter Tanganyika as a permanent resident can have the names of his wife and children under the age of 18 years endorsed on the permit. It is his reading of the section that, while a male holder of such a permit can have his wife's name added to the permit, it is not possible for a female holder to have the name of her husband added. This situation would compel a woman to enter the Territory without her husband which, in his view, constitutes discrimination against the female sex.

2. He states that cases of this nature exist, and that one of them was brought to the attention of the Administration which, however, did not take any action since it was considered that there were or might be few cases of the kind. The petitioner states that it is not a question of the number of cases, but of the principle involved.

3. He therefore suggests that the Council recommend that the Administering Authority amend section 8 of the Ordinance by adding the words "or name of husband" after the words "to endorse upon such entry permit the name or names of the wife".

4. From a correspondence between the petitioner and the Administration, of which he attaches copies, it appears that the Administration appreciated the difficulty, but had decided because of the complicated issues involved to leave the question of amending the regulation for consideration at an inter-territorial conference on immigration legislation.

5. In this connexion it should be noted that the 1954 Visiting Mission was advised by the Asian Association at Dar es Salaam that a motion to debate the matter would be made in the Legislative Council at its next session. In a copy—annexed to the present petition—of a letter sent by the Governor's Deputy in reply to a petition of Asian women concerning the same matter, it is stated that the Administration would raise no objection to the initiation of such a debate, and would have welcomed a debate at the previous session of the Council.

6. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/18, section 2) that the petitioner's history of the relevant legislation is substantially correct, and that the husband of a permanent resident must now obtain an entry permit in his own right. The reason why a woman may no longer have her husband's name endorsed upon her entry permit is that the privilege was being seriously abused, and used by persons who were either about to be deported from the Territory for breach of immigration legislation or had been refused permission to enter, as a means of gaining entrance to the Territory without being subject to the Immigration Control legislation. There were several cases of such persons marrying girls of 12 and 13 or 16 years of age; in one case a marriage took place in Zanzibar the day before the man in question was due to be deported from the Territory; in another case there are good grounds for believing that the man paid the girl's parent £1,000 for permission to marry the girl. Further, there were other cases in which young men in their teens or early twenties sought out and found old

women to marry in order thus to gain entry into the Territory in cases where there is no doubt they would not otherwise have been eligible. This privilege could not be permitted to continue when it was being so abused.

7. It is not that a female resident has to enter the Territory without her husband; the only stipulation made in regard to his entry is that it should first be possible to ascertain his value to Tanganyika as an immigrant. Apart from the general rule recognized in international law that a wife is identified with her husband for nationality purposes, and not *vice versa*, it is the general custom among the communities of Tanganyika, as in other parts of the world, for a wife to follow her husband to his place of abode. In the cases in which a female resident of Tanganyika wishes to marry a man from another country and bring him with her to live in Tanganyika, it is considered both necessary and desirable that he should comply with the same requirements of the immigration law as are applicable to other would-be immigrants. A wife and minor children are dependent on the husband and father and therefore have a claim to be admitted under his entry permit. A husband, however, ought properly to stand upon his own claims in this respect.

8. As is required by law, the amending regulations were laid before Legislative Council thirty days before they came into effect. There was opportunity for them to be debated, and for a resolution on the subject to be passed by the Council at both the July and October sessions of the Council this year, but no member of the Council has introduced any motion relating to them.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

10. The special representative pointed out that the effect of the amendment of the law was simply to stop the automatic immigration into the Territory of the husband of a female resident. Such a man was now required to make application for an entry permit, like any other would-be immigrant. If it were considered that his entry would serve a useful purpose in the Territory, his application would be approved.

11. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM ARNULF JOHANNES (T/PET.2/167)

1. The petitioner, writing from Germany on 20 May 1954, states that he is a German citizen and a dealer in wild animals by profession. He complains of difficulties that he has encountered in obtaining visas to enter Tanganyika in order to pursue his profession.

2. In March 1953 he was given a visa for a two weeks' visit after his first application for a visa had been refused. Early in 1954, he was in Kenya (where he transacted some large orders) and, having ordered about £8,000 worth of animals from Tanganyika, he applied for a short-visit visa to enter the Territory to inspect them before shipment. His application was refused, and he therefore had to pay for the animals without having had an opportunity to inspect them.

3. In 1953, a Netherlander living in the Territory offered the petitioner a four-year contract to capture animals for him. Although the application for a visa for the petitioner was supported by the Netherlands Consulate in the Territory, it did not succeed.

4. The petitioner states that he has had no difficulties at all in pursuing his profession in Kenya, and in French-administered Territories in West Africa. He states that he pursued it in Tanganyika from 1937 until he was interned on the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. He adds that he was repatriated to Germany in 1940, but has never been a member of any political party, nor has he ever worked for political ends. That he is concerned for the protection and care of animals is, the petitioner ends, a fact that the present Game Warden of Kenya will confirm.

5. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/11) that the petitioner worked as an animal catcher and mine assistant in Tanganyika until 1939, when, at the outbreak of war, he was interned. At his own request he was repatriated to Germany in 1940. In 1946 and 1947 he applied to be allowed to return to Tanganyika, but was refused. In 1949 and again in 1953 applications were made on his behalf for Temporary Employment Passes, both of which were refused. In 1952 at the pressing request of the German Consul in Nairobi he was granted a 14 days' visa to visit Tanganyika, but a similar request was refused in 1954.

6. The petitioner is incorrect in stating that he has never worked in a political direction; he was in the Tanganyika Reporting Office of the German Colonial Training School, an establishment under the control of the Nazi Labour Front; he was also a member of the Nazi party.

7. He has been refused entry because the presence in Tanganyika of a former active agent of a foreign political body which was devoted to the re-establishment of German colonial rule would not be in the interests of the inhabitants of the Territory and might embarrass the Administering Authority in furthering the policy laid down in the Trusteeship Agreement of promoting the development of the Territory towards self-government.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

9. At its 234th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITION FROM MR. KARL FINGER (T/PET.2/169)

1. The petitioner states that he was born in 1914 at Kifingilo, Tanganyika, and that following his internment in 1939 he was repatriated to Germany.

2. Now he wishes to return to the Territory with his wife and two children to visit his aged mother who is residing in Lushoto, but his requests to the British Authorities for an entry permit have been of no avail. He encloses a letter dated 10 February 1954 from the Immigration and Passport Department in Dar es Salaam, which is a reply to his letter of 28 January 1954 inquiring about his application, informing him that it is still under consideration.

3. He states that "the repeated refusals for the re-entry to my homeland are a gross injustice to the rights of man" and requests the United Nations to give the matter early consideration.

4. The Committee will recall that, in connexion with a similar request that was examined by the Council during its twelfth session, the Administering Authority observed *inter alia* that it was its policy to review individual cases of this kind from time to time in the light of changed circumstances—see the Committee's forty-first report (T/L.370, section I).

5. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/13) that the petitioner was interned in Dar es Salaam in 1939. When interrogated, he stated that he had been a member of the Nazi party since 1934 and was a whole-hearted supporter of the Nazi Government. He expressed a wish to be returned to Germany with his brother, Paul Eric Finger, in January 1940.

6. The Administering Authority adds that the petitioner is in much the same position as his brother, Mr. Paul Finger, who was the author of T/PET.2/157 (see document T/L.370, section 1, and resolution 649 (XII)). Mr. Paul Finger, however, was allowed on compassionate grounds to re-enter Tanganyika in 1953. No compassionate grounds appear to exist in the case of the present petitioner and in the circumstances it is not considered that his return to the Territory would be in the interests of the inhabitants. His application for an entry permit has therefore been rejected together with those of several other ex-Tanganyika Germans.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

8. At its 234th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM THE TRADE UNION OF AFRICAN COOKS (T/PET.2/177)

1. The petitioners complain that their present salaries do not cover the bare necessities of life. Their pay, they say, ranges from 70 to 100 East African shillings, while some others receive only 50 shillings. They request the following salaries:

Office	Salary	Annual increase
Cook	350/-	15/-
Steward	350/-	20/-
Headboy	250/-	15/-
Houseboy	180/-	12/50

2. They also request a house allowance of Shs.39/50, a cost-of-living allowance of Shs.40/- "or at least the cost of living allowed to Government servants should be given to us as well", because the high cost of living affects them just as much as Government servants.

3. They want an eight hour day, and overtime pay at the rate of 20 per cent of their pay, as well as eighteen days paid leave per annum and seventy-two days paid leave after three years of service.

4. In case of sickness they request that they receive full pay up to six months, followed by three-quarters of their salaries after that period.

5. Finally they request a bicycle allowance of Shs.7/50 because they use their bicycles "for the service of the master".

6. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/17) that in 1945 the Trade Union of African Cooks, Washermen and Houseboys was registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance. Its complete failure, in spite of continual help and instruction from the Labour Department, to understand and adhere to trade union principles and the provision of the law led, in 1950, to its removal from the register and subsequent disintegration. Consequently, the petitioners, the remnants of the original committee, do not represent anyone but themselves. The Administering Authority reminds the Council that in its resolution 475 (XI) it considered that no recommendation was necessary concerning the Association's removal from the register of trade unions—see T/PET.2/121 and T/L.288.

7. The Administering Authority goes on to state that it is not considered either practicable or desirable to fix by legislation rates of pay, allowances and conditions of service for domestic servants. In fact, however, the rates of pay for employees, domestic and otherwise, are generally the same as, or higher than, the rates paid by the Tanganyika Government to its own employees of comparable status. Further, a Minimum Wage Board is in the process of being set up for Dar es Salaam under the Regulation of Wages and Terms of Employment Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), and when a minimum rate is fixed it will apply to domestic servants as it does to other employees.

8. The general interests of employees are safeguarded by the labour legislation of the Territory and it is not normal practice for the Government to interfere in the contract between employer and employee as regards the rate of wages and ancillary matters such as those referred to in the petition. It should be noted that wages are in fact varied to meet increases in the cost of living, that most domestic servants are given free housing and that most are paid in full while their employers may be absent from home either on tour or on local leave. In addition, many employers when absent from the Territory for longer periods pay their domestic servants a retaining fee.

9. As regards sick pay, since the contract between the employer and employee is normally on a month-to-month basis, it would not be reasonable to legislate on the lines suggested by the petitioners. It is, however, customary in Tanganyika for domestic employees to be paid during periods of temporary sickness; in cases of injury the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance apply to domestic servants as to other employees.

10. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

11. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 5 votes to none, with 1 abstention, draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITION FROM THE AFRICAN COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION (T/PET.2/178)

1. This petition was received by the Visiting Mission of 1954. It is concerned with the pay and allowances received by the employees of commercial firms.

2. The petitioners repudiate any system of remuneration based on the differing standards of living of Europeans and Africans. They demand equal pay for equal work. The rise in price of cash crops has raised the standard of living of the African farmers, but there has been no comparable rise in wages of commercial employees to raise their standard of living to the same level.

3. As well as adequate wages, the petitioners seek the cost-of-living allowances that are granted by the Administration to its employees. They desire also annual increments of pay. Experiencing great difficulty over housing—the rents of the Municipal housing projects are quoted and described as exorbitant for those receiving their low wages—the petitioners ask that private employers should pay their employees house allowances on the same scale as the Administration pays its employees. Terms of service should be introduced, similar to those in force for Administration employees, and on equal scales of pay.

4. When engaging employees, the petitioners desire that commercial firms give preference to "African workmen and Asians or Europeans who are born locally", not to persons imported from overseas. They desire also equality of opportunity for African and non-African workers.

5. The petitioners finally request that private undertakings provide: free medical and dental treatment for their African workmen; a working week of forty-eight hours; leave with free transport; and days of rest on public holidays and on days set apart as holy for Christians and Moslems.

6. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/16, section 4) that the African Commercial Employees Association is a registered trade union with a present paid-up membership of ten out of a total membership of sixty-two. The total number of Africans employed in commercial undertakings in Dar es Salaam exceeds 3,500, however.

7. The Administering Authority denies that remuneration is based on differing standards of living of Europeans and Africans—nearly all firms pay their employees according to the post occupied and the quality of the work performed. Nor is it true that the standard of living of the farmer has risen higher than that of the townsman: both standards are rising together. The Administration prescribes minimum wages for its industrial employees commensurate with the type and quality of the work performed, and by the natural law of economics that minimum becomes the minimum wage for employees in commercial concerns. Therefore, the minimum wage for commercial employees is almost identical with what the Administration considers to be fair and adequate for its own employees. It would not be economically feasible to make wages dependent solely upon an arbitrary standard of living.

8. The Administering Authority goes on to say that, while some commercial concerns do pay cost-of-living allowances, the wages paid by most concerns reflect changes in the cost of living. Most concerns also grant annual increments to their regular and permanent employees. During the last eighteen months, 600 houses have been built and let at monthly rates—within the economic capacity of all but a very few Africans—of 12, 20 and 28 shillings for one-, two- and three-roomed houses respectively. The aim of the Administration is to secure the payment of wages which will enable workers to pay economic rents for dwellings of acceptable standards.

9. The Administering Authority remarks that it would be neither practicable nor desirable to force private employers to introduce the terms and conditions of service provided for employees of the Administration.

10. As regards the petitioners' fear of competition from imported labour, the Administering Authority states that no one is given a permit to enter the Territory to take up employment if the job that he proposes to do is one that can be done by an inhabitant of the Territory, and if there is someone available to do it. There is no discrimination against African employees: almost unlimited opportunities exist in commercial concerns for Africans of the requisite skill, education and integrity to rise to positions on equal terms with the other sections of the population.

11. As regards the remainder of the petitioners' requests, the Administering Authority states as follows. Most commercial concerns provide free medical treatment for their employees, and in any case no African would be denied the free treatment available at any Government hospital. Although the Shop Hours Ordinance, which provides that no shop assistant shall be employed for longer than 48 hours in the week, has not yet been applied to Dar es Salaam, the majority of shop assistants do not work hours which substantially exceed 48 hours per week, though some employed in the smaller businesses do tend to work for longer than that. The application of the Shop Hours Ordinance to Dar es Salaam is under active consideration. The general practice in reputable com-

mercial concerns is to grant African employees, in common with others, fourteen days' paid leave each year. Nearly all commercial concerns give their African employees Sunday and public holidays as a day of rest, or, in cases where the employee works on a Sunday, another day is given. Religious holidays are almost invariably given to all employees.

12. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

13. The special representative, in answer to a question, assured the Committee that the greatest pains were taken to find out whether there was not someone in the Territory competent to do a given job before granting an employer permission to import someone from overseas to do it. He cited an example from his own experience. He stated also that there were numerous regulations governing the relations between employers and employees, and that there were inspectors of labour in all the important centres in the Territory. The special representative added that the continual competition for skilled workers between the Administration and non-official employers tended inevitably to enhance the terms of service offered by both.

14. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM MR. JOSEPH MATHEW (T/PET.2/179)

1. The petitioner states that during the war he served with the King's African Rifles and was promised by the Government that he would be given a better position after the war. However, he says, this promise was not fulfilled, and he requests help in finding a good job.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/15, section 2) that the petitioner served with the King's African Rifles from 1942 to 1947, during part of which time he was employed as a driver. After discharge from the Army he applied for work as a driver to the District Commissioner, Bagamoyo, and to the Labour Office, Dar es Salaam, but neither officer succeeded in obtaining employment for him and he returned to his home. Between 1947 and 1953 he worked as a driver for short periods of two and six months for private individuals, and in December 1953 he was engaged as a driver by the Bagamoyo Native Authority. He was discharged in April 1954 since his mechanical knowledge was not sufficient to enable him to maintain his vehicle satisfactorily. In October 1954 he was engaged by the Water Development Department as a temporary driver on daily rates of pay, a post which he still holds.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

4. At its 234th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt

IX. PETITION FROM MR. SAIDI ABDULLAH (T/PET.2/180)

1. The petitioner states that he was employed as a clerk under the District Commissioner at Dar es Salaam from July 1944 to December 1947, and again from July to December 1950. From September 1951 to August 1952 he was employed as a Native Administration court clerk under the District Commissioner, Uzaramo. He complains that during all that time he received no leave, and that he was discharged without being given a gratuity.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/16, section 5) that in 1937 the petitioner was employed by the Kiserawe Native Authority and that he was dismissed after a few months' service. Again in 1940 he was employed by the same Native Authority but was dismissed during the same year. He was employed by the Economic Control Board as a road barrier guard from 1 July 1944 to 31 December 1947, and again from 1 July 1950 to 31 July 1950. Finally he was employed as court clerk at Kiserawe on 1 September 1951, and was dismissed for incompetency on 31 August 1952.

3. While employed by the Kiserawe Native Authority he did not contribute to the Local Authorities Provident Fund and is therefore not entitled to a bonus or gratuity. He was employed by the Economic Control Board on the normal terms of service for temporary employees which do not include the grant of a gratuity on discharge.

4. As is apparent from his record given above his service was neither long enough nor good enough to justify a claim for a gratuity, the grant of which is at the discretion of the employer. As regards leave, available records do not show whether the petitioner was given leave during the period 1 July 1944 to 31 December 1947, but it is unlikely that he received no leave at all during that period. In all other cases his period of service was too short to qualify him for leave.

5. Had the petitioner's grievances been well founded, the Administering Authority states that he would surely not have delayed for so many years before seeking a remedy.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

7. The special representative stated, in reply to a question, that employees of public authorities who might be aggrieved by the treatment meted out to them by their employers could always lay their grievances before the courts. He pointed out, however, that some of the petitioner's complaints would be barred by the statute of limitations, since the treatment complained of had happened ten or more years ago.

8. At its 234th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. PETITION FROM MR. PHILIP MOSES (T/PET.2/181)

1. The petitioner, who has been working as a cook for a number of private employers for various periods from 1940 to 1953, complains that when he was discharged he received no gratuity or leave and requests help to resolve his difficulties.

2. As regards gratuities, the Administering Authority points out (T/OBS.2/15, section 3) that the longest the petitioner worked for any one employer was four years, four months, and that the average was two years, two months, a period which can scarcely qualify for long service. In any case the grant of a gratuity for long service must be at the discretion of an employer and could not justly be made compulsory by law.

3. As regards leave, the petitioner was in the service of two employers for ten months only, a period too short to justify the granting of leave. It is not possible to verify whether he received leave while with the other three employers since the first was a resident of Kenya, the second (a former Labour Commissioner) is no longer a resident of Tanganyika, and the third is deceased. As it is customary for employers either to pay servants a

form of retention pay while they themselves are on leave or a gratuity in lieu, it is thought that the petitioner may in fact have received one or the other while in the service of the former Labour Commissioner.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 231st and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.231 and 234).

5. At its 234th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XI. PETITION FROM MR. MPONDA FUKUTA (T/PET.2/182)

1. The petitioner states that the Tanganyika Boating Company, Ltd., where he was employed from 10 June 1948 until 7 July 1954 discharged him without a gratuity, and that he lost his leave.

2. When he reported to the Labour Office following his discharge, the Labour Officer did not receive his report (dismissed his complaint?) and took no action. He therefore requests assistance in resolving his difficulties.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/15, section 4) that the petitioner was engaged on monthly terms in 1948 and was discharged by his employers on 15 July 1954, because of his irregular attendance and the deterioration in the standard of his work. He did not receive a gratuity or other special treatment since in the opinion of his employers he had served neither well nor long enough to deserve it. He was paid up to the end of July, which was all that the employers could legally be required to do.

4. The petitioner made a complaint concerning his discharge to the Port Labour Office, Dar es Salaam. This office, however, deals only with casual labour employed in the Port, and as he was engaged on monthly terms of service he was advised to lay his complaint before the Dar es Salaam Area Labour Office. This he failed to do; had he done so his complaint would have been investigated immediately and the legal position explained to him.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 232nd and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.232 and 234).

6. The special representative stated that it was open to the petitioner to have laid his complaint before the court, but that it was more usual for complaints of this type to be dealt with by the Labour Inspectorate in the first instance.

7. At its 234th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution XI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XII. PETITION FROM MR. TIME TUMWILIKE (T/PET.2/185)

1. The petitioner complains that in 1953 he was dismissed from his employment without one month's notice. He does not think that Africans can lawfully be dismissed in this way and requests help in this matter. He does not state the name of his employer or the nature of his employment; but the phrase "The African Cooks" appears in the address from which he writes.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/16, section 6) that the petitioner was employed by Tanganyika Roadways Limited, and that he is mistaken in thinking that his dismissal without a month's notice is contrary to the law. The relevant sub-section of the law provides that, where no agreement is expressed as to the duration

of a contract, and where wages are paid monthly, the contract is deemed to be for one month and is determinable by either party at the end of a month without notice.

3. The petitioner complained of his dismissal to the Labour Department and, at a subsequent interview at the Labour Office in Dar es Salaam, he admitted that he had been paid by his employer up to the end of the month in which he had been dismissed. He was informed of the provisions of the law quoted above and that his late employer had done all he could legally be required to do.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 232nd and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.232 and 234).

5. At its 234th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution XII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XIII. PETITION FROM MR. NASORA MUSSA (T/PET.2/186)

1. It appears from this petition that an Arab named Ali Mohamed Hizam is in possession of a house in Dar es Salaam which, the petitioner says, he obtained by cheating. A woman named Mwamvua, since deceased, the daughter of a Mr. Mussa, brought a suit against the Arab, but lost it—first before the District Commissioner and secondly in the court of the Resident Magistrate.

2. The petitioner asks the Visiting Mission of 1954 to assist "us"—presumably the deceased woman's heirs—to solve this long-standing dispute.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/14, section 2) that the deceased Mwamvua, daughter to Mr. Mussa, was the unsuccessful plaintiff against the defendant Ali Mohamed Hizam, an Arab, in a civil action before the Court of the Resident Magistrate, Dar es Salaam. In this civil action, the plaintiff asked for an order that certain property should be reconveyed to her on the ground that the defendant had fraudulently induced her to convey it to him. The court disbelieved the plaintiff's case and gave judgment for the defendant. The petitioner claims to be the deceased woman's heir.

4. The Administering Authority submits that, as the petition is directed only against the judgment of a competent court, it is inadmissible by virtue of rule 81 of the rules of procedure.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 232nd and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.232 and 234).

6. At its 234th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution XIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII, adopted without change at the 601st meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1102 (XV), 1089 (XV), 1106 (XV), 1088 (XV), 1090 (XV), 1096 (XV), 1097 (XV), 1098 (XV), 1099 (XV), 1100 (XV), 1101 (XV), 1104 (XV) and 1105 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.543

One hundred and ninth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: information submitted by the Administering Authority on action taken on the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council concerning certain petitions

[Original text: English]
[28 February 1955]

1. At its 231st and 232nd meetings, on 18 and 21 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America took note that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had furnished information that had been requested by the Trusteeship Council on resolutions which it had adopted at its thirteenth session on two petitions concerning Tanganyika.

2. The information furnished in response to the request contained in the Council's resolution 868 (XIII), adopted on petition T/PET.2/162 and Add.1-3, has been circulated in document T/OBS.2/12 and Add.1. The information furnished in response to the request contained in resolution 869 (XIII) has been circulated in document T/OBS.2/19.

DOCUMENT T/L.544

One hundred and tenth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Ruanda-Urundi

[Original text: English]
[7 March 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 235th and 236th meetings on 28 February and 3 March 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. P. Leroy participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I-VIII inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM THE ASSOCIATION POUR LA DÉFENSE DU MULATRE (T/PET.3/70)

1. The petitioner expresses concern over the problem posed by several thousand mulattos in the Territory, most of whom are said to have been abandoned and to "constitute a disturbing element". He states that existing legislation has not been effective to meet the problem, and he requests that the Administering Authority be recommended to enact legislation whereby, with certain exceptions, all relationships between indigenous women and European or Asian persons be prohibited under penalties prescribed by law. The exceptions that he proposed are between married persons, or—when the persons are not married—when a prior declaration is made to the Authorities of the Territory "giving full particulars of the two parties and containing a pledge that the non-indigenous person will be responsible for the maintenance of any mulatto children born as a result of the relationship".

2. The petition was examined and discussed at the 235th and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.235 and 236).

3. The special representative stated that in the whole Territory there were some 350 mulattos, of whom about half were recognized by their European parents or at least cared for by them and the other half lived as indigenous inhabitants. The Administration saw to it that the maximum number of mulattos were cared for by one or other of their parents.

4. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 5 votes to 0 with 1 abstention draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM MR. COSTAS A. MAZIS (T/PET.3/71)

1. The writer begins by expressing dissatisfaction at the outcome of the petition (T/PET.3/60 and addenda) which his brother, Mr. Angelos Mazis, submitted on his behalf and on which the Council at its twelfth session adopted resolution 656 (XII).

2. After having stated that "Justice is bought and sold in Ruanda-Urundi ... and is characterized by deceit, theft and sacrilege, their penal code is a mask for dishonesty ...", Mr. Mazis urges the United Nations to put an end to a number of evils that he imagines to be rampant in the Territory. The first two are "Ruin" and "Brutal murder". Most of the others concern the public health service, the hospitals, prisons, markets and slaughter-houses, and the morals of the European population.

3. There remain three charges concerning smuggling. It is stated that gold is smuggled out of the country—and that "the highest colonial officials are involved"—that there is traffic in narcotic drugs, and that whisky is smuggled in and sold to indigenous chiefs for 200 francs a bottle and to Europeans for 136 francs a bottle.

4. The petitioner concludes with a protest against his expulsion from the Territory.

5. In its observations (T/OBS.3/8) the Administering Authority states that the first part of this petition contains nothing new, and refers the Council to the observations that it made regarding his earlier petition.

6. The Administering Authority emphasizes, however, that the petitioner was not expelled. He was repatriated at the charge of public welfare authorities on 1 October 1954, at his own request and after an approach had been made by the Royal Greek Legation in Brussels.

7. Regarding the second part of the petition, the Administering Authority states that the charges made therein consist of a series of vague and baseless allegations to which it cannot possibly reply.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 235th and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.235 and 236).

9. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to 0 with 2 abstentions draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM MR. BARNABÉ NTUNGUKA (T/PET.3/72 AND ADD.1 TO 4 AND T/PET.3/77)

1. In T/PET.3/72 the petitioner's statement is as follows. He owed a man 51,000 francs, but another man owed him 50,000 francs. He pressed the latter to pay his debt, but succeeded in obtaining only 10,000 francs from him. A few days later the petitioner received a summons from the *parquet* in connexion with his debt of 51,000 francs and, on obeying the summons, the assistant judge handed him an *attestation*. The petitioner states that he encloses a copy of this *attestation*, but what he encloses is a copy of a registered letter addressed to him by the assistant judge and containing some legal advice for him. The letter is dated 12 May 1954, and the petitioner is advised regarding his debt that a writ of execution by distraint can be issued only by court judgment preceded by a hearing at which the parties are summoned to appear. He is advised also that, if judgment had been given against him by default, he is entitled to contest the judgment in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code.

2. On 23 May 1954 a Chief arrived and, in the petitioner's absence, seized twenty-six of his cows. As soon as the petitioner heard of this, on his returning home, he set off in pursuit. He was unable to overtake the Chief, "but by chance came upon the aforesaid Chief's cows and selected sixty-three of them". The next day three officials, of whom one was the Chief in question, went to the petitioner's home and broke down his fence and struck members of his family.

3. The petitioner is now in prison although—he says—no judgment had been delivered at the time of writing. On 28 May some friends of his produced 30,000 francs, but this was refused (by whom, the petitioner does not state). He states that his counsel declined to act further for him on the grounds that he was in touch with the United Nations and "dropped me by arrangement with the authorities". In this connexion attention is drawn to a communication (T/COM.3/L.17) from Mr. M. F. Jamar, the petitioner's counsel, in which he protests against and denies this allegation.

4. Writing from prison on 10 June 1954 the petitioner states in the first addendum to his petition that he has not been fed at all since he was sentenced on 24 May. He has been obliged to buy his food at a restaurant. He states also that judgment had not been delivered at the time of writing. He again says that he has 40,000 francs, and that if he is set free he is perfectly willing to pay the balance of his debt. In a postscript, he adds that at least three times the governor of the prison has ordered the warders not to accept food which the petitioner's friends have brought for him.

5. In the third addendum to his petition, dated 27 December 1954, the petitioner states that he was sentenced by the Court of Appeal to a prison term of one year and twenty days, that his property at Buringa was seized and that the cattle which were taken from him have not been returned. He adds that he has paid 6,000 francs towards the settlement of his debt of 50,000 francs and requests that steps be taken to effect his release from prison. He states that no credence should be given to statements that he had committed any misdemeanour in the Territory, but that his difficulties are due to the fact that he had communicated with the United Nations. He requests that the United Nations settle all his legal problems, but on the other hand he says that once he is released from prison he will go to court with a view to clarifying his Murundi nationality and, consequently, his land claim.

6. In the second addendum to his petition, dated 27 September 1954, the petitioner states that he has requested the King of the Belgians to permit him to go to Uganda in order that he may avoid the growing difficulties which he meets in the Territory.

7. In the fourth addendum to his petition, dated 10 January 1955, the petitioner complains "on behalf of all the Barundi" concerning "the division of Cattle". He states that the Higher Indigenous Council had resolved and ordered the division when, as the petitioner charges, the inhabitants no longer wanted it. Moreover, not a single Batutsi or Bakutu attended these meetings. He states that "the division is made when a dependant is unwilling to serve his master, or when his master wants to divide the cattle".

8. In a letter (T/PET.3/77) dated 25 July 1954 addressed to the Visiting Mission, the petitioner states that he was arrested on 23 May 1954 and subsequently sentenced to penal servitude for three years and twenty-one days "for reasons unknown to him".

9. Commenting on T/PET.3/72 and Add.I, the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.3/9) that Mr. Pierard, a retail butcher at Usumbura, had advanced various sums

of money to the petitioner on account for cattle which the petitioner was to deliver to him. As the cattle were never delivered, Mr. Pierard instituted legal proceedings against Mr. Ntunguka. On 3 March 1954 Mr. Ntunguka was sentenced by the court of first instance to pay the sum of 52,549.50 francs to Mr. Pierard. As he was unable to obtain voluntary execution of the judgment, the creditor, armed with his court order, had action taken to distrain upon the petitioner's property. On 22 May, a process-server, accompanied by the Administrator of the Territory, went to the petitioner's house to proceed with the seizure of twenty-five head of cattle. The petitioner was present at the outset of the operation but later went to Usumbura to report his dissatisfaction to some authorities. Upon his return home, noting that the twenty-five head of cattle had been taken, he set out to search for them with the intention of recovering them. He had learned that his cattle had been sent to the Iranda School-Farm by Chief Nyarusage, who had been appointed custodian of the property seized. On the way there, he came across a herd belonging to this chief and decided to take them. The herdsmen fled at the approach of Ntunguka and his men, who were armed, whereupon the petitioner drove the cattle to his own *rugo* and locked them up.

10. After informing the local territorial authorities, Chief Nyarusage reported the matter to the *parquet*. A warrant was issued against Ntunguka, who was arrested the following morning and brought before the Examining Magistrate, who had him committed to the central prison at Usumbura.

11. In a judgment of 6 July 1954 the Residency court of Urundi sentenced Mr. Barnabé Ntunguka to three years' penal servitude for robbery and infringement of article 136 of the Penal Code, Book One. This sentence is not yet final, as an appeal was brought by the first three accused, including the petitioner, and the *Procureur du Roi* is following up the appeal.⁵

12. Regarding the petitioner's complaint concerning the food given to him at the central prison at Usumbura, an investigation made in reply to the petition disclosed that:

(a) The petitioner, like all the other prisoners, receives the regulation ration of food regularly;

(b) From the outset of his imprisonment, and as a pure favour, the petitioner has been authorized to receive food sent to him by his family;

(c) This prisoner's wife brings him his favourite food daily and so far the Administration has not denied the prisoner this exceptional privilege;

(d) The Administration is not aware that the petitioner ordered food to be sent in from a restaurant; in any case, no such authorization was granted by the prison administration.

13. As regards the petitioner's charges against his lawyer, the Administering Authority states that like the petitioner's other allegations, this statement is pure fantasy since the Administration has never discussed this matter with his lawyer.

14. Commenting on T/PET.3/77, the Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.3/11, section 4) that the matter again came before the Court of Appeal on 25 October 1954.

15. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 235th and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.235 and 236).

⁵ Copies of the two judgments delivered in this case are attached to T/OBS.3/9.

16. The special representative stated that the Court of Appeal had subsequently reduced Mr. Ntunguka's sentence from three years to one year and two months.

17. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM MR. A. BIGIRANEZA (T/PET.3/73)

1. The petitioner first refers in general terms to a number of outstanding matters which have not as yet been settled. His reference to cattle-grazing at Buringa is related by the Administering Authority (T/OBS.3/11, section 1) to the subject matter of a petition submitted by Mr. Barnabé Ntunguka (T/PET.3/67 and Add.1) which the Council examined at its twelfth session. It will be recalled that the complaint in that petition related to a land matter, regarding which the Council by its resolution 662 (XII) decided that no recommendation was called for.

2. The petitioner also states that "many people want to write to you (Visiting Mission) but they are afraid of being maltreated after your departure". The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.3/73, section 1) that the petitioner's fears are entirely groundless and that the Administration has always respected complete freedom of petition.

3. Regarding his complaint that in May 1954 the Administrator of Bubanza, accompanied by the Chief, forced his wife to apply her thumbprint on a piece of paper, the Administering Authority states that the persons in question visited the petitioner's home to serve a summons in accordance with law on him in a civil case. In the petitioner's absence, the summons was served on his wife, who was given a copy after having affixed her thumbprint on the original.

4. The petitioner further charges that "all the Watutsi refuse to leave Bwinda, where they have grazed their cattle for generations, and to go elsewhere where their cows would die".

5. The petitioner states that the rooms prepared for the Visiting Mission's inspection in O.C.A.F. houses (Office des Cités africaines) cost 250 to 400 francs a month and that clerks from the Society were not in contact with the Mission. The Administering Authority states that it does not know what the petitioner means to convey. All information regarding these houses was given to the Visiting Mission and all inhabitants of the Territory were given an opportunity to contact the Mission.

6. Finally, the petitioner charges that "the Government wants to demolish my house without paying any indemnity, despite the fact that it cost 150,000 francs to build". The Administering Authority states that this refers to a house situated near km.25 on the former highroad to Shangugu between Masenyi and Mpanda. There is no expropriation project in hand or even contemplated in this area, and if any expropriation were essential for the public works programme, the party concerned would receive reasonable compensation in advance.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 235th and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.235 and 236).

8. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITION FROM MERCHANTS OF THE BUSINESS CENTRE OF BITARE (T/PET.3/74)

1. The present petition, which was received by the Visiting Mission, contains a request for a wholesale warehouse, which would improve the trading facilities and conditions of the traders of Bitare. The petitioners state that at present they have no space for keeping supplies in their shops, but that they want the goods to fill orders. For this reason they make their request for a depot for which, they say, they "will pay afterwards; if we don't, the shops are yours".

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.3/10) that the problem is a genuine and complex one which is receiving its attention. It must be appreciated on the one hand that questions of credit and of the number of middlemen are involved, and on the other hand that the solution of the problem depends mainly on the characters of the indigenous traders themselves, their business reliability, business experience and business ability, thrift, etc.

3. The Administering Authority suggests that one possible solution would be to maintain free and fair competition. It also notes in that connexion that the more prudent non-indigenous traders are gradually shifting their main business from retail to wholesale and that some local firms are making the supplying of indigenous traders their chief concern. There is a perceptible movement in this direction, the result of which is that the greater part of the retail trade is falling into the hands of the indigenous inhabitants. An alternative solution might be to establish a group buying service among independent native traders or a traders' co-operative.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 235th and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.235 and 236).

5. The special representative stated that it was the policy of the Administration to encourage the establishment of co-operatives among indigenous inhabitants, and that there were funds in the budget of the Territory for the purpose of assisting the organization of such co-operatives.

6. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM MR. RUNIGA (T/PET.3/75)

1. The first of the two complaints of the petitioner concern the abolition of the *ubuhake*.⁶ He appears to be opposed to its abolition on the ground that it constitutes the main source of wealth in the Territory and would deprive him of his means of existence. Citing his own case, he states that at the moment he earns 345.50 francs a month, while it costs him 1,370 francs a month to buy the basic necessities of life. Therefore, he argues, if the *ubuhake* is to be abolished, a substitute would have to be found and he suggests that he receive an adequate minimum wage of 6,000 francs which would enable him to cover his expenses and permit him to educate his children. In its observations (T/OBS.3/75, section 2) the Administering Authority states that a wise but realistic policy is exercised on this problem. On several occasions the Trusteeship Council has encouraged the Administering

⁶ For a description of the *ubuhake* system see the report of the Trusteeship Council covering its fourth special session and its tenth and eleventh sessions (A/2150, p. 88).

Authority on the gradual abolition of *ubuhake*, and that it was in conformity with this policy that, after careful consideration by the High Council of Ruanda, the Mwami's decrees Nos. 1 and 8/54 respectively were issued on 1 April and 3 August 1954. Regarding the petitioner's claim for pecuniary satisfaction as compensation for the benefits he enjoyed under the *ubuhake* system, the Administering Authority states that this procedure could not be followed without the risk of departing completely from the objective in view.

2. The petitioner further states that he has no faith in the judges because they are unjust, particularly towards the poor. He suggests that they be punished by fine and prison or be "put to manual labour". The Administering Authority observes that while the petitioner denounces the corruption of the indigenous judges he adduces no specific instances in support of his denunciations. Moreover, says the Administering Authority, it would be difficult to overrate the many precautions taken by the Administration to ensure the supervision and control of indigenous justice.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 235th and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.235 and 236).

4. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITION FROM THE CHAIRMEN OF THE BATUTSI OF RUHAHE (T/PET.3/76 AND ADD.1 TO 4)

1. The original petition (T/PET.3/76), which was sent to the United Nations Visiting Mission while it was in the Territory during 1954, contains a complaint regarding grazing land and a cattle tax. This complaint was elaborated in a hearing which the Mission granted the petitioners on 26 July 1954 at Usumbura, a summary (T/PET.3/76/Add.1) of which was attached to the petition.

2. In its observations (T/OBS.3/11, section 3) the Administering Authority states that the title "Chairmen of the Batutsi of Ruhaha" is purely fanciful and is not applicable to anybody either in common or written law. In fact, it refers to a mere handful of Batutsi who are followers of Mr. Ntunguka and who are strongly influenced by him.

3. The petitioners state that the Government took their land in 1949 and that they now have no land on which to keep their cows. This land had been in their possession since the German Administration and when the present Administration offered to buy it they refused because if they sold it they feared that they would not get land for their 7,000 cows. Then the Government took the land and gave them in exchange other land which they do not like, because it is near hills with poor grass and water and there are tsetse flies. Their own land is now utilized by a European who is planting sugar cane. They add that several persons were "imprisoned for several days because they refused to leave their land". Deep ditches have been dug there and when any of their cattle come too close to them they are impounded and fines are levied on their owners. In this way four of them had to pay fines ranging from 800 to 1,500 francs each.

4. In this connexion the Administering Authority observes that this refers to an experiment by the Administration on an area of half a hectare free from any indigenous claim. This ground is entirely fenced in and thus protected from untimely incursions by cattle from the plains. Consequently, it goes without saying that no fines have been imposed in this connexion by any

authority in the Territory. Actually, the matter referred to is a civil case which was settled by two judgments pronounced by the Mushasha-Nord Chiefdom Court presided over by Chief Nuarusage. The four respondents were ordered to pay the plaintiffs, by way of damages, in compensation for the destruction done by their cattle to the plaintiffs' fields, the following amounts: 1,000 frs., 800 frs., 1,500 frs. and 800 frs.

5. The petitioners also state that they "will be in great difficulties with the Belgian Government, which does not like them to converse with the Mission".

6. The Administering Authority denies these charges and states that it is a fictitious danger carefully fostered by certain persons.

7. They also state that the authorities had taken Molugi of Kihangu by force and forced him to affix his thumbprint to a piece of paper the contents of which were unknown to him. He did not wish to do so "and be told that he would have to go to the Belgian Congo".

8. They object to the payment of a cattle tax of 90 francs for each cow and they say that "nothing is paid beyond the Ruzizi or anywhere else in the Congo".

9. The Administering Authority states that the cattle tax is imposed by the Ordinance of 29 April 1935 and by Ordinance No. 54 of 27 November 1953 issued in execution of Ordinance No. 54/199 of 11 June 1953 referring to the tax rate which might be applied to the benefit of the Treasury to pay for the fees, operations and research work of various kinds performed by Government veterinary surgeons. Article 2 of the Ordinance states: "The indigenous owners of cattle shall be charged a fixed rate of 25 frs. for all services listed at 25 frs. or more in Ordinance 54/199 of 11 June 1953. They are exempted from the payment of charges for services which are listed at less than 25 frs. in the said Ordinance".

10. In the second and third addenda to their petitions, the petitioners say that in November 1954 they were visited by the Resident of Urundi, the Territorial Administrator of Bubanza and the agronomist of the Territory who discussed with them their removal to the Ruzizi plain. The petitioners say that they "shall have to suffer heavy losses if we have to demolish our houses and the paddock fences for our cattle". They repeat that they do not want to move because the new land is unsuitable for cattle. They also charge that when they refused to affix their thumbprints to a piece of paper, the Territorial Administrator and the agronomist "hustled and hit" them "saying that they would take the land and that if our cattle died, so much the worse for them, since we were enemies because we had discussed matters concerning Ruanda-Urundi with you". They conclude by asking why they are singled out for this sort of treatment.

11. In the fourth addendum the petitioners complain that they now have to keep their cows in enclosures. When the Government put up a similar enclosure some time ago at Kizinga all the cows in it died within a few months. They also object to the fact that the veterinary has ordered them to keep the younger cows in these enclosures while the older cows are marked and taken away for slaughtering.

12. The petition was examined and discussed at the 235th and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.235 and 236).

13. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM MR. HALIFA BIN NASSOR
(T/PET.3/78)

1. The petitioner states that he is the father of six children and that he has to pay a debt of 200,000 francs contracted by his father. He requests help so that he can pay the debt.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.3/11, section 5) that the object of this petition is beyond the scope of the Administration and of any action by the Trusteeship Council. The petitioner is in business on his own account in the Bitare trading centre.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 235th and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.235 and 236).

4. The special representative stated that the banks in the Territory did grant loans, but only when suitable security was offered.

5. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, adopted without change at the 604th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1109 (XV), 1110 (XV), 1111 (XV), 1112 (XV), 1113 (XV), 1114 (XV), 1115 (XV) and 1116 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.545

One hundred and eleventh report of the Standing Committee on Petitions : petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration

[Original text : English]
[7 March 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 233rd and 236th meetings on 23 February and 3 March 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French Administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. F. Max participated in the examination as the representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I-III inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF MANJO (T/PET.5/299)

1. The petitioners, after complaining generally of the Administration, proceed to discuss specific cases of injustice which they say have occurred.

2. First, they mention the case of workers on the plantation of a Mr. Coulasides in the village of Mengoteng in the Nkongsamba subdivision who, in July 1954, were sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and a fine of

20,000 francs for going on strike. The petitioners say that the local *gendarmerie* made a false report to the effect that the workers had overturned the police car when they came to make an investigation.

3. Secondly, they relate how a UPC member, Mr. Philippe Kemadjo, surprised thieves on his plantation. In the course of the trial the thieves, two railway officials, were released while the plaintiff was convicted for the sole reason that "he was a UPC member, who demands the unification and independence of his native Cameroons".

4. Thirdly, they protest against the census of cultivation now being taken—for the purposes of increasing taxation, they say—and against the summary arrests of indigenous planters who oppose this operation. They name three planters who have been arrested on these grounds: Messrs. Gabriel Moyopo, Jean Simo and Epaulu Teyonou.

5. Among general complaints made in the petition are that Cameroonian women are fined for selling local wine and that children under fifteen are exploited in the plantations belonging to the French settlers. No specific instances are adduced, however.

6. The Administering Authority (T/OBS.5/45, section 1) points out that it has already, in connexion with T/PET.5/314, submitted its observations on the incidents which followed a strike on the plantation of Mr. Coulasides (T/OBS.5/42, section 4). Subsequently on 9 August 1954, the Administering Authority goes on to say, the Magistrate with Extended Powers at Nkongsamba sentenced seven persons, one of whom was Mr. Joseph Tiako, the

author of T/PET.5/314, to fifteen days' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 francs for interfering with freedom of work. The persons concerned appealed against this judgment. On 31 July 1954 the same magistrate sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for contumacy three persons who had, after the arrest of the persons mentioned above, attempted by violence to prevent police action. None of the persons convicted appealed against this judgment.

7. By judgment of the Court of Nkongsamba on 27 April 1954, Mr. Philippe Kemadjou was sentenced for violence, theft of tools and infringement of the Railway Regulations. He had violently struck two railway workmen who, walking along the railway lines to repair the telephone wires, crossed a corn plantation on land belonging to the railway. Upon appeal he was sentenced on 22 September 1954 to fifteen days' imprisonment for violence with benefit of the First Offenders Act, the accusation of theft and infringement of the Railway Regulations not having been upheld by the Court.

8. As regards the cultivation census, the Administering Authority invites reference to its observations in T/OBS. 5/37, section 3, where it is stated that the census is a purely administrative measure required by the technical services in order to discover the production capacity of each village, with a view to constructing cocoa-roasting ovens and a coffee factory in the Loum Region and to decide on the merits of certain proposals for constructing tracks through the cocoa plantations. The census has nothing to do with the question of taxation, and is being carried out under the direction and supervision of an officer of the agricultural service.

9. The Administering Authority goes on to state that the labour regulations, based on the Labour Code and on international labour conventions promulgated in the Territory, lay down regulations governing the employment of children and forbid the employment of minors under the age of 14. A decree dated 27 February 1954 provides for an exception in the case of children between 12 and 14 who, in agreement with their parents or guardians, may do light hand-picking or sorting work but must attend school. No exception is allowed in centres where primary education is normally available. A decree dated 4 December 1953 compels employers to give the date of birth of employees on their employment register, and Labour Inspectors can thus control the application of the provisions mentioned above. In addition, the recruitment of minors below the age of 18 requires the preparation of a nominal roll which must be sent within eight days to the Labour Inspector. No complaint has been received in this connexion.

10. The Administering Authority adds finally that the suppression of the sale of locally made alcohol and wines comes within the scope of measures taken to combat alcoholism and to ensure the protection of palm groves. These measures are described in the annual report on the administration of the Territory.

11. The petition was examined and discussed at the 233rd and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.233 and 236).

12. The Committee noted that statistics of agricultural production in the Territory were required by the Administering Authority for the purpose, *inter alia*, of reporting annually to the Trusteeship Council on economic advancement in the Territory.

13. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM MR. ABEL EHO (T/PET.5/300)

1. The petitioner, a planter at Bondan Melong and a member of the UPC, complains of land alienation, behind which he declares "there is a political motive".

2. He writes that he is the customary owner of a plot of land of about 5.2 square kilometres, part of which he leased to six compatriots in 1942. They cultivated the land and planted coffee shrubs, oil palms and food crops. Then on 24 June 1954 the petitioner was informed by the Chief Subdivisional Officer that the land was scheduled as part of the private domain of the Territory, and that the crops would be uprooted.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.5/45, section 2) that the petitioner has never had individual rights to the land in question legally recognized. He is not an official representative of the community which has customary rights over the lands in question. No person of that name has, moreover, been identified despite prolonged search in the region of Melong.

4. The petitioner appears to refer to difficulties which arise in that region as the result of the penetration of planters into the classified forest at Melong. *Procès-verbaux* prepared by officers of the Department of Water and Forestry were sent to ten persons for having cleared and cultivated land belonging to the classified forest. As the offenders refused to abandon this cultivation, to pay the fines to which they were sentenced by law, and continued to extend their clearings which at present measure 13 hectares they were informed that if they continued to infringe the regulations in force their plantations would be torn up so that reforestation might take place.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 233rd and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.233 and 236).

6. The representative of the Administering Authority stated that, had the petitioner possessed rights in the land prior to its classification as forest, he could have applied for recognition of his rights—but he had not done so.

7. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DES POPULATIONS DU CAMEROUN OF NDOGBIANGA (T/PET.5/333)

1. In the first of these petitions protest is made against the raising of tax rates, the lack of markets and trading centres, of schools and dispensaries, against the concession of forests to European colonists and against the destruction of food crops by herds of elephants.

2. They now request that:

(a) Work on the Kopongo-Bafia highway should begin immediately;

(b) All timber permits now utilized by the SAFA and Wanner companies should be reviewed;

(c) A rural school should be established at Ngonga;

(d) The field medical post at Ngonga should be reopened;

(e) An elephant hunt should be organized in the Canton, and not in exchange for the handing in of UPC cards, as was recently done when three membership cards were extracted for the rounding up of one elephant;

(f) The tax rates throughout the Territory should be reviewed.

3. The petitioners complain that whenever they submit these grievances to the authorities they receive such replies as the following: "You will get the road when

you give up the UPC". "No elephant hunts will be organized in your area until you hand in your UPC membership cards to the representatives of the administration. You will get schools and dispensaries when you cease to belong to the UPC".

4. In particular, they complain of the assistant to the Chief Subdivisional Officer of Edéa, who is also said to have stated that a higher tax rate would be applied in 1955 to all those who did not give up their UPC membership.

5. In its observations (T/OBS.5/45, section 3), the Administering Authority states that studies have been made to map out a road from Kopongo to Bafia. The road should serve the Babimbi subdivision, near the canton of Ndogbianga. These studies have been completed and the work will be undertaken as soon as funds are available after other work, which is considered more urgent, has been done.

6. Each of the seven villages of the canton of Ndogbianga has at least one primary school run by Catholic and Protestant missions. The size of the canton's population does not for the time being warrant the building of additional schools.

7. A dispensary was set up at Ndonga in 1951. It was closed in 1953 because of the hostility shown towards the nurse by the local population who refused to furnish him with even the smallest quantity of supplies or to maintain the building constructed in temporary materials. This dispensary cannot be reopened until the people have stated whether they are ready to give the nurse the co-operation without which a dispensary in the bush cannot function.

8. As regards the protection against damage by elephants to cultivated lands, the Administering Authority refers to its observations circulated as document T/OBS. 5/9, section 20. Elephant hunting is not prohibited, but it is governed by certain regulations and a permit for it must be obtained in advance. Two officials of the Wild Life Service have standing permission to kill any elephants in the Edéa region which endanger villages or crops. They killed forty-two elephants in 1952. In addition, during the same year, fifteen elephants were killed in the region by hunters with permits.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 233rd and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.233 and 236).

10. The representative of the Administering Authority stated that, while anyone was permitted to kill an elephant in self-defence, it was not possible to give general permission to hunt elephants, since the sale of ivory was one of the sources of wealth in the Territory.

11. At its 236th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the texts of draft resolutions I, II and III, adopted without change at the 604th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1181 (XV), 1182 (XV) and 1193 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.547

One hundred and twelfth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petition from the International Abolitionist Federation concerning Trust Territories in general

[Original text: English]
[7 March 1955]

1. At its 235th and 236th meetings on 28 February and 3 March 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the following petition concerning Trust Territories in general.

2. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on this petition and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on the resolution.

PETITION FROM THE INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION (T/PET.GENERAL/24)

3. The petition contains the text of a resolution adopted by the International Committee of the International Abolitionist Federation at its annual session held on 14-15 May 1954 at Paris. The resolution takes note of a draft

resolution⁷ on marriage and related problems, submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women to the Economic and Social Council, and expresses the view that freedom in the choice of the spouse, abolition of the bride price, registration of marriage and divorce, and social measures to facilitate marriage should be recommended to the competent authorities.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 235th and 236th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.235 and 236).

5. At its 236th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted the following draft resolution, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

[For the text of the draft resolution, adopted without change at the 604th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolution 1251 (XV).]

⁷ See resolution 547 H (XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council.

DOCUMENT T/L.548

One hundred and thirteenth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Tanganyika

[Original text: English]
[10 March 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 234th, 235th, 236th and 237th meetings on 25 and 28 February and 3 and 9 March 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Tanganyika which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. H. F. I. Elliott participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I and II.

I. PETITION FROM THE TANGANYIKA AFRICAN GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ASSOCIATION (T/PET.2/188)

1. This petition consists of extracts—transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954—from a petition presented to the Visiting Mission by the Tanganyika African Government Servants Association. These extracts are concerned with the following matters pertaining to the terms and conditions of African public servants: cost-of-living allowances, furniture allowances, the Senior and Junior Services, and leave.

2. The observations of the Administering Authority on the petition are contained in T/OBS.2/21, section 1. The Administering Authority remarks generally that the petitioners' complaints are in part due to a misunderstanding of the recommendations of the East African Salaries Commission report; others are already being met or have been met by the implementation of those recommendations.

3. The petitioners complain that the cost-of-living allowances awarded to public servants always lag behind rises in the cost of living. For example, when there was a rise of 35 per cent in the cost-of-living index, the allowance was "only 30% if not less". Again, when there has been a rise of 40 per cent in the index since August 1953, the allowance awarded has been only 35 per cent.

4. Secondly, the petitioners note that the scales of salary recommended by the East African Salaries Commission are said to have been arrived at in most cases by consolidating cost-of-living allowances with salaries, and that the Commission has recommended a flat 10 per cent cost-of-living allowance throughout all scales of

salary. The petitioners, however, do not consider this to be fair. They quote from their memorandum to the Commission, in which they said that prices had risen at the rate of 10 per cent every month; admitting that there was price control, they charged that the control was so loose that a widespread black market had come into being; and they recommended the introduction of a tapering cost-of-living allowance—i.e., highest for the lowest paid.

5. Commenting on this part of the petition, the Administering Authority states that the petitioners have evidently misunderstood the purport of that part of the Commission's report that deals with the cost-of-living factor in salaries. The revised salaries now paid to all Tanganyika Government servants have been designed to compensate, and in most cases more than compensate, for rises which have taken place in the cost of living since the previous revision of salaries in 1947, in other words, cost-of-living allowances paid formerly have been incorporated in basic salary rates. The present 10 per cent cost-of-living allowance is not intended to provide for a rise in cost of living since a specific date, but to provide a "cushion" so that gross salaries may be adjusted downwards in the event of a sustained and significant fall in the cost of living.

6. The Administering Authority goes on to deny that "the price of every commodity has continued to rise—a rise which can best be calculated at a rate of not less than 10% every month". In fact, it states, the retail price index of goods mainly consumed by Africans has shown a continued downward trend from 121 at 30 April 1953 to 114 at December 1954. The introduction of a differential system of cost-of-living allowance whereby officers on lower salaries would receive an allowance at a higher rate than those on higher salaries has in fact been considered by the Tanganyika Government; but whereas when prices of essential commodities are rising sharply there may be justification for such a system in order to give adequate relief where it is most needed, the same considerations do not apply, as at present, when prices are levelling out or are falling. The charge that there is in existence a widespread "black-market" which increases the cost to Africans of staple commodities is untrue. The few commodities which are still price controlled, mostly staple foodstuffs such as maize meal, locally grown rice, bread etc., are in ample supply at the fixed prices.

7. The petitioners reproduce a copy of a table entitled "Schedule of Proposed Furniture Scales and the Economic Rental which would apply". This schedule sets out in one column various articles of furniture, and in five other columns it sets out the numbers of such articles applicable to each of five scales A-E. The capital cost of the furniture on each scale is given, as well as the suggested

annual rent for each on a 7 per cent basis. The petitioners note that the Salaries Commission recommended the provision of furniture to every public servant—provided that he paid rent thereon—but they are fearful lest the five scales of furniture proposed should be a reflection of a policy to provide different scales of furniture for different sections of the community.

8. On this the Administering Authority observes that the fears of the petitioners that the furniture scales have "racial characteristics" are unfounded. Any officer, except those in the subordinate service, is entitled to have the scale of furniture he prefers, provided it is available and he is prepared to pay for it, though since the issue of furniture to officers on the lower scales is an innovation, there may be some delay in meeting an officer's wishes until furniture stocks are built up. The rent payable by any officer, regardless of his salary scale, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the cost of the particular furniture scale.

9. The petitioners go on to criticize the policy governing admissions to the Senior Service. They contend that only Europeans can gain direct entry into the Senior Service, and that quite a number of officers in the Junior Service have higher educational qualifications than those in the Senior Service. In support of their contention they adduce some examples drawn from the Agricultural, Medical and Veterinary Departments: Makerere-trained graduates are, so they say, entered in the Junior Service, while frequently less-qualified personnel from overseas is entered in the Senior Service. The petitioners give a list of five hundred posts in a dozen or so Departments which are now filled by Europeans, but which they contend could easily be filled by Africans.

10. At the same time, the petitioners are apprehensive of the recruitment into the Junior Service of non-Africans. They say that the Administration gave an undertaking that, before any vacancy were filled, it would be advertised widely in the East African Press and that, other things being equal, priority would be given to an African candidate. The petitioners fear that this undertaking has been abrogated, for they say that a number of Asians and Mauritians have been appointed as clerks and junior road foremen. Moreover, the petitioners claim, some of the Mauritians had to be trained in the Territory at public expense before they were fit for their jobs, and about 40 per cent of them were found to be unsuitable and had to be sent back.

11. The Administering Authority states that the petitioners' complaints concerning the salaries paid to the former Junior Service are being fully met by the implementation of the East African Salaries Commission's recommendations, and the examples given are based on conditions which no longer exist. It is the declared policy of the Tanganyika Government to staff the public service as far as possible from local sources; it is accepted that the limit of advance of any member should be set solely by his qualifications and proved ability, including the qualities of integrity, character and leadership. The Administering Authority, however, rejects any suggestion that the standards of the service should be lowered. As a result a few junior posts are still filled by persons from overseas where suitable local candidates are not available, but this is only a transitional phase.

12. Lastly, the petitioners state that they requested a duty tour of three years with leave at the rate of three days a month, together with twenty-eight days' leave after every eighteen months, and free transport facilities. They say that their request was not considered. On this the Administering Authority remarks that the rates and conditions of leave for locally recruited members of the service compare not at all unfavourably with those enjoyed by civil servants in other countries.

13. The petition was examined and discussed at the 234th, 235th, 236th and 237th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.234, 235, 236 and 237).

14. At its 237th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE UZARAMO NATIVE TREASURY (T/PET.2/189)

1. The petitioners view with concern the extent of land alienation to non-Africans; they say that insufficient thought is being given to the needs of future generations of Wazaramo. Alienation takes place moreover without proper consultation with the local inhabitants, who are required to vacate their land whether they are willing or not.

2. Secondly, the petitioners consider that the compensation paid when alienation takes place is insufficient. They particularly mention coconut trees. A coconut seedling costs one shilling; it must be watered during the dry seasons for the first three years of its life, and weeded regularly for the first six years of its life. A mature tree will then produce sixty nuts a year, which can be sold at thirty cents each; further, if a tree is tapped, three bottles of toddy a day can be produced, which will fetch thirty cents a bottle. Compensation of ten shillings for one tree is therefore considered by the petitioners to be quite inadequate.

3. The petitioners point out that when a man has to vacate his land he usually has to clear virgin bush for his new *shamba*. This is hard work, and expensive if labour is employed. For such work sixty shillings an acre is a not unreasonable figure. Nothing is paid however to the dispossessed African to compensate him either for this initial clearing, or for subsequent work in cutting back the encroaching bush. The petitioners consider that such compensation should be paid.

4. Finally, the petitioners ask that three years' notice should be given before an African is required to move from his land.

5. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.2/21, section 2) that the tribal area of the Wazaramo includes the environs of Dar es Salaam. The rapid development that is taking place in Tanganyika has led to the corresponding growth of its capital, with the result that a considerable acreage has had to be alienated in the immediate vicinity for such essential purposes as the new airport, cantonment, factories, etc., a necessity which is both appreciated and welcomed by the more responsible Wazaramo as being to their immediate and long-term economic advantage. Apart from those mentioned above, there have been only a few small alienations in the coastal area for residential plots and small holdings, which are necessary adjuncts to the growing town. There is beyond doubt more than enough land to satisfy the needs of the Wazaramo in the foreseeable future. In no case has land been alienated without the advice of the Native Authorities having been sought and the representations of any people living on or using the land having been heard.

6. The Administering Authority goes on to say that compensation has always been paid for the loss of houses, trees, crops and for the clearing of new land. The rate for a mature fruit-bearing coconut tree is twenty shillings in the coastal area and fifteen shillings in the hinterland, and for seedlings and young trees the rates are the prices at which Africans buy and sell trees among themselves. Compensation for cleared land ready for planting is paid

at the rate of fifty shillings an acre, and for old fallow land at twenty-five shillings an acre, which are the current costs of such work; the statement therefore that "nothing is paid to the dispossessed African for this first clearing" is untrue.

7. Finally the Administering Authority states that as long notice as possible is always given before anyone is required to move from alienated land, and that in any case the consultations necessary before the land can be alienated invariably occupy several months. But to allow as long a period as three years is not practicable, and would seriously retard development—particularly in the case of land required for public purposes.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 234th and 237th meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.234 and 237).

9. The special representative stated, in reply to a question, that any person aggrieved by the amount of compensation awarded to him could always have recourse to the courts. He knew, however, of scarcely any case where an amicable settlement had not been reached by

discussion between the interested parties concerned. The prices of twenty shillings for a coconut tree in the coastal area, and fifteen shillings in the hinterland, had been arrived at after careful consideration of all the factors relative to what its value might be in the open market.

10. The special representative added that there was plenty of unoccupied land, not far from Dar es Salaam, which was available for occupation by persons who might be dispossessed as the result of alienation.

11. At its 237th meeting, the Committee adopted by 5 votes to none with 1 abstention draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the texts of draft resolutions I and II, adopted without change at the 604th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1107 (XV) and 1108 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.549

One hundred and fourteenth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, and communications circulated under rule 24, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council

[Original text: English]
[15 March 1955]

1. The Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, has, as provided in rule 90, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, examined further petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, and further communications circulated under rule 24, in order to decide which, if any of them, should have the established procedure concerning petitions applied to them.

2. In carrying out this examination, which took place at the 237th meeting on 9 March 1955, the Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (T/C.2/L.139) containing a list of the petitions and communications, brief summaries of their contents and the grounds for their initial classification by the Secretariat.

3. As a result of its examination, the Committee decided that the established procedure should be applied to none of the petitions or communications.

4. Under rule 90, paragraph 5, of the rules of procedure the Committee is required to make such recommendations as it deems necessary concerning the con-

sideration by the Council of the petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, and of the communications circulated under rule 24. Following the Council's approval of the Committee's report on procedure for the examination of petitions (T/L.465), the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on conditions in each Trust Territory will contain an annex, in which will be set forth—under headings corresponding to those in the working paper—the problems raised in general questions petitions, as well as the general questions raised in communications. The Committee notes that the petitions bearing the symbols T/PET.6/L.59-L.61 and T/PET.6 and 7/L.42 relate to the Togoland unification problem, and it recommends that they be taken into consideration on the next occasion when the Council examines that problem. The Committee recommends also that that part of the anonymous petition T/PET.5/R.7 which relates to the sale of the Douala airfield be taken into consideration by the Council when it examines the petitions circulated under the symbols T/PET.5/312, 321, 326, 329 and 360. Otherwise, the Committee has no recommendations to make.

5. This report was adopted by the Committee at its 240th meeting, on 14 March 1955.

DOCUMENT T/L.550

One hundred and fifteenth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration

[Original text: English]
[16 March 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 238th and 241st meetings on 10 and 16 March 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. G. Lo Faro participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I-V and VII-XI inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM MR. ALI NUR ABDI (T/PET.11/421)

1. The petitioner submits a third petition concerning his claim against the Government of Italy for the value of three restaurants and their contents sequestered by the Colonial Government. The two previous petitions were T/PET.11/36 and T/COM.11/L.12.

2. An account of the affair appears in the Committee's thirty-third report (T/L.348), section VIII. Briefly, the petitioner was on active service in 1935 when, as a result of information received by him concerning his three restaurants, he was given leave of absence to go and investigate. He found one of the restaurants in process of being pulled down by the authorities and the other two being used as military camps. He later lodged a claim against the Government, the case took time to investigate and the relevant file got lost in the change of government in 1941.

3. The amount of compensation claimed in T/PET.11/36 was 170,000 lire; in T/COM.11/L.12 it was 80,000 lire; and, in the present petition, it is 702,300 lire. In its resolution 750 (XII) on T/COM.11/L.12 the Council noted *inter alia* that, although the Administration had made efforts to investigate the petitioner's claim, its efforts had been unsuccessful because the records relating to the period in question had been lost in the ensuing war, and that it was open to the petitioner to pursue his claim in the competent courts. Consequently, the Council made no recommendation.

4. In the present petition, the claimant says "I put my case under the consideration of the local courts to prove my claim which I subsequently did...". The passage which follows is somewhat obscure, but the petitioner's meaning seems to be that the case then became transferred from the judiciary back to the executive.

5. Annexed to the petition are copies of: a list of the property lost or destroyed; a declaration by Captain Poluzzi to the effect that he well remembers the case,

and that in 1940 there was enough evidence available for him to propose payment of an advance pending definitive settlement of the claim; a declaration made by two persons in front of the Chief Kadi of Somaliland concerning the contents of the petitioner's restaurants; an undated appeal by the petitioner to the competent Ministry in Rome; a brief request, dated 2 March 1953, to the Administration to forward the letter to Rome; and, finally, a communication to the petitioner from the Administration, dated 22 February 1954, in which he is informed that it has not been possible to grant his application, either wholly or in part, as there are no regulations providing for the grant of compensation in such cases as his.

6. In its observations (T/OBS.11/35) the Administering Authority, after referring to the previous resolutions adopted by the Council on the case, states that it has considered the case again with the greatest attention, and in spite of the fact that nothing positive has been ascertained, the Administration made inquiries of the Italian Ministry for the Treasury, which replied that the special circumstances of the case prevented it from issuing any favourable decision. The petitioner has been informed of all the efforts made to satisfy his request, and has been advised to address himself to the Court. He declared, however, that he did not intend to take legal steps.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

8. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM MR. ABDULLAI AHMED ABDI (T/PET.11/450)

1. The petitioner seeks compensation for war damages which he suffered at Moyale during the Second World War. He has sent applications to various Italian authorities, but without success. He was employed by the British Military Administration, but was dismissed from his employment when the Italian administration took over. He describes himself as a poor man and out of work.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/45, section 4) that the question of compensation for war damage is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Government of Italy, which is solely responsible for any decision that may be taken on it.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

4. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM MR. GIAMA MUSSE SAMANTAR
(T/PET.11/432)

1. The petitioner submits a claim for compensation arising out of a snake-bite which he suffered while working aboard a banana ship on 23 November 1953. He was sent to the hospital and, on being discharged, submitted a claim for compensation to his employers. He was subsequently granted a sum of 49.95 somalos, but since he is still suffering from the after-effects of the bite he requests that his claim for compensation be reconsidered.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/39) that the report on the accident showed that it had taken place on the same day the petitioner had been hired. Therefore, the *Cassa per le Assicurazioni Sociali della Somalia* (Somalia Social Insurance Institute) paid to the petitioner for the whole period of his total disability from 22 November 1953 to 23 December 1953 the daily indemnity in accordance with article 28 of the Regulation 27 of 7 December 1951, amounting to 49.95 somalos, and no further claim was advanced by the petitioner.

3. On receipt of the present petition, the *Cassa* re-investigated the date of the accident, which had been given by the petitioner as 23 November. Actually it has not been possible to ascertain whether the accident took place on 22 or 23 November, owing to the fact that the employers were no longer in possession of the relevant records, because the petitioner was employed part-time only. However, the case was settled in the most favourable way to the petitioner: by assessing an indemnity of 136.50 somalos. The petitioner received the difference of So.86.55 between this sum and the 49.95 somalos he had previously received.

4. Regarding the petitioner's other ailment the *Cassa* established that there was no connexion between it and the trauma caused on 22 or 23 November 1953 by the snake-bite.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

6. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM MRS. KAMAR DOALE GULED
(T/PET.11/436)

1. The petitioner states that an Italian national with whom she has been cohabitating for four years and who fathered her child, now three years and three months of age, abandoned her nine months ago, leaving her without maintenance. While she does not make any claim for maintenance after her abandonment, she requests the payment of a total sum of 562 somalos previously incurred. The amount includes 150 somalos for five months' rent, 112 for milk, and 300 for her maintenance for the three months prior to the breaking off of the relationship, at 150 somalos per month (*sic*).

2. She states that her approaches to the police, the resident of Afgoi, the authorities in Mogadiscio, the regional judge of Benadir and the Judge of the Supreme Court have been "rebuffed everywhere" and she now asks the Council to use its good offices to obtain her rights.

3. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.11/40, section 2), that contrary to the petitioner's statement the matter was brought before the Justice of the Peace at Mogadiscio on 6 May 1954. Mr. Foppiani denied pater-

nity of the child because the woman had also had sexual intercourse with other men. He also denied owing her any money.

4. The petitioner was invited to apply for a claim to the judicial authorities but apparently did not do so. The petitioner is said to be a prostitute who was arrested no less than fifteen times.

5. She had previously given birth to two half-breed sons, and as these were living in a state of utter neglect, the Benadir Provincial Authorities ordered them both to be admitted to the college run by the Catholic Missions of Somaliland, their boarding fees being paid entirely by the Administration. The child in question was admitted to the same college on 14 June 1954.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

7. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 5 votes to none with 1 abstention draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITION FROM MR. ISSA YUSUF MEAD (T/PET.11/441
AND ADD.1)

1. The petitioner states that the observations of the Administering Authority on one of his previous petitions are in error.

2. In T/PET.11/129 and addenda the petitioner claimed to have suffered heavy losses through looting that took place at Bur Acaba and Baidoa in April 1950. In its observations on the petition (T/982, section 39) the Administering Authority stated that the commission which had enquired into the losses surmised as a result of the Baidoa incident found that the petitioner had suffered no damage there. The petitioner, however, the Administering Authority stated, was robbed of money and durra near Bur Acaba, but the twenty-three aggressors were discovered by the chiefs and were made to restore the stolen property. In its resolution 548 (XI) on the petition, the Council considered that no recommendation was necessary.

3. In his present petition, the petitioner states that his possessions were looted by twenty-three men, thirteen of whom (together with one woman) were arrested and imprisoned by order of the District Commissioner. The other ten men went free after their particulars had been taken. While the petitioner was waiting for the case to be dealt with, the Baidoa incident occurred. The criminals who had been imprisoned were released without trial, and from that day to this, the petitioner has recovered none of his stolen possessions.

4. Then occurred another incident: the chief of the village of Mohammudo destroyed the petitioner's house, and the chief and his men shared the booty. The petitioner reported the affair to the police at Bur Acaba, who declared that they were not authorized to go to Mohammudo and arrest the criminals unless they received an order to that effect from the District Commissioner. Accordingly, the petitioner went to the District Commissioner and also to the Provincial Commissioner, but both said that it was not in their power to arrest the criminals. He now beseeches the Advisory Council to aid him in the return of his property.

5. The addendum to the petition is a similar exposition, addressed to the Visiting Mission of 1954, of the petitioner's grievances.

6. In its observations (T/OBS.11/43, section 1) the Administering Authority reaffirms the observations which it submitted on T/PET.11/129.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

8. The special representative stated that a number of incidents had occurred in and around Baidoa, mostly on one day, shortly after the Trusteeship Administration arrived. All such incidents were referred to collectively as the "Baidoa incident". He then briefly recapitulated the steps which had been taken by the Administration to alleviate the lot of the victims of the incident, including the establishment of an impartial commission to award compensation for proved losses of property.

9. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM MR. ABDULLE MOHAMED AVERGHIDIR AND OTHERS (T/PET.11/443)

1. The petitioners, who describe themselves as ex-army officers and as representatives of ex-servicemen, request assistance regarding claims which they say that they have been submitting to the Italian Administration since 1941.

2. They claim that payments are due to 800 former members of the military for the years 1941 to 1954. They state that they have heard that funds have been sent to the Territory for this purpose, but that the head of the Department of Internal Affairs has given orders not to pay them.

3. They also complain that a request for permission to "make peaceful demonstrations through some tables for the advancement of our rights" has been denied by the head of the Department of Internal Affairs who has also given orders to the police to fire on them in case of demonstration.

4. In this connexion the Standing Committee's attention is drawn to a communication (T/COM.11/L.131) dated 4 September 1954, which is addressed to the Administrator of Somaliland by ex-sergeant Hussen Ali Hersi. He complains on behalf of ex-officers and soldiers that their claims for previous military service have not been settled and that an attempt to hold an open-air meeting led to bloodshed, resulting in the death of one of the demonstrators and the wounding and arrest of others. He appeals for a fair settlement of their claims and the release of their arrested companions.

5. In its observations (T/OBS.11/24) on T/PET.11/375, the Administering Authority stated that all former Somali soldiers had been paid arrears of salary up to the date of Italy's renunciation of sovereignty over Somaliland. The question of pensions for military and civil personnel who had served the pre-war Italian Administration was a matter for the Italian Treasury, which at that time had under consideration arrangements for assisting those persons who were physically unfit for employment in the War Cripples, Disabled Servicemen and Veterans Company. In its resolution 891 (XIII) on T/PET.11/376 the Council *inter alia* urged the Administering Authority to introduce the contemplated arrangements as soon as possible, and requested that it be kept informed of progress made in that regard.

6. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/43, section 2) that the petitioners have arbitrarily assumed authority to represent a category of persons who have not authorized them to do so. In Somaliland ANCOS (Associazione Nazionale Ex Combattenti Somali—National Association of Somali Veterans) may be regarded as the recognized body representing ex-servicemen. In any case, the alleged claim of this group of persons for war service and old-age gratuities do not appear to be justified.

7. All Somali ex-servicemen were paid all the back pay due to them by the Italian Government in accordance with Ordinance No. 20 of 20 May 1950. During the distribution, none of the claimants raised any objection either to the period of time taken into account for payment purposes or to the amounts paid.

8. For the rest, the Administering Authority states that on 15 August 1954, a number of ex-servicemen requested permission to hold meetings in a public place, but permission was refused, for reasons of public order, by the district authorities, which informed the applicants in writing of their decision, in accordance with article 2 of Ordinance No. 1 of 20 February 1954 on public meetings. The application could not have been entertained in any case, because it was not signed by the authorized representatives of ANCOS. The district authorities subsequently allowed a group of ex-servicemen and other interested persons to hold a meeting, confined to the sand-dunes north of the village of Bondere and between the villages of Bondere and Arabo, in order to discuss their various individual situations. Moreover, the district authorities impressed upon the persons concerned the fact that they were expressly forbidden to hold a meeting in any other public place after 29 August, again in accordance with the Ordinance referred to above.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

10. The special representative stated that an eight-member commission had been established for the purpose of allocating special monthly allowances to deserving ex-servicemen, until such time as the Italian Government should resolve the pension question. The monthly allowances varied from 60 to 80 somalos. So far 1006 cases had been considered; of these, 250 had been awarded the temporary allowance and for 120 employment had been found in Government offices. Meanwhile the commission continued its work.

11. At its 241st meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITION FROM THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOMALI VETERANS (T/PET.11/448)

1. The National Association of Somali Veterans expresses extreme disappointment at the treatment received by soldiers and veterans at the hands of the Administration. They say that promises made concerning re-enlistment and the granting of pensions to veterans and invalids have been broken, and that the assessments of back pay and gratuities on discharge have been made in an unjust and arbitrary way.

2. Gratuities on discharge, in the view of the petitioners, should be a man's monthly pay at the date of his discharge multiplied by the number of years that he served. Because of the difference in purchasing power of the lira between 1941 and today, however, there should be an upward adjustment of the gratuities awarded today in respect of service terminated in 1941. Old soldiers should be given some employment to enable them to live, and invalid soldiers should be granted a pension.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/43, section 3) that, since the earliest days of the Trusteeship Administration, the Italian Government has been endeavouring to settle the back pay due to Somali ex-servicemen. Provisions authorizing such payments to begin were issued in Ordinance No. 20 of 20 May 1950. No complaints concerning the amounts of the payments were, however, received during the period when the payments were being made. The payments were

naturally made on the basis of the regulations in force when the soldiers ceased to draw their pay, i.e. under the terms of Vice-Regal Decree No. 1681 of 18 November 1940. In addition, a gratuity of 6 to 12 months' pay depending on seniority was granted. The question of revaluing the amounts due cannot be considered because there is no provision of Italian law under which this could be done.

4. Pending the issue by the Italian Government of appropriate legislation to grant pensions to entitled persons, a special board was appointed in September 1954 to determine the more urgent cases of ex-servicemen needing assistance with a view to granting them amounts approximately equal to the amounts of pension to be paid.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

6. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM MR. ABDIAZIZ SULTAN ALI YUSUF (T/PET.11/451)

1. This petition is a copy of a letter dated 25 September 1954, addressed to the administrator of Somaliland, which the petitioner transmits to the United Nations with a request for assistance.

2. He states that he is the son of the late Sultan of Obbia and Mudugh whose family was "pensioned and maintained in general by the former Italian Government". The present Administration is continuing to render assistance to his family, excepting himself. He says that his previous application for a pension dated 18 October 1951 was referred to the Provincial Commissioner of Mudugh but has not been settled. Unable to understand the reason for having been treated differently from the rest of his family, he is submitting the present petition with a request for "rehabilitation".

3. The Administering Authority states (T/PET.11/43, section 4) that the members of the family of the Sultan of Obbia are exceedingly numerous. Some members of this family are capable people and have been appointed as chiefs and notables, receiving remuneration for their services. The petitioner's personal qualifications do not warrant a salary as a chief or notable. Clearly, the Administration cannot pay salaries to all the descendants of the Sultan of Obbia, who number about fifty.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

5. The special representative stated that the Administration paid honorary allowances to the close descendants of all the sultans whom the Italians had found in power on their arrival in Somaliland.

6. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. PETITION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE SOMALI YOUTH LEAGUE, BRANCH OF SCUSCIUBAN (T/PET.11/428)

1. The petitioner states that many important districts in the Northern Mijertein are "subjected to tyranny and oppression" because they were excluded from the municipal elections, which were held in 1954, for the reason that they solidly supported the Somali Youth League.

2. He states that the centres of Hordio, Hafun and Bargal, where municipal elections were not held, are greater than Scusciuban from the point of view of population, commerce, imports, exports and customs revenue. Other centres similarly excluded from the elections were Bender Baila, Garoe, Tohen, Varama, Olooch, Bereda, Veragsamo, Afkahlho, Abo, Ghesselei, Merhagno and Durbo.

3. On the other hand, small villages without a single stone building, and with some forty or fifty inhabitants belonging to parties which support the Administration, were admitted to the elections.

4. The same complaint was put forward by the Vice-President of the Somali Youth League in his petition T/PET.11/423, in the course of which he enumerated fourteen of the fifteen centres mentioned in paragraph 2 above. In the course of its observations on that petition (T/OBS.11/32) the Administering Authority remarked that the centres in question were small, with populations ranging from 150 to 1,500, and that they did not have the character of municipalities. It stated also that, as the result of a study then being undertaken, it was possible that some of the centres—e.g., Garoe, with a population of 1500—might be raised in the near future to the status of municipalities, or be included within the area of the nearest municipality. (See document T/L.469, section III, paragraphs 13 and 14.) In its resolution 1031 (XIV) on T/PET.11/423 the Council *inter alia* noted the complaint and the observation of the Administering Authority thereon.

5. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.11/37) that the Hizbia-Dighil and Mirifle and the Benadir Youth Association would have had more justifiable reasons to complain that the Administration had debarred from voting some fifty centres in the Upper Juba Province and some twenty centres in the Benadir Province predominantly inhabited by sympathizers of those two parties. Had these centres been able to participate in the elections, they would no doubt have turned the scale overwhelmingly in favour of the moderate progressive parties. In accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 20 December 1953, Municipal Councillors were selected only in those thirty-five centres which had been designated as Municipalities.

6. The localities mentioned in the petition are very small centres with few inhabitants and exceedingly restricted resources. It is, however, possible that some or all of these centres may shortly be designated as Municipalities or included within the jurisdiction of the nearest Municipality.

7. The Administering Authority states that it is its policy to create new municipalities, or to enlarge the existing ones, but that it will have to start with those centres which are more populated and well off and, therefore, in a better position to have an independent budget and thus be less dependent on contributions from the Central Administration.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

9. The special representative stated that the Administration had subsequently created two new municipalities; that it had enlarged the municipalities of Baidoa and Bur Acaba; and that it proposed to create seven new municipalities before the elections due to take place in August 1955.

10. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. PETITION FROM THE SOMALI YOUTH LEAGUE, BRANCH OF MERCA (T/PET.11/420)

1. In a telegram, dated 30 March 1954, the petitioners state that on 29 March 1954 at 4 p.m., in all villages surrounding Farheno and Coriolel, a proclamation was made by order of Cavaliere Alio Ibrau enjoining all members of the Somali Youth League to "clear out from villages and cultivated land by March 31st as reprisal for not having voted in favour of Hizbia Dighil and Mirifle". They say that they brought this matter to the attention of the appropriate authorities but that no measures were taken to thwart this threat. They say that the situation is critical.

2. In a further telegram, dated 2 April 1954, the petitioners assert that the situation has worsened. On 1 April several S.Y.L. members were threatened with daggers and clubs, without interference by the District Commissioner and *Brigadiere* of Farhano who were present. The petitioners feel that the attitude of the authorities leads them to believe that the latter are "the promoters of that disorder".

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/45, section 1) that this incident is the same as one of those narrated by the Vice-President of the Somali Youth League in the course of T/PET.11/423 on which the Council at its fourteenth session adopted resolution 1031 (XIV). A summary of the Vice-President's representations, and of the Administering Authority's observations thereon is to be found in the Committee's eightieth report (T/L.469), section III, paragraph 21. The Administering Authority observed (T/OBS.11/32) that the incident was a manifestation of an old inter-tribal quarrel between Giddu on the one hand, and Darot, Averghidir and Sciaveli on the other. It stated also that the authorities restored calm.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

5. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XI. PETITION FROM THE SOMALI YOUTH LEAGUE, BRANCH OF GARDO (T/PET.11/419)

1. The petitioners present a number of complaints against the Resident of Gardo. In the first place, they claim that five women members of the Somali Youth League were arrested on 13 February 1954, that they were removed to prison by the Resident and released four hours later, although some of them are said to be still out on bail. They say that except for joining the SYL they had committed no offence, and the petitioners allege that the police did not know anything of this case. They also cite the director of public security as having "expressed his disapproval of this shameful policy".

2. The petitioners then proceed to detail a number of complaints arising out of the recent municipal elections.

3. On 2 March 1954, an application by the SYL to hold demonstrations in connexion with the elections is said to have been refused by the Resident on the ground that demonstrations are illegal.

4. They complain that the Resident deceived them regarding the municipal elections. When the petitioners learned that the Resident had registered "a large number of his party" without the petitioners' knowledge, they requested an explanation and were told "that the question had been settled".

5. They state that the Resident "has transformed the chamber of electors into a body quite other than that contemplated by article 24 and has put the electors and supervisors together in one room with no partition except a thin curtain". When they requested him to end this practice, which they describe as intended to deceive the electors, he refused.

6. Two Italians who, the petitioners say, are unacceptable to them because they are members of the *Lega Progressista Somala*, who are opposed to them, were put in charge of the elections; they request that persons "with a sense of justice" be placed in charge.

7. The Resident is said to be plotting with these two men against the SYL. He is accused of not being just and of being an enemy of the SYL which he is hampering by any means in his power.

8. On 5 March 1954, three members of the local SYL Committee were delegated to request the Resident for permission to paste propaganda posters on the walls. One member is alleged to have been seized and searched for weapons, of which none were found on him.

9. On 8 March 1954, the Resident is said to have given "his henchmen false cards recording the names of electors. These were distributed secretly by his friends". They say that he should have distributed these cards in his District Office.

10. The Resident is accused of not letting the petitioners contact the representative of Colombia on the Advisory Council on the occasion of his visit to Gardo on 2 March 1954, because the Resident did not want them to present their protests to him. The petitioners say that they only learned of his visit two days after that date.

11. The petitioners refer to a previous protest (T/COM.11/L.79) addressed to the Administrator dated 22 July 1953 against the Resident of Gardo and his assistant. In it they complained that the assistant to the Resident was hostile to the Somali people and interfered with justice in the Khadi's Courts.

12. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.11/39, section 1) that the Somali women were not arrested but merely detained for reasons of public order, and not because of their membership in the SYL.

13. The demonstration in question was not authorized during the election time on account of the high temper prevailing at the time in Gardo.

14. Posting of voters' registers took place in accordance with the provisions of the law. Applications for registration submitted by voters belonging to the SYL appear to have been granted in all cases. Polling stations had all been arranged in such a way as to ensure the utmost secrecy. Polling officers appointed in accordance with the provisions of the polling law were not the leaders of a Somali party.

15. The Administering Authority states further that Gardo is a locality up-country where Italian residents number only six, including the family of the head of the district, and that it would seem only natural that in the circumstances the few Italians living on the area frequent the house of the head of the district.

16. It is denied that anyone has ever been searched in the office of the head of the district. On 5 March 1954, an SYL member who had called at the district office to obtain permission to display posters, was asked to explain the bulge showing under his *futah*. The request was made in connexion with a rule making it unlawful to carry daggers within town boundaries.

17. All rules relating to polling operations were strictly applied. Distribution of voting certificates was effected through *ilalos*, unless these were collected directly at the office by the parties concerned.

18. On 2 March 1954, Gardo was visited not by the Delegate of Colombia to the Advisory Council but by the Principal Secretary of the Advisory Council for Somaliland who was accompanied by the Head of the Department of Internal Affairs. It is not known whether the petitioner saw the Principal Secretary. However, the local authority did not prevent anyone from approaching the visitors and in fact provided transportation for the Head of the local Section of the SYL to the airfield in the personal car of the head of the district, because he had been unable to supply his own transportation.

19. The petition was examined and discussed at the 238th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.238 and 241).

20. The special representative stated that in each polling booth there was an Italian officer in charge, assisted by two Somalis. Each elector presented his card marked with the party that he favoured. If there was

any doubt as to the party that he favoured, it was resolved as follows: if one of the three officers in charge of the booth had any doubt as to the party favoured by the elector, the elector's vote was recorded together with the dissentient vote of the officer in the polling booth; but, if two of the three officers in charge of the polling booth had any doubts as to the party favoured by the elector, the elector's vote was suspended, and was referred for decision by the central electoral office in Mogadiscio.

21. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution XI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X and XI, adopted without change at the 609th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1120 (XV), 1137 (XV), 1126 (XV), 1128 (XV), 1131 (XV), 1132 (XV), 1135 (XV), 1138 (XV), 1124 (XV), 1119 (XV) and 1118 (XV), respectively.]

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One hundred and sixteenth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration

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[16 March 1955]

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 239th and 241st meetings on 11 and 16 March 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.

2. Mr. G. Lofaro participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions II-VI and VIII-XI inclusive.

I. PETITION FROM THE AER rer AIANLE IN DUSA MAREB AND EL BUR (T/PET.11/422)

1. This petition contains a number of complaints against the head of the Department of Internal Affairs and the Resident of Dusa Mareb.

2. The petitioners claim that under the present Administration they enjoy no security in Mudugh and are being provoked by it. They say that bandits have been organized by the Authorities to kill and loot among the tribes, following which troops are sent, who confiscate all the tribes' camels.

3. In order to settle any differences between them, the chiefs of the Aer and the Merehan concluded an agreement, but the Resident of Dusa Mareb to whom they submitted it rejected it. Following this, the Resident is said to have organized bandits from among

the Merehan who looted their camels and killed four members of the Aer *rer* Aianle in Mataban. When the chiefs of the Merehan went after the killers to retrieve the camels and to obtain the payment of a *diah* for the four slain men, the Resident is said to have ordered the former to release the camels, but not to pay the *diah*, stating that this was an order from the Head of the Department of Internal Affairs in Mogadiscio.

4. On 6 April 1954, several men from the Aer *rer* Aianle went to another *rer* of the Aer who were living with the Merehan and looted 160 camels but did not kill anyone. The organizers of this raid are said to be the same persons from whom the camels had been stolen in the first place. When they returned, the chiefs of the Aer *rer* took the camels away from them. However, the authorities in Dusa Mareb are said to have sent a number of *askaris* who seized from the Aer *rer* Aianle 652 camels and one rifle and killed forty-three goats "without any order".

5. The petitioners state that each time they wish to settle the matter they are prevented from doing so by order of the Head of the Department of Internal Affairs and request that the matter be investigated.

6. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.11/37) that in April of 1953 a peace pact was signed between the Aer and Merehan which settled all past differences between the tribes and provided for the use of grazing land and of wells by the respective tribes. However, the Aianle who belong to the Aer invaded for no reason the territory of the Merehan many times and it became necessary to mobilize the *ilalos* of Dusa Mareb and El Bur to move the Aianle back to their Territory during June and part of July of 1953. Efforts of the District Commissioner of Dusa Mareb to negotiate between the parties were unsuccessful. At the end of June 1953 the first incidents occurred during which persons on both sides were wounded. Reprisals followed, in the course of which the Merehan did not give way to excesses. In July 1953 a meeting was held between the Aianle and Merehan chiefs and the District Commissioners of Dusa Mareb and El Bur. The parties reaffirmed their will to maintain peace between their respective populations and the two District Commissioners issued strict orders to the Aianle and Merehan to remain within their own territories. But in September 1953 the Aianle of the *rer* Aibocar violated the order and on the intervention of the District Commissioner the Chiefs formally agreed once more to refrain from committing illegal acts. But several months later the Aianle renewed their attacks and committed robberies. This first incident took place on 18 February 1954, the second followed on 25 March, and during the third incident on 8 April two Merehan Omar Dere were seriously wounded.

7. In view of these events the Regional Authority decided to take strict measures against the Aianle. Five hundred and forty camels were seized from the Aianle of which 225 were immediately returned to the Merehan, from whom they had been stolen. Forty-four camels were delivered to the Omar Dere as compensation for a like number robbed from them and thirty camels were given to the Merehan as a security for the *diah* due to them for the two wounded men; the rest of the camels were returned to their owners.

8. The Administering Authority states that the incidents of 8 April are at present the subject of a legal inquiry.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.239 and 241).

10. The special representative stated that inter-tribal incidents of this kind usually arose out of disagreements over the use of wells and grazing grounds. The best

preventive action that the Administration could take was to provide more wells and to improve the pasture in the regions concerned, and this it was doing. The special representative stated also that the results of the legal inquiry referred to in paragraph 8 above were not yet known.

11. At its 241st meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. PETITION FROM MR. ALI FARAH (T/PET.11/433)

1. Writing on behalf of his tribe Saad, *rer* Hilole, subsection *rer* Issack, the petitioner states that a member of the *rer* Hilole was tried in 1952 by the District Khadis Court and was sentenced to pay a *diah* of twenty camels for having injured a member of the Mijertein Osman Mohamud tribe.

2. Now, the petitioner states, the local authorities have informed the *rer* Hilole that they must pay the *diah*. The members of the *rer* Hilole, however, do not consider themselves responsible for the payment of the *diah* because the matter concerned a fight between two youths and was tried by the *Shariah* Court as a civil case which had no connexion with tribal affairs. The petitioner states that if this case were to be transferred from the *Shariah* Court to tribal jurisdiction, many other previously tried cases which were of a similar kind would have to be revised accordingly.

3. He states further that several appeals to the local authorities have been made "to conceive in reason to the present questionnaire and up to now no favour has been effected". He wishes to be advised as to whether tribal law or *Shariah* law applies in this case.

4. A copy of a communication addressed to the Chief Administrator of Somaliland, which the petitioner states he encloses for the Council's information, was not attached to the petition.

5. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/40, section 1) that this dispute is connected with an arbitrary interpretation of the *Shariah*.

6. The Khadi of Galcaio had sentenced a Somali of the Averghidir Saad-*rer* Issak tribe, charged with having caused unintentional injuries to a member of the Osman Mohamud tribe, to pay compensation of eleven and one half camels. The condemned man appealed, but the Khadis' Court at Galcaio increased the amount of the *diah* to be paid to twenty camels.

7. The payment was never made because the Averghidir Saad-*rer* Issak tribesmen maintained that this was a case of individual responsibility, and that therefore the *rer* would ignore the Court's decision. Since the condemned man owned no property, the case was considered closed. But, according to Sharaitic custom, when the offence is unintentional it is the sentenced person's *rer* which must pay compensation for damages.

8. The District Commissioner of Galcaio then applied to the District Commissioner of Obbia, in whose district the *rer* Issak tribesmen were located, to enforce the sentence.

9. Negotiations which were subsequently started between the parties revealed that the Averghidir Saad-*rer* Issak acknowledged that both the Khadi and the Khadis' Court had correctly interpreted the *Shariah*, and led to an amicable settlement during September 1954 according to which the Averghidir Saad-*rer* Issak agreed to and paid to the Osman Mohamud tribe a sum of money in cash, corresponding to the value of the camels.

10. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.239 and 241).

11. At its 241st meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. PETITION FROM CHIEFS, NOTABLES, SANTONI AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SAAD TRIBE (T/PET.11/437)

1. This petition contains a number of protests against acts by the regional Commissioner of Mudugh who is said to be unjust toward the Saad people and to be causing them damages.

2. The petitioners cite three instances in support of their statement. They say that, because twelve young goats which were lost by the Darot people came into the adjacent pasture area of the Saad people, the latter were compelled to leave that area which they say they have pastured for centuries. Instead "they were concentrated and crowded in determined zones about hundreds Km distant from nearest wells". These zones are said to be without, and unsuitable for, pasture. In the course of the transfer, the petitioners say, "enormous quantity cattle lost because of barbarian violences committed by forces commanded to the operation by order Commissioner", and a Saad tribesman was shot and seriously wounded.

3. Another incident concerns the loss of twelve young goats by the Darot people. These, the petitioners say, were not stolen but strayed into Saad territory. For this, seventy-five camels and thirty-five goats belonging to the Saad are said to have been arbitrarily seized and to be held by the Commissioner in Galcaio.

4. Finally, the petitioners state that the Saad people have never been indemnified for damages they have suffered. The Commissioner, they say, has never taken into consideration their claims, but whenever the smallest claim is made against their tribe, the Commissioner does his best to "ill-treat Saad tyrannically".

5. The Administering Authority observes (T/OBS.11/40, section 3) that the petition concerns events that occurred in the borderline area between the *rer* Mahat (Darot) and the *rer* Nemale (Saad). This boundary line between the two *rers* runs along the Arfuda-Bohol road.

6. Following complaints by Darot headmen and notables concerning the roving of livestock beyond the boundary line and stealing of their camels by Saad tribesmen, it was decided to make Saad people move back into their own boundary in order to prevent fights between the two tribes.

7. Following unsuccessful attempts to have the Saad return to their area, police and *ilalos* were sent to the spot to compel Saad people to leave Darot territory. On that occasion an *ilalo* was attacked by Saad tribesmen armed with spears. Seeing that he was going to be overcome he fired a few shots with his rifle to frighten his attackers and one shot grazed a Saad tribesman's foot. The Saad people were moved back to within their boundaries, but as soon as police and *ilalos* had left the area, they returned to Darot territory. More complaints followed, following which 70 camels belonging to the Saad were seized. These were returned after a fine for infringement of the authorities' orders was paid. Thereafter Saad people remained within their own Territory.

8. The Administering Authority states that Saad tribesmen had to be driven out of that area previously, and denies that acts of violence were committed in the course of those operations.

9. It further denies the statement that the District Commissioner never took into consideration damages inflicted upon Saad tribesmen by other tribes and points out that only recently an agreement was reached between *rer* Erzi, of the Omar Mohamud tribe, and *rer* Namale, of the Saad tribe, for payment of a *diah* to the Saad tribe for four deaths which occurred in disturbances that had taken place at Caidere in July 1953.

10. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.239 and 241).

11. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions draft resolution III annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. PETITION FROM CHIEFS AND NOTABLES OF THE MUROSADA TRIBE (T/PET.11/445)

1. The petitioners state that they have for some time been requesting the Administering Authority to convene a *shir* for the election of a chief because "the person irregularly invested with these functions no longer enjoys the confidence of his tribesmen, a fact which has already resulted in serious difficulties".

2. The Resident of El Bur and the Regional Commissioner of Galcaio are said to maintain that the present chief was appointed a few years ago and cannot be replaced. However, the petitioners claim that the appointment was not "a regular one" and that the tribe will not tolerate him any longer. They therefore request that everything be done to have a *shir* convened which will enable them to elect a new chief.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/41, section 1) that the present *Ugaz* of the Murosada tribe was appointed in August 1952 with all the safeguards which circumstances permitted. No appreciable opposition has arisen in the community against the present *Ugaz* on the grounds of incompetence or for any other reason. There have been only the general and sporadic expression of opposition which usually occur in such cases. There are no grounds to justify convening a new *shir*, but in preparation for the 1955 political elections the Administration contemplates convening general *shirs* throughout Somaliland for the reappointment of chiefs.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.239 and 241).

5. The special representative stated that the present practice was not to convene a *shir* for the election of a new chief unless a majority of the people demanded one. The Administration however was proposing soon to modernize the practice, and to arrange that *shirs* should be convened every three years. In this way, it was hoped to bring to positions of leadership the younger and more progressive elements of the population.

6. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. PETITION FROM MEMBERS OF THE ISSA MAHMOUD (T/PET.11/446)

1. The petitioners state that on 12 July 1954 a number of the Dolbohanta and two other tribes went on a raiding expedition with the object of killing men of the Issa Mahmoud tribe. Five of these men—whom the petitioners name—came on an unarmed man of the Issa Mahmoud,

Mr. Adam Farih Mahmoud, and killed him in the vicinity of Garoe inside the border of Somaliland. Following an investigation of the case by the police from Garoe, the District Commissioner of Eil and a lieutenant came to see the petitioners and, so far from following up the police investigation, told them that "anyone who speaks of the deceased we will imprison and he will never come out again". The sergeant of the police who had investigated the case was moreover imprisoned for ten days "for his report on the facts of the killing".

2. The petitioners' complaint is directed against the lieutenant whom they charge with spreading dissension among the tribes. They also say that when they raised the matter of the killing with him, he told them that "the man was killed by lions, and no one killed him".

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/41, section 2) that the finding of the body of Aden Farah Mohamed of the *rer* of Abocar Issa, who had disappeared some time before, created some alarm among the people of his tribe. It was impossible to ascertain the cause of death from the state of the body, which had been mutilated by wild beasts. The medical findings and police reports were negative. In the tribe, however, a deep and genuine conviction grew that it was a case of homicide, and that those responsible belonged to a *rer* called Dolbohanta.

4. The Resident, in collaboration with the police lieutenant, assembled the leaders and instructed them to refrain from taking any illegal action so that undesirable consequences might be avoided. These instructions have in fact been obeyed, for the leaders realized that it was impossible to accuse anyone in the absence of positive evidence of the real cause of Aden Farah Mohamed's death. It is untrue that the Somali first sergeant was punished in connexion with the investigation held after the body was discovered.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.239 and 241).

6. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. PETITION FROM MR. ALI GHARE GULED AND OTHERS (T/PET.11/449)

1. The petitions state that their kinsman, Mr. Farah Ossoble Aden, an ex-serviceman, died on 29 September at the De Martino Hospital as a result of a bullet wound which the police inflicted on him on 28 August near Forte Scechi. They request United Nations intervention with the Administration with a view to obtaining justice and compensation for the damage sustained.

2. The Administering Authority states that Farah Ossoble Aden died as a result of wounds inflicted during an incident which occurred on 28 August 1954. A group of ex-servicemen had for some weeks been agitating, demanding that the Italian Government should pay their pensions, family allowances, housing allowances, service allowances and considerable seniority gratuities for the thirteen years between 1941 and 1954. They had assembled in a place overlooking the new Hamar Uen market. Their spokesmen were asked to disperse the gathering, but refused to do so. Even the personal intervention of the local authorities could not persuade the demonstrators to disperse. Suddenly, they hurled themselves against the police, striking and wounding a number of policemen with stones, sticks and knives.

Showing admirable discipline, the police recovered from the surprise and, observing the proper regulations, told the crowd to disperse. At this point, the crowd, losing all control, intensified its attacks and the police were obliged to use arms, rapidly restoring order.

3. As a result of this unfortunate incident there was one death, while eleven policemen, thirteen demonstrators, and eight passers-by were wounded. Farah Ossoble Aden was one of those wounded, and he died in hospital a few days later.

4. The events naturally gave rise to legal proceedings and the preliminary investigation was completed on 20 December 1954. The case was due to come before the Assize Court of Somaliland on 15 February 1955.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.239 and 241).

6. The special representative stated that as a result of the judicial proceedings thirty-nine persons were convicted. The two persons mainly responsible for the riot received sentences of imprisonment for ten years and the others received sentences ranging from five months' to two years' imprisonment. The deceased Farah Ossoble Aden had been one of the principal agitators, and no question arose of awarding compensation in respect of his death.

7. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. PETITION FROM CHIEF ADEN GUHAT, CHIEF DAHIR SCIACUL AND OTHERS (T/PET.11/439)

1. In a telegram dated 24 July 1954, the petitioners complain that the police sergeant at Bardera summoned a poor deaf man, Mohammed Hassan, and demanded money from him. Upon being told by the man that he had no money, the sergeant struck him a heavy blow with his hand.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/41, section 3) that the Mohamed Hussen referred to in the petition is a handicapped person—he is deaf and dumb—who is described as violent and aggressive. He has already served a term of imprisonment for assault on a public official. In connexion with this sentence he had to pay costs in the sum of 10 somalos. When, in the morning of 19 July 1954, he was asked by two Somali policemen to call at the police station to receive official notification of the amount due, he refused to do so. Eventually, after a Somali police sergeant had intervened, he made up his mind to go with the policemen to the local station, where Chief of Brigade Burgaletta made him understand that he was to pay the sum in question. Mohamed Hussen signified that he had understood, but that he did not intend to pay. The Chief of Brigade, after complying with the prescribed formalities, told him to go; but he refused to leave and turned to the officer making threatening gestures with his clenched fists and resisting the Somali policemen who tried to lead him to the door. The Chief of Brigade had to join in himself to help the policemen to expel the offender, who continued to resist from the office.

3. The chiefs and notables of Mohamed Hussen's tribe have asked the local authority to remove him to Bardera in order to avoid any incidents, and also in view of the threats of violence and revenge which the deaf-mute signified when he belligerently and aggressively accosted

a police sergeant in the evening of the same day, 10 July. In the circumstances the police placed Mohamed Hussen under arrest for threats, resistance and offensive behaviour to a public official. Meanwhile, the judicial authority decided to commit Mohamed Hussen to the psychiatric ward of Mogadiscio Hospital, where he is now awaiting further proceedings.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.239 and 241).

5. The special representative stated that Mr. Mohamed Hussen had subsequently been sentenced to five months' imprisonment and committed to hospital for psychiatric treatment.

6. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. PETITION FROM MESSRS. GINO ADEN, ADEN MOHAMED AND OTHERS (T/PET.11/424)

1. The seventeen petitioners, *rer* Ajuran tribesmen, state that on 20 March 1954 thirty-eight of their people were imprisoned for unknown reasons. Twenty-seven of these were released after four hours, two were freed after eighteen hours, but nine are still in prison. At the same time forty-seven head of cattle are reported to have been seized, of which thirty-two head were released six days later. The remaining fifteen, say the petitioners, were handed over to "the Ajuran Chief who had come from Upper Giuba, locality Dinsor, we do not know for what reason".

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/38) that at the beginning of March of 1952, Nurou Omar, Sultan of Bardera Ajuran Tribesmen, went to collect a few head of cattle from some Ajuran people, living as *arifa* of the Mohamed Zuber tribe, *rer* Amir. This was in payment of the share of a *diah* to which he was entitled and which was payable in accordance with a judgment passed by the Khadi at Dinsor following the killing of a certain Hussen Mohamed Idris by Gabo Borro, a member of the Ajuran, in the locality of Giboginga near Bardera, in 1951.

3. At the invitation of the Head of the District, Ali Ahmed Megan, Sultan of the Mohamed Zuber tribe, convened a meeting of all headmen of the tribe's *rers* with a view to determining the number of head of cattle which was to be handed over and the method of payment.

4. After five days' debate, an agreement was reached, whereby the Mohamed Zuber headmen undertook to convince their *arifa* to hand over fifteen camels to the Ajuran Sultan. The Head of District was duly notified of this agreement which was registered at the Khadi's office.

5. However, immediately following the conclusion of this agreement, Shaffat Hussen Duale, headman of *rer* Amir, declared that he no longer intended to comply with the agreement, and convened a meeting of his own *rer* headmen with a view to convincing them that the *diah* should not be paid.

6. Shaffat succeeded in his scheme, and the headmen of *rer* Amir as well as those of *rer* Ribí agreed to make common cause with him and decided not to hand over the livestock as agreed.

7. The Administering Authority notes that Ribí tribesmen of the Ajuran tribe had some time previously sought refuge in Afmedó territory to avoid paying a *diah* for a

crime committed by one of their fellow tribesmen. Sultan Ali Ahmed Megan is said to have endeavoured to reach an agreement, but Shaffat Hussen refused, stating that his *arifa* did not intend to surrender a single head of cattle, even if they had to defend their livestock by force, should the Authority decide to seize it. On 20 March 1954, the Head of Afmedó district, after having unsuccessfully tried to persuade the opposing parties to reach an amicable settlement, decided to enforce the judgment passed by the Khadi at Dinsor, and instructed a squad of twelve *ilalos* assisted by local policemen to seize fifteen cows. When the Ajuran tribesmen resisted and attempted to recapture the seized cattle, a violent *souffle* ensued and the police arrested nine persons.

8. They were brought to court where they were found guilty and sentenced on 30 April 1954 to one year's penal internment for "aggravated resistance to public officers". At the same time fifteen head of cattle were seized and handed over to Nurou Omar, Sultan of the Ajuran tribe, in settlement of the case.

9. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.239 and 241).

10. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. PETITION FROM CHIEFS, NOTABLES AND *santoni* OF THE DAROT AND AVERGHIDIR TRIBES (T/PET.11/431)

1. The petitioners request that the powers of the regional judge be returned to the regional commissioner and that the presidency of the regional tribunal be given to the regional commissioner.

2. The petitioners give the following reasons for making this request:

(a) The regional commissioner knows the people and their habits and is thus in a position to settle certain questions without resort to court trials;

(b) Many matters which now give rise to proceedings suffer from the lack of intervention by the Chiefs who could settle them according to local traditional custom which the people would not ignore;

(c) Since the judge does not know the people, parties to cases might give false testimony without his knowing it; this would not be possible under the regional commissioner;

(d) The people of Mudugh are different from others in Somaliland and the administration of justice should therefore not be separated from the local Authority, because the Somali people are not yet ready to have justice administered by a regional judge.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/36, section 2) that by Ordinance No. 13 of 16 August 1954 it has been provided that the chairmanship of district courts—previously presided over by administrative officers—shall be entrusted to district judges. This is in accordance with the accepted principle that the judiciary should be entirely independent of the executive, and the petitioners' plea is for a return to an outmoded system.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.239 and 241).

5. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. PETITION FROM CAPO HAJI MOHAMED ISI HASSAN AND OTHERS (T/PET.11/426)

1. The petitioners, who describe themselves as the political and intellectual leaders of the Nogal Region, praise the record of the Resident in the Nogal Region, and request that he remain there to continue and to complete his work for the improvement of the people's living and working conditions.

2. They state that his work is of the greatest value and benefit for the progress and advancement of the country, and as proof of this they cite some of his achievements such as the repairing of the motor road, which they say has become the best road in the Mijurtein, the building of schools in Garoe and Eil and the establishment of a hospital in Badai.

3. They say that the complaints and charges submitted to the Government prior to the present petition were not directed against the Resident, but "against the things which were wrong in the Nogal Region".

4. The Administering Authority points out (T/OBS 11/37, section 3) that the complaints and charges against the District Commissioner of Eil referred to in the preceding paragraph are the ones on which the Committee reported to the Council in its seventy-ninth report (T/L.468), section III, and in its eightieth report (T/L.469), section VII, and on which the Council adopted resolutions 1020 (XIV) and 1030 (XIV) respectively. The Administering Authority notes that in the present petition, on the other hand, the Nogal headmen express great pleasure and gratitude for the District Commissioner's devoted and impartial activity in the population's interest.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2./SR.239 and 241).

6. The special representative stated that the District Commissioner to whom the petitioners were referring had been transferred from Eil to Bender Cassim. The new District Commissioner of Eil, in about two months' time, would be a Somali.

7. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XI. PETITIONS CONCERNING CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION FROM HAJI ABDULLAHI HUSSEN (T/PET. 11/400) AND MR. MOHAMED GHELLE MOHAMUD AND OTHERS (T/PET.11/434)

1. In these two petitions are complaints against the officers then holding the following eight posts: Head of the Department of Internal Affairs; Head of the Department of Social and Economic Development; Head of the Establishment Office; Provincial Commissioner, Benadir; Provincial Commissioner, Upper Giuba; District Commissioner, Baidoa; District Commissioner, Oddur; Personal Secretary to the Administrator.

2. The author of T/PET.11/400 states that the Somalis are considerably dissatisfied with the Administration, and goes on to request the removal of the eight officers in question. He describes them as "colonialists and fascists". He describes himself as "living outside Bardera with Ghedo people". His petition was examined preliminarily by the Committee at its 164th meeting, when it decided to invite him to supply specific instances concerning the conduct of the eight officers in question. A cable to that effect, which was despatched to the petitioner on 24 May 1954, evoked a cable in reply dated 8 June 1954—not from the petitioner but from Mr. Dahir

Shakul, who stated that he would furnish details by letter. Whether or not the petition subsequently received from Mr. Mohamed Ghelle Mohamud and others (T/PET. 11/434) is intended to be the promised letter is not clear from its context, although Mr. Dahir Shakul is among the fourteen signatories. Haji Abullahi Hussien, however, is not among them.

3. According to the signatories of T/PET.11/434, the Head of the Department of Internal Affairs is said to have armed certain sections of the population with a view to their attacking other sections. He also resorts to imprisoning and flogging the people. The Head of the Department of Social and Economic Development is said to have been in Harar in 1941, and to have given orders for the flogging of Somalis and Ethiopians. It was stated in the Somaliland press that he was spending "millions of thousands in digging wells, but that was a lying report". A Somali worker receives a monthly wage of 100 somalos, whereas that of an Italian worker is 2,000 somalos. This officer has been chairman of the Territorial Council from the day of its inception and "there never was one word of truth in what they said or did".

4. Next, the Provincial Commissioner of the Upper Giuba Province has forbidden the transport of goods; a man who was carrying some goods in his truck was imprisoned, and the goods confiscated. There is no security in the Province. The District Commissioner of Oddur is responsible for disturbances among the people and for "killings". The Director of the Establishment Office has "entrusted his wicked work to criminals . . . and no justice is done". The Provincial Commissioner of the Benadir Province is an organizer of spies and evil actions. The Personal Secretary to the Administrator was responsible for the incident at Chisimaio on 1 August 1952 (see T/L.340, section IX). He deprived of food for three days the persons imprisoned as a result of that incident, and then gave them food cooked in seawater—so that most of them died. Lastly, the District Commissioner of Baidoa arrests and imprisons the people, and every day that he is there "disturbances and killings" occur.

5. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/41, section 4) that the general accusations levelled at various responsible officials of the Administration are all groundless. It would be sufficient to state merely that the well-digging works, which the petitioner calls a tissue of lies, are in fact one of the basic elements contributing to the Territory's economic advancement, as the United Nations Visiting Mission was able to observe.

6. There is no appreciable foundation for the reference to the differential economic treatment of Somalis and Italians, for the only Somalis receiving a minimum monthly wage of 100 somalos are manual workers serving their first term of employment, while the Italians drawing a salary of 2,000 somalos are all qualified people with university or equivalent degrees. The grounds for the differential economic treatment of Italians and Somalis are known; they are based on indisputable factors of experience and qualifications; the fact that the Italian personnel are serving at a great distance from their own country has also to be taken into account. It is pointed out that an Ordinance fixing the legal status and remuneration of Somali personnel, and laying down a wage scale ranging from 120 to 1,500 somalos, was issued in May 1954.

7. The accusation made against Dr. Chiti, the Administrator's Private Secretary, is a complete fabrication, for at the time of the incidents which took place at Chisimaio, on 1 August 1952, he had been on ordinary leave in Italy

since 1 April, and did not return to Somaliland until 16 August.

8. The petition was examined and discussed at the 239th and 241st meetings of the Standing Committee (T/C.2/SR.239 and 241).

9. At its 241st meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions draft resolution XI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE

[For the text of draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X and XI, adopted without change at the 609th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, see resolutions 1121 (XV), 1127 (XV), 1129 (XV), 1133 (XV), 1134 (XV), 1136 (XV), 1130 (XV), 1122 (XV), 1125 (XV), 1123 (XV) and 1117 (XV), respectively.]

DOCUMENT T/L.557

One hundred and seventeenth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions

[Original text: English]
[21 March 1955]

1. The Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, reports it has submitted reports on all the petitions listed in part A of the annex to the agenda of the fifteenth session of the Trusteeship Council (T/1144), with the exception of those petitions listed in the annex to the present report.

2. The reasons why the Committee has not yet reported on the petitions listed in the annex are explained in the footnotes to the annex, and the Committee recommends that the examination of these petitions be postponed until the sixteenth session of the Council.

3. The Committee recommends that the following nine petitions, which were received after the agenda for the fifteenth session had been adopted, be added to part A of the annex to the agenda since, for the reasons stated, they have been disposed of during the fifteenth session:

(a) Petitions which the Administering Authority concerned agreed to have examined during the session and on which the Committee has reported:

<i>Petitioners</i>	<i>Document symbol</i>
Tanganyika African Government Servants Association	T/PET.2/188
Employees of the Uzaramo Native Treasury	T/PET.2/189
Ishak Arab Community, Arusha Branch	T/COM.2/L.17
Togoland Youth Organization	T/PET.6/342
Senior Chief Farmer	T/PET.6/343

(b) Petitions which contained requests for oral hearings by the Council during the present session—of which three were granted and the fourth refused:

<i>Petitioners</i>	<i>Document symbol</i>
Tanganyika African National Union	T/PET.2/192
Tanganyika Unofficial Members Organization	T/PET.2/193
Managing Director, Cocoa Purchasing Company, Ltd.	T/PET.6/344
Togoland Congress	T/PET.6/345 and Add.1-2

4. The Committee recommends also that the following two petitions be added to part B of the annex to the agenda of the fifteenth session, and that they be regarded as disposed of. They are petitions received after the agenda had been adopted, which relate to general con-

ditions in the Trust Territories of, respectively, Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, and have been taken into consideration by the Council during its examination of conditions in those Territories:

<i>Petitioners</i>	<i>Document symbol</i>
Tanganyika Unofficial Members Organization	T/PET.2/L.5
Chairman of the League for the Rights of Man	T/PET.3/L.4

5. This report was unanimously adopted by the Committee at its 242nd meeting, on 21 March 1955.

ANNEX

<i>Petitioners</i>	<i>Document symbol</i>
<i>Tanganyika</i>	
Mr. J. T. Woodcock	T/PET.2/175 ¹
<i>Cameroons under French administration</i>	
Mr. Theodore Mayi Matip	T/PET.5/276 ²
Mr. Jean Mbouende	T/PET.5/311 ³
Various branches of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Loum-Chantiers	T/PET.5/312 ¹
Mr. Jean Mambou	T/PET.5/313 ³
General Assembly of the Union des populations du Cameroun held at Bafang	T/PET.5/316 ³
Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun at Yaoundé	T/PET.5/317 ³
Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Bayangam	T/PET.5/319 ³
Vice-Chairman of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/320 ³ & Add.1
Chairman of the Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun at Loum	T/PET.5/321 ¹
Babimbi People	T/PET.5/322 ³
	T/PET.5/322/Add.1
Mr. Paul Toulag	T/PET.5/323 ³ & Add.1
Messrs. Njimoupain Chouibou and Jean Njitagui	T/PET.5/324 ³
Vice-Chairman of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/325 ³
Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Bangui-Chari	T/PET.5/326 ¹

<i>Petitioners</i>	<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Petitioners</i>	<i>Document symbol</i>
Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Bangui-Chari	T/PET.5/327 ³	Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/369 ⁵
Secretary-General of the INDECAM	T/PET.5/328 ³	Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Akwa	T/PET.5/370 ⁵
Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Bakoum	T/PET.5/329 ¹	General Assembly of the Union des populations du Cameroun held at Bafang	T/PET.5/371 ⁵
Association des notables camerounais, Local Section of Bafang ..	T/PET.5/330 ³	Felix Moumie Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/372 ⁵
Comité central démocratique "Le-pite" du Groupement de Bafou-Fondong	T/PET.5/331 ⁴	Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun at Kumassi	T/PET.5/373 ⁵
The Villagers of Maboye	T/PET.5/332 ³	Mr. Daniel Seh and others	T/PET.5/374 ⁵
Permanent Secretary of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Boumnyebel	T/PET.5/335 ³	Mr. Pierre Girbard Ombang	T/PET.5/375 ⁵
Chairman of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/337 ³	Mr. Moise Bitogol	T/PET.5/376 ⁵
Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Mode	T/PET.4/339 ³	Permanent Secretary of the Union des populations du Cameroun at Boumnyebel	T/PET.5/377 ⁵
Committee of the Foyer du progrès de la jeunesse Bayangam (FOPRO JEUBAY)	T/PET.5/341 ³ & Add.1	Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun at Bouassom	T/PET.5/378 ⁵
Union des populations du Cameroun, Branch of Nlem	T/PET.5/344 ³	Foyer du progrès de la jeunesse Bayangam, Bafoussam Branch ..	T/PET.5/379 ⁵
Mr. Calvin Essombe	T/PET.5/345 ³	Secretary of the Union des populations du Cameroun, Bamiléké Regional Committee	T/PET.5/380 ⁵
Mr. Marcus Mouaha	T/PET.5/346 ³	Mr. Jean Mambou	T/PET.5/391 ⁵ & Add.1 to 3
Syndicat des membres de l'Enseignement officiel	T/PET.5/347 ³	Mr. Jean Mbogue	T/PET.5/382 ⁵
Members of the Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Edéa	T/PET.5/348 ⁵	Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Mbalmayo	T/PET.5/383 ⁵
Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Ndokok	T/PET.5/349 ⁵	Union démocratique des femmes camerounaises of the Centre at Loum	T/PET.5/384 ⁵
Vice-Chairman of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/350 ⁵	Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Nkongkouala	T/PET.5/385 ⁵
Vice-Chairman of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/351 ⁵	Syndicat des petits planteurs of Mandjap	T/PET.5/386 ⁵
Comité directeur de la Coordination des indépendants camerounais (INDECAM)	T/PET.5/353 ⁵	Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Mbanjok	T/PET.5/387 ⁵
Mr. Bekoungou	T/PET.5/354 ⁵	Mr. Thomas Nolla	T/PET.5/388 ⁵
Union des populations du Cameroun, Yaoundé	T/PET.5/355 ⁵	Mr. Jacques Bouckel	T/PET.5/389 ⁵
Mr. Joseph Ndjem	T/PET.5/356 ⁵	Mr. Issah Mouassie	T/COM.5/L.53 ³
Chief Michel Ntchinda	T/PET.5/357 ⁵	Mr. Tiam Sakio	T/COM.5/L.57 ¹
Secretary-General of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/358 ⁵	<i>Togoland under French administration</i>	
Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Hikoa-Limbuye	T/PET.5/359 ⁵	Chefs de quartiers of Akadjamé and Agomé	
Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Melong I	T/PET.5/360 ¹	Mr. Cornelius Adjeyi	
Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Melong I	T/PET.5/361 ⁵	<i>Somaliland under Italian administration</i>	
Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Melong I	T/PET.5/362 ⁵	Messrs. Tahir Sciakur Hussen and Herzi Guled Farah	
Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Makondo	T/PET.5/363 ⁵	Mr. Herzi Guled, Hagi Abdullahi Issa and others	
Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Mboué-Edéa	T/PET.5/364 ⁵	Mr. Mussa Mahad Barre and others	
Bafia notables at Douala	T/PET.5/366 ⁵	Mr. Abdi Razak Haji Ahmed Mohamed	
Secretary-General of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/367 ⁵	General Committee for Educational and Cultural Affairs in Somaliland	
Miss Annette Eleanore Biyaga	T/PET.5/368 ⁵	Mr. Aves Yahia Abiker	
		Lavoratori Somali	

Petitioners	Document symbol	Petitioners	Document symbol
Messrs. Dahir Sciacul, Ghelbe Duale Guled and others	T/PET.11/427 ⁷ T/PET.11/427/Corr.1 (E only)	Mr. Mohamed Aden	T/PET.11/471 ⁷
Messrs. Tahir Shakul, Ahmad Hassan and others	T/PET.11/429 ⁷	Representatives of the rer Abdi Issa	T/PET.11/472 ⁷
Hagi Ahmed Abdirizak and others	T/PET.11/430 ⁶	Chief Abdulla Ali and others	T/PET.11/473 ⁷ T/PET.11/473/Add.1 ⁷
Mr. Mahmud Wahelia and others	T/PET.11/435 ⁷	Representatives of the Walamoy Tribe	T/PET.11/474 ³
Associazione Commercianti della Somalia	T/PET.11/438 ⁷	Representatives of the Saad Averghedir Tribe	T/PET.11/475 ³
Mr. Abol Rizah Hagg and others ..	T/PET.11/440 ⁶	Representatives of the Employees of the Luigi Gallotti Lighterage Firm	T/PET.11/476 ⁵
Chief Ali Nur Adane	T/PET.11/442 ⁷	Mr. Nur Ali Giama and others ..	T/PET.11/477 ⁷
Mr. Hassan Mohamed Nalie and others	T/PET.11/444 ⁶ T/PET.11/444/Add.1	Mr. Ibrahim Abdi Guimale	T/PET.11/478 ⁵
Mr. Hagi Uarsama Scire and others	T/PET.11/447 ⁶	Messrs. Isse Mohamed, Mahat Iakub and others	T/PET.11/479 ³
Sheik Abdi Risak Sheik Abdio	T/PET.11/452 ⁷	Mr. Bihi Jorrah	T/PET.11/480 ⁵
Mr. Ainle Omar Abdi	T/PET.11/453 ⁷	Mr. Mohamed Hagi Ahmed Iusuf ..	T/PET.11/481 ⁵
Chief Abdullahi Hagi Ahmed	T/PET.11/454 ⁷	Chief Dubo Jusuf and others	T/PET.11/482 ⁵
Chief Saffe Abdulle Ahmed	T/PET.11/455 ⁷	Chief Aden Guhat	T/PET.11/483 ⁵
Chief Abdullahi Hassan Nur	T/PET.11/456 ⁷ T/PET.11/456/Add.1	Mr. Yahaya Abdallah Agil	T/PET.11/484 ⁵
Messrs. Abdi Hagi Mohamed Husen and Nur Mohamed	T/PET.11/457 ⁷	Mr. Jusuf Omar Mohamud	T/PET.11/485 ⁵
Mr. Mohamed Addo Mohamed Giarice and others	T/PET.11/458 ⁷	Mr. Abdurahman Abdulla and others	T/PET.11/486 ⁷
Chief Aden Guhat Mohamed	T/PET.11/459 ⁷	Representatives of the rer Magno	T/PET.11/487 ⁵
Chief Uachil Osman Daud Ali	T/PET.11/460 ⁷	Mr. Mohamed Mahamud Darar ..	T/PET.11/488 ⁵
Chief Abdullahi Hassan Dorre Mohamud and others	T/PET.11/461 ³	Mrs. Amina Mohamed Giama	T/PET.11/489 ⁵
Chief Osman Daud Ali	T/PET.11/462 ⁷	Mr. Abdi Ulusso Ibrahim	T/PET.11/490 ⁵
Mr. Abucar Haji Mahade and others	T/PET.11/463 ³	Mr. Hassan Sciahie Barre	T/PET.11/491 ⁵
Mr. Haji Ali Mohamed Shoble	T/PET.11/464 ³	Sheik Abduraman	T/PET.11/492 ⁵
Messrs. Hagi Noor Salat Duale and Salat Hersi Noor	T/PET.11/465 ³	Messrs. Ali Hassan and Elmi Giama Mohamed	T/PET.11/493 ⁵
Jusbashi Hagi Nur Duale Elmi and others	T/PET.11/466 ⁷	Mr. Hussein Ahmed Ali	T/PET.11/494 ⁵
Jubashi Mohamed Luyan and others	T/PET.11/467 ⁷	Hagi Mohamed Hussen Hamud and others	T/PET.11/495 ³
Mr. Mohamed Gaverre	T/PET.11/468 ³	Seek Abubaker Seek Amudi	T/PET.11/496 ⁵
Shickh Mohamed Ghedi Gulet	T/PET.11/469 ³	Somali Youth League	T/COM.11/L.85 ⁷
Daily labourers of the Public Works Department	T/PET.11/470 ³	Mr. Said Mohamud Farah and others	T/COM.11/L.90 ⁶
		Unione Giovani Benadir	T/PET.11/L.8 ⁷

¹ A petition on which the Standing Committee required further information that could not be obtained during the fifteenth session of the Council.

² A petition which, the representative of the Administering Authority concerned informed the Committee, had not been received by the Administering Authority. The Secretary-General subsequently transmitted the petition again to the Administering Authority concerned.

³ A petition on which there were no written observations of the Administering Authority concerned.

⁴ A petition on which no working paper had been prepared.

⁵ A petition received by the Administering Authority concerned less than two months prior to the opening of the fifteenth session, on which no observations had been received.

⁶ A petition concerning economic and social matters which the Committee wishes to examine further in the light of the conclusions and recommendations that the Council will adopt during its sixteenth session after examining the report of the Visiting Mission of 1954 and the annual report of the Administering Authority.

⁷ A petition on which the Committee is in a position to report but not in sufficient time before the close of the fifteenth session.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS*

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
A/2150	Report of the Trusteeship Council covering its fourth special session and its tenth and eleventh sessions		Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 4
A/2680	Report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954		Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 4

* See also the check list of documents for agenda item 3.

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
A/C.4/240/Add.9	Communications received by the Secretary-General from the Cameroons under French administration concerning the oral hearing granted by the Fourth Committee to the representative of the Union des populations du Cameroun		Mimeographed document only
T/342	Petition from the Shariff Is-Hak Community concerning Tanganyika: observations of the Administering Authority		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Session, Annex, p. 164</i>
T/982	Petitions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration: observations of the Administering Authority		Mimeographed document only
T/1109	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, on the Cameroons under British administration, together with related documents		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
T/1110	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, on the Cameroons under French administration, together with related documents		<i>Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
T/1144	Provisional agenda of the fifteenth session		Mimeographed document only
T/1151	Requests for oral hearings: memorandum prepared by the Secretariat		Ditto
T/1161	Petitions received by the Secretary-General which were considered manifestly inconsequential		Ditto
T/AC.../...			Documents in this series are mimeographed only
T/L.141	Iraq and United States of America: joint draft resolution		Adopted without change. See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 306 (VIII)</i>
T/L.153	Fifth report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Eighth Session, Annex, p. 37</i>
T/L.182 and Corr.1	Outline of conditions in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration: working paper prepared by the Secretariat		Mimeographed document only
T/L.255	Second report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Tanganyika		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</i>
T/L.288	Fourteenth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Tanganyika		<i>Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 5</i>
T/L.340	Twenty-fifth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration		<i>Ibid., Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5</i>
T/L.348	Thirty-third report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.370	Forty-first report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Tanganyika		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.395	Fiftieth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.411	Fifty-sixth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</i>
T/L.412	Fifty-seventh report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.413	Fifty-eighth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.415	Sixtieth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Togoland under British administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.417	Sixty-second report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.423	Sixty-third report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.432	Sixty-seventh report of the Standing Committee on Petitions		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.462	Seventy-fourth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Togoland under French administration		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5</i>
T/L.465	Seventy-sixth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: procedure for the examination of petitions		<i>Ibid., agenda item 8 (a)</i>

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/L.468	Seventy-ninth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration .		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5</i>
T/L.469	Eightieth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.470	Eighty-first report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.481	Eighty-second report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.482	Eighty-third report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning Togoland under French administration		<i>Ibid.</i>
T/L.520 to 536, T/L.539 to 541, T/L.543 to 545, T/L.547 to 550, T/556 and 557	See table of contents.		



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FIFTEENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1955

Agenda item 5: Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS¹

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/1141	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Ruanda-Urundi	<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/1142	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Tanganyika	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3</i>
T/1143 and Corr.1	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Somaliland under Italian administration	Deferred to the sixteenth session
T/1162 and Add.1	Observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Tanganyika	<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
T/1164 and Corr.2	Observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Ruanda-Urundi	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 2</i>
T/L.562	Haiti: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 1086 (XV)</i>
T/PV.602	Trusteeship Council, Fifteenth Session, Verbatim Record of the 602nd meeting	Mimeographed document only

¹ See also check list of documents for agenda item 3.



Agenda item 6: Arrangements for a periodic visiting mission to Trust Territories in West Africa

No documents



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FIFTEENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1955

Agenda item 7: Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: reports of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions

DOCUMENT T/L.555**Interim report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions***[Original text: English]**[14 March 1955]*

1. Since the last report to the Trusteeship Council dated 7 July 1954 (T/L.488), the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions has held eight meetings, in the course of which it studied the various aspects relating to administrative unions affecting the Trust Territories of the Cameroons, under British administration, Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika, as well as the procedure to be followed in the examination of administrative unions affecting Trust Territories.

2. As it was not possible to complete these studies before the adjournment of the Trusteeship Council's fifteenth session, the Standing Committee, at its 63rd meeting, held on 14 March 1955, decided to hold additional meetings after the adjournment of the Council and to transmit its report to the Trusteeship Council at its sixteenth session.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/L.488	Report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions		<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7</i>
T/L.555	Interim report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions	1	



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FIFTEENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1955

Agenda item 8: General Assembly resolution 751 (VIII): Revision of the Questionnaire relating to Trust Territories: report of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire

DOCUMENT T/1163**Second progress report of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire**

[Original text: English/French]
[8 March 1955]

1. On 9 December 1953, the General Assembly, by its resolution 751 (VIII), established a Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire, consisting of El Salvador, Haiti, India and Syria to examine the Questionnaire formulated by the Trusteeship Council (T/1010), to study such changes as might be necessary for adapting it to the special conditions of each Territory, and to submit its conclusions to the Trusteeship Council.

2. On 10 June 1954, the Sub-Committee submitted an interim report (T/1128). In this report, presented to the fourteenth session of the Trusteeship Council (550th meeting) the Sub-Committee informed the Trusteeship Council that it had decided to prepare drafts of separate questionnaires adapted to the specific circumstances existing in each Trust Territory and to submit these drafts as the bases for the preparation of separate questionnaires by the Trusteeship Council in accordance with General Assembly resolution 751 (VIII). The Sub-Committee also informed the Trusteeship Council that it had decided that the Trust Territory of Somaliland under

Italian administration should be taken up first in view of the fact that that Territory would be granted independence by 1960.

3. On 13 January 1955, the Sub-Committee held a meeting, considered the working papers before it and discussed its future work in the light of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Somaliland under Italian administration (T/1143), in particular paragraphs 4 and 328 of that report.

4. In view of the opinions expressed in the 1954 Visiting Mission's report, the Sub-Committee decided to postpone the consideration of the working papers on the special questionnaire on Somaliland until the Council had taken action on that report. The Sub-Committee also decided to prepare in the meantime a questionnaire adapted to the particular circumstances existing in New Guinea and to report to a future session of the Trusteeship Council on the progress of its work with respect to New Guinea and other Trust Territories.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
T/1010	Questionnaire as approved by the Trusteeship Council at its 414th meeting, eleventh session, on 6 June 1952		Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Eleventh Session, Special Supplement.
T/1128	Interim report of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire		Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 14
T/1143 and Corr.1	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Somaliland under Italian administration		Deferred to the sixteenth session
T/1163	Second progress report of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire	1	



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NEW YORK, 1955

Agenda item 9: General Assembly resolutions 752 (VIII) and 858 (IX): Attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence

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<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/L.464 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed document only. For the draft report contained in this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 4, part III</i>
T/L.500	India: draft conclusions and recommendations for the draft report of the Secretary-General (T/L.464 and Corr.1 and Add.1, annex)	Mimeographed document only
T/L.563	India: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 1085 (XV)</i>



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NEW YORK, 1955

Agenda item 10: General Assembly resolution 853 (IX): Participation of the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories in the work of the Trusteeship Council

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FIFTEENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1955

Agenda item 11: General Assembly resolution 856 (IX) : Form of the annual report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/1120	Report of the Secretary-General	Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13
T/L.477	Report of the Committee on Control and Limitation of Documentation	Ibid.



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NEW YORK, 1955

Agenda item 12: General Assembly resolution 857 (IX): Report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954

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FIFTEENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1955

Agenda item 13: General Assembly resolution 859 (IX): Hearings of petitioners from the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration

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<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/2680	Report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>



Agenda item 14: General Assembly resolution 860 (IX): The Togoland unification problem and the future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration

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T/L.551	El Salvador, India and Syria: draft resolution	1
T/L.553	France: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by El Salvador, India and Syria (T/L.551)	1
Check list of documents		2

DOCUMENT T/L.551
El Salvador, India and Syria: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[10 March 1955]

The Trusteeship Council,

1. *Takes note of General Assembly resolution 860 (IX) ;*
2. *Decides, in pursuance of the requests addressed to the Trusteeship Council therein, to dispatch to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration a mission composed of persons nominated by... ;*
3. *Charges this mission to carry out the tasks prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said resolution ;*
4. *Decides further that the approval of the persons and the itinerary of the Visiting Mission as well as its functions as a periodic visiting mission be considered at the sixteenth session of the Trusteeship Council.*

DOCUMENT T/L.553
France: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by El Salvador, India and Syria (T/L.551)

[Original text: French]
[11 March 1955]

Replace paragraph 2 of the operative part by the following :

“2. *Decides, in accordance with the provisions of Article 87 c of the United Nations Charter, and in pursuance of the request addressed to the Trusteeship Council in the above-mentioned resolution, to dispatch to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration a mission composed of persons nominated by...*”

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/2660	The future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship—Letter dated 21 June 1954 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, and explanatory memorandum		<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda items 35 and 52</i>
T/COM.../...			Documents in this series are mimeographed only
T/L.551	El Salvador, India and Syria: draft resolution	1	
T/L.551/Rev.1	El Salvador, India and Syria: revised draft resolution		Adopted without change. See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 1084 (XV)</i>
T/L.553	France: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by El Salvador, India and Syria (T/L.551)	1	
T/PET.../...			Unless otherwise indicated, documents in this series are mimeographed only

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NEW YORK, 1955

Agenda item 15: Economic and Social Council resolution 547 H (XVIII) : Customs, ancient laws and practices affecting the human dignity of women

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<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/1146	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of Economic and Social Council resolution 547 H (XVIII) to members of the Trusteeship Council	Mimeographed document only