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President: Mr. Miguel Rafael URQUIA (El Salvador).

Present:

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

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

In the absence of the President, Mr. BARGUES (France), Vice-President, took the Chair.

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration: (a) annual report of the Administering Authority (T/1139, T/1148, T/1150, T/1153); (b) petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council (T/PET.6/L.52 to 55) (continued)

[Agenda items 3 (e) and 4]

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

HEARING OF MR. S. W. KUMAH, DIRECTOR OF THE COCOA PURCHASING COMPANY (T/PET.6/344) (concluded)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. S. W. KUMAH, Director of the Cocoa Purchasing Company, took a place at the Council table.

1. Mr. KUMAH (Cocoa Purchasing Company) feared that some words he had used at the preceding meeting had given rise to some confusion. By "middlemen", he meant persons who bought from the producer and resold to European importers. The middlemen

granted short-term advances to the producer and took a quantity of cocoa corresponding to the sum of money advanced. The terms they imposed gave them fairly heavy profits. The Company hoped that by its direct buying system they could be gradually eliminated.

2. By "moneylenders", he meant persons who lent money for comparatively long periods and who did not deal in cocoa. Some of them lent money at illegal rates of interest. The Cocoa Purchasing Company advised farmers to refuse to pay interest in excess of that allowed by law and if necessary to take the matter to court.

3. The USSR representative had said that petitioners had complained that the price being paid to the producer was far below the world price. There was admittedly a great difference between the two prices but that did not mean that such petitions were in general justified.

4. In reply to a question the Belgian representative had asked at the preceding meeting, he said that the Cocoa Purchasing Company paid producers a fair price, taking into account the heavy duty imposed by the Government.

5. Security for the loans issued by the Company was in the form of cocoa trees and their produce, and not of land.

6. The USSR representative had asked at what price per ton the Cocoa Purchasing Company exported cocoa. All the Cocoa Purchasing Company did was to buy the cocoa from the producer and deliver it to the Cocoa Marketing Board, which exported it. The Company received a remuneration for its agency services at £11. 11s. per ton. Its sole aim was to promote the interests of cocoa farmers and the cocoa industry. The most appropriate use that the Government could make of its heavy duty on cocoa was to devote it to the general development of the Trust Territory and the Gold Coast. The Trans-Volta Togoland Council and the various local councils within the Territory were doing their best to ensure that the Trust Territory should have its due share in those development plans.

Mr. S. W. Kumah, Director of the Cocoa Purchasing Company, withdrew.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY AND REPLIES OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE (concluded)

Social advancement (concluded)

7. Mr. SINGH (India) observed that the expenditure on public health services was less than in the preceding year and less than the military expenditure. He asked whether the special representative could provide more recent figures than those for 1953 and whether the Government intended to increase the budget for public health.

8. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the expenditure in 1952-1953 had in fact been higher than the sum mentioned, inasmuch as £23,000 had been spent on hospital improvements and the provision of other buildings, as was explained on page 164 of the annual re-

port.¹ The expenditure would certainly be increased, for in 1952-1953 the mass-treatment campaigns had not yet started. The preliminary figures for 1953-1954 had already increased to £111,000.

9. In reply to a question by Mr. SINGH (India) concerning the training of medical personnel, Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that at Accra and Kumasi the Administration trained nurses up to the standard of a State Registered Nurse in England. There were other institutions training as far as Qualified Registered Nurses. There were training institutions for midwives at Accra, Kumasi and Mampong, while the school of hygiene at Kumasi trained pharmacists, the school of hygiene at Accra trained registered nurses and midwives to become health visitors. The College of Technology at Accra trained health inspectors to the standard of the Royal Institute (West Africa) Certificate and lower grades were trained at Kintampo and Tamale. The Administration was pressing ahead as vigorously as possible with the training of subordinate medical personnel, in spite of the shortage of teaching staff; with regard to doctors, scholarships for medical studies in Europe were granted every year, since there was not yet a school of medicine at the University College of the Gold Coast. The Administration hoped that within the next few years it would be possible to provide two doctors instead of one for each district hospital.

10. Mr. SINGH (India) asked whether many women were exercising public professions.

11. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that the Territory was somewhat behind the Gold Coast in that connexion, since secondary education had been introduced only comparatively recently.

12. In reply to a question by Mr. SINGH (India) about labour services, Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) stated that a labour officer had recently taken up his post at Ho. The representative of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development at Ho also dealt with social questions.

13. Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria) observed that only one town in the Territory kept a compulsory register of births and deaths. At its eleventh session the Council had expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would take further steps to ensure that the system of registration of such statistics was made applicable to the whole Territory (A/2150, p. 207). He asked whether that recommendation had been acted upon and whether the Administration had any other way of identifying the inhabitants of the Territory and of distinguishing between Togoland and Gold Coast, and Togoland and persons from adjacent territories.

14. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that in Ho and a few centres in the Gold Coast the Administration had undertaken registration. In principle, registration should be undertaken by the local authorities, who were in closer touch with the people, but so far no marked progress had been made in that direction. When compiling statistics which included separate figures for Togolan-

ders the Administration asked the persons concerned whether they were Togoland or not. There was no precise definition in law of the status of a person one of whose parents had been born in the Gold Coast and the other in Togoland; that question would have to be studied in connexion with the plebiscite. In registering for the vote, it was enough for a person, if required to do so, to produce witnesses to show that he was born either in the Gold Coast or in Togoland and that he had lived for six months in the constituency.

15. In reply to a further question by Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria), Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the recent spate of legislation had prevented the Administration from dealing with the question of corporal punishment during 1954.

16. Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria) asked for some details on customary services and on the adoption system.

17. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that the inhabitants usually performed the few remaining minor customary services quite willingly.

18. There appeared to be no need for any legislation on adoption, in view of the prevailing family solidarity.

19. Mr. MAX (France) asked for some information on the activities of the nutritionist referred to in paragraph 453 of the report, on the expenditure by missions and other voluntary bodies on medical facilities referred to in paragraph 424, and on hospital charges.

20. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that there was no longer a full-time nutritionist but the former nutrition officer still lived in the capital and continued to advise the Administration.

21. There was no law compelling private bodies to disclose their accounts. The areas of work of the various missions did not, to a large extent, coincide with the boundaries of the Territory; the missions would probably be willing to give details of their general expenses but might be reluctant to undertake the work of breaking down their figures.

22. Apart from one leper settlement run by a mission and one local authority maternity clinic, in-patient facilities were provided in government institutions only. The fees charged by the mission that gave leper treatment were almost negligible, because it was in an extremely poor area. The local authority concerned with the maternity clinic charged a comprehensive fee of ten shillings for all pre-natal and post-natal services. The fees charged by private medical practitioners for out-patient services were not standardized.

23. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) asked for some particulars concerning the activities of the Togoland United Nations Association and the development of broadcasting in the Territory.

24. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the Association now did little more than distribute information material which was sent by the United Nations Secretariat to the Administration.

25. The Administration had agreed that broadcasting should eventually become the responsibility of a separate corporation; as an interim measure the control of broadcasting had been withdrawn from the Department of Information Services and put under a special depart-

¹ 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.

ment, the head of which had been recruited from the British Broadcasting Corporation.

26. In reply to questions from Mr. S. S. LIU (China) on wages and the standard of living, Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that wages had increased substantially in 1952, particularly in the Northern Section. Since then, as a result of the Government's financial policy, the cost of living had been kept stable. The Administration's main concern had been to combat inflation. The question of an increase in wages was linked with the question of an increase in the price of cocoa, and with the question of inflation generally.
27. Mr. S. S. LIU (China), referring to paragraph 460 of the annual report, concerning the issue of licences to sell spirits, wine and beer, wished to know what character was expected of an applicant and what type of store and quality of equipment he was required to use.
28. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that the licensing authority in each district was expected to examine the record of the applicant, and to make sure that the premises were well ventilated and well looked after and the drinking vessels kept clean and in good condition, and that any food supplied with the liquor was of a certain standard of hygiene.
29. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) asked upon what terms the housing loans mentioned in paragraph 467 of the annual report were granted.
30. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the Government had made certain sums of money available for the issue of loans; the loans were to be controlled by housing loans boards set up in each district and normally consisting of representatives of the local authorities under the chairmanship of Government agents. So far the scheme had not proved very successful, because one of the requirements for a loan had been that the house and the land on which it was built should be mortgaged. It had subsequently been appreciated that the scheme could apply only to urban areas where the individual title of lands had evolved, as opposed to semi-urban and rural areas where land was still largely owned by the community. The whole matter had been under review by the team of housing experts sent by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and it was quite likely that the scheme would be completely revised.
31. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) asked for details concerning the composition and functions of the visiting committee mentioned in paragraph 474 of the report, which alone had the power to impose a sentence of corporal punishment.
32. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that each prison had a visiting committee, of which the chairman was usually a senior member of a Government department and the other members were prominent local citizens chosen for their activities in social welfare and elected representatives of the local authorities. The committee visited the prison every three months and whenever circumstances required. The circumstances in which whipping was recommended by the prison authorities would be taken into consideration by the committee, which could either approve or reject the recommendation. In fact, no corporal punishment had been either recommended or approved in the prisons of the Territory during 1954.
33. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) wished to know whether the Legislative Assembly was going to adopt at its next session the legislation which the Administration was trying to introduce in the matter of corporal punishment and whether the Assembly was aware of the resolutions which the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly had adopted on the subject.
34. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) could not say exactly when legislation abolishing corporal punishment would be enacted. The former Legislative Assembly had been aware of the United Nations resolutions as was also the Administration. The question of corporal punishment had not been put to the new Assembly set up in July 1954, either by the Administration or by any private member. It was perhaps significant that none of the private members, who were fully entitled to introduce a bill on the subject, had done so.
35. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) wished to know how soon the sixteen health centres, which according to the report of the World Health Organization (T/1153) had yet to be set up in the Trans-Volta/Togoland region, would be established.
36. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) felt that there had been a misunderstanding on the part of the WHO officer who had visited Togoland under British administration. The present plan was to establish twenty health centres in the immediate future for the whole of the Gold Coast and Togoland, not for the Trans-Volta/Togoland region alone. Another two or three centres would be built shortly, mostly in areas outside the Southern Section on the Territory.
37. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti), referring to paragraphs 417 and 418 of the annual report, asked whether there had since then been any action by the Administration to diversify production and to raise the level of wages, other than the plans that were being studied.
38. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that the Administration had encouraged the farmers who were still engaged in subsistence farming to undertake cash farming—mainly, yams in the centre of the Territory, coffee in the south, groundnuts in the north—and to increase the production of groundnuts and even food crops which they could sell. With that end in view, the Administration was doing its utmost to introduce modern farming methods, to construct new roads in comparatively uninhabited areas and to provide water supplies in rural areas, thereby enabling farmers to farm new land and to take their crops to the market.
39. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) asked whether paragraph 447, which spoke of measures against malaria and other communicable diseases being carried out as a routine procedure by the medical and health staff, meant that the Administration's facilities for combating those diseases had not been improved. He also wished to know what measures had been taken to combat the diseases mentioned in paragraph 448 and the three main causes of death referred to in paragraph 449.
40. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the measures taken against malaria were the education of people on how the mosquito lived, how its breeding places could be dealt with and how sanitary conditions in the

villages could be improved. In the case of other communicable diseases, such as guinea worm, bilharzia and dysentery, the chief measure was the improvement of rural water supplies. With respect to trypanosomiasis and yaws, medical field units went from village to village and to the people in outlying areas in order to track down the diseases and to treat free of charge all patients suffering from them. The Administration recognized that pneumonia was a serious problem and felt that the best method of dealing with it was to improve hospital facilities and communications leading to the hospitals, so that cases of the disease could receive attention as early as possible. In the case of tuberculosis, a specialist was now in the Gold Coast undertaking sample surveys and considering the best method of dealing with the disease on a large scale. He had not yet undertaken particular surveys in the Territory.

41. Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador) wished to know what measures, other than the purchase of a vehicle for the leprosarium, had been taken by the Administration to remedy the situation in which persons suffering from leprosy had to travel more than three kilometres to obtain food supplies.

42. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the Administration had decided to undertake the entire reconstruction of the leper settlement, on a slightly smaller scale because of the increasing number of cures and because now that cures were possible, it felt that it was better to treat leprosy in out-patient centres rather than to concentrate lepers in settlements. The van supplied by the Administration brought foodstuffs to the settlement; that, together with the food grown on the spot, provided adequately for the needs of the inmates. Some lepers still went to the market occasionally to purchase food items which the Administration did not supply because they were a matter of individual taste. That had not given rise to any complaints, either by the lepers or by other persons who used the market.

43. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished to know in connexion with paragraph 408 of the report, the present membership of trade unions in the Territory.

44. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that there were no trade unions established solely in the Territory. Some unions in the Gold Coast had branches in the Territory. He did not know the exact number of members but believed it to be comparatively small.

45. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), referring to paragraph 387 of the report, asked what were the publications whose entry into the Territory was banned.

46. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that he did not have the exact list with him but that they amounted to about fifteen periodicals and forty books published by communist organizations in London and in other capitals of Europe.

Educational advancement

47. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) asked whether the construction of the schools mentioned in paragraphs 526, 546 and 570 of the report had been completed and whether the schools were now functioning.

48. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the Tea-

cher-Training College at Pusiga had opened in 1954 with sixty students and that the number of students who had entered the school in 1955 had brought the total number of teachers in training in the Northern Section up to 120. There was now a girls' dormitory at the Mawuli Secondary School at Ho, and girls were now trained at the St. Francis Teacher-Training College at Hohoe, which had been expanded. The Rural Training Centre at Ho was carrying out a scheme of training for building staff for local authorities. The buildings for the trade school at Kpandu had been started in 1954 but there were as yet no pupils.

49. Mr. LOOMES (Australia) asked whether the special representative could add anything to paragraph 590 concerning the teaching of reading and writing in vernacular languages and in English.

50. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that some efforts had been made to teach adults to read and write English. There was in general, both in the Gold Coast and in the Territory, a trend away from indigenous languages and in favour of English, which, at least for the moment, provided a common medium for the whole country.

51. Mr. LOOMES (Australia) found the information of great interest. With reference to paragraph 497 and the following paragraphs, he asked whether there was any distinction between the district education committees formed in the Southern Section and the education committees formed by the district councils in the Northern Section; if so, he would like to know what was the relationship between the district education committees and the councils in the Southern Section.

52. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that the difference derived from the fact that in the Northern Section education was managed almost exclusively by district councils, whereas in the South the missions were still predominantly responsible for education; it had therefore been necessary to evolve committees which were outside the local authority framework but on which the district and local councils were fully represented.

53. Mr. LOOMES (Australia) referring to paragraph 523 of the report, asked what steps the Administration was taking to encourage the education of girls and whether the district education committees were taking any action in that field.

54. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the best way to increase the number of girl students was through propaganda. It was significant that many of the learners in mass education campaigns were women, who would no doubt want their daughters to be educated. The district education committees could do very little beyond passing resolutions in general terms.

55. Mr. LOOMES (Australia) noted from paragraph 505 of the report that the Government had opened a primary school at Pusiga. As the policy of the Administration was to let the local government authorities establish and control schools, he wondered why that had been done.

56. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) explained that the purpose of the primary school opened by the Government at Pusiga was to provide training in teaching for the students at the Pusiga Teacher-Training College.

Since the Teacher-Training College was a Government institution, it had been felt that its head should be responsible for the primary school, which, therefore, as an exceptional case, was a Government school. It was hoped, however, that normally the development of education in both sections would take place through the medium of local authorities.

57. Mr. LOOMES (Australia) noted from the table on page 170 of the report that there were three schools in the Southern Section, presumably established by the local authority but classified as "Unaided". He would like some clarification on that point.

58. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) thought that the schools must have been wrongly classified. He would look into the matter and have it put right in the next report.

59. Mr. REID (New Zealand) noted that the Government had been placing special emphasis on day schools and asked what the effect of that new trend had been. He also wished to know if any experience was being made in transporting children to the day schools and, if so, how such a system compared in cost with the boarding schools.

60. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) explained that, in view of the high cost of construction of the Mawuli Secondary School at Ho, the Government was going to build a number of secondary day schools in the main centres of the population. That would make it necessary for some students to come to live in town, in the houses of friends or relatives, but that would not be difficult, in view of the closely knit family system in the Territory. The maintenance of boarding secondary schools for girls was even more expensive and the establishment of day schools would enable more girls more quickly to receive secondary education.

61. No experiments had as yet been undertaken in transporting day students. So far, schools in the populated centres had not lacked for pupils, but the problem would of course arise as education penetrated farther into the rural areas.

62. Mr. REID (New Zealand) asked whether the mission-operated secondary school gave ordinary education, preparing its students for work in commerce or the civil service.

63. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) explained that some of the students who emerged from the school would doubtless wish to help the mission in its work but that was not the school's primary object. It offered ordinary secondary education.

64. Mr. REID (New Zealand) said figures in the UNESCO report (T/1150) showed the proportion of students receiving general secondary education to those being given technical training was about eight to one. He wondered whether those figures represented the Territory's requirements and its present trend.

65. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) did not think that that was the case. The secondary technical and trade institutions in the Gold Coast were in the industrial areas, on the opposite side from the Trust Territory. As soon as a secondary technical school was opened at Kpandu, the number of students receiving technical training would increase very considerably.

66. Mr. REID (New Zealand) referred to the backwardness of education in the north of the Territory and asked whether, in addition to the provision of teacher-training facilities in that area, the authorities were undertaking any other substantial measures to remedy the situation.

67. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) recalled that in the Northern Section many teachers changed to other careers, especially to politics, now that there was a Legislative Assembly in which all areas of the Territory were represented. In its second development plan the Government had formulated measures to force the pace of educational development in the Northern Territories and the Northern Section of Togoland.

68. In reply to a similar question by Mr. SINGH (India), Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) explained that it was mainly for historical reasons that the Northern Section lagged behind the Southern Section in education. The people of the south had been in contact with Europeans for a much longer period and had had an opportunity to appreciate the benefits of education. Until very recently, the people in some of the arid areas of the north had had to work so hard merely to keep alive that they had had no thought to spare for education. Even today, there was comparatively little enthusiasm on the part of the people to help bring education into their area; furthermore, there was a Mohammedan tradition in the north and the Christian missions had not therefore been welcomed by the people to the same extent as in the south. Moreover, the local authorities which had been placed in charge of education had not the same resources and the same enthusiasm as the people in the south. Since the Territory and the Gold Coast were shortly to become independent, the Government was determined that the people of both areas should be given the same chances of participating in decisions regarding their own affairs; to that end, the education system must be improved.

69. Mr. SINGH (India) asked whether parents in the Northern Section were reluctant to send their children to school because they needed them to work on the farm.

70. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that that was not the case. Where a school had been provided, the parents sent their children to it. The difficulty had been in arousing the necessary enthusiasm to provide for the building of schools and to pay the local authorities the necessary taxes to cover the teachers' salaries.

71. Mr. SINGH (India) asked whether the Government was reserving posts for the twenty-five students at the University College and the twenty others who were studying in the United Kingdom and the United States, or whether those students would have to fend for themselves, once they had completed their studies.

72. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) explained that there were four liaison officers in England and one in Washington engaged in keeping in touch with the students and scholarship-holders, informing them of vacant posts reserved for them in government service and encouraging them to return to their country to help in its development.

73. Mr. SINGH (India) asked whether the grants to institutions outside the Territory were calculated

according to the number of students from the Territory studying in those institutions or whether there was a fixed proportion between the Gold Coast and the Territory.

74. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) explained that the grants were calculated approximately according to the proportion of the number of the students from the Territory to the total number of students. He pointed out that UNESCO had referred to the tremendous increase in expenditure on education between the year 1951-1952 and 1952-1953. The provisional figures for the year 1953-1954 showed a further increase, from £529,000 to over £758,000.

The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.30 p.m.

75. Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria) asked whether the real reason for the backwardness of education in the north of the Territory was not the shortage of teachers rather than the "Mohammedan tradition."

76. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) replied that he had not meant to imply that Mohammedanism as such was an obstacle to education. The shortage of teachers and the difficulty of persuading teachers from the south to teach in schools in the north were probably the main reasons for the backwardness of education in the area.

77. Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria) asked what terms were offered to the teachers in the south and wondered why they refused to go to the north if those terms were good. Was there any possibility of overcoming the problem by making particularly attractive offers to the teachers?

78. Mr. ENSOR (Special representative for Togoland under British administration) said that the salaries of teachers were the same in the north and in the south and that in general the cost of living was lower in the North. Teachers from the south did not like to go to the north because there were few towns and the teachers would almost certainly have to teach in rural schools, the climate was different, the foodstuffs to which they were accustomed were very difficult to obtain and there were very few people of their own background and education in that area. He thought that the experiment of setting up a teacher-training college at Pusiga would be very useful in inducing prospective teachers to go to the north for training and in familiarizing them with that part of the country.

GENERAL DEBATE

79. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) asked the Council to be particularly cautious in making observations on Togoland under British administration, because, although addressed primarily to the Administering Authority, those observations would in fact apply to indigenous inhabitants who had already to a large extent achieved their independence and whose feelings should not be offended.

80. In the political field, constitutional changes were still very recent and the visiting mission which would shortly go to the Territory would provide the Council with information on the present situation. The Council had learnt with satisfaction that the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council had begun to function and that the number of high-level officials had increased from thirty-seven to fifty-seven in one year. The special representative had stated that the traditional chiefs received

remuneration from local budgets. That solution was quite acceptable and it was to be hoped that the salaries of chiefs would always be paid out of those budgets and not by direct contributions from the indigenous inhabitants. It was obvious from the general situation that the most serious problem facing the Administering Authority and the Governments of the Gold Coast and Togoland was the considerable difference between the north and the south.

81. In the economic field, the most striking feature in Togoland as well as in the Gold Coast as a whole was the paramount importance of cocoa to the national economy and finances. The cocoa duty accounted for two-fifths of the total budget of the Territory. The Trusteeship Council would note with satisfaction that the expenditures had increased by 50 per cent over the previous financial year; and that a sum of £600,000 from reserves and taxes, including that on cocoa, had been set aside for the setting up of new educational establishments.

82. The Territory's economy was too dependent on cocoa, and crops should be diversified, for example by introducing or extending the cultivation of coffee and of copra; moreover, it was undoubtedly possible to cultivate palm kernels, which were among the principle resources in other parts of West Africa. In the north main importance was attached to the production of foodstuffs which always found a market in the south; however that production was directly linked with the prosperity of southern cocoa producers, and therefore it would also be well to diversify agricultural production in the north. The Administration was trying to encourage the production of groundnuts in the north and perhaps it would also be well to introduce cotton cultivation, which was likely to be successful, as it had succeeded in the corresponding area of Togoland under French administration.

83. In the social field, he noted that work had been carried out locally on the basis of voluntary contributions provided by the communities concerned. Their initiative in the matter was gratifying, but the system of voluntary contributions could give rise to abuses, because they were usually offered by people of modest means while the wealthy tended to be less willing. There should be careful supervision by the authorities. The medical services still seemed to be rudimentary and expenditure on health was inadequate, especially when compared with the amount spent on education. The opening of a new hospital at Bawku would considerably improve hospital facilities in the rather ill-provided northern area.

84. Considerable work had been done in the field of education. The Mawuli Secondary School would cost £200,000, and the trade school at Kpandu would be a valuable asset to the north. Moreover the opening of a teacher-training college in the north would make it possible both to train teachers for the north and to acquaint the students from the south with living conditions in the north, which might encourage them to make a career for themselves there. Lastly the establishment of the Rural Training Centre at Ho was a very interesting project and would make it possible to train future members of local bodies in every phase of village administration.

85. In general the Council could appreciate the considerable progress that had been made in the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration.

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

Examination of petitions (continued)

[Agenda item 4]

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/L.521 TO 524, T/L.527)

Ninetieth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.521)

86. The PRESIDENT asked the Council to vote on the draft resolutions annexed to the ninetieth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.521).

Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

87. The PRESIDENT observed that the Belgian delegation had requested a separate vote on paragraph 2 of draft resolution X.

Operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution X was adopted by 7 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution X as a whole was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

88. The PRESIDENT pointed out in connexion with draft resolution X that the Standing Committee on Petitions had drawn the Council's attention to the criticism made by the authors of petition T/PET.5/224 of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952. He asked the Council to take note of that information.

Draft resolution XI was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution XII was adopted unanimously.

89. The PRESIDENT pointed out in connexion with draft resolution XII that the Standing Committee on Petitions had recommended that the Council, when drafting its conclusions and recommendations on educational advancement in the Territory, should take into consideration the general questions raised in the petition and its addenda (T/PET.5/227 and Add.1 to 3). Those questions would therefore come before the Council again when it examined the recommendations of the Drafting Committee.

Draft resolution XIII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution XIV was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution XV was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

90. The PRESIDENT said, in connexion with draft resolution XV, that the Standing Committee on Petitions had recommended that the Council, when drafting its conclusions on conditions in the Territory, should take into consideration the general questions raised in the petition (T/PET.5/264).

Draft resolution XVI was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution XVII was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution XVIII was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution XIX was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution XX was adopted unanimously.

91. The PRESIDENT said that the Standing Committee on Petitions had recommended in paragraph 3 of the introduction to its report (T/L.521) that, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6, of the Council's rules of procedure, the Council should decide that no special information was required concerning the action taken on resolutions I to IX, XI to XVI and XVIII to XX inclusive.

The recommendation was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Ninety-first report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.522)

92. The PRESIDENT called upon the Council to vote on the draft resolutions annexed to the ninety-first report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.522).

Draft I was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

93. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Standing Committee on Petitions had recommended in paragraph 3 of the introduction to its report (T/L.522) that the Council should decide that no special information was required concerning the action taken on resolutions I to X inclusive.

The recommendation was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

94. The PRESIDENT read the Committee's recommendation in paragraph 4 of the introduction to its report (T/L.522) to the effect that the Administering Authority might consider giving more publicity throughout the Territory to the existence of employment agencies.

The recommendation was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Ninety-second report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.523).

95. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolutions annexed to the ninety-second report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.523).

Draft resolution I was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 3 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 6 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

96. The PRESIDENT called upon the Council to vote on the recommendation by the Standing Committee on Petitions in paragraph 3 of document T/L.523, to the effect that it should decide that no special information was required concerning the action taken on resolutions I to III and V to X inclusive.

The recommendation was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Ninety-third report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.524).

97. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolutions annexed to the ninety-third report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.524).

Draft resolution I was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

98. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) speaking as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Petitions, drew the Council's attention, in connexion with draft resolution VII and the petition from Mr. Malapa (T/PET.5/308), to the question of nationality in the Cameroons under French administration and other Trust Territories, which had been raised in the Standing Committee by the Indian representative. The special representative had stated during the debate that children born abroad of Cameroonian parents raised a legal problem which had not as yet been resolved.²

99. The PRESIDENT said that the Council would take note of the statement made by Mr. Tarazi as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution XI was adopted unanimously.

100. The PRESIDENT noted the Committees recommendation in paragraph 3 of the introduction to its report (T/L.524) that the Council should decide that no special information was required concerning the action taken on resolutions II to XI inclusive.

The recommendation was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Ninety-sixth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.527).

101. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolutions annexed to the ninety-sixth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.527).

Draft resolution I was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

102. The PRESIDENT announced that draft resolution II would be put to the vote last, and asked the Council to vote on draft resolution III.

103. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) proposed that the words "qui seront" in the French text of draft resolution III, paragraph 2, should be deleted. The Council's report would have been completed by the time the Council resolutions were communicated to the petitioners, and the words were therefore superfluous.

104. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the amendment did not affect the English text. He put to the vote draft resolution III, as amended in the French text by the Syrian representative.

Draft resolution III, was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

105. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the Committee's recommendation in paragraph 3 of the introduction to its report (T/L.527), to the effect that the Council decide that no special information was required concerning the action taken on the resolutions just adopted.

The recommendation was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

106. The PRESIDENT recalled in connexion with draft resolution II, concerning the petition from Mr. Samuel Ntchamé Zo'o, that at its 564th meeting, the Council had agreed that no decision should be taken on

² See T/C.2/SR.211.

that petitioners request for a hearing (T/PET.5/274/Add.6) until the Council had received the Standing Committee's report. Now that the Standing Committee had presented its report, it was for the Council to decide on Mr. Zo'o's request for a hearing.

The request for a hearing was refused by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

107. Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador) explained his reasons for abstaining, when his delegation had always, in principle, favoured requests for hearings. At the 564th meeting the Salvadorian delegation had proposed postponing consideration of the request until the Standing Committee on Petitions had presented its report, because the petition was delicate and complex. After examination, of the question, it had been clear that the matter was within the competence of the courts of the Territory. But rule 81 of the Council's rules of pro-

cedure provided that petitions which laid before the Council a dispute with which the courts had competence to deal should be considered inadmissible. That being so, it was useless to vote for the hearing, which would only waste the petitioner's time and money.

108. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution II (T/L.527).

Draft resolution II was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

109. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the recommendation in paragraph 3 of the introduction to the report (T/L.527), to the effect that no special information was required concerning the action taken on the resolution just adopted.

The recommendation was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.